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CYNGOR SIR
YNYS MÔN
ISLE OF ANGLESEY
COUNTY COUNCIL

Dr Gwynne Jones.
Prif Weithredwr – Chief Executive

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RHYBUDD O GYFARFOD	NOTICE OF MEETING
PWYLLGOR GWAITH (CYLLIDEB)	THE EXECUTIVE (BUDGET)
DYDD MAWRTH 14 CHWEFROR 2017 10.00 o'r gloch	TUESDAY 14 FEBRUARY 2017 10.00 am
SIAMBR Y CYNGOR SWYDDFEYDD Y CYNGOR LLANGFNI	COUNCIL CHAMBER COUNCIL OFFICES LLANGFNI
Swyddog Pwyllgor	Ann Holmes 01248 752518 Committee Officer

Annibynnol/Independent

R Dew, K P Hughes, H E Jones and Ieuan Williams (Cadeirydd/Chair)

Plaid Lafur/Labour Party

J A Roberts (Is-Gadeirydd/Vice-Chair) and Alwyn Rowlands

Aelod Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru /Welsh Liberal Democrat (Heb Ymuno / Unaffiliated)

Aled Morris Jones

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I Aelodau'r Cyngor Sir / To the Members of the County Council

Bydd aelod sydd ddim ar y Pwyllgor Gwaith yn cael gwahoddiad i'r cyfarfod i siarad (ond nid i bleidleisio) os ydy o/hi wedi gofyn am gael rhoddi eitem ar y rhaglen dan Reolau Gweithdrefn y Pwyllgor Gwaith. Efallai bydd y Pwyllgor Gwaith yn ystyried ceisiadau gan aelodau sydd ddim ar y Pwyllgor Gwaith i siarad ar faterion eraill.

A non-Executive member will be invited to the meeting and may speak (but not vote) during the meeting, if he/she has requested the item to be placed on the agenda under the Executive Procedure Rules. Requests by non-Executive members to speak on other matters may be considered at the discretion of The Executive.

Please note that meetings of the Committee are filmed for live and subsequent broadcast on the Council's website. The Authority is a Data Controller under the Data Protection Act and data collected during this webcast will be retained in accordance with the Authority's published policy.

A G E N D A

1 DECLARATION OF INTEREST

To receive any declaration of interest from a Member or Officer in respect of any item of business.

2 URGENT MATTERS CERTIFIED BY THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OR HIS APPOINTED OFFICER

No urgent matters at the time of dispatch of this agenda.

3 MINUTES (Pages 1 - 6)

To submit for confirmation, the draft minutes of the meeting of the Executive held on 23rd January, 2017.

4 2016/17 BUDGET MONITORING Q3 - REVENUE (Pages 7 - 20)

To submit a report by the Head of Function (Resources)/Section 151 Officer.

5 2016/17 BUDGET MONITORING Q3 - CAPITAL (Pages 21 - 34)

To submit a report by the Head of Function (Resources)/Section 151 Officer.

6 FINANCIAL RESERVES (Pages 35 - 56)

To submit a report by the Head of Function (Resources)/Section 151 Officer.

7 FEES AND CHARGES 2017/18 (Pages 57 - 94)

To submit a report by the Head of Function (Resources)/Section 151 Officer.

8 STANDARD CHARGE FOR COUNCIL CARE HOMES 2017/18 (Pages 95 - 98)

To submit a report by the Head of Adults' Services.

**9 INDEPENDENT SECTOR RESIDENTIAL AND NURSING HOME FEES 2017/18
(Pages 99 - 104)**

To submit a report by the Head of Adults' Services.

**10 FEES AND CHARGES FOR NON-RESIDENTIAL SERVICES 2017/18 (Pages
105 - 114)**

To submit a report by the Head of Adults' Services.

**11 MEDIUM TERM FINANCIAL STRATEGY AND BUDGET 2017/18 (Pages 115 -
170)**

To submit a report by the Head of Function (Resources)/Section 151 Officer.

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12 **CAPITAL BUDGET 2017/18** (Pages 171 - 206)
To submit a report by the Head of Function (Resources)/Section 151 Officer.

13 **NATIONAL NON-DOMESTIC RATES - DISCRETIONARY BUSINESS RATE RELIEF POLICY FOR 2017/18** (Pages 207 - 214)
To submit a report by the Head of Function (Resources)/Section 151 Officer.

THE EXECUTIVE MEETING WILL RECONVENE AT 1.00 PM TO DISCUSS THE FOLLOWING:-

14 **THE EXECUTIVE'S FORWARD WORK PROGRAMME** (Pages 215 - 226)
To submit a report by the Head of Democratic Services.

15 **AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION** (Pages 227 - 230)
To submit a report by the Head of Function (Council Business)/Monitoring Officer.

16 **POPULATION NEEDS ASSESSMENT** (Pages 231 - 640)
To submit a report by the Head of Adults' Services.

17 **SUPPORTING PEOPLE COMMISSIONING PLAN** (Pages 641 - 770)
To submit a report by the Head of Housing Services.

18 **USE OF COUNCIL TAX PREMIUM ON SECOND HOMES AND LONG TERM VACANT PROPERTIES** (Pages 771 - 782)
To submit a report by the Head of Housing Services.

19 **SITES ON ANGLESEY FOR GYPSIES AND TRAVELLERS** (Pages 783 - 890)
To submit a report by the Head of Housing Services.

20 **GOLF COURSE, LLANGEFNI** (Pages 891 - 894)
To submit a report by the Head of Regulation and Economic Development.

21 **TRANSFORMATION OF THE LIBRARY SERVICE** (Pages 895 - 960)
To submit a report by the Head of Learning.

22 **TRANSFORMATION OF THE YOUTH SERVICE** (Pages 961 - 1016)
To submit a report by the Head of Learning.

23 **GROWTH VISION AND STRATEGY FOR THE ECONOMY OF NORTH WALES**
(Pages 1017 - 1022)
To submit a report by the Chief Executive.

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24 EXCLUSION OF THE PRESS AND PUBLIC (Pages 1023 - 1024)

To consider adopting the following:

“Under Section 100(A)(4) of the Local Government Act 1972, to exclude the press and public from the meeting during the discussion on item 8 below on the grounds that it may involve the disclosure of exempt information as defined in Schedule 12A of the said Act and in the attached Public Interest Test”.

**25 FULL BUSINESS CASE FOR NEW SCHOOL AT BRO RHOSYR/ABERFFRAW
(Pages 1025 - 1088)**

To submit a report by the Head of Learning.

THE EXECUTIVE

Minutes of the meeting held on 23 January 2017

- PRESENT:** Councillor Ieuan Williams (Chair)
Councillor J Arwel Roberts (Vice-Chair)
- Councillors R Dew, K P Hughes, A M Jones, H E Jones and Alwyn Rowlands
- IN ATTENDANCE:** Chief Executive,
Assistant Chief Executive (Partnerships, Community and Service Improvement),
Head of Function (Resources)/Section 151 Officer,
Head of Learning,
Head of Function (Council Business)/Monitoring Officer,
Head of Democratic Services,
Committee Officer (MEH).
- ALSO PRESENT:** Councillors John Griffith, Llinos M. Huws, R. Meirion Jones.
- APOLOGIES:** None

1 DECLARATION OF INTEREST

Declaration of interest were received by :-

Councillor K.P. Hughes declared a personal interest with regard to item 7.

Councillor H. Eifion Jones declared a personal interest with regard to item 6.

Councillor J. Arwel Roberts declared a personal interest with regard to item 7 and 8.

2 URGENT MATTERS CERTIFIED BY THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OR HIS APPOINTED OFFICER

None to report.

3 MINUTES

The minutes of the previous meeting of the Executive held on 19 December, 2016 were presented for confirmation.

It was RESOLVED that the minutes of the previous meeting of the Executive held on 19 December, 2016 be confirmed as correct.

4 MINUTES - CORPORATE PARENTING PANEL

The minutes of the Corporate Parenting Panel held on the 5th December, 2016 were presented for adoption.

It was RESOLVED that the minutes of the Corporate Parenting Panel held on the 5th December, 2016 be confirmed as correct.

5 THE EXECUTIVE'S FORWARD WORK PROGRAMME

The report of the Head of Democratic Services incorporating the Executive's Forward Work Programme from the period from February to September, 2017 was presented for the Executive's consideration.

The Head of Democratic Services highlighted the changes to the Forward Work Programme as follows :-

- Item 2 – Rent of Council Housing and Garages during 2017/18 to be dealt with by delegated decision in February 2017;

Items new to the Forward Work Programme

- Item 17 – Welsh in Education – Strategic Plan 2017 – 2020 scheduled to be considered by the Executive at its 14 February, 2017 meeting;
- Item 18 – Supporting People Commissioning Plan scheduled to be considered by the Executive at its 14 February, 2017 meeting;
- Item 19 - Use of Council Tax Premium on Second Homes and long term vacant properties schedule to be considered by the Executive at its 14 February, 2017 meeting;
- Item 20 – Sites on Anglesey for Gypsies and Travellers scheduled to be considered by the Executive at its 14 February, 2017 meeting;
- Item 38 – Annual Performance Report (Improvement Plan) 2016/17 scheduled to be considered by the Executive at its September 2017 meeting;
- Item 39 – Corporate Plan 2017 – 2022 scheduled to be considered by the Executive at its September, 2017 meeting.

Items rescheduled for consideration

- Item 13 – Well-being Assessment – Local Services Board rescheduled to be considered by the Executive from the 14 February, 2017 to the 20 March, 2017 meeting;
- Item 28 – Childcare Sufficiency Assessment rescheduled to be considered by the Executive from 20 March, 2017 to the 24 April, 2017 meeting;
- Item 29 – Housing Revenue Account Business Plan and Draft Budget 2017 – 2018 rescheduled to be considered by the Executive from the 14 February, 2017 to the 20 March meeting;

New Items to be considered not currently on the Forward Work Programme :-

- Amendment to the Constitution scheduled to be considered by the Executive at its 14 February, 2017 meeting and thereafter at County Council meeting at its 28 February 2017 meeting;
- Golf Course, Llangefni scheduled to be considered by the Executive at its 14 February, 2017 meeting;
- North Wales Economic Ambition Board scheduled to be considered by the Executive at its 20 March, 2017 meeting;
- Joint Planning Policy Service (Gwynedd & Ynys Môn) scheduled to be considered by the Executive at its 20 March, 2017 meeting;
- Governance of the North Wales Regional Service scheduled to be considered by the Executive at its 20 March, 2017 meeting.

It was RESOLVED to confirm the Executive's updated Forward Work Programme for the period February to September, 2017 subject to the additional changes outlined at the meeting.

6 REPORT ON THE STATUTORY CONSULTATION ON LOWERING THE ADMISSION AGE FOR YSGOL BRYNSIENCYN

The report of the Head of Learning with regard to a request by the Governing Body of Ysgol Brynsiencyn for the Authority to consider lowering the age of admission at the school so as to admit pupils part-time in September following their third birthday was presented for the Executive's consideration.

Having declared a personal interest Councillor H. Eifion Jones said that following legal advice he was able to take part and vote with regard to this item.

The Portfolio Member for Education reported that the Executive agreed to begin the consultation process in June 2016. An open meeting was held at the school on 13th September, 2016 to discuss the draft Consultation Document and the final document was prepared and consultation took place between 24 October and 4 December, 2016.

It was RESOLVED to continue with the process by publishing a statutory order on lowering the age of admission at Ysgol Brynsiencyn so as to admit pupils part-time in the September following their third birthday.

7 SCHOOL MODERNISATION - HOLYHEAD AND LLANFAETHLU

The report of the Head of Learning with regard to moving the completion date of the statutory notices for Ysgol Rhyd y Llan and Ysgol Cybi was presented for the Executive's for consideration.

Councillors K.P. Hughes and J. Arwel Roberts stated that they had declared a personal interest with regard to this item and were able to speak and vote.

The Portfolio Holder for Education reported the delay have been incurred to the construction of Ysgol Rhyd y Llan due to archaeological remains been discovered at the site and many conservation issues arose as part of the planning process at Ysgol Cybi as the building is listed.

It was **RESOLVED** to approve the delaying of the implementation date of both proposals to complete Ysgol Rhyd y Llan and Ysgol Cybi until 1st September, 2017 subject to Officers notifying 'relevant parties'.

8 FUNDING ARRANGEMENTS FOR NEW SCHOOLS

The report of the Head of Function (Resources)/Section 151 Officer with regard to funding arrangements for New Schools was presented for the Executive's consideration.

Councillor J. Arwel Roberts stated that he had declared a personal interest with regard to this item and therefore was able to speak and vote.

The Portfolio Holder for Finance reported that the current Fair Funding Policy has not been updated since the early 1990's and he noted that a robust policy needs to be put in place for the funding of schools when they are merged.

It was RESOLVED :-

- **In the first year of funding, to set school budgets for any closing or successor schools, based on the full year budget allocation of existing schools, then to allocate the total allocation between closing and successor schools, based on the opening and closing dates of each school;**
- **To amend the Fair Funding Policy, to allow any combined surplus balance of closing schools to be transferred to the successor school, up to the threshold of £50,000 Primary /£100,000 Secondary and Special or 5% of the budget allocation of the successor school;**
- **To transfer any surplus balances of closing schools over £50,000/£100,000 for 5% of the new schools budget allocation, to the Central Education budget to pay for transitional costs in the first year;**
- **When revenue savings are realised, as a result of closing schools and replacing with a successor school, any revenue saving will be deducted from the overall delegated Schools budget as a contribution to the increase in the capital financing costs which result from the investment in the new schools;**
- **Any Pay Protection pressures will be deducted from the revenue saving above (point 4). The average salary for the new school should include any pay protection pressures. The new school will be responsible for paying the pay protection costs. Once the pay protection has come to an end, this saving will also be deducted from the Delegated Schools Budget.**

The meeting concluded at 10.15 am

**COUNCILLOR IEUAN WILLIAMS
CHAIR**

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ISLE OF ANGLESEY COUNTY COUNCIL	
REPORT TO:	THE EXECUTIVE
DATE:	14 FEBRUARY 2017
SUBJECT:	REVENUE BUDGET MONITORING, QUARTER 3 2016/17
PORTFOLIO HOLDER(S):	COUNCILLOR H E JONES
HEAD OF SERVICE:	MARC JONES
REPORT AUTHOR:	CLAIRE KLIMASZEWSKI
TEL:	01248 751865
E-MAIL:	ClaireKlimaszewski@ynysmon.gov.uk
LOCAL MEMBERS:	n/a
A - Recommendation/s and reason/s	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In March 2016, the Council set a net budget for 2016/17 with net service expenditure of £124.037m to be funded from Council Tax income, NNDR and general grants. 2. The budget for 2016/17 included required savings of £3.46m. These have been incorporated into the individual service budgets and achievement or non-achievement of these is reflected in the net under/overspends shown. 3. This report sets out the financial performance of the Council's services for the third quarter of the financial year which relates to the period 1 April 2016 to 31 December 2016. The projected position for the year as a whole is also summarised. 4. The overall projected financial position at quarter 3 for 2016/17, including Corporate Finance and the Council Tax fund, is an overspend of £16k. This is 0.01% of the Council's net budget for 2016/17. This is a significant improvement on the overspend of £660k predicted during quarter 2. 5. It is recommended that:- <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The position set out in respect of the financial performance to date is noted. (ii) Approval be provided for the transfer of any underspend at year-end on the winter gritting budget to an earmarked reserve. This would help fund additional costs in future years arising from adverse winter conditions. 	
B - What other options did you consider and why did you reject them and/or opt for this option?	
n/a	
C - Why is this a decision for the Executive?	
This matter is delegated to the Executive.	
CH - Is this decision consistent with policy approved by the full Council?	
Yes	
D - Is this decision within the budget approved by the Council?	
Yes	

DD - Who did you consult?		What did they say?
1	Chief Executive / Strategic Leadership Team (SLT) (mandatory)	
2	Finance / Section 151 (mandatory)	n/a– this is the Section 151 Officer's report
3	Legal / Monitoring Officer (mandatory)	Will be consulted as part of SLT
4	Human Resources (HR)	
5	Property	
6	Information Communication Technology (ICT)	
7	Scrutiny	
8	Local Members	
9	Any external bodies / other/s	
E - Risks and any mitigation (if relevant)		
1	Economic	
2	Anti-poverty	
3	Crime and Disorder	
4	Environmental	
5	Equalities	
6	Outcome Agreements	
7	Other	
F - Appendices:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appendix A - Revenue Budget Monitoring Report – Quarter 3, 2016/17 • Appendix B – table of forecast Revenue Outturn 2016/17, Quarter 3 • Appendix C – Summary of Contingency Budgets 2016/17 • Appendix CH – Summary of Forecast Financial Performance on the Achievement of 2016/17 Budget Savings 		
FF - Background papers (please contact the author of the Report for any further information):		
2016/17 revenue budget (as recommended by this Committee on 1 March 2016 and adopted by the the County Council on 9 March 2016).		

REVENUE BUDGET MONITORING – QUARTER 3, 2016/17

1. General Balance – Opening Position

1.1 The general fund balance at the start of the year was £7.886m. However, against this there is a need to allow for a potential commitment of at least £2.15m to settle outstanding equal pay claims, which reduces the uncommitted reserve level to £5.736m, which is £736k above the minimum figure of £5m set by the Executive for the balance of general reserves in 2016/17. The Council is endeavouring to secure agreement from the Welsh Government which would allow the Council to treat the expenditure as capital expenditure, which would charge the cost to the revenue budget over a number of years. If this is successful, then the £2.15m becomes uncommitted and adds back to the general reserve available to the Council.

2. Projected Financial Performance by Service

2.1 The details of the financial performance by service for the period and the projected outturn position for each is set out in Appendix B. An overspend of £756k (0.70%) on services is predicted at 31 March 2017. However, an underspend of £1.004m (6.31%) is forecast on Corporate Finance which will fund the predicted overspend on services. In addition, a shortfall of £264k is predicted on the collection of Council Tax. This increases the total revenue forecast for 2016/17 to an overspend of £16k (0.01%). The table below summarises the significant variances (£100k or higher). This is a more favourable position than that reported at quarter 2 when a total overspend of £660k was forecast.

Summary of projected variances at 31 March 2017 based upon financial information as at 31 December 2016	
	(Under) / Overspend £000
Lifelong Learning	700
Children's Social Care	718
Planning and Public Protection	(258)
Property Services	(175)
Corporate Management	(100)
Corporate Finance	(1,004)
Council Tax Collection	264
Other (total of variances less than £100k)	(129)
Net over/(under) spend	16

3. Explanation of Significant Variances

3.1 Lifelong Learning

3.1.1 Central Education

3.1.1.1 The service expenditure was £604k (24.91%) ahead of the profiled budget at the end of quarter 3. The service is predicted to overspend by £775k (21.14%) for the financial year 2016/17. This is a worsened position from the underspend of £167k reported at quarter 2. An increase in specialist out-of-county placements has led to significant budgetary pressures for the service, with an estimated overspend of £405k forecast on these budgets. In addition, there is a further increase in estimated school transport costs, which is predicted to overspend by £310k. There are also a number of other minor compensating over and underspends. The service has had an invest-to-save bid accepted to invest in the One Management System, which will help to reduce school transport costs (taxis) from 2017/18. All 2016/17 efficiency savings are on target to be achieved.

3.1.2 Culture

3.1.2.1 This service expenditure was £149k (13.42%) below the profiled budget at the end of period, with the forecast outturn for the year being an underspend of £75k (5.28%). This is an increase on the projected underspend of £53k reported at quarter 2. Museums and Galleries are expected to overspend by £10k and Library Services are expected to underspend by £60k. An underspend of £25k is forecast for South Stack, £16k of this is due to surplus income following an increase in fees. All efficiency savings for 2016/17 are on target to be achieved.

3.2 Adults Social Care

3.2.1 This service expenditure was £605k (3.58%) ahead of the profiled budget at the end of the period. However, the majority of this will be funded from grants. The forecast outturn for the year as a whole is a predicted overspend of £44k (0.20%). This is an improvement on the overspend of £143k predicted at quarter 2.

3.2.2 The elements within the forecast outturn variance are as follows:-

- Services for the Elderly: forecast overspend of £44k;
- Physical Disabilities (PD): forecast overspend of £173k;
- Learning Disabilities (LD): forecast overspend of £461k;
- Mental Health (MH): forecast overspend of £141k;
- Provider Unit: forecast underspend of £722k;
- Management and Support: forecast underspend of £53k.

3.2.3 These budgets are demand-led and a small increase in placements can lead to a significant increase in costs depending on the complexity of care packages. The most significant budgetary pressure is in Learning Disabilities. The budget pressures from Mental Health services have reduced since quarter 2, though additional pressures were seen in Physical Disability services. Two new residential placements and increased fees have increased the predicted overspend within Physical Disability services from £8k reported in quarter 2 to a forecast overspend of £173k. However, remedial action has been taken within the Provider Unit to increase the underspend to £722k, and an underspend of £53k in management and support offset much of these budgetary pressures.

- 3.2.4** The budget projection has improved since quarter 2, primarily due to reduced budgetary pressures in recent months in Mental Health, services for the Elderly and an increase in the underspend in the Provider Unit.
- 3.2.5** The service aims to reduce the overspend by bringing forward specific savings in 2017/18 to the current year. There are savings targeted for two individuals placed within specialist placements in other counties. The service will continue to closely manage the placement numbers through a weekly resource panel within both Older People / Disability Services and within Learning Disability Services. The panels play a vital role in managing expenditure and ensuring appropriate and, where possible, cost effective services are commissioned.

3.3 Children's Services

- 3.3.1** The service expenditure was £513k (9.05%) ahead of the profiled budget at the end of quarter 3 and is projected to be overspent by £718k (9.59%) for the financial year as a whole. This includes a projected overspend of £721k for Looked-after-Children (LAC). This is a small increase on the overspend of £683k reported at quarter 2.
- 3.3.2** The projected overspend is caused by an increase in the number of specialist placements for Looked-after-Children. The demand for these statutory services is difficult to control and one or two complex cases can significantly increase expenditure in a short period of time. However, as reported in quarter 2, the Executive at its meeting of 25 July 2016 approved the release of additional funding to Children's Services to fund an Edge-of-Care team. This team will provide a preventative approach to the delivery of the wellbeing of children and aims to reduce the number of Looked after Children on Anglesey. £100k has been set aside for 2016/17 from contingencies and £241k will be added to the service's budget for 2017/18 and 2018/19. The service expects to start to see the benefits of this project in terms of cost avoidance from 2017/18.

3.4 Housing (Council Fund)

- 3.4.1** This service was £114k (8.62%) behind the profiled budget at the end of the period. The service is expected to have an underspend of £50k (6.05%) at the end of the financial year. This is an increase on the predicted underspend of £12k reported at the end of quarter 2. Housing strategy is now expected to underspend by £30k and Housing administration continues to predict an underspend of £40k. The J E O'Toole Centre and Homelessness are both forecast to overspend by £10k each. The work is continuing to complete and implement the changes in welfare advice but it is now unlikely that the saving will be achieved in 2016/17. The shortfall will be met from service resources.

3.5 Regulation and Economic Development

3.5.1 Economic and Community (includes Maritime and Leisure)

- 3.5.1.1** The service overall was £281k (14.68%) below the level of the profiled budget at the end of quarter 3. £153k of the underspend is due to profiling issues on grant budgets but these will be spent by year-end. The service is projected to be underspent by £9k (0.47%) by 31 March 2017. This is an improvement on the overspend of £17k predicted during quarter 2.

- 3.5.1.2** The Economic Development element of the Service is forecast to underspend by £41k due to increased income from centre facilities hire and internal recharges. Vacant posts are also contributing to the underspend.
- 3.5.1.3** The Maritime Section is expected to be £53k underspent at year-end due to vacancy management and other remedial action such as reducing day-to-day expenditure.
- 3.5.1.4** The forecast for the Leisure Service at year-end is an overspend of £85k. This is, in part, due to reduced income from the closure of Holyhead Leisure Centre Pool during the summer period for essential maintenance work and repairs following storm damage last financial year.

3.5.2 Regulation (Planning and Public Protection)

- 3.5.2.1** This service was £332k (15.27%) below the profiled budget at the end of the period and is projected to be £258k (10.35%) underspent by the year-end. This is an increase on the underspend of £170k reported during quarter 2. In addition, there is an estimated surplus income of £140k from major developments which will form an earmarked reserve to support implementation of major developments in the future.
- 3.5.2.2** Most of the budgets within Regulation are underspending with the exception of Planning Delivery Wales, Countryside and Coast, Trading Standards and Markets, which are estimated to overspend slightly.

3.6 Highways, Waste and Property

3.6.1 Highways

- 3.6.1.1** This service was £57k (0.88%) below the profiled budget at the end of the period and is projected to be £16k (0.25%) underspent by the year-end if the mild winter conditions continue. This is an improvement on the forecast overspend of £80k reported during quarter 2. This forecast outturn does not include any prediction on the works budgets as these may still be affected by winter maintenance requirements and any storm damage. There is also uncertainty around public transport, therefore, a balanced budget has been assumed for these. While the impact of winter budgets have not been included in the forecast, any underspends on the gritting budget should be transferred to an earmarked reserve. This would help fund any future year additional costs arising from severe winter weather.
- 3.6.1.2** The improvement is largely due to remedial action from reduced spending on street works which is estimated to underspend by £80k. Maintenance Design is expected to overspend by £76k and maintenance management is estimated to overspend by £50k. There are a number of other minor compensating over and underspends.

3.6.2 Waste

3.6.2.1 The Waste service was £63k (1.02%) below the profiled budget at the end of the December 2016. The service is predicting a significant improvement in outturn with an underspend of £60k (0.96%) forecast. This is an estimated reduction in expenditure of £205k compared to the overspend of £145k reported for quarter 2.

3.6.2.2 There are still budgetary pressures within the service with the Electricity Generating Site and Penhesgyn Transfer Station both expected to overspend by £60k. However, disposal costs have reduced significantly through a combination of the new three weekly collection arrangements and alternative disposal arrangements. The net effect of increased collection costs and decreased disposal costs is not yet known. Waste disposal is expected to underspend by £180k at the end of the Financial year due to these changes.

3.6.3 Property

3.6.3.1 Property Services was £209k (20.39%) below the profiled budget at the end of the period and is predicted to underspend by £175k (19.12%) at 31 March 2017. This is an increase on the underspend of £115k forecast at quarter 2.

3.6.3.2 Budget pressures, such as an overspend of £100k on repairs and maintenance, refuse collection costs and office rationalisation costs are estimated to be offset by: underspends on employees (£70k), underspends in Non Domestic Rates (£100k), Cleaning service (80k) and underspends of £30k each on rents and utilities.

3.7 Transformation

3.7.1 The Transformation Service shows that expenditure exceeded the profiled budget by £386k (14.94%) at the end of the period, however, much of these costs will be funded from earmarked reserves and grants which will be credited to the Service budget at the end of the year. The service is predicted to underspend by £50k (1.37%) at year-end, which is the same as the underspend reported during quarter 2.

3.7.2 An overspend of £50k in ICT will be offset by predicted underspends in the Corporate Transformation team (£50k) and the Anglesey and Gwynedd Partnership (£50k).

3.8 Resources

3.8.1 The Resources Function budget showed an underspend of £91k (3.57%) by the end of the period. The function is forecast to overspend by £92K (3.37%) by the end of the financial year. This is an improvement on the overspend of £131k reported at quarter 2.

3.8.2 The key budgetary pressures relate to technical subscriptions (£15k), consultancy (£46k), software support costs (£40k), bank charges (£30k) and staffing (£25k). Windfall grants (£44k) and audit staffing savings (£20k) help reduce the net overspend.

3.9 Council Business

- 3.9.1** The function is £19k (1.79%) ahead of the profiled budget as at 31 December 2016. However, the service continues to forecast an underspend of £62k (4.12%) for the financial year.
- 3.9.2** The more significant reasons for this is due to an expected underspend in Committee Services (£42k) and land charges over-achievement of income (£25k). There are also other compensating minor over and underspends.

3.10 Corporate and Democratic Costs

- 3.10.1** The budget was £141k (7.45%) behind profiled budget at the end of the period. An underspend of £18k (0.94%) is projected at year-end.

3.11 Corporate Management

- 3.11.1** The function was £72k (12.90%) underspent at 31 December 2016 and an underspend of £100k (13.38%) is still projected for the financial year due to savings arising from the restructuring of Strategic Management.

4. Corporate Finance

- 4.1** Corporate Finance is expected to underspend by £1,004k (6.31%) at year-end.
- 4.2** The benefits granted budget covers housing benefits, discretionary housing payments and the council tax reduction scheme. This budget is estimated to underspend by £274k. The significant element of this is an underspend of £501k due to caseloads which are less than originally budgeted for. However, this is reduced by an estimated £150k increase in the bad debt provision and £77k of costs which are not eligible for subsidy.
- 4.3** There is an estimated shortfall on the Corporate savings target of £302k relating to smarter working. There are savings that can be clearly linked to the project, for example closure of offices can be credited against this budget. However, other savings in staff administration and general administration costs are being realised within service budgets and not accounted for against this target. That is not to say that the Smarter Working project will not deliver the savings envisaged at the outset.
- 4.4** There is also a significant shortfall on interest receivable on the Authority's bank deposits (£105k), which has worsened by the cut to the official bank rate from 0.50% to 0.25%. These overspends are offset, however, as an underspend of £844k is forecast on capital financing due to reduced borrowing costs from the Authority's use of balances rather than external borrowing on the capital programme. The HRA's increased proportion of interest charges following the HRA buy-out loan also reduces the cost of interest on the Council Fund. This internal borrowing, however, may not be possible into the future due to the significant capital projects, particularly in relation to the 21 Century Schools programme.

4.5 Appendix C summarises the financial position on contingency budgets as at 31 December 2016. A total contingencies budget of £2.039m was approved as part of the 2016/17 budget. A net £620k has been vired to services to fund specific projects or budgetary issues approved by the Section 151 Officer. In addition, £1,507k has been committed from contingencies to fund approved costs. It is estimated that there will be an underspend of £150k on the general contingency. In addition, the earmarked contingency for the Adults service is projected to underspend by £143k. The total forecast underspend on contingencies is, therefore, £293k. The remaining contingency budgets will be fully spent by year-end in accordance with the necessary approvals for use of contingency budgets.

5. Collection of Council Tax

5.1 It is estimated that there will be a shortfall on the actual Council Tax collected of £88k. In addition, the increase in the provision for bad and doubtful debts is currently projected to be £176k. Therefore, the current projection is that the Council Tax Fund will underachieve the target figure by £264k (0.21%), largely due to the requirement to make a prudent provision for bad debts. This is a worsened position on the shortfall of £198k predicted during quarter 2.

6. Budget Savings 2016/17

6.1 Budget savings of £3.06m were removed from service budgets for 2016/17 with an additional £400k of savings from voluntary redundancies held as a contingency. Appendix CH provides a summary of expected performance against these budget savings for the year. £2.476m (80.9%) of the savings have already been achieved or are deemed achievable during the year.

6.2 £542k (17.7%) of the savings targets are not achievable in 2016/17 but are likely to be achievable in 2017/18. £251k of these have already been included in the forecast outturn for the year. However, £291k has not been included in the forecast due to a lack of information to assess the achievability of these savings. If these savings are not achievable, then the overspend for the year will increase by a further £291k. Despite the fact that £542k of the savings are not achievable in 2016/17, the work to implement the proposals is ongoing and, as a result, the savings are likely to be achieved in 2017/18. However, £42k (1.4%) will not be achieved in the future. The £10k income target for advertising on bins will not be achieved as there is no market for this. In addition, £32k will not be achieved within Children's Services due to increased legal requirements which make the savings unviable.

6.3 The majority of the £400k (75%) savings from voluntary redundancies will be achieved. As staff are released, staffing structures are reorganised and there is a need to appoint staff to the revised structures. In some cases, this process has taken more time to implement and staff, which the Council have agreed to release, are still employed by the Council.

7. Conclusion

7.1 A total overspend of £16k (0.01%) is projected for the year ending 31 March 2017. An overspend of £756k is predicted on service budgets, though this is made up of a number of over and underspends. The services that are experiencing significant budgetary pressures are Lifelong Learning and Children's Services. This is due to the cost of statutory services for specialist placements over which these services have limited control. The overspend on services is expected to be funded by an underspend in Corporate Finance of £1.004m, which is mainly due to an underspend on the Council Tax Reduction Scheme and savings on Corporate Financing. In addition, there is an estimated shortfall on the collection of Council Tax of £264k, mainly due to the requirement to provide for bad debts.

7.2 It should be noted that this is a forecast and items outside the control of the Council, such as severe weather, will have an impact on expenditure but cannot be factored into this forecast. Forecasts are subject to change as new information becomes available, however, with regular scrutiny from SLT and remedial action is taken by Heads of Services these will help the services manage within the budgets they can control.

Appendix B

Isle of Anglesey County Council Forecast Outturn 2016/17 – Quarter 3

Service/Function	Revised Budget 2016-17 (excluding CSC and Depreciation)	Q3 2016/17 Budget	Q3 Actual & Committed spend	Q3 2016/17 Variance	Q3 Estimated Expenditure to 31 March 2017	Q3 Estimated Outturn 31 March 2017 over/(under)	Q2 Estimated Outturn 31 March 2017 over/(under)	2016/17 over/(under) spend as a % of revised Budget 2016/17
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	%
<u>Lifelong Learning</u>								
Delegated Schools Budget	43,779	33,581	33,581	0	43,779	0	0	0.00%
Central Education	3,665	2,426	3,030	604	4,440	775	167	21.14%
Culture	1,419	1,111	962	(149)	1,344	(75)	(53)	(5.28%)
Adult Services	22,295	16,916	17,522	605	22,339	44	143	0.20%
Children's Services	7,491	5,664	6,176	513	8,209	718	683	9.59%
Housing	826	1,324	1,210	(114)	776	(50)	(12)	(6.05%)
<u>Highways, Waste & Property</u>								
Highways	6,472	6,458	6,401	(57)	6,456	(16)	80	(0.25%)
Property	915	1,027	818	(209)	740	(175)	(115)	(19.12%)
Waste	6,278	6,172	6,109	(63)	6,218	(60)	145	(0.96%)
<u>Regulation & Economic Development</u>								
Economic	1,073	1,039	865	(174)	979	(94)	(53)	(8.76%)
Leisure	857	873	767	(107)	942	85	70	9.92%
Planning and Public Protection	2,493	2,171	1,840	(332)	2,235	(258)	(170)	(10.35%)
<u>Transformation</u>								
Human Resources	1,186	879	1,023	144	1,186	0	0	0.00%
ICT	1,613	1,238	1,456	218	1,663	50	50	3.10%
Corporate Transformation	858	466	491	24	758	(100)	(100)	(11.65%)
<u>Resources</u>								
Resources	2,733	2,546	2,637	91	2,825	92	146	3.37%
Council Business	1,505	1,070	1,089	19	1,443	(62)	(62)	(4.12%)
Corporate & Democratic costs	1,913	1,893	1,752	(141)	1,895	(18)	(18)	(0.94%)
Corporate Management	747	560	487	(72)	647	(100)	(100)	(13.38%)
Total Service Budgets	108,120	87,415	88,216	802	108,876	756	801	0.70%

Service/Function	Revised Budget 2016-17 (excluding CSC and Depreciation)	Q3 2016/17 Budget	Q3 Actual & Committed spend	Q3 2016/17 Variance	Q3 Estimated Expenditure to 31 March 2017	Q3 Estimated Outturn 31 March 2017 over/(under)	Q2 Estimated Outturn 31 March 2017 over/(under)	2016/17 over/(under) spend as a % of revised Budget 2016/17
Levies	3,194	2,393	2,397	4	3,198	4	0	0.13%
Capital Financing	8,286	2,931	3,015	84	7,546	(740)	(88)	(8.93%)
Corporate adjustment for depreciation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Discretionary Rate Relief	60	0	0	0	57	(3)	(2)	(5.00%)
General & Other Contingencies	1,658	0	0	0	1,365	(293)	(40)	(17.67%)
Funding and use of Reserves	(3,218)	0	0	0	(2,916)	302	102	9.38%
Benefits Granted	5,937	5,985	6,060	75	5,663	(274)	(311)	(4.62%)
Total Corporate Finance	15,917	11,309	11,473	164	14,913	(1,004)	(339)	(6.31%)
Total Budget 2016/17	124,037	98,724	99,689	965	123,789	(248)	462	(0.20%)
Funding 2016/17								
NNDR	(21,309)				(21,309)	0	0	
Council Tax	(32,109)				(31,845)	264	198	
Revenue Support Grant	(70,619)				(70,619)	0	0	
Total Funding 2016/17	(124,037)				(123,773)	264	198	0.21%
Total outturn including impact of funding	(0)				16	16	660	0.01%

Appendix C

Summary of the Financial Position on Contingency Budgets 2016/17 as at Quarter 3

	Original Budget	Virements	Amended Budget	Committed to date (31/12/16)	Current Remaining Un-Committed	Estimated over/(under) spend at 31/03/17
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Improvement	400,000	(104,730)	295,270	285,000	10,270	-
General Contingency	317,927	47,680	365,607	165,000	200,607	(150,000)
Salary and Grading	500,000	(168,080)	331,920	-	331,920	-
Cost of Change	136,000	(63,000)	73,000	-	73,000	-
NNDR Allow disc rate	60,000	-	60,000	60,000	-	-
Earmarked Contingency	625,000	-	625,000	625,000	-	(143,000)
<u>Total contingency budgets</u>	2,038,927.00	(288,130)	1,750,797	1,135,000	615,797	(293,000)

Summary of Forecast Performance on Achievement of 2016/17 Budget Savings – Quarter 3

Service/Function	Budget Savings 2016/17 £000	Achievable 2016/17 £000	Potentially not-achievable 2016/17 £000	Will not be achieved at all £000	Comments
Lifelong Learning	1,308	1,308	-	-	All savings are expected to be achievable from 2016/17.
Regulation and Economic Development	258	217	41	-	£28k is not achievable in 2016/17 due to a shortfall of income from the leisure centre cafes, much of which is due to closures while repairs were completed. This will be funded during the year from underspends elsewhere within the service. In addition, the £13k increased income target in Pest Control was not achieved but will be funded from underspends within the service.
Highways, Waste and Property	730	406	314	10	£17k will not be achieved on car park income from additional car parks, though maintenance will be reduced to fund this. £6k saving from Porth Swtan septic tank not achievable in 2016/17 due to delayed works. In addition, £291k of savings are difficult to assess until the winter period. The £10k for advertising on bins will not be achieved as there is no market for this, but this will be funded this year by underspends in Waste Disposal.
Adults' Services	335	200	135	-	£135k difficult to achieve during 2016/17 due to review, consultation and legal processes.
Children's Services	143	96	15	32	£32k unachievable due to change in the law, £15k is likely to be achievable from 2017/18.
Housing	74	37	37	-	£37k, due to the lateness of the Consultant's report, have been deferred to 2017/18. However, in 2016/17 these savings will be funded from underspends elsewhere in the service.
Transformation	4	4	-	-	All savings are expected to be achievable from 2016/17.
Council Business	56	56	-	-	All savings are expected to be achievable from 2016/17.
Resources	72	72	-	-	All savings are expected to be achievable from 2016/17.
Anglesey and Gwynedd Partnership	80	80	-	-	All savings are expected to be achievable from 2016/17.
Total	3,060	2,476	542	42	

ISLE OF ANGLESEY COUNTY COUNCIL		
REPORT TO:	EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE	
DATE:	14 FEBRUARY 2017	
SUBJECT:	BUDGET MONITORING REPORT THIRD QUARTER 2016/17 - CAPITAL	
PORTFOLIO HOLDER(S):	COUNCILLOR H E JONES	
HEAD OF SERVICE:	MARC JONES (EXT. 2601)	
REPORT AUTHOR:	GARETH ROBERTS	
TEL:	01248 752675	
E-MAIL:	GarethRoberts@ynysmon.gov.uk	
LOCAL MEMBERS:	n/a	
A - Recommendation/s and reason/s		
It is recommended to note the progress of expenditure and receipts against the capital budget.		
B - What other options did you consider and why did you reject them and/or opt for this option?		
n/a		
C - Why is this a decision for the Executive?		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This report sets out the financial performance of the Capital budget for the third quarter of the financial year. • Budget monitoring is a designated Executive function. 		
CH - Is this decision consistent with policy approved by the full Council?		
Yes		
D - Is this decision within the budget approved by the Council?		
Setting of the annual Capital Budget.		
DD - Who did you consult?		What did they say?
1	Chief Executive / Strategic Leadership Team (SLT) (mandatory)	
2	Finance / Section 151 (mandatory)	n/a – this is the Section 151 Officer's report
3	Legal / Monitoring Officer (mandatory)	
4	Human Resources (HR)	
5	Property	
6	Information Communication Technology (ICT)	
7	Scrutiny	
8	Local Members	
9	Any external bodies / other/s	
E - Risks and any mitigation (if relevant)		
1	Economic	
2	Anti-poverty	
3	Crime and Disorder	
4	Environmental	
5	Equalities	
6	Outcome Agreements	
7	Other	

F - Appendices:

Appendix A - Capital Budget Monitoring Report – Quarter 3, 2016/17.

Appendix B - Summary of the Capital Project's Expenditure to date against the Capital Budget and the Projected Expenditure at Year-End.

FF - Background papers (please contact the author of the Report for any further information):

- 2016/17 Capital Budget, as recommended by this Committee on 1 March 2016;
- 2016/17 Treasury Management Strategy Statement, approved by the Full Council on 10 March 2016;
- 2016/17 Capital Budget Monitoring Report Quarter 1, as recommended by this Committee on 19 September 2016; and
- 2016/17 Capital Budget Monitoring Report Quarter 2, as recommended by this Committee on 28 November 2016.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This is the Capital Budget monitoring report for the third quarter of the financial year and allows Members to note the progress of Capital Expenditure and Capital Receipts against the Capital Budget.
- 1.2 In March 2016, the Council approved a Capital Programme for non-housing services of £26.933m for 2016/17 and a Capital Programme of £11.636m for the HRA and, in May 2016, the Council approved Capital Slippage of £7.792m to be brought forward from 2015/16. Since the budget setting process, there has been additional schemes added onto the programme, most of which are grant funded, which amounted to £6.502m. Included in this are grant schemes such as the Viable and Vibrant Places capital grant of £3.148m, Road Safety Grant of £0.105m, Safer Route in Communities £0.108m and Intermediate Care Fund grant of £0.244m. There have also been Invest to Save Capital projects approved amounting to £0.286m to be funded by Council Reserves. This brings the total Capital budget for 2016/17 to £52.863m.

2. PROGRESS ON EXPENDITURE 2016/17

- 2.1 Below is a summary table of the Capital expenditure to 31 December 2016, the profiled budget to 31 December 2016 and the proposed funding of the Capital Programme for 2016/17.

Service	Annual Budget £'000	Profiled Budget £'000	Actual Expenditure £'000	Committed Expenditure £'000	Total Expenditure £'000	% Profiled Budget Spend	% Annual Budget Spent
Housing General Fund	2,744	1,464	1,014	52	1,067	73	39
Housing HRA	14,221	6,405	5,187	860	6,047	94	43
Lifelong Learning	12,776	7,569	7,412	128	7,540	100	59
Economic and Regeneration	4,346	948	747	7	755	80	17
Highways	11,671	6,305	5,929	625	6,554	104	56
Waste Management	628	509	468	52	520	102	83
Property	1,128	644	928	1	929	144	82
Transformation	1,728	821	1,090	88	1,178	143	68
Planning	1,765	590	241	217	457	78	26
Adult Services	1,857	919	863	-	863	94	46
Total	52,863	26,173	23,879	2,030	25,910	99	49
Funded By:							
Capital Grant	25,314						
Capital Receipts	6,575						
Supported Borrowing	2,189						
Unsupported Borrowing	6,730						
Revenue Contribution	10,667						
Reserves	786						
Insurance	603						
Total Funding	52,863						

- 2.2** The Profiled budget spent to the end of the third quarter for the General Fund is 100%, however, only 51% of the annual budget has been spent to date. The reason for this is that a number of the capital schemes are weighted towards the last quarter of the financial year. By the end of the financial year, it is expected that 77% of the budget for the General Fund will be spent. As stated in the previous quarter, the two biggest Capital Projects that will not fully spend their budget this financial year, contributing to only 77% of the budget being spent, are the Holyhead & Llangefni Strategic Infrastructure and New Highways to Wylfa Newydd. The Holyhead & Llangefni Strategic Infrastructure is still awaiting WEFO funding and it is not anticipated that any Capital Expenditure will be incurred this year. The New Highways to Wylfa Newydd is forecasted to underspend due to the Nanner Road Project coming in under the predicted cost and the online works are not as advanced as initially estimated. There are risks with some Capital projects and these are highlighted in Section 3.1.2 of this report. Some Capital schemes are well underway with the majority, if not all, of the profiled budget for quarter 3 being spent. Some Capital Schemes have yet to commence, but their budget is profiled towards the latter part of the financial year. These schemes and their profile can be seen in Appendix B.
- 2.3** The Housing Revenue Account has spent 94% of its profiled budget, but only 43% of the annual budget. It is currently estimated that 65% of the budget will be spent at the end of the financial year, due to the Acquisition of Existing Stock only acquiring 30 properties from its original estimate of 40 properties. However, the 10 that will not be purchased this financial year will be purchased in 2017/18, therefore, the underspent budget will slip into the next financial year. During Quarter 2 of this financial year, capital contracts with carried forward commitment from 2015/16 successfully reached practical completion. A further 5 new traditional planned maintenance contracts have subsequently been awarded, which has committed over £3.8m of the budget for 2016/17. The Housing Service anticipates that these contracts will be practically complete before the end of Quarter 4. A further 2 schemes were tendered during Quarter 3 and, as a result, the planned maintenance budget for 2016/17 will be fully committed before the end of Quarter 3.
- 2.4** The smallholdings programme of improvements, financed from the ring-fenced capital receipts from the sale of smallholdings and rental income, has been extended for an additional year. Expenditure on this programme continues to exceed the funding through sales and rental income. A deficit of £1.281m was brought forward from 2015/16, capital receipts to the end of the third quarter amounted to £1.507m, with expenditure of £0.891m incurred to date. As a result, the deficit now stands at £0.665m. The forecast for the final quarter of the financial year is for a further £0.450m of Capital Expenditure and £1.683m of Capital Receipts being received. This would mean that, if all the Smallholdings are sold, and are sold at the expected price, at the end of the financial year the smallholdings programme will be in surplus by £0.568m. A decision will need to be made whether to ring-fence any surplus Capital Receipts to the Smallholdings programme, or to allocate the receipts to the General Fund.

3. FUNDING

3.1 Capital Grants

- 3.1.1** There are a number of Capital Grant schemes in the Capital Programme for 2016/17. At the end of the third quarter, there is one scheme that is yet to commence, the Intermediate Care Fund with a budget of £0.244m, but it is expected that this grant allocation will be fully spent by the end of the year.

3.1.2 There are five schemes that carry significant risk with regards to the Capital Grant funding, which are as follows:-

- The 21st Century Schools project – At the end of the third quarter, the Capital Grant for this project was claimed to profile and there are only a couple of minor issues to report. Firstly, as previously reported, due to the archaeological works at Ysgol Rhyd Y Llan, there is a potential overspend of £0.150m. However, if the additional expenditure is incurred this year, we will still be within the envelope for Band A, therefore, no issues with grant funding. Secondly, the Authority's match funding target for 2016/17 is unlikely to be met, however, this will be carried forward to 2017/18. As this is such a large scheme with a total budget this year of £12.274m, it does carry a significant risk. Although the winter weather has been good, there is still a risk that adverse weather conditions over the remainder of the winter or unforeseen issues with the sites could delay the progress of these schemes. Any problems could lead to profiled spend not achieving targets in future quarters, which could result in funding being lost.
- Vibrant and Viable Places (VVP) Grant - The capital budget for 2016/17 amounts to £3.148m. At the end of the third quarter, only £0.754m has been spent, although most of the scheme's budget is heavily profiled towards the final quarter of the financial year. It is expected that the grant will be fully spent by the end of the year, but, given the level of expenditure required in the final quarter of the financial year, there is a risk that the expenditure requirement will not be reached and that grant funding will be lost. In the fourth quarter of the financial year, the VVP budget for projects yet to be finalised budget has now been fully allocated.
- Llangefni Link Road scheme – The current budget for the Llangefni Link Road scheme is now £4.349m, due to the Authority securing a further £0.617m of grant funding from the Welsh Government for the archaeological finds that were discovered on the site earlier on in the year. The scheme is progressing well, however, there is still land to be purchased, which carries its own risk. At the end of the third quarter, the total expenditure was £3.334m, and it is expected that the budget will be fully spent by the end of the financial year.
- Beaumaris Flood Alleviation Scheme – Following completion of the Coastal Element in February, phase two of the Beaumaris Flood Alleviation Scheme involves the fluvial element of the works. This has been delayed by residents' objections and failure to reach agreement with a landowner. The Welsh Government has recently adjudicated (in the Council's favour) on the objection and we are currently awaiting legal advice on a way forward in the light of this. Negotiations are still ongoing with the landowner, however, these are proving slow and inconclusive. Welsh Government has indicated that they have allocated funding for these works but as yet, due to the difficulties described above, a Grant Award has not been made. Welsh Government is also currently considering the design review that has been undertaken in the light of fluvial flooding in December last year. Subject to Legal advice on the objection and favourable consideration by Welsh Government on the design review, it is likely that the works on the scheme will now start in the next financial year.

- Strategic Infrastructure Holyhead & Llangefni - Business plans for both projects have been submitted to WEFO and are currently being appraised. Discussions are ongoing with Welsh Government Departments regarding match funding, with elements of the Llangefni Link Road to be utilised as part of the match funding for the Llangefni Scheme. There are ongoing negotiations regarding match funding and value for money aspects of the scheme. It is anticipated that approval for the Llangefni scheme will be given in quarter 4, with approval of the Holyhead scheme expected during quarter 1 of the next financial year.

3.2 Capital Receipts

3.2.1 The Capital Receipts for this year to date, the budgeted Capital Receipts and the Projected Capital Receipts this financial year are:-

	Budget 2016/17 £'000	Received to 31-Dec-16 £'000	Projection to 31-Mar-17 £'000
Housing HRA:			
Right to Buy Sales	565	667	749
Land Sales	0	0	0
Private Sector Housing:			
Sales of plots	0	0	0
Repaid charges	0	0	0
Repaid grants	0	54	54
Council Fund:			
Smallholdings	2,285	1,507	3,190
General	1,480	648	1,840
Industrial	380	0	380
Schools	1,865	0	1,865
Total	6,575	2,876	8,078

3.2.2 The projected Capital Receipts at 31 March 2017 is £8.078m, with only £2.876m being received at 31 December 2016 (35.6%). This was mainly from the sale of six smallholdings (£1.507m), one property in Holyhead (£0.115m), one property in Llangefni (£0.350m) and seven Right to Buys (£0.667m). The forecasted Capital Receipts include £1.675m for the sale of former school sites, £0.350m for a Property in Llangefni and £1.683m on various Smallholdings.

3.2.3 The Capital Receipts budget for the Housing Revenue Account Right to Buy is based on the HRA 30 year plan and it is forecasted that 8 properties will be sold in this financial year. As stated in 3.2.2, there have been 7 properties sold to the end of the third quarter. There is potential for another two Right to Buy sales during the final quarter of the financial year, bringing in £0.143m Capital Receipts, but these are not guaranteed.

3.2.4 Since the end of the quarter, the Authority has received £0.315m of Capital Receipts for the sale of an industrial property (£0.105m), a property in Aberffraw (£0.128m) and one Right to Buy (£0.082m).

3.2.5 Out of the £8.078m Capital Receipts projected by 31 March 2017, there will be £6.768m available for Financing in 2016/17. There will be £0.742m made available for the 2017/18 Capital Programme, where the draft budget requires £1.522m of Capital Receipts to fund the programme. The latest projection is that the Authority will receive £0.780m of Capital Receipts in 2017/18. The Smallholdings programme (as mentioned in section 2.4 of this report) is forecasted to be £0.568m in surplus by the end of the financial year, due to Capital Receipts exceeding Expenditure, and a decision will need to be made whether to ring-fence any surplus Capital Receipts to the Smallholdings programme, or to allocate the receipts to the General Fund.

4. **PROJECTED ACTUAL EXPENDITURE 2016/17**

4.1 Below is a table with projected expenditure at 31 March 2017 and the revised funding:-

Service	Annual Budget £'000	Projected Expenditure £'000	Projected Under / Over Expenditure £'000	% Variance
Housing General Fund	2,744	2,128	- 616	- 22
Housing HRA	14,221	9,209	- 5,012	- 35
Lifelong Learning	12,776	11,333	- 1,443	- 11
Economic and Regeneration	4,346	1,936	- 2,410	- 55
Highways	11,671	7,967	- 3,704	- 32
Waste Management	628	617	- 11	- 2
Property	1,128	1,502	374	33
Transformation	1,728	1,597	- 131	- 8
Planning	1,765	1,063	- 702	- 40
Adult Services	1,857	1,434	- 423	- 23
Total	52,863	38,786	- 14,077	- 27
Funded By:	Annual Budget £'000	Projected Funding £'000	Variance	% Variance
Capital Grant	25,314	14,078	- 11,236	- 44
Capital Receipts	6,575	6,634	58	1
Supported Borrowing	2,189	6,216	4,027	184
Unsupported Borrowing	6,730	5,212	- 1,518	- 23
Revenue Contribution	10,667	5,758	- 4,909	- 46
Reserves	786	286	- 500	- 64
Insurance	603	603	-	-
Total Funding	52,863	38,786	- 14,077	- 27

4.2 As can be seen from table 4.1 (above), the forecast underspend on the Capital Programme for 2016/17 is £14.077m, with a potential slippage into the 2017/18 Capital Programme of £7.732m. The other £6.345m is from schemes that are due for completion in 2016/17 that are under budget, or that a new Capital bid has been submitted for 2017/18. The funding for the slippage will also slip into 2017/18 and was factored in when producing the Treasury Management Strategy Statement for 2017/18. The main projects that are forecasted to be underspent are the Holyhead Strategic Infrastructure, Llangefni Strategic Infrastructure and the New Highways to Wylfa Newydd, as can be seen in Appendix B. The reasons for the underspend in the Holyhead Strategic Infrastructure and the Llangefni Strategic Infrastructure are detailed in section 3.1.2 of this report. The New Highways to Wylfa Newydd is forecasted to underspend due to the Nanner Road Project coming in under the predicted cost and the online works are not as advanced as initially estimated. The Housing Revenue Account is also due to underspend by £5.012m and this will slip into 2017/18.

- 4.3** The Capital Finance Requirement forecasted at 31 March 2017 is £134.628m, which is the underlying need for the Authority to borrow to be able to fund its Capital Programme. The External borrowing currently stands at £110.737m, meaning the Authority essentially needs to borrow £23.891m, either internally or externally, to fund the current Capital Programme. If this borrowing is undertaken externally, the Authority will still be within its authorised borrowing limits as per the 2016/17 Treasury Management Strategy Statement (Appendix 11 of that statement).
- 4.4** As can be seen from table 4.1 (above), there is a significant difference in funding for Capital Grants and Supported Borrowing. The main reason for the increase in the Supported Borrowing is due to the funding arrangement of the 21st Century Schools programme for 2016/17. The Welsh Government funding is in the form of a Capital Grant and Supported Borrowing, and it was estimated that this would be split 50:50 in 2016/17. However, there is a greater weighting towards Supported Borrowing in 2016/17, meaning the Supported Borrowing has increased and Capital Grant has decreased. In future years, it will be reversed with a greater weighting towards Capital Grant. This, along with the forecast underspend in the Holyhead & Llangefni Strategic Infrastructure and the forecast underspend in the New Highways to Wylfa Newydd, as previously stated, are the main reasons the Capital Grant will be less in 2016/17.

5. FUTURE YEARS

- 5.1** The draft Capital Budget Report for 2017/18 was considered by the Executive on 7 November 2016. The total proposed capital programme for 2017/18 (including 21st Century Schools and Housing Revenue Account) totals £40.949m. This can be broken down to Existing Commitment from the 2016/17 Capital Programme (£8.826m), Existing Assets (£2.301m), Invest To Save (£0.271m), Highways Resurfacing (£0.760m), New Schemes (£11.675m), Unsupported Borrowing Schemes (£0.362m), 21st Century Schools (£6.865m) and the HRA (£9.889m). The proposed funding will be £21.258m (52%) from external funding sources such as Capital Grants and £19.691m (48%) from internal sources. This includes £3.472m of supported borrowing, £5.063m of unsupported borrowing with the remaining £11.156m being funded from the General Capital Grant, Capital Receipts and the Council's own reserves. The draft Capital Budget for 2017/18 was accepted by the Executive, and a final proposal will be considered by the Executive on 14 February 2017, with the final proposal being presented to the Full Council on 28 February 2017.
- 5.2** As mentioned in 4.2, some Capital schemes in the 2016/17 Capital Programme will not be completed by 31 March 2017. These schemes will be completed during 2017/18 and the funding will need to be moved into 2017/18. A request will need to be made for approval by this Committee to move the funding into 2017/18, and this will be made in the Capital Outturn Report for 2016/17 which will be presented to the Executive in June 2017.

Summary of the Capital Project's Expenditure to date against the Capital Budget and the Projected Expenditure at Year-End

Service	Annual Budget (£)	Profiled Budget (£)	Actual Expenditure (£)	Committed Expenditure (£)	Total Expenditure (£)	Variance to profile (£)	% Profiled Budget Spent	% Annual Budget Spent	Projected Expenditure (£)	Projected (Under) / Over (£)	% Variance
Housing General Fund											
Houses into homes to let	182,240	136,680	48,671	0	48,671	-88,009	36	27	182,240	0	0
Houses into homes to sell	167,500	125,625	25,000	0	25,000	-100,625	20	15	167,500	0	0
Houses into homes (2)	167,600	125,700	112,400	0	112,400	-13,300	89	67	167,600	0	0
Housing Study & Fees VVP	7,000	7,001	2,124	0	2,124	-4,877	0	30	7,000	0	0
VVP Housing Grant 1	20,000	20,000	17,649	0	17,649	-2,351	88	88	20,000	0	0
VVP Housing Grant 2	20,000	20,000	12,720	0	12,720	-7,280	64	64	20,000	0	0
VVP Housing Grant 3	20,000	15,000	17,777	0	17,777	2,777	119	89	20,000	0	0
VVP Housing Grant 4	20,000	15,000	15,426	0	15,426	426	103	77	20,000	0	0
VVP Housing Grant 5	20,000	15,000	19,550	0	19,550	4,550	130	98	20,000	0	0
Compulsory Purchase - Pilot Scheme	458,550	105,000	120,510	468	120,978	15,978	115	26	140,000	-318,550	-69
Disabled Facilities Grants	900,560	562,500	471,697	0	471,697	-90,803	84	52	750,000	-150,560	-17
Residential Site for Gypsies and Travellers	247,000	75,000	0	37,150	37,150	-37,850	50	15	100,000	-147,000	-60
Cyttir Lane Social Housing VVP Grant	98,760	98,760	49,381	0	49,381	-49,379	50	50	98,760	0	0
Bwlch Alltran VVP Grant	5,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,000	0	0
Victoria Gateway VVP Grant	13,000	20,000	9,560	5,506	15,067	-4,933	75	116	13,000	0	0
Cyttir Lane VVP Grant	38,190	38,185	35,000	0	35,000	-3,185	92	92	38,190	0	0
Carreg Domas VVP Grant	6,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,000	0	0
Town Centre Sites and Premises VVP	64,300	64,300	38,908	8,950	47,858	-16,442	1	74	64,300	0	0
Affordable Housing brought forward 2015/16	288,700	20,000	18,053	0	18,053	-1,947	90	6	288,700	0	0
Total	2,744,400	1,463,751	1,014,426	52,075	1,066,501	-397,250	73	39	2,128,290	-616,110	-22
Housing HRA											
Central Heating Contract	350,000	156,887	76,891	40,429	117,320	-39,567	0	34	300,000	-50,000	-14
Planned Maintenance Contract	5,190,678	3,840,088	2,745,274	790,184	3,535,458	-304,630	92	68	5,190,678	0	0
BMU Vehicles 2016/17	80,000	80,000	95,555	0	95,555	15,555	119	119	97,470	17,470	22
Environmental Works	362,500	207,131	199,858	2,495	202,353	-4,779	98	56	362,500	0	0
Remodelling of Existing Stock	450,000	6,500	6,500	0	6,500	0	0	1	6,500	-443,500	-99
Acquisition of Existing Properties	6,452,830	1,250,000	1,251,635	0	1,251,635	1,635	100	19	2,000,000	-4,452,830	-69
Public Sector Adaptations	250,000	250,000	331,572	26,723	358,295	108,295	143	143	450,000	200,000	80
Fire Risk	250,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-250,000	-100
BMU Transformation Tools	33,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-33,000	-100
WHQS Internal Works	750,000	562,500	427,898	0	427,898	-134,602	76	57	750,000	0	0
Energy Efficiency VVP	52,000	52,000	51,766	0	51,766	-234	100	100	52,000	0	0
Total	14,221,008	6,405,106	5,186,948	859,831	6,046,779	-358,327	94	43	9,209,148	-5,011,860	-35
Lifelong Learning											
Rewire Education Buildings	37,000	37,000	36,240	0	36,240	-760	0	98	37,000	0	0
Disabled Access in Education Buildings	300,000	50,000	113,837	0	113,837	63,837	0	38	280,000	-20,000	-7
School Catering Facilities	165,000	160,000	154,399	0	154,399	-5,601	0	94	165,000	0	0
21st Century Schools - Holyhead	7,297,000	5,458,889	4,934,826	16,422	4,951,248	-507,641	91	68	6,990,497	-306,503	-4
21st Century Schools - Holyhead - VVP	270,000	270,000	250,000	0	250,000	-20,000	93	93	270,000	0	0
21st Century Scools - Llannau	3,960,000	1,377,705	1,772,386	84,084	1,856,470	478,765	135	47	3,165,531	-794,469	-20
21st Century Scools - Parc Y Bont	150,000	40,725	725	17,281	18,006	-22,719	44	12	30,000	-120,000	-80
21st Century Scools - Bro Rhosyr / Aberffraw	390,000	154,365	149,380	10,346	159,726	5,361	103	41	385,000	-5,000	-1
21st Century Scools - Bro Seiriol	207,000	20,000	0	0	0	-20,000	0	0	10,000	-197,000	-95
Total	12,776,000	7,568,684	7,411,792	128,133	7,539,925	-28,759	100	59	11,333,028	-1,442,972	-11

Service	Annual Budget (£)	Profiled Budget (£)	Actual Expenditure (£)	Committed Expenditure (£)	Total Expenditure (£)	Variance to profile (£)	% Profiled Budget Spent	% Annual Budget Spent	Projected Expenditure (£)	Projected (Under) / Over (£)	% Variance %
<u>Economic and Regeneration</u>											
Holyhead Bus. Inv. Fund VVP Grant	115,000	128,275	62,337	0	62,337	-65,938	49	54	115,000	0	0
Partnership Funding Unallocated Budget	58,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	58,000	0	0
Public Conveniences	44,770	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44,770	0	0
Holyhead Strategic Infrastructure	1,257,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1,257,000	-100
Llangefni Strategic Infrastructure	1,157,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1,157,000	-100
Planning System Invest To Save	93,000	8,000	8,250	0	8,250	250	0	9	93,000	0	0
Penrhos Units Upgrade VVP Grant	12,640	12,641	12,994	4,104	17,098	4,457	135	135	17,098	4,458	35
Ynys Mon Gymnastics Club VVP Grant	8,640	8,000	8,638	0	8,638	638	0	100	8,638	-2	0
Active Community Development VVP Grant	40,000	40,000	4,710	2,900	7,610	-32,390	19	19	40,000	0	0
Mon CF Environmental Training VVP Grant	20,000	20,000	3,084	0	3,084	-16,916	0	15	20,000	0	0
Boxing Club VVP Grant	3,800	3,800	0	0	0	-3,800	0	0	3,800	0	0
Millbank Improvements VVP Grant	2,450	2,140	2,446	0	2,446	306	114	100	2,450	0	0
Millbank Community Centre VVP Grant	80,000	80,000	72,608	0	72,608	-7,392	0	91	80,000	0	0
VVP Projects yet to be finalised	806,970	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	806,970	0	0
Plas Arthur Leisure Centre Upgrade	3,250	2,438	2,030	461	2,492	54	102	77	3,250	0	0
Amlwch Leisure Centre Upgrade	2,810	2,108	3,018	0	3,018	911	143	107	2,810	0	0
LED Lighting	38,000	38,000	37,749	0	37,749	-251	99	99	38,000	0	0
Re-roofing Leisure Centre	262,500	262,500	233,416	0	233,416	-29,084	89	89	262,500	0	0
Re-roofing Holyhead Leisure Centre	340,000	340,000	295,943	0	295,943	-44,057	87	87	340,000	0	0
Total	4,345,830	947,901	747,222	7,465	754,688	-193,213	80	17	1,936,286	-2,409,544	-55
<u>Highways and Transportation</u>											
Car Parks	41,390	22,790	28,162	0	28,162	5,372	124	68	41,390	0	0
Vehicles	374,400	163,460	163,460	0	163,460	0	100	44	238,460	-135,940	-36
County Prudential Borrowing Initiative	2,229,120	2,124,000	1,989,246	0	1,989,246	-134,754	94	89	2,229,120	0	0
Beaumaris Flood Alleviation Works (WG)	600,000	65,089	65,089	0	65,089	0	100	11	75,000	-525,000	-88
New Highways to Wylfa Newydd	3,784,000	629,871	300,610	538,542	839,152	209,281	133	22	839,828	-2,944,172	-78
LED Lighting	80,270	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	80,270	0	0
Llangefni Link Road	4,348,570	3,187,500	3,247,034	86,580	3,333,615	146,115	105	77	4,250,000	-98,570	-2
SRIC 2016/17	108,000	45,000	44,849	0	44,849	-151	0	42	108,000	0	0
Road Safety Grant	105,000	67,000	90,226	0	90,226	23,226	135	86	105,000	0	0
Total	11,670,750	6,304,710	5,928,676	625,122	6,553,798	249,088	104	56	7,967,068	-3,703,682	-32
<u>Waste Management</u>											
Purchase Telehandler and Weighbridge	118,520	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	97,000	-21,520	-18
New Waste Collection System	509,000	509,000	468,347	51,503	519,850	10,850	102	102	519,850	10,850	2
Total	627,520	509,000	468,347	51,503	519,850	10,850	102	83	616,850	-10,670	-2
<u>Property</u>											
DDA	100,000	10,000	6,248	0	6,248	-3,752	0	6	100,000	0	0
Holyhead Fishdock	96,340	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-96,340	-100
Llanbedrgoch cemetery	85,680	0	415	0	415	415	0	0	415	-85,265	-100
Llanddona Cemetery	45,590	34,193	30,956	0	30,956	-3,236	91	68	60,000	14,410	32
Smallholdings	800,000	600,000	890,184	1,314	891,498	291,498	149	111	1,341,213	541,213	68
Total	1,127,610	644,193	927,803	1,314	929,117	284,925	144	82	1,501,628	374,018	33

Service	Annual Budget (£)	Profiled Budget (£)	Actual Expenditure (£)	Committed Expenditure (£)	Total Expenditure (£)	Variance to profile (£)	% Profiled Budget Spent	% Annual Budget Spent	Projected Expenditure (£)	Projected (Under) / Over (£)	% Variance %
Transformation											
Smarter Working-Capital	953,060	534,000	781,237	40,866	822,103	288,103	154	86	822,103	-130,957	-14
EDMS Invest to Save	57,860	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	57,860	0	0
Corporate Website Content System	75,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	75,000	0	0
Software Licensing	72,000	72,000	72,000	0	72,000	0	100	100	72,000	0	0
Network Upgrade	60,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60,000	0	0
Server Storage Replacement	150,000	60,000	59,402	0	59,402	-598	99	40	150,000	0	0
CRM System Invest to Save	135,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	135,000	0	0
IT Backup system	35,100	35,100	64,525	46,960	111,486	76,386	318	318	35,100	0	0
IT Citrix	190,000	120,000	113,255	0	113,255	-6,745	94	60	190,000	0	0
Total	1,728,020	821,100	1,090,420	87,826	1,178,246	357,146	143	68	1,597,063	-130,957	-8
Planning											
Holyhead Market Hall Hub Project	970,000	210,000	162,641	181,208	343,850	133,850	164	35	568,000	-402,000	-41
Holy Island Landscape Development VVP	5,000	5,000	3,406	0	3,406	-1,594	68	68	5,000	0	0
Development Fees VVP THI phase 2	789,730	375,000	74,625	35,577	110,201	-264,799	29	14	489,730	-300,000	-38
Total	1,764,730	590,000	240,672	216,785	457,457	-132,543	78	26	1,062,730	-702,000	-40
Adult Services											
CCIS Implementation	459,000	63,800	41,188	0	41,188	-22,612	65	9	74,300	-384,700	-84
Canolfan Byron	150,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	150,000	0	0
Extra Care Llangejni	700,000	700,000	700,000	0	700,000	0	100	100	700,000	0	0
Haulfre Refurbishment	206,760	155,070	121,486	0	121,486	-33,584	78	59	168,000	-38,760	-19
Plas Crigyll residential Care Home	98,000	0	490	0	490	490	0	1	98,000	0	0
Intermediate Care Fund Capital Grant	243,640	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	243,640	0	0
Total	1,857,400	918,870	863,164	0	863,164	-55,706	94	46	1,433,940	-423,460	-23
Total	52,863,268	26,173,315	23,879,470	2,030,055	25,909,525	-263,789	99	49	38,786,031	-14,077,237	-27

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ISLE OF ANGLESEY COUNTY COUNCIL		
REPORT TO:	EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE	
DATE:	14 FEBRUARY 2017	
SUBJECT:	USE OF RESERVES AND BALANCES	
PORTFOLIO HOLDER(S):	COUNCILLOR H E JONES	
HEAD OF SERVICE:	MARC JONES (EXT. 2601)	
REPORT AUTHOR:	MARC JONES	
TEL:	EXT. 2601	
E-MAIL:	rmjfi@ynysmon.gov.uk	
LOCAL MEMBERS:	n/a	
A - Recommendation/s and reason/s		
<p>1. PURPOSE OF THE REPORT</p> <p>1.1 The report will set out the Section 151 Officer's assessment on the level of general balances and reserves for 2017/18 and make recommendations as to the allocation of general balances for use during 2017/18.</p> <p>2. RECOMMENDATIONS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To note the general policy on reserves and balances adopted 1 March 2016, in Appendix A; • To set the minimum level of general balances for 2017/18 as £6m in accordance with the Section 151 Officer's assessment; • To confirm the continuation of the existing earmarked reserves. 		
B - What other options did you consider and why did you reject them and/or opt for this option?		
No other options considered – not appropriate in this case.		
C - Why is this decision for the Executive?		
The Constitution requires the Executive to publish its final budget proposal prior to its consideration by the Council		
CH - Is this decision consistent with policy approved by the full Council?		
N/A		
D - Is this decision within the budget approved by the Council?		
N/A		
DD - Who did you consult?		What did they say?
1	Chief Executive / Strategic Leadership Team (SLT) (mandatory)	
2	Finance / Section 151 (mandatory)	n/a – this is the Section 151 Officer's report
3	Legal / Monitoring Officer (mandatory)	No comments
4	Human Resources (HR)	
5	Property	
6	Information Communication Technology (ICT)	
7	Scrutiny	
8	Local Members	
9	Any external bodies / other/s	

E - Risks and any mitigation (if relevant)	
1	Economic
2	Anti-poverty
3	Crime and Disorder
4	Environmental
5	Equalities
6	Outcome Agreements
7	Other
F - Appendices:	
Appendix A - Proposed general policy on Reserves and Balances Appendix B – Balances to date	
FF - Background papers (please contact the author of the Report for any further information):	

USE OF GENERAL BALANCES AND RESERVES

1. PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

- 1.1. Sections 32 and 43 of the Local Government Finance Act 1992 require Local Authorities to have regard to the level of reserves needed for meeting estimated future expenditure when calculating the budget requirement. Section 25 of the Local Government Act 2003 requires the Section 151 Officer to report formally on the robustness of estimates and the adequacy of proposed reserves when setting a budget requirement and to ensure that there are key protocols for their establishment and use.
- 1.2. The report will set out the Section 151 Officer's assessment on the level of general balances and reserves for 2017/18 and make recommendations as to the allocation of general balances for use during 2017/18.

2. POLICY ON RESERVES AND BALANCES

- 2.1. In addition to the general balances, the Council holds a number of reserves on its balance sheet. The purpose of these reserves is to meet the cost of planned projects or to fund specific items of expenditure as and when they fall due.
- 2.2. The document attached as Appendix A sets out the overall principles and policy relating to determining the level of adequate reserves and balances and how reserves are utilised.

3. GENERAL BALANCES

- 3.1. As at 31 March 2016, the level of general balances stood at £8.886m, an increase of £1.693m on the previous year.
- 3.2. In the 2016/17 budget, a £1m fund was created from general balances in order to fund individual projects that could generate efficiency savings for the Authority. 29 business cases were received from departments and, after assessment by a panel, senior leadership team and the Executive members, 9 of the business cases were approved to the value of £937,800.
- 3.3. As stated in Appendix A, paragraph 5, it is for the Section 151 Officer to assess a number of risks in determining the level of general balances required. These risks are considered below:-
 - **Future Cost Pressures** – As budgets are reduced, the ability of individual services to utilise any spare capacity within their existing budgets to fund unexpected cost pressures is much more difficult and, when cost pressures occur, the funding of these pressures then falls on the general balances. The Council is currently facing budget pressures during 2016/17, notably in Children's, Adult Services and Education. The better than expected settlement has allowed the Council to fund some of these cost pressures in the 2017/18 budget, which reduces the risk of a further call being made on general balances. This is a situation that requires frequent review.
 - **Savings** – The 2017/18 budget includes a package of £2.44m in savings. The savings proposals have been subject to challenge and this resulted in over £456k of proposed savings not being included in the 2017/18 budget proposals as it was considered that they were not achievable during 2017/18. Although there is a risk that not all savings will be achieved, the challenge process that has taken place should ensure that the risk is minimised and that any subsequent call on general balances is not significant.

- **Inflation and Interest Rates** – The 2017/18 budget has assumed low levels of inflation and interest rates. Known pay awards 1% and contractual inflation have been allowed for within the budget. Inflation of 1% was applied on all other heading apart from income, where 3% increase was applied. The current level of inflation is 1.6% and it is anticipated that it will rise further during 2017/18 but forecasts vary and will depend on the performance of the economy post Brexit. Base interest rates are currently 0.25% and, again, are not expected to increase in the foreseeable future. It is, therefore, assessed that the risk of significant increases in inflation or interest rates are low and that the current budgets will be sufficient to meet any increases that arise during 2017/18.
- **Income** – Ensuring that income budgets are achieved is always difficult to guarantee, particularly in discretionary services where customers can choose whether to purchase the service or not. The 2017/18 budget process has reviewed actual income trends and income budgets have been realigned where it was considered that actual income would be significantly lower than the budget. The risk that income targets will not be achieved cannot be ignored and may result in net expenditure exceeding the overall budget, with the shortfall then having to be funded from general balances.
- **Track Record** – Since 2011/12 the Council has underspent its net revenue budget in 3 of the 5 years and has seen the general balance rise from £5.796m in 2012 to £8.886m in 2016. This confirms that overall budgetary control arrangements are sound and that the risk of significant overspending against budgets is low, although it is recognised that this risk is increasing as budgets are reduced.
- **Overall Financial Standing of the Council** – The overall financial standing of the Council is currently good with a healthy level of general balances and earmarked reserves. The future capital programme is funded and the Council's Capital Financing Requirement around £28m lower than the operational boundary, and £33m lower than the statutory authorised limit.

- 3.4** There is no hard and fast rule as to the level of general balances that a Council, should maintain, although a rule of thumb exists which indicates that the level of general balances should be 5% of the net revenue budget, excluding the delegated schools budget. However, due to the depleting School Balances, the calculation for the 2017/18 level includes the delegated schools budget. Based on the proposed 2017/18 budget, this would require the balance of general reserves to be in the region of £6m, which is £2m lower than the projected balance as at 31 March 2017.
- 3.5** Holding general balances does provide financial security for the Council, but holding balances unnecessarily results in financial resources not being utilised effectively. Having assessed the underlying financial risks faced by the Council, the limited flexibility that budget holders now have in managing their budgets and the need to release funding to deliver future efficiency savings, it is my assessment that the minimum level of general balances should be set at £6m. A further assessment should be made later in the 2017/18 financial year as to whether it is possible to release any further sums from general balances once the 2016/17 accounts have been finalised.
- 3.6** The final budget proposal includes a reduction in the level of general contingency to £280k. Although it is not expected that the unforeseen costs that arise during the year will exceed this figure, there is still a risk that this will happen. As part of the budget proposal, the Executive are requesting the delegated power to draw down an additional £200k from general balances.

4. EARMARKED RESERVES

4.1 Earmarked Reserves fall into distinct categories which are as follows:-

- Capital Reserves – reserves required to fund the capital programme;
- Restricted Reserves – reserves which are required to fund potential future costs, their use is restricted to a specific purpose and cannot be released for any other purpose, funds that are held by the Client on behalf of a third party or the reserve is linked to the delegated schools budget and cannot be reallocated;
- HRA Reserve – reserves that are ring fenced to the HRA;
- Insurance Reserve – a reserve required to fund the cost of any uninsured losses and policy excesses incurred by the Council;
- Grant Holding Reserves – reserves holding the amount of any unapplied grant received;
- Earmarked Reserves – Reserves that have been allocated to services to undertake particular projects.

4.2 The balance of the earmarked reserves as at 31 March 2016 and the projected balance as at the 31 March 2017 for each of the categories is shown in Table 1 below (a full breakdown of each category is attached as Appendix B).

Table 1

Summary of Earmarked Reserve Balances

Reserve Category	Balance as at 31 March 2016 £	Movement During 2015/16 £	Projected Balance as at 31 March 2017 £
Capital	899,000	46,934	945,934
Restricted	5,133,817	-377,583	4,756,234
Job Evaluation & Equal Pay	3,635,000	-2,948,088	686,912
Insurance	1,250,000	0	1,250,000
Grant Holding	1,997,679	-1,625,134	372,545
Earmarked	3,076,293	522,404	3,598,697
TOTAL	15,991,789	-4,381,466	11,610,323

4.3 The capital reserve will increase by £46k due to two payments of £30k and £16k, internal loans for new gritters.

4.4 The restricted reserve includes a number of significant individual reserves, notably the Penhesgyn Site reserve £2m, North Wales Waste Treatment Plant reserve £1.3m, Education schools reserve £1.2m. The North Wales Waste Treatment Plant reserve will be utilised in the coming years following the signing of the Treatment Plant agreement. The Education reserves will be partly used based on academic year and it is not expected that the Penhesgyn Site Management Reserve will be used in 2017/18 but it is necessary to maintain this reserve to fund any potential future costs.

- 4.5** The Risk and Insurance Manager has assessed that £1.25m is required to adequately cover the potential uninsured losses and excess payments. However, the Council was informed in 2015/16 that an additional levy may be charged on the Council as a contribution to the cost of future claims relating to Municipal Mutual Insurance, this has still not been raised.
- 4.6** The HRA Reserve is ring fenced and can only be used to fund expenditure relating to the HRA. It is not anticipated that the reserves will be utilised in 2017/18.

5. RECOMMENDATIONS

- 5.1** The Executive are requested to approve the following recommendations:-
- 1.** To note the general policy on reserves and balances as noted in Appendix A;
 - 2.** To set the minimum level of general balances for 2017/18 as £6m in accordance with the Section 151 Officer's assessment;
 - 3.** To confirm the continuation of the existing earmarked reserves, Appendix B.

GENERAL POLICY ON RESERVES AND BALANCES

1. Purpose

The Isle of Anglesey is required to maintain adequate financial reserves to meet the needs of the organisation. The purpose of this policy is to set out the governance arrangements for the Use of Reserves and Balances to ensure they provide the Council with the flexibility it needs and also to ensure they are used to add value to the organisation.

2. Regulatory Context

Sections 32 and 43 of the Local Government Finance Act 1992 require Local Authorities to have regard to the level of reserves needed for meeting estimated future expenditure when calculating the budget requirement.

There is no specified minimum level of reserves that an authority should hold and Section 25 of the Local Government Act 2003 requires the Section 151 Officer to report formally on the adequacy of proposed reserves when setting a budget requirement and to ensure that there are key protocols for their establishment and use.

This policy sets out the framework for the use and management of useable reserves, in accordance with the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom: A Statement of Recommended Practice (CIPFA/LASAAC) and agreed in accounting policies.

3. Types of Reserves.

Useable revenue reserves can be categorised in two ways:-

General reserves, which are contingency to cushion the impact of unexpected events or emergencies; and

Earmarked reserves, which are generally built up to meet known or predicted liabilities.

Earmarked Revenue Reserves are usually created and held for one of the five main reasons below:-

- i. Renewals – to enable services to plan and finance an effective programme of vehicle and equipment replacement and planned property maintenance. These reserves are mechanisms to smooth expenditure so that a sensible replacement programme can be achieved without the need to vary budgets.
- ii. Carry forward of underspend – some services commit expenditure to projects, but cannot spend the budget in year. Reserves are used as a mechanism to carry forward these resources.
- iii. Trading accounts - in some instances, surpluses are retained for future investment.
- iv. Insurance Reserve - to meet the estimate of future claims to enable the Council to meet the excesses not covered by insurance.
- v. Other earmarked reserves will be set up from time to time to meet known or predicted liabilities, for example future predicted budget demand pressures.

Whilst earmarked reserves are set against a specific purpose, general reserves are funds which do not have any restrictions as to their use. Such reserves can be used to smooth the impact of significant pressures across years, offset the budget requirement in year, and to mitigate the risks of unexpected events or emergencies.

General reserves can also be used to support investments designed to secure greater base budget savings.

4. Managing Reserves

The Council recognises the need to hold and maintain reserves but also recognises that, by choosing to hold or increase reserves, the Council is allocating resources away from other potential uses and, as such, there is an 'opportunity cost' of holding balances as reserves. For this reason, it is important to set out clearly, and regularly review, the framework through which such reserves are managed.

The management of financial reserves is a key tool of the Council's overall financial strategy, which has two key objectives:-

- Achieving stable and sustainable budgets throughout the medium term; and
- Ensuring resources are effectively focused on priorities.

Underpinning the achievement of these objectives is the recognition of the need to manage risk. This could be increased risks of volatility in planning assumptions as we continue to go through uncertain economic times or the risks to Welsh Government funding as a result of significant future funding reviews. However, it could be that the business seeks to take greater business risks through innovative service delivery to achieve difficult savings targets. The greater the risks, the greater the reserves the Council are likely to need to hold to mitigate against this. It is the appreciation of such risks that must be at the forefront of the Section 151 Officer's mind.

5. Quantifying the Reserves Requirement

Setting the level of general reserves is one of several related decisions in the formulation of the Medium Term Financial Plan (MTFP) and the annual budget. This decision requires account to be taken of the strategic, operational and financial risks facing the Authority. Specifically, the MTFP requires the Council to build up and then maintain general reserves sufficient to cover the key financial risks that it faces.

The Section 151 Officer will need to consider many factors in determining the precise level of reserves, many of which involve an assessment of the risk of assumptions included in the budget and MTFP, together with the Council's financial standing and management.

The key factors are set out below:-

Budget Assumptions;
Financial standing and management;
General cash flow requirements, the outlook for inflation and interest rates;
The overall financial standing of the Council (level of borrowing, debt outstanding etc.);
Estimates of the level and timing of capital receipts;
The Council's track record in budget and financial management, including the robustness of its medium term plans;
The potential range of costs of demand led services;
The Council's capacity to manage in year budget pressures;
Planned efficiency savings/ productivity gains;
The strength of the financial information and reporting arrangements;
The financial risks inherent in any significant new funding partnerships;
Major outsourcing arrangements or major capital developments;
The Council's virement and end of year procedures in relation to budget under/overspends;
The availability of other funds to deal with major contingencies and the adequacy of provisions;
The adequacy of the Council's insurance arrangements to cover major unforeseen risks.

An objective evaluation of these factors will be undertaken each year to determine a prudent level of general reserves cover based on an assessment of the above factors. However, the final level of reserves is ultimately subject to the Section 151 Officer's judgement, taking all relevant factors into consideration.

As part of the annual budget recommendation to the Council, the Section 151 Officer will highlight the amounts that are being set aside for reserves.

6. Building Reserves

Should the Section 151 Officer consider that the level of General Reserves requires increasing, this will be achieved as part of the budget setting process, establishing an allocation from the annual budget to achieve the desired level of balances. Contributions to and from General Reserves should be reviewed annually. This will be additional to any amounts needed to replenish reserves that have been consumed in the previous year, to maintain the minimum level of reserves.

Earmarked reserves will be established on a 'needs basis' in line with the planned or anticipated requirements, and will be subject to Committee approval, usually as part of an annual reserves report that goes as part of the year end.

For each such reserve, the Council will define:-

The purpose of the reserve;

How and when the reserve can be used;

Procedures for management and control of the reserve;

A process and timescale for review of the reserve to ensure continuing relevance and adequacy. This will generally take place at year end.

7. Use of Reserves

Reserves can only be used once, and so should not normally be used to finance recurring planned spending – for example they would not, except under exceptional circumstances, be used to 'balance the budget'.

Where reserves are used to support the delivery of the budget in any one year, for example to smooth funding fluctuations or pressures across years, the Council should ensure the reserves are replenished in the following year if necessary.

Where the Council has used general reserves for investment purposes to generate savings, these would also generally be paid back by the end of the following financial year. In exceptional cases, such as minimising the impact upon services to customers and citizens, more time would be allowed for replenishment, up to a maximum of four years, in line with the medium term planning cycle.

Use of General Reserves will be subject to the Section 151 Officer and, in some cases, the Executive Committee approval. The creation of earmarked reserves will also be subject to the approval of the Section 151 Officer, once this level of approval has been given, drawdowns against the reserve can be made subject to the criteria being met.

In extreme circumstances, where general reserves have been exhausted due to unforeseen spending pressures within a given financial year, the Council would be able to draw down from its earmarked reserves to provide short term resources, but this would not be sustainable, and balances would need to be restored.

Earmarked reserves that have been used to meet a specific liability would not be replenished, having served the purpose for which they were originally established.

8. Service Reserves

Individual service reserves were combined to create one Corporate Service Reserve, individual services at year end are now able to put in proposals / bid for the use of the funds held within the Reserve.

The use of this Corporate Service Reserve will be subject to the approval of the Section 151 Officer and, in some cases, the Portfolio Holder for Finance or the Executive. Once this approval has been given, the draw down against the reserve can be made.

9. Capital Reserves

The capital programme for 2016/17 fully utilises all available reserves down to the minimum level. The future expectation of capital receipts for strategic asset sales has not yet been built into the capital programme.

Good asset management strategies have included in them the replenishment of assets following on from strategic asset sales, so that there will be assets of a strategic value on the balance sheet for future years.

The capital receipts from such strategic assets sales are a valuable source of capital financing but, equally, a proportion of these proceeds needs to be reinvested for either revenue return or for investment in other assets that, over time, will increase in value and form part of future years' capital financing.

A proportion of all strategic asset capital receipts should be ear-marked for reinvestment, either for investment to produce future financing sources or to create a revenue income stream.

A Capital Investment reserve will be created and, on receipt of proceeds of sales, a proportion will be added to this reserve. Capital schemes that either propose reinvestment in assets or revenue income streams will be considered for funding from this earmarked reserve, to complement the current capital programme schemes funded by general capital receipts reserves.

Similarly, the capital funds allocated to Compulsory Purchase Orders will be replenished from the capital receipts on the sale of the acquired properties. This will then form the basis of a rolling fund for the compulsory purchase orders issued.

10. Insurance Reserve

The insurance reserve figure was historically built up over time in order to cover the stop losses under the larger insurance policies. The level of the Insurance Reserve will be reviewed at least annually by the Risk and Insurance Manager and agreed with the Section 151 Officer.

BALANCES TO DATE

APPENDIX B

Directorate	Reserve	Category	Total To Date	Is this reserve likely to be spent in full during 2016/17	Is a request to carry forward to 2017/18 likely, if so for what value?	Projected Total
Children Services - Child Placement Service	Invest to Save Child Placement Service	EARMARKED	45,420.00	YES	NOT APPLICABLE	0.00
Community Services - Housing Services	Corporate Vulnerable Persons	EARMARKED	700,000.00	NO	YES	700,000.00
Community Services - Housing Services	Housing – Adult Services Reserve	EARMARKED	911,944.50	NO	YES - The balance will be used to fund SP projects and pay for scheme administration	911,944.50
Corporate	Revenue Contributions Unapplied	CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	1,071,415.87	NO	Project plans span more than one financial year.	945,934.31
Corporate	Cost Of Change	EARMARKED	502,156.22	NO	Further work is required on this reserve to identify the sum, if any, that can be taken back to General Reserves. This will be noted in the Statement of Accounts reserves paper in June/July 2017	462,156.22
Corporate	New Ledger Team Civica Re-Launch	EARMARKED	685.14	YES	NOT APPLICABLE	0.00
Corporate	Job Evaluation	JOB EVALUATION & EQUAL PAY	686,912.00	NO	Forms Part of the Equal Pay Claims Reserve	686,911.87
Corporate - Resources	Development of the Civica System and associated Financial Activities	EARMARKED	21,592.23	YES	NOT APPLICABLE	21,592.23
Corporate - Resources	Insurance (Catastrophe) Reserve	INSURANCE FUND	1,250,000.00	NO	YES - the level of reserves is deemed acceptable for this size of Authority by the Insurance Manager	1,250,000.00

Directorate	Reserve	Category	Total To Date	Is this reserve likely to be spent in full during 2016/17	Is a request to carry forward to 2017/18 likely, if so for what value?	Projected Total
Corporate	Service Reserve Contingency	EARMARKED	93,500.00	NO	YES	93,500.00
Council Business - Legal	Purchase of new Legal Case Management System (regional)	EARMARKED	30,000.00	NO - . ICT plans for starting on the upgrade will be in mid-March 2017 at the earliest therefore it will span more than 1 financial year.	At least £25k, but allow for contingency	25,000.00
Council Business - Legal	Land Charges computer system	EARMARKED	8,100.00	No. Testing of system may take until April 2017	Carry forward what remains at end of financial year	8,100.00
Council Business - Policy	Policy Management System	EARMARKED	32,600.00	No. Up to £4k will be invoiced during 2016/17.	YES - the balance up to £32,600	32,600.00
Council Business - Policy	Webcasting	GRANT HOLDING	8,434.00	Will be used to pay for the service in 2016/17	Carry forward what remains - and it will be utilised in 2017/18	8,434.00
Highways Property Waste - Highways	Highways Restricted Grants Res Flood Grant	RESTRICTED	36,473.34	NO	Carry over of £36,473.34 due to delays in completing the FLWMA works - working in partnership with Conwy.	36,473.34
Highways Property Waste - Highways	Highways Restricted Grants Reserve Coastal Path	RESTRICTED	7,552.68	NO	Carry over of £7,552.68, funding held to print next version of the Ynys Môn Coastal Path Guide and various pamphlets.	7,552.68

Directorate	Reserve	Category	Total To Date	Is this reserve likely to be spent in full during 2016/17	Is a request to carry forward to 2017/18 likely, if so for what value?	Projected Total
Highways Property Waste - Highways	Highways Restricted Grants Reserve Airport Car Park Income	RESTRICTED	6,406.21	NO	Carry over £6,406.21 - Funds owned by WG and used for various works at Maes Awyr Môn.	6,406.21
Highways Property Waste - Waste Management	Property Restricted Reserve Small Holdings	RESTRICTED	1,927.51	NO	Carry over £1,927.51 - balance of Smallholdings income, which will be used to fund further improvements.	1,927.51
Highways Property Waste - Waste Management	Penhesgyn Site	RESTRICTED	2,000,000.00	NO	Carry over £2m - kept in case of collapse of culvert beneath the Penhesgyn Tip or if NRW change their policy.	2,000,000.00
Highways Property Waste - Waste Management	Spend to Save Public Conveniences	EARMARKED	72,600.00	Work due to start soon, should all be spent.	NO - unless there are unexpected delays	0.00
Highways Property Waste - Waste Management	Waste Reserve/Recycling	GRANT HOLDING	323,681.14	NO	Carry over the whole sum - This is funding received from WG for recycling purposes. It is expected that most of this sum will be spent during 2017/18 to purchase more recycling trolley boxes.	323,681.14
Highways Property Waste - Waste Management	NWW Treatment Plant	RESTRICTED	1,306,249.82	NO -, but there will be further spend this year (£80k).	Carry Over the whole sum - there will be considerable spend during the next 3 years as the Energy From Waste plant is constructed.	1,306,249.82

Directorate	Reserve	Category	Total To Date	Is this reserve likely to be spent in full during 2016/17	Is a request to carry forward to 2017/18 likely, if so for what value?	Projected Total
Highways Property Waste - Waste Management	Recycling Process Income	RESTRICTED	382,738.60	NO - but £100k will be used to cover the likely overspend during 2016/17.	Carry over the whole sum - Single Environment Grant for 2017/18 cut by 6.7% after budget was set which means a deficit of £120k. This reserve should be kept to cover the deficiencies in the SEG which will continue to be cut in further years. Any surplus should be used to buy more recycling trolleys.	382,738.60
Highways, Property & Waste Management	Highway Airport	RESTRICTED	93,990.02	NO	Carry over £6,406.21 - Funds owned by WG and used for various works at Maes Awyr Môn.	6,406.21
Highways, Property & Waste - Property	Building Risk R & M	EARMARKED	3,337.22	NO	Carry over the whole sum	3,337.22
Highways, Property & Waste - Property	Asset Management Rationalisation	EARMARKED	99,516.86	NO	Carry over anything that is unspent as projects span more than one financial year	99,516.86
Housing	Homeless Provision	EARMARKED	92,700.00	NO	Projected sum to be carried over £67,750	67,750.00
Housing	Landlord Tenant Improvements	EARMARKED	15,000.00	NO	Projected sum to be carried over £5,000	5,000.00
Housing	Affordable Housing	EARMARKED	117,500.00	NO	Projected sum to be carried over £94,000	94,000.00

Directorate	Reserve	Category	Total To Date	Is this reserve likely to be spent in full during 2016/17	Is a request to carry forward to 2017/18 likely, if so for what value?	Projected Total
Housing	Housing Management	EARMARKED	56,300.00	NO	Projected sum to be carried over £49,000	49,000.00
Learning – Education	School Days Reserve	RESTRICTED	-66,860.00	These must be carried forward as they are delegated to schools.	YES - full balance. This is a delegated fund to all schools which is utilised to compensate for the fluctuations between the school year dependent on when Easter falls within the calendar. The reserve is in deficit and will not be used to compensate for additional days, but will be topped up in years when school days reduce until reserve is cleared, following that a reserve will no longer be required. The deficit balance will continue beyond 2016/17.	-66,860.00
Learning - Education	R&M Scheme Primary	RESTRICTED	51,547.26	Unknown. These must be carried forward as they are delegated to schools.	YES - full balance - this is a delegated budget	51,547.26
Learning - Education	Sick/Ads Scheme-Primary	RESTRICTED	61,739.57	Unknown. These must be carried forward as they are delegated to schools.	YES - full balance - this is a delegated budget	61,739.57
Learning - Education	ELWA Post 16 Funding Reserve	RESTRICTED	0.00		YES - full balance - this is a delegated budget	0.00

Directorate	Reserve	Category	Total To Date	Is this reserve likely to be spent in full during 2016/17	Is a request to carry forward to 2017/18 likely, if so for what value?	Projected Total
Learning - Education	Schools Rationalisation	RESTRICTED	1,082,885.64	It is expected that this reserve will decrease by £290k by the end of the financial year.	YES - full balance - this is a delegated budget	792,885.64
Lifelong Learning - Culture	Estyn Allan y Gogledd	EARMARKED	2,643.11	There will be a need to carry this forward as this is allocated for specified and timetabled activities	YES	2,643.11
Lifelong Learning - Culture	Museum Purchase Fund	RESTRICTED	19,167.12	This is monies raised through contributions made to the Oriel and cannot be used for any other purpose.	YES - full balance. This is ring fenced funding from donations and cannot be used for any other purpose.	19,167.12
Lifelong Learning - Education	Invest to save - automated online payment system for schools re meal payments	EARMARKED	50,000.00	Will either be spent in full this financial year or if not, will be spent by the end of the academic year	Any remaining funding will need to be carried over until the end of the academic year.	50,000.00

Directorate	Reserve	Category	Total To Date	Is this reserve likely to be spent in full during 2016/17	Is a request to carry forward to 2017/18 likely, if so for what value?	Projected Total
Regulation - Planning and Public Protection	Licence Reserve	EARMARKED	23,000.00	NO - £0	£23,000 - Reserves earmarked for IT project to take place in 2017/18. Public Protection need to modernise and update its database in order to fully adopt the Smarter Working philosophy. To upgrade or change the current database requires additional resources and, although some funding has been made available, this reserve had been earmarked for upgrading the Licencing database previously and this new proposed upgrade will help achieve the original purpose. The project officer will begin post April 2017.	23,000.00
Regulation - Planning	PIF Grant	GRANT HOLDING	12,870.64	YES - reserve will all be utilised during the 2016/17 financial year	NOT APPLICABLE	0.00
Regulation - Planning & Public Protection	Local Development Plan	EARMARKED	208,190.00	Unlikely to be spent in full as the Local Development Plan process will be ongoing until spring 2017	The majority of the stated reserve will need to be carried over to the 2017/18 financial year. It is required for ongoing work.	208,190.00

Directorate	Reserve	Category	Total To Date	Is this reserve likely to be spent in full during 2016/17	Is a request to carry forward to 2017/18 likely, if so for what value?	Projected Total
Regulation - Planning & Public Protection	Buy with Confidence Reserve	EARMARKED	6,240.00	It needs to be retained by the Public Protection function.	The majority of the stated reserve will need to be carried over to the 2017/18 financial year. It is required for ongoing work.	6,240.00
Regulation - Planning & Public Protection	Planning	EARMARKED	25,000.00	YES - reserve will all be utilised during the 2016/17 financial year to balance staffing budgets following JE Regrades.	NOT APPLICABLE	0.00
Regulation & Economic Development – Economic	EU Projects Reserve	EARMARKED	50,000.00	NO - £0	YES - the whole amount (£50,000) will be required to be carried over to the 2017/18 financial year. It has been allocated as a provision in case of European Projects Audit, which could take place between now and 2024.	50,000.00
Regulation & Economic Development – Economic	Major Developments	EARMARKED	198,387.10	NO - £0	YES - the whole amount (£198,387.10) will need to be retained. The reserve has already been allocated for the DCO Consents process that will be taking place during the 2017/18 financial year.	198,387.10

Directorate	Reserve	Category	Total To Date	Is this reserve likely to be spent in full during 2016/17	Is a request to carry forward to 2017/18 likely, if so for what value?	Projected Total
Regulation & Economic Development - Economic	Energy Island Economic Development Reserve	EARMARKED	213,132.85	Not in full, currently c. £60k (dependant on invoices that are yet to be received)	YES - £60,000 will need to be retained for the 2017/2018 financial year. All unspent budget from 2016/17 will need to be carried over.	60,000.00
Regulation & Economic Development – Economic	Economic Development Restricted Reserve	EARMARKED	37,115.78	NO - £0	YES -the whole reserve (£37,115.78) will need to be carried over to the 2017/18 financial year. It has been allocated as a provision in case of SETS Audit, which could take place between now and 2024.	37,115.78
Regulation & Economic Development – Leisure	Leisure Improvement Reserve	EARMARKED	173,600.24	Yes, it will be used to pay for Capital Improvements at Plas Arthur and Amlwch Leisure Centres that have already taken place	NOT APPLICABLE	0.00
Regulation & Economic Development - Leisure	Leisure Centre Maintenance Scheme	EARMARKED	2,941.00	Used towards R&M of Heritage Sites, Museums and Galleries. This is likely to be fully utilised before the end of the financial year.	Carry over anything that is unspent as projects span more than one financial year	2,941.00

Directorate	Reserve	Category	Total To Date	Is this reserve likely to be spent in full during 2016/17	Is a request to carry forward to 2017/18 likely, if so for what value?	Projected Total
Resources	Revenues and Benefits	EARMARKED	90,870.00	NO - Work has started and some expenditure will be incurred, however, the main bulk of expenditure will be in 2017/18	YES	90,870.00
Resources - Procurement	Temporary Procurement Officer	EARMARKED	33,620.44	NO	Part Year effect, therefore, will need to be carried into 2017/18	20,000.00
Resources - Revs & Bens	Revenues & Benefits Staff	EARMARKED	27,000.00	NO	YES - Work spans more than 1 financial year	27,000.00
Social Services - Adult Services Mental Health	Section 117 Reserve	RESTRICTED	150,000.00	NO	£150,000.00	150,000.00
Social Services - Adults and Children Services	Transformation	EARMARKED	228,134.10	NO	£195,546.46	195,546.46
Transformation - HR	Social Substance Misuse	EARMARKED	54,000.00	NO	To be reviewed	0.00
Transformation - HR	SCWDP	GRANT HOLDING	40,430.17	YES	YES - full value	40,430.17
Transformation - HR	Smarter Working Training	EARMARKED	30,000.00	Part of this is funding the E learning postholder up to 31.3.17 and the remainder needs to be transferred to 2017/18 for the same purpose	YES - the remaining monies to be transferred to 2017/18 staffing budget for HR to enable the E learning co-ordinator post to be funded.	15,000.00
Transformation - ICT	PSBA Conversion costs	EARMARKED	38,266.74			38,266.74
			12,822,655.00			11,610,322.67

ISLE OF ANGLESEY COUNTY COUNCIL	
REPORT TO:	THE EXECUTIVE
DATE:	14 FEBRUARY 2017
SUBJECT:	FEES AND CHARGES 2017/18
PORTFOLIO HOLDER(S):	COUNCILLOR HYWEL EIFION JONES - (PORTFOLIO HOLDER – FINANCE)
HEAD OF SERVICE:	MARC JONES - HEAD OF FUNCTION (RESOURCES) & SECTION 151 OFFICER
REPORT AUTHOR:	MARC JONES
TEL:	01248 752601
E-MAIL:	RMJFI@YNYSMON.GOV.UK
LOCAL MEMBERS:	NOT APPLICABLE
A - Recommendation/s and reason/s	
<p>RECOMMENDATIONS AND REASONS</p> <p>As part of the budget setting process, all of the Council's fees and charges are reviewed.</p> <p>The Executive has set an objective that all non-statutory fees and charges are increased by an average of 3% across each individual service. This has allowed Service Heads to increase individual fees by more or less than 3% but, overall, the increase across the service equates to a 3% increase.</p> <p>All statutory fees have been increased by the sum set by the approving body, where the increase has been published. Where the revised charge is not known, the fee is shown as TBC and will be updated once the notification of the new fee is received.</p> <p>Fee increases in respect of Social Care are reported to the Executive as separate agenda items.</p> <p>RECOMMENDATION</p> <p>The Executive is requested to approve the schedule of fees and charges for 2017/18.</p>	
B - What other options did you consider and why did you reject them and/or opt for this option?	
Individual Services considered differing level of fees in order to achieve the requirement of a 3% increase in the overall level of non-statutory fees for the service.	
C - Why is this a decision for the Executive?	
Decision forms part of the overall budget setting process.	
CH - Is this decision consistent with policy approved by the full Council?	
N/A	
D - Is this decision within the budget approved by the Council?	
N/A	

DD - Who did you consult?		What did they say?
1	Chief Executive / Strategic Leadership Team (SLT) (mandatory)	
2	Finance / Section 151 (mandatory)	Author of Report
3	Legal / Monitoring Officer (mandatory)	
4	Human Resources (HR)	
5	Property	
6	Information Communication Technology (ICT)	
7	Scrutiny	
8	Local Members	
9	Any external bodies / other/s	
E - Risks and any mitigation (if relevant)		
1	Economic	
2	Anti-poverty	
3	Crime and Disorder	
4	Environmental	
5	Equalities	
6	Outcome Agreements	
7	Other	
F - Appendices:		
Appendix A – Schedule of Fees and Charges 2017/18		
FF - Background papers (please contact the author of the Report for any further information):		



CYNGOR SIR
YNYS MÔN
ISLE OF ANGLESEY
COUNTY COUNCIL

Fees and Charges 2017-18

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Waste Management

Public Protection

Planning

Deputy Chief Executive's Directorate

Legal

Notes

1. Applicable Period

1.1 All fees and charges are from 1st April 2017 – 31st March 2018 (inclusive) unless otherwise stated.

2. VAT

2.1 All Fees and charges are inclusive of VAT (VAT subject to change), unless otherwise stated.

2.2 Key to VAT Indicators

- S** - Inclusive of Standard Rated VAT (20%, subject to change)
- Z** - Zero rated
- E** - Exempt from VAT
- N** - Charge net of VAT (VAT should be added to the fee/charge)
- O/S** - Outside the scope of VAT / Non-business
- N/A** - Not applicable

2.3 Recharges between Isle of Anglesey County Council services are exclusive of VAT.

Adult Social Care

Service	Fee/Charge	VAT
Residential Accommodation in the Authority's Homes for Older People		
Standard charge (for residents who have the financial means to pay the full cost)	£584.29 per week	O/S
Home Care		
On means tested benefits – NOT receiving Higher Attendance Allowance	TBC	N/A
On means tested benefits – IN RECEIPT OF Higher Attendance Allowance	TBC per week	O/S
Not in receipt of means tested benefits and subject to the following residual income levels: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Persons of pension age: £219.24 per week; · Persons below pension age: £152.76 per week. 	TBC per week	O/S
Meals in Day Services		
(Applies to all meals and refreshments supplied at all Day Service locations)		
Meals in Day Services for adults (excluding people with learning disabilities)	£5.70	O/S (Meals supplied to persons not in receipt of a Social Services assessment are S)
Mid-day snack in Day Services for people with learning disabilities	£2.30	
Other refreshments (tea / coffee/ cake) in Day Services	£1.30	
Transport to Day Service	TBC	N/A
Telecare Services		
Ynys Môn Service Users pre 2007	TBC	If supplied as part of care package - O/S. If supplied to disabled - Z. If supplied to elderly not as part of a care package, or to third parties (e.g. Housing Associations) - S.
Basic Telecare (Tier 1) packages	TBC	
Environmental Telecare (Tier 2) packages	TBC	
Personal Care Telecare (Tier 3) packages	TBC	
Installation charge	£41.73	
Elements included in the Telecare Services charges		
Monitoring charge	TBC	
Maintenance charge	TBC	
Blue Badges (organisational and replacement (lost/stolen))	£10.00	O/S
Independent Sector Residential and Nursing Homes		
Residential (Adults)	TBC	O/S
Residential (EMI)	£547.33	O/S
Basic Nursing Care (Social Care Element)	£567.81	O/S
Nursing (EMI) (Social Care Element)	£598.51	O/S

Housing

Service	Fee/Charge	VAT
Room Hire - HUWC		
Conference Room	£15.75 per half day	E, unless opted to tax, in which case S
Smaller Rooms	£5.25 per hour	E, unless opted to tax, in which case S
Houses into Homes Fees		
Up to £50,000	£345.00	O/S
Over £50,000	£395.00	O/S
Home Improvement Loan Scheme	15% of the loan value (may also be subject to a third party valuation fee)	
Garage Rents	£7.60 per week	Various
Fees		
1 Bed House/Bungalow	£77.92 average per week	Various
2 Bed House/Bungalow	£80.79 average per week	
3 Bed House/Bungalow	£87.05 average per week	
4 Bed House/Bungalow	£91.81 average per week	
5+ Bed House/Bungalow	£99.98 average per week	
1 Bed Flat	£72.65 average per week	
2 Bed Flat	£77.06 average per week	
3 Bed Flat	£83.75 average per week	
Bedsit	£65.23 average per week	
1 Bed Sheltered House	£78.31 average per week	
2+ Bed Sheltered House	£80.93 average per week	
1 Bed Sheltered Flat	£72.97 average per week	
2+ Bed Sheltered Flat	£79.98 average per week	
Court Fee	£325.00 average per week	
Warrant	£110.00 average per week	
Re-issue of warrant	£110.00 average per week	
Dwelling Service Charges		
Cleaning of communal areas	£0.72 - £4.66 per week	O/S if in respect of a Council house lease, and E for other leases.
Lift maintenance	£0.46 - £4.21 per week	
Aerial within communal areas	£0.10 per week	
Heating and lighting within communal areas	£0.62 per week	
Fire alarms and fire equipment	£0.26 per week	
Door entry	£0.39 per week	
Sewerage Charges	£3.40 per week	
Painting of communal areas	£0.13 - £0.47 per week	
Ground maintenance (domestic Properties)	£2.26 per week	
Ground maintenance (sheltered properties)	£0.14 - £2.32 per week	
Management fee	15% of service charge	

Education

Service	Fee/Charge	VAT
School Meals up to September term:		
Pupils and supervisory staff:		
Primary schools	£2.10 per meal	O/S
Secondary schools	£2.20 per meal	O/S
Other staff and visitors:		
Primary schools	£4.00 per meal	S
Secondary Schools	£2.60 per meal	S
School Meals from September term:		
Pupils and supervisory staff:		
Primary schools	To be decided by the Executive	O/S
Secondary schools	To be decided by the Executive	O/S
Other staff and visitors:		
Primary schools	To be decided by the Executive	S
Secondary Schools	To be decided by the Executive	S
Pre-Breakfast Club Care		
30 minutes pre-breakfast club care	£0.75 per child	TBC
School Buses up to September term:		
Post-16	£100.00 per annum	O/S
Under 3 miles	£90.00 per annum	O/S
Out of catchment	£150.00 per annum	O/S
School Buses from September term:		
Post-16	£120.00 per annum	O/S
Under 3 miles	£108.00 per annum	O/S
Out of catchment	£180.00 per annum	O/S
Other Charges		
Photocopies	£0.10 per sheet	TBC

Libraries & Culture

Service	Fee/Charge	VAT
Museums and Culture		
Llynon		
Adult	£4.35	S
Seniors	£3.25	S
Children	£3.25	S
Adults (Group 15+)	£3.80	S
Seniors/Children (Group 15+)	£3.00	S
Group Workshop (15+)	£4.10	E
Family (4)	£11.90	S
Beaumaris Gaol		
Adult	£5.40	S
Seniors	£4.35	S
Children	£4.35	S
Adults (Group 15+)	£4.90	S
Seniors/Children (Group 15+)	£4.10	S
Family (4)	£16.20	S
Beaumaris Court		
Adult	£3.90	S
Seniors	£3.05	S
Children	£3.05	S
Adults (Group 15+)	£3.70	S
Seniors/Children (Group 15+)	£2.85	S
Family (4)	£11.40	S
Beaumaris Joint Ticket		
Adult	£8.15	S
Seniors	£6.70	S
Children	£6.70	S
Adults (Group 15+)	£7.60	S
Seniors/Children (Group 15+)	£6.50	S
Family (4)	£25.45	S
South Stack		
Adult	£6.00	S
Seniors	£4.35	S
Children	£3.25	S
Oriel Ynys Môn		
Commission on sales	35%	Various
Room Hire		
Main Art Gallery evening hours (6-11pm, 2 hours minimum) or Oriel Kyffin Williams evening hours (6-11pm, 2 hours minimum)	£80.00 per hour/ evenings	E
Tunncliffe evening hours (6-11pm)	£40.00 per hour/ evenings	E
Tunncliffe Room – Commercial:		
Per Hour (maximum 3 hours)	£33.00	E
Half Day (3.5 hours)	£100.00	E
Full Day (7 hours)	£200.00	E
Additional Hours	£35.00 per hour	E

Tunncliffe Room – Educational:		
Per Hour (maximum 3 hours)	£16.50	E
Half Day (3.5 hours)	£50.00	E
Full Day (7 hours)	£100.00	E
Additional Hours	£21.00 per hour	E
Tunncliffe Room - Non-profit Organisations :		
Per Hour (maximum 3 hours)	£15.00	E
Half Day (3.5 hours)	£45.00	E
Full Day (7 hours)	£90.00	E
Additional Hours	£18.00 per hour	E
Tunncliffe Room – Council:		
Per Hour (maximum 3 hours)	£21.00	E
Half Day (3.5 hours)	£63.00	E
Full Day (7 hours)	£115.00	E
Additional Hours	£26.00 per hour	E
Small Meeting Room		
Per Hour (maximum 3 hours)	£10.00	E
Half Day (3.5 hours)	£30.00	E
Full Day (7 hours)	£60.00	E
Additional Hours	£12.00 per hour	E
Miscellaneous		
Workshops	£4.00 per person	E
Digital copies sent by email	£6.00 per hour	S
Digital copies sent by CD/DVD	£12.00 per hour	S
Paid research service	£30.00 per hour	S
Filming at OYM and sites [PoA]		
Per Hour – Single use	£60.00	S
Reproductions- Images [PoA]		
Reproduction in books and periodicals	£36.00	S
Reproduction in exhibitions (non commercial)	£48.00	S
Reproduction for educational use	£36.00	S
Reproduction for commercial use, for sales etc	£120.00	S
Reproductions - images - broadcast & online		
Welsh / Regional, up to 10 years	£60.00	S
British, up to 10 years	£72.00	S
Worldwide, up to 10 years	£84.00	S
Web use	£48.00	S
Web use online digital streaming	£96.00	S
Postage and packaging		
Parcelforce Worldwide - Prints (postage £11.99)	£15.00	TBC
Packaging (postage as Royal Mail prices online)	£1.00 - £3.00	TBC
Libraries and Information Service		
Charges for late returns of books / cassettes / CDs (per item):		
1 day late	£0.25	O/S
2 days late	£0.35	O/S
3 days late	£0.45	O/S
4-7 days late	£0.80	O/S
Cost for each week late (maximum of £8.00)	£0.80	O/S
Charges for late returns of videos / DVDs (per item)		
Per week or part thereof – Premium service (maximum £30.00)	£3.00	O/S
Per week or part thereof – Regular service (maximum £15.00)	£1.50	O/S

Charges for late returns to mobile libraries (per item)		
1 st and 2 nd visit	£0.00	O/S
3 rd visit	£0.60	O/S
4 th visit	£0.75	O/S
5 th visit	£1.30	O/S
Maximum total cost	£6.00	O/S
Requests (per item)		
Children (under 16)	£0.00	O/S
Adults – In stock within Wales (includes LINC)	£0.00	O/S
Request - not available within Wales	£10.00	O/S
Hire of CDs / DVDs (per item)		
CDs	£1.25 per CD per 3 weeks	O/S
Premium DVD – (DVDs added to stock within 1 year)	£3.00 per DVD per week	O/S
Older DVDs and children's DVDs	£1.75 per DVD per week	O/S
Lost Membership Card		
Children	£1.25	O/S
Adult	£2.25	O/S
Charges for items lost/damaged		
Children's books – Welsh	New LMS automatically charges full retail price. North Wales library Authorities agreement	O/S
Adult's books – Welsh		O/S
Fiction – children		O/S
Non-fiction – children		O/S
Fiction - adult [pk]		O/S
Non fiction - adult [pk]		O/S
Fiction - adult [hb]		O/S
Non fiction - adult [hb]		O/S
Talking books - adults		O/S
Talking books - children		O/S
DVD - Adult		O/S
DVD - Children		O/S
CD - music		O/S
Administration cost on long overdue items invoiced for.		£5.00 each invoice
Withdrawn items of stock – minimum charge		
Paperback Fiction - adult [English]	£0.75 each Or £3.50 for 5	S
Hardback Fiction - adult [English]	£1.00 each Or £1.75 for 2	S
Hardback Non-fiction - adult [English + Welsh]	£1.50 each Or £2.75 for 2	S
Paperback Non Fiction - adult [English + Welsh]	£1.00 each Or £1.75 for 2	S
Reference books	individually priced	S
Welsh Fiction - adult	£0.75 each Or £3.50 for 5	S
Children's Books [all languages]	£0.75 each Or £3.50 for 5	S
Use of Computer Equipment		
Visitors not possessing a UK Library Card	£2.50 each ½ hour	O/S

Photocopies		
A4	£0.15 each sheet	O/S
A4 – 10+ copies	£0.10 each sheet	O/S
A4 – back to back	£0.30 each sheet	O/S
A4 – back to back 10+ copies	£0.20 per sheet	O/S
A3	£0.30 per sheet	O/S
A3 – 10+ copies	£0.20 per sheet	O/S
A3 – back to back	£0.60 per sheet	O/S
A3 – back to back 10+ copies	£0.40 per sheet	O/S
Computer Printouts and Disks		
A4 – black and white	£0.15 each	O/S
A4 – black and white 10+ copies (when printed in one go from a session)	£0.10 each	O/S
A4 – colour print	£0.75 each	O/S
A4 – colour print 10+ copies (when printed in one go from a session)	£0.50 each	O/S
CDR Disks	£0.80 each	O/S
CDR/W Disks	£1.65 each	O/S
Memory Stick (USB) 1Gb	£6.50 each	O/S
Fax Service		
1st page - UK	£1.75	O/S
Additional page - UK	£0.50 each page	O/S
1st page - Europe	£2.75	O/S
Additional page – Europe	£1.00 each page	O/S
1st page - North America	£3.75	O/S
Additional page - North America	£1.50 each page	O/S
1st page - Rest of the World	£4.75	O/S
Additional page - Rest of the World	£2.00 each page	O/S
Receiving an A4 fax	£1.00	O/S
Letting Rooms		
2 hour session - weekdays	£21.00	TBC
2 hour session with entrance charge/fund raising - weekdays	£31.50	TBC
Cost per additional half hour - weekdays	£5.50	TBC
2 hour session – Saturday	£31.50	TBC
2 hour session with entrance charge/fund-raising - Saturday	£42.00	TBC
Cost per additional half hour – Saturdays	£6.50	TBC
Hire of computer facilities (inc. room hire)		
2 hour session – Weekdays daytime	£31.50	TBC
2 hour session – Evenings and Saturdays	£37.00	TBC
NOTE - Rates for hire of computer facilities are negotiable for long-term use and all day sessions		
Exhibition Sales Commission	30% of sales	TBC
Commercial Advertising – Posters		
Fee for 4 weeks	£3.50	TBC
Anglesey Archives		
Stationery		
Pencils	£0.40 per pencil	S
Readers Tickets (CARN Ticket)	£1.05 per ticket	S
Reprographics		
All items sent by post will be at the large letter second class rate (if first class or recorded delivery is requested items will be charged accordingly)		
Photocopies		
B/W A4 copies	£0.50 per sheet	S
B/W A3 copies	£0.70 per sheet	S
Colour A4 copies	£1.00 per sheet	S
Colour A3 copies	£1.20 per sheet	S

Photocopies - sent by post		
1-3 B/W A4 sheets	£6.00	S
4-7 B/W A4 sheets	£6.80	S
1-3 B/W A3 sheets	£6.60	S
4-7 B/W A3 sheets	£7.35	S
1-3 Colour A4 sheets	£11.90	S
4-7 Colour A4 sheets	£13.65	S
1-3 Colour A3 sheets	£13.65	S
4-7 Colour A3 sheets	£15.30	S
Reader printouts		
B/W A4 prints	£1.10 per sheet	S
B/W A3 prints	£1.20 per sheet	S
Reader printouts - sent by post		
1-3 B/W A4 sheets	£8.35	S
4-7 B/W A4 sheets	£10.20	S
1-3 B/W A3 sheets	£10.20	S
4-7 B/W A3 sheets	£11.90	S
Computer printouts		
B/W A4	£0.50 per sheet	S
B/W A3	£0.70 per sheet	S
Colour A4	£1.00 per sheet	S
Colour A3	£1.20 per sheet	S
Computer printouts - sent by post		
1-3 B/W A4 sheets	£6.00	S
4-7 B/W A4 sheets	£6.80	S
1-3 B/W A3 sheets	£6.80	S
4-7 B/W A3 sheets	£7.35	S
1-3 Colour A4 sheets	£11.90	S
4-7 Colour A4 sheets	£13.65	S
1-3 Colour A3 sheets	£13.65	S
4-7 Colour A3 sheets	£15.30	S
Scanned copies		
Printed on A4 plain paper	£3.65 per sheet	S
Printed on A3 plain paper	£4.35 per sheet	S
1 scanned copy saved to CD	£3.65	S
2-5 scanned copies saved to CD	£7.35	S
6-10 scanned copies saved to CD	£12.50	S
Scanned copies - Sent by Post		
Printed A4 plain paper	£3.65 per sheet + P&P	S
Printed A3 plain paper	£4.35 per sheet + P&P	S
1 digital copy (JPEG file type) saved to CD	£3.65 + £3.05 P&P	S
2-5 digital copies (JPEG file type) saved to CD	£7.35 + £3.05 P&P	S
6-10 digital copies (JPEG file type) saved to CD	£12.50 + £3.05 P&P	S
Digital copies - sent by email		
1 JPEG file type	£3.80	S
2-3 JPEG file types	£7.60	S
4-5 JPEG file types	£11.40	S
Post and packaging using UK postage rates (overseas mail will be weighed and charged accordingly):		
up to 100g – second class	£1.10	S
up to 200g – second class	£1.50	S
up to 500g – second class	£1.85	S
up to 700g – second class	£2.40	S

Photographic permits for use in the Search room		
1 day	£7.15	S
1 week	£18.25	S
1 year	£89.75	S
Reproduction in books and periodicals	£31.15	S
Research		
Paid research service (1 hour minimum & 2 hours maximum per request)	£31.35 per hour	S
Official letter		
Official letter / letter of certification	£7.15	S
Filming on Premises		
(1 hour minimum)	£58.40 per hour	S
Television (plus VAT)		
Welsh / regional broadcast - up to 10 years	£116.80 per image	S
British broadcast - up to 10 years	£142.75	S
Reproduction worldwide - up to 10 years	£162.25	S
Web use	£64.90	S
Web use on line digital streaming service	£206.00 per image	S
Dewi O. Jones Room Hire		
Per Hour	£23.80	E
Per Half Day: 09.30 – 13.00	£65.90	E
Per Half Day: 14.00 – 16.30	£54.10	E
Per Full Day: 09.30 – 16.30	£102.75	E
Penalty charge for overstaying booking period	£32.95	E

Economic and Community Regeneration

Service	Fee/Charge	VAT
Anglesey Business Centre Meeting Room Hire (excluding VAT)		
Llynonn		Subject to VAT where applicable, i.e. N – for external clients, No VAT on internal hires
Cost per hour	£25.00	
Cost per half day	£55.00	
Cost per full day	£95.00	
Rhosyr		
Cost per hour	£15.00	
Cost per half day	£40.00	
Cost per full day	£55.00	
Lligwy		
Cost per hour	£15.00	
Cost per half day	£40.00	
Cost per full day	£55.00	
Cybi		
Cost per hour	£15.00	
Cost per half day	£40.00	
Cost per full day	£55.00	
Parys		
Cost per hour	£10.00	
Cost per half day	£30.00	
Cost per full day	£45.00	
Hire of translation equipment	£36.00 per session	S
Hire of video conferencing equipment	£51.00 per session	S
Refreshments	£1.30 per cup	S

Leisure

Service	Fee/Charge	VAT
Leisure Centres		
Leisure Card (Annual Payment)		
Children and young people (under 18 years old) and registered disabled	£7.20	S
60+ years old	£11.30	S
Adults (18 – 59 years old (inclusive))	£20.60	S
Unemployed (3+ months)	£5.15	S
Teams / groups	£70.00	S
Clubs	£95.00	S
<p>For all casual group bookings, the booking is charged at the full rate All prices are Full Rates (concessionary prices in brackets) All prices are based on per booking, per hour (unless stated otherwise) Swimming = per swim</p> <p>DHLC = David Hughes Leisure Centre PALC = Plas Arthur Leisure Centre ALC = Amlwch Leisure Centre HLC = Holyhead Leisure Centre</p>		
General		
Showers	£3.10 (£2.05)	S
Staff Time (30 mins)	£13.90	S
Sports Hall		
Full Hall	£45.00	S
Full Hall (excluding VAT)	£36.00 (£22.50)	N/A
Full hall - commercial hire (excluding VAT) e.g. Zumba	£51.50	N/A
Half Hall	£25.75	S
Party pool inflatable (HLC)	£83.45	S
Party - bouncy castle (HLC)	£65.90	S
Party - bouncy castle (PALC)	£65.90	S
Various party packages (ALC)	POA	S
Badminton Court / Short Tennis / Short Mat Bowling	£8.25 (£4.65)	S
Badminton court to group	£12.90	S
Court to group (excluding VAT)	£10.30	N/A
Squash court	£8.25 (£4.65)	S
Squash court to group	£12.90	S
Squash Court to group (excluding VAT)	£10.30	N/A
Table tennis (per table)	£8.25 (£4.65)	S
Schools use –without instructors (30 minutes)		
Full hall	£18.00	E
Half hall	£13.40	E
Instructors for the above	£13.90	E
Room Hire		
Activities Room	£15.45	S
Meeting Room	£12.90	E
4hrs consecutive booking	£39.15	E
Full day	£78.30	E
Fitness room / Weights room		
Induction	£12.35 (£8.75)	E

Individual Use:		
16+	£4.95 (£3.90)	S
Weekly Ticket - Gym and Swim	£11.30 (£8.25)	S
Monthly Ticket - Gym and Swim	£32.95 (£24.70)	S
Weekly Ticket (DHLC) - Gym only	£10.30 (£7.75)	S
Youth Fitness Training 14-16 years old - with instructor present	£2.70	E
Direct Debit - All Leisure Centres		
Full Package (New members only)	£28.00	S
Off Peak Package (New members only)	£18.00	S
Swimming Package	£15.00	S
All categories (Monthly)	£22.00	S
All categories (12 Months)	£220.00	S
Non-refundable administration charge for raising bill	£5.65	S
Exercise By Invitation		
Non acute	£2.00	E
Cardiac rehabilitation	£2.00	E
Fit 4 Life	£2.50	E
Sessions & Courses - Dry Side		
Fitness Session (1 hour)	£4.60 (£3.60)	N/A
Fitness Session (2 hour)	£5.70	N/A
Children's activities	£3.10	N/A
Crèche	£2.05	S
Swimming		
Public swimming (per session)	£4.10 (£2.40)	S
Weekly ticket (Monday-Sunday)	£8.75 (£5.15)	S
Family - daily swim ticket	£10.30	S
Family - weekly swim ticket	£20.60	S
Lessons (30 minutes)	£5.45 (£4.20)	N/A
One to one private lessons (30 minutes)	£21.65 (£17.50)	N/A
IOA Swimming Club Use – per session	£28.85	N/A
IOA Club - lane hire (excluding VAT)	£9.30	N/A
Exclusive use of main pool	£72.10	S
Exclusive use of main pool (excluding VAT)	£57.70	N/A
Exclusive use of teaching pool	£36.05	S
Exclusive use of teaching pool (excluding VAT)	£28.85	N/A
Lane hire	£15.45	S
Swimming - schools use - 1 instructor per class included (30 Minutes)		
Class up to 14 children (1 instructor required)	£32.45	E
15 - 29 children (2 instructors required)	£34.50	E
Over 30 children (3 instructors required)	£38.10	E
Additional instructor	£13.90	E
Outdoor Facilities		
Half synthetic pitch (PALC)	£36.05 (£25.75)	S
Half pitch (PALC) (excluding VAT)	£28.85 (£20.60)	N/A
Full synthetic pitch (PALC)	£49.45 (£37.10)	S
Full synthetic pitch (PALC) (excluding VAT)	£39.55 (£29.65)	N/A
Match fee (PALC)	£49.45 (£30.40)	S
Outdoor courts (ALC / David Hughes School)	£27.80 (£19.25)	S
Outdoor Courts (ALC / David Hughes School) (excluding VAT)	£22.25 (£15.65)	N/A
Tennis - cost per head	£4.65 (£2.60)	S
Tennis court - schools use	£6.20	E
Equipment Hire		
Ball / Racket	£2.05	S
Kayak - each	£4.65	S

Maritime

Service	Fee/Charge	VAT
St. George's Pier – Menai Bridge		
Laying at pier	Alignment with neighbouring Authority fees	S
Freshwater supply - vessels over 15 tonnes	£7.50 per tonne of water	S
Embark and disembark fare paying passengers	£480.00 per annum	S
Car Parking Permit (Annual)	£60.00	S
Beaumaris Pier		
Laying at pier	Alignment with neighbouring Authority fees	S
Embark and disembark fare paying passengers	£480.00 per annum	S
Mooring Licence Fees		
Red Wharf Bay and Cymyran - constant	£0.60 (Per metre x area)	S
Beaumaris, Menai Bridge and Fryars Bay – constant	£0.95 (Per metre x area)	S
Waiting List Fee	Alignment with neighbouring Authority fees	S
Amlwch Outer Harbour		
Berthing – visiting yachts and pleasure craft	Alignment with neighbouring Authority fees	S
Mooring licence fees (all craft except commercial fishing)	£42.20 per meter, per annum	S
Commercial fishing mooring licence fees	£84.45 per meter, per annum	S
Freshwater supply - vessels over 15 tonnes	£7.50 per tonne of water	S
Diesel – tanker/bowser	£43.25	S
Lifting out fee (all vessels)	£6.20 per metre	S
Boat storage ashore - outer pens: < 22 days	No charge	N/A
Boat storage ashore - outer pens: > 21 days	£9.05 Per metre per week	S
Boat storage ashore - outer pens: >21 days	£4.40 Per metre per day	S
Conservancy / harbour fee - all vessels	£54.60	Z
Amlwch Inner Harbour		
Mooring licence fees all craft except commercial fishing	£42.20 per metre per year	S
Commercial fishing mooring licence fees	£84.45 per metre per year	S
Non licensed vessels - visiting yachts and pleasure craft	Alignment with neighbouring Authority fees	S
Non licensed vessels – conservancy / harbour fee – all vessels	£54.60	Z
Waiting List Fee	Alignment with neighbouring Authority fees	S
Registration of all power driven craft (under 10hp, no launch fee)		
Annual Registration		
By post or in Llangefni	Consistent fee agreed between 4 North Wales Local Authorities	O/S
At slipway		O/S
At private slipways in partnership (75% Council / 25% seller)		O/S
Launching fees		
Daily charge	Alignment with neighbouring Authority fees	S
Annual permit		S
Annual permit - reduced for power boat certificate		S
Companies launching to demonstrate or test (written agreement)		S

Commercial		
Commercial launching vehicle	£92.70	S
First 50 launches	£173.05	S
Every 50 thereafter	£227.10	S
Safety boats for events	No charge (application still required)	N/A
Commercial craft (testing and demonstration)	£80.00	S
Miscellaneous		
Use of Foreshore by Film Crews/Events etc.		
Half day	£420.25	S
Full day	£741.60	S
Use of foreshore by charitable organisations	At the discretion of Maritime Function staff	S

Highways

Service	Fee/Charge	VAT
Path Diversions & Extinguishment Orders		
Initial advice and site visit (up to two hours)	No charge	N/A
Application withdrawn or refused after being considered by officers	£217.00	O/S
Order made, but withdrawn following its advertising	£758.00	O/S
Order which is confirmed by the authority unopposed	£1,244.00	O/S
If the order is opposed but objections are subsequently withdrawn	£1,352.00	O/S
If objections are received and sustained and the order is submitted to the National Assembly	£2,326.00	O/S
Multiple applications – if the application involves the diversion of more than one path, the fee for each additional path included in the same order	£325.00	O/S
Temporary Path Diversion & Closure Orders		
Emergency up to 21 days	£217.00	O/S
Short term work up to 5 days (2 weeks' notice required)	£217.00	O/S
Longer term works up to 6 months (6 weeks' notice required and 2 adverts)	£1,298.00	O/S
Extension on 6 months order (application to Welsh Government) (6 weeks' notice and 1 advert)	£866.00	O/S
Street Works		
Skip company registration	£310.00	O/S
Skip permit	£32.00	O/S
Scaffolding company registration	£320.00	O/S
Scaffolding permit	£40.00	O/S
Section 171 (materials on highway)	£250.00	O/S
Section 50 existing (apparatus in highway)	£250.00	O/S
Section 50 new	£350.00	O/S
Road closures	£2,400.00	O/S
Events on the Highway		
Traffic Regulation Orders for the Disabled	Actual Cost	O/S
Access Protection Markings	£90.00	O/S
Parking Dispensation	£15.00	O/S
Temporary Restriction Order Fees		
Event Prohibition of vehicles order (Road Closure, approx. 6 events per annum)	£600.00	TBC
Event Amending Traffic Order (Limited waiting, one way etc, approx.. 6 events per annum)	£500.00	TBC
Tourism Sign	£60.00	O/S
Search Requests		
Basic search at a single location	£62.40	S
Basic search at up to 5 locations	£126.00	S
Advanced Town Searches	£247.20	S
Advanced Area Searches	£510.00	S
Application for major developments	£62.40 per hour	S

Car Parks		
Cars		
30 minutes	£0.50	S
1 hour	£1.00	S
2 hours	£1.50	S
4 hours	£2.00	S
Up to 12 hours	£3.00	S
Buses		
4 hours	£4.00	S
12 hours	£6.00	S
Seasonal		
4 hours	£3.50	S
12 hours	£4.50	S
Trailer	£6.00	S
Seasonal - Fron Towyn		
1 hour	£1.00	S
4 hours	£3.50	S
12 hours	£4.50	S
Trailer	£6.00	S
Seasonal - Rhoscolyn		
2 hours	£2.00	S
4 hours	£3.50	S
12 hours	£4.50	S
Trailer	£6.00	S
Llanfairpwll Park & Share		
1 day	£0.20	S
2 - 7 days	£2.00 per day	S
Parking Season Ticket		
12 months	£150.00	S
6 months	£100.00	S

Waste Management

Service	Fee/Charge	VAT
New or replacement black wheeled bin for residual waste (delivery and administration charge only and not sale of the black wheeled bin)	£31.00	S
Bulky waste Collection 'A' (up to 4 items per collection)	£27.00	O/S
Bulky waste collection 'B' (up to ½ tonne per load)	£87.00	O/S
Bulky waste collection 'B' (up to 1½ tonnes per load)	£227.00	O/S
Sale of radar key	£6.20	E
Sale of compost bin (purchase, delivery and administration)	£33.00	S
Trade refuse collection/disposal charges	Actual current rate charged by the Council's waste collection contractor plus a 20% administration charge	S
All Other Fees e.g.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abandoned shopping & luggage trolley • Removal of refuse sacks • Hire of wheeled bins for organised events • Public conveniences - additional opening 	Actual cost incurred plus a 20% administration charge	Various

Public Protection

Service	Fee/Charge	VAT
Environmental Health Licences / Permits / Registrations		
Animal Regulation / Welfare		
Riding establishments	£135.20 plus vet's fees	E S
Dog breeding establishments	£167.60 plus vet's fees	E S
Animal boarding establishments	£167.60 plus vet's fees	E S
Performing animals	£210.90	E
Pet Shops	£167.60 plus vet's fees	E S
Zoo licence	£313.65 plus vet's fees	E S
Dangerous wild animals	£475.85 plus vet's fees	E S
Dog control	Statutory Fee: £25 plus Collection Fee: £62.50	TBC N
Dog control	Statutory Fee: £25 plus Collection Fee from Mona Kennel: £40.00	TBC N
Dog registration - plastic registration tab	No charge	-
Dog Registration - metal registration tab	£5.50	E
Non-microchip penalty fee	£50.00	TBC
Taxis		
Operator's licence (5 year licence)	£489.50	O/S
Vehicle licence (new and renewal)	£209.00	O/S
Driver licence (3 year licence)(does not include costs of DVLA checks)	£311.00	O/S
Transfer fee	£44.50	O/S
Test fee	£54.00	O/S
Re-test Fee	£54.00	O/S
Re-test Fee within 24 hours (minor faults)	£27.00	O/S
Vehicle licence plates (new)	£65.00	O/S
Renewal plates	£42.50	O/S
Replacement plates	£27.00	O/S
Replacement plate bracket	£27.00	O/S
Replacement driver's badge	£19.50	O/S
Knowledge re-sit fee	£25.00	O/S
Civil Registration Fees		
Marriage & civil partnership booking Fee - Register Office	£46.00	O/S
Marriage & civil partnership booking Fee - Approved Premises	£100.00	O/S
Advanced booking fee 12-24 months non refundable	£60.00	O/S
Town hall ceremonies - Holyhead	£230.00	O/S

Cefni Suite ceremonies – Llangefni:		
Weekdays	£190.00	O/S
Saturdays	£225.00	O/S
Sunday/Bank Holiday	£335.00	O/S
Mon Suite ceremonies – Llangefni:		
Weekdays	£120.00	O/S
Saturdays	£150.00	O/S
Bank Holidays	£260.00	O/S
Wedding in hotel:		
Weekdays	£375.00	O/S
Saturdays	£395.00	O/S
Sunday/Bank Holiday	£490.00	O/S
Cefni Suite & approved premises - extended hours:		
Weekdays 6-8pm	£133.90	O/S
Weekdays 8-12pm	£257.50	O/S
Saturdays 6-8pm	£185.40	O/S
Saturdays 8-12pm	£309.00	O/S
Sunday/Bank Holidays 6-8pm	£257.50	O/S
Sunday/Bank Holiday 8-12pm	£370.80	O/S
Licensing of premises for civil ceremonies	£1,440.00	O/S
Additional room in an approved premises	£206.00	O/S
Wedding rehearsals	£56.65	O/S
Administration fee – name change etc.	£51.50	O/S
Baby naming ceremony:		
Weekdays	£221.45	O/S
Weekend/Bank Holiday	£272.95	O/S
Renewal of vows:		
Weekdays	£221.45	O/S
Weekend/Bank Holiday	£272.95	O/S
Historical search of 3 years either side of a chosen date	£32.45	O/S
Priority (same day) service for certificates (surcharge):		
Collected	£10.00	O/S
Posted	£13.00	O/S
Certificates issued within 24 hours (surcharge)		
Collected	£5.00	O/S
Posted	£8.00	O/S
Standard 3-5 working days	£3.00	O/S
Certification of documents	£3.00 per copy	O/S
Citizenship ceremonies – priority service (surcharge)	£110.00	O/S
Photo Opportunities in Môn Suite	£10.00	O/S
Miscellaneous		
Street Trading Consents		
Retail and catering		
Day	£54.00	O/S
Week	£162.00	O/S
Month	£243.00	O/S
3 month seasonal	£703.00	O/S
6 month seasonal	£1,298.00	O/S
Annual	£1,945.00	O/S
Mobile units	£1,081.50 annual	O/S

Promotion		
Day	£32.50	O/S
Week	£81.00	O/S
Month	£162.20	O/S
Tattooing / semi-permanent make-up	£123.60 per premises plus £61.80 per practitioner	O/S
Ear / cosmetic piercing	£123.60 per premises plus £61.80 per practitioner	O/S
Acupuncture	£123.60 per premises plus £61.80 per practitioner	O/S
Electrolysis	£123.60 per premises plus £61.80 per practitioner	O/S
Sex Shop / sex cinema	£973.35 (including potential hearing costs)	O/S
Health Act 2006 – smoking offences	Statutory fines	O/S
Fees for small lotteries, for gaming machines and for permits for amusements with prizes are all set by central government		
Licensing searches and enquiries	£99.75 per hour	S
Registration or renewal of registration as motor salvage operator (3 year registration)	£135.20	O/S
Certified copy of single entry in motor salvage operators register	£21.60	O/S
Non-certified copies of entry in motor salvage operators register	Corporate Photo-copying charges apply	O/S
Pre-licensing advice :		
Minimum Charge	£99.75	S
Each hour or part thereof will be charged at standard rate per hour per officer	£99.75	S
Gambling Act 2005		
Regional Casino		
Annual fee	Set by Central Government	O/S
Transfer application		O/S
Application for re-instatement		O/S
Application for provisional statement		O/S
Licence application (Provisional Statement holders)		O/S
Large Casino		
Annual fee	Set by Central Government	O/S
Transfer application		O/S
Application for re-instatement		O/S
Application for provisional statement		O/S
Licence application (Provisional Statement holders)		O/S
Small Casino		
Annual fee	Set by Central Government	O/S
Transfer application		O/S
Application for re-instatement		O/S
Application for provisional statement		O/S
Licence application (Provisional Statement holders)		O/S

Converted Casino Premises		
Annual fee	Set by Central Government	O/S
Transfer application		O/S
Application for re-instatement		O/S
Bingo		
Annual fee	Set by Central Government	O/S
Transfer application		O/S
Application for re-instatement		O/S
Application for provisional statement		O/S
Licence application (Provisional Statement holders)		O/S
Variation application		O/S
Adult Gaming Centre		
Annual fee	Set by Central Government	O/S
Transfer application		O/S
Application for re-instatement		O/S
Application for provisional statement		O/S
Licence application (Provisional Statement holders)		O/S
Variation application		O/S
Betting (Track)		
Annual fee	Set by Central Government	O/S
Transfer application		O/S
Application for re-instatement		O/S
Application for provisional statement		O/S
Licence application (Provisional Statement holders)		O/S
Variation application		O/S
Family Entertainment		
Annual fee	Set by Central Government	O/S
Transfer application		O/S
Application for re-instatement		O/S
Application for provisional statement		O/S
Licence application (Provisional Statement holders)		O/S
Variation application		O/S
Betting (Other)		
Annual fee	Set by Central Government	O/S
Transfer application		O/S
Application for re-instatement		O/S
Application for provisional statement		O/S
Licence application (Provisional Statement holders)		O/S
Variation application		O/S
Pest Control Treatment		
Commercial pest control (dependant of size of premises)	£81.10 per visit	S
Commercial pest control treatment contracts (Total cost variable, depending on size of premises, frequency of visits per annum etc.)	£59.50 per hour plus cost of materials.	S
Domestic pest control – rats and mice		
24 hour response	£50.00	S
5 day response	£35.00	S
Domestic pest control treatments (except rodents)		
Cockroaches	£87.55	S
Bedbugs (subject to survey)	£175.10	S
Wasps, bees, ants, other – 24 hour response	£66.95	S
Wasps, bees, ants, other – 5 day response	£51.50	S
Fumigation		
Up to 3 bedroom	£56.65	S
4 bedroom and above	£72.10	S

Other Environmental Health Charges		
Dog fouling fixed penalty fines	£75.00 (within 14 days of offence) £50 (within first 10 days of 14 day window)	O/S
Night time noise offence	Statutory fines	O/S
National food hygiene rating system - rerating	Statutory fines	O/S
National food hygiene rating system – failure to display rating fixed penalty	Statutory fines	O/S
Certificates for damaged food	£85.00 per certificate	O/S
Copies of the Food Premises Register	£5.00	O/S
Immigration inspections	£214.15	S
Houses in Multiple Occupation	£505.00	S
Houses in Multiple Occupation Additional Licensing Scheme	£505.00	S
Fees for serving Enforcement Notices as prescribed under Section 49 of the Housing Act 2004 (including inspection fee)	£257.00	O/S
Request for HHSRS Housing Inspection – commercial	£214.15	S
Consent to operate loudspeakers in streets	£91.90 plus cost of advertisement	O/S
Abandoned vehicles	Prescribed fees	O/S
Applications for EPA authorisations	Statutory fines	O/S
Copies of the Authorisations Register	£5.00	O/S
Contaminated land enquiry (up to 2 hours officer time included)	£227.10 + Hourly fees	S TBC
Search & enquiry hourly fee applies to additional time		
The Private Water Supplies (Wales) Regulations 2010. These Regulations prescribe the fees local authorities can make for regulating private water supplies:		
Risk assessment	TBC	O/S
Small supplies sampling	TBC	O/S
Large supplies sampling	TBC	O/S
Investigation	TBC	O/S
Authorisation	TBC	O/S
Taken under Reg. 10	TBC	O/S
Taken during check monitoring	TBC	O/S
Taken during audit monitoring	TBC	O/S
Potable water supplies sampling (E.g. port health, ships etc.)	TBC	S
Private water supplies enquiry	TBC	S
Export Health Certificates	£30.00	S
Export Health Certificates - same day request	£45.00	S
Other Export Health Certificates (maximum 5 per request)	£30.00	S
Other Export Health Certificates – same day request (maximum 5 per request)	£45.00	S
Export certificate A4 size requiring data input	£9.50	S
Export Certificate A3 size requiring data input	£11.00	S
Copy of Chinese Export Certificate	£9.50	S
Changes to Chinese Export Certificate once Certified Copy Provided	£9.50	S
Ships Sanitation Certificate	TBC (Nationally set by the Association of Port Health Authorities)	O/S

Mobile Homes (Wales) Act 2013		
Single Caravan	TBC	E
Small site (2 – 10 units)	TBC	E
Medium site (11 - 50 units)	TBC	E
Large site (51 + units)	TBC	E
Vary conditions	TBC	E
Lodge rules	TBC	E
Replacement licence	TBC	E
Markets and Fairs		
Amlwch and Holyhead - Period 1 (April 2016 to September 2017 inclusive)		
Traders (minimum charge of £20.00 and a maximum charge of £40.00)	Holyhead Market moved to Enterprise Group in 2016/17 and Amlwch will move to Enterprise Group before Year End, therefore no markets in Holyhead and Amlwch for 2017/18.	O/S
Amlwch and Holyhead - Period 2 (October 2016 to March 2017 inclusive)		
Traders (minimum charge of £15.00 and a maximum of £24.70)	Holyhead Market moved to Enterprise Group in 2016/17 and Amlwch will move to Enterprise Group before Year End, therefore no markets in Holyhead and Amlwch for 2017/18.	O/S
Menai Bridge Fair		
Zone A – Bridge Street and Wood Street (up to 2 metres)	£15.00 per metre (minimum charge £40.00)	O/S
Zone A – Bridge Street and Wood Street (in excess of 2 metres)	Above fee plus £1.50 for each additional 0.1 metres	O/S
Zone B – Telford Road (up to 2 metres)	£12.50 per metre (minimum charge £40.00)	O/S
Zone B – Telford Road (in excess of 2 metres)	£1.25 for each additional 0.1 metres	O/S
Zone C – Water Street (up to 2 metres)	£10.00 per metre (minimum charge £40.00)	O/S
Zone C – Water Street (in excess of 2 metres)	£1.00 for each additional 0.1 metres	O/S
Anglesey Farmers' Market	No longer run by Authority, will charge licence fee from July 2017 onwards	O/S

Metrology		
<p>Special Weighing and Measuring Equipment</p> <p>Examining, adjusting, testing, certifying, stamping, authorising or reporting of special weighing or measuring equipment.</p> <p>Types of equipment, specifically excluded from tables include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Automatic or totalising weighing machines. • Equipment designed to weigh loads in motion. • Bulk fuel measuring equipment tested following a Regulation 65 or 66 occurrence. • Weighing or measuring equipment tested by means of statistical sampling. • The establishment of calibration curves for templets • Templets graduated in millilitres. • Testing or other services in pursuance of a community obligation other than EC initial or partial verification. • Certifying of weighing or measuring equipment where a statement of actual error is required. 	<p>£99.75 per officer per hour</p> <p>(Individually calculated by a local authority based upon the above figure of at the place where the service is provided)</p>	<p>O/S</p>
Weighing Instruments		
Not exceeding 1 tonne	£146.00	O/S
Exceeding 1 tonne to 10 tonnes	£237.90	O/S
Exceeding 10 tonnes	£529.50	O/S if no other third party service available, S if not.
<p>A charge to cover any additional costs involved in testing instruments incorporating remote display or printing facilities could be based on the basic fee given above plus additional costs at the rate of £99.75 per extra officer per hour. When supplying specialist equipment (including, but not limited to, weighbridge test unit, van and test weights) an additional fee may be charged hourly, daily or per appointment, according to circumstances.</p>		

Measuring Instruments for Liquid Fuel and Lubricants		
Single / multi-outlets (nozzles):		
(a) First nozzle tested	£99.75 per officer hour	O/S if no other third party service available, S if not.
(b) Each additional nozzle tested	£99.75 per officer hour	O/S if no other third party service available, S if not.
A charge to cover any additional costs involved in testing ancillary equipment which requires additional testing on site, such as credit card acceptors could be based upon the basic fee given above plus additional costs at the rate of £99.75 per extra officer/hour.		
Calibration Certificates		
Providing Calibration Certificate	£54.10	O/S if no other third party service available, S if not
Poisons Registration		
Initial Registration	Statutory fees	TBC
Re-registration	Statutory fees	TBC
Change in details of registration	Statutory fees	TBC
Notes for testing Metrology Equipment:		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Whenever equipment is tested and no appropriate fee is prescribed in the Schedule of Fees, the work should be costed out at a rate of £99.75 per hour. To ensure that the authority is competitive in its commercial calibration service the above schedule should be used as the costing basis for calibration activities associated with ISO 9000 work, but with discounts to be agreed with respect to multiple submissions on the same site. The scale of discount applicable will be determined by the Chief Trading Standards Officer, having regard to commercial considerations only. This may be extended to other calibration activities, if the local authority monopoly is removed. 		
“BUY WITH CONFIDENCE” – TRADER APPROVAL SCHEME		
New application fee 0-5 employees	£150.00	S
New application fee 6-20 employees	£200.40	S
New application fee 21-49 employees	£249.60	S
New application fee 50+ employees	POA	S
Annual Membership Fee 0-5 employees	£300.00	S
Annual Membership Fee 6-20 employees	£450.00	S
Annual Membership Fee 21-49 employees	£600.00	S
Annual Membership Fee 50+ employees	POA	S
Additional Premises	£224.40	S
Additional Trading Styles	£150.00	S

Planning

Service	Fee/Charge	VAT	
Sending of Fax			
First Sheet	£2.20	S	
Thereafter	£0.90	S	
Planning Service			
Decision Notice and other official documents (unless part of a research enquiry)	No charge	-	
A4 – general :			
Black and White (FOI/EI requests)	£0.10 per sheet	E	
Colour (FOI/EI requests)	£0.50 per sheet	E	
Black and White	£0.10 per sheet	S	
Colour	£0.60 per sheet	S	
A3 – plans etc :			
Black and White (FOI/EI requests)	£0.50 per sheet	E	
Colour (FOI/EI requests)	£1.00 per sheet	E	
Black and White	£0.60 per sheet	S	
Colour	£1.25 per sheet	S	
A2 – plans :			
Black and White (FOI/EI requests)	£4.65 per sheet	E	
Colour (FOI/EI requests)	£7.70 per sheet	E	
Black and White	£5.50 per sheet	S	
Colour	£9.25 per sheet	S	
A1 – plans :			
Black and White (FOI/EI requests)	£5.65 per sheet	E	
Colour (FOI/EI requests)	£8.75 per sheet	E	
Black and White	£6.80 per sheet	S	
Colour	£10.50 per sheet	S	
A0 – plans :			
Black and White (FOI/EI requests)	£6.70 per sheet	E	
Colour (FOI/EI requests)	£9.80 per sheet	E	
Black and White	£8.00 per sheet	S	
Colour	£11.75 per sheet	S	
Copies on CD	£18.55	S	
Planning application fees	Fixed fee set by Central Government http://www.anglesey.gov.uk/Journals/e/i/e/Planning_Application_Fees_October_2015.pdf	-	
Building Regulation Applications			
Table A: New Dwellings and Dwellings Created by Conversion			
No of Dwellings:			
1	Plan Deposit Charge	£200.27	S
	Inspection Charge	£371.93	
	Building Notice or Reversion Charge	£572.20	
2	Plan Deposit Charge	£286.87	S
	Inspection Charge	£532.76	
	Building Notice or Reversion Charge	£819.64	
3	Plan Deposit Charge	£368.06	S
	Inspection Charge	£683.56	
	Building Notice or Reversion Charge	£1,051.62	

4	Plan Deposit Charge	£470.90	S
	Inspection Charge	£874.55	
	Building Notice or Reversion Charge	£1,345.45	
5	Plan Deposit Charge	£589.99	S
	Inspection Charge	£1,095.70	
	Building Notice or Reversion Charge	£1,685.69	
6	Plan Deposit Charge	£687.42	S
	Inspection Charge	£1,276.63	
	Building Notice or Reversion Charge	£1,964.05	
7	Plan Deposit Charge	£703.65	S
	Inspection Charge	£1,306.79	
	Building Notice or Reversion Charge	£2,010.44	
8	Plan Deposit Charge	£795.67	S
	Inspection Charge	£1,477.68	
	Building Notice or Reversion Charge	£2,273.35	
9	Plan Deposit Charge	£882.28	S
	Inspection Charge	£1,638.52	
	Building Notice or Reversion Charge	£2,520.79	
10	Plan Deposit Charge	£979.70	S
	Inspection Charge	£1,819.45	
	Building Notice or Reversion Charge	£2,799.16	
11	Plan Deposit Charge	£1,033.84	S
	Inspection Charge	£1,919.98	
	Building Notice or Reversion Charge	£2,953.81	
12	Plan Deposit Charge	£1,131.26	S
	Inspection Charge	£2,100.92	
	Building Notice or Reversion Charge	£3,232.19	
13	Plan Deposit Charge	£1,174.57	S
	Inspection Charge	£2,181.34	
	Building Notice or Reversion Charge	£3,355.91	
14	Plan Deposit Charge	£1,272.00	S
	Inspection Charge	£2,362.28	
	Building Notice or Reversion Charge	£3,634.28	
15	Plan Deposit Charge	£1,331.53	S
	Inspection Charge	£2,472.85	
	Building Notice or Reversion Charge	£3,804.38	
16	Plan Deposit Charge	£1,401.90	S
	Inspection Charge	£2,603.53	
	Building Notice or Reversion Charge	£4,005.43	
17	Plan Deposit Charge	£1,466.86	S
	Inspection Charge	£2,724.16	
	Building Notice or Reversion Charge	£4,191.01	
18	Plan Deposit Charge	£1,542.64	S
	Inspection Charge	£2,864.89	
	Building Notice or Reversion Charge	£4,407.53	
19	Plan Deposit Charge	£1,623.83	S
	Inspection Charge	£3,015.67	
	Building Notice or Reversion Charge	£4,639.50	
20	Plan Deposit Charge	£1,694.20	S
	Inspection Charge	£3,146.35	
	Building Notice or Reversion Charge	£4,840.55	

Table B: Charges for Certain Small Buildings, Extensions and Alterations to Dwellings (Formerly Schedule 2)				
Detached and Attached Garages and Carports used in common with existing dwellings				
1.	The erection of a detached or attached garage with a floor area not exceeding 40 sq. m	Plan Deposit Charge	£108.25	S
		Inspection Charge	£201.05	
		Building Notice or Reversion Charge	£309.30	
Extensions/Conversions works / Loft Conversions & Building Alteration works to Dwellings				
2.	Conversion of existing garage to form additional accommodation with a floor area not exceeding 40 sq. m	Plan Deposit Charge	£97.43	S
		Inspection Charge	£108.95	
		Building Notice or Reversion Charge	£278.38	
3.	Any extension of a dwelling the total floor area of which does not exceed 10 sq. m including means of access and work in connection with that extension	Plan Deposit Charge	£108.25	S
		Inspection Charge	£201.05	
		Building Notice or Reversion Charge	£309.30	
4.	Any extension of a dwelling the total floor area of which exceeds 10 sq. m, but does not exceed 40 sq. m, including means of access and work in connection with that extension.	Plan Deposit Charge	£162.38	S
		Inspection Charge	£301.57	
		Building Notice or Reversion Charge	£463.96	
5.	Any extension of a dwelling the total floor area of which exceeds 40 sq. m, but does not exceed 60 sq. m, including means of access and work in connection with that extension.	Plan Deposit Charge	£189.68	S
		Inspection Charge	£352.26	
		Building Notice or Reversion Charge	£541.94	
6.	Any extension of a dwelling the total floor area of which exceeds 60 sq. but does not exceed 80 sq. m, including means of access and work in connection with that extension.	Plan Deposit Charge	£227.34	S
		Inspection Charge	£422.20	
		Building Notice or Reversion Charge	£649.54	
7.	Conversion of a loft space to form additional residential accommodation with a floor area not exceeding 50 sq. m	Plan Deposit Charge	£189.68	S
		Inspection Charge	£351.00	
		Building Notice or Reversion Charge	£540.68	
8.	Conversion of a loft space to form additional residential accommodation with a floor area exceeding 50 sq. m	Plan Deposit Charge	£227.34	S
		Inspection Charge	£422.20	
		Building Notice or Reversion Charge	£649.54	
9.	Replacement windows and doors	Plan Deposit Charge	£78.00	S
		Inspection Charge	Included in Plan Charge	
		Building Notice or Reversion Charge	£78.00	

10.	Renovation of a single thermal element e.g. replacement roof / floors.	Plan Deposit Charge	£92.80	S
		Inspection Charge	Included in Plan Charge	
		Building Notice or Reversion Charge	£92.80	
Please Note: Where other minor building work is carried out at the same time as an extension referred to in 3 to 8 above, the additional charge will be as 11 below.				
11.	Costs of works < £1,000	Plan Deposit Charge	£61.86	S
		Inspection Charge	Included in Plan Charge	
		Building Notice or Reversion Charge	£61.86	
	Cost of works between £1,000 and £5,000	Plan Deposit Charge	£92.80	S
		Inspection Charge	Included in Plan Charge	
		Building Notice or Reversion Charge	£92.80	
Where the estimated cost of the works in 11, above, is in excess of £5,000 the charge will be in accordance with the 'Table C'.				
New Electrical Installations & electrical works to existing properties				
12.	Electrical wiring in connection with a new extension to a dwelling still under construction with a floor area not exceeding 60 sq. m	Plan Deposit Charge	£309.30	S
		Inspection Charge	Included in Plan Charge	
		Building Notice or Reversion Charge	£309.30	
13.	New electrical installation to a dwelling under construction or a re-wire of an existing dwelling (up to max of 5 bedrooms)	Plan Deposit Charge	£402.10	S
		Inspection Charge	Included in Plan Charge	
		Building Notice or Reservation Charge	£402.10	

Table C – Work other than work to which Tables A and B apply (Formerly Schedule 3)			
(BASED ON ACTUAL ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORKS AS CARRIED OUT BY VAT REGISTERED CONTRACTORS)			
Estimated Cost of Works			
< £1,000	Plan Deposit Charge	£123.72	S
	Inspection Charge	Included in Plan Charge	
	Building Notice or Reversion Charge	£123.72	
£1,001 - £5,000	Plan Deposit Charge	£185.58	S
	Inspection Charge	Included in Plan Charge	
	Building Notice or Reversion Charge	£185.58	
£5,001 - £10,000	Plan Deposit Charge	£97.43	S
	Inspection Charge	£180.94	
	Building Notice or Reversion Charge	£278.36	
£10,001 - £15,000	Plan Deposit Charge	£119.08	S
	Inspection Charge	£221.15	
	Building Notice or Reversion Charge	£340.22	
£15,001 - £20,000	Plan Deposit Charge	£140.74	S
	Inspection Charge	£261.36	
	Building Notice or Reversion Charge	£402.10	
£20,001 - £25,000	Plan Deposit Charge	£162.38	S
	Inspection Charge	£301.57	
	Building Notice or Reversion Charge	£463.96	
£25,001 - £30,000	Plan Deposit Charge	£184.03	S
	Inspection Charge	£341.77	
	Building Notice or Reversion Charge	£525.80	
£30,001 - £35,000	Plan Deposit Charge	£205.68	S
	Inspection Charge	£381.98	
	Building Notice or Reversion Charge	£587.66	
£35,001 - £40,000	Plan Deposit Charge	£227.34	S
	Inspection Charge	£422.20	
	Building Notice or Reversion Charge	£649.54	
£40,001 - £45,000	Plan Deposit Charge	£238.16	S
	Inspection Charge	£422.30	
	Building Notice or Reversion Charge	£680.46	
£45,001 - £50,000	Plan Deposit Charge	£259.81	S
	Inspection Charge	£482.51	
	Building Notice or Reversion Charge	£742.32	
£50,001 - £55,000	Plan Deposit Charge	£281.46	S
	Inspection Charge	£522.72	
	Building Notice or Reversion Charge	£804.18	
£55,001 - £60,000	Plan Deposit Charge	£303.12	S
	Inspection Charge	£562.93	
	Building Notice or Reversion Charge	£866.05	
£60,001 - £65,000	Plan Deposit Charge	£324.77	S
	Inspection Charge	£603.13	
	Building Notice or Reversion Charge	£927.90	
£65,001 - £70,000	Plan Deposit Charge	£346.42	S
	Inspection Charge	£643.34	
	Building Notice or Reversion Charge	£989.76	
£70,001 - £75,000	Plan Deposit Charge	£368.06	S
	Inspection Charge	£683.56	
	Building Notice or Reversion Charge	£1,051.62	
£75,001 - £80,000	Plan Deposit Charge	£389.72	S
	Inspection Charge	£723.77	
	Building Notice or Reversion Charge	£1,113.49	
£80,001 - £85,000	Plan Deposit Charge	£411.37	S
	Inspection Charge	£763.97	
	Building Notice or Reversion Charge	£1,175.34	

£85,001 - £90,000	Plan Deposit Charge	£433.02	S
	Inspection Charge	£804.18	
	Building Notice or Reversion Charge	£1,237.20	
£90,001-£95,000	Plan Deposit Charge	£454.67	S
	Inspection Charge	£844.39	
	Building Notice or Reversion Charge	£1,299.06	
£95,001- £100,000	Plan Deposit Charge	£476.33	S
	Inspection Charge	£844.60	
	Building Notice or Reversion Charge	£1,360.93	
For developments in excess of £100,000 contact the Building Control Team Leader			
Obtaining copies of Building Regulation documents for your property (requests should be in writing)			
For a search of all applications since April 1996 referring to your property		£25.00	O/S
For copies of approvals/notices/completion certificates shown on the search relating to your property		£30.00	S
Research and commercial enquiries (minimum charge) Photocopying charges will be extra		£116.80 per hour	S
Pre-planning advice on large applications		Fixed fee by Welsh Government http://www.anglesey.gov.uk/Journals/u/d/w/P/reApplication_Statutory_Enquiries_Fees_2016_Anglesey_English.pdf	
Countryside/ Wardening			
Car parking fee at Breakwater Country Park, Holyhead:			
1 hour		£1.00	S
2 hours		£1.50	S
4 hours		£2.00	S
Up to 12 hours		£3.00	S
Annual Permit		£150.00	S
Build Environment and Landscape			
High hedges complaints		£320.00	Z
Site inspection (minimum charge)		£116.80 per hour	S
GIS DATA SETS (FOR EXAMPLE - TPO's, HEDGEROWS, LISTED BUILDINGS)		£84.35 per set plus £84.35 admin fee	S

Legal

Service	Fee/Charge	VAT
Local Land Charges		
Search ¹	£111.25	S
Form LLC ¹	£8.25	S
Con 29 (excl. question 22) ¹	£11.30 per question	S
Question 22 ¹	£15.45 per question	S
Discretionary Legal Fees		
Planning obligations (section 106 agreements)		
Self-build single affordable dwelling	£540.75	O/S
All other agreements (for 3 hours work, relevant hourly rate will be applied on time spent in excess of 3 hours, see rates set out below)	£811.65	O/S
Simple deeds of release	£257.50	O/S
Sale of land or Grants of leases		
Where no solicitor instructed by other party (for 3 hours work, relevant hourly rate will be applied on time spent in excess of 3 hours, see rates set out below) When a property is opted into tax the VAT charge is standard. When not opted into tax the VAT charge is outside of scope	£585.85	S or O/S
Where a solicitor instructed by other party (for 6 hours work, relevant hourly rate will be applied on time spent in excess of 6 hours, see rates set out below). When a property is opted into tax the VAT charge is standard. When not opted into tax the VAT charge is outside of scope	£1,171.75	S or O/S
Grants of leases (to include variations, assignments and releases) When a property is opted into tax the VAT charge is standard. When not opted into tax the VAT charge is outside of scope	Actual time spent at relevant hourly rate*	S or O/S
Section 38 and 278 agreements (Highways Act)	£811.65	O/S
Traffic regulation orders where requested by third parties (for 4.5 hours work, relevant hourly rate will be applied on time spent in excess of 4.5 hours, see rates set out below)	£489.25	O/S
*Appropriate hourly rates		
Head of Function, Legal Services Manager or Solicitors	£162.75	O/S
All other fee earning staff	£97.85	O/S
NOTE - The Head of Function or the Legal Services Manager will, at their discretion, have the power to waive the fee in certain cases of proven financial hardship.		

¹ VAT is payable on local land charges and CON29 questions. HMRC have said that implementation must be as soon as possible before 31 March 2017. Isle of Anglesey County Council have decided to implement on all searches received on and after 16 January 2017.

ISLE OF ANGLESEY COUNTY COUNCIL	
Report to:	Executive Meeting
Date:	14 February 2017
Subject:	Local Authority Homes for Older People – Setting the Standard Charge
Portfolio Holder(s):	Councillor Aled Morris Jones
Head of Service:	Alwyn Rhys Jones, Head of Adult Services
Report Author:	Rhys Ll. Roberts, Finance Manager
Tel:	01248 752690 RhysRoberts2@ynysmon.gov.uk
E-mail:	Dafydd Bulman, Business & Transformation Manager
	01248 752013 DafyddBulman@ynysmon.gov.uk
Local Members:	Various

A –Recommendation/s and reason/s
<p>The Local Authority needs to set the level of its Standard Charge for local authority care homes for the year April 2017 – March 2018.</p> <p>Members have determined a general guideline of a 3% increase for fees and charges. Charges in relation to local authority owned residential accommodation can be treated as an exception as it is governed by a statutory provision which sets out how it should be calculated.</p> <p>As in previous years, the cost of all the homes has been pooled to calculate an average standard charge for the homes in accordance with National Guidance.</p> <p>Caution should be taken if the standard charge is compared with that of other authorities, since despite guidance, other authorities may not have calculated the charge on exactly the same basis. However, in terms of background information, we note below the 2016/17 standard charge levels in respect of Local Authority accommodation in both Gwynedd and Conwy:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gwynedd - £581.28 • Conwy - £547.00 <p>During 2016/17, the Standard Charge was calculated at £723.08 per week due to an occupancy rate of 89.7% across the 5 in-house residential homes (excluding Garreglwyd). The Council decided to impose a 5% rise in the weekly standard charge and to accept the differential as a management cost in transforming in-house residential care provision. The weekly charge for residents was therefore set at £567.27 per week during 2016/17.</p> <p>In calculating the Standard Charge for 2017/18, we have again omitted the number of beds kept unoccupied at Garreglwyd Residential Home during 2016/17 as the intention is to remodel the Home. For the 2017/18 calculation, we have also omitted the number of beds kept unoccupied at Haulfre due to the remedial work that has taken place there during the course of 2016/17. The occupancy rate for the remaining 4 Council run homes during the first 8 months of 2016/17 was 89.7% based on a total of 110 beds.</p>

The following table calculates the estimated cost per resident week for the year to 31 March 2018:

Number of Beds Available	110
Estimated Occupancy Rate	89.7%
Estimated Number of Resident Weeks	5,147

	2017/18	2017/18	2016/17
	£	£	£
Estimated Running Cost for 2017/18	3,299,574	641.07	531.95
Add – Depreciation charge	184,187	35.79	37.76
- Support Services	151,190	29.37	32.36
Less Income From Non Residential Activities	-40,000	-7.77	-34.80
	3,594,952	698.46	567.27
Increase from 2016/17 standard charge	23.13%	£131.18	

Based on the above table the estimated cost per resident week for the year to 31 March 2017 is £698.46. Acknowledging the council's decision for 2016/17 and the significant rise that a move from £567.27.26 to £698.46 would entail it is recommended:

- That whilst the Council acknowledges the costs incurred within residential care that the actual cost of delivery is not reflected in the charge to residents.
- That the increase for those contributing towards the cost of care is consistent with the guidance for council services and set at 3% and that a fee of £584.29 is set.

By not charging self-funding residents the full cost of placement within these homes the council is subsidising each user by £114.17 a week or £5,936.84 per year. Over the current 24 self funders this equates to £142,484 a year.

B – What other options did you consider and why did you reject them and/or opt for this option?

The standard fee is that which the Authority is obliged to charge those residents who have the **financial means to pay the full cost** of their residential care. Our planning assumption around our local self-funding population has been reviewed over recent weeks to ensure that it still remains current. As noted in A we have considered increasing this charge to the full cost of provision, but have but have rejected it on the basis that this would require a significant and disproportionate increase for residents.

C – Why is this a decision for the Executive?

Local Authorities are required under Section 22 of the National Assistance Act 1948 to set the Standard Charge for their homes.

D – Is this decision consistent with policy approved by the full Council?

This decision is consistent with National Policy as outlined in section C above.

DD – Is this decision within the budget approved by the Council?

Yes

E – Who did you consult?**What did they say?**

1	Chief Executive / Strategic Leadership Team (SLT) (mandatory)	Supportive of report when presented to Senior Leadership Team on the 16/1/2017
2	Finance / Section 151 (mandatory)	Supportive of report when presented to Senior Leadership Team on the 16/1/2017
3	Legal / Monitoring Officer (mandatory)	Supportive of report when presented to Senior Leadership Team on the 16/1/2017
5	Human Resources (HR)	
6	Property	
7	Information Communication Technology (ICT)	
8	Scrutiny	
9	Local Members	
10	Any external bodies / other/s	

F – Risks and any mitigation (if relevant)		
1	Economic	
2	Anti-poverty	
3	Crime and Disorder	
4	Environmental	
5	Equalities	
6	Outcome Agreements	
7	Other	

FF - Appendices:

G - Background papers (please contact the author of the Report for any further information):

ISLE OF ANGLESEY COUNTY COUNCIL	
Report to:	Executive Meeting
Date:	14 February 2017
Subject:	Independent Sector Care Home Fees for 2017/18
Portfolio Holder(s):	Cllr Aled Morris Jones
Head of Service:	Alwyn Rhys Jones – Head of Service
Report Author: Tel: E-mail:	Dafydd Bulman – Strategic Transformation a Business Manager 01248 752013 Dafyddbulman@ynysmon.gov.uk
Local Members:	All members

A –Recommendation/s and reason/s
<p>From 6 April 2016 the framework for financial assessment and charging is now under the Social Services and Well-Being (Wales) Act 2014. The Local Authority is required to review independent sector care home fees annually to coincide with Central Government’s changes to benefit and pension levels.</p> <p>In setting fee levels for independent sector care homes, we need to show that we have fully considered the costs of the provision in determining our standard care fees. This is done in collaboration with the other Authorities in North Wales and the Health Board by utilizing a Regional Fee Methodology.</p> <p>To respond to calls for an updated fee structure and recognising the increasing dependence within care homes a staff survey was completed during 2016/17 to inform this model. Whilst this has shown an increase across all categories of care, the inconsistency of results both across categories and across counties has led to concerns regarding the validity and accuracy of the results.</p> <p>Acknowledging the concerns associated with the staff survey it has been decided that staff hours suggested by Care Forum Wales in its 2011 submission be utilised to shape fees. These are: Residential 21, Residential EMI 23, Nursing 25, Nursing EMI 28.</p> <p>The North Wales Methodology (Appendix 1) has recommended an increase of between 2.84% and 8.98% across the 4 categories of care. The following fees are proposed for 2017/18:</p>

Table 1 - North Wales Methodology Recommendation

Category	2016/17	2017/18	Increase £	Increase %
Residential (Adults)	£483.46	£526.87	£43.41	8.98%
Residential (EMI)	£532.07	£547.33	£15.26	2.86%
Basic Nursing Care (Social Care Element)	£546.27	£567.81	£21.54	3.94%
Nursing (EMI) (Social Care Element)	£573.58	£598.51	£24.93	4.34%

(all based on a Return on Investment of 10%)

The North Wales Adult Service Heads (NWASH) agreed in a meeting on 16/12/16, that the increases noted were consistent with the implementation of the fees model.

We are proposing to use the methodology in full for:

- EMI Residential
- Basic Nursing Care Social Care Element
- Nursing EMI Social Care Element

Implementing the model in full across all sectors was not deemed to be affordable. Having due regard to affordability of the increases, and the strategic direction the council is taking in developing alternatives to residential care, (in the form of Extra Care Housing and care at home), we propose to set the rate for residential care homes based on a lower Return On Investment of 9%.

Estimated annual pressure based on a 10% ROI for Residential Care = £789k

Estimated annual pressure based on a 9% ROI for Residential care = £659k

Estimated annual pressure based on a 8% ROI for residential Care = £529k

Ynys Mon therefore recommend the following rates for approval.

Table 2 – Ynys Mon Proposed Fee's for 2017/18

Category	2016/17	2017/18	Increase £	Increase %	ROI
Residential (Adults)	£483.46	£517.17	£33.71	6.97%	9%
Residential (EMI)	£532.07	£547.33	£15.26	2.86%	10%
Basic Nursing Care (Social Care Element)	£546.27	£567.81	£21.54	3.94%	10%
Nursing (EMI)	£573.58	£598.51	£24.93	4.34%	10%

(Social Care Element)					
<p>It will be necessary for the council to carry out consultation with local providers on the fees set. It may be necessary to consider individual submissions from providers as part of this process. Should there be clear evidence to indicate that the fee set is not sufficient in any individual case the council will need to consider exceptions to the fee rates.</p> <p>The Executive Committee is requested to:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Acknowledge the North Wales Fee Methodology as implemented hitherto by the Authorities in North Wales as a basis for setting fees in Anglesey during 2017/18 (Appendix 1). 2. Approve the recommendation to increase fee levels as noted in the above table 2 3. In line with other Authorities, authorize the Social Services and Finance Departments to respond to any requests from homes to explore their specific accounts and to utilize the exercise as a basis to consider any exceptions to the agreed fees. Any exceptions to be agreed with Portfolio Holder, Head of Finance and Head of Adult Social Care from within current budgets. In the absence of agreement the matter will be referred to the Executive for a decision. 					

B – What other options did you consider and why did you reject them and/or opt for this option?
Consideration to implementing the North Wales Fees Model in full was given. On the basis of affordability for the council this was rejected, and the model proposed in Table 2 recommended.

C – Why is this a decision for the Executive?
Local Authorities need to set care home fee levels in line with the national policy. This decision has financial implications for the Local Authority’s budget and in terms of affordability in the prevailing financial climate.

CH – Is this decision consistent with policy approved by the full Council?
This decision is in line with the approval to work with other Local Authorities in North Wales and to implement the North Wales Fee Methodology to set fees annually.

D – Is this decision within the budget approved by the Council?
<p>Based upon detailed discussions with the Finance Department estimating the impact of these changes, and the departments proposed budget for 2017/18 it is considered that these rate rises can be accommodated within budget.</p> <p>This will require the department to maintain a focus on maintaining reductions in placements of this nature as evidenced in recent years.</p>

DD – Who did you consult?	What did they say?
1 Chief Executive / Senior Leadership Team (SLT) (mandatory)	Supportive of report when presented to Senior Leadership Team on the 16/1/2017
2 Finance / Section 151 (mandatory)	Supportive of report when presented to Senior Leadership Team on the 16/1/2017
3 Legal / Monitoring Officer (mandatory)	Supportive of report when presented to Senior Leadership Team on the 16/1/2017
4 Human Resources (HR)	N/A
5 Property	N/A
6 Information Communication Technology (ICT)	N/A
7 Procurement	N/A
8 Scrutiny	N/A
9 Local Members	N/A
10 Any external bodies / other/s	N/A

E – Risks and any mitigation (if relevant)	
1 Economic	
2 Anti-poverty	
3 Crime and Disorder	
4 Environmental	
5 Equalities	
6 Outcome Agreements	
7 Other	

F - Appendices:
Appendix 1- independent sector fees - 30.01.17

FF - Background papers (please contact the author of the Report for any further information):

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Fee Calculations 2017/18: Based on CFW staffing hours (50% of hours paid at National Living Wage, 50% paid at Senior Carers rate as reported in survey)					
The figures below do not include FNC elements accepted by the Health Board					
	Fee 2016/17	Indicative Fee 2017/18	Basis of Calculation	Increase per week	Overall % Increase
1. INDIRECT COSTS -standard for all categories of care					
Utilities (electricity, gas, TV, Council Tax, Water, Telephone)	28.00	28.28	CPI Sept = 1%		
Registration (Professional Membership, CRBs etc)	£1.23	£1.24	CPI Sept = 1%		
Recruitment	£2.38	£2.40	CPI Sept = 1%		
Contract maintenance of equipment	£3.45	£3.48	CPI Sept = 1%		
Maintenance of capital equipment	£21.17	£21.38	CPI Sept = 1%		
Gardener /handyman	£8.65	£9.30	NLW 4.17% increase on amended 16/17 rate (£8.93)		
Furniture/Fittings including repairs and renewals	£12.77	£0.00	Removed for 2017/18		
Training	£2.37	£2.39	CPI Sept = 1%		
Non prescription medical supplies	£3.57	£3.61	CPI Sept = 1%		
Insurance	£5.96	£6.02	CPI Sept = 1%		
Groceries & household provisions	£27.55	£27.82	CPI Sept = 1%		
Sub-total Indirect Costs	£117.10	£105.92			
2. OTHER COSTS - standard for all categories of care					
Return on Investment	£97.79	£97.16	10% ROI		
Additional Expenses (not covered elsewhere)	£17.38	£17.55	CPI Sept = 1%		
Sub-total Other Costs	£115.17	£114.71			
3. STAFF COSTS					
Residential Homes					
Management /Admin	£47.42	47.89	1% increase		
Senior Care Staff		114.77	10.5 hours x £10.93		
Care Staff	£163.38	100.17	10.5 hours x £9.54		
Domestic Staff	£40.39	43.41	NLW 4.17% increase on amended 16/17 rate (£41.68)		
Sub-total Residential Homes' Staff Costs	£251.19	£306.24			
TOTAL RESIDENTIAL	£483.46	£526.87		£43.41	8.98%
EMI Residential Homes					
Management /Admin	£47.42	47.89	1% increase		
Senior Care Staff		125.69	11.5 hours x £10.93		
Care Staff	£211.99	109.71	11.5 hours x £9.54		
Domestic Staff	£40.39	43.41	NLW 4.17% increase on amended 16/17 rate (£41.68)		
Sub-total EMI Residential Homes' Staff Costs	£299.80	£326.70			
TOTAL EMI RESIDENTIAL	£532.07	£547.33		£15.26	2.86%
Nursing Homes					
Management /Admin	£47.42	£47.89	1% increase		
Senior Care Staff		£136.63	12.5 hours x £10.93		
Care Staff	£226.19	£119.25	12.5 hours x £9.54		
Domestic Staff	£40.39	43.41	NLW 4.17% on amended 16/17 rate (£41.68)		
Sub-total Nursing Homes' Staff Costs	£314.00	£347.18			
TOTAL NURSING	£546.27	£567.81		£21.54	3.94%
EMI Nursing Homes					
Management /Admin	£47.42	47.89	1% increase		
Senior Care Staff		£153.02	14 hours x £10.93		
Care Staff	£253.50	133.56	14 hours x £9.54		
Domestic Staff	£40.39	43.41	NLW 4.17% on amended 16/17 rate (£41.68)		
Sub-total Nursing EMI Homes' Staff Costs	£341.31	£377.88			
TOTAL EMI NURSING	£573.58	£598.51		£24.93	4.34%

SLE OF ANGLESEY COUNTY COUNCIL	
Report to:	Executive Meeting
Date:	14 February 2017
Subject:	Community based Non-residential Social Care Services – 2017/18 charges & Fees
Portfolio Holder(s):	Cllr Aled Morris Jones
Head of Service:	Alwyn Rhys Jones – Head of Service
Report Author: Tel: E-mail:	Dafydd Bulman – Strategic Transformation a Business Manager 01248 752013 Dafyddbulman@ynysmon.gov.uk Delyth LI Jones – Senior Finance Officer 01248 752785 DelythJones@ynysmon.gov.uk
Local Members:	All members

A –Recommendation/s and reason/s
<p>1. Background</p> <p>1.1 It is usual practice to review the charges in respect of domiciliary services annually to coincide with Central Government revision of benefit and pension levels which will apply this year from 01/04/17</p> <p>1.2 The report sets out community based non-residential social care charges & Fees for 2017/18 in accordance with the Social Services and Well-Being (Wales) Act 2014.</p> <p>2. Review of Local Charging Policies and Practices – 2017/18</p> <p>2.1 <u>Home Care Services</u></p> <p>2.2 The Social Services and Well-Being (Wales) Act 2014 indicated that Local Authorities set the minimum residual income levels in respect of the coming year. As in previous years, the Authority will need to confirm the following residual income levels having allowed for a 45% buffer together with the uplift in benefit and pension levels effective as of 01/04/17. Below are the residual income levels to be applied during 2017/18 :-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Persons of Pension Age: £231.06 - Persons below Pension Age: £153.19 <p>2.3 The charges noted in table 1 have been set historically by the Council as a blanket charge for all individuals in receipt of Higher Attendance Allowance.</p>

Table 1 Current Home Care Charges:

Category	2016/17 Charge
1. On means tested benefits – NOT receiving higher Attendance Allowance (£82.30)	NO CHARGE
2. On means tested benefits – IN RECEIPT OF higher attendance allowance (£82.30)	£15.00
3. Not in receipt of means tested benefits and subject to the residual income level	£60.00 (Welsh government are currently consulting on raising this to £70 to come into force in April 2017)

2.4 A report was presented to scrutiny in November 2016 recommending that this position be reviewed, and recommending a consultation period with relevant individuals in relation to a banded approach to charge for individuals in receipt of Higher Attendance Allowance.

2.5 The proposed charging structure for 2017/18 and upon which our consultation was based is as follows:-

Table 2 – Ynys Mon Proposed Charges*

If you are above pension age with a current weekly income of £231.06 or above in 2017/18:	Weekly charges	If you are below pension age with a current weekly income of £153.19 or above in 2017/18:
And your income is below £236.05 per week	NO CHARGE	And your income is below £158.18 per week
And your income is between:		And your income is between:
£236.06 - £241.05	£5.00	£158.19 - £163.18
£241.06 - £242.44	£10.00	£163.19 - £164.57
£242.45 - £246.05	£11.39	£164.58 - £168.18
£246.06 - £261.05	£15.00	£168.19 - £183.18
£261.06 - £276.05	£30.00	£183.19 - £198.18
£276.06 - £286.70	£45.00	£198.19 - £208.83
£286.71 - £291.05	£55.65	£208.84 - £213.18
Income at or above £291.06 or savings above £24,000.00	£60.00	Income at or above £213.19 or savings above £24,000.00

*These figures vary marginally from those used within the consultation document as yearly benefit changes made by the Department of Work & Pensions have been confirmed since this process began.

2.6 As noted in Table 1 a further increase in the maximum charge from £60 to £70 is likely to occur in April 2017. This increase is as a result of Welsh Government recommendations.

2.7 The following table reflects the change should this be implemented

If you are above pension age with a current weekly:	Weekly charges	If you are below pension age with a current weekly:
Income at or above £ 301.06 or savings above £24,000.00	£ 70.00	Income at or above £223.19 or savings above £24,000.00

2.8 As part of our consultation people were asked to consider a number of options for changes in charging. There were 5 options available to the Council for current service users:

1. No Change.
2. Implementation of the banded approach for people that are new to the service.
3. Phased implementation of the banded approach 50% per year over 2 years (gradual increase for people currently receiving home care)
4. Phased implementation of the banded approach 33% per year over 3 years (gradual increase for people currently receiving home care).
5. Implement recommended banded approach from 1/4/2017.

2.9 Option 3 generates a further £62.5k of additional income per year over 2 years, Option 4 generates a further £41.6k of additional income per year over 3 years or Option 5 generates a further £125k of additional income in 2017/18

2.10 The consultation occurred between the 8th of December, 2016 and the 13th of January 2017. 82 questionnaires were received. Feedback received indicated:

- 66% of people said that they would not consider stopping the service if they had to pay more for the service. 3% (3 people) said that they would consider stopping the service if they had to pay more for it.
- 56% of people preferred option 1 – no change, 20% preferred option 4 – phased approach over 3 years and 10% preferred to implement the banded approach from the 1st of April 2017.
- 61% agreed with the statement “*I understand why Anglesey Council’s Adult Services Department are proposing these changes to charges. The recommended changes (if approved) would mean that people who are able to afford to do so will contribute towards their care and that the charges for the service will be fairer for all*”.
- 38% of people say that they’re not sure how the proposed changes might affect them. 30% say that the proposed changes will slightly affect them, and 18% (15 people) say that the proposed changes will have a substantial affect on them.

- 2.11 If option 3, 4 or 5 is implemented, a full financial review of people currently receiving home care will be completed and a reasonable period of notice of increased charges will be provided.
- 2.12 The Social Services and Well Being Act 2014 indicates that charging for care, where it occurs should be consistent, fair and clearly understood and that people who are asked to pay a charge must only pay what they can afford.
- 2.13 Having due regard to the outcome of the consultation and with reference to the charging and financial assessment framework introduced by the Social Services & Well Being Act 2014, the department recommends that **Option 5** is implemented.
- 2.14 Option 5 allows both for a more equitable charging arrangement in the short term, and provides the council with additional income to support statutory service delivery.
- 2.15 Should any individuals decline future services the department will refer the case for social work support to consider ongoing support options
- 2.16 Should any individuals indicate that they cannot afford the increase in charges, they are able to appeal the financial assessment. In such cases the Head of Service will be able to consider whether exceptional circumstances exist, and consider whether there is justification for an full or partial exemption should be considered.

3.0 Meals in Day Services

- 3.1 This charge applies to meals and refreshments supplied at all Day Service locations.
- 3.2 The following principles are proposed:-
- Apply a 3% increase in respect of the provision of all meals/refreshments.
- 3.3 The following table summarises the proposed charges.

Table 3 : Provision of Meals 2017/18 Proposed Charges

	2016/17 Charges	2017/18 (Proposed Charges)
Meals in Day Services for adults (excluding people with Learning Disability)	£5.50	£5.70*
Mid-day snack in day services for people with Learning	£2.25	£2.30*

Disability		
Other refreshments (tea/coffee/cake) in day services	£1.25	£1.30*

**2017/18 Proposed Charges have been rounded to the nearest Zero in order to reduce administration*

4.0 Telecare Charges

4.1 The following factors must be taken into account when determining a fair charge for the Telecare service:

- Local Authority Contribution to the Regional Monitoring Galw Gofal Service;
- Maintenance charges;
- Telecare equipment costs;
- Finance and Administration costs;
- Installation costs;
- Costs of recycling equipment;
- Costs of bi annual Health & Safety visual checks ;
- Impact on current business.
- Transformation of Adults' Services.

4.2 Telecare : 2017/18 Proposed Charges

4.3 Historical charging arrangements mean that by now Anglesey Council is charging people different amounts for the same levels of support which isn't fair and consistent for all. The recommendation is to charge a flat rate fee for all individuals who receive Telecare Services, and also for the provision and installation of minor equipment such as handrails. A report was presented to scrutiny in November 2016 recommending that this position be reviewed and recommending a consultation period with relevant individuals.

Table 4: Telecare 2017/18 Proposed Charges

Tier 1 Equipment, service and maintenance (unit, pendant and smoke alarm)	Everyone will be paying £45.24 per quarter (£3.48 a week)
Tier 2 & 3 Equipment, service, monitoring and Maintenance (Equipment other than unit, pendant and smoke alarm)	Everyone will be paying £90.22 per quarter (£6.94 a week)

4.4 Telecare Annual Charges Apply a 3% increase for 2017/18

Table 5 – Telecare Annual Charges for 2017/18

	2016/17 Charges	2017/18 (Proposed Charges)
Service and Maintenance	£101.40	£104.44
Services Only	£65.52	£67.49
One Off Installation	£40.52	£41.74

4.5 There will be no changes to Supported people fully funded or partially funded packages and a further review will be conducted in 2017/18.

4.6 The Council has 4 options:

1. No change
2. Phased approach of 33% per year over 3 years – increase for some of up to £8 per quarter in 2017/18, a further £8 per quarter in 2018/19 and a final £8 per quarter in 2019/20. (Total maximum increase of £31 per year for each of three years, at the end of the three years everyone will pay the same amount for the same level of service).
3. Phased approach of 50% per year over 2 years – increase for some by up to £12.50 every per quarter in 2017/18 (up to £50 a year) and a further £12.50 every per quarter in 2018/19 (up to a further £50 a year).
4. No phased approach and all charges to be realigned for 2017/18 maximum increase for some of less than £24 per quarter (£93 per year) applied from April 2017.

4.7 A consultation on the proposed changes to telecare fees was held between the 8th of December, 2016 and the 13th of January 2017. 174 questionnaires were received:

- 69% of people would not consider stopping the service if they had to pay more for it and 15% (27 people) said that they would consider stopping if they had to pay more.
- 40% preferred option 1 – no change, 33% preferred option 3 – phased approach over 2 years and 19% preferred option 2 phased approach over 2 years.
- 73% agreed with the statement: *"I understand why Isle of Anglesey County Council's Adult Services Department are proposing these changes to charges. The recommended changes (if approved) would mean that people will be charged the same amount for the same service so that it is fairer for all"*.
- 43% of people believe that they will be slightly affected by the proposed changes, 18% (30 people) believe they will be substantially affected and 13% aren't sure how they might be affected.

4.8 The departments preferred and recommended option is option 3

5.0 Direct Payments

5.1 Direct Payments enable individuals to independently purchase services that the Local Authority would otherwise have provided. Direct Payments support independent living by enabling individuals to make their own decisions and have control over their own lives. In Wales, the Scheme has gradually been extended to include:-

- Older People
- Carers
- Parents of Children with Disabilities
- Adults with Disabilities

5.2 An hourly Direct Payment rate of £10.50/hour will be set for 2017/18. A full review of this rate will be conducted during 2017/18

6.0 Modernisation of Blue Badge Scheme in Wales

6.1 It is recommended that a charge of £10 / badge levied in respect of organisational and replacement badges (lost / stolen) be levied for 2017/18.

7.0 Purchasing Day Care Services in Independent Residential Care Homes

7.1 The charge for purchasing day services was £30.37 in 2016/17. We propose to increase the fee by 3% to £31.28 to be consistent with increases in council charges. This increase will help to ensure the sustainability and continuation of day care services purchased from independent residential care homes, and in order to meet the individual needs of service users.

8.0 Domiciliary Care Fees

8.1 At present adult social care commissions domiciliary care from the independent sectors at a unit cost of £15.50 per hour or part thereof. There is a need to acknowledge pressures within the sector in 2017/18 consistent with those within residential care. The majority of these relate to employment costs. This would require the fee to be increased to £15.90. This increase acknowledges the changes in the living wage (£7.20 to £7.50) and 10p to cover employers' oncosts.

8.2 The fee paid providers supporting individuals with a learning disability is currently variable. We intend to offer all providers a base rate of £14.50 for 2017/18 and agree some packages on an individual basis for 17/18. During the course of the year we intend to work with providers to agree a consistent rate for future years

Recommendations

The Executive Committee is requested to approve the:-

R1 Home care charges outlined in table 2.

R2 Adopt the recommendation as outlined in 2.13 to implement the new banding for domiciliary care 2017/18

R3 Charges for meals in day services outlined in table 3.

Meals in Day Services for adults (excluding people with Learning Disability) - £5.70

Mid-day Snack in day services for people with Learning Disability - £2.30

Other refreshments (tea/coffee/cake) in day services - £1.30

R4 Charges for Telecare services as outlined in table 4.

Tier 1 everyone will be paying £45.24

Tier 2 & 3 everyone will be paying £90.22

R5 Adopt the recommendation as outlined in 4.7 to implement a 50% per year over 2 years on the increase agreed under recommendation 4.

R6 Rate for Direct Payments at £10.50/hour as outlined in paragraph 5.2 above.

R7 Maintain a charge of £10.00 for the administration in relation to blue Badge requests and replacements as outlined in paragraph 5.2 above

R8 Increase the fee for purchasing day care services in independent residential homes by 3% to £31.28

R9 Agree to an increase in fees paid for commissioned domiciliary care from £15.50 to £15.90 per hour.

R10 Offer all providers a based rate of £14.50 for Learning Disability packages and agree packages on an individual basis for 17/18.

B – What other options did you consider and why did you reject them and/or opt for this option?

The options noted are consistent with the councils overall approach to fees and charges in 2016/17.

C – Why is this a decision for the Executive?

Decisions on Fees and charges have financial implications for the Local Authority's budget in terms of income received and the affordability of payments made in the prevailing financial climate.

CH – Is this decision consistent with policy approved by the full Council?

Yes

D – Is this decision within the budget approved by the Council?

DD – Who did you consult?

What did they say?

	DD – Who did you consult?	What did they say?
1	Chief Executive / Senior Leadership Team (SLT) (mandatory)	Supportive of report when presented to Senior Leadership Team on the 16/1/2017
2	Finance / Section 151 (mandatory)	Supportive of report when presented to Senior Leadership Team on the 16/1/2017
3	Legal / Monitoring Officer (mandatory)	Supportive of report when presented to Senior Leadership Team on the 16/1/2017
4	Human Resources (HR)	
5	Property	
6	Information Communication Technology (ICT)	
7	Procurement	
8	Scrutiny	
9	Local Members	
10	Any external bodies / other/s	

E – Risks and any mitigation (if relevant)

1	Economic	
2	Anti-poverty	
3	Crime and Disorder	
4	Environmental	
5	Equalities	Full EIA has been drafted for the telecare and domiciliary care changes and will be finalised before the executive in February.
6	Outcome Agreements	

7	Other	
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F - Appendices:

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FF - Background papers (please contact the author of the Report for any further information):
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ISLE OF ANGLESEY COUNTY COUNCIL	
REPORT TO:	EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
DATE:	14 FEBRUARY 2017
SUBJECT:	MEDIUM TERM FINANCIAL STRATEGY AND BUDGET 2017/18
PORTFOLIO HOLDER(S):	COUNCILLOR H E JONES
HEAD OF SERVICE:	MARC JONES
REPORT AUTHOR:	MARC JONES
TEL:	01248 752601
E-MAIL:	rmjfi@ynysmon.gov.uk
LOCAL MEMBERS:	n/a
A - Recommendation/s and reason/s	
<p>1. MEDIUM TERM FINANCIAL STRATEGY AND 2017/18 REVENUE BUDGET</p> <p>1.1 Purpose</p> <p>The Executive is required to agree a number of key matters in respect of the 2017/18 budget. This will then allow the final recommendations to be presented to the Full Council at its meeting on 28 February 2017. The matters requiring agreement are:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Council's Revenue Budget and resulting Council Tax for 2017/18; • The Council's updated Medium Term Financial Strategy; • The use of any one off funds to support the budget. <p>1.2 Summary</p> <p>This paper shows the detailed revenue budget proposals requiring final review and agreement for 2017/18 and the resulting impact on the Isle of Anglesey County Council's revenue budget. These are matters for the Council to agree and the Executive is asked to make final recommendations to the Council.</p> <p>The paper also updates the Medium Term Financial Strategy which provides a context for work on the Council's future budgets, however, it should be noted that a further report on the Council's Medium Term Financial Strategy will be presented to the Executive later in the year when further information on the economy and the proposed future local government financial settlement may be clearer.</p> <p>2. 2017/18 REVENUE BUDGET AND COUNCIL TAX RECOMMENDATIONS</p> <p>The Executive is requested :-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To note the formal consultation meetings on the budget and consider the resulting feedback as outlined in Section 2 of Appendix 1 and Appendix 2; • To note the equalities impact assessment summary on the budget proposals as outlined in Section 11; • To agree the final details of the Council's proposed budget including the revised funding in response to budget pressures and the proposed savings as shown in Section 10 of Appendix 1 and Appendix 3; 	

- To allocate the savings required on schools' budgets to the 3 schools' sectors as outlined in Section 12 of Appendix 1;
- To note the Section 151 Officer's recommendation that a minimum of £6m general balances is maintained for 2017/18;
- To note the comments made by the Section 151 Officer on the robustness of the estimates made as set out in Section 8 of Appendix 1;
- To recommend a net budget for the County Council and resulting increase in the level of Council Tax to the full Council, noting that a formal resolution, including the North Wales Police and Community Council precepts, will be presented to the Council on the 28 February 2017;
- To authorise the Section 151 Officer to make such changes as may be necessary before the submission of the final proposals to the Council;
- To agree that any unforeseen pressures on demand led budgets during the financial year will be able to draw upon funding from the general contingencies budget;
- To request the Council to authorise the Executive to release up to £250k from general balances if the general contingencies budget is fully committed during the year;
- To delegate to the Section 151 Officer the power to release funding from the general contingency up to £50k for any single item. Any item in excess of £50k not to be approved without the prior consent of the Executive;
- To recommend to the Council a 2.5% increase in the level of the Council Tax.

B - What other options did you consider and why did you reject them and/or opt for this option?

A number of options were considered following the issue of the initial budget proposals. The final budget proposals take account of the final local government settlement, views expressed during the consultation process and the views of the Scrutiny Committee

C - Why is this a decision for the Executive?

The Council's Constitution requires the Executive to publish its final budget proposal prior to its consideration by the Council.

CH - Is this decision consistent with policy approved by the full Council?

N/A

D - Is this decision within the budget approved by the Council?

N/A

DD - Who did you consult?		What did they say?
1	Chief Executive / Strategic Leadership Team (SLT) (mandatory)	The Chief Executive and Senior Leadership Team have been part of the budget setting process throughout and are in agreement with the report and support the final budget proposal
2	Finance / Section 151 (mandatory)	n/a– this is the Section 151 Officer's report
3	Legal / Monitoring Officer (mandatory)	The Monitoring Officer is part of the SLT and, as such, the Officer's comments have been taken into account.
4	Human Resources (HR)	-
5	Property	-
6	Information Communication Technology (ICT)	-
7	Scrutiny	Final budget proposals were considered by the Scrutiny Committee at its meeting on 6 February 2017. An update is provided as a separate report.
8	Local Members	
9	Any external bodies / other/s	
E - Risks and any mitigation (if relevant)		
1	Economic	
2	Anti-poverty	
3	Crime and Disorder	
4	Environmental	
5	Equalities	
6	Outcome Agreements	
7	Other	
F - Appendices:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appendix 1 – Detailed report on the Budget Proposals • Appendix 2 – Summary of the Results of the Consultation Process • Appendix 3 – Breakdown of the Proposed Savings • Appendix 4 – Summary of the Proposed Revenue Budget 2017/18 by Service 		
FF - Background papers (please contact the author of the Report for any further information):		

1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

- 1.1. The following report sets out the 2017/18 revenue budget proposals and is one of a set of reports which provides an overall picture of the financial position of the Council and ensures that the Council funding is allocated to meet its priorities. The other reports in the set relate to the Council's Capital Programme, the Council's Treasury Management Strategy, Fees and Charges and the Use of Council Reserves.
- 1.2. The revenue budget and the continued need to identify revenue savings has been driven by the Medium Term Financial Strategy as approved by the Executive in September 2016 and can be summarised as follows:-

Table 1

Medium Term Financial Plan 2017/18 to 2019/20

	2017/18 £'m	2018/19 £'m	2019/20 £'m
Net Revenue Budget B/F	124.04	124.45	123.40
Budget Pressures and Inflation	3.90	0.84	1.72
Revised Budget	127.94	125.29	125.12
Aggregate External Finance (AEF)	91.38	89.00	86.60
Council Tax	33.07	34.40	35.77
Total Funding	124.45	123.40	122.37
Savings Required	3.49	1.89	2.75
Main Assumptions			
Pay Awards	1.0%	1.0%	1.5%
General Inflation	1.0%	2.0%	2.4%
Reduction in AEF	-0.6%	-2.6%	-2.7%
Increase in Council Tax	3.0%	4.0%	4.0%

- 1.3. The Executive approved its initial budget proposals at its meeting on 7 November 2016 and approved the initial Standstill Budget at £128.26m and, based on the provisional settlement and a Council Tax rise of 3%, the budget gap was identified as £2.9m and this level of savings had been identified.

2. THE COUNCIL'S CONSULTATION

- 2.1 The Council published its budget proposals on 11 November 2016 and the consultation period closed on 16 December 2016. Citizens, partners, stakeholders and staff were asked to respond to the consultation by various means including:-

- Online surveys;
- Online survey specifically for young people;
- Writing or e-mailing the Council.

In addition, the Council also undertook :-

- 7 focus groups for people under the age of 25;
- Older People's Forum;
- Session with Headteachers and Senior School Managers;
- Town and Community Council Forum;
- Partnership Forum (Police, Fire, Health, Town & Community Forums, Third Sector).

2.2 The results of the consultation process are attached as Appendix 2.

3. REVISED STANDSTILL BUDGET 2017/18 AND THE BUDGET GAP

3.1. Since the completion of the initial budget proposals, further work has been undertaken to review and revise the standstill budget for 2017/18. This has resulted in a number of changes which are detailed in Table 2 below:-

Table 2
Adjustments to Standstill Budget

	£'m	£'m
Standstill Budget as at 7 November 2016		128.259
Grants and New Responsibilities included in the Final Settlement	0.163	
Fire Service Levy – Final adjustment	0.012	
Adjustment to JPPU Funding included as a committed change	0.125	
Webcasting of Council Meetings	0.010	
Correction of Inflation applied to Income Budgets	(0.022)	
Adjustment to Capital Financing Costs	(0.705)	
Inclusion of One Off Events Contingency	0.030	
Total Adjustments to Standstill Budget		(0.387)
Revised Standstill Budget as at 14 February 2017		127.872

3.2. The final settlement figures were published by the Welsh Government on 21 December 2016. Across Wales, the Standard Spending Assessment was increased by £23.631m, however, the anticipated Council Tax also increased by £16.772m and the top up funding was reduced by £0.658m. As a result, the overall AEF for Wales increased by £6.20m from the provisional settlement figure and this, in turn, changed the Council's, with the final figure set at £92.652m, an increase of £0.364m from the provisional figure.

3.3. The Council has resolved to set a premium of 25% on homes designated as empty (in excess of the exemption period) and homes designated as the Council's taxpayers second home. This premium, along with a Council Tax rise of 3%, would generate £33.67m. Therefore, the total funding income for the Council would amount to £126.32m, a shortfall of £1.552m.

3.4. To bridge the funding gap with Council Tax alone would require an increase of 7.75% in the Council Tax.

4. REVENUE BUDGET SAVINGS

4.1. In the initial budget proposal, a total of £2.9m of revenue savings had been identified and were consulted on. The individual savings proposals have been subject to a further review by the Accountancy Team and the Service Managers. The review identified that £0.314m of the initial proposals would not be possible to implement in 2017/18.

4.2. The savings proposals relating to the Youth Service (£90k) and Library Service (£30k) are dependent on a decision to be taken after the Executive Committee has met to finalise its 2017/18 budget proposals. These savings have been included and the budget will be adjusted accordingly once the final decision regarding the future service provision has been taken. This will result in a contribution to, or from, the Council's general reserves in 2017/18 and the budget restated in 2018/19.

4.3. A total of £153k of savings proposals have been identified as requiring further work before they can be delivered. There is nothing to suggest at this time that the savings cannot be delivered but they may not be actioned by 1 April 2017. This does provide a risk to the budget that is considered later in this report.

4.4. The total of the final savings proposals put forward is £2.586m. A summary by service is shown in Table 3 below and a summary by category is shown in Table 4.

Table 3
Summary of Savings Proposals by Service

Service	Proposed £'000	To be Implemented £'000	Not Possible to Implement £'000
Adults	574	559	15
Children	0	0	0
Housing	41	41	0
Education - Central	340	279	61
Education – Delegated Schools	990	876	114
Culture	89	87	2
Leisure	56	56	0
Economic & Maritime	30	25	5
Highways & Transport	77	77	0
Property	282	230	52
Waste	56	32	24
Public Protection	52	52	0
Planning	54	54	0
Council Business	18	18	0
Transformation	120	79	41
Resources	121	121	0
Total	2,900	2,586	314

Table 4
Savings Proposals by Category

Savings Category	Proposed £'000	To be Implemented £'000	Not Possible to Implement £'000
Cessation / Transfer of Service	167	135	32
Delete Vacant / Unrequired Posts	126	86	40
Staff Restructure	266	214	52
General Efficiency Savings	710	710	0
Procurement Savings	220	220	0
Reduction in School Non Teaching Costs	330	216	114
Reduction in Grants	37	37	0
Income Generation	504	443	61
Service Transformation	540	525	15
Total	2,900	2,586	314

- 4.5. The proposed budget includes a £300k contingency which will meet any redundancy costs arising from the restructure of staffing structures. Any proposal to restructure staffing structures which result in the payment of redundancy payments will have to demonstrate that it results in permanent budget savings which exceed the cost of the redundancy over an agreed period of time.
- 4.6. Taking into account the revised level of savings, the revised budget position is shown in Table 5 below:-

Table 5
Revised Budget Position After Savings

	£'m
Standstill Budget as at 14 February 2017	127.872
Identified Savings	(2.586)
Revised Revenue Budget after Savings	125.286
Aggregate External Finance	(92.652)
Budget Requirement to be Funded by Council Tax	32.634

5. PRESSURES AND GROWTH

- 5.1 The Council's monitoring report to the end of quarter 3 shows that budget pressures are being felt in Children's Services and Adult Services and also in the Out of County Education budget. Although there is an expectation for every service to maintain their costs within the budget, this is difficult in services which are demand led.

In addition to normal demand led budget pressures, decisions which are partly outside the control of the Council have also resulted in additional budget pressures. These include:-

- Foster Carer Allowances – The Welsh Government introduced a national minimum allowance in 2011 and these allowances are reviewed on a three year cycle. In early January 2017, the Council were informed that the review recommended an increase over the next three years. This will create an additional budget pressure of £35k in 2017/18.
- Residential Care Fees – The Welsh Government has increased the level of savings a client can have before having to pay the full fee for residential care from £24,000 to £30,000. Although the final settlement included an additional £110k to meet the additional cost, it is estimated that the change will affect 18 clients and their weekly fee will fall by more than £300 on average. This creates an additional budget pressure of £195k.
- The fees for the independent care home sector is subject to a separate report to this Committee. That report provides choices on the level of increase and it is shown that the lowest increase can be funded from the additional inflation element that was added to the budget along with reduction in placements through demand management. If a higher return on investment is allowed for (9% or 10% compared to the base return on investment of 8%), then this will generate an additional budget pressure of between £130k and £260k.
- Although the Welsh Government does not prescribe that the additional funding generated through the Council Tax premium should be used to help with the supply of affordable housing, it is the major reason for introducing the premium and the Council needs to take this into account when setting the final budget. It should also be noted that the premium does bring additional administration and will require additional staff to collect the premium.

5.2 Funding these budget pressures will increase the Council's net budget requirement and widen the gap between that figure and the total of funding available.

6. COUNCIL TAX

6.1. The Council's Band D Council Tax charge for 2015/16 was £1,061.46, which is the 6th lowest in Wales and is lower than the Welsh Average of £1,127. More importantly for Anglesey is the comparison to the 5 other North Wales authorities. This is shown in Table 6 below:-

Table 6

Comparison of Council Tax Band Charges for North Wales Authorities

Authority	Band D Charge 2015/16 £	Amount Above / Below Anglesey £	Percentage Above / Below Anglesey %
Anglesey	1,061.46		
Gwynedd	1,207.76	+ 146.30	+13.8%
Conwy	1,063.76	+ 2.30	+ 0.2%
Denbighshire	1,159.35	+ 97.89	+ 9.2%
Flintshire	1,071.41	+ 9.95	+ 0.9%
Wrexham	1,023.16	- 38.30	- 0.4%

- 6.2.** The Council Tax budget for 2016/17 (after adjusting for the change in the Council Tax Base) was £32.137m. Therefore, each 1% increase generates an additional £321,000. The Executive Committee's initial budget proposal was to increase the Council Tax by 3%, which would generate an additional £0.980m and give a band D charge of £1,093.32, an increase of £31.86 (£0.61 per week).
- 6.3.** The impact of each 0.5% rise from 1% to 5% is shown in Table 7 below. It should be noted that the level of Council Tax rise is not only important in setting the 2017/18 budget but will also have an impact for 2018/19, as the starting point for the Council Tax will be determined by the rise applied in 2017/18 and this will impact on the rise required in 2018/19.

Table 7

Impact of Varying Increases in the Level of Council Tax for 2017/18

Percentage Increase	Change in Overall Council Funding	Surplus Above 2017/18 Revised Standstill Budget	Band D Charge 2017/18	Increase from 2016/17 Charge	Weekly Increase from 2016/17 Charge
	£	£	£	£	£
5.0%	+ 1.634m	+1.688m	1,114.56	+53.10	+1.02
4.5%	+ 1.471m	+1.524m	1,109.25	+47.79	+0.92
4.0%	+ 1.307m	+1.360m	1,103.94	+42.48	+0.82
3.5%	+1.144m	+1.198m	1,098.63	+37.17	+0.71
3.0%	+0.981m	+1.034m	1,093.32	+31.86	+0.61
2.5%	+0.817m	+0.871m	1,088.01	+26.55	+0.51
2.0%	+0.654m	+0.707m	1,082.70	+21.24	+0.41
1.5%	+0.490m	+0.544m	1,077.39	+15.93	+0.31
1.0%	+0.327m	+0.380m	1,072.08	+10.62	+0.20

- 6.4.** It should be noted that the Cabinet Secretary for Finance and Local Government made no specific reference in his statement on the settlement regarding the level of increase in Council Tax that individual authorities should consider.
- 6.5.** In the final settlement, the standard tax element for the Council i.e. the standard Council Tax figure across Wales which is used to determine the AEF for each Council, was set at £1,132.25, which is 4% higher than the 2016/17 figure.

7. GENERAL AND SPECIFIC RESERVES, CONTINGENCIES AND FINANCIAL RISK

- 7.1.** The proposed budget incorporates a number of assumptions in terms of likely levels of income and expenditure in future years. There are, therefore, inevitably a number of financial risks inherent in the proposed budget. The key financial risks are highlighted below:-

- Any projected overspend in 2016/17 has direct implications for the 2017/18 budget, i.e. will services which are currently overspending face the same budget pressures in 2017/18 and, as a result, will they be able to deliver services within the proposed budget in 2017/18. In addition, any overspend in 2016/17 will impact on the Council's level of general reserves moving forward. A net overspend on Service budgets (excluding corporate budgets and capital financing costs) of £756k is currently being forecast for 2016/17 and this is an important factor to take into consideration;
 - The initial budget proposal included savings proposals of £2.9m. A further review of these savings has identified that £314k of savings are not possible to deliver in 2017/18. The remaining £2.586m, if implemented, will need to be delivered in order to achieve a balanced budget for 2017/18. Allowance has been made, where appropriate, for implementation costs, but there is an element of financial risk around full delivery of all savings, with the risks varying considerably between individual proposals. Realistic part year assumptions have been made where implementation cannot be immediate, but there is an inherent financial risk around achieving changes in time to deliver this type of planned saving;
 - An inflationary increase of 1% has been allowed for across all of the expenditure (unless the contractual inflationary increase is known). The risk relating to pay inflation is minimal and the inflation factor allowed will meet the additional pay costs. The position regarding the remainder of the expenditure budgets is less certain and it is possible that inflation will begin to rise during the latter part of 2017 and will be higher than the 1% allowed for. Non statutory income budgets have been raised by 3%.
- 7.2.** In terms of any contingencies and reserves, the Section 151 Officer needs to review these in their totality in conjunction with the base budget itself and the financial risks which face the Authority. In addition, the review should incorporate a medium term view where needed and should take into account key developments that may impact on the need and use of one off resources.
- 7.3.** A robust view is being taken on managing budget risks and protecting the financial health of the Council at this time. This is particularly the case when one off funds need to be adequately protected to fund future strategic/transformational changes as opposed to funding significant overspends on the base budget itself.
- 7.4.** Account has been taken of the need to keep the immediate reductions in spending and the resulting impact on services to a minimum, but this must be balanced against the need to ensure the medium and long term financial stability of the Council, and for savings to be implemented over the coming years in a phased and structured way. In addition, there is always some risk of unforeseen items of expenditure or overspending because of a more general pressure on a service budget, and reserves must also be adequate to absorb these pressures.

- 7.5.** As at 31 March 2016, the Council's general reserves stood at £8.886m, of which £1m has been allocated to fund improvements to business processes within the Council, thus giving an amended balance of £7.886m, which is equivalent to 6.4% of the Council's net revenue budget for 2016/17, 9.3% if the delegated schools' budget is excluded. The level of general reserves held is a matter for the Council to decide based on a recommendation from the Section 151 Officer but, as a general rule of thumb, 5% of the net revenue budget is considered to be an acceptable level. Based on the 2016/17 revenue budget, this would require a level of general reserves of approximately £6.0m. This takes into account that the majority of secondary schools no longer have any reserves to fall back on and that primary schools are increasingly relying on their service reserves to balance their budgets.
- 7.6.** The Council is currently in the process of finalising the settlement of equal pay claims and it is still anticipated that the Welsh Government will issue a capitalisation direction, however, if this is not forthcoming, it will require the Council to fund the cost from its general balances. In addition, although the current projection shows that the revenue budget will only overspend by £16k by the end of the 2016/17 financial year, any significant worsening of this position during the final quarter will need to be funded from the general reserves.
- 7.7.** In times of financial austerity, budgets are reduced and do not have the capacity to deal with increases in demands, particularly in those services which have less control over demand e.g. Social Services. There is, therefore, an argument that the need for general reserves is greater because the risk of budget overspending increases and the Council will require a greater level of financial resources to minimise the risk.
- 7.8.** In my professional opinion, it would be possible to reduce the balances to £6.0m and, at this level, the Council would have sufficient funds to protect itself should any unexpected expenditure arise. However, I would advise against moving to this point now, until the issue of the Equal Pay claims has been resolved and funded and the financial year end position is clearer. If surplus reserves are available, I am not recommending that they are used merely to balance the budget but they can be used on projects which reduce the revenue costs in the long run.
- 7.9.** A full report on General and Earmarked Reserves is included as a separate item on the Committee Agenda.
- 7.10.** The standstill revenue budget for 2017/18 includes £2.117m of earmarked and general contingencies. Items included under this heading include a general contingency £380k, an affordable housing budget funded from the Council Tax premium £240k, apprenticeship levy contingency £290k, salary and grading contingency £300k, fixed term funding for Adult Social Care and Children's Services £665k, County Council elections £150k and a cost of change contingency £92k. Contingency budgets provide a level of mitigation against the risk of the Council experiencing unforeseen or increased costs during the year. Reducing the level of general contingency budgets would result in unforeseen or increased costs having to be funded from general balances.

8. ROBUSTNESS OF ESTIMATES

- 8.1. Section 25 of the Local Government Act 2003 requires the Chief Finance Officer to report on the robustness of budget estimates and the adequacy of the proposed financial reserves.
- 8.2. Budget estimates are based on assumptions of future expenditure and income and contain an element of assumption risk. The impact of this risk can be mitigated through contingency plans, contingency budgets and financial reserves.
- 8.3. The robustness of budget estimates is not simply a question of whether they are correctly calculated. In practice, many budgets are based on estimates or forecasts, and there may be an element of risk as to whether plans will be delivered or targets achieved. Different risks to the budget are considered in turn below:-
 - **Inflation Risk** – This is the risk that actual inflation could turn out to be significantly different to the assumption made in the budget. For 2017/18, inflation has been allowed for pay awards (1%), general pay and price inflation (1%) and any contractual agreements which require an inflationary uplift. The current level of inflation is low, at just above 1%, but, following the vote to leave the European Union, there is a strong indication that inflation will rise during 2017/18, although there is great deal of uncertainty over the level of the rise. Approximately £36m of the Council's budget is for supplies and services where the price will increase as inflation increases. A 1% rise in inflation may add £360k to the Council's costs (around 0.3% of the net budget). Therefore, inflation is an emerging risk but can be funded through the use of reserves if required;
 - **Interest Rate Risk** - Interest rates affect a single year's revenue budget through the interest earned - i.e. an interest rate rise is beneficial. The Authority's Treasury Management Strategy requires investments to be made on the grounds of security and liquidity of the investment as the first consideration with investment returns being a lower priority, therefore, the budget is not reliant on high investment returns. Interest rates continue at a historical low and are not likely to begin increasing until 2018, and then only gradually. Therefore, the interest rate risk is considered low and, as in previous years, this is a compensating risk for inflation risk because if one increases the other is likely to increase also;
 - **Grants Risk** - These are risks attached to the large number of specific grants from WG, Europe or other bodies which support a good proportion of Council spending. Some of these may be reduced substantially or cut altogether; we do not have a complete picture of all these and we will not even have one as the financial year begins. While the immediate response is to say that when the grant ceases, so must the associated expenditure, there is a risk that this may not always be possible. It may not be possible when contract terms mean the expenditure cannot be cut as quickly as the income, or involves unfunded severance costs. It may not be possible if the activity funded turns out to be so important to the delivery of the Council's own Priorities that the Council decided it must continue the expenditure. Efforts to mitigate this risk are to ensure we have the best information available on each grant, but significant changes during the year cannot be entirely ruled out;

- **Income Risks** – The budget is based on securing an overall 3% increase in fees, and a number of services have assumed rises up to 3%. If the elasticity of demand for Council Services is such that volume falls, and income targets are not achieved, that may cause overspending on net budgets. This will require close monitoring of the net budget position and, if necessary, cutting back on spending to match reduced income;
- **Optimum Risk** – Probably the greatest risk in current circumstances is that the Authority, Members and Officers, have been over-optimistic in the savings that will be achieved. If these projects should run into difficulties and fail to achieve the savings taken out of the budget, significant overspendings could occur;
- **Over-caution Risk** – This is the opposite of optimum risk: the danger that our budgets have been drawn up with too much caution and, so, are more than is required;
- **Savings Risks** – The standstill revenue budget includes £2.586m of revenue savings and, although each proposal has been assessed and the saving sum adjusted to take account of the proposed implementation date, there is a risk that not all proposals will achieve the planned date. This is particularly the case for the proposals that involve significant service transformation, staff redundancies, income generation or changes to existing contracts. Any delay from the planned start date will cause pressure on the revenue budget;
- **Salary and Grading Risks** – Following completion of the job evaluation process, all staffing budgets are based on the new pay grades. All regrading appeals arising from the job evaluation process have been dealt with and any changes to pay grades or staffing structures must now be funded from within existing service budgets;
- **Staff Redundancy Costs** – A number of services have restructured their staff and have already allowed a number of staff to be released through voluntary redundancy. Although applications are still being considered, the numbers have fallen. The cost of redundancies is funded from a central contingency budget and £300k has been set aside in the 2017/18 standstill budget to cover any redundancy costs that arise during the year in order to mitigate this risk;
- **Council Tax Premium** – In setting the Council's Taxbase, an assessment had to be made as to the number of second homes and empty properties to include in the taxbase calculation. Although the Council does have records of properties considered as empty or where the billing address differs from the property address, there is a risk that properties do not become eligible to pay the premium for a number of reasons, including the property being sold or let. Given that this will be the first year for the premium, the taxbase was set conservatively at 70% of the identified properties. However, there is a risk that properties subject to the premium have been over estimated and that the income collected is lower than budgeted.

8.4. Having considered all the risks noted above and the mitigating actions, the Section 151 Officer is of the view that the budgets are robust and deliverable.

9. SCRUTINY COMMITTEE

- 9.1.** As shown in Table 5, the net budget, after allowing for savings, amounts to £125.286m and, after allowing for the final AEF, the required funding from Council Tax is £32.634m. An increase of 3% in the Council Tax would generate £33.668m, which exceeds the requirement by £1.034m.
- 9.2.** The Scrutiny Committee was asked to consider a number of specific questions and a report on the Committee's response will be reported to the Executive separately.

10. PROPOSED BUDGET AND COUNCIL TAX LEVEL

10.1 Having considered the funding available and the increase in the AEF since the initial budget proposals were drawn up, having considered the results of the consultation process and the response of the Scrutiny Committee, the Executive has revised its final budget proposal and includes the following changes:-

- That the standstill budget for 2017/18 is set at £127.872m.
- That the following adjustments are made to the savings proposals:-
 1. That the charge in respect of the school transport empty seat scheme is only increased by £10 per year.
 2. That school meals prices are only increased by 10p per meal per day. The remaining balance of the proposed £60k saving is generated through savings made in the cost of provision of school meals.
 3. That the reduction of £35k in the Mudiad Ysgolion Meithrin grant is not implemented in 2017/18 but remains as a possible saving for 2018/19.
 4. That the proposed savings in the Youth Service budget is reduced to £50k, but the actual saving will be dependent on the final decision on the Youth Service.
 5. That the reduction in the Library budget is deferred until 2018/19, following the final decision on the future library service provision.
- This reduces the total value of the savings proposals to £2.444m (a full list is attached as Appendix 3).
- That the saving of £490k in respect of teaching assistant costs or other savings to the delegated budgets is funded from the Council's reserves in 2017/18. This should be subject to an undertaking from schools to deliver this saving by 2018/19 when the budget reduction is applied. Schools, in consultation with the Head of Service, will also be expected to develop a comprehensive savings plan for 2018/19 and beyond.
- That an additional £425k is allocated to Adult Social Care to meet the costs arising from the legislative changes and cost pressures relating to residential care home fees. This sum is in addition to Anglesey allocation of the additional £10m funding for Adult Social Care recently announced by the Welsh Government.
- That an additional £35k is allocated to Children's Services to meet the cost of the minimum foster carer's allowance.

- That an additional £225k is allocated to the Education Service to meet the rising cost of Out of County placements, which have increased during 2016/17.
- That 30% of the funding generated from the Council Tax premium is allocated towards affordable housing schemes in 2017/18. The level of funding will be reviewed as the actual level of additional income collected becomes more certain. It is estimated that this will result in £170k being allocated in the first year.
- That £70k is allocated to cover the additional costs in respect of collecting the premium and to cover the cost of administering the affordable housing schemes.
- That the general contingency and salary and grading contingency (noted in paragraph 7.10) are reduced by £100k each, £200k in total.
- That the Council Tax is increased by 2.5% in 2017/18.
- That any remaining balance required to balance the budget fully is added back to the general contingency.

10.2 Table 8 below summarises the movement in the 2017/18 budget taking into account the proposals set out in paragraph 10.1 above.

Table 8
Proposed Budget Requirement and Funding 2017/18

Budget Requirement	£'m	£'m
Final Budget 2016/17		124.037
Committed Changes and Inflation		4.222
Standstill Budget as at 9 November 2016		128.259
Adjustments to Standstill Budget – see Table 2		(0.387)
Standstill Budget as at 14 February 2017		127.872
Final Possible Savings Proposals – see Table 3 & 4		(2.586)
Revised Budget Requirement After Savings		125.286
Final Budget Proposals – paragraph 10.1		
Savings not implemented (School Transport, Libraries, Youth Service, Mudiad Ysgolion Meithrin)	0.142	
Deferment of the Savings to the Delegated Schools Budget	0.490	
Additional Funding - Adult Services	0.425	
Additional Funding – Childrens’ Services	0.035	
Additional Funding – Education Out of County	0.225	
Affordable Housing Projects incl Additional Staffing	0.240	
Reduction in General and Salary & Grading Contingency	(0.200)	
		1.357
Final Proposed Budget Requirement		126.643
Funded By:		
Revenue Support Grant	69.650	
National Non Domestic Rate	23.002	
Total AEF		92.652
Council Reserves		0.490
Council Tax (incl Premium)		33.505
Total Funding		126.647
Balance to General Contingency		0.004

11. EQUALITIES IMPACT ASSESSMENT

- 11.1. In delivering its services, the Council has to be mindful of its duties under the Equality Act 2010 (Statutory Duties) (Wales) Regulations 2011 to assess the impact of key financial decisions on protected groups and have due regard to the result of such assessments.
- 11.2. As part of the 2017/18 budget setting process, services were requested to carry out an initial equality impact assessment on those proposals which may impact on those covered by the Regulations. The Equality Impact Assessment is undertaken using a standard template which ensures consistency of approach across the Council. Proposals which are likely to have significant impact will need to be monitored closely by the service.

12. APPLYING THE SAVINGS TO THE SCHOOLS' SECTOR

- 12.1 Included in the savings proposals are a number of savings proposals which will impact on the allocation to the schools through the delegated schools budget. The planned savings are as follows:-

- Reducing supply teacher costs through better management of sickness - £100k;
- Reducing the cost of supplies and services by procuring through corporate contracts - £170k;
- Reducing the cleaning budget - £116k with an additional saving of £400k brought forward from 2016/17 (this was funded from reserves in 2016/17).

- 12.2 This amounts to a total reduction in the delegated school's budget of £0.786m, or 2%, although £400k is a saving postponed from 2016/17, therefore, the budget saving for 2017/18 is £386k, or 1.1%.

12.3 Applying the Budget Savings

Supply Teacher Costs - A review of current costs and applying a change to the sickness insurance scheme, whereby the school does not receive a subsidy from the scheme for the first day of sickness of a teacher or teaching assistant, would generate savings of £80k in the primary sector with the remaining balance of £20k applied to the secondary sector.

Procurement Savings - The savings are to be allocated based on the value of the budgets where the savings will be made as follows: Primary £90k, Secondary £73k, Special £7k.

- **Cleaning Costs** - The proposal is to reduce the cleaning budget in schools by £116k, in addition to the £400k that was included in last year's budget, but funded for one year from reserves. If the Council agrees to implement the proposal to reduce the costs in line with this reduction, then the cut will be allocated in accordance with the reduction in actual costs.

- 12.4 Based on the above, the savings (excluding cleaning) would be allocated: Primary Sector £170k, Secondary Sector £93k and Special Sector £7k.

13. UPDATING THE MEDIUM TERM FINANCIAL STRATEGY

- 13.1.** The initial budget proposals to the Executive on 7 November 2016 was based on the Medium Term Financial Strategy approved by the Executive in September 2016 (see Table 1). This estimated that the total AEF would reduce by 0.6% in 2017/18 and that Council Tax would rise by 3%.
- 13.2.** The actual settlement increased the AEF by 0.5% and this, along with the reduction in the proposed increase in Council Tax, has had a significant impact on the Medium Term Financial Strategy. The situation is not unique to Anglesey and a majority of Welsh Councils had planned for a significant cut in the AEF, when the AEF for 15 of the 22 Councils actually increased in cash terms.
- 13.3.** Estimating future changes in the AEF is difficult and much will depend on the performance of the UK economy post Brexit. The UK Government has revised their fiscal policy and it is no longer a target to clear the UK budget deficit by 2020 but, if economic growth is lower than anticipated, then this may result in further cuts to the Welsh Government's overall budget. The protection that the Welsh Government gives to other areas of spending compared to local government will also have a significant impact on the level of future local government settlements.
- 13.4.** Table 9 shows the worst case scenario with significant cuts in the AEF for 2018/19 and 2019/20 and inflation and pay awards increasing quickly (assumed inflation reaches 3% for the 3 years and pay awards increasing gradually over the 3 year period from 1.5% to 2.5%). This model assumes that Council Tax will increase by 4% per annum.

Table 9

Medium Term Financial Strategy 2018/19 – 2020/21 (Worst Case Scenario)

	2018/19 £'m	2019/20 £'m	2020/21 £'m
Net Revenue Budget B/F (after adjusting for use of reserves)	126.16	125.09	124.05
Budget Pressures and Inflation	2.30	2.51	3.38
Revised Budget	128.46	127.60	127.43
Aggregate External Finance (AEF)	(90.24)	(87.81)	(87.81)
Council Tax	(34.85)	(36.24)	(37.69)
Total Funding	(125.09)	(124.05)	(125.50)
Savings Required	3.37	3.55	1.93

- 13.5.** Table 10 shows a more optimistic scenario, where the reduction in AEF for the three year period is lower (1% in the first two years and no reduction in the third), inflation rises to 2% and stays at that level for the 3 years and pay awards remain at 1% for the first two years and rise to 1.5% in 2020/21. Again, the Council Tax rise is assumed to be 4% per annum.

Table 10

Medium Term Financial Strategy 2018/19 – 2020/21 (Optimistic Scenario)

	2018/19 £'m	2019/20 £'m	2020/21 £'m
Net Revenue Budget B/F (after adjusting for use of reserves)	126.16	126.58	127.05
Budget Pressures and Inflation	1.61	1.48	2.49
Revised Budget	127.77	128.06	129.54
Aggregate External Finance (AEF)	(91.73)	(90.81)	(90.81)
Council Tax	(34.85)	(36.24)	(37.69)
Total Funding	(126.58)	(127.05)	(128.50)
Savings Required	1.19	1.01	1.04

13.6. An updated Medium Term Financial Strategy will be presented to the Executive as information on future settlements becomes clearer.

14. **RECOMMENDATIONS**

14.1. The Executive is recommended to approve the final budget proposal as set out in Paragraph 10 to the full Council meeting on 28 February 2017.

Reponse to the Executive Committee's Initial Budget Proposals – Meeting the Challenges 2016**ISLE OF ANGLESEY COUNTY COUNCIL****January 2017****Analyst - Alwyn Williams, Performance Analyst****Author - Gethin Morgan, Business Planning, Programme and Performance Manager****Head of Service - Scott Rowley, Head of Corporate Transformation****1. Introduction**

1.1. The Council consulted recently on the executive's initial budget proposals - 'Meeting the Challenges' between November 11 and December 16, 2016. The consultation period of 5 weeks focused on approximately 50 proposals.

1.2. These proposals were the result of the annual budgetary process. They were presented by the services during the autumn when they were challenged and agreed upon for consultation purposes by the Elected Members of each of the Council's political groups.

1.3. The 50 proposals were divided into the six themes outlined below, namely:-

- Cessation or transfer of services to others
- Increase Income
- Reduction in non-education school costs
- Transformation of Services or alternative delivery
- Staff restructure or deletion of vacant posts
- General efficiency proposals and cuts to contributions

1.4. This year for the first time, consultation also took place on major spending plans for the next 12 months as well as the proposal to increase council tax by 3% in 2017/18, evidenced through the medium term financial plan.

1.5. Also considered were a wide range of savings where internal challenge and agreement had led to proposals ranging from increasing the cost of school meals, investing in flood alleviation work and transforming the Council's youth provision and libraries. These proposals were marketed in a number of ways: -

1.5.1 Briefing session for the local press

1.5.2. Press statements and articles

1.5.3. Publication of the proposals on the home page of the County Council's website which was also aligned with a dedicated video highlighting the need for savings

1.5.4 Extensive use of social media - Twitter, Facebook and Youtube - to promote it to a wider range of residents

1.5.5 Relevant emails highlighting and inviting residents to take part in discussions

1.5.6 Various interviews by the Leader on MônFM during the consultation period, including a live interview by young people on significant issues .

All of the above channels were aimed at informing and enthusing staff and citizens to engage and respond to the initial proposals.

1.6. We asked citizens, partners and staff to respond to the consultation through various methods including: -

- Online surveys on our website
 - A Survey for everyone
 - A Survey specifically for young people (see below))
- Via e-mail or letter

1.7. In addition to the above, the Council held:-

- Focus group sessions for people under the age of 25 in David Hughes, Llangefni and Bodedern secondary schools, a forum for young farmers and youth clubs in Bodedern and Holyhead.
- Online surveys designed by Medrwn Môn and Llais Ni for people under the age of 25, older people and people with disabilities.
- Sessions in the Council for a number of partners such as the Police, Fire Service, Health, Town and Community Councils, 3rd Sector bodies and other agencies.
- The Older People's Forum in the Town Hall with the stakeholders and partners of the Adult Services (55 attended).
- A session with head teachers and senior managers from the Island's schools on the 1st December, 2017 (33 schools attended).
- Town and Community Councils Forum on 24 November, 2016

1.8. Unlike last year we did not hold drop-in sessions due to the poor response in 2016/17 and Council members were unanimously of the opinion that such consultation was not required this year.

With the exception of point 1.5, this year's consultation was similar to the consultation events held over the past few years.

2. Results

2.1. The response to the initial budget proposals for 17/18 over the 5 week period was fairly positive. More than 700 responses (1% of the population) were received through the various channels outlined above with respondents engaging via all modes of communication.

2.2 The most successful means of collecting responses this year was the online survey with about 67% responding through this channel. This is a significant increase compared to last year where the majority responded in focus groups and the associated sessions. This year, this was the second most popular medium with the remainder communicating through Facebook (FB) and traditional methods such as e-mails and paper letters.

2.3. Responses were received from organizations similar to town councils, school governing bodies, elderly and disabled people, young people, teachers, and other residents that could not be grouped into any particular category.

- 2.4.** For the first time this year, we also have been able to collect the responses presented to the Council through FB. By promoting the consultation through the medium of FB, we reached approximately 44,339 people. (3,849 people through Welsh posts and 40,490 people through English posts).
- 2.5.** We 'posted' (or promoted) the consultation on social media 50 times (25 in the Welsh language and 25 in English) over the said period (5 weeks) which means that all our corporate posts reached around 887 people on average.
- 2.6.** The fact that we have reached so many is not confirmation that they have visited the page itself but it does undoubtedly show that they were aware of the ongoing consultation.
- 2.7.** This point is manifested in the number of visits to our corporate web site with visits by individuals from countries such as -
 - 2.7.1.** United States of America
 - 2.7.2.** India
 - 2.7.3.** Curaco
 - 2.7.4.** Sweden
 - 2.7.5.** Hong Kong

Having said that, the majority of visits who interacted with our website were by individuals from the United Kingdom (over 96%).

- 2.8.** 129 responses were received through FB. Unlike the online survey, discussions through social media often used the medium to question the Council's work in general and to point out the apparent 'failures' which have been associated with the waste provision recently as well as to comment on the consultation itself.
- 2.9.** Nevertheless, via all channels, the main focus areas of the responses were as follows and can be visualized by using the graphic on figure 1 below:-
 - 2.9.1.** Increasing the cost of school meals
 - 2.9.2.** Increasing the cost of bus fares for children living within 2 to 3 miles from their current school
 - 2.9.3.** Developing a permanent site for gypsies and travellers
 - 2.9.4.** The proposed 3% increase in council tax
 - 2.9.5.** Reduction in the costs of cleaning schools
 - 2.9.6.** Reduction in costs through restructuring and not filling vacant post

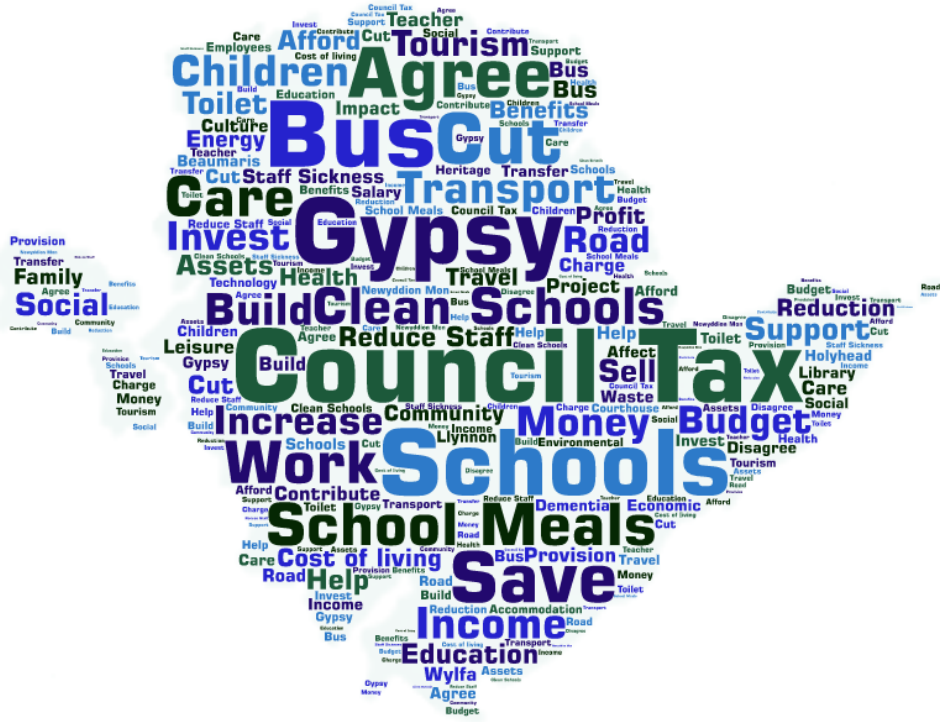


Figure 1

- 2.10.** In general, the response again this year gave balanced consideration to the difficult task facing the Council with several further ideas being suggested as part of the responses received.
- 2.11.** The remainder of this document focuses on the areas of savings identified in 1.3 highlighting the most common findings and identifying some of the suggestions made by the Island's residents through the responses received to the survey.

2.11.1. Cessation or Transfer of Services to Others

We had 7 proposals under this heading ranging from transferring control of our cultural attractions to terminating the lease on our training facility in Tŷ William Jones.

The responses were broadly in agreement with most of the proposals put forward, but one of the most common concerns was the need for the Council to be particularly vigilant when transferring assets which are an integral part of our tourism offer. Tourism was highlighted time and again as one of our greatest strengths as an Island and the respondents were concerned that transfer would endanger the tourism offer.

Some suggested that transfers should be financially supported in the short-term in order to help stabilize the provision for the future.

It was also noted that we need to be careful with regard to upgrading public facilities prior to transferral with one suggestion indicating that maybe the best way to transfer assets would be to transfer them as they are and 'as found'. The proposed expenditure on upgrading could then be used as an annual saving.

2.11.2. Increased Income

A number of comments were positive regarding the (9) proposals made under this heading. Indeed, there was a feeling that with many of the proposed changes that we should already be doing this.

The two proposals which attracted more negative feedback were the proposed increase in the cost of school meals and increased bus fares for those children who live within 2 to 3 miles from their current school.

Indeed, there was obvious opposition to both these proposals with comments indicating concerns regarding the sustainability of such a change because of the impact it would have on vulnerable families and those who had more than one child. It was noted in one response for example that such a change (the cost of the school bus) would mean that the family would have to pay around £ 1,000 more to the Council each year for school transport.

Several respondents were also concerned regarding the increased traffic flow around schools (especially secondary schools), as the increased costs will result in people taking their children to school themselves. The result of this increase in traffic which needs to be taken into account is the safety of children around schools on the Island.

One point and proposal which was noted with regard to these proposals (transporting children from one school to another in a taxi) was the fact that the need to offer post-16 education should be reviewed since the respondent did not believe that 5 secondary schools offering a quality 6th form provision was sustainable given that Coleg Menai was in the middle of the Island.

A proposal which highlighted both sides of the argument was the consultation with a group of people regarding home care. There was an understanding of the need to increase the fees for home care and while several accepted the recommendation, depending on the ability to pay, some were also concerned. Of respondents only 3.8% would re-think the need for home care should the change take place. It is important to note from these responses, that the status quo was the preferred option with regard to cost followed by the option of a small annual increase.

2.11.3. Reduction in the non-education costs of Schools

The response to these (4) proposals generally raised concerns regarding the impact the proposed savings would have on standard and the attainment of children on the Island. One of the most common points which emerged related to the reduction in schools' cleaning budgets; should this materialize, was the likelihood of infection increase in schools, resulting in sickness absence not only amongst children but also the teachers.

One measure to alleviate the concerns highlighted above is the opportunity to offer flu vaccinations not only to teachers on the Island, but also the children which would prevent persistent illnesses during the winter terms.

Two sides of the argument were highlighted in the response to savings with regard to illness amongst teachers. Some note that when teachers are healthy, the need for supply teachers reduces and children will be taught regularly by full-time teachers. Others question what else can be done if teachers are ill.

Through the responses to this issue, the Council is also asked to think carefully about the saving which is associated with additional support for children. Concern is noted that this will only increase the pressure on frontline staff (teachers and assistants). As a result, it will have a detrimental impact on staff sickness levels.

On the other hand, it was queried whether there are too many assistants in schools since this was not the historical model. Could we learn from the past?

One suggestion from the public is that the Council, through the schools (and having checked the safeguarding element), should ask whether the island's grandparents could help children with their reading and perhaps provide one to one support.

Another suggestion made by school staff in the response is, if a reduction in the budget is needed, then the Council should look at reducing the 'overall budget allocation to schools by avoiding a heavy cut under one financial heading'. This would then equip the Head or Heads to decide how to make the cut in their own schools.

It was noted through the schools' financial forum that the Council should provide the schools with guidance for three years regarding the anticipated savings, enabling them to plan more robustly for the future.

2.11.4. Transformation of Services or alternative service delivery

There were 16 initial proposals under this theme and they ranged from transforming our youth provision to exploring options regarding the rationalization of catering arrangements in homes for the elderly.

Broadly, the response to these proposals was quite positive with only one of the proposals highlighted as a concern by more than one person. That was the proposal regarding our youth provision where several respondents were concerned about its future whilst others were concerned regarding the changes to home care since so many changes were too much to ask for from a service which is experiencing increased demand.

In addition to these, was the issue of outsourcing the collection of income from car parks which attracted much attention with many saying that the Council should outsource the service in its entirety whilst others were concerned about the impact outsourcing to a private company could have on consumers.

Again, the people who were consulted understood the need for a change in the way in which Telecare is funded and believed that increased costs would not result in them withdrawing from the service. In fact, slightly different to the options for home care, the majority (60%) of these respondents acknowledged the need and agreed that a regular annual increase (phased implementation) was better than one large increase this year.

Several were pleased with, and could see the wider benefit of the proposal to develop a specialist service at Garreglwyd, Holyhead.

2.11.5. Staff restructure or deletion of vacant posts

Several of these proposals vary from service to service.

The response was positive and in agreement with the ethos of what was being put forward with some of the opinion that the Council is perhaps not being ambitious enough with this. The response acknowledged that the total figure put forward as a saving was equivalent to only 11 posts out of approximately 3,000 in the Council at an average cost of £ 35,000.

The need for a further review of the staffing situation was questioned with the expectation by the majority that more savings could result from this if that work was carried out on a regular basis.

In addition, it was noted that the Council needs to tackle the sickness issue with one respondent quoting the figures used by the local press over the summer period.

One further point highlighted with regard to this issue, was the need for more transparency regarding the saving as a whole and to note the impact of such a saving on the service offered by the Council.

Perhaps this point should be borne in mind in further corporate consultations by the County Council.

2.11.6. General efficiency proposals and cuts to contributions

In general, the majority of responses agreed with the (13) proposals put forward under this heading. There were two exceptions to this positive response –

- (i) contributions to young people
- (ii) the cut to the Public Rights of Way (PROW) budget

The response regarding reduced contributions to the young (Mudiad Ysgolion Meithin) focused on the subsequent impact with several noting that the nursery groups would close. According to the responses (including the response of the 'Mudiad' itself), this would mean a reduction in provision, not only for children but also for parents which would then reduce the opportunities and resources that lay a firm foundation for a start in education.

The response regarding the reduction in the PROW budget questioned the amount of reduction in question and was critical that proposing the cut without giving the full picture made it difficult for people to understand the implications.

They were also of the opinion that the reduction could affect tourism, health, the environment and education.

2.11.7 Major Plans

The Council for the first time this year, consulted on its proposed major spending plans (or capital expenditure) 2017/18.

It is believed that this is a step in the right direction and shows the Island's residents what is in the pipeline for the forthcoming year not only in terms of savings but also in terms of expenditure on further improvements in the future. Once again, the response to these initiatives was quite positive with numerous comments made regarding some.

Of the negative comments received however, most of them questioned / criticised the Council's plans to spend about £ 1million on sites for gypsies and travellers. It is believed that this is unacceptable in the current climate and if the Welsh Government is leading on this, then they should provide the funding.

2.12. The above also demonstrates and states on various occasions the lack of awareness that exists within the wider debate on savings and spending plans (capital), what proposals are being offered and why. Perhaps this should be conveyed differently in the future by informing residents why capital funding cannot be used to make revenue savings. This is a lesson learned for the future.

2.13. As part of the consultation, a formal response was received from two Town Councils

2.13.1. Beaumaris Town Council and

2.13.2. Amlwch Town Council

Beaumaris Town Council's response was concerned about the effects of changes identified earlier in this report and they echoed the concern that has already been identified regarding the increase in the price of school meals / buses / the reduction in the school cleaning budget together with the proposed 3% increase in Council Tax.

- 2.14.** Regarding the wider Council tax discussion it is fair to say that the majority of respondents disagreed with any increase. A few on the other hand noted that they understood the rationale and could see the reason for increased payments if it meant that services would be saved from further cuts.
- 2.15.** Amlwch Town Council on the other hand drew attention to the fact, and its concerns, that the current capital plans did not include building and offering additional industrial units in the town which would, in their opinion, enable businesses to expand as well as attracting new businesses to the area, especially with the Wylfa Newydd developments on the horizon. They were also of the opinion that members' travelling costs (to Llangefni) should be reduced as part of the proposals.
- 2.16.** In conclusion, therefore, the response has been comprehensive and responses had been received in a number of different ways. The response through social media is increasing and the work carried out by officers and members has ensured that the voices of young people / elderly people and hard to reach groups have been heard as part of this consultation.
- 2.17.** Lessons have been learned and there is room for us to develop these and further improve our regular consultations in the future.

ARBEDION I'W GWEITHREDU YN 2017/18 - SAVINGS TO BE IMPLEMENTED IN 2017/18

Gwasanaeth / Service	Cyllideb / Budget	Gweithred / Action	Categori / Category	Savings to be Implemented / Arbedion i'w weithredu 2017/18 £'000	
Addysg Ysgolion / Education Schools	Ysgolion Cynradd ac Uwchradd / Primary and Secondary Schools	Lleihau y costau Cytundeb Glanhau 50% / Reduce the cleaning contract costs by 50%	Lleihad mewn costau ysgol nad ydynt yn costau dysgu / Reduction in non teaching school costs	116	Bydd angen gwneud Asesiad Effaith ar Gydraddoldeb / An Equalities Impact Assessment will need to be done.
Addysg Ysgolion / Education Schools	Ysgolion Cynradd / Primary Schools	Arbedion trwy wneud defnydd gwell o gontractau corfforaethol (caffael) e.e. ynni, papur, defnydd swyddfa, dodrefn / Savings from making better use of corporate contracts (procurement) e.g. energy, paper, office supplies, furniture	Ail Dendro neu arbedion Caffael / Re-tendering or procurement savings	170	Ni fydd yr arbedion ariannol arfaethedig yn gwahaniaethu'n anghyfreithlon, effeithio'n andwyol ar grwpiau gwarchoddedig, beryglu cyfle cyfartal na'n effeithio'n negyddol ar y berthynas rhwng gwahanol grwpiau./ The proposed financial saving will not unlawfully discriminate, impact adversely on protected groups, compromise equality of opportunity or negatively affect relations between different groups

Gwasanaeth / Service	Cyllideb / Budget	Gweithred / Action	Categori / Category	Savings to be Implemented / Ardebion i'w weithredu 2017/18 £'000	
Addysg Ysgolion / Education Schools	Staffio - Ysgolion Cynradd ac Uwchradd / Staffing - Primary and Secondary	Lleihau lefel o Salwch - Lleihau Costau athrawon llanw (torri premiwm 10%) / Reduce sickness level - reduce cost of supply teachers (cut the premium 10%)	Lleihad mewn costau ysgol nad ydynt yn costau dysgu / Reduction in non teaching school costs	100	Ni fydd yr arbedion ariannol arfaethedig yn gwahaniaethu'n anghyfreithlon, effeithio'n andwyol ar grwpiau gwarchoddedig, beryglu cyfle cyfartal na'n effeithio'n negyddol ar y berthynas rhwng gwahanol grwpiau./ The proposed financial saving will not unlawfully discriminate, impact adversely on protected groups, compromise equality of opportunity or negatively affect relations between different groups
Addysg / Education	Ieuenctid / Youth	Trawsnewid Gwasanaeth Ieuenctid / Youth Service Transformation	Trawsnewid Gwasanaeth / Service Transformation	50	Bydd angen gwneud Asesiad Effaith ar Gydraddoldeb / An Equalities Impact Assessment will need to be done.
Addysg / Education	Prydau Ysgol/ School Meals	Cynyddu y prisiau at lefel awdurdodau eraill sef o £2.10 y diwrnod i £2.20 / Increase the price to the same level as other authorities i.e. from £2.10 per day to £2.20	Cynhyrchu Incwm / Income Generation	60	Bydd angen gwneud Asesiad Effaith ar Gydraddoldeb / An Equalities Impact Assessment will need to be done.
Addysg / Education	Cynnal	Lleihau cyfraniad at gostau rheoli cwmni Cynnal / Reduce contribution towards the management costs of Cynnal	Arbedion Effeithlonrwydd Cyffredinol / General Efficiency Savings	30	Ni fydd yr arbedion ariannol arfaethedig yn gwahaniaethu'n anghyfreithlon, effeithio'n andwyol ar grwpiau gwarchoddedig, beryglu cyfle cyfartal na'n effeithio'n negyddol ar y berthynas rhwng gwahanol grwpiau./ The proposed financial saving will not unlawfully discriminate, impact adversely on protected groups, compromise equality of opportunity or negatively affect relations between different groups

Gwasanaeth / Service	Cyllideb / Budget	Gweithred / Action	Categori / Category	Savings to be Implemented / Arbedion i'w weithredu 2017/18 £'000	
Addysg / Education	CBAC : WJEC	Torri Cyfraniad tuag at y CBAC / Reduce contribution towards WJEC	Arbedion Effeithlonrwydd Cyffredinol / General Efficiency Savings	20	Ni fydd yr arbedion ariannol arfaethedig yn gwahaniaethu'n anghyfreithlon, effeithio'n andwyol ar grwpiau gwarchoddedig, beryglu cyfle cyfartal na'n effeithio'n negyddol ar y berthynas rhwng gwahanol grwpiau./ The proposed financial saving will not unlawfully discriminate, impact adversely on protected groups, compromise equality of opportunity or negatively affect relations between different groups
Addysg / Education	William Mathias	Lleihau costau tuag at gwasanaeth cerdd William Mathias / Reduce costs towards William Mathias music service	Arbedion Effeithlonrwydd Cyffredinol / General Efficiency Savings	7	Ni fydd yr arbedion ariannol arfaethedig yn gwahaniaethu'n anghyfreithlon, effeithio'n andwyol ar grwpiau gwarchoddedig, beryglu cyfle cyfartal na'n effeithio'n negyddol ar y berthynas rhwng gwahanol grwpiau./ The proposed financial saving will not unlawfully discriminate, impact adversely on protected groups, compromise equality of opportunity or negatively affect relations between different groups
Addysg Ysgolion / Education Schools	Ysgolion Cynradd ag Uwchradd / Primary and Secondary Schools	Lleihau costau cymhorthyddion / Reduce Support Assistants' costs	Arbedion Effeithlonrwydd Cyffredinol / General Efficiency Savings	490	Bydd angen gwneud Asesiad Effaith ar Gydraddoldeb / An Equalities Impact Assessment will need to be done.

Gwasanaeth / Service	Cyllideb / Budget	Gweithred / Action	Categori / Category	Savings to be Implemented / Arbedion i'w weithredu 2017/18 £'000	
Adnoddau / Resources	Staffio Cyfrifeg / Accountancy Staff	Yn dilyn ail strwythuro / Following restructure	Arbedion a gynhrychir drwy ail strwythuro staff / Savings generated through staff restructure	50	Ni fydd yr arbedion ariannol arfaethedig yn gwahaniaethu'n anghyfreithlon, effeithio'n andwyol ar grwpiau gwarchoddedig, beryglu cyfle cyfartal na'n effeithio'n negyddol ar y berthynas rhwng gwahanol grwpiau./ The proposed financial saving will not unlawfully discriminate, impact adversely on protected groups, compromise equality of opportunity or negatively affect relations between different groups
Adnoddau / Resources	Staffio R & B / Staff R & B	Yn dilyn ail stwythuro / Following restructure	Arbedion a gynhrychir drwy ail strwythuro staff / Savings generated through staff restructure	50	Ni fydd yr arbedion ariannol arfaethedig yn gwahaniaethu'n anghyfreithlon, effeithio'n andwyol ar grwpiau gwarchoddedig, beryglu cyfle cyfartal na'n effeithio'n negyddol ar y berthynas rhwng gwahanol grwpiau./ The proposed financial saving will not unlawfully discriminate, impact adversely on protected groups, compromise equality of opportunity or negatively affect relations between different groups
Adnoddau / Resources	Costau Postio / Postage	Stopio creu a postio slip cyflog papur. Staff yn cael mynediad i system electronig (Amdanafi)/ Stop creating and printing paper payslips. Staff to have access to electronic system (My View)	Arbedion Effeithlonrwydd Cyffredinol / General Efficiency Savings	21	Ni fydd yr arbedion ariannol arfaethedig yn gwahaniaethu'n anghyfreithlon, effeithio'n andwyol ar grwpiau gwarchoddedig, beryglu cyfle cyfartal na'n effeithio'n negyddol ar y berthynas rhwng gwahanol grwpiau./ The proposed financial saving will not unlawfully discriminate, impact adversely on protected groups, compromise equality of opportunity or negatively affect relations between different groups

Gwasanaeth / Service	Cyllideb / Budget	Gweithred / Action	Categori / Category	Savings to be Implemented / Ardebion i'w weithredu 2017/18 £'000	
Busnes y Cyngor / Council Business	Costau Papur / Paper Costs	Lleihau cyllideb papur trwy ddefnyddio papurau Pwyllgor electronig / Reduce the paper budget as a result of using electronic Committee papers	Arbedion Effeithlonrwydd Cyffredinol / General Efficiency Savings	15	<p>Ni fydd yr arbedion ariannol arfaethedig yn gwahaniaethu'n anghyfreithlon, effeithio'n andwyol ar grwpiau gwarchoddedig, beryglu cyfle cyfartal na'n effeithio'n negyddol ar y berthynas rhwng gwahanol grwpiau./</p> <p>The proposed financial saving will not unlawfully discriminate, impact adversely on protected groups, compromise equality of opportunity or negatively affect relations between different groups</p>
Busnes y Cyngor / Council Business	Ymchwil Scrwtini / Scrutiny Research	Dileu gyllideb sydd heb ei ddefnyddio / Delete an unused budget	Arbedion Effeithlonrwydd Cyffredinol / General Efficiency Savings	3	<p>Ni fydd yr arbedion ariannol arfaethedig yn gwahaniaethu'n anghyfreithlon, effeithio'n andwyol ar grwpiau gwarchoddedig, beryglu cyfle cyfartal na'n effeithio'n negyddol ar y berthynas rhwng gwahanol grwpiau./</p> <p>The proposed financial saving will not unlawfully discriminate, impact adversely on protected groups, compromise equality of opportunity or negatively affect relations between different groups</p>

Gwasanaeth / Service	Cyllideb / Budget	Gweithred / Action	Categori / Category	Savings to be Implemented / Arbedion i'w weithredu 2017/18 £'000	
Cynllunio a Gwarchod y Cyhoedd / Planning & Public Protection	Uned Polisi Cynllunio ar y Cyd / Joint Planning Policy Unit	Lleihau y gyllideb / Reduce the budget	Arbedion Effeithlonrwydd Cyffredinol / General Efficiency Savings	30	Ni fydd yr arbedion ariannol arfaethedig yn gwahaniaethu'n anghyfreithlon, effeithio'n andwyol ar grwpiau gwarchoddedig, beryglu cyfle cyfartal na'n effeithio'n negyddol ar y berthynas rhwng gwahanol grwpiau./ The proposed financial saving will not unlawfully discriminate, impact adversely on protected groups, compromise equality of opportunity or negatively affect relations between different groups
Cynllunio a Gwarchod y Cyhoedd / Planning & Public Protection	Tîm Gweinyddol / Administration Team	Adolygu y strwythur staffio ar draws y pump swyddogaeth / Review the staffing structure across the five functions	Arbedion a gynhyrchir drwy ail strwythuro staff / Savings generated through staff restructure	24	Ni fydd yr arbedion ariannol arfaethedig yn gwahaniaethu'n anghyfreithlon, effeithio'n andwyol ar grwpiau gwarchoddedig, beryglu cyfle cyfartal na'n effeithio'n negyddol ar y berthynas rhwng gwahanol grwpiau./ The proposed financial saving will not unlawfully discriminate, impact adversely on protected groups, compromise equality of opportunity or negatively affect relations between different groups
Cynllunio a Gwarchod y Cyhoedd / Planning & Public Protection	Iechyd Amgylcheddol a Safonau Masnach / Environmental Health and Trading Standards	Adolygu y sefyllfa staffio / Review Staffing position	Arbedion a gynhyrchir drwy ail strwythuro staff / Savings generated through staff restructure	22	Ni fydd yr arbedion ariannol arfaethedig yn gwahaniaethu'n anghyfreithlon, effeithio'n andwyol ar grwpiau gwarchoddedig, beryglu cyfle cyfartal na'n effeithio'n negyddol ar y berthynas rhwng gwahanol grwpiau./ The proposed financial saving will not unlawfully discriminate, impact adversely on protected groups, compromise equality of opportunity or negatively affect relations between different groups

Gwasanaeth / Service	Cyllideb / Budget	Gweithred / Action	Categori / Category	Savings to be Implemented / Arbedion i'w weithredu 2017/18 £'000	
Cynllunio & Gwarchod y Cyhoedd / Planning & Public Protection	Cofrestryddion, Genedigaethau, Marwolaethau, Priodasau / Registrars, Births, Deaths and Marriages	Codi lefel y gyllideb i gyd-fynd gyda'r gwir incwm / Raise the level of the budget to match the actual income	Cynhyrchu Incwm / Income Generation	20	Ni fydd yr arbedion ariannol arfaethedig yn gwahaniaethu'n anghyfreithlon, effeithio'n andwyol ar grwpiau gwarchoddedig, beryglu cyfle cyfartal na'n effeithio'n negyddol ar y berthynas rhwng gwahanol grwpiau./ The proposed financial saving will not unlawfully discriminate, impact adversely on protected groups, compromise equality of opportunity or negatively affect relations between different groups
Cynllunio a Gwarchod y Cyhoedd / Planning & Public Protection	Rheoli Pla / Pest Control	Lleihau Costau / Reduce Costs	Arbedion Effeithlonrwydd Cyffredinol / General Efficiency Savings	10	Ni fydd yr arbedion ariannol arfaethedig yn gwahaniaethu'n anghyfreithlon, effeithio'n andwyol ar grwpiau gwarchoddedig, beryglu cyfle cyfartal na'n effeithio'n negyddol ar y berthynas rhwng gwahanol grwpiau./ The proposed financial saving will not unlawfully discriminate, impact adversely on protected groups, compromise equality of opportunity or negatively affect relations between different groups
Diwylliant / Culture	Melin Llynnon Mill	Trosglwyddo Melin Llynnon / Transfer Llynnon Mill	Rhoi'r Gorau neu Trosglwyddo Gwasanaeth / Cessation or Transfer of Service	40	Bydd angen gwneud Asesiad Effaith ar Gydraddoldeb / An Equalities Impact Assessment will need to be done.
Dywylliant / Culture	Ynys Lawd / South Stack	Dod â'r cytundeb i ben / Terminate the agreement	Rhoi'r Gorau neu Trosglwyddo Gwasanaeth / Cessation or Transfer of Service	13	Bydd angen gwneud Asesiad Effaith ar Gydraddoldeb / An Equalities Impact Assessment will need to be done.

Gwasanaeth / Service	Cyllideb / Budget	Gweithred / Action	Categori / Category	Savings to be Implemented / Arbedion i'w weithredu 2017/18 £'000	
Diwylliant / Culture	Carchar a Llys / Gaol & Courthouse	Trosglwyddo yCarchar a'r Llys / Transfer Beaumaris Gaol & Courthouse	Rhoi'r Gorau neu Trosglwyddo Gwasanaeth / Cessation or Transfer of Service	4	Bydd angen gwneud Asesiad Effaith ar Gydraddoldeb / An Equalities Impact Assessment will need to be done.
Economaidd. Hamdden a Morwrol / Economic, Leisure & Maritime	Incwm Nofio / Swimming Income	Cynyddu y targedau incwm / Increase Income Targets	Cynhyrchu Incwm / Income Generation	35	Ni fydd yr arbedion ariannol arfaethedig yn gwahaniaethu'n anghyfreithlon, effeithio'n andwyol ar grwpiau gwarchoddedig, beryglu cyfle cyfartal na'n effeithio'n negyddol ar y berthynas rhwng gwahanol grwpiau./ The proposed financial saving will not unlawfully discriminate, impact adversely on protected groups, compromise equality of opportunity or negatively affect relations between different groups
Economaidd. Hamdden a Morwrol / Economic, Leisure & Maritime	Doc Pysgod Caergybi / Holyhead Fish Dock	Dileu y Gyllideb yn dilyn trosglwyddo'r ased o'r Cyngor yn 2016/ Removal of Budget following the transfer of the asset from the Council in 2016	Rhoi'r Gorau neu Trosglwyddo Gwasanaeth / Cessation or Transfer of Service	23	Ni fydd yr arbedion ariannol arfaethedig yn gwahaniaethu'n anghyfreithlon, effeithio'n andwyol ar grwpiau gwarchoddedig, beryglu cyfle cyfartal na'n effeithio'n negyddol ar y berthynas rhwng gwahanol grwpiau./ The proposed financial saving will not unlawfully discriminate, impact adversely on protected groups, compromise equality of opportunity or negatively affect relations between different groups

Gwasanaeth / Service	Cyllideb / Budget	Gweithred / Action	Categori / Category	Savings to be Implemented / Arbedion i'w weithredu 2017/18 £'000	
Economaidd. Hamdden a Morwrol / Economic, Leisure & Maritime	Cynyddu Incwm / Arbedion mewn Canolfannau Hamdden / Increase Income Efficiency Savings at Leisure Centres	Lleihau oriau Glanhau yn y 3 canolfan / Reduce Cleaning hours at the 3 Centres	Trawsnewid Gwasnaeth / Service Transformation	10	Ni fydd yr arbedion ariannol arfaethedig yn gwahaniaethu'n anghyfreithlon, effeithio'n andwyol ar grwpiau gwarchoddedig, beryglu cyfle cyfartal na'n effeithio'n negyddol ar y berthynas rhwng gwahanol grwpiau./ The proposed financial saving will not unlawfully discriminate, impact adversely on protected groups, compromise equality of opportunity or negatively affect relations between different groups
Economaidd. Hamdden a Morwrol / Economic, Leisure & Maritime	Staffio Hamdden / Staffing Leisure	Adolygu y sefyllfa staffio/ Review the staffing position	Arbedion a gynhyrchir drwy ail strwythuro staff / Savings generated through staff restructure	6	Ni fydd yr arbedion ariannol arfaethedig yn gwahaniaethu'n anghyfreithlon, effeithio'n andwyol ar grwpiau gwarchoddedig, beryglu cyfle cyfartal na'n effeithio'n negyddol ar y berthynas rhwng gwahanol grwpiau./ The proposed financial saving will not unlawfully discriminate, impact adversely on protected groups, compromise equality of opportunity or negatively affect relations between different groups
Economaidd. Hamdden a Morwrol / Economic Leisure & Maritime	Cynyddu Incwm / Arbedion mewn Canolfannau Hamdden / Increase Income Efficiency Savings at Leisure Centres	Allanoli y Caffi yn Amlwch / Outsource the Café at Amlwch	Rhoi'r Gorau neu Trosglwyddo Gwasanaeth / Cessation or Transfer of Service	5	Ni fydd newid sylweddol yn y ddarpariaeth, er gall darparwyr newydd fod yn eu lle. / There will be no substantive change to provision although new providers may be in place

Gwasanaeth / Service	Cyllideb / Budget	Gweithred / Action	Categori / Category	Savings to be Implemented / Ardebion i'w weithredu 2017/18 £'000	
Economaidd. Hamdden a Morwrol / Economic, Leisure & Maritime	Cymorth Cyllidol i weithgareddau Twristiaeth y Haf / Financial Support for Summer Tourism Events	Lleihau y Gyllideb / Reduce the Budget	Lleihad mewn grantiau / Reduction in Grants	2	Ni fydd yr arbedion ariannol arfaethedig yn gwahaniaethu'n anghyfreithlon, effeithio'n andwyol ar grwpiau gwarchoddedig, beryglu cyfle cyfartal na'n effeithio'n negyddol ar y berthynas rhwng gwahanol grwpiau./ The proposed financial saving will not unlawfully discriminate, impact adversely on protected groups, compromise equality of opportunity or negatively affect relations between different groups
Oedolion / Adults	Henoed - Eraill / Other Elderly	Harmoneiddio ffioedd Teleofal/ Harmonisation of Telecare fees	Trawsnewid Gwasnaeth / Service Transformation	10	Bydd angen gwneud Asesiad Effaith ar Gydraddoldeb / An Equalities Impact Assessment will need to be done.
Oedolion / Adults	Gofal preswyl/ Residential care	Datblygu gwasanaethau arbenigol yn Garreglwyd - arbedion o leoliadau allsirol/ Develop specialist services in Garreglwyd - savings from out-of-county placements	Trawsnewid Gwasnaeth / Service Transformation	20	Bydd angen gwneud Asesiad Effaith ar Gydraddoldeb / An Equalities Impact Assessment will need to be done.
Oedolion / Adults	Gofal dydd/ Day care	Adolygu trefniadau trafndiaeth gofal dydd/ Review Day care transportation arrangements	Trawsnewid Gwasnaeth / Service Transformation	15	Bydd angen gwneud Asesiad Effaith ar Gydraddoldeb / An Equalities Impact Assessment will need to be done.
Oedolion / Adults	Gofal cartref/ Home care	Cynnydd mewn ffioedd Gofal cartref mewnol/ Increase in internal Home care fees	Cynhyrchu Incwm / Income Generation	100	Bydd angen gwneud Asesiad Effaith ar Gydraddoldeb / An Equalities Impact Assessment will need to be done.

Gwasanaeth / Service	Cyllideb / Budget	Gweithred / Action	Categori / Category	Savings to be Implemented / Ardebion i'w weithredu 2017/18 £'000	
Oedolion / Adults	Gofal cartref/ Home care	Prosiect Gofalwr Sengl/ Single Carer Project	Trawsnewid Gwasnaeth / Service Transformation	75	Bydd angen gwneud Asesiad Effaith ar Gydraddoldeb / An Equalities Impact Assessment will need to be done.
Oedolion / Adults	Gofal cartref/ Home care	Taliadau Uniongyrchol/ Direct Payments	Trawsnewid Gwasnaeth / Service Transformation	50	Bydd angen gwneud Asesiad Effaith ar Gydraddoldeb / An Equalities Impact Assessment will need to be done.
Oedolion / Adults	Gofal preswyl a gofal dydd/ Residential care & day care	Arbedion o fewn yr Uned Ddarparu/ Efficiency savings within the Provider Unit	Arbedion Effeithlonrwydd Cyffredinol / General Efficiency Savings	50	Bydd angen gwneud Asesiad Effaith ar Gydraddoldeb / An Equalities Impact Assessment will need to be done.
Oedolion / Adults	Llety cysgodol/ Sheltered accomodation	Dileu cyllideb sydd yn weddill ar gyfer y gwasanaeth Wardeiniad/ Remove remaining budget for Warden service	Dileu swyddi gwag / Delete vacant posts	36	Bydd angen gwneud Asesiad Effaith ar Gydraddoldeb / An Equalities Impact Assessment will need to be done.
Oedolion / Adults	Gofal dydd/ Day care	Adolygu contractau gwasanaethau dydd i glientiaid gydag anableddau dysgu/ Review of day services' contracts for clients with learning disabilities	Trawsnewid Gwasnaeth / Service Transformation	21	Bydd angen gwneud Asesiad Effaith ar Gydraddoldeb / An Equalities Impact Assessment will need to be done.

Gwasanaeth / Service	Cyllideb / Budget	Gweithred / Action	Categori / Category	Savings to be Implemented / Ardebion i'w weithredu 2017/18 £'000	
Oedolion / Adults	Gofal preswyl a gofal cartref/ Residential care & home care	Model gofal - Penucheldre/ Care model - Penucheldre	Trawsnewid Gwasnaeth / Service Transformation	2	Bydd angen gwneud Asesiad Effaith ar Gydraddoldeb / An Equalities Impact Assessment will need to be done.
Oedolion / Adults	Gofal preswyl / Residential care	Lleihau lleoliadau preswyl/ Reduce residential places	Trawsnewid Gwasnaeth / Service Transformation	150	Bydd angen gwneud Asesiad Effaith ar Gydraddoldeb / An Equalities Impact Assessment will need to be done..
Oedolion / Adults	Llety gyda chefnogaeth / Supported Accommodation	Pecynnau cymorth canlyniadau gyda ffocws penodol - byw gyda chefnogaeth/ Outcome focused support packages - supported living	Trawsnewid Gwasnaeth / Service Transformation		
Oedolion / Adults	Arlwyo Cartrefi Preswyl / Catering Residential Care Homes	Asesu opsiynau a'i gwireddu i unai allanoli neu rhesymoli / Assess options and implement to either outsource or rationalise	Trawsnewid Gwasnaeth / Service Transformation	30	Ni fydd newid sylweddol yn y ddarpariaeth, er gall darparwyr newydd fod yn eu lle. / There will be no substantive change to provision although new providers may be in place
Priffyrdd, Gwastraff ac Eiddo / Highways, Waste & Property	Rent ychwanegol ar gyfer y mân-ddaliadau / Additional Rents from Smallholdings	Increase Income Budget and reduce Repairs and Maintenance Budget	Cynhyrchu Incwm / Income Generation	150	Ni fydd yr arbedion ariannol arfaethedig yn gwahaniaethu'n anghyfreithlon, effeithio'n andwyol ar grwpiau gwarchoddedig, beryglu cyfle cyfartal na'n effeithio'n negyddol ar y berthynas rhwng gwahanol grwpiau./ The proposed financial saving will not unlawfully discriminate, impact adversely on protected groups, compromise equality of opportunity or negatively affect relations between different groups

Gwasanaeth / Service	Cyllideb / Budget	Gweithred / Action	Categori / Category	Savings to be Implemented / Arbedion i'w weithredu 2017/18 £'000	
Priffyrdd Gwastraff ac Eiddo / Highways, Waste & Property	Cyfleusterau Cyhoeddus / Public Conveniences	Allanoli Cyfleusterau Cyhoeddus a lleihau costau rhedeg y rhai sy'n cael eu cadw / Outsourcing Public Conveniences and reduce the running costs of those that are kept	Rhoi'r Gorau neu Trosglwyddo Gwasanaeth / Cessation or Transfer of Service	26	Bydd angen gwneud Asesiad Effaith ar Gydraddoldeb / An Equalities Impact Assessment will need to be done.
Priffyrdd, Gwastraff ac Eiddo / Highways, Waste & Property	Staffio Ystadau / Estates Staffing	Adolygu trefniadau staffio / Review staffing arrangements	Arbedion a gynhyrchir drwy ail strwythuro staff / Savings generated through staff restructure	27	Ni fydd yr arbedion ariannol arfaethedig yn gwahaniaethu'n anghyfreithlon, effeithio'n andwyol ar grwpiau gwarchoddedig, beryglu cyfle cyfartal na'n effeithio'n negyddol ar y berthynas rhwng gwahanol grwpiau./ The proposed financial saving will not unlawfully discriminate, impact adversely on protected groups, compromise equality of opportunity or negatively affect relations between different groups
Priffyrdd, Gwastraff ac Eiddo / Highways, Waste & Property	Contract Cynnal Ffyrdd / Highway Maintenance Contract	Lleihau'r gyllideb refeniw trwy defnyddio y gyllideb cyfalaf i sicrhau fod cyfanswm y gwariant yn cyrraedd yr isafswm sydd ei angen / Reduce the revenue budget by using the capital budget to ensure that the total expenditure reaches the minimum value required	Ail Dendro neu arbedion Caffael / Re-tendering or procurement savings	50	Ni fydd yr arbedion ariannol arfaethedig yn gwahaniaethu'n anghyfreithlon, effeithio'n andwyol ar grwpiau gwarchoddedig, beryglu cyfle cyfartal na'n effeithio'n negyddol ar y berthynas rhwng gwahanol grwpiau./ The proposed financial saving will not unlawfully discriminate, impact adversely on protected groups, compromise equality of opportunity or negatively affect relations between different groups

Gwasanaeth / Service	Cyllideb / Budget	Gweithred / Action	Categori / Category	Savings to be Implemented / Arbedion i'w weithredu 2017/18 £'000	
Priffyrdd, Gwastraff ac Eiddo / Highways Waste & Property	Staffio Cynnal a Chadw (Eiddo) / Maintenance Staffing (Property)	Adolygu trefniadau staffio / Review staffing arrangements	Arbedion a gynhrychir drwy ail strwythuro staff / Savings generated through staff restructure	35	Ni fydd yr arbedion ariannol arfaethedig yn gwahaniaethu'n anghyfreithlon, effeithio'n andwyol ar grwpiau gwarchoddedig, beryglu cyfle cyfartal na'n effeithio'n negyddol ar y berthynas rhwng gwahanol grwpiau./ The proposed financial saving will not unlawfully discriminate, impact adversely on protected groups, compromise equality of opportunity or negatively affect relations between different groups
Priffyrdd, Gwastraff ac Eiddo / Highways, Waste & Property	Cynnal a Chadw / Repairs and Maintenance	Apwyntio swyddog i wneud gwaith cynnal a chadw cyffredinol yn hytrach na apwyntio contractwyr allanol / Appoint officer for general Repairs and Maintenance work, rather than to appoint an external contractor	Trawsnewid Gwasnaeth / Service Transformation	5	Ni fydd yr arbedion ariannol arfaethedig yn gwahaniaethu'n anghyfreithlon, effeithio'n andwyol ar grwpiau gwarchoddedig, beryglu cyfle cyfartal na'n effeithio'n negyddol ar y berthynas rhwng gwahanol grwpiau./ The proposed financial saving will not unlawfully discriminate, impact adversely on protected groups, compromise equality of opportunity or negatively affect relations between different groups
Priffyrdd Gwastraff ac Eiddo / Highways Waste & Property	Trafnidiaeth Cymunedol Môn/ Mon Community Transport	Lleihau y gyllideb 10% / Reduce the budget 10%	Arbedion Effeithlonrwydd Cyffredinol / General Efficiency Savings	12	Bydd angen gwneud Asesiad Effaith ar Gydraddoldeb / An Equalities Impact Assessment will need to be done.

Gwasanaeth / Service	Cyllideb / Budget	Gweithred / Action	Categori / Category	Savings to be Implemented / Arbedion i'w weithredu 2017/18 £'000	
Priffyrdd Gwastraff ac Eiddo / Highways Waste & Property	Glanhau / Cleaning	Adolygu trefniadau glanhau y Pencadlys / Review Headquarters Cleaning arrangements	Trawsnewid Gwasnaeth / Service Transformation	7	Ni fydd yr arbedion ariannol arfaethedig yn gwahaniaethu'n anghyfreithlon, effeithio'n andwyol ar grwpiau gwarchoddedig, beryglu cyfle cyfartal na'n effeithio'n negyddol ar y berthynas rhwng gwahanol grwpiau./ The proposed financial saving will not unlawfully discriminate, impact adversely on protected groups, compromise equality of opportunity or negatively affect relations between different groups
Priffyrdd, Gwastraff ac Eiddo / Highways, Waste & Property	Lleihau Costau Dŵr / Reduced Water Charges	Lleihau cyllideb cyfleustodau / Reduction in Utilities budget	Arbedion Effeithlonrwydd Cyffredinol / General Efficiency Savings	6	Ni fydd yr arbedion ariannol arfaethedig yn gwahaniaethu'n anghyfreithlon, effeithio'n andwyol ar grwpiau gwarchoddedig, beryglu cyfle cyfartal na'n effeithio'n negyddol ar y berthynas rhwng gwahanol grwpiau./ The proposed financial saving will not unlawfully discriminate, impact adversely on protected groups, compromise equality of opportunity or negatively affect relations between different groups

Gwasanaeth / Service	Cyllideb / Budget	Gweithred / Action	Categori / Category	Savings to be Implemented / Arbedion i'w weithredu 2017/18 £'000	
Priffyrdd Gwastraff ac Eiddo / Highways Waste & Property	Cytundeb Casglu Gwastraff / Waste Collection Contract	Arbedion cyffredinol ar y cytundeb Gwastraff / General saving on Waste Contract	Arbedion Effeithlonrwydd Cyffredinol / General Efficiency Savings	6	Ni fydd yr arbedion ariannol arfaethedig yn gwahaniaethu'n anghyfreithlon, effeithio'n andwyol ar grwpiau gwarchoddedig, beryglu cyfle cyfartal na'n effeithio'n negyddol ar y berthynas rhwng gwahanol grwpiau./ The proposed financial saving will not unlawfully discriminate, impact adversely on protected groups, compromise equality of opportunity or negatively affect relations between different groups
Priffyrdd Gwastraff ac Eiddo / Highways, Waste & Property	Patrôl Croesi ger Ysgolion / School Crossing Patrol	Adolygu Patrôl Croesi ger Ysgolion / Review School Crossing Patrol	Trawsnewid Gwasnaeth / Service Transformation	5	Ni fydd yr arbedion ariannol arfaethedig yn gwahaniaethu'n anghyfreithlon, effeithio'n andwyol ar grwpiau gwarchoddedig, beryglu cyfle cyfartal na'n effeithio'n negyddol ar y berthynas rhwng gwahanol grwpiau./ The proposed financial saving will not unlawfully discriminate, impact adversely on protected groups, compromise equality of opportunity or negatively affect relations between different groups
Priffyrdd, Gwastraff ac Eiddo / Highways, Waste & Property	Hawlio Tramwy Cyhoeddus / Public Right of Way	Lleihau Cyllideb Hawliau Tramwy Cyhoeddus / Reduce Public Rights of Way budget	Arbedion Effeithlonrwydd Cyffredinol / General Efficiency Savings	5	Ni fydd yr arbedion ariannol arfaethedig yn gwahaniaethu'n anghyfreithlon, effeithio'n andwyol ar grwpiau gwarchoddedig, beryglu cyfle cyfartal na'n effeithio'n negyddol ar y berthynas rhwng gwahanol grwpiau./ The proposed financial saving will not unlawfully discriminate, impact adversely on protected groups, compromise equality of opportunity or negatively affect relations between different groups

Gwasanaeth / Service	Cyllideb / Budget	Gweithred / Action	Categori / Category	Savings to be Implemented / Arbedion i'w weithredu 2017/18 £'000	
Priffyrdd, Gwastraff ac Eiddo / Highways, Waste & Property	Rheoli Parcio/ Parking Management	Adolygu trefniadau gorfodi parcio / Review Parking Enforcement arrangements	Trawsnewid Gwasnaeth / Service Transformation	5	Ni fydd yr arbedion ariannol arfaethedig yn gwahaniaethu'n anghyfreithlon, effeithio'n andwyol ar grwpiau gwarchoddedig, beryglu cyfle cyfartal na'n effeithio'n negyddol ar y berthynas rhwng gwahanol grwpiau./ The proposed financial saving will not unlawfully discriminate, impact adversely on protected groups, compromise equality of opportunity or negatively affect relations between different groups
Tai / Housing	Adnewyddiad Sector Breifat/Private Sector Renewal	Incwm drwy ymgymryd â gwaith Tystysgrifau Perfformiad Ynni / Income from undertaking Energy Performance Certificate work	Cynhyrchu Incwm / Income Generation	19	Ni fydd yr arbedion ariannol arfaethedig yn gwahaniaethu'n anghyfreithlon, effeithio'n andwyol ar grwpiau gwarchoddedig, beryglu cyfle cyfartal na'n effeithio'n negyddol ar y berthynas rhwng gwahanol grwpiau./ The proposed financial saving will not unlawfully discriminate, impact adversely on protected groups, compromise equality of opportunity or negatively affect relations between different groups
Tai / Housing	Adnewyddiad Sector Breifat/Private Sector Renewal	Ffi am waith y Swyddog Tai Gwag/ Fee for work undertaken by the Empty Homes Officer	Cynhyrchu Incwm / Income Generation	10	Ni fydd yr arbedion ariannol arfaethedig yn gwahaniaethu'n anghyfreithlon, effeithio'n andwyol ar grwpiau gwarchoddedig, beryglu cyfle cyfartal na'n effeithio'n negyddol ar y berthynas rhwng gwahanol grwpiau./ The proposed financial saving will not unlawfully discriminate, impact adversely on protected groups, compromise equality of opportunity or negatively affect relations between different groups

Gwasanaeth / Service	Cyllideb / Budget	Gweithred / Action	Categori / Category	Savings to be Implemented / Arbedion i'w weithredu 2017/18 £'000	
Tai / Housing	Adnewyddiad Sector Breifat/Private Sector Renewal	Incwm o arolygu ail-brynu cyn eiddo'r cyngor/ Income from assessing the repurchase of former Council houses	Cynhyrchu Incwm / Income Generation	7	Ni fydd yr arbedion ariannol arfaethedig yn gwahaniaethu'n anghyfreithlon, effeithio'n andwyol ar grwpiau gwarchoddedig, beryglu cyfle cyfartal na'n effeithio'n negyddol ar y berthynas rhwng gwahanol grwpiau./ The proposed financial saving will not unlawfully discriminate, impact adversely on protected groups, compromise equality of opportunity or negatively affect relations between different groups
Tai / Housing	Digartrefedd/ Homelessness	Codi'r ffi gweinyddu Rhestr Aros Tai i Gymdeithasau Tai a'r Cyfrif Refeniw Tai / Increased fee for the Housing Register work to Housing Associations and the Housing Revenue Account	Cynhyrchu Incwm / Income Generation	5	Ni fydd yr arbedion ariannol arfaethedig yn gwahaniaethu'n anghyfreithlon, effeithio'n andwyol ar grwpiau gwarchoddedig, beryglu cyfle cyfartal na'n effeithio'n negyddol ar y berthynas rhwng gwahanol grwpiau./ The proposed financial saving will not unlawfully discriminate, impact adversely on protected groups, compromise equality of opportunity or negatively affect relations between different groups
Trawsnewid / Transformation	Swyddi Gwag / Vacant Posts	Dileu y gyllideb am swyddi gwag tu fewn i'r gwasanaeth / Delete the budget for vacant posts within the service	Dileu swyddi gwag / Delete vacant posts	50	Ni fydd yr arbedion ariannol arfaethedig yn gwahaniaethu'n anghyfreithlon, effeithio'n andwyol ar grwpiau gwarchoddedig, beryglu cyfle cyfartal na'n effeithio'n negyddol ar y berthynas rhwng gwahanol grwpiau./ The proposed financial saving will not unlawfully discriminate, impact adversely on protected groups, compromise equality of opportunity or negatively affect relations between different groups

Gwasanaeth / Service	Cyllideb / Budget	Gweithred / Action	Categori / Category	Savings to be Implemented / Arbedion i'w weithredu 2017/18 £'000	
Trawsnewid / Transformation	Tŷ William Jones	Terfynnu Les Tŷ William Jones / End the Lease of Ty William Jones	Rhoi'r Gorau neu Trosglwyddo Gwasanaeth / Cessation or Transfer of Service	20	Ni fydd yr arbedion ariannol arfaethedig yn gwahaniaethu'n anghyfreithlon, effeithio'n andwyol ar grwpiau gwarchoddedig, beryglu cyfle cyfartal na'n effeithio'n negyddol ar y berthynas rhwng gwahanol grwpiau./ The proposed financial saving will not unlawfully discriminate, impact adversely on protected groups, compromise equality of opportunity or negatively affect relations between different groups
Trawsnewid / Transformation	Cyfathrebu / Communications	Arbedion costau Cyfryngau / Media Cost Savings	Rhoi'r Gorau neu Trosglwyddo Gwasanaeth / Cessation or Transfer of Service	2	Ni fydd yr arbedion ariannol arfaethedig yn gwahaniaethu'n anghyfreithlon, effeithio'n andwyol ar grwpiau gwarchoddedig, beryglu cyfle cyfartal na'n effeithio'n negyddol ar y berthynas rhwng gwahanol grwpiau./ The proposed financial saving will not unlawfully discriminate, impact adversely on protected groups, compromise equality of opportunity or negatively affect relations between different groups
Trawsnewid / Transformation	Agenda Lleol 21 / Local Agenda 21	Dileu y Gyllideb - Dim ei angen bellach / Removal of Budget - No longer required	Dileu cyllidebau sydd heb eu defnyddio / Remove Unused Budgets	3	Ni fydd yr arbedion ariannol arfaethedig yn gwahaniaethu'n anghyfreithlon, effeithio'n andwyol ar grwpiau gwarchoddedig, beryglu cyfle cyfartal na'n effeithio'n negyddol ar y berthynas rhwng gwahanol grwpiau./ The proposed financial saving will not unlawfully discriminate, impact adversely on protected groups, compromise equality of opportunity or negatively affect relations between different groups

Gwasanaeth / Service	Cyllideb / Budget	Gweithred / Action	Categori / Category	Savings to be Implemented / Arbedion i'w weithredu 2017/18 £'000	
Trawsnewid / Transformation	Adnoddau Dynol / Human Resources	Lleihau cyllideb costau teithio / Reduce travel budget	Arbedion Effeithlonrwydd Cyffredinol / General Efficiency Savings	2	Ni fydd yr arbedion ariannol arfaethedig yn gwahaniaethu'n anghyfreithlon, effeithio'n andwyol ar grwpiau gwarchoddedig, peryglu cyfle cyfartal neu'n negyddol effeithio ar y berthynas rhwng gwahanol grwpiau./ The proposed financial saving will not unlawfully discriminate, impact adversely on protected groups, compromise equality of opportunity or negatively affect relations between different groups
Trawsnewid / Transformation	Newyddion Môn	Lleihau costau trwy peidio cynhyrchu fersiwn papur / Reduce costs by not producing a paper copy	Rhoi'r Gorau neu Trosglwyddo Gwasanaeth / Cessation or Transfer of Service	2	Ni fydd yr arbedion ariannol arfaethedig yn gwahaniaethu'n anghyfreithlon, effeithio'n andwyol ar grwpiau gwarchoddedig, beryglu cyfle cyfartal na'n effeithio'n negyddol ar y berthynas rhwng gwahanol grwpiau./ The proposed financial saving will not unlawfully discriminate, impact adversely on protected groups, compromise equality of opportunity or negatively affect relations between different groups
			CYFANSWM / TOTAL	2,444	

**ARBEDION NODWYD NA FYDDAI'N BOSIB EU GWEITHREDU /
SAVINGS IDENTIFIED AS NOT POSSIBLE TO IMPLEMENT**

Gwasanaeth / Service	Cyllideb / Budget	Gweithred / Action	Categori / Category	Arbedion nad yw'n bosib eu gweithredu 2017/18 / Savings not possible to Implement 2017/18 £'000	
Addysg Ysgolion / Education Schools	Ysgolion Cynradd a Uwchradd / Primary and Secondary Schools	Lleihau y costau Cytundeb Glanhau 50% / Reduce the cleaning contract costs by 50%	Lleihad mewn costau ysgol nad ydynt yn costau dysgu / Reduction in non teaching school costs	114	Yn dilyn adolygiad o'r ddarpariaeth ar ôl y cynnig cychwynnol o'r arbedion yn y gyllideb, nodwyd nad yw'n bosib i leihau'r gorbenion rheoli yn ogystal â gorbenion sefydlog arall i gyflawni'r arbediad gyfan. / A review of the provision following the initial budget saving proposal has identified that it is not possible to reduce the management overheads as well as other fixed overheads to delivery the entire saving
Addysg / Education	Cludiant / Transport	Codi pris trafndiaeth llai na 2 neu 3 milltir i adennill y gost yn llawn sef o £80 y flwyddyn i £465 / Increase the cost of transport for pupils who live within 2 or 3 miles to fully recover the cost i.e. from £80 per annum to £465	Cynhyrchu Incwm / Income Generation	13	Addaswyd i lawr yr amcangyfrif o'r incwm ychwanegol posib y byddai'n cael ei greu gan y cynnydd. / The estimate on the potential additional income that the increase would generate was revised downwards
Addysg / Education	Cludiant / Transport	Cludo disgyblion ôl 16 yn ol i'r Ysgol parhaol o'i lleoliad olaf y dydd, yn hytrach nag adref / Transport Post 16 pupils back to their permanent School, rather than to their home	Cynhyrchu Incwm / Income Generation	48	Mae'r newid yma eisoes wedi ei gyflwyno, felly, byddai'n gyfrif dwbl./ This change has already been introduced and, therefore, would be a double count.

Gwasanaeth / Service	Cyllideb / Budget	Gweithred / Action	Categori / Category	Arbedion nad yw'n bosib eu gweithredu 2017/18 / Savings not possible to Implement 2017/18 £'000	
Diwylliant / Culture	Carchar a Llys / Gaol & Courthouse	Trosglwyddo y Carchar a'r Llys Biwmares / Transfer Beaumaris Gaol & Courthouse	Rhoi'r Gorau neu Trosglwyddo Gwasanaeth / Cessation or Transfer of Service	2	Y gyllideb gwirioneddol ar gyfer Carchar a Llys Biwmares oedd £4k, ddim £6k fel nodwyd yn gyntaf./ Actual budget was £4k for Beaumaris Gaol & Courthouse not £6k as was first noted.
Economaidd. Hamdden a Morwrol / Economic Leisure & Maritime	Doc Pysgod Caerdybi / Holyhead Fish Dock	Dileu y Gyllideb yn dilyn trosglwyddo'r ased o'r Cyngor yn 2016 / Removal of Budget following the transfer of the asset from the Council in 2016	Rhoi'r Gorau neu Trosglwyddo Gwasanaeth / Cessation or Transfer of Service	5	Angen cymryd £5k incwm allan o'r arbediad gwreithiol arfaethedig gan ei fod yn perthyn i wasanaeth arall (Eiddo). / £5k income needed to be taken out of the original saving proposal as it belonged to another service. (Property)
Oedolion / Adults	Gofal dydd/ Day care	Rhesymoli gwasanaethau dydd - Anabledau Dysgu/ Rationalisation of Day Services - Learning Disability	Trawsnewid Gwasanaeth / Service Transformation	15	Y gyllideb yn gorwario ar hyn o bryd, felly, nid yw'n bosib i gynnig arbediad. / Budget is currently overspending, therefore, it is not possible to propose this saving.
Priffyrdd Gwastraff ac Eiddo / Highways Waste & Property	Cyfleusterau Cyhoeddus / Public Conveniences	Allanoli Cyfleusterau Cyhoeddus a lleihau costau rhedeg y rhai sy'n cael eu cadw / Outsourcing Public Conveniences and reduce the running costs of those that are kept	Rhoi'r Gorau neu Trosglwyddo Gwasanaeth / Cessation or Transfer of Service	24	Yn dilyn gwaith a waned gan yr Adran Priffyrdd, ni fydd hi'n bosib i symud ymlaen gyda Chynlluniau Traeth Coch na Phorthdafarch. / Following work undertaken by the Highways Department, it will not be possible to move ahead with Traeth Coch or Porthdafarch Schemes at this time.

Gwasanaeth / Service	Cyllideb / Budget	Gweithred / Action	Categori / Category	Arbedion nad yw'n bosib eu gweithredu 2017/18 / Savings not possible to Implement 2017/18 £'000	
Priffyrdd Gwastraff ac Eiddo / Highways Waste & Property	Staffio Ystadau / Estates Staffing	Adolygu trefniadau staffio / Review staffing arrangements	Arbedion a gynhrychir drwy ail strwythuro staff / Savings generated through staff restructure	37	Yn dilyn adolygiad o'r strwythur, dim ond un swydd fydd hi'n bosib i'w dynnu o'r sefydliad. / Following the review of the structure, it will only be possible to remove one post from the establishment.
Priffyrdd Gwastraff ac Eiddo / Highways, Waste & Property	Staffio Cynnal a Chadw (Eiddo) / Maintenance Staffing (Property)	Adolygu trefniadau staffio / Review staffing arrangements	Arbedion a gynhrychir drwy ail strwythuro staff / Savings generated through staff restructure	15	Dim ond £35k o'r arbedion effeithlonrwydd gwreiddiol arffaethedig o £50k sy'n bosib, gan fod £15k yn ymwneud â chyllidebau atgyweiriadau a cynnal a chadw sy'n eistedd yng ngwasanaethau arall. / Only £35k of the original proposed efficiency saving of £50k is possible as £15k relates to R & M budgets sitting in other services.
Trawsnewid / Transformation	Swyddi Gwag / Vacant Posts	Dileu y gyllideb am swyddi gwag tu fewn i'r gwasanaeth / Delete the budget for vacant posts within the service	Dileu swyddi gwag / Delete vacant posts	40	O'r £90k y cynigwyd yn wreiddiol, dim ond £50k y gellir ei gyflawni gan mai ond 1 o'r 2 swydd sydd ar y rhestr sefydliad, swydd tymor sefydlog odd y llall a ariannwyd drwy ffynonellau arall. / Of the £90k that was originally proposed only £50k can be achieved as only 1 of the 2 posts is on the establishment list the other post was a fixed term post funded through other sources.

Gwasanaeth / Service	Cyllideb / Budget	Gweithred / Action	Categori / Category	Arbedion nad yw'n bosib eu gweithredu 2017/18 / Savings not possible to Implement 2017/18 £'000	
Trawsnewid / Transformation	Cyfathrebu / Communications	Arbedion costau Cyfryngau / Media Cost Savings	Rhoi'r Gorau neu Trosglwyddo Gwasanaeth / Cessation or Transfer of Service	1	Arbediad effeithlonrwydd arfaethedig gwreiddiol odd £3k, fodd bynnag, dim ond £2k oedd y gyllideb. Original efficiency saving proposal was £3k however the budget was only £2k.
			CYFANSWM / TOTAL	314	

**CYNIGION ARBEDION HEB EU CYNWYS YN Y GYLLIDEB ARFAETHEDIG TERFYNOL
SAVINGS PROPOSALS NOT INCLUDED IN THE FINAL BUDGET PROPOSALS**

Gwasanaeth/ Service	Cyllideb / Budget	Gweithred / Action	Categori/ Category	Arbedion ddim yn cael eu gweithredu 2017/18 / Savings not Implemented 2017/18	
				£'000	
Addysg / Education	Ieuenctid / Youth	Trawsnewid Gwasanaeth Ieuenctid / Youth Service Transformation	Trawsnewid Gwasnaeth / Service Transformation	40	Gostyngir yr arbedion arfaethedig yng nghyllideb y Gwasanaeth Ieuenctid i £50k, ond bydd yr arbediad gwirioneddol yn ddibynnol ar y penderfyniad terfynol ar y Gwasanaeth Ieuenctid. Bydd amryw o opsiynau i'r Pwyllgor Gwaith ei ystyried. / The proposed savings in the Youth Service budget is reduced to £50k but the actual saving will be dependent on the final decision on the Youth Service. There will be various options for the Executive to consider.
Addysg / Education	Cludiant / Transport	Codi pris trafndiaeth llai na 2 neu 3 milltir i adennill y gost yn llawn, sef o £80 y flwyddyn i £465 / Increase the cost of transport for pupils who live within 2 or 3 miles to fully recover the cost i.e. from £80 per annum to £465	Cynhyrchu Incwm / Income Generation	37	Dangosodd yr ymgynghoriad cyhoeddus fod cynnydd o £80 i £465 yn cael ei ystyried i fod yn gynnydd afresymol. Bydd cynnydd o 310 y flwyddyn yn lleihau rhywfaint o'r diffyg yn incwm y gyllideb yma. / The public consultation showed that an increase from £80 to £465 was considered to be an unreasonable increase. A £10 increase per annum will reduce some of the shortfall in income for this budget
Addysg / Education	Blynyddoedd Cynnar / Early Years	Lleihau ein cyfraniadau i'r mudiadau blynyddoedd cynnar / Reduce our contribution towards early years organisations	Lleihad mewn grantiau / Reduction in Grants	35	Mae angen cynnal trafodaethau hefo Swfydliadau Blynyddoedd cyn gellir gwneud unrhyw benderfyniad ar hyn. / Negotiations with the Early Years Organisations need to be undertaken before any decision on this can be taken.

Gwasanaeth/ Service	Cyllideb / Budget	Gweithred / Action	Categori/ Category	Arbedion ddim yn cael eu gweithredu 2017/18 / Savings not Implemented 2017/18 £'000	Gwasanaeth/ Service
Diwylliant / Culture	Llyfrgelloedd / Libraries	Trawsnewid y Gwasanaeth Llyfrgelloedd / Library Service Transformation	Trawsnewid Gwasanaeth / Service Transformation	30	Bydd yr arbedion arfaethedig yng Ngwasanaethau Llyfrgell yn cael eu gohirio am un flwyddyn ariannol i ganiatau cynnal ymgynghoriad llawn ac i aelodau'r Pwyllgor Gwaith gael manylion o'r holl opsiynnau ar gael iddynt. / The proposed savings in the Library Services is to be delayed for one financial year in order to allow full consultation to take place and for the members of the Executive have details of all options available to them.
			CYFANSWM / TOTAL	142	

SAVINGS PROPOSALS NOT INCLUDED IN THE FINAL BUDGET PROPOSALS

APPENDIX 4

	Standstill Budget Following Provisional Settlement	Adjustment to Standstill	Savings	Budget Pressures	Final Proposed Budget 2017/18
	£	£	£	£	£
Education and Culture	49,086,030	-45,380	-1,100,000	715,000	48,655,650
Adult Services	22,759,490	185,000	-559,000	425,000	22,810,490
Children's Services	7,611,780		0	35,000	7,646,780
Housing Services	862,820		-41,000	205,000	1,026,820
Environmental and Technical	14,102,090		-339,000		13,763,090
Economic and Community Regeneration	4,187,720	1,500	-187,000		4,002,220
Corporate Transformation	3,822,980		-79,000		3,743,980
Resources (incl Benefits Granted)	2,863,630	125,000	-121,000	35,000	2,902,630
Council Business	1,525,480	10,000	-18,000		1,517,480
Corporate Management	760,580				760,580
Total Service Budgets	107,582,600	276,120	-2,444,000	1,415,000	106,829,720
Corporate and Democratic Costs	1,914,530				1,914,530
Recharges to HRA	-621,950				-621,950
Levies	3,322,596	12,137			3,334,733
Capital Financing	8,854,332	-705,000			8,149,332
Discretionary Rate Relief	60,000				60,000
Council Tax Reduction Scheme	5,600,000				5,600,000
Total Allocated Budgets	126,712,108	-416,743	-2,444,000	1,415,000	125,266,365
General & Other Contingencies	1,547,000	30,000		-200,000	1,377,000
Total Budget 2017/18	128,259,108	-386,743	-2,444,000	1,215,000	126,643,365
Funded By					
Revenue Support Grant	69,286,000	364,000			69,650,000
National Non Domestic Rates	23,002,000				23,002,000
Council Tax Inc Council Tax Premium	33,072,692	432,308			33,505,000
Council Reserves				490,000	490,000
Total Funding	125,360,692	796,308	0	490,000	126,647,000
Balance to general Contingency					-3,635

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ISLE OF ANGLESEY COUNTY COUNCIL	
REPORT TO:	EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
DATE:	14 FEBRUARY 2017
SUBJECT:	CAPITAL BUDGET 2017/18
PORTFOLIO HOLDER(S):	COUNCILLOR H E JONES
HEAD OF SERVICE:	MARC JONES
REPORT AUTHOR:	MARC JONES
TEL:	01248 752601
E-MAIL:	rmjfi@ynysmon.gov.uk
LOCAL MEMBERS:	n/a
A - Recommendation/s and reason/s	
<p>1. CAPITAL BUDGET 2017/18</p> <p>1.1 Purpose</p> <p>The Executive is required to propose a capital budget for 2017/18 which will be presented to the Full Council at its meeting on 28 February 2017.</p> <p>The following report updates the draft capital budget for 2017/18 which was presented to the Executive on 7 November 2016 (copy of the report is attached as Appendix 1).</p> <p>2. CAPITAL STRATEGY FOR 2017/18</p> <p>2.1 The draft capital plan for 2017/18 was based on a revised capital strategy which was approved by the Executive Committee on 17 October 2016. The strategy can be summarised as follows:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That the 2017/18 capital programme funding is limited to the value of the capital grant, the level of supported borrowing, any funding allocated to schemes in previous years which is no longer required and the value of any unallocated capital receipts; • Unsupported borrowing would only be undertaken if the project reduces costs or generates income to a sufficient level to meet the additional capital financing costs. The exception to this is funding the 21st Century Schools Programme; • A sum is allocated each year to invest in I.T., Council Buildings, Vehicles and Disabled Facilities grants; • Grant funded projects are added to the 2017/18 capital programme once the funding is known; • A sum to be set aside for small invest to save projects and these would be scored separately to the major new projects; • Bids for new projects would be assessed in accordance with the scoring matrix that applied in 2016/17 with priority given to projects which assist the Council to achieve its corporate objectives, mitigates corporate risk, achieves future revenue savings and can demonstrate that adequate project management processes have been put in place. <p>3. RESULTS OF THE CONSULTATION</p> <p>As part of the consultation process, the residents of Anglesey and other main stakeholders were asked to comment on the contents of the capital programme. The main concern arising from the consultation surrounded the Council's plan to build a permanent and temporary site for Gypsies and Travellers.</p>	

Despite the comments made in the consultation, there is a statutory duty on the Council to provide sites to meet the needs identified in the Anglesey and Gwynedd Gypsy and Travellers Accommodation Needs Assessment 2016, in accordance with the Housing (Wales) Act 2014 and therefore the planned expenditure remains within the capital programme.

4. POTENTIAL UNSUPPORTED BORROWING SCHEMES

Included in the draft capital programme were 2 potential unsupported borrowing schemes which related to the Building of a 3G football pitch at Plas Arthur Leisure Centre and the purchase of fitness Equipment at Holyhead Leisure Centre. Both schemes are still being developed and are not in a position to move ahead in 2017/18. They have, therefore, been removed from the final capital programme.

5. INVEST TO SAVE PROJECTS

Included in the draft capital programme were 2 Invest to Save schemes from the 6 bids submitted. One supported scheme was the construction of a new sewerage treatment plant for Traeth Coch public convenience. Although it is still the intention to continue with the scheme, difficulties have been encountered which may delay or prevent the scheme going ahead. It is, therefore, proposed that the next best scoring scheme, which is an energy cost reduction scheme at Ysgol Uwchradd Bodedern, is held in reserve and implemented should it not be possible to move ahead with the Traeth Coch scheme. Both schemes have an estimated cost of £75k.

6. RECOMMENDATION

The Executive recommends to the Full Council the following capital programme:-

	£'m
Committed Schemes brought forward from 2016/17	8.826
Investment in Existing Assets (including Disabled Facilities Grants)	2.301
Invest to Save Projects	0.186
Highway Maintenance	0.761
New Major Capital Schemes	11.675
21st Century Schools	6.865
Total General Fund Capital Schemes	<u>30.614</u>
HRA Capital Schemes	9.889
Total Proposed Capital Programme 2017/18	<u>40.503</u>

A detailed breakdown of the projects included and the funding is attached as Appendix 2.

B - What other options did you consider and why did you reject them and/or opt for this option?

A number of bids were considered in drawing up the draft capital programme

C - Why is this a decision for the Executive?

This matter is delegated to the Executive to propose the capital budget

CH - Is this decision consistent with policy approved by the full Council?

Yes

D - Is this decision within the budget approved by the Council?

N/A

DD - Who did you consult?		What did they say?
1	Chief Executive / Strategic Leadership Team (SLT) (mandatory)	The capital strategy and draft capital programme were considered by the SLT in September 2016 and both documents were supported. The final capital plan is also supported
2	Finance / Section 151 (mandatory)	n/a– this is the Section 151 Officer's report
3	Legal / Monitoring Officer (mandatory)	No specific comments received apart from those presented during discussions at the SLT.
4	Human Resources (HR)	
5	Property	
6	Information Communication Technology (ICT)	
7	Scrutiny	
8	Local Members	
9	Any external bodies / other/s	
E - Risks and any mitigation (if relevant)		
1	Economic	
2	Anti-poverty	
3	Crime and Disorder	
4	Environmental	
5	Equalities	
6	Outcome Agreements	
7	Other	
F - Appendices:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appendix A – Report on Draft Capital Budget 2017/18 – Executive Committee 7 November 2016 • Appendix B – Proposed Capital Budget 2017/18 		
FF - Background papers (please contact the author of the Report for any further information):		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capital Strategy Report – Executive Committee 19 September 2016 		

ISLE OF ANGLESEY COUNTY COUNCIL	
REPORT TO:	EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
DATE:	7 NOVEMBER 2016
SUBJECT:	DRAFT CAPITAL BUDGET 2017/18
PORTFOLIO HOLDER(S):	COUNCILLOR H E JONES
HEAD OF SERVICE:	MARC JONES
REPORT AUTHOR:	MARC JONES
TEL:	01248 752601
E-MAIL:	rmjfi@ynysmon.gov.uk
LOCAL MEMBERS:	n/a
A - Recommendation/s and reason/s	
<p>The Executive is asked to consider the proposed capital programme for 2017/18 and to determine the final proposal to go forward for approval in the new year in respect of the following items:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To agree to continue to fund the committed schemes as set out in paragraph 3.2 – Total Cost £8.826m, of which £647k will be from the Council's core funding; • To agree to fund expenditure on disabled facilities grants, refurbishment of existing buildings, I.T assets and vehicles as set out in paragraph 3.3 – Total Cost £2.301m; • To approve the funding of the two highest scoring Invest to Save projects as set out in paragraph 3.4 – Total Cost £0.186m; • To approve the funding of new capital schemes as set out in paragraph 3.6. – Total Cost £11.675m, of which £2.531m will be funded from the Council's core funding; • To approve the funding of £0.76m on Highway Maintenance as per paragraph 3.5. <p>To consider whether further work is necessary to assess the viability of funding the two schemes detailed in paragraph 3.7 via unsupported borrowing.</p> <p>To approve the capital programme for 21st Century schools, subject to a further report to the Executive on the funding of the unsupported borrowing element of the programme.</p> <p>To approve the inclusion of the Housing Revenue Account schemes, as set out in paragraph 5, in the final capital programme – Total cost £9.889m.</p> <p>The detailed report on the proposed capital programme is attached as Appendix 1 – 6.</p>	
B - What other options did you consider and why did you reject them and/or opt for this option?	
N/A	
C - Why is this a decision for the Executive?	
This matter is delegated to the Executive.	
CH - Is this decision consistent with policy approved by the full Council?	
Yes	
D - Is this decision within the budget approved by the Council?	
Yes	

DD - Who did you consult?		What did they say?
1	Chief Executive / Strategic Leadership Team (SLT) (mandatory)	Comments from the SLT have been incorporated into the report
2	Finance / Section 151 (mandatory)	n/a– this is the Section 151 Officer's report
3	Legal / Monitoring Officer (mandatory)	TBC
4	Human Resources (HR)	
5	Property	
6	Information Communication Technology (ICT)	
7	Scrutiny	
8	Local Members	
9	Any external bodies / other/s	
E - Risks and any mitigation (if relevant)		
1	Economic	
2	Anti-poverty	
3	Crime and Disorder	
4	Environmental	
5	Equalities	
6	Outcome Agreements	
7	Other	
F - Appendices:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appendix 1 – Report on Proposed Capital Programme 2017/18 • Appendix 2 – Detailed Proposed Capital Programme 2017/18 • Appendix 3 - Invest to Save Projects • Appendix 4 – Scoring of New Capital Schemes • Appendix 5 – Scoring Matrix for New Capital Schemes • Appendix 6 – Summary of Capital Funding for the Proposed Programme 		
FF - Background papers (please contact the author of the Report for any further information):		

DRAFT CAPITAL BUDGET 2017/18

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Executive Committee, at its meeting on 17 October 2016, approved the Capital Strategy in respect of the 2017/18 budget. The strategy set out the priorities to be included in the capital programme, which included:-

- Maintaining and upgrading of existing Council assets (including I.T. assets, vehicles and existing buildings);
- Providing a sum for disabled facilities grants;
- Committed schemes commenced in 2016/17;
- Schemes which draw down significant grant contributions with minimum match funding required from the Council;
- Smaller Invest to Save projects.

1.2 The Executive Committee also resolved to assess future 21st Century Schools separately from the main capital funding programme.

1.3 Bids were invited from services and assessed against the corporate scoring system to prioritise which bids are recommended for approval.

2. FUNDING AVAILABLE

2.1 The core funding available for the 2017/18 general fund capital budget is shown in Table 1 below:-

Table 1 General Fund Core Capital Funding	
Funding Source	£'m
General Capital Grant (as per the Provisional Settlement)	1.340
Supported Borrowing (as per the Provisional Settlement)	2.203
Capital Receipts	1.522
2016/17 Unused Funding Brought Forward	0.564
Revenue Contribution Unapplied Reserve	0.506
Total General Fund Core Capital Funding	6.135

2.2 In addition to this core capital funding, projects will be partly or fully funded by external grants which is drawn down as the scheme progresses.

2.3 The 21st Century Schools programme receives 50% funding from the Welsh Government in the form of grants and supported borrowing, with the Council funding its 50% through unsupported borrowing. The timing of the funding will be linked to the progress made on the new schools being built.

2.4 The Housing Revenue Account will also have its own capital programme, which is mainly funded from its own resources generated through the letting of properties and from the Major Repairs Allowance received from Welsh Government.

3. GENERAL FUND CAPITAL PROGRAMME 2017/18

3.1 In accordance with the Capital Strategy approved by the Executive Committee on 17 October 2016, funding has been initially allocated to the schemes in the priority set by the strategy. The full details of all the schemes are attached as Appendix 2.

3.2 Committed Schemes

3.2.1 CCIS Implementation

£75k was allocated to this scheme in 2016/17 and the capital programme for 2015/16 identified a commitment for a further £25k in 2017/18. The estimated costs of completing the project have increased to £65k. In addition, the Service has identified revenue costs which cannot be funded through the capital programme to implement the project (£76k in 2017/18 and £50k in 2018/19). No funding currently exists to meet these additional costs.

3.2.2 Compulsory Purchase Order

One property will be shortly sold and this will increase the fund available back to £192k, an additional £8k is allocated to take the fund back to £200k.

3.2.3 Holy Island Visitor Gateway

The Executive has previously resolved to allocate a small capital sum (£40k in 2017/18) to enable around £4m of external funding to be drawn down (see Executive Committee Agenda 18 July 2016 – Item 9).

3.2.4 Lôn Wylfa Newydd

Although the scheme will be carried out by the Council as the Highways Authority, the costs will be fully funded from external sources and no contribution is required from the Council.

3.2.5 Llangefni Link Road

The scheme is planned over a 3 year period, with £3.4m of works planned for 2017/18 and a further £2.9m planned for 2018/19. The Council's contribution is 10% of the scheme cost, giving a need to allocate £342k in 2017/18 and a further £290k in 2018/19. The total Council contribution over the 3 years of the scheme will total £905k.

3.3 Maintenance of Existing Assets

3.3.1 Disabled Facility Grants

There is a statutory requirement to provide grants in order to provide disabled facilities in private sector homes, although it is not specified the level of funding which must be allocated. The Housing Service submitted a bid in excess of £800k but, given the other commitments and calls on the funding available, a provisional sum of £750k has been allocated.

3.3.2 Improvements to Council Buildings

A provisional sum of £1m has been allocated and this has been allocated by the Property Services team as: £300k for disabled access in schools, £500k for general refurbishment of schools and £200k for the refurbishment of non-school buildings.

3.3.3 Investment in I.T.

A sum of £400k has been provisionally allocated to - maintain core infrastructure (£150k), to upgrade PCs and laptops (£100k) and to pay for licensing costs (£101k). These costs will be incurred annually. In addition, a bid of £50k has been included in the provisional capital programme to fund the cost of migrating systems from old servers. A smaller annual sum of £20k will be required in future years to continue this work.

3.3.4 Vehicles

An annual sum of £150k has been allocated to replace vehicles. It should also be noted that further funding for a replacement library vehicle may be requested, but this is dependent on the outcome of the review of library services. In addition, the Council's fleet of gritters will need replacing at some point in the future, but this is dependent on their use over this winter. The replacement cost of a gritter is approximately £120k.

3.4 Invest to Save Projects

3.4.1 During the summer, services were invited to submit bids for funding from the £1m released from reserves. A number of bids of a capital nature were received which would provide revenue savings in future years. Eight bids fell into this category, although two have now received funding via the Welsh Government's Invest to Save funding. The remaining 6 bids were assessed and scored (see Appendix 3). Given the limitations on funding, £186k has been provisionally allocated to the two highest scoring bids. The remaining bids will be carried forward to 2018/19.

3.5 Highway Maintenance

3.5.1 In previous years, around £2m has been allocated to capital highway maintenance schemes. The funding was initially allocated through the Welsh Government's Local Government Borrowing Initiative which supported local authorities to meet the borrowing costs. This scheme has now ended and, if the Council continues to fund investment in highway maintenance projects, it must either do so via its core capital funding or through unsupported borrowing. The Head of Service has put forward £50k of revenue savings but will require £761k of capital funding to ensure that the minimum contract values are achieved.

3.5.2 The Head of Service has requested £2.2m of capital funding which is in line with previous sums allocated and this level of expenditure will ensure that the standard of the road network is maintained to its current standard. Given the other commitments and requests for capital funding, the initial allocation process shows that to meet this level of funding then £1.730m of unsupported borrowing would be required. Unsupported borrowing results in additional revenue costs for the Council (Minimum Revenue Provision charge and interest costs). If unsupported borrowing of £1.730m was undertaken, the annual MRP charge and interest costs would be in the region of £140k, which is £90k higher than the proposed saving in the revenue maintenance budget.

- 3.5.3** Reducing the highway maintenance revenue budget and increasing capital expenditure to bring the overall expenditure back to at least the minimum contract value is unsustainable if the capital expenditure is financed through unsupported borrowing. The capital financing costs of the unsupported borrowing, even if this only brings the overall expenditure back to the minimum contract value, will exceed the savings in the revenue maintenance budget and the following year the capital financing cost still has to be funded, the cut in the revenue maintenance budget will still have taken place but there will be no additional capital funding to bring the overall expenditure back to the minimum contract value.
- 3.5.4** It is, therefore, proposed that, for 2017/18, the capital funding for highway maintenance is set at £761k, of which £470k is funded through supported borrowing and £291k is funded through unsupported borrowing. This will increase the capital financing costs by £22k. In order to fund this additional cost, the revenue highway maintenance budget needs to be reduced by £72k, which will fund the additional capital financing costs and reduce the overall revenue budget by the £50k initially proposed by the Head of Service.
- 3.5.5** Further work will be required before setting the 2018/19 budget to ensure that a sustainable solution is found to this issue, whereby sufficient capital funding is provided from the core capital funding to enable the standard of the highways to be maintained, that the minimum contract value is achieved but that the Council does not incur additional capital financing costs through unsupported borrowing.

3.6 New Capital Schemes

- 3.6.1** Services were invited to submit bids for the funding in order to undertake new capital schemes and these were assessed against the scoring process previously used (see Appendix 4 and 5). The following schemes have been provisionally included in the capital programme for 2017/18:-
- Seiriol Extra Care Home - £1m – although it is noted that, if the scheme is undertaken by the Housing Revenue Account, there may not be a need for the General Fund to make a contribution towards the cost of the scheme;
 - Holyhead and Llangefni Strategic Infrastructure – the majority of the funding will be external grant with the Council contributing £70k as match funding;
 - Garreglwyd Home - £250k of investment is required in order to enable the existing residential home to be developed into a specialist dementia care facility;
 - Gypsy and Traveller Sites – grant funding will be available in respect of the permanent site but the cost of the temporary sites will fall on the Council. Further work is required in respect of ensuring the maximum grant funding and in costing out the final proposals;
 - Flood Alleviation work at Beaumaris and Pentraeth – it is anticipated that Welsh Government funding will be available to meet the majority of the costs but a contribution will be required by the Council.

3.7 Potential Unsupported Borrowing Schemes

3.7.1 3G Football Pitch at Plas Arthur Leisure Centre

The current pitch is 15 years old and nearing the end of its useful life. As time passes, the repair and maintenance costs increase and, due to the surface and drainage problems, sessions have to be cancelled during wet weather or when the conditions are icy. This results in a loss of income for the Centre. A new facility would result in reduced running costs and improve income levels. The proposal would require £150k of capital investment, although some grant funding may be available. Although the scheme did not score highly enough against other bids, it is proposed to undertake further work on this bid to determine whether unsupported borrowing would be financially viable.

3.7.2 Replacement Fitness Equipment for Holyhead Leisure Centre

The bid is to replace ageing fitness equipment at Holyhead Leisure Centre to match the investment that has been made at Plas Arthur and Amlwch Leisure Centres. The investment will help to maintain existing customers and to attract new customers which will increase income levels. Again, this bid did not score as high as the other bids received but, given the potential for increased income, there may be scope to undertake this scheme through unsupported borrowing. It is, therefore, proposed to undertake further work to determine whether this scheme is financially viable.

3.8 Schemes which were not Supported

3.8.1 The following schemes submitted received the lowest scoring and have provisionally not been supported due to lack of funding:-

- Refurbishment work at Plas Mona;
- Refurbishment work at Plas Crigyll;
- Sewerage Treatment works;
- Sharepoint.

3.8.2 Two bids were submitted for feasibility studies. Feasibility study costs cannot normally be capitalised as no asset is created. If a feasibility study then results in a capital scheme which creates an asset, then it is possible to retrospectively capitalise the costs, if the costs are directly linked to feasibility of the chosen option.

4. 21st CENTURY SCHOOLS

4.1 The provisional capital programme includes projects for the schools in Band A. The cost over the next 4 years for these schemes totals £21.06m, of which the Council's contribution would be £10.5m.

4.2 In 2017/18, £6.865m of work is planned, of which £1.27m will be funded from Welsh Government grants, £1.27m from supported borrowing and £4.326m from unsupported borrowing.

4.3 As resolved by the Executive at its meeting on 17 October 2016, further work is required to assess the affordability of the programme.

5. HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT

- 5.1** The Housing Revenue Account plans to undertake £9.9m of work during 2017/18 mainly to develop 30 additional units and to refurbish existing properties. Funding has also been allocated to complete the refurbishment of Llawr y Dref, to purchase new vehicles and improve fuel efficiency at the HMU depot. A bid was also made for the purchase of tools but the value was below the de-minimus level and will be funded directly from revenue budgets.
- 5.2** Work is ongoing to determine whether it is feasible and financially viable for the extra care facility for the Seiriol area to be undertaken through the Housing Revenue Account. The scheme has not been included in the draft capital programme for 2017/18 but the Council may be in a position to include the scheme in the final capital programme prior to its approval in February 2017.

6. EQUAL PAY COSTS

- 6.1** The Council is also likely to face considerable costs concerning equal pay and will be applying for Capitalisation Direction to fund these costs. The cost of equal pay has not been quantified but is likely to be significant (at least £2.15m) and will be additional to the projects in the Capital Programme 2017/18 in this report if the equal pay back-pay is paid in 2017/18. This may need to be funded from unsupported borrowing if no other capital funding is available.

7. CAPITAL PROGRAMME SUMMARY

- 7.1** The total proposed capital programme for 2017/18 (including 21st Century Schools and Housing Revenue Account) totals £40.865m. £21.258m (52%) will be funded from external funding sources with the remainder funded from the Council's own sources, which includes £3.472m of supported borrowing and £4.979m of unsupported borrowing. The remaining £11.156m will be funded from the General Capital Grant, Capital Receipts and the Council's own reserves. A full breakdown is attached as Appendix 6.
- 7.2** Although capital schemes may be identified as being funded from borrowing, in practice the Council uses its own surplus cash balances first to fund the actual capital expenditure (internal borrowing) but this does not mean that the Council will have to borrow to fund this cost at some point in the future. The Capital Finance Requirement (CFR) is the measure of the Council's future borrowing requirement. The latest forecast has assessed the CFR as £131.395m as at 31 March 2017. The current Treasury Management Strategy sets the Council's authorised borrowing limit at £170m. The additional borrowing requirement set out in the draft capital programme will increase the CFR to £135.396m, which is still within the authorised borrowing limit of £170m.

8. MATTERS FOR DECISION

- 8.1** The Executive is asked to consider the proposed capital programme for 2017/18 and to determine the final proposal to go forward for approval in the new year in respect of the following items:-
- To agree to continue to fund the committed schemes as set out in paragraph 3.2 – Total Cost £8.826m, of which £647k will be from the Council's core funding;
 - To agree to fund expenditure on disabled facilities grants, refurbishment of existing buildings, I.T assets and vehicles as set out in paragraph 3.3 – Total Cost £2.301m;
 - To approve the funding of the two highest scoring Invest to Save projects as set out in paragraph 3.4 – Total Cost £0.186m;

- To approve the funding of new capital schemes as set out in paragraph 3.6 – Total Cost £11.675m, of which £2.531m will be funded from the Council's core funding;
 - To approve the funding of £0.76m on Highway Maintenance as per paragraph 3.5.
- 8.2** To consider whether further work is necessary to assess the viability of funding the two schemes detailed in paragraph 3.7 via unsupported borrowing.
- 8.3** To approve the capital programme for 21st Century schools, subject to a further report to the Executive on the funding of the unsupported borrowing element of the programme.
- 8.4** To approve the inclusion of the Housing Revenue Account schemes, as set out in paragraph 5, in the final capital programme – Total cost £9.889m.

Department	Proposed Scheme	Brief Description	Year project started/ Due to start	2017/18 Year 1 Cost	2018/19 Year 2 Cost	2019/20 Year 3 Cost	2020/21 Year 4 Cost	2021/22 Year 5 Cost	Grant/ External Funding 2017/18	Net funding by IOACC 2017/18 - Capital Receipts	Net funding schools 2017/18 21C Supported borrowing	Net funding by IOACC 2017/18 - Supported Borrowing	Net funding by IOACC 2017/18 - General Capital Grant	Net funding by IOACC 2017/18 - Unsupported Borrowing	Net funding by IOACC 2017/18 - Revenue Contribution Unapplied Reserve (Capital)	Net funding by IOACC 2017/18 - Underspend from 2016/17	Net funding by IOACC 2017/18 - Revenue Contribution	External Funding after 2017/18
				(£'000)	(£'000)	(£'000)	(£'000)	(£'000)		(£'000)	(£'000)	(£'000)	(£'000)	(£'000)	(£'000)	(£'000)	(£'000)	(£'000)
COMMITTED SCHEMES																		
Adults Services	CCIS Implementation	This is a request for Capital Funding in order to: 1) Cover the cost of Data Migration, in order to ensure that data transfer is successful (linking in with NHS data sets). 2) To cover the cost of interfacing with other systems within the Council (i.e. Civica etc.) in order to maximise possible system efficiencies wherever possible via workflow. In addition, the project will incur project management costs of £76k in 2017/18 and £50k in 2018/19 which are revenue costs which are excluded from this. This will need to be funded from existing revenue budgets unless additional revenue budget is provided.	2016/17	65	0	0	0	0	0	65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Economic & Regeneration	Holy Island Visitor Gateway	The Isle of Anglesey County Council in partnership with key stakeholders is currently developing an ambitious tourism investment programme with a view of "Transforming Holy Island into an iconic destination, that's befitting of its strategic location as a key International visitor Gateway to Wales and the UK". The proposal has been developed as part of the bidding process for the Visit Wales led ERDF funded 'Tourism Attractor Destination Programme' in Wales. The project aims to work in parallel with other key projects in Holyhead namely the VVP, HLF, and THI.	2017/18	1,050	1,100	1,100	750	0	1,010	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,910
Highways	Lôn Wylfa Newydd	The development of a new nuclear power plant at Wylfa will require the delivery of improvements to the existing highway network on Anglesey. The Council has set out its evidenced based approach to the assessment of necessary highway improvements within the Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG). This recognises the need for improvements to the A5025 and Lôn Nanner.	2016/17	4,097	13,885	9,567	0	0	4,097	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23,452

Department	Proposed Scheme	Brief Description	Year project started/Due to start	2017/18 Year 1 Cost	2018/19 Year 2 Cost	2019/20 Year 3 Cost	2020/21 Year 4 Cost	2021/22 Year 5 Cost	Grant/ External Funding 2017/18	Net funding by IOACC 2017/18 - Capital Receipts	Net funding schools 2017/18 21C Supported borrowing	Net funding by IOACC 2017/18 - Supported Borrowing	Net funding by IOACC 2017/18 - General Capital Grant	Net funding by IOACC 2017/18 - Unsupported Borrowing	Net funding by IOACC 2017/18 - Revenue Contribution Unapplied Reserve (Capital) (£'000)	Net funding by IOACC 2017/18 - Underspend from 2016/17 (£'000)	Net funding by IOACC 2017/18 - Revenue Contribution (£'000)	External Funding after 2017/18 (£'000)
				(£'000)	(£'000)	(£'000)	(£'000)	(£'000)		(£'000)	(£'000)	(£'000)	(£'000)	(£'000)	(£'000)	(£'000)	(£'000)	(£'000)
COMMITTED SCHEMES																		
Highways	Llangefni Link Road	The proposal is to construct 2.5km of a new link road to the SE of Llangefni with the scheme split into four separate sections.	2015/16	3,414	2,938	0	0	0	3,072	164	0	0	0	0	0	178	0	2,644
TOTAL COMMITTED SCHEMES				8,826	18,123	10,867	950	200	8,179	461		0	0	0	8	178	0	29,806
DFG & EXISTING ASSETS																		
Housing	Disabled Facility Grant	The Disabled Facilities Grant is a mandatory grant of up to £36k and the Council receives approximately 180 enquiries per year for various adaptations to the home. Approximately 120 of these enquiries proceed to a Disabled Facilities Grant approval.	Annual	750	750	750	750	750	0	0	0	0	750	0	0	0	0	0
Property	Education Disabled Access	The Equality Act 2010, which replaces the Disabled Discrimination Act, requires the Authority to carry out reasonable adjustments to the Authority's properties, whilst ensuring access and efficient use of Authority resources. This is year 2 of an ongoing project to ensure every disabled child has access to the school of their choice. Year 2 will focus on providing disabled toilet facilities at St Marys School, Holyhead, completion of access works at David Hughes Secondary School and begin works at Holyhead Secondary School.	Annual	300	300	300	300	300	0	0	0	0	300	0	0	0	0	0
Highways	Vehicles	The Council operates a fleet of a variety of vehicles and plant including buses, HGV's, cars and vans. This fund is required to replace those vehicles which have reached the end of their economic life. This fund has not in the past been used to purchase vehicles for services which have ring fenced budgets such as housing and schools. The remaining diesel smaller vans and cars will be replaced by LPG fuelled vehicles which will result in lower running costs and assist pressures on the revenue budgets (saving approximately £1,000/vehicle/annum). Note: There is uncertainty at the time of producing the report relating to the review of library services. One of the library vehicles requires replacement in the very near future, therefore, additional funding may be required.	Annual	150	150	150	150	150	0	0	0	0	150	0	0	0	0	0

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				(£'000)	(£'000)	(£'000)	(£'000)	(£'000)		(£'000)	(£'000)	(£'000)	(£'000)	(£'000)	(£'000)	(£'000)	(£'000)	(£'000)	
COMMITTED SCHEMES																			
ICT	Core Infrastructure	To continue this process and to ensure that we engage with a 4 year replacement programme to avoid expensive catch up through lack of investment a rolling programme of iterative improvement is required. New technologies and demand for greater capacity and storage as well as resilient systems will also drive the need to invest further in our core infrastructure. There has been a need to significantly 'catch up' to date and as we get on top of this we will then need to ensure that we continually have the capacity to meet the needs of the Council as we switch more to Digital services and greater dependence on IT for the delivery of services and being flexible in that approach – for example Smarter Working, Electronic Document Management, AppMon etc.	Annual	150	155	160	165	165	0	0	0	0	48	0	102	0	0	0	
	Desktop Refresh	The approval of a capital budget totalling £100k per annum would allow for 250 desktop clients to be replaced per year on a targeted, needs prioritised basis and would provide a four year refresh for the entire desktop estate. Four years is accepted in the IT industry as a minimum refresh cycle and this would help the Authority to maximise productivity from the numerous new business systems which have been procured in the past few years as well as future developments such as EDRMS and CRM.	Annual	100	105	110	115	115	0	78	0	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	

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COMMITTED SCHEMES																			
ICT	Legacy System Migration	As we move forward with developing and implementing new technologies to support the Council's business, it is inevitable that we will also need to deal with the data, which, in many cases, still has great value in supporting future decision making, but also in terms of our obligation to retain data based on statutory regulation, business practices, audit requirements and, as such, we need to plan for a manageable solution. As an example, but not exclusively, we currently hold legacy, financial data on ageing SUN V440 servers which will be out of support contract in the current Financial Year. We have an obligation to maintain financial records for 7 years as a minimum.	Annual	50	20	20	20	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	
	MS Licensing	The Council uses Microsoft (MS) operating systems on both Desktops and Servers. All IOACC users are also provided with copies of Microsoft Office for general office work and Exchange as an email system. Each of these elements requires a software license. The current arrangement is for IOACC to take out a subscription agreement with Microsoft to cover these licenses. These agreements are normally taken out on a 3+1+1 year basis. One of the two MS licensing agreements ended in March 2016, however, in order to join the two agreements together, we asked Microsoft to allow us to do a contract extension in order to put a new overall agreement in place in March 2017. There was also a need to include additional products such as Lync and additional SQL Server and Server operating systems which has increased the cost of the agreement. The ongoing use of these MS products depends on such an agreement being in place.	Annual	101	101	101	101	101	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	101	0	0	

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				(£'000)	(£'000)	(£'000)	(£'000)	(£'000)		(£'000)	(£'000)	(£'000)	(£'000)	(£'000)	(£'000)	(£'000)	(£'000)	(£'000)
COMMITTED SCHEMES																		
Property	Refurbish existing Assets - schools	Refurbish Current Assets such as Education Buildings	Annual	500	500	500	500	500	0	176	0	0	0	0	324	0	0	0
Property	Refurbish existing Assets - non schools	Refurbish current Assets - non schools	Annual	200	200	200	200	200	0	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DFG & EXISTING ASSETS				2,301	2,281	2,291	2,301	2,301	0	454		0	1,248	0	498	101	0	0
INVEST TO SAVE PROJECTS																		
Economic	Improving energy efficiency at Leisure Centres	To install an integrated water and energy intelligent system at 3 Leisure centres, insulation and draught-proofing at Amlwch and Holyhead Leisure Centres and water efficiency measures	2017/18	111	0	0	0	0	0	111	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waste	Traeth Coch Sewerage Treatment	To install a new sewage treatment works at Traeth Coch which will reduce significantly the revenue costs incurred in emptying the existing septic tank	2017/18	75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	75	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL INVEST TO SAVE PROJECTS				186	0	0	0	0	0	111	0	75	0	0	0	0	0	0
HIGHWAY MAINTENANCE																		
Highways	Highways Maintenance	The Highways Service has two main term maintenance partnership contracts in place, both of which have guaranteed minimum spend levels. The revenue cuts since 2015/16 meant the Authority would fail to meet these contract minima from revenue funding and would find itself in a breach of contract situation with both contractors. A capital investment would enable the Council to stay within the terms of the contracts and be in a position to re-tender a more attractive contract highway term-maintenance for higher quality contractors at reduced rates in March 2017. Reduced rates have been secured as a result of this funding for the term-pavements contract which would continue to apply in 2017/18.	2017/18	761	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	244	0	291	0	226	0	0
TOTAL HIGHWAY MAINTENANCE				761	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	244	0	291	0	226	0	0
NEW SCHEMES FUNDED FROM CAPITAL FUNDING (excl UNSUPPORTED BORROWING)																		
Adult Services	Seiriol	This application for capital support is made to directly support and enable the corporate priority action on developing an Extra Care Home scheme in the South of the Island to proceed.	2017/18	1,000	7,150	7,150	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	14,300

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COMMITTED SCHEMES				(£'000)	(£'000)	(£'000)	(£'000)	(£'000)		(£'000)	(£'000)	(£'000)	(£'000)	(£'000)	(£'000)	(£'000)	(£'000)	(£'000)
Economic & Regeneration	Holyhead Strategic Infrastructure	The project will include an integrated package of infrastructure investments including: • Provision of circa 10 (ten) modern, high quality business premises at the former Heliport Site in Penrhos, Holyhead; • Professional fees.	2017/18	5,001	1,806	358	0	0	4,966			35						2,129
Adult Services	Garreglwyd	Garreglwyd Residential Care Home is a 28 bedded residential care home situated in Holyhead, it is proposed that this care home is to be developed to provide specialist dementia care facilities. An annual review has been undertaken to identify any building related issues in respect of the in-house residential care provision. The refurbishment programme for Garreglwyd comprises of: • New kitchen facilities in Seiriol Unit and activities room • Replace existing 7 internal doors to ensure compliance with fire regulations • Replace flooring to 25 bedrooms • Replace flooring in main lounge • Replace flooring in Seiriol Unit • Replace flooring to conservatory • Replace flag stones to internal court yard • Hot / cold air conditioning system to conservatory • Petition off main area of lounge to improve internal environment • Access to conservatory from main lounge area • Create a user friendly secure outdoor area. • Decorate the establishment • Furniture and fittings	2017/18	250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	250	0	0	0	0	0	0

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COMMITTED SCHEMES				(£'000)	(£'000)	(£'000)	(£'000)	(£'000)		(£'000)	(£'000)	(£'000)	(£'000)	(£'000)	(£'000)	(£'000)	(£'000)	(£'000)
Highways	Beaumaris Flood Alleviation	Historically, the town of Beaumaris has suffered flooding. Recorded events begin in 1863, with significant events in 1915, 1957, 2004, 2007, 2012 and 2015. Increased storminess and rising tide levels as a result of climate change are increasing the frequency and severity of these events. The project has already gained approval, with design commencing in 2013/14 and is already subject to some WG funding with completion of the Coastal Element in February 2016.	2017/18	800	200	0	0	0	680	0	0	120	0	0	0	0	0	170
Highways	Pentraeth Flood Alleviation	Nant y Felin estate in Pentraeth has been built in a number of phases on a hillside. In periods of heavy rain, the ordinary watercourse running through the estate has been overloaded, which has resulted in internal flooding to a number of properties in the estate. Funding has been grant aided from Welsh Government to allow the production of a Project Appraisal Report into the flooding concerns in Nant y Felin and this work is currently ongoing. This bid is in anticipation of Welsh Government funding for the final stage and is for the match funding required for the design and construction of an alleviation scheme at Nant y Felin.	2017/18	800	200	0	0	0	680	0	0	120	0	0	0	0	0	170
Economic & Regeneration	Llangefni Strategic Infrastructure	The project will include an integrated package of infrastructure investments including: • Provision of 5 (five) modern, high quality business premises at the old Môn Training Site; • Professional fees	2017/18	2,523	441	0	0	0	2,488	0	0	35	0	0	0	0	0	406
Housing	Gypsy & Traveller	This capital bid is for the cost of acquiring land and developing it for sites for Gypsies and Travellers as identified in the statutory Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment for Anglesey.	2017/18	1,301	36	0	0	0	330	496	0	324	92	0	0	59	0	0
TOTAL NEW SCHEMES				11,675	9,833	7,508	0	0	9,144	496	0	1,884	92	0	0	59	0	17,175

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UNSUPPORTED BORROWING SCHEMES																		
Economic & Regeneration	3G Pitch at Plas Arthur Leisure Centre	This project will entail replacing the old all-weather football pitch currently at Plas Arthur Leisure Centre which has come to the end of its life. This will address current negative perceptions and meet the customer expectations and demands as many clubs have now left the facility to train at Bangor City's new 3G pitch. Investment now will mean that our local clubs can have a facility that meets the standards and will be the first of its kind on the island. Anglesey is one of only a few authorities that don't currently have 3G provision within their authority, the vision by the FAW is that Anglesey needs a 3G pitch to cater for the demand as highlighted in the All Wales Artificial Turf Pitch Vision and Guidance document. This investment is certain to help us reach our target of a 60% reduction in expenditure cost of leisure to the Council.	2017/18	150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	150	0	0	0	0
Economic & Regeneration	Holyhead Leisure Centre Fitness Equipment	This project will entail replacing and updating all fitness equipment within the fitness room at Holyhead Leisure Centre to ensure a modern fitness experience can be gained by all customers (Inclusive fitness room). This will address current negative perceptions and meet the customer expectations and demands. Investment at Amlwch and Plas Arthur Leisure Centres has proven positive with increased income and usage figures. Holyhead requires funding now as it has missed out on recent investment in the fitness room over the years and the current fitness room is fast losing its appeal. This investment is certain to help us reach our target of a 60% reduction in expenditure cost of leisure to the council.	2017/18	212	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	212	0	0	0	0
		TOTAL UNSUPPORTED BORROWING SCHEMES		362	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	362	0	0	0	0
		TOTAL GENERAL FUND SCHEMES		24,111	30,237	20,666	3,251	2,501	17,323	1,522	0	2,203	1,340	653	506	564	0	46,981

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				(£'000)	(£'000)	(£'000)	(£'000)	(£'000)		(£'000)	(£'000)	(£'000)	(£'000)	(£'000)	(£'000)	(£'000)	(£'000)	(£'000)	
NSUPPORTED BORROWING SCHEMES																			
21st CENTURY SCHOOLS																			
Education	21st Century Schools - Ysgol Cybi	New 21st century school in Holyhead	2014/15	502	149	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	502	0	0	0	0
Education	21st Century Schools - Ysgol Rhyd Y Llan	New 21st century school in Llanfaethlu	2014/15	1,545	67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,545	0	0	0	0
Education	21st Century Schools - Ysgol Brynsiencyn	Refurbishment to school to meet 21st century school standards	2016/17	217	217	10	0	0	54	0	54	0	0	0	109	0	0	0	114
Education	21st Century Schools - Ysgol Parc Y Bont	Extension of Ysgol Parc Y Bont	2016/17	169	169	8	0	0	42	0	42	0	0	0	85	0	0	0	88
Education	21st Century Schools - Ysgol Bro Rhosyr	New 21st Century School in South West Anglesey - Bro Aberffraw	2016/17	3,591	1,509	65	0	0	898	0	898	0	0	0	1,795	0	0	0	787
Education	21st Century Schools - Ysgol Llangefni	New 21st Century School in Llangefni	2017/18	675	3,777	2,851	0	0	234	0	234	0	0	0	207	0	0	0	3,184
Education	21st Century Schools - Ysgol Seiriol	New 21st Century School Seiriol	2017/18	166	1,386	3,879	111	0	42	0	41	0	0	0	83	0	0	0	2,688
		TOTAL 21st CENTURY SCHOOLS		6,865	7,274	6,813	111	0	1,270	0	1,269	0	0	4,326	0	0	0	0	6,861
HRA SCHEMES																			
Housing - HRA	Development of Additional Council Dwellings	The capital funding bid for 2017/18 will be for funding for 20 units, with the slippage money of 10 units, this will allow for the development of 30 new units during 2017/18.		2,800	2,884	2,970	3,060	3,151		0	0							2,800	

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				(£'000)	(£'000)	(£'000)	(£'000)	(£'000)		(£'000)	(£'000)	(£'000)	(£'000)	(£'000)	(£'000)	(£'000)	(£'000)	(£'000)
UNSUPPORTED BORROWING SCHEMES																		
Housing - HRA	Planned Refurbishment	Traditional external planned maintenance will continue to form the basis of our capital investment plans for 2017/18 and beyond. Home improvements in all projects will involve re-roofing, the application of an insulated render system, replacement windows and doors where appropriate, external works to include paths, fencing and boundary walls. Certain properties off the mains gas network will also benefit from the installation of Solar PV systems. During 2017/18 our programme will involve a minimum of 120 properties benefitting from traditional planned maintenance. Schemes will vary in size in order to give local SME's maximum opportunity to tender for Housing contracts. Home improvements in all the proposed schemes will significantly improve the comfort and appearance of homes and, where applicable, make them more affordable to heat.		6,585	4,399	4,553	0	0	2,665									3,920
Housing - HRA	HMU Vehicles	In order to deliver the excellent service the BMU are dependent on a safe, effective, cost efficient and fit for purpose fleet of vehicles that also meet driver's expectations and minimise environmental impact. The HMU are currently operating a fleet of 32 vehicles. They are generally "transit" in size and type. These vehicles are an essential element in providing a means of transporting the operative, tools and materials to providing the excellent service aims. The original fleet has now been replaced with new vehicles apart from one old pick up truck and two LGV Vans.		144	0	0	0	0	0									144
Housing - HRA	Premesis	The aim of this Bid is to provide a more fuel efficient structure to the depot roof and improve the aesthetic appearance of the building.		110	0	0	0	0	0									110

Department	Proposed Scheme	Brief Description	Year project started/ Due to start	2017/18 Year 1 Cost	2018/19 Year 2 Cost	2019/20 Year 3 Cost	2020/21 Year 4 Cost	2021/22 Year 5 Cost	Grant/ External Funding 2017/18	Net funding by IOACC 2017/18 - Capital Receipts	Net funding schools 2017/18 21C Supported borrowing	Net funding by IOACC 2017/18 - Supported Borrowing	Net funding by IOACC 2017/18 - General Capital Grant	Net funding by IOACC 2017/18 - Unsupported Borrowing	Net funding by IOACC 2017/18 - Revenue Contribution Unapplied Reserve (Capital)	Net funding by IOACC 2017/18 - Underspend from 2016/17	Net funding by IOACC 2017/18 - Revenue Contribution	External Funding after 2017/18
				(£'000)	(£'000)	(£'000)	(£'000)	(£'000)		(£'000)	(£'000)	(£'000)	(£'000)	(£'000)	(£'000)	(£'000)	(£'000)	(£'000)
UNSUPPORTED BORROWING SCHEMES																		
Housing - HRA	Re-modelling Llawr-Y-Dref	A business case is currently being prepared to be presented to the Executive Committee with recommendations for the remodelling and future use of the scheme which will generate efficiency savings to both the Council General Fund through the reduction in use of emergency accommodation and to the HRA through the reduction of void properties.		250	0	0	0	0	0	0								250
				9,889	7,283	7,523	3,060	3,151	2,665	0		0	0	0	0	0	7,224	0
		Total General Fund including 21st Century Schools		30,976	37,511	27,479	3,362	2,501	18,593	1,522	1,269	2,203	1,340	4,979	506	564	0	53,842
		Total HRA		9,889	7,283	7,523	3,060	3,151	2,665	0		0	0	0	0	0	7,224	0
		Total Capital Programme		40,865	44,794	35,002	6,422	5,652	21,258	1,522	1,269	2,203	1,340	4,979	506	564	7,224	53,842
LOWER PRIORITY SCHEMES - INSUFFICIENT FUNDING																		
Adult Services	Plas Mona	Plas Mona Residential Care Home is a 28 bedded specialist dementia care home situated in the village of Llanfair PG. An annual review has been undertaken to identify any building related issues in respect of the in-house residential care provision. The refurbishment programme for Plas Mona comprises of: • New access to outside area from dining room • Create a user friendly secure outdoor area to the rear of the property • Decorate communal areas	2017/18	50	0	0	0	0	0	0								0
Adult Services	Plas Crigyll	Plas Crigyll Residential Care Home is a 25 bedded specialist dementia care home situated in the village of Bryngwran. An annual review has been undertaken to identify any building related issues in respect of the in-house residential care provision. The refurbishment programme for Plas Crigyll comprises of: • Double glazing to all existing windows • Replace 25 internal doors • New kitchen facilities to two units • New access to outside area from communal lounge	2017/18	75	0	0	0	0	0	0								0

Department	Proposed Scheme	Brief Description	Year project started/ Due to start	2017/18 Year 1 Cost	2018/19 Year 2 Cost	2019/20 Year 3 Cost	2020/21 Year 4 Cost	2021/22 Year 5 Cost	Grant/ External Funding 2017/18	Net funding by IOACC 2017/18 - Capital Receipts	Net funding schools 2017/18 21C Supported borrowing	Net funding by IOACC 2017/18 - Supported Borrowing	Net funding by IOACC 2017/18 - General Capital Grant	Net funding by IOACC 2017/18 - Unsupported Borrowing	Net funding by IOACC 2017/18 - Revenue Contribution Unapplied Reserve (Capital) (£'000)	Net funding by IOACC 2017/18 - Underspend from 2016/17 (£'000)	Net funding by IOACC 2017/18 - Revenue Contribution (£'000)	External Funding after 2017/18 (£'000)
UNSUPPORTED BORROWING SCHEMES				(£'000)	(£'000)	(£'000)	(£'000)	(£'000)		(£'000)	(£'000)	(£'000)	(£'000)	(£'000)	(£'000)	(£'000)	(£'000)	(£'000)
Property	Energy Conservation	Co-funded by the Intelligent Energy Europe Programme of the European Union, the Re:fit Cymru programme provides professional support to Welsh public sector organisations to identify, develop and implement projects. By accessing an energy performance contract, the savings are guaranteed. Re:fit Cymru provides support in: • Stakeholder engagement to secure organisational buy-in • Strategy and project development • Procurement and legal support • Technical Advice • Access to a UK wide public sector framework • Support during project delivery Re:fit Cymru will subsidise 90% of the cost for these services, and the Welsh Government can offer zero percent interest finance to implement the energy efficiency measures. A maximum sum of £20k is required to carry out a feasibility study as match funding to develop large scale (min £500k) energy saving projects which will provide guaranteed savings as well as reducing carbon emissions		20	0	0	0	0										

INVEST TO SAVE PROJECTS

Name of Invest-to-save scheme	Service/Function	Amount needed	Estimated useful Economic Life	Annual saving	Rate (PWL B rates at 20/10/16)	Annual interest	Annual MRP	Annual Savings after interest and MRP	Duration of savings	Total estimated savings (without interest and MRP)	Total estimated savings (after interest and MRP)	Payback period (excludes capital financing)
		£	No of years	£	%	£	£	£	No of years	£	£	No of years
Improving energy efficiency at Leisure Centres - Integrated water system	Regulation and Economic Development	111,000	20	29,000	2.75%	3,053	5,550	20,398	20	580,000	407,950	3.83
Install variable speed drives on ventilation at County Offices	Highways, Waste and Property	10,000	10	5,000	2.14%	214	1,000	3,786	10	50,000	37,860	2.00
Chemical dosing system swimming pool at 3 Leisure Centres	Regulation and Economic Development	60,000	15	12,000	2.56%	1,536	4,000	6,464	15	180,000	96,960	5.00
LED lighting in secondary schools	Highways, Waste and Property	160,000	15	32,000	2.56%	4,096	10,667	17,237	15	480,000	258,560	5.00
Energy cost reduction at Ysgol Uwchradd Bodedern	Highways, Waste and Property	75,000	10	17,000	2.14%	1,605	7,500	7,895	10	170,000	78,950	4.41
New Treatment Plant for Traeth Coch Public Convenience	Highways, Waste and Property	75,000	25	26,000	2.83%	2,123	3,000	20,878	25	650,000	521,938	2.88
		491,000		121,000		12,626	31,717	76,657		2,110,000	1,402,218	

APPENDIX 4

						Weighting	30	20	15	10	20	5	
						Scoring Criteria (points awarded from 0-10)							
Department	Proposed Scheme	Brief Description	Year project started/ Due to start	2017/18 Year 1 Cost (£'000)	Corporate priority the bid meets	Which part of the priority it meets	Projects Contribution to delivering corporate priorities	Level of Corporate risk that the proposal mitigates	Requirement to comply with statutory, health, DDA responsibilities to mitigate challenge	Level of joint/ match funding potentially available	Favourable impact on revenue budget or invest to save potential	Robustness of Project Management	Total
Adult Services	Seiriol	This application for capital support is made to directly support and enable the corporate priority action on developing an Extra Care Home scheme in the South of the Island to proceed.	2017/18	1,000	A - Transform Adult Social Care	Develop and establish in collaboration with partners two extra care housing schemes in the North and centre of the Island with planning for a further scheme in the South for older people who are unable to stay at home	300	150	150	100	200	50	950
Economic & Regeneration	Holyhead Strategic Infrastructure	The project will include an integrated package of infrastructure investments including: • Provision of circa 10 (ten) modern, high quality business premises at the former Heliport Site in Penrhos, Holyhead; • Professional fees.	2017/18	5,001	B - Regenerating our Communities and Developing the Economy		300	140	0	95	160	50	745
Adult Services	Garreglwyd	Garreglwyd Residential Care Home is a 28 bedded residential care home situated in Holyhead, it is proposed that this care home is to be develop to provide specialist dementia care facilities. An annual review has been undertaken to identify any building related issues in respect of the in-house residential care provision. The refurbishment programme for Garreglwyd comprises of: • New kitchen facilities in Seiriol Unit and activities room • Replace existing 7 internal doors to ensure compliance with fire regulations • Replace flooring to 25 bedrooms • Replace flooring in main lounge • Replace flooring in Seiriol Unit • Replace flooring to conservatory • Replace flag stones to internal court yard. • Hot / cold air conditioning system to conservatory • Petition off main area of lounge to improve internal environment • Access to conservatory from main lounge area • Create a user friendly secure outdoor area. • Decorate the establishment • Furniture and fittings	2017/18	250	A - Transform Adult Social Care	Develop joint service delivery and management in particular in relation to dementia, older people services in general and support for carers in order to better co-ordinate service provision, in partnership with the Health Board,	300	140	150	0	100	50	740

Department	Proposed Scheme	Brief Description	Year project started/ Due to start	2017/18 Year 1 Cost (£'000)	Corporate priority the bid meets	Which part of the priority it meets	Projects Contribution to delivering corporate priorities	Level of Corporate risk that the proposal mitigates	Requirement to comply with statutory, health, DDA responsibilities to mitigate challenge	Level of joint/ match funding potentially available	Favourable impact on revenue budget or invest to save potential	Robustness of Project Management	Total
Highways	Beaumaris Flood Alleviation	Historically, the town of Beaumaris has suffered flooding. Recorded events begin in 1863, with significant events in 1915, 1957, 2004, 2007, 2012 and 2015. Increased storminess and rising tide levels as a result of climate change are increasing the frequency and severity of these events. The project has already gained approval, with design commencing in 2013/14 and is already subject to some WG funding with completion of the Coastal Element in February 2016.	2017/18	800	B - Regenerating our Communities and Developing the Economy	Work with the Welsh Government and other partners to strengthen the competitiveness of the island's economy and supporting local companies.	200	200	100	85	100	25	710
Highways	Pentraeth Flood Alleviation	Nant y Felin estate in Pentraeth has been built in a number of phases on a hillside. In periods of heavy rain, the ordinary watercourse running through the estate has been overloaded, which has resulted in internal flooding to a number of properties in the estate. Funding has been grant aided from Welsh Government to allow the production of a Project Appraisal Report into the flooding concerns in Nant y Felin and this work is currently ongoing. This bid is in anticipation of Welsh Government funding for the final stage and is for the match funding required for the design and construction of an alleviation scheme at Nant y Felin.	2017/18	800	B - Regenerating our Communities and Developing the Economy	Work with the Welsh Government and other partners to strengthen the competitiveness of the island's economy and supporting local companies.	200	200	100	85	100	25	710
Economic & Regeneration	Llangefni Strategic Infrastructure	The project will include an integrated package of infrastructure investments including: • Provision of 5 (five) modern, high quality business premises at the old Môn Training Site; • Professional fees.	2017/18	2,523	B - Regenerating our Communities and Developing the Economy		300	140	0	95	120	50	705
Economic & Regeneration	3G Pitch at Plas Arthur Leisure Centre	This project will entail replacing the old all-weather football pitch currently at Plas Arthur Leisure Centre which has come to the end of its life. This will address current negative perceptions and meet the customer expectations and demands as many clubs have now left the facility to train at Bangor City's new 3G pitch. Investment now will mean that our local clubs can have a facility that meets the standards and will be the first of its kind on the island. Anglesey is one of only a few authorities that don't currently have 3G provision within their authority, the vision by the FAW is that Anglesey needs a 3G pitch to cater for the demand as highlighted in the All Wales Artificial Turf Pitch Vision and Guidance document. This investment is certain to help us reach our target of a 60% reduction in expenditure cost of leisure to the council.		150	B - Regenerating our Communities and Developing the Economy	Regeneration of vibrant communities	200	150	200		100	50	700

Department	Proposed Scheme	Brief Description	Year project started/ Due to start	2017/18 Year 1 Cost (£'000)	Corporate priority the bid meets	Which part of the priority it meets	Projects Contribution to delivering corporate priorities	Level of Corporate risk that the proposal mitigates	Requirement to comply with statutory, health, DDA responsibilities to mitigate challenge	Level of joint/ match funding potentially available	Favourable impact on revenue budget or invest to save potential	Robustness of Project Management	Total
Economic & Regeneration	Holyhead Leisure Centre Fitness Equipment	This project will entail replacing and updating all fitness equipment within the fitness room at Holyhead Leisure Centre to ensure a modern fitness experience can be gained by all customers (Inclusive fitness room). This will address current negative perceptions and meet the customer expectations and demands. Investment at Amlwch and Plas Arthur Leisure Centres has proven positive with increased income and usage figures. Holyhead requires funding now as it has missed out on recent investment in the fitness room over the years and the current fitness room is fast losing its appeal. This investment is certain to help us reach our target of a 60% reduction in expenditure cost of leisure to the council.	2017/18	212	B - Regenerating our Communities and Developing the Economy	Regeneration of vibrant communities	200	150	200	0	100	50	700
Housing	Gypsy & Traveller	This capital bid is for the cost of acquiring land and developing it for sites for Gypsies and Travellers as identified in the statutory Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment for Anglesey.	2017/18	1,301	D - Increasing our Housing Options and Reducing Poverty		300	200	150	0	0	35	685
Adult Services	Plas Mona	Plas Mona Residential Care Home is a 28 bedded specialist dementia care home situated in the village of Llanfair PG. An annual review has been undertaken to identify any building related issues in respect of the in-house residential care provision. The refurbishment programme for Plas Mona comprises of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New access to outside area from dining room • Create a user friendly secure outdoor area to the rear of the property • Decorate communal areas 	2017/18	50	A - Transform Adult Social Care	Develop joint service delivery and management in particular in relation to dementia, older people services in general and support for carers in order to better co-ordinate service provision, in partnership with the Health Board.	100	150	150	0	100	50	550
Adult Services	Plas Crigyll	Plas Crigyll Residential Care Home is a 25 bedded specialist dementia care home situated in the village of Bryngwran. An annual review has been undertaken to identify any building related issues in respect of the in-house residential care provision. The refurbishment programme for Plas Crigyll comprises of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Double glazing to all existing windows • Replace 25 internal doors • New kitchen facilities to two units • New access to outside area from communal lounge 	2017/18	75	A - Transform Adult Social Care	Develop joint service delivery and management in particular in relation to dementia, older people services in general and support for carers in order to better co-ordinate service provision, in partnership with the Health Board.	100	150	150	0	100	50	550
Waste Management	Essential Sewage Treatment	To install a package sewage treatment plant or purchase land to install a septic tank could be considered. Consultants would need to be employed to carry out a more detailed appraisal which would identify budgetary costs which are anticipated to be in the region of £100k. Thereafter, there would be minimal annual costs for the maintenance of such devices/electric feed etc, however, it is envisaged that these could be transferred to a third party, subject to a new legal agreement between all parties involved.	2017/18	105			0	150	200	0	0	50	400

SCORING MATRIX**Projects Contribution to delivering corporate priorities (Weighting 30%)**

- 300 points is awarded if the scheme fully meets one or more of the bullet points within the corporate plan.
- A score of between 1 and 299 is awarded if part of the bullet points within the corporate plan is met, with the score reflecting the severity of the impact. If a scheme meets most of the corporate priority, it should score over 200 points, but if the scheme only meets a fraction of the corporate priority, it should score less than 100. The scoring is based on the scorer's discretion.
- A score of 0 is awarded if the scheme doesn't meet any of the bullet points within the corporate plan.

Level of Corporate Risk that the proposal mitigates (Weighting 20%)

- 200 points is awarded if the scheme fully mitigates a corporate risk.
- A score of between 1 and 199 is awarded if the scheme partly mitigates a corporate risk. The score will reflect the severity of the mitigation. If a scheme mitigates a lot of the corporate risk, it should score over 120 points, but if the scheme only mitigates a small amount of corporate risk, it should score less than 50. The scoring is based on the scorer's discretion.
- A score of 0 is awarded if the scheme doesn't mitigate any of the corporate risk.

Requirement to comply with statutory, health, DDA responsibilities to mitigate challenge (Weighting 15%)

- 150 points is awarded if the scheme is fully required to comply with either statutory, health, or DDA responsibilities.
- A score of between 1 and 149 is awarded if the scheme partly complies with either statutory, health, or DDA responsibilities. The score will reflect the severity of the compliance. If a scheme complies a lot with either the statutory, health, or DDA responsibilities, it should score over 100 points, but if the scheme only complies slightly with either statutory, health, or DDA responsibilities it should score less than 30. The scoring is based on the scorer's discretion.
- A score of 0 is awarded if the scheme doesn't comply with either statutory, health, or DDA responsibilities.

Level of joint / match funding potentially available (Weighting 10%)

- If the scheme is 100% grant funded, the scheme will score 100 points. If the scheme is 50% grant funded, the scheme will score 50 points. If the scheme will receive no grant funding, it will score 0 points.

Favourable impact on revenue budget or invest to save potential (Weighting 20%)

- 200 points is awarded if the scheme has a major impact on revenue budget or invest to save potential.
- A score of between 1 and 199 is awarded if the scheme has some favourable impact on revenue budget or invests to save potential, with the scoring dependent on how much impact there is on the revenue budget. A high favourable impact should score over 120, with a low impact expected to score less than 50 points.
- A score of 0 is awarded if there is no favourable impact on revenue budget or invest to save potential.

Robustness of Project Management (Weighting 5%)

- A fully robust project management will score 50 points.
- A score of between 1 and 49 will be scored dependent on how robust the project management is, with the scoring based on the scorer's discretion.
- A score of 0 is awarded if the project management is not robust at all.

APPENDIX 6

SUMMARY OF CAPITAL FUNDING ALLOCATED

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Source of Funding	Committed Schemes £'000	Existing Assets £'000	Invest to Save Projects £'000	Highway Maintenance £'000	New Schemes £'000	Unsupported Borrowing Schemes £'000	Total General Capital Fund £'000	21st Century Schools £'000	Housing Revenue Account £'000	Total Capital Programme 2017/18 £'000
General Capital Grant	-	1,248	-	-	92	-	1,340	-	-	1,340
General Supported Borrowing	-	-	75	244	1,884	-	2,203	-	-	2,203
Capital Receipts	461	454	111	-	496	-	1,522	-	-	1,522
Underspend from 2016/17 B/F	178	101	-	226	59	-	564	-	-	564
Revenue Contribution Unapplied Reserve	8	498	-	-	-	-	506	-	-	506
External Grants	8,179	-	-	-	9,144	-	17,323	-	-	17,323
Unsupported Borrowing	-	-	-	291	-	362	653	-	-	653
TOTAL GENERAL FUND CORE CAPITAL FUNDING	8,826	2,301	186	761	11,675	362	24,111	-	-	24,111
21st Century Schools Grant Funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,270	-	1,270
21st Century Schools Supported Borrowing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,269	-	1,269
21st Century Schools Unsupported Borrowing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,326	-	4,326
TOTAL 21st CENTURY SCHOOLS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,865	-	6,865
Housing Revenue Account Contribution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,224	7,224
Housing Revenue Account Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,665	2,665
TOTAL HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,889	9,889
TOTAL FUNDING	8,826	2,301	186	761	11,675	362	24,111	6,865	9,889	40,865

APPENDIX B

PROPOSED CAPITAL BUDGET 2017/18

		2017/18 Cost £'000	Commitment to 2020/21 £'000	FUNDED BY								
				Grant / External Funding £'000	Capital Receipts £'000	21 st C Schools Supported Borrowing £'000	General Supported Borrowing £'000	General Capital Grant £'000	Unsupported Borrowing £'000	Unapplied Capital Reserve £'000	2016/17 Underspend B/F £'000	HRA Reserves £'000
Committed Schemes	CCIS Implementation	65	0	0	65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Housing Compulsory Purchase Orders	200	Annual	0	192	0	0	0	0	8	0	0
	Holy Island Visitor Gateway	1,050	2,950	1,010	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Lôn Wylfa Newydd	4,097	23,452	4,097	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Llangefni Link Road	3,414	2,938	3,072	164	0	0	0	0	0	178	0
TOTAL COMMITTED SCHEMES		8,826	29,340	8,179	461	0	0	0	0	8	178	0
DFG & Existing Assets	DFG	750	Annual	0	0	0	0	750	0	0	0	0
	Education Disabled Access	300	Annual	0	0	0	0	300	0	0	0	0
	Vehicles	150	Annual	0	0	0	0	150	0	0	0	0
	IT Core Infrastructure	150	Annual	0	0	0	0	48	0	102	0	0
	IT Desktop Refresh	100	Annual	0	78	0	0	0	0	22	0	0
	Legacy System Migration	50	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	0
	Microsoft Licensing	101	Annual	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	101	0

		2017/18 Cost £'000	Commitment to 2020/21 £'000	FUNDED BY			2017/18 Cost £'000	Commitment to 2020/21 £'000	FUNDED BY			2017/18 Cost £'000
			May be part funded from grants or other external funding	Grant / External Funding £'000	Capital Receipts £'000	21 st C Schools Supported Borrowing £'000	General Supported Borrowing £'000	General Capital Grant £'000	Unsupported Borrowing £'000	Unapplied Capital Reserve £'000	2016/17 Underspend B/F £'000	HRA Reserves £'000
	Refurbishment of Schools	500	Annual	0	176	0	0	0	0	324	0	0
	Refurbishment of non School Buildings	200	Annual	0	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DFG & EXISTING ASSETS		2,301	-	0	454	0	0	1,248	0	498	101	0
Invest to Save Projects	Energy Efficiency at Leisure Centres	111	0	0	111	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Traeth Coch Sewerage Treatment	75	0	0	0	0	75	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL INVEST TO SAVE PROJECTS		186	0	0	111	0	75	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL HIGHWAYS MAINTENANCE		761	0	0	0	0	244	0	291	0	226	0
New Major Schemes	Seiriol Extra Care	1,000	14,300	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
	Holyhead Strategic Infrastructure	5,001	2,164	4,966	0	0	35	0	0	0	0	0
	Garreglwyd Residential Care Home	250	0	0	0	0	250	0	0	0	0	0
	Beaumaris Flood Alleviation	800	200	680	0	0	120	0	0	0	0	0
	Pentraeth Flood Alleviation	800	200	680	0	0	120	0	0	0	0	0
	Llangefni Strategic Infrastructure	2,523	441	2,488	0	0	35	0	0	0	0	0
	Gypsy & Traveller Site	1,301	36	330	496	0	324	92	0	0	59	0
TOTAL MAJOR SCHEMES		11,675	17,341	9,144	496	0	1,884	92	0	0	59	0

		2017/18 Cost £'000	Commitment to 2020/21 £'000	FUNDED BY			2017/18 Cost £'000	Commitment to 2020/21 £'000	FUNDED BY			2017/18 Cost £'000
			May be part funded from grants or other external funding	Grant / External Funding £'000	Capital Receipts £'000	21 st C Schools Supported Borrowing £'000	General Supported Borrowing £'000	General Capital Grant £'000	Unsupported Borrowing £'000	Unapplied Capital Reserve £'000	2016/17 Underspend B/F £'000	HRA Reserves £'000
21 st Century Schools	Ysgol Cybi	502	149	0	0	0	0	0	502	0	0	0
	Ysgol Rhyd y Llan	1,545	67	0	0	0	0	0	1,545	0	0	0
	Ysgol Brynsiencyn	217	227	54	0	54	0	0	109	0	0	0
	Ysgol Parc y Bont	169	177	42	0	42	0	0	85	0	0	0
	Ysgol Bro Rhosyr	3,591	1,574	898	0	898	0	0	1,795	0	0	0
	Llangefni Area Schools	675	6,628	234	0	234	0	0	207	0	0	0
	Ysgol Seiriol	166	5,376	42	0	41	0	0	83	0	0	0
TOTAL 21st CENTURY SCHOOLS		6,865	14,198	1,270	0	1,269	0	0	4,326	0	0	0
TOTAL GENERAL FUND		30,614		18,593	1,522	1,269	2,203	1,340	4,617	506	564	0
HRA Schemes	Additional Council Dwellings	2,800	12,065	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,800
	Planned Refurbishments of Existing Properties	6,585	8,952	2,665	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,920
	New Vehicles	144	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	144
	Depot Improvements	110	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	110
	Llawr y Dref	250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	250
TOTAL HRA SCHEMES		9,889	21,017	2,665	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,224
TOTAL CAPITAL PROGRAMME 2017/18		40,503		21,258	1,522	1,269	2,203	1,340	4,617	506	564	7,224

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ISLE OF ANGLESEY COUNTY COUNCIL	
REPORT TO:	THE EXECUTIVE
DATE:	14 FEBRUARY 2017
SUBJECT:	DISCRETIONARY BUSINESS RATES RELIEF POLICY – CHARITIES AND NON-PROFIT MAKING ORGANISATIONS
PORTFOLIO HOLDER(S):	COUNCILLOR HYWEL EIFION JONES (PORTFOLIO HOLDER – FINANCE)
HEAD OF SERVICE:	MARC JONES (HEAD OF FUNCTION - RESOURCES AND SECTION 151 OFFICER)
REPORT AUTHOR:	GERAINT H. JONES (REVENUES AND BENEFITS SERVICE MANAGER)
TEL:	01248 752651
E-MAIL:	GeraintH.Jones @anglesey.gov.uk
LOCAL MEMBERS:	NOT APPLICABLE
A - Recommendation/s and reason/s	
<p>RECOMMENDATION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> That the Executive adopts the current Discretionary Business Rates Relief Policy- Charities and Non-Profit Making Organisations as detailed in Appendix A for the financial year 2017/18 only and instructs the Head of Function (Resources) and Section 151 Officer to ensure that administrative procedures before 31 March 2017 advise relevant charities and non-profit making organisations that the policy will apply for 2017/18 only and will cease on 31 March 2018. That the Executive agrees to delay the public consultation on the policy during 2016/17 and the Head of Function (Resources) and Section 151 Officer reports back to the Executive regarding the development of this policy for the future after taking into account the Welsh Government’s review of its relief for small businesses and the effect of the revaluation regarding the cost of the current policy, during 2017/18. <p>BACKGROUND</p> <p>Non-domestic properties (apart from certain exemptions, such as agriculture, places of worship, property used by the disabled etc.) are liable to payment of non-domestic rates. These are commonly termed business rates although not all ratepayers are businesses in the ordinary sense. Indeed, the system of reliefs is partly designed to alleviate the burden of taxation on occupiers other than business.</p> <p>Local Authorities in Wales must grant mandatory rate relief provided for within the Local Government Finance Act 1998 (LGFA88), as amended by the Local Government Act 2003.</p> <p>Under the LGFA88 local authorities can also grant discretionary relief or remission from rates up to 100% of the rates payable. This applies to the properties occupied by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Charities (“20% top-up” in addition to 80% mandatory relief); Other non-profit making organisations. <p>The cost of granting discretionary business rates relief is borne in part by the National Non-Domestic Rates (NNDR) Pool (i.e. Welsh Government) and by local council taxpayers.</p> <p>For example, the proportion borne by the Welsh Government in respect of non-profit making organisations is 90% of the cost. This means, that every £1 spent by the Council buys relief worth £10 to the ratepayer.</p> <p>However, in respect of the cost of the “20% top-up”, the proportion borne by the Welsh Government is 25% of the cost. This means that for every £7.50 spent by the Council buys relief worth £10 to the ratepayer.</p>	

THE DECISION OF THE EXECUTIVE IN FEBRUARY 2016

In February 2016, the Executive extended its Discretionary Business Rates Relief Policy – Charities and Non-Profit Making Organisations for one year and authorised the Portfolio Holder (Finance) and the Head of Resources (Function) and Section 151 Officer to undertake a public consultation based on the matters raised during the review completed in November 2015 and also, to look at the possibility could relief from the business rates be achieved at a lower cost to the Authority in respect of charities and non profit making organisations.

It is fair to report to the Executive that no formal consultation has been undertaken in accordance with the Executive's wish back in February 2016. A number of reasons have emerged during the year, in the opinion of the Portfolio Holder (Finance) and Head of Function (Resources) and Section 151 Officer, to delay the consultation to a date after the appointment of the new Council in May 2017 and also having regard to the effect of the revaluation and the Welsh Government's new policies with regard to business rates. Consequently, it is recommended that the current policy is adopted for a further year. Here are the reasons that the consultation should be delayed –

- On 29 September 2016, the new Valuation List for 2017 was published in draft as a result of the revaluation of business rates based on rateable values having an antecedent date of April 2015. The draft list will be updated weekly until the final list is published on 1 April 2017. As a consequence of this revaluation the Welsh Government has announced two schemes to lessen the impact of the revaluation on businesses. Firstly, in September 2016 it was announced that a transitional relief scheme would be introduced for specific businesses (those who were regarded as small businesses under previous legislation) where their rateable values had increased significantly (this will not apply to charities and non profit making organisations). The scheme will run for three years from 1 April 2017 to 30 March 2020. The Welsh Government consulted on this scheme and the new regulations came into force on 31 December 2016; and secondly, it was also announced, in December 2016, that additional financial assistance would be provided to assist high street shops, pubs and restaurants with their business rates, (it is unlikely that charities and non profit making organisations will benefit from this second scheme). The final scheme has not yet been published;
- The Executive is reminded that the Welsh Government continues to extend year on year, one key policy with regard to support in respect of business rates, based on the financial announcements of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the annual Autumn statement, being the Extended Mandatory Scheme to provide business rates support for Small Businesses (this scheme is not relevant to charities and non profit making organisations and the mandatory scheme has been extended annually for the last 6 years). The Welsh Government has confirmed that this scheme will apply again for 2017/18 **BUT** a general review of the policy will be undertaken by the Welsh Government during 2017/18 with the intention of creating a **PERMANENT** business rates relief scheme for small businesses which is better targeted to small businesses. It has to be stated however, that as a consequence of the introduction of a transitional business rates relief scheme, additional relief for high street shops, pubs and restaurants and the confirmation that the extended mandatory relief for small businesses will apply in 2017/18 it has complicated business' understanding of each scheme, created problems for the software companies to produce a software that will bill correctly and complicated the administration of business rates generally;
- There is uncertainty in respect of the billing timetable for business rates in respect of 2017/18. It is hoped that the software companies can amend the software to bill promptly but there is a risk that this will not be achieved. The software we receive must be tested to ensure that bills are created correctly. As a significant number of businesses on the Island gain from the small business rates relief, if bills are sent out promptly, before the software is checked that it correctly reflects the new legislation there is a potential for significant rebilling. The situation is constantly being reviewed;
- The November 2015 review of the current policy for charities and non profit making organisations was positive. I remind the Executive of its conclusions –

- a. The current discretionary business rates relief policy for charities and non-profit making organisations has been a success in that virtually no applications have been made that are not covered by the policy. It was first adopted in April 2003 as a policy renewable every 5 years and was extended (as amended) for a further 5 years from April 2008 and annually for each subsequent year thereafter. The policy has achieved its original aim when adopted of consistency of interpretation and ease of administration. No individual application has been considered individually by the Head of Function (Resources) and Section 151 Officer under Category G of the policy as a consequence of the flexibility contained within Categories E(1) to F(2);
- b. Additional discretionary business rates relief is being provided to charities and non-profit organisations whose aims are similar to that of the Authority's corporate objectives; **The Council is currently reviewing its corporate objectives.**
- c. The following issues have however been raised regarding the operation of the current discretionary business rates relief policy for charities and non-profit making organisations –
- Should the Authority continue to renew its policy on an annual basis or decide on a policy for a fixed term of no more than 2, 3, 4 or 5 years? Should review of the policy be linked to the period covered by the Authority's Corporate Plan or the next rateable revaluation date? **It is acknowledged that this remains a valid question.**
 - For charity shops with a rateable value of £12,000 or less, due to the granting of Enhanced Small Business Rates Relief to commercial businesses, it can now be argued that there is less or even no perceived fiscal advantage to charity shops who get the mandatory 80% business rates relief. The Authority currently holds the view that as Charity shops are becoming more and more "High Street" in appearance, competing directly with commercial retailers, granting the "top-up" discretionary relief to charities would give undue fiscal advantage over local businesses. **Welsh Government during 2017/18 will be consulting on a better targeted, permanent business rates relief for small businesses. It would be advantageous to await the outcome of this consultation.**
 - The Authority has a current budget of £60k to meet the cost of the scheme. For 2016/17 the scheme is expected to cost £56,900. This provides, for 2016/17, £188,972 discretionary business rates relief to charities and non-profit making bodies. The cost difference is met by the Welsh Government. In 2016/17 a further £633,850 mandatory relief is also granted to these bodies the full cost being met by the Welsh Government from the Central Business Rates Pool. Should the Authority under difficult financial circumstances increase its budget to award more relief to charity shops or consider restricting the amount of discretionary relief awarded to 90% not 100% and for the "top-up" relief to 10% instead of 20%? Should bodies whose functions relate more closely to the Authority's corporate objectives be protected? Should the Authority, having regard to the increasing cost of this scheme consider alternative reliefs such as hardship relief, for certain categories i.e. the 20% "top-up" relief. 75% of the cost of hardship relief is borne by the Central Business Rates Pool – this could lead to the Executive adopting formal hardship relief policy as against currently, the Section 151 Officer dealing with each case individually. **It is better to see the impact of the revaluation on expenditure during 2017/18 before considering this part of the conclusions.**
 - The application criteria have remained unchanged since the inception of the policy. Should these now be reviewed and greater importance given to some over others or have some criteria even been omitted? **It is acknowledged that this remains a valid question.**

B - What other options did you consider and why did you reject them and/or opt for this option?

The current relief policy has been a success, in that virtually no applications have been made that are not covered by the policy. This has led to a significant reduction in applications being considered individually.

Not to extend the current discretionary business rates relief policy for Charities and non-profit making organisations, would mean that each application would have to be dealt with individually by the Head of Function (Resources) and Section 151 Officer taking account of guidance from Welsh Government and Executive guidance/policies. (See Council's Constitution – Scheme of Delegation to Specific Officers (Head of Function (Resources) /Section 151 Officer – Section and specific duty detailed under 3.5.3.5.19)

If the Executive is of the opinion that a consultation should be undertaken in accordance with their wish back in February 2016 the decision on the new policy would have to be delayed until March 2017 after completion of the consultation. If a decision is not made in March 2017 the Head of Function (Resources) and Section 151 Officer. as mentioned above, would have to deal with each case individually.

C - Why is this a decision for the Executive?

The decisions to grant relief from Business Rates to charities and non profit making organisations has been delegated to the Head of Function (Resources) and Section 151 Officer. The Executive is being asked to create guidance and a policy for the officer to refer to ensuring consistency and fairness with regard to each decision.

CH - Is this decision consistent with policy approved by the full Council?

This policy contributes to the corporate aims of the Authority – mainly regenerating our community and developing the economy and transforming leisure services.

D - Is this decision within the budget approved by the Council?

A budget of £60k has been earmarked within the 2017/18 budget. There is uncertainty if this budget will be sufficient as a result of the revaluation and the increase in the multiplier (which is above inflation). The effect of each revaluation is neutral with regard to the level of income collected from business rates nationally and as there has been a fall of 3% with regard to rateable values in Wales with regard to the local lists from 2010 to 2017 (even though an increase in 26% on the national list in Wales has offset this reduction), the increase in the multiplier will make up the fall in rateable values – but there will be local variances between areas and types of businesses.

On the Isle of Anglesey, the rateable value on the local list has fallen -1.0% between the 2010 and 2017 lists. There are variances over the various sectors –

- Retail - 1.8%
- Industrial -15.7%
- Offices + 2.1%
- Others + 6.8%

By adopting the current policy for business rates relief for charities and non profit making organisation in respect of 2017/18 the cost to the Authority is estimated to be approximately £58k (based on rateable values on the 2017 List and applying the increase in the multiplier of 2.7% - which is in line with the earmarked budget of £60k). However, the actual cost during 2017/18 will also depend on successful appeals against rateable values and back-dated adjustments for previous years.

Over the last 4 years for Charities and non-profit making organisations on the Island the cost to the Welsh Government and the Council is as follows :-

Year	Description	£*	Pool Cost %	Pool Cost £	YMCC Cost %	YMCC Cost £
2013 / 2014	Mandatory	582,988	100	582,988	0	0
	Discretionary "Top-up"	58,096	25	14,524	75	43,572
	Discretionary Non-Profit	116,789	90	105,614	10	11,175
	TOTAL	757,873	-	703,126	-	54,747
2014 / 2015	Mandatory	544,991	100	544,991	0	0
	Discretionary "Top-up"	59,301	25	14,825	75	44,476
	Discretionary Non-Profit	119,811	90	107,830	10	11,981
	TOTAL	724,103	-	667,646	-	56,457
2015 / 2016	Mandatory	548,065	100	548,065	0	0
	Discretionary "Top-up"	60,923	25	15,231	75	45,692
	Discretionary Non-Profit	111,509	90	100,358	10	11,151
	TOTAL	720,497	-	663,654	-	56,843
2016 / 2017	Mandatory	633,854	100	633,854	0	0
	Discretionary "Top-up"	58,464	25	14,616	75	43,848
	Discretionary Non-Profit	130,508	90	117,457	10	13,051
	TOTAL	822,826	-	765,927	-	56,899

* These figures reflect adjustments for previous years during 2016/17 unlike Appendix A which shows figures relating to 2016/17 only.

DD - Who did you consult?		What did they say?
1	Chief Executive / Strategic Leadership Team (SLT) (mandatory)	
2	Finance / Section 151 (mandatory)	Author of report
3	Legal / Monitoring Officer (mandatory)	
4	Human Resources (HR)	
5	Property	
6	Information Communication Technology (ICT)	
7	Scrutiny	
8	Local Members	
9	Any external bodies / other/s	
E - Risks and any mitigation (if relevant)		
1	Economic	
2	Anti-poverty	
3	Crime and Disorder	
4	Environmental	
5	Equalities	
6	Outcome Agreements	
7	Other	
F - Appendices:		
Appendix A – Business Rates Relief Policy for Charities and Non-Profit Making Organisations.		
FF - Background papers (please contact the author of the Report for any further information):		
Isle of Anglesey Executive decision 8 February 2016		
The Non-Domestic Rating (Chargeable Amounts)(Wales) Regulations 2016 No. 1247		

APPENDIX A

Category	Description	Mandatory	Discretionary	Total	Cost to Council	No
A (1)	Village Halls, Community Centres, Memorial Institutes, Old People Clubs, Scout and Guide Associations, Sea Cadets, Hospices, Playgroups	80% £96,409	20% £24,102	100% £120,511	£18,076	58
A (2)	Maritime safety	80% £31,376	20% £7,844	100% £39,220	£5,883	6
B (1)	Recreation Clubs, Theatres, Band Rooms and Museums – (registered charity)	80% £18,795	20% £4,699	100% £23,494	£3,524	8
B (2)	Recreation Clubs, Theatres, Band Rooms and Museums – (not a registered charity)	0% £0	100% £94,828	100% £94,828	£9,482	30
C (1)	Educational organisations statutory or open to all	80% £4,957	20% £1,239	100% £6,196	£929	1
C (2)	Educational organisations	80% £287,007	0% £0	80% £287,007	£0	11
CH	Charity Shops	80% £55,568	0% £0	80% £55,568	£0	19
D	Regeneration, Employment, Rehabilitation Organisations	80% £4,658	20% £1,165	100% £5,823	£874	1
DD	Race equality and ethnic minority	80% £0	20% £0	100% £0	£0	0
E (1)	Registered charity or a charitable purpose whose objectives have substantial common ground with Council objectives and which mainly serve Island residents	80% £65,649	20% £16,412	100% £82,061	£12,309	6
E (2)	Not a registered charity but whose objectives have substantial common ground with Council objectives and which mainly serve Island residents	0% £0	100% £13,243	100% £13,243	£1,324	5
F (1)	Registered charity or a charitable purpose whose objectives are supported by the Council but, either there is not substantial common ground with Council objectives or they do not mainly serve Island residents	80% £0	0% £0	100% £0	£0	0
F (2)	Not a registered charity and whose objectives are supported by the Council but, either there is not substantial common ground with Council objectives or they do not mainly serve Island	0% £0	80% £908	100% £908	£91	1
FF	Agricultural show grounds	80% £15,552	20% £3,888	100% £19,440	£2,916	1
G	Not any of the above categories	Various £0	Various £0	Various £0	£0	0
Totals – 2016/2017		£579,971	£168,328	£748,299	£55,408	147
Cost per Band D – 2016/17					£1.83	

ISLE OF ANGLESEY COUNTY COUNCIL	
Report to:	The Executive
Date:	14 February 2017
Subject:	The Executive's Forward Work Programme
Portfolio Holder(s):	Cllr Ieuan Williams
Head of Service:	Lynn Ball Head of Function – Council Business / Monitoring Officer
Report Author: Tel: E-mail:	Huw Jones, Head of Democratic Services 01248 752108 JHuwJones@anglesey.gov.uk
Local Members:	Not applicable

A –Recommendation/s and reason/s
<p>In accordance with its Constitution, the Council is required to publish a forward work programme and to update it regularly. The Executive Forward Work Programme is published each month to enable both members of the Council and the public to see what key decisions are likely to be taken over the coming months.</p> <p>The Executive is requested to:</p> <p>confirm the attached updated work programme which covers March – October 2017;</p> <p>identify any matters for specific input and consultation with the Council's Scrutiny Committees and confirm the need for Scrutiny Committees to develop their work programmes further to support the Executive's work programme;</p> <p>note that the forward work programme is updated monthly and submitted as a standing monthly item to the Executive.</p>

* Key:
Strategic – key corporate plans or initiatives
Operational – service delivery
For information

B – What other options did you consider and why did you reject them and/or opt for this option?

-

C – Why is this a decision for the Executive?

The approval of the Executive is sought before each update is published to strengthen accountability and forward planning arrangements.

D – Is this decision consistent with policy approved by the full Council?

Yes.

DD – Is this decision within the budget approved by the Council?

Not applicable.

E – Who did you consult?		What did they say?
1	Chief Executive / Strategic Leadership Team (SLT) (mandatory)	The forward work programme is discussed at Heads of Service meetings ('Penaethiaid') on a monthly basis (standing agenda item). It is also circulated regularly to Corporate Directors and Heads of Services for updates.
2	Finance / Section 151 (mandatory)	
3	Legal / Monitoring Officer (mandatory)	
5	Human Resources (HR)	
6	Property	
7	Information Communication Technology (ICT)	
8	Scrutiny	
9	Local Members	Not applicable.
10	Any external bodies / other/s	Not applicable.

* Key:

Strategic – key corporate plans or initiatives

Operational – service delivery

For information

2

F – Risks and any mitigation (if relevant)		
1	Economic	
2	Anti-poverty	
3	Crime and Disorder	
4	Environmental	
5	Equalities	
6	Outcome Agreements	
7	Other	
FF - Appendices:		
The Executive's Forward Work Programme: March – October 2017.		

G - Background papers (please contact the author of the Report for any further information):

* Key:
 Strategic – key corporate plans or initiatives
 Operational – service delivery
 For information

THE EXECUTIVE'S FORWARD WORK PROGRAMME

Period: March – October 2017

Updated: 2 February 2017



The Executive's forward work programme enables both Members of the Council and the public to see what key decisions are likely to be taken by the Executive over the coming months.

Executive decisions may be taken by the Executive acting as a collective body or by individual members of the Executive acting under delegated powers. The forward work programme includes information on the decisions sought, who will make the decisions and who the lead Officers and Portfolio Holders are for each item.

Page 218 It should be noted, however, that the work programme is a flexible document as not all items requiring a decision will be known that far in advance and some timescales may need to be altered to reflect new priorities etc. The list of items included is therefore reviewed regularly.

Reports will need to be submitted from time to time regarding specific property transactions, in accordance with the Asset Management Policy and Procedures. Due to the influence of the external market, it is not possible to determine the timing of reports in advance.

The Executive's draft Forward Work Programme for the period **March – October 2017** is outlined on the following pages.

* Key:

S = Strategic – key corporate plans or initiatives

O = Operational – service delivery

FI = For information

THE EXECUTIVE'S FORWARD WORK PROGRAMME

Period: March – October 2017

Updated: 2 February 2017

Subject & *category and what decision is sought	Decision by which Portfolio Holder or, if a collective decision, why	Lead Service	Responsible Officer/ Lead Member & contact for representation	Pre-decision / Scrutiny (if applicable)	Date to Executive or, if delegated, date of publication	Date to Full Council (if applicable)
March 2017						
1	Annual Equality Report 2015/16 Approval of report.	Social Services and Housing Portfolio Holder	Council Business Huw Jones Head of Democratic Services Cllr Aled Morris Jones		Delegated decision March 2017	
2	The Executive's Forward Work Programme (S) Approval of monthly update.	The approval of the full Executive is sought to strengthen forward planning and accountability.	Council Business Huw Jones Head of Democratic Services Cllr Ieuan Williams		The Executive 20 March 2017	
3	Corporate Scorecard – Quarter 3, 2016/17 (S) Quarterly performance monitoring report.	This is a matter for the full Executive as it provides assurance of current performance across the Council.	Corporate Transformation Scott Rowley Head of Corporate Transformation Cllr Alwyn Rowlands	13 March 2017	The Executive 20 March 2017	
4	2016/17 Revenue and Capital Budget Monitoring Report – Quarter 3 (S) Quarterly financial monitoring report.	This is a matter for the full Executive as it provides assurance of current financial position across the Council.	Resources Marc Jones Head of Function – Resources / Section 151 Officer Cllr Hywel Eifion Jones	13 March 2017	The Executive 20 March 2017	

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THE EXECUTIVE'S FORWARD WORK PROGRAMME

Period: March – October 2017

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5 Discretionary Housing Payments Policy 2017/18 Report on administration of policy in 2016/17 and any recommended changes – determine policy.	There is a requirement for a collective decision by the Executive in detailing additional help towards housing costs for some benefit claimants.	Resources	Marc Jones Head of Function – Resources / Section 151 Officer Cllr Hywel Eifion Jones		The Executive 20 March 2017	
6 Well-being Assessment – Local Services Board Approval of the Well-being Assessment.	A collective decision by the Executive is required.	Chief Executive	Dr Gwynne Jones Chief Executive Cllr Ieuan Williams	24 January 2017	The Executive 20 March 2017	
7 North Wales Economic Ambition Board		Regulation and Economic Development	Dylan Williams Head of Regulation and Economic Development Cllr Ieuan Williams		The Executive 20 March 2017	
8 Anglesey and Gwynedd Joint Planning Policy		Regulation and Economic Development	Dylan Williams Head of Regulation and Economic Development Cllr Ieuan Williams		The Executive 20 March 2017	
9 North Wales Regional Growth Bid – Governance		Chief Executive	Dr Gwynne Jones Chief Executive Cllr Ieuan Williams		The Executive 20 March 2017	

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Period: March – October 2017

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10 CSSIW Inspection of Children's Services in Anglesey	The approval of the full Executive is sought since the inspection has looked at the way that a number of services provide care and support for children, young people and their carers.	Children's Services	Llyr Bryn Roberts Interim Head of Children's Services Cllr Aled Morris Jones	13 March 2017	The Executive 20 March 2017	
11 Transformation of the Culture Service – Heritage assets	The approval of the full Executive is sought with regard to the future of the heritage assets.	Learning	Delyth Molyneux Head of Learning Cllr Kenneth P Hughes	16 February 2017	The Executive 20 March 2017	
12 Welsh in Education – Strategic Plan 2017-2020 Approval of Plan.		Learning	Delyth Molyneux Head of Learning Cllr Kenneth P Hughes		The Executive 20 March 2017	
13 Housing Revenue Account Business Plan and Draft Budget 2017-2018 Approval.	The approval of the Executive is requested on the Business Plan and draft capital and revenue budgets prior to submission to the Welsh Government.	Housing	Shan Lloyd Williams Head of Housing Services Cllr Aled Morris Jones		The Executive 20 March 2017	

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	Subject & *category and what decision is sought	Decision by which Portfolio Holder or, if a collective decision, why	Lead Service	Responsible Officer/ Lead Member & contact for representation	Pre-decision / Scrutiny (if applicable)	Date to Executive or, if delegated, date of publication	Date to Full Council (if applicable)
14	Interim Homeless Strategy To approve the interim Homeless Strategy, which is a statutory strategy.		Housing	Shan Lloyd Williams Head of Housing Services Cllr Aled Morris Jones		The Executive 20 March 2017	
15	Energy Strategy		Highways, Waste and Property	Dewi Williams Head of Highways, Waste and Property Cllr John Arwel Roberts		The Executive 20 March 2017	
16	Highway Inspection Policy		Highways, Waste and Property	Dewi Williams Head of Highways, Waste and Property Cllr John Arwel Roberts		The Executive 20 March 2017	
17	Littering and Dog Fouling Enforcement		Highways, Waste and Property / Regulation and Economic Development	Dewi Williams Head of Highways, Waste and Property / Dylan Williams Head of Regulation and Economic Development Cllr John Arwel Roberts Cllr Richard Dew		The Executive 20 March 2017	

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THE EXECUTIVE'S FORWARD WORK PROGRAMME

Period: March – October 2017

Updated: 2 February 2017

Subject & *category and what decision is sought	Decision by which Portfolio Holder or, if a collective decision, why	Lead Service	Responsible Officer/ Lead Member & contact for representation	Pre-decision / Scrutiny (if applicable)	Date to Executive or, if delegated, date of publication	Date to Full Council (if applicable)
April 2017						
18	The Executive's Forward Work Programme (S) Approval of monthly update.	Council Business	Huw Jones Head of Democratic Services Cllr Ieuan Williams		The Executive 24 April 2017	
19	Childcare Sufficiency Assessment Approval.	Learning	Delyth Molyneux Head of Learning Cllr Kenneth P Hughes		The Executive 24 April 2017	
June 2017						
20	Welsh Language Standards Annual Report Approval of report.	Council Business	Huw Jones Head of Democratic Services Relevant portfolio holder	To be confirmed	Delegated decision June 2017	
21	The Executive's Forward Work Programme (S) Approval of monthly update.	Council Business	Huw Jones Head of Democratic Services Relevant portfolio holder		The Executive June 2017	

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THE EXECUTIVE'S FORWARD WORK PROGRAMME

Period: March – October 2017

Updated: 2 February 2017

Subject & *category and what decision is sought	Decision by which Portfolio Holder or, if a collective decision, why	Lead Service	Responsible Officer/ Lead Member & contact for representation	Pre-decision / Scrutiny (if applicable)	Date to Executive or, if delegated, date of publication	Date to Full Council (if applicable)
22	Corporate Scorecard – Quarter 4, 2016/17 (S) Quarterly performance monitoring report.	Corporate Transformation	Scott Rowley Head of Corporate Transformation Relevant portfolio holder	TBA	The Executive June 2017	
23	2016/17 Revenue and Capital Budget Monitoring Report – Quarter 4 (S) Quarterly financial monitoring report.	Resources	Marc Jones Head of Function – Resources / Section 151 Officer Relevant portfolio holder	TBA	The Executive June 2017	
July 2017						
24	The Executive's Forward Work Programme (S) Approval of monthly update.	Council Business	Huw Jones Head of Democratic Services Relevant portfolio holder		The Executive July 2017	
September 2017						
25	The Executive's Forward Work Programme (S) Approval of monthly update.	Council Business	Huw Jones Head of Democratic Services Relevant portfolio holder		The Executive September 2017	

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THE EXECUTIVE'S FORWARD WORK PROGRAMME

Period: March – October 2017

Updated: 2 February 2017

	Subject & *category and what decision is sought	Decision by which Portfolio Holder or, if a collective decision, why	Lead Service	Responsible Officer/ Lead Member & contact for representation	Pre-decision / Scrutiny (if applicable)	Date to Executive or, if delegated, date of publication	Date to Full Council (if applicable)
26	<p>Annual Performance Report (Improvement Plan) 2016/17</p> <p>Approval of report and recommendation to full Council.</p>	Forms part of the Council's Policy Framework – a collective decision is required to make a recommendation to the full Council.	Corporate Transformation	<p>Scott Rowley Head of Corporate Transformation</p> <p>Relevant portfolio holder</p>		The Executive September 2017	September 2017
27	<p>Corporate Plan 2017 – 2022</p> <p>Approval of report and recommendation to full Council.</p>	Forms part of the Council's Policy Framework – a collective decision is required to make a recommendation to the full Council.	Corporate Transformation	<p>Scott Rowley Head of Corporate Transformation</p> <p>Relevant portfolio holder</p>		The Executive September 2017	September 2017
28	<p>Corporate Scorecard – Quarter 1, 2017/18 (S)</p> <p>Quarterly performance monitoring report.</p>	This is a matter for the full Executive as it provides assurance of current performance across the Council.	Corporate Transformation	<p>Scott Rowley Head of Corporate Transformation</p> <p>Relevant portfolio holder</p>	TBA	The Executive September 2017	
29	<p>2017/18 Revenue and Capital Budget Monitoring Report – Quarter 4 (S)</p> <p>Quarterly financial monitoring report.</p>	This is a matter for the full Executive as it provides assurance of current financial position across the Council.	Resources	<p>Marc Jones Head of Function – Resources / Section 151 Officer</p> <p>Relevant portfolio holder</p>	TBA	The Executive September 2017	

* Key:

S = Strategic – key corporate plans or initiatives

O = Operational – service delivery

FI = For information

THE EXECUTIVE'S FORWARD WORK PROGRAMME

Period: March – October 2017

Updated: 2 February 2017

Subject & *category and what decision is sought	Decision by which Portfolio Holder or, if a collective decision, why	Lead Service	Responsible Officer/ Lead Member & contact for representation	Pre-decision / Scrutiny (if applicable)	Date to Executive or, if delegated, date of publication	Date to Full Council (if applicable)
October 2017						
30	The Executive's Forward Work Programme (S) Approval of monthly update.	The approval of the full Executive is sought to strengthen forward planning and accountability.	Council Business	Huw Jones Head of Democratic Services Relevant portfolio holder		The Executive October 2017

* Key:
 S = Strategic – key corporate plans or initiatives
 O = Operational – service delivery
 FI = For information

ISLE OF ANGLESEY COUNTY COUNCIL	
Report to:	Executive and Council
Date:	14 February 2017 and 28 February 2017
Subject:	Constitutional Change – Term of Council/Leader
Portfolio Holder(s):	Alwyn Rowlands
Head of Service:	Lynn Ball
Report Author:	Lynn Ball
Tel:	01248 752586
E-mail:	lbxcs@anglesey.gov.uk
Local Members:	Relevant to all

A –Recommendation/s and reason/s
<p><u>Recommendations</u></p> <p>To authorise the Monitoring Officer to make and publish the following amendments to the Council’s Constiutuion:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Paragraph 2.2.2 shall now read “The regular election of Councillors will be held on <u>the date and at the intervals determined by the Welsh Assembly Government</u> the first Thursday in May every four years beginning in 2004. The terms of office of Councillors will start on the fourth day after being elected and will finish on the fourth day after the date of the next regular election”. 2. Paragraph 2.7.3.1 shall now read “The Leader’s term of office will <u>be for the duration of the term of the Council, subject to paragraph 2.7.3.3 below</u> normally be a term of 4 years”. 3. Any consequential amendments relevant to 1 and 2 above, including those arising from the Government of Wales Bill, or the excise of powers under the Local Government Act 2000. <p><u>Reasons</u></p> <p>Under the Local Government Act 1972 elections to Councils in Wales currently take place on the first Thursday in May, every four years.</p> <p>So, the next local election, after May 2017, should take place in May 2021.</p>

However, it is now intended that those elected in May 2017 shall hold office until May 2022, being a term of five years. It is intended that the five year term shall become the norm in local councils as it now is for the Welsh Assembly Government.

It is expected that this intention will come into effect when the Wales Bill comes into force, or else in reliance on powers under the Local Government Act 2000.

Whichever legislative mechanism is used, there will be two consequences for this Council:-

1. Paragraph 2.2.2 of the Constitution refers to a four year Council term and reflects the current legal position. In any event, a contrary decision by the Welsh Assembly Government will override our constitutional provision.

In the circumstances, the suggested amendment to paragraph 2.2.2 above is not, of itself, a priority. However, there is a potentially more significant consequence described in paragraph 2 below.

2. Paragraph 2.7.3 of the Constitution states:-

“The Leader will be a Councillor elected to the position of Leader by the Council at its first annual meeting after the ordinary local government elections”

Paragraph 2.7.3.1 then goes on to state that: “the Leader’s term of office will normally be a term of four years”.

The term of office of the Leader is a matter of local choice for this Council. Members are referred to the [Commissioners’ Report](#) which was approved by the Council on the 10th May 2012. Paragraphs 9 and 10 of that report describe the Commissioners’ reasons for recommending to the Council that the Leader’s term of office reflect that of the Council, rather than following the previous arrangement which involved electing a Leader every two years.

Clearly, when a Leader is appointed by this Council in May 2017, given the current wording in the Constitution, extending the term of the Council (following a decision by the Welsh Assembly Government) would not affect the term of office of the Leader, so the Council would face a further leadership election in May 2021; a year before the next local government election.

While it remains a local political decision, Members may not wish to face the uncertainty of a leadership election during the final year of the next Council’s term.

It is therefore appropriate to bring this to the attention of Members before May 2017 so that Council may decide on whether or not to address this issue now.

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B – What other options did you consider and why did you reject them and/or opt for this option?

To take no further action until the Welsh Government formally implements its decision.

This would have had no practical implications for the Council in relation to the changes to paragraph 2.2.2, as the decision of the Welsh Assembly Government would override the Constitution.

However, this would have implications for the Council if changes are not made to paragraph 2.7.3.1 as this is a local choice and Members may prefer the certainty of having the issue resolved now, before a Leader is elected in May 2017.

C – Why is this a decision for the Executive?

It is not a decision for the Executive. It is a decision for Council but as it may involve constitutional changes the Executive is invited to express a view; should it wish to do so, before the matter proceeds to Council.

CH – Is this decision consistent with policy approved by the full Council?

This may be a constitutional change; which is reserved to Council.

D – Is this decision within the budget approved by the Council?

Not relevant

DD – Who did you consult? What did they say?

	Who did you consult?	What did they say?
1	Chief Executive / Senior Leadership Team (SLT) (mandatory)	Response awaited
2	Finance / Section 151 (mandatory)	Response awaited
3	Legal / Monitoring Officer (mandatory)	Author of the report
4	Human Resources (HR)	n/a
5	Property	n/a
6	Information Communication Technology (ICT)	n/a
7	Procurement	n/a
8	Scrutiny	n/a
9	Local Members	n/a

10	Any external bodies / other/s	Group Leaders 26/1/2017
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E – Risks and any mitigation (if relevant)		
1	Economic	
2	Anti-poverty	
3	Crime and Disorder	
4	Environmental	
5	Equalities	
6	Outcome Agreements	
7	Other	

F - Appendices:		
None		

FF - Background papers (please contact the author of the Report for any further information):		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Report to Board of Commissioners 30th April 2012 and County Council dated 10th May 2012 2. Minutes County Council 10th May 2012 3. Article 7 – 2.7 of the Constitution 		

ISLE OF ANGLESEY COUNTY COUNCIL	
Report to:	The Executive Committee
Date:	14/02/17
Subject:	Population Needs Assessment
Portfolio Holder(s):	Cllr Aled Morris Jones
Head of Service:	Alwyn Jones, Head of Adults Services and Llyr Bryn Roberts, Interim Head of Childrens Services
Report Author: Tel: E-mail:	Margaret Peters, Integration and Engagement Manager 01248 751 812 MargaretPeters@ynysmon.gov.uk
Local Members:	All Members

A –Recommendation/s and reason/s
<p>That the Executive Committee recommends to Full Council</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) that the full report be approved; . (b) to amend Section 3.2 of the Constitution to include the approval of a Population Needs Assessment under The Social Services and Wellbeing (Wales) Act (2014) as a function which can only be exercised by the full Council; (c) To authorise the Council’s Head of Function (Council Business)/ Monitoring Officer to make the necessary changes to the matters reserved as functions which require full council approval under the Constitution, and any other consequential amendments, to reflect the approval of the same.

B – What other options did you consider and why did you reject them and/or opt for this option?
<p>The Social Services and Wellbeing (Wales) Act (2014) requires local authorities and Health Boards to jointly assess the current and future care and support needs of the population, the support needs of carers and services required to meet those needs.</p>

C – Why is this a decision for the Executive?

A single report must be produced for the North Wales Region and be approved by the Board of the Local Health Board and in the case of the local authority, it will need to be approved by the Full Council on submission by the Council's Executive. It should be published on 1 April 2017 on each local authority and health board website in Welsh and English, with a copy sent to Welsh Ministers.

CH – Is this decision consistent with policy approved by the full Council?

The Social Services and Wellbeing (Wales) Act (2014) requires local authorities and Health Boards to jointly assess the current and future care and support needs of the population, the support needs of carers and services required to meet those needs.

A single report must be produced for the North Wales Region and be approved by the Board of the Local Health Board and by the full council on submission by the Council's Executive in each Local Authority. It should be published on 1 April 2017 on each local authority and health board website in Welsh and English, with a copy sent to Welsh Ministers.

D – Is this decision within the budget approved by the Council?

N/A

DD – Who did you consult?		What did they say?
1	Chief Executive / Strategic Leadership Team (SLT) (mandatory)	Approval was given by SLT on the 28 th of November
2	Finance / Section 151 (mandatory)	Approval was given by SLT on the 28th of November
3	Legal / Monitoring Officer (mandatory)	Approval was given by SLT on the 28th of November
4	Human Resources (HR)	N/A
5	Property	N/A
6	Information Communication Technology (ICT)	N/A
7	Scrutiny	The special meeting of the Partnership and Regeneration Scrutiny Committee at its meeting held on 24 January, 2017 resolved to recommend to the Executive as follows :- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That the Executive approves the full

		<p>report and thereafter submit the report to the County Council for confirmation;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That the Social Services Department shall start working on the Area Plan through the Regional Partnership Board; • That it notes the Committees concerns in respect of the level of funding available for implementation of the Area Plan (that will follow on from the North Wales Population Assessment) and that any additional costs should not be borne by affected groups. <p>The Chair of the Partnership and Regeneration Scrutiny Committee will present the extract of the draft minutes to the Executive on 14 February, 2017. (Copy of the draft minutes will be made available to the Executive on or before the 14 February, 2017).</p>
8	Local Members	
9	Any external bodies / other/s	N/A

E – Risks and any mitigation (if relevant)		
1	Economic	
2	Anti-poverty	
3	Crime and Disorder	
4	Environmental	
5	Equalities	A full Equality Impact Assessment has been completed regionally.
6	Outcome Agreements	
7	Other	

F - Appendices:
<p>Annex 1 Background and brief description of the Population Needs Assessment</p> <p>Annex 2 Summary of the Population Needs Assessment</p> <p>Annex 3 Full Population Needs Assessment</p>

FF - Background papers (please contact the author of the Report for any further information):

Population Needs Assessment

BACKGROUND

The North Wales Population Assessment sets out the current and future care and support needs of the population, the support needs of carers and services required to meet those needs. It is a joint project between the six North Wales Local Authorities, Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board (BCUHB) and Public Health Wales.

A single report must be produced for the North Wales Region and be approved by the Board of the Local Health Board and by the full council in each Local Authority. It should be published on 1 April 2017 on each local authority and health board website in Welsh and English, with a copy sent to Welsh Ministers.

Section 14 of **the Social Services and Wellbeing Act (2014)** requires local authorities and Health Boards to jointly assess:

- a) The extent to which there are people in a local authority's area who need care and support
- b) The extent to which there are carers in the local authority's area who need support
- c) The extent to which there are people in a local authority's area whose needs for care and support are not being met
- d) The range and level of services required to meet the care and support needs of people in the local authority's area
- e) The range and level of services required to achieve the purposes in Section 15(2) (preventative services) in the local authority area
- f) The actions required to provide the range and level of services identified in accordance with paragraphs (d) and (e) through the medium of Welsh

The Act also requires that Local authorities and Local Health Boards must produce one population assessment report per local government electoral cycle. The guidance states that the population assessment should be reviewed after two years, and the population assessment toolkit notes that it should be reviewed more frequently.

Report scope and structure

The population assessment report is engagement led, it will use the feedback from staff, partner organisations, service users and the general public to identify care and support needs. This will include information from existing commissioning strategies and needs assessments. Evidence has been collected through data analysis, background literature reviews, service reviews and additional focussed engagement work.

The report is split into **chapters** based around the following themes as set out in the Welsh Government guidance.

Children and young people	Older people
Health, physical disabilities and sensory impairment	Violence against women, domestic abuse and sexual violence
Mental health	Carers
Learning disabilities and autism	Secure estate
Veterans	Homelessness
<i>(For information about substance misuse, see the Area Planning Board Substance Misuse Needs Assessment).</i>	
<p>Each chapter includes information about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How many people we are talking about, their experiences and how this compares to other areas. • How things are likely to change in the future. • What people are telling us about their needs for care and/or support. • The need for Welsh language provision to support the population and meet the principles of <i>More than just words</i>. 	

The report also aims to support the **integration of services**. Current Welsh Government priorities for integration are:

- Older people with complex needs and long term conditions, including dementia.
- People with learning disabilities.
- Carers, including young carers.
- Integrated Family Support Services.
- Children with complex needs due to disability or illness.

The requirement to produce an accessible, regional report in a short timescale limits what can be included. The report does not describe current services and current demand in detail, although it does broadly say what services are provided in each theme. It does not say how much is delivered or attempt to map out all provision by the

Local Authority or third sector. There is no detailed analysis of performance indicators outside of what was included in the national data catalogue, or analysis of budgets or actual service spend. These types of data are out of date as soon as published and are available elsewhere. However, where available and appropriate, some of this data will be used to inform the overall findings.

The report will provide an evidence base for services and strategies and underpin the integration of services and support partnership arrangements in the future. It should be a useful tool for planners and commissioners in local authorities and health. This means that the Regional Partnership Board must produce an **Area Plan**. The purpose of the area plan is to provide a description of the range and level of services proposed to be provided, or arranged, to respond to the care and support needs, and the support needs of carers as identified in the combined population assessment report. However, there is still likely to be a need for commissioning strategies and market position statements to set out the local vision and plan for services in an area and the support available for providers.

The **draft guidance on the area plan** says we must include the specific services planned in response to each core theme identified in the population assessment including:

- the actions partners will take in relation to the priority areas of integration for Regional Partnership Boards;
- the instances and details of pooled funds to be established in response to the population assessment;
- how services will be procured or arranged to be delivered, including by alternative delivery models;
- details of the preventative services that will be provided or arranged;
- actions being taken in relation to the provision of information, advice and assistance services; and,
- actions required to deliver services through the medium of Welsh.

The first area plans must be published by 1 April 2018

The findings of this report will also inform the well-being assessments for Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015.

Consultation and engagement

The population assessment was 'engagement led' and we used what people were telling us about care and support needs to form our research questions. We then gathered data from many different sources to answer the questions and challenge our initial findings. Local councils in North Wales have a regional citizen engagement policy (Isle of Anglesey County Council *et al.*, 2016) This is based on the national principles for public engagement in Wales and principles of co-production which informed our consultation plan.

The population assessment engagement was planned by a group of staff from each local council, the health board and Public Health Wales. They began by listing the different groups of people who may be affected by the population assessment and planning how they would involve them. This list was reviewed part-way through the project with additional opportunities to get involved to fill the gaps. More information is available in the Regional Equalities Impact Assessment.

The engagement plan included:

- A questionnaire for organisations that asked for their views and any supporting evidence they had, such as performance measures or consultation reports. Discussion groups with service users, supported by a facilitator's guide. Some counties also circulated self-completion questionnaires.
- A questionnaire for the public available on the Citizen's Panel website along with interviews with Citizen's Panel members.
- Workshops with staff and councillors arranged by each local council.
- A review of relevant research and consultation including legislation, strategies, commissioning plans, needs assessments and consultation reports.

Population assessment in figures

- We reviewed over 100 existing policies, strategies and plans from across the six local councils and health board.
- We received 128 responses from organisations to our survey about people's need for care and support.
- We used the findings from over 300 consultation and research reports.
- We and our partners held 15 events and circulated three questionnaires that reached around 260 people who use services.
- The Citizen's Panel carried out interviews with 34 members of the public.
- Local councils arranged around 20 workshops for staff and councillors.

In **Anglesey** we had 3 questionnaires available about care and support needs:

- 1.For service users (including children and young people)
- 2.For service providers
- 3.For non-service users

Over 230 responses were received. The Integration and Engagement Manager attended the following events/meetings to share information and encourage attendees to complete the questionnaires:

- *Older People's Forum*
- *Sheltered Housing Forum*
- *Adult Services Workforce planning meeting with team leaders and staff*
- *Meeting with Childrens service managers*
- *Third Sector Network meeting*
- *2 drop in sessions in Ebeneser Centre*

The information gathered during this engagement exercise has been summarised for the care and support needs of the people of Anglesey and will inform future local commissioning plans/market position statements for the future.



CYDWEITHREDFA GWELLA GWASANAETHAU
GOFAL A LLESIANT **GOGLEDD CYMRU**

NORTH WALES SOCIAL CARE AND WELL-BEING
SERVICES IMPROVEMENT COLLABORATIVE

North Wales population assessment

Summary report

Draft 0.2

24 November 2016

Draft



GIG
CYMRU
NHS
WALES

Bwrdd Iechyd Prifysgol
Betsi Cadwaladr
University Health Board



GIG
CYMRU
NHS
WALES

Iechyd Cyhoeddus
Cymru
Public Health
Wales



Notes on the population assessment report

This is the final draft report produced for discussion and approval by the six North Wales councils and Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board.

The report will be published on 1 April 2017 on each council and health board website. Before publication the following information will be added and changes made.

- Information about how to request a copy of the document in other formats.
- A children and young people's version and easy read version of the report.
- A website address for downloading the document will be added along with hyperlinks between chapters to aid navigation.
- Information about how to access the Welsh report from the English version and the English report from the Welsh version.
- Additional appendices including reports from the consultation and engagement. Key messages are already included in each chapter and a summary of the methods used is in the introduction.

Throughout the report there are sections highlighted in **blue** where links and appendices will need to be added before publication.

1 Introduction

1.1 About the report

This report is an assessment of the care and support needs of the population in North Wales, including the support needs of carers. It has been produced by the six North Wales councils and Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board (BCUHB) supported by Public Health Wales, to meet the requirements of the Social Services and Wellbeing Act (Wales) 2014 (the act).

The report aims to improve our understanding of our population and how it might change over the coming years to help us provide better public services in North Wales. To prepare the report we looked at statistics, spoke with our communities and made use of a wide range of information collected by local councils, health services, charities and other organisations that provide services.

The report will be used to inform the area plan which has to be prepared jointly between the health board and local councils overseen by the Regional Partnership Board. The draft guidance on the area plan says we must include the specific services planned in response to each core theme identified in the population assessment. The first North Wales area plan must be published by 1 April 2018 (Welsh Government, 2016d).

1.2 Research methods

The population assessment was 'engagement led'. By this we mean that we used what people were telling us about care and support needs to form our research questions. We then gathered data from many different sources to answer the questions and challenge our initial findings.

Population assessment in figures

- We reviewed over 100 existing policies, strategies and plans from across the six local councils and health board.
- We received 133 responses from organisations to our survey about people's need for care and support.
- We used the findings from over 300 consultation and research reports.
- We and our partners held 16 events and circulated three questionnaires that reached around 260 people who use services.
- The Citizen's Panel carried out interviews with 34 members of the public.
- Local councils arranged around 20 workshops for staff and councillors.

Consultation and engagement

Consultation and engagement methods

Local councils in North Wales have a regional citizen engagement policy (Isle of Anglesey County Council *et al.*, 2016) This is based on the national principles for public engagement in Wales and principles of co-production which informed our consultation plan. The population assessment engagement was planned by a group of staff from each local council, the health board and Public Health Wales. They began by listing the different groups of people who may be affected by the population assessment and planning for how they would involve them. This list was reviewed part-way through the project with additional opportunities to get involved planned to fill the gaps. More information is available in the [Equalities Impact Assessment](#).

The engagement plan included:

- A questionnaire for organisations that asked for their views and any supporting evidence they had, such as performance measures or consultation reports.
- Discussion groups with service users, supported by a facilitator's guide. Some counties also circulated self-completion questionnaires.
- A questionnaire for the public (people who do not use care and support services) available on the Citizen's Panel website along with interviews with Citizen's Panel members. One county also circulated an additional questionnaire for people who do not use care and support services.
- Workshops with staff and councillors arranged by each local council.
- A review of relevant research and consultation including legislation, strategies, commissioning plans, needs assessments and consultation reports.

The consultation was publicised widely through the county voluntary councils in North Wales and various other regional networks. The local councils and health board promoted it through their websites, Facebook and Twitter pages. Press releases were sent to the Leader newspaper, Wrexham.com, Daily Post, BBC Wales as well as both Capital and Heart Radio. Specific groups, including people with protected characteristics, were contacted through existing groups and networks (see Equalities Impact Assessment). A quarterly newsletter was produced giving updates about the project for staff and partner organisations which also helped identify groups to contact about the consultation and engagement. There are still people we were not able to reach in the timescale who will be our priority for the next phase of the project.

Running in parallel with this population assessment was the production of well-being assessments for Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015. North Wales has four Public Service Boards who were preparing for this. Where possible, any engagement taking place was planned to meet the needs for both assessments. In

some areas this involved sending out joint questionnaires while others held joint workshops and discussion groups.

1.3 Preventative services

A North Wales project took place in 2015 to look at early intervention and prevention services in readiness for the act supported by the North Wales Social Care and Well-being Improvement Collaborative (NWSCWIC). The aim was to develop a framework of targeted interventions; contribute to the population assessment; provide a baseline for integrated commissioning and procurement; and to support consistent eligibility thresholds. The group assessed evidence and local needs assessments to identify 'root causes' or trigger factors that lead people to contact services and which in many cases lead to people receiving managed care and support services. They looked at interventions that could address the trigger factors and linked them to the well-being outcomes from the act. The group then developed a risk assessment tool to look at the accessibility, funding and organisation risks relating to the availability of each intervention in each county. This information was used to generate priorities for future work.

In addition, as part of the population assessment the Public Health Wales Evidence Service carried out a literature search to identify the evidence base for each of the interventions described.

This work forms part of the overall North Wales population assessment and is available here: [evidence base](#).

Advocacy

'Advocacy is taking action to help people say what they want, secure their rights, represent their interests and obtain services they need.'

Advocates and advocacy schemes work in partnership with the people they support and take their side. Advocacy promotes social inclusion, equality and social justice (Action for Advocacy, 2002)

Advocacy is part of the portfolio of preventative services available and was included in the early intervention and prevention risk assessment exercise. In addition, NWSCWIC commissioned research into citizen voice and control in North Wales (Wavehill, 2016). This research includes a summary of the independent advocacy services across North Wales for children, young people and adults which forms part of the population assessment.

In the next phase of the project, preparing plans and strategies in response to the population assessment, we need to look at council and local health board commissioning arrangements for advocacy services to recognise and respond to any potential overlap in arrangements. This will involve working closely with the Age Cymru Golden Thread Programme funded by Welsh Government. This programme aims to improve the well-being of individuals through advocacy and to give them a

stronger voice; improve the understanding of advocacy, and; work with local councils and service providers to support the development and commissioning of services.

1.4 Governance

Project governance

The North Wales Social Care and Wellbeing Services Improvement Collaborative set up a regional steering group to lead the population assessment work with technical, engagement and theme-based groups to lead on specific tasks. The steering group was chaired by Jenny Williams, Director of Social Services, Conwy County Borough Council and Andrew Jones, Executive Director of Public Health, BCUHB. Each group included members from each North Wales local council, BCUHB and Public Health Wales.

An interim report on the project plan was produced in July along with regular highlight reports which were shared with regional boards through Partnership Friday, Public Service Boards and local councils. Project newsletters were produced quarterly (in March, June and September 2016) and circulated widely through representatives from each council and health board.

1.5 North Wales population overview

North Wales has a resident population in the region of 690,000 people living across an area of around 2,500 square miles. Gwynedd in the west is the least densely populated area with 49 people for each square kilometre and Flintshire in the east is the most densely populated area, 350 people for each square kilometre.

The population of North Wales is expected to increase to 720,000 by 2039. The increasing population of North Wales can be explained by an increasing birth rate and a decreasing mortality rate, which has led to extended life expectancy (Welsh Government, 2016a).

The population of most local council areas in Wales is projected to increase between 2014 and 2039. Wrexham is projected to have the second largest increase in Wales (10%); the populations of Gwynedd and Wrexham are projected to increase steadily; the Isle of Anglesey's population is projected to decrease steadily; and the populations of Conwy, Denbighshire and Flintshire are projected to increase then decrease, but remain higher in 2039 than in 2014.

Welsh language

In North Wales, Gwynedd has the highest proportion of Welsh speakers, 65%, although this can be higher in some areas of the county. Elsewhere in North Wales, 57% of residents on the Isle of Anglesey speak Welsh, 27% in Conwy and 25% in Denbighshire. The proportion of Welsh speakers in Flintshire (13.2%) and Wrexham

(12.9%) is lower than the average for Wales. All local council areas across North Wales have experienced a decline in the proportion of Welsh speakers between the 2001 and 2011 Census, with the largest decline occurring in Gwynedd (-3.6%). Just over half (53%) of Welsh speakers in North Wales are fluent in the language and 63% speak Welsh on a daily basis; in Gwynedd, 78% of Welsh speaking residents are fluent and 85% speak Welsh every day.

Poverty and deprivation

In North Wales, 12% of the population live in the most deprived communities in Wales compared to 19% across Wales; however, this masks considerable pockets of deprivation across the region, some of which are among the highest levels of deprivation in Wales. Rhyl West 2 (Denbighshire) and Queensway 1 (Wrexham) are the second and third most deprived areas in Wales. Three further areas in Rhyl (Rhyl West 1, Rhyl West 3 and Rhyl South), are in the top twenty most deprived areas in Wales (Welsh Government, 2014).

1.6 Limitations, lessons learned and next steps

Preparing a single accessible population assessment across six counties and one health board area within the timescales set has been a challenging process. There has been a tremendous amount achieved within the timescales thanks to the efforts of: the project team; the project steering group, technical group and engagement group; partner organisations who contributed information and guidance; members of staff, elected members, service users and members of the public who took part in the engagement; the chapter writing groups; and the many people who reviewed and commented on early drafts of each chapter.

Nevertheless, there is plenty that we have learnt from the process and more that needs to be done. The population assessment should be seen as the start of a process rather than a finished product. Where there are limitations identified in the report these can be addressed in work on the area plan and in the population assessment review. The guidance states the assessment needs to be reviewed in at least two years' time, while the toolkit advises more frequent reviews.

Some of the issues identified during the process that need to be addressed are listed below.

- The report will provide an evidence base for services and strategies and underpin the integration of services and support partnership arrangements. It should be a useful tool for planners and commissioners in local authorities and health, however, there is still a need for commissioning strategies and market position statements to set out the local vision and plan for services in an area and the support available for providers.

- The report includes a summary of services available at the moment but does not describe them in detail or attempt to map out all local provision. Due to the complexity of this task it may be best to prioritise areas for this type of review.
- The report includes some high-level service performance measurement information but does not include detailed analysis of performance indicators outside of what was included in the national data catalogue or analysis of budgets or actual service spend.
- There are groups we were not able to include in the consultation and engagement which should be a priority for future work. More information is available in the engagement plan and Equalities Impact Assessment [\[add link\]](#).
- The report needs to be publicised widely to build on links made to date and reach people who have not had an opportunity to be involved in the first phase of the project.
- Making the links between the population assessment and the well-being assessments produced by the Public Service Boards. The population assessment includes people's care and support needs while the well-being assessment covers prosperity, health, resilience, equality, vibrant culture, global responsibility and cohesive communities. The assessments have taken place in parallel and officers involved in both have worked together on elements of the projects but more connections will emerge as they are published.
- There are people who have care and support needs whose particular needs fall outside the themes covered in the report chapters. More work needs to be done to identify their needs along with people who have multiple and complex needs.

In addition to the above there are specific issues identified at the end of each chapter for future work.

There have also been lessons learned about the process which have been recorded and will be used to inform the work on the area plan and population assessment review.

1.7 Further information

There was much more information collected to inform this report than it has been possible to include. Additional background information is available on request [\[add link to contact details on website\]](#):

2 Children and young people

Key findings

- There are around 124,000 children aged 0-15 in North Wales. There has been very little change in the number of children and young people in the past five years and this trend is likely to continue over the next 25 years.
- The majority of children and young people in North Wales are healthy and satisfied with their lives but more needs to be done to: tackle low birth weight; reduce infant mortality rates; improve breastfeeding rates and take-up of immunisations; reduce childhood obesity and smoking and alcohol use.
- There has been a fall in referrals to children's services but it is not yet known how the number of referrals will change in response to the wider eligibility under the new act.
- The majority of referrals to children's services are from the police or within the council's own social services department, and the main reasons for referral are abuse or neglect.
- In the last five years there has been a 9% increase in the number of children on the child protection register and in the number of children looked-after in North Wales.
- There are increasing concerns about sexting and online bullying.
- North Wales has a high number of children from outside the region who are looked after locally and this number has been increasing. This places additional demand on local services such as health, education, police and support services.
- There are changing demands on fostering services due to an increase in kinship fostering / connected persons.
- Wrexham has the highest number of young offenders and the highest crime rate across the region. With the exception of Anglesey all local authorities have seen a reduction in the number of young offenders over the last three years.
- The number of children and young people who are victims of crime has increased year on year. This could be due to a number of reasons including increased ability/ willingness to report; increased number of crimes committed or an increase in particular types of crime such as cyber-crime.
- The number of disabled children has increased over the past five years.
- Children's mental and emotional health was consistently raised as a concern including a rise in self-harm and eating disorders as well as attachment issues.
- There needs to be an integrated approach to the health and wellbeing of children and their families throughout universal services to maximise prevention and

promote resilience at the earliest stage. New evidence on the multiple impacts of Adverse Childhood Experiences can bring more awareness and support towards preventing them and minimising their effects.

- Provision of parenting support is needed to break cycles of inappropriate parenting and raise parents' confidence in their skills to raise their children in a positive and nurturing environment.
- Information, advice and assistance services as provided by Family Information Services are an important part of prevention and early intervention services.
- There are over 1,000 young carers identified across North Wales, which is an increase over the past few years. There is an increasing need for 1 to 1 support for young carers as well as support for young carers under age 8.

Recommendations and next steps

Due to the tight timescales and wide range of needs covered in this chapter the next steps should focus on identifying the further information needed in priority areas. This should include additional consultation and engagement to agree recommendations as part of the area plan. Future work should be based on the UNCRC and include children's right to play.

- Advocacy: all children and young people need to have their voice heard in decision making processes, and this is particularly important for looked after children and children on the child protection register. Some information is included in the introduction to the report but more information is needed about the services available and their effectiveness.
- There is further work to be done to implement the new duties under the act and regional projects are in place to support this including assessments and information, advice and assistance.
- There have been concerns throughout the production of this chapter about the quality of data recording. Work needs to be done to standardise the recording of children in need data (and its replacement) as well as threshold and eligibility criteria.
- More information is needed about trafficking and child sexual exploitation to inform the population assessment.
- More information is needed about the increase in complex needs for disabled children and the transition from children's to adult's services.
- Find out more about concerns raised, that increasingly younger children are being referred to CAHMS and the needs of looked after children referred to CAMHS.

- Information about restorative approaches to work with families including everyday interaction, meetings with service users, informal circles, mediation and formal group conferences.
- There are good examples of service provision in all counties, such as the 'edge of care' project, internal therapeutic services, collaborations between social services and CAMHS. Information about these services is already shared informally between counties, but future work on the population assessment needs to look at this further.

Draft

3 Older people

Population overview

There were around 150,000 people aged 65 and over in North Wales in 2015. Population projections suggest this figure could rise to 210,000 by 2039 if the proportion of people aged 65 and over continues to increase.

The proportion of older people in the population is projected to continue to increase.. At the same time the proportion of people aged 16-64, the available workforce, is expected to continue to decrease. This change to the population structure provides opportunities and challenges for the delivery of care and support services.

The change in population structure shows a similar pattern in every county in North Wales, although the counties with the highest proportion of people aged 65 and over are expected to be Conwy, Anglesey and Denbighshire.

Research suggests that living with a long-term condition can be a stronger predictor of the need for care and support than age (Institute of Public Care (IPC), 2016). See health, physical disabilities and sensory impairment chapter for more information.

Loneliness and isolation

Reducing loneliness and isolation is one of the main challenges identified in our consultation and engagement. Successfully tackling this a priority would have many benefits for people's health and well-being and reduce the need for statutory services.

More information about plans to develop services and support to address loneliness and isolation is available in each council's Ageing Well Plans available at: <http://www.ageingwellinwales.com/en/localplans>. The well-being plans being produced by Public Service Boards under the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 are also likely to address this issue.

For information about services in your area please see Dewis Cymru <https://www.dewis.wales/>

Support to live at home

Continuing to live in their own homes is a priority for many older people and is an important part of maintaining independence. The demand for service is likely to increase as the number of people aged over 65 increases in the population. The demand also seems to be increasing for more complex support and a higher number of hours of care each week.

Current services are delivering high quality support that help maintain people's independence, with many people reporting that they are happy with the care they receive. There are difficulties recruiting and retaining care workers, particularly in rural areas, male care workers and Welsh speakers. We need to improve awareness of available services and support providers to meet intensive and specialist needs and provide a flexible service.

The challenges facing commissioners and providers are to continue to provide flexible support to enable people to: be independent; identify their own solutions using their personal assets, family, friends, community and third sector; plan for future care needs; achieve their personal and well-being outcomes.

Dementia

There are an estimated 11,000 people living with dementia in North Wales. This number is expected to increase although this may be not as much as originally thought due to improvements in health. Dementia has a substantial effect on individuals, which leads to great pressure on statutory services, the third sector, and family and friends that support them. Despite the challenges that dementia brings people can be supported to live well, or at least better than they thought, and our challenge is to provide that support.

Current services are providing a wide variety of support that is meeting the needs of many people.

Areas for improvement and recommendations

1. Provide more information and support after diagnosis.
2. Additional training for care workers in working with people who have dementia.
3. Develop additional services that meet individual needs, particularly for younger people with dementia and through the medium of Welsh.
4. Make sure there is sufficient elderly mental health nursing provision and elderly mental health (EMI) residential care.
5. Improve joint working between services.

More information is available in the North Wales Dementia Market Position Statement and information about specific developments in each county can be found in the Ageing Well Plans available at: <http://www.ageingwellinwales.com/en/localplans>

Care homes

Key issues for future development in North Wales:

- We will need to be clear about how many more people we would like to support in extra care accommodation in the future and whether community health services will be able to meet people's health / nursing care needs.
- There is anticipated to be a need for more nursing home placements in the future, particularly supporting people with mental health conditions and dementia. This will require joint workforce development initiatives to train, recruit and develop nurse managers and care and support workers meeting people's health care needs.
- Councils and the Health Board are working together to explore how people's health care needs can be met in residential homes and / or extra care by community nursing / therapy staff such as occupational therapists and physiotherapists to reduce the number of people having to move into nursing homes.
- There is need for more care and support provision to meet (Welsh) language needs in care homes. This will be strengthened in future contract agreements.
- Commissioners need to review and revise the Pre Placement Agreement (contract) for care homes to reflect new standards and anticipated regulatory requirements by April 2018. This will include the development of specifications (including workforce competency requirements) for all future requirements including support for people with dementia, intermediate care such as step-up/down support (detailing the rehabilitation interventions or support requirements from care home staff) and 'discharge to assess' services.
- Overall reviews of quality and safety within care homes across North Wales suggest that in some homes there needs to be:
 - Improvements in management leadership including clinical leadership in nursing homes.
 - Development of the physical (building) environment to better meet people's very complex needs (including mobility impairments and confusion / dementia)

Local developments required in:

Ynys Mon include:

- Exploring options for most effective use of local council care home provision, including intermediate care and meeting more complex needs, in conjunction with health staff.

- Increasing the provision of Extra Care Housing as an alternative to residential care; thus the demand for residential provision is anticipated to decline in line with recent trends, however this is likely to be gradual.
- Increasing EMI Residential capacity (consistent with higher levels of people living with dementia), again this will be a gradual shift.
- A rapid increase in EMI nursing will be required in the short to medium term as demand considerably outstrips existing provision.
- Improving community health resources to support people with nursing needs at home, which is having an impact on the demand for General Nursing placements which is expected to continue.
- Ensuring that current and future care home accommodation meets the prevalent standards.

Gwynedd include:

- The vision is to support people to continue to live at home within their communities for as long as possible, and reduce the need for traditional Residential placements. This will require an overall increase in accommodation for Older People, with the greatest demand and gaps being anticipated for sheltered and extra care housing.
- Gwynedd's local market position statement details that there are key areas within Gwynedd, where the population of people aged 65 and over is particularly high, that do not have care home provision, including - Abermaw, Llanbedr, Dyffryn Ardudwy, Aberdovey / Brynchrug / Llanfihangel and Harlech. Their needs analysis also shows that the community of Llanbedr has a significantly ageing population with no local care home provision.
- In the short term, Gwynedd intend to reduce the number of traditional long term residential care placements, increase the provision of residential care for people with dementia. Gwynedd would also wish to increase opportunities for people to receive extended respite periods and offering flexible opportunities for respite care to meet the needs of carers.
- In the longer term, if rates of placement remain as current, Gwynedd have forecasted that by 2030 there will be a requirements for additional provision to accommodate and support 631 people requiring residential care and 600 people requiring nursing care.

Conwy include:

- Continued investment in integrated locality services and quality care homes; with the aim of creating a stable and sustainable Care Home Sector in Conwy, improving experience for residents and avoiding inappropriate Accident and Emergency attendance and / or hospital admissions.

Denbighshire include:

- Increasing the provision of Extra Care Housing as an alternative to residential care (unless specialist nursing or mental health care is required).
- Rationalising the supply of residential beds, where there seems to be an over provision in the short to medium term. However if forecasts regarding the anticipated increase in numbers of people with dementia are correct, there will be need to increase the number of Elderly Mental Health (EMH) Nursing beds in Denbighshire. There may not be enough EMH residential beds. Analysis in February 2016 suggests with the exception of EMH Nursing, in most areas there are sufficient care home beds to meet demand and some over-capacity in certain areas.

Flintshire include:

- Maintaining the local council care home provision and exploring the development of intermediate care hub focused on preventative and early intervention work.
- An increase (based on projected need from demographic changes) of a further 178 care home placements by 2020: 67 Residential; 52 EMH Residential; 51 Nursing and 8 EMH Nursing.

Wrexham include:

- Developing Extra Care offering mixed tenure independent living (Dementia, Disability, Learning Difficulties) including specialist provision (Extra Care) for younger adults with a disability to reduce out of county placements. Also Interested in developing Intermediate Care using Extra Care facilities and developing step up step down beds.
- Planned reduction in general residential places and increase in general and EMI nursing across Wrexham. Ideally homes would be dual registered.

4 Health, physical disability and sensory impairment

Key messages

While all six local councils and the health board have committed to working to the social model of disability, there is much more work to be done to ensure that the way we work fully reflects this model.

The Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014 reinforces the need to think about the broader aspects of well-being in a person's day to day life and the ability of a person to participate fully in society.

Focusing on what matters to an individual will help us address the broader aspects better. We will need to work in partnership with people, their families, the third sector and independent providers as well as other public services to achieve this.

The number of people living with a long term condition and the number of people living longer with disability or a sensory impairment is increasing as our population lives longer and the number of older people increases.

We will need to review our organisational priorities and commissioning plans to ensure that we identify better ways of supporting participation and inclusion, and enabling people to maintain their own independence.

We need to focus more on earlier intervention and prevention – taking the actions that the evidence tells us will help people stay healthier and more independent for longer.

We will need to review the more specialised services we provide to ensure that people are able to receive the support they need at the time they need it.

Gaps in service / support

Support for people to live healthier lifestyles and maintain independence is identified as one of the key elements. More emphasis needs to be placed on this by all organisations.

The role of the third sector and independent sector is identified as important in providing broader support networks for people. Organisations need to be mindful of the capacity of these sectors to extend the support they offer.

Some services are sparse in different areas; rural areas have been identified as experiencing shortfalls in provision.

Many of the public sector services are under pressure and while services are available, there may be a waiting list or difficulty in accessing services promptly.

There are barriers for specific groups which need to be addressed – when seeking information, accessing services, or seeking to maintain independence, with support as needed.

Our response

We will seek to collaborate in the design and implementation of effective health improvement programmes with the support of Public Health Wales.

We will aim to give a senior level strategic commitment to implement and embed a sustainable approach to the Making Every Contact Count (MECC) programme in North Wales, providing a culture which encourages and promotes prevention and health improvement.

We will explore the option of using social prescribing as a patient pathway for primary care practices in North Wales to strengthen the links between healthcare providers and community, voluntary and local authority services that could improve health and well-being.

We will take an assets-based approach, identifying what matters to people and supporting them to take control of their lives. We will work with people and the communities in which they live to build on the resources available and support people to connect.

We will seek to strengthen further the social model of disability in all that we do, looking to ensure that our support and our services facilitate participation, respect individual wishes and needs and are inclusive.

We will review the need for our more specialised services to provide care closer to home where possible.

5 Learning disability

Key findings

- **Demography:** The number of people with learning disabilities needing support is increasing and people with learning disabilities are living longer. These demographic trends are likely to continue. The growing number of people living with a learning disability and dementia presents significant challenges to care services, and the staff who work in them, to provide the right type of support.
- **Health needs:** People with learning disabilities tend to experience worse health, have greater need of health care and are more at risk of dying early compared to the general population.
- **Young people with complex needs:** Services will need to adapt to make sure they can meet the needs of young people with complex needs as they make the move to adult services.
- **Attitudes and expectations:** Most individuals and their families want, or expect to have, a greater level of independence and to be a key part of their community. This may include older parents who have never asked for support or carers who find that the support they expected to have is no longer provided or is provided in a different way.
- **Transition between children and adult services:** this works well on the whole and social services will increasingly be focussed on developing an integrated approach which will help with transition.
- **Finance:** The level of spend on learning disability services has been increasing but we are now faced with supporting more people with less money.
- **Legislation:** The Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014 is changing the way we work, including the way in which we find out what matters to people and the way in which people are supported.
- **Existing provision:** Currently, support is generally provided by immediate family members and/or long term paid care staff.

Recommendations

1. Support older carers and make sure they have the support and respite services they need. This should include 'planning ahead' services for families which includes work to identify hidden carers and assess their needs for support.
2. Health and social services to work better together make sure there is sufficient support for the health issues of older people with learning disabilities, including people with dementia.

3. Continue to support people with learning disabilities to access health care through the Learning Disability Health Liaison Services, by developing accessible information for people with learning disabilities to improve communication and supporting healthcare providers to better identify people with learning disabilities so they can make 'reasonable adjustments' to their care. Promote access to health promotion and early treatment services.
4. Provide sustainable models of support jointly by health and social care to meet the needs of individuals with complex need. This should include addressing the unmet need for high end jointly funded nursing placements for adults with severe learning disabilities who have health related needs.
5. Support staff to manage changing expectations of support for people with learning disabilities, including changes required by the new act.
6. Recruit more Welsh speaking support staff.
7. Provide more support for people with staying safe when using the internet.
8. Encourage more informal, unpaid support, to reduce reliance on formal paid support. This would help facilitate wider friendships and social lives for people with learning disabilities beyond paid carers.
9. Increase recruitment to the shared lives / adult placements scheme.
10. Develop the provision of assistive technology for people with learning disabilities.
11. Continue to explore and develop housing options to meet the needs of people with learning disabilities in partnership with other organisations.

Data development agenda

- Make sure there is common understanding and consistency across the six North Wales counties in the way data is recorded and analysed.
- Carry out more analysis to support adult services to plan for the needs of young people with complex needs.

6 Mental health

Key messages

- People in North Wales report slightly better mental health than in Wales as a whole
- The number of people with mental health problems is likely to increase
- The most common mental illnesses reported are anxiety and depression
- Research suggests a high number of people with mental health problems are not seeking help
- The number of admissions to mental health facilities is reducing
- The number of people with more complex needs is increasing
- People with mental health problems are more likely to have poor physical health

The numbers of patients seeking admission to hospital has increased across the region. Feedback from staff suggests the limited number of admissions may be due to bed pressures- influenced by Delayed Transfers Of Care (DTC) and lack of appropriate placements, where needed. This has led to the use of acute beds outside North Wales, which is far from ideal for patients, their carer's and families.

Common principles shared by the local councils and the health board include service user and carer involvement and participation; community advocacy; carers support and role of learning and work opportunities in recovery; joint working between agencies.

There needs to be a clear pathway from acute services into community based services. There should be more work around the preventative agenda to prevent needs escalating to hospital and reduce demand on other public services. Examples include home support and wraparound services as well as interventions and policies to support parents and young children, lifestyle changes, improve workplaces, provide social support and environmental improvements that support communities (Public Health Wales, 2016). Joint working with the third sector and social enterprises could provide this.

Local councils and health need to manage increase in demand for services with reducing budgets.

Gaps in service / support

- Support for people with ASD was consistently highlighted as a gap in the consultation
- There's a gap in befriending opportunities (need to be empowering and not encourage dependency) to support people to access existing social activities.

- Poverty and welfare reform were highlighted as risks for service users, as the drive to get people back to work can cause additional stress for vulnerable people. This can be particularly difficult for younger people with housing benefit issues.
- There needs to be sufficient supply of accommodation to support people to step down from residential care to community resources.
- We need to develop public mental health in North Wales and promote mental well-being to prevent mental ill-health. Public mental health should form part of the Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board mental health strategy.

Data development agenda / suggestions for future research

- Needs of vulnerable people without a diagnosis and best practice for providing support
- Investigate concerns raised about a lack of Welsh language provision in mental health services
- Find out more about the reasons for the reducing number of admissions to mental health facilities.

Our response

The next phase of the project will be to discuss the information in these reports and agree an approach to addressing the issues raised. This may include carrying out further research in an area, local or regional actions.

7 Carers

Carers provide a crucial role in the provision of care and support and provide a preventative service themselves. It is estimated carers provide between 70% and 95% of care, saving £7.72 billion every year in Wales (Yeandle and Buckner, 2015; Welsh Government, 2016c). Every caring situation is unique.

Main findings

- The number of carers in North Wales is increasing, particularly in north-west Wales.
- People aged 50 to 64 are the most likely to provide unpaid care.
- Half of all carers in North Wales are in employment: for carers in employment the support of their employer and colleagues is vital to helping them continue in their caring role.
- The increase in need for social care identified in other chapters of the population assessment report is likely to lead to greater numbers of people providing unpaid care and providing care for longer.
- There are over 1,000 young carers identified across North Wales, which is an increase over the past few years.

Gaps in support and recommendations

There is a challenge to services in the current economic climate with services being cut both for carers and for the people they care-for. Much of the support for carers, particularly from the third sector, relies on short-term funding and there are risks to the sustainability of this support.

There is feedback that respite/short-break provision is reducing as well as issues around how far ahead it needs to be planned which means it's difficult for carers to make last minute plans. We need to re-think how we provide services to achieve the best outcomes for carers and the person cared-for in this climate.

Support in acute hospitals is inconsistent – there is a carers' support officer in the West and East regions of North Wales hosted by the third sector, but no provision in the central area. In this, and other areas we need to consider how to provide more consistency across the region.

There is an increasing need for 1 to 1 support for young carers as well as support for young carers under age 8.

In addition to the examples above, the consultation highlighted the need for better support for carers by better meeting the needs of the cared-for person as well as providing support specifically for carers. It highlighted gaps around transport, services

in rural areas, awareness of primary care staff, counselling services for carers and support for substance misuse carers. The review of services highlighted that there is provision in North Wales to meet many of these needs although this provision is not consistent across the region.

The appointment of a regional post to map the full range of services available to carers in North Wales has been agreed by the North Wales Regional Partnership Board. The scoping exercise is likely to identify further gaps and inconsistencies across North Wales and highlight priorities for joint working. There is a regional carers' operational group who will be looking at opportunities for regional working arising from this population assessment.

Next steps for the population assessment and area plan

- Find out about the effectiveness of services provided to carers, improve project evaluation and look at what can be replicated across the region to provide more consistent support even with local variations.
- Consider how we capture outcomes and systems to capture unmet need, for example, Gwynedd Council and Denbighshire County Council are piloting using 'what matters' conversations with carers.
- Map carers' services across North Wales, including the availability of provision through the medium of Welsh.
- Share the findings from the population assessment and area plan with Welsh Government to inform the development of the All Wales Strategy for Carers.

8 Violence against women, domestic abuse and sexual violence

Key messages

- Domestic and sexual violence and abuse are under-reported but the number of reports is increasing.
- Domestic and sexual violence and abuse affects both women and men although women are more likely to experience them.
- Cases of coercive control are now being recorded in North Wales since the offence came into effect in December 2015
- Domestic abuse costs public services £66 million a year in North Wales in health care, criminal justice, social services, housing and refuges, legal costs and lost economic output.

Gaps in services and support available

The population assessment suggests future work should look at addressing the following:

- Developing stronger strategic and practice links between domestic abuse and adults safeguarding.
- The effect of budget cuts on specialist service providers' ability to meet the demand and need for services.
- The need for support for children and young people who are witnessing domestic violence and abuse.
- Making sure there are sufficient options for housing victims of domestic violence and abuse who have additional care and support needs that require round the clock staffing.
- Find out more about the need for specialist support, such as floating support, for BAME people in North Wales.

National priorities

The National Strategy on Violence against Women, Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence 2016-2021 (Welsh Government, 2016b) has been published and includes the 10 key recommendations along with the National Training Framework.

The National Adviser Annual Plan (Bowen-Davies, 2016) sets out the following objectives:

1. To advise and support the strategic implementation of the legislation

2. Develop a strategic, coherent and integrated approach to policy and service delivery decisions
3. Develop workable recommendations to improve the impact and effectiveness of public and voluntary service provision
4. Provide a strategic platform for shared learning and research
5. Enable effective and inclusive communication with survivors, stakeholders and the public.

Next steps

Local councils and the health board have to prepare and publish a strategy under the Violence Against Women, Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence (Wales) Act 2014 by 1 April 2018. The population assessment will be used to inform this strategy.

We have also identified that we need to include more information about sexual violence, child sexual exploitation, trafficking and modern slavery when the population assessment is reviewed. Please let us know if you have any evidence you would like to submit [\[add link\]](#).

9 Secure estate

The new act heralds a historic change in local government's social care responsibilities for the men, women and children held in the secure estate and on their release into the community. Previously, the responsibilities for meeting the social care needs of those in the secure estate were unclear and this led to confusion between local authorities, prisons, probation services and other organisations.

The act clarifies responsibilities and ensures that those held in the secure estate are entitled to receive equivalent provision to persons in the community and requires local authorities to work in partnership with the National Offender Management Service and health services. It presents opportunities to implement integrated care pathways and joint service provision for the health and social care needs of those in the secure estate.

Given that prisoners can often have complex health and care and support needs and generally experience poorer physical and mental health, this presents a significant development.

A focus on health and wellbeing is also contributing to a renewed focus on rehabilitation, resettlement and a reduction in re-offending.

This is evidenced in the planning for HMP Berwyn which will open in North Wales in February 2017. HMP Berwyn is modelling new approaches and its culture will be driven by a focus on rehabilitation. The ethos is dedicated to providing a safe, decent and just environment where men will be encouraged to prepare for a fresh start in life. The importance of Welsh language in the rehabilitation of offenders from North Wales is recognised as is the key role of co-commissioning partners.

This puts the adult male category C population in a good position. It will help strengthen links between local councils in North Wales and the prison and will support effective rehabilitation. Women and young offenders, however, will continue to be held outside the region as well as men from other categories and those whose health and social care needs cannot be safely managed at HMP Berwyn.

A better understanding of the needs of these groups is required and on release the duty for adults will move to the local council to which they are resettling as part of the requirement for continuity of care under the act; this includes services such as housing. This presents a unique opportunity to develop a model for creating links with prisons outside of North Wales, including those holding women from North Wales.

Recommendations

- Further consultation with stakeholders, including service users.

- An integrated health and social care needs assessment to be conducted for HMP Berwyn after the prison has become operational in partnership between BCUHB and Wrexham County Borough Council.
- Data on the social care needs of both the Category C and remand population to be collated when HMP Berwyn is operational.
- The putting of protocols in place with partners detailing the type of information which can be shared.
- Engagement with the Courts to develop protocols for the remand of disabled persons to ensure that their remand disposals are able to meet their specific needs on admission.
- The development of partnership working with the prisons in South Wales to share learning.
- Better understanding of the social care needs of women and young people and the very specific considerations attached to these groups.
- Development of good quality health and well-being services for the prisoners.
- Children and families – support for the regional approach to develop a children and families model and links in with this work.
- Homelessness: the need for prompt systems to be in place in order to engage with those who are leaving the secure estate at the earliest possible opportunity; this will enable the correct intervention to be put in place and referrals made to the appropriate council.
- The transition of care once prisoners are discharged ‘through the gate’ needs to be embedded within the community, providing continuity of care to ensure health gain while in prison is sustained on release.

10 Veterans

A veteran is defined as someone who has served in HM Armed Forces for at least one day. This includes people who have served in the Reserve/Auxiliary Forces. It is estimated that there were 51,000 veterans living in North Wales in 2014.

A full description of the care and support needs of veterans in North Wales is available at the following link:

http://www.wales.nhs.uk/sitesplus/documents/888/20161107_Veterans_Needs%28Working%20Draftv0e%29.pdf

Information and research

There is a need to improve demographic and wellbeing information available on veterans, the capture of information on their use of services and information available to veterans on what services are available. Recommendations are:

- North Wales Armed Forces Forum (NWAFF) should lend support to the Royal British Legion's "Count Them In" campaign.
- NWAFF should consider commissioning Welsh language profile of veterans in North Wales
- All service providers should improve their identification of veterans and data on their use of services (especially NHS primary and secondary care and local council services)
- NWAFF should consider the development of a "veterans data dashboard" which pulls data together on veterans
- All service providers should improve the information provided to veterans on the services available to them through better signposting to services, better publicity through use of social media and supporting the development of the new MoD "Veterans Gateway" website
- NWAFF should consider commissioning research in areas such as the lifestyle behaviour of veterans and the interaction of veterans with domestic abuse issues

Service planning

Veterans should be considered as a priority group within regular planning mechanisms. The recommendations are as follows.

- Public Services Boards (PSBs) should consider the needs of veterans in the development of their Well Being Plans
- Local councils should consider the needs of veterans, as a vulnerable group, in their corporate planning and corporate priority setting

- BCUHB should consider the needs of veterans in the development of its Annual Operating Plan and Integrated Medium Term Plan
- BCUHB, as part of the development of its Mental Health Strategy, should consider the needs of veterans that are not able to access the service provided by Veterans NHS Wales (e.g. non-service related needs) including recognising the detrimental effect stigma may have on veteran's willingness and ability to seek help for mental health conditions. Public mental health should be developed as part of this strategy with promotion of emotional wellbeing and alternatives to hospital settings.
- Provision of health improvement services by local councils to veterans should be reviewed and strengthened where necessary
- All service providers should support the development of Health and Wellbeing Services for veterans at HMP Berwyn

Service provision

Services have a responsibility to meet the commitments set out by the Armed Forces Covenant. The recommendations are as follows.

- All service providers should be aware of their commitments and responsibilities under the Armed Forces Covenant which include priority access to NHS treatment for conditions related to a veteran's time in the services and priority access to social housing.
- All service providers should provide a coherent approach to delivering effective services and support, to achieve the outcomes required for veterans and address unmet needs. Priority groups should include the oldest and most infirm who have clear support needs (physical and emotional) to live independently and avoid social isolation; those aged 16-54 with health problems relating to their military service, and the youngest and most recently discharged from military service.
- All service providers should collaborate to develop model care pathways for veterans premised on early identification, early intervention and evidence based responses to need with clear sub-division of roles.
- All services providers should recognise and understand the challenges posed by the armed forces culture. It is important that all staff are appropriately trained and also ensure that they ask their clients whether they have served in the Armed Forces. An accreditation system for staff, appointment of more veterans champions and a scheme for "veteran friendly" services should all be considered.
- All service providers should take every opportunity to signpost veterans to support. Specific front-line locations might include Emergency Departments, police custody suites and local council Single Points of Access or Housing Access Teams.

- Due to the many third sector veteran related organisations being established, it is recommended that a quality standard be considered to offer assurance to veterans, their families and public sector bodies that the organisation they are dealing with are of a high quality with good governance arrangements.
- Primary Care contractors should prioritise registration of veterans. GPs should request the whole medical record from DMS to give a complete picture of a veteran's medical history. The joint RCGP, RBL and Combat Stress publication should be promoted amongst all local health providers
- All services providers should prioritise mental health support to veterans, including support for alcohol problems. This should include better signposting to the current support available through Veterans NHS Wales, BCUHB mental health services and the Third Sector. Veterans' needs should be specifically considered by the North Wales Suicide Prevention Group.
- Local councils should review their provision of health improvement services to veterans and strengthen where necessary.
- Local councils and BCUHB should consider how they can support veterans on their pathway to employment within the volunteering opportunities they are developing within their organisations.
- All service providers should specifically consider the needs of veteran carers and address unmet needs where identified.

11 Homelessness

The changes introduced within the Housing (Wales) Act 2014 seem to be having a positive effect with the emphasis on earlier intervention and prevention delivering better conclusions for individuals, however significant challenges remain. Progress may be affected if the transitional funding allocated is removed.

Changes within other services can have an impact on homelessness and homeless people can have an impact on other services. Welfare reform and especially changes to Housing Benefit and the introduction of Universal Credit are expected to increase demand upon some services, especially from groups such as young people, which will create new challenges. We need to focus on ways of maximising value, combining effort and resources and focus on the preventative approach to homelessness, which can help deliver positive outcomes to vulnerable people and hopefully avoid the need for more intensive and costly interventions .

Key messages

Changes to the welfare benefits – The impact of the proposed changes to the welfare benefits, especially those allocated towards housing related costs are yet to be seen. Some individuals and groups are expected to experience significant reductions in the funding for assistance towards housing and it will become more difficult to secure appropriate and suitable accommodation options at these reduced levels. Some of the groups most adversely impacted, correlate quite closely with groups who are currently known to be more exposed and vulnerable to homelessness. There are also concerns that the introduction of Universal Credit - which compounds all benefit payments and does not automatically allow transfer of the rent element to the landlord could lead to problems. Research from areas who have introduced universal credit are reporting higher level of arrears which could over time become problematic and impact on the sustainability of tenancies.

Regional commissioning - While the aim will be to deliver the vast majority of homeless services as close as possible to an individual's original community and where possible within local council boundaries, it will be necessary to plan and deliver some homelessness services regionally. Where it is not possible or cost effective to respond to needs locally we will use long-term strategic partnerships such as the Regional Collaborative Committee and local planning groups to consider housing need and priorities across local council areas.

Out of area placements – Most vulnerable people seeking support tend to be non-transient, staying within their locality rather than moving from one area to another. However some movement across boundaries does occur and is sometimes necessary to support individuals and to facilitate rehabilitation. Legislation and best practice would suggest that out of county placements should be exceptional, and based upon considerations such as personal and public safety. Where such cases

arise, cross border co-operation as well as the maintenance of service users existing support networks need to be discussed at the earliest possible stage.

Shared responsibility - Housing Associations and third sector support providers who have experience of delivering services to particular vulnerable groups will have an important role in assisting the efforts of statutory organisations. There will be a continuing need to provide support services that complement the statutory sector, as we anticipate a steady increase in population up to 2020.

Gaps in service / support

- Lack of single person accommodation
- Limited hostel provision
- Shortage of specialist provision for individuals with ongoing medical conditions
- Gaps in support services

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12 Autism Spectrum Disorder

Children and adults with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) report unmet needs in respect of:

- behavioural/emotional support;
- ASD specific issues and life skills; and,
- access to social and leisure services and opportunity in the community.

Children and adults with ASD may or may not also have a learning disability or mild learning disability. Children and adults with ASD may have or may develop moderate mental health difficulties if support is not available to them at an early stage.

There is a national Autism service being developed, funded from Welsh Government Intermediate Care Funding, and the service will be developing in North Wales in the next year or so as part of the 3 year programme of roll-out. This service will be built on best practice and research and will be all-age.

It is also important that the support currently available in North Wales through the range of third sector organisations that operate in the area are continued and that these compliment the national service. The availability of such support services should be advertised widely so that they can be accessed by those who require the support.

There are gaps in awareness raising around ASD for the public, employers, staff and other areas of public services such as leisure centres and public transport.

Although there is a comprehensive range of information on the web, there is no way of knowing whether people are using this – raising the profile of the availability of services and support on such websites as DEWIS is required.

Training is required to improve the understanding of the effects and implications of ASD, particularly in relation to behaviour management and coping strategies and this needs to be across sectors and particularly within education services. It is also identified that the police service needs to be trained to identify if a person has ASD. Ideally this training should be jointly developed across health and social care and includes specifically:

- managing special interests,
- the transition into adulthood,
- housing and community living,
- employment and training,
- post diagnosis support for partners and family members,

- social isolation, developing social skills and maintaining relationships,
- keeping safe/anti-victimisation interventions,
- autism in females,
- men and autism,
- keeping well and healthy and managing anxiety,
- challenging behaviour and anger management.

Finally, there is a new neurological developmental pathway which will be a service available for children and young people who do not fit into CALDS/CAMHS pathways for diagnosis and support established early in 2017 in Conwy/Denbighshire – if this is successful it should be available across North Wales.

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NORTH WALES SOCIAL CARE AND WELL-BEING
SERVICES IMPROVEMENT COLLABORATIVE

North Wales population assessment

Draft 0.1

24 November 2016

Draft



Introduction

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Notes on the population assessment report

This is the final draft report produced for discussion and approval by the six North Wales councils and Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board.

The report will be published on 1 April 2017 on each council and health board website. Before publication the following information will be added and changes made.

- Information about how to request a copy of the document in other formats.
- A children and young people's version and easy read version of the report.
- A website address for downloading the document will be added along with hyperlinks between chapters to aid navigation.
- Information about how to access the Welsh report from the English version and the English report from the Welsh version.
- Additional appendices including reports from the consultation and engagement. Key messages are already included in each chapter and a summary of the methods used is in the introduction.

Throughout the report there are sections highlighted in **blue** where links and appendices will need to be added before publication.

1.1 About the report

This report is an assessment of the care and support needs of the population in North Wales, including the support needs of carers. It has been produced by the six North Wales councils and Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board (BCUHB) supported by Public Health Wales, to meet the requirements of the Social Services and Wellbeing Act (Wales) 2014 (the act).

The report aims to improve our understanding of our population and how it might change over the coming years to help us provide better public services in North Wales. To prepare the report we looked at statistics, spoke with our communities and made use of a wide range of information collected by local councils, health services, charities and other organisations that provide services.

The report is split into chapters based around the following themes as set out in the Welsh Government guidance.

- Children and young people
- Older people
- Health, physical disabilities and sensory impairment
- Learning disabilities and autism
- Mental health
- Carers
- Violence against women, domestic abuse and sexual violence
- Secure estate
- Veterans
- Homelessness

For information about substance misuse see the Area Planning Board Substance Misuse Needs Assessment.

Each chapter includes information about:

- How many people we are talking about, their experiences and how this compares to other areas.
- How things are likely to change in the future.
- What people are telling us about their need for support.
- What organisations are telling us about the need for support.

The report also aims to support the integration of services (joint working between health and social care). Current Welsh Government priorities for integration are:

- Older people with complex needs and long term conditions, including dementia.
- People with learning disabilities.
- Carers, including young carers.
- Integrated Family Support Services.
- Children with complex needs due to disability or illness.

Area plan

The report will be used to inform the area plan which has to be prepared jointly between the health board and local councils overseen by the Regional Partnership Board. The draft guidance on the area plan says we must include the specific services planned in response to each core theme identified in the population assessment including:

- the actions partners will take in relation to the priority areas of integration for Regional Partnership Boards;
- the instances and details of pooled funds to be established in response to the population assessment;
- how services will be procured or arranged to be delivered, including by alternative delivery models;
- details of the preventative services that will be provided or arranged;
- actions being taken in relation to the provision of information, advice and assistance services; and,
- actions required to deliver services through the medium of Welsh.

The first North Wales area plan must be published by 1 April 2018 (Welsh Government, 2016c).

The Social Services and Wellbeing (Wales) Act 2014

Local councils and health boards in Wales have produced population assessments under a new law introduced in April 2016 by Welsh Government called the Social Services and Wellbeing (Wales) Act 2014 (the act).

This is the new law for improving the well-being of people who need care and support, and carers who need support. The act changes the way people's needs are assessed and the way services are delivered - people will have more of a say in the care and support they receive. The new law also promotes a

range of help available within the community to reduce the need for formal, planned support. Each chapter includes information about the main changes likely to have an impact on the population group.

The population assessment was based on the Welsh Government guidance [\[add link\]](#) and the toolkit produced by the Social Services Improvement Agency (SSIA) [\[add link\]](#). Additional advice and support were received through the national population assessment leads network coordinated by the SSIA.

What do we mean by the terms population assessment and needs assessment?

We want to understand the care and support needs of all people living in North Wales (the population) so that we can effectively plan services to meet those needs. Deciding what is needed can be based on what people feel or say they need, what a professional assessment says they need or by comparing different groups to each other (Bradshaw, 1972). Another definition of need is where the population would benefit from health and social care involvement.

There is a difference between need, demand and supply although they overlap. Demand for health and social care services is the services that people ask for. It can change based on people's behaviour (which is influenced by age, gender, education, socioeconomic class); knowledge of services; and the influence of the media. Demand is also influenced by the supply of services, which changes based on guidelines and evidence of clinical and cost-effectiveness. Demand for health and social care increases with supply or accessibility so it often does not reflect the need for services.

A needs assessment is a way to review the health and social care issues in a population. It can help agree priorities and the way resources are allocated to improve health and social care and reduce inequalities. A needs assessment must balance the clinical, ethical and economic – what should be done, what can be done, and what can be afforded.

Different approaches to carrying out a needs assessment are:

- Epidemiological: what we know about the population, current service provision, and the effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of interventions and services.
- Comparative: comparing services between different populations although there may be other reasons for differences, not just difference in need.
- Corporate: what people tell us is needed including staff, service user and community engagement (Stevens *et al.*)

When compiling this report we tried to use as many different approaches as possible to assess what support is needed and achieve a balanced a view. We have also tried to focus on assets as well as needs, including individual strengths and local community assets.

1.2 Research methods

The population assessment was 'engagement led'. By this we mean that we used what people were telling us about care and support needs to form our research questions. We then gathered data from many different sources to answer the questions and challenge our initial findings.

Population assessment in figures

- We reviewed over 100 existing policies, strategies and plans from across the six local councils and health board.
- We received 133 responses from organisations to our survey about people's need for care and support.
- We used the findings from over 300 consultation and research reports.
- We and our partners held 16 events and circulated three questionnaires that reached around 260 people who use services.
- The Citizen's Panel carried out interviews with 34 members of the public.
- Local councils arranged around 20 workshops for staff and councillors.

Consultation and engagement

Consultation and engagement methods

Local councils in North Wales have a regional citizen engagement policy (Isle of Anglesey County Council *et al.*, 2016) This is based on the national principles for public engagement in Wales and principles of co-production which informed our consultation plan. The population assessment engagement was planned by a group of staff from each local council, the health board and Public Health Wales. They began by listing the different groups of people who may be affected by the population assessment and planning for how they would involve them. This list was reviewed part-way through the project with additional opportunities to get involved planned to fill the gaps. More information is available in the [Equalities Impact Assessment](#).

The engagement plan included:

- A questionnaire for organisations that asked for their views and any supporting evidence they had, such as performance measures or consultation reports.

- Discussion groups with service users, supported by a facilitator's guide. Some counties also circulated self-completion questionnaires.
- A questionnaire for the public (people who do not use care and support services) available on the Citizen's Panel website along with interviews with Citizen's Panel members. One county also circulated an additional questionnaire for people who do not use care and support services.
- Workshops with staff and councillors arranged by each local council.
- A review of relevant research and consultation including legislation, strategies, commissioning plans, needs assessments and consultation reports.

The consultation was publicised widely through the county voluntary councils in North Wales and various other regional networks. The local councils and health board promoted it through their websites, Facebook and Twitter pages. Press releases were sent to the Leader newspaper, Wrexham.com, Daily Post, BBC Wales as well as both Capital and Heart Radio. Specific groups, including people with protected characteristics, were contacted through existing groups and networks (see Equalities Impact Assessment). A quarterly newsletter was produced giving updates about the project for staff and partner organisations which also helped identify groups to contact about the consultation and engagement. There are still people we were not able to reach in the timescale who will be our priority for the next phase of the project.

Running in parallel with this population assessment was the production of well-being assessments for Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015. North Wales has four Public Service Boards who were preparing for this. Where possible, any engagement taking place was planned to meet the needs for both assessments. In some areas this involved sending out joint questionnaires while others held joint workshops and discussion groups.

1.3 Preventative services

A North Wales project took place in 2015 to look at early intervention and prevention services in readiness for the act supported by the North Wales Social Care and Well-being Improvement Collaborative (NWSCWIC). The aim was to develop a framework of targeted interventions; contribute to the population assessment; provide a baseline for integrated commissioning and procurement; and to support consistent eligibility thresholds. The group assessed evidence and local needs assessments to identify 'root causes' or trigger factors that lead people to contact services and which in many cases lead to people receiving managed care and support services. They looked at interventions that could address the trigger factors and linked them to the well-being outcomes from the act. The group then developed a risk assessment tool to look at the accessibility, funding and organisation risks relating to the

availability of each intervention in each county. This information was used to generate priorities for future work.

In addition, as part of the population assessment the Public Health Wales Evidence Service carried out a literature search to identify the evidence base for each of the interventions described.

This work forms part of the overall North Wales population assessment and is available here: [evidence base](#).

Advocacy

'Advocacy is taking action to help people say what they want, secure their rights, represent their interests and obtain services they need.

Advocates and advocacy schemes work in partnership with the people they support and take their side. Advocacy promotes social inclusion, equality and social justice (Action for Advocacy, 2002)'

Advocacy is part of the portfolio of preventative services available and was included in the early intervention and prevention risk assessment exercise. In addition, NWSCWIC commissioned research into citizen voice and control in North Wales (Wavehill, 2016). This research includes a summary of the independent advocacy services across North Wales for children, young people and adults which forms part of the population assessment.

In the next phase of the project, preparing plans and strategies in response to the population assessment, we need to look at council and local health board commissioning arrangements for advocacy services to recognise and respond to any potential overlap in arrangements. This will involve working closely with the Age Cymru Golden Thread Programme funded by Welsh Government. This programme aims to improve the well-being of individuals through advocacy and to give them a stronger voice; improve the understanding of advocacy, and; work with local councils and service providers to support the development and commissioning of services.

1.4 Governance

Project governance

The North Wales Social Care and Wellbeing Services Improvement Collaborative set up a regional steering group to lead the population assessment work with technical, engagement and theme-based groups to lead on specific tasks. The steering group was chaired by Jenny Williams, Director of Social Services, Conwy County Borough Council and Andrew Jones, Executive Director of Public Health, BCUHB. Each group included members from each

North Wales local council, BCUHB and Public Health Wales. A governance structure is attached in appendix 1.

An interim report on the project plan was produced in July along with regular highlight reports which were shared with regional boards through Partnership Friday, Public Service Boards and local councils. Project newsletters were produced quarterly (in March, June and September 2016) and circulated widely through representatives from each council and health board.

North Wales Regional Commissioning Board

Local councils and the health board in North Wales have a responsibility to make sure that they have arrangements in place to enable effective strategic planning, delivery and purchasing of services to deliver their statutory responsibilities. This planning activity needs to take into account the Social Services and Well-Being (Wales) Act 2014, Future Generations Act and the Regulation of Social Care (Wales) Act 2016.

In order to do this, North Wales has a Regional Commissioning Board which is co-chaired by a Director of Social Services from one of the councils and an Area Director from BCUHB.

The Regional Commissioning Board reports to the Partnership Board, which has powers and responsibilities as defined under Part 9 of the Social Services and Well-Being (Wales) Act 2014.

The Regional Commissioning Board oversees strategic social care and health developments across adults and children's services, ensuring services are based on best practice, are sustainable and provide value for money.

Local councils and health boards are required to work with citizens, third sector services and other service providers to develop local plans in response to the population needs assessment. These can include a:

- **Market Position Statement:** aims to give a clear statement about the strategy and approach to the development of services in a particular area; this should provide information to the 'market' (service providers) to help them make good business judgements.
- **Commissioning Plan / Strategy:** takes account of what services are in place already and how well they respond to what people need now and in the future, what policy and/or legislation says. The plan or strategy should then detail how the commissioning authorities (councils and /or health board) are going to use their resources (including money, people and buildings) to best meet those needs. This may mean stopping delivering services that do not provide evidence that they meet needs or delivery quality or value for money and detailing how else those needs will be met in the future.

1.5 North Wales population overview

North Wales has a resident population in the region of 690,000 people living across an area of around 2,500 square miles. Gwynedd in the west is the least densely populated area with 49 people for each square kilometre and Flintshire in the east is the most densely populated area, 350 people for each square kilometre.

The population of North Wales is expected to increase to 720,000 by 2039. The increasing population of North Wales can be explained by an increasing birth rate and a decreasing mortality rate, which has led to extended life expectancy (Welsh Government, 2016a).

The population of most local council areas in Wales is projected to increase between 2014 and 2039. Wrexham is projected to have the second largest increase in Wales (10%); the populations of Gwynedd and Wrexham are projected to increase steadily; the Isle of Anglesey's population is projected to decrease steadily; and the populations of Conwy, Denbighshire and Flintshire are projected to increase then decrease, but remain higher in 2039 than in 2014.

Isle of Anglesey

The 2.6% decrease in the Isle of Anglesey's population (almost 2,000 people) is due to natural changes. While there will be fewer children and young people, the number of people aged 75 years and over is projected to increase by around 5,500.

Gwynedd

Between 2014 and 2039, the population of Gwynedd is projected to grow by 8.4% (just over 10,000 people). Nearly all of the increase is anticipated to be in the population aged 75 and over, with the population aged 85 and over projected to increase by 122% (4,700 people). About 75% of the projected increase will be due to net migration (7,800).

Conwy

The population of Conwy is projected to increase by 1.7% (almost 2,000 people) between 2014 and 2039. The county's younger population is projected to fall, while the population aged 75 years and over is projected to increase by around 10,000. Net migration will account for an increase of 12,600 in the population, which will be driven by internal migration; natural change will be down 4,100.

Denbighshire

Denbighshire's population is projected to increase by 2.7% (around 2,500 people) between 2014 and 2039. The population aged 75 years and over is projected to increase by 7,500, while the population aged 18 to 74 years is projected to decrease by 4,800. Net migration will account for an increase of 6,600 in the population, driven by migration; natural change will be down by 4,100.

Flintshire

The population of Flintshire is projected to increase by 1.3% (around 2,100 people). Females aged under 59 years and males aged under 64 years are projected to decline; the population aged 75 years and over is projected to increase by 13,300. Net migration will account for a decrease of 1,000 in the population between 2014 and 2039 (driven by internal migration); national change will account for a further 3,000 increase.

Wrexham

Between 2014 and 2039, the population of Wrexham is predicted to increase by 9.7% (around 13,300 people). The numbers of the youngest members of the population, aged 0-4 years and 5-10 years are projected to fall, with the largest increases in the older age groups. Net migration will account for an increase of 8,600 in the population, which will be driven by international migration; natural change will account for a further increase of 4,700.

Welsh language

'One of the key principles of *More than just words*... is the Active offer. An Active Offer simply means providing a service in Welsh without someone having to ask for it. It means creating a change of culture that takes the responsibility away from the individual and places the responsibility on service providers and not making the assumption that all Welsh speakers speak English anyway.' (Welsh Government, 2016b)

Each chapter of the report includes a section on the need for Welsh language provision to support the population and meet the principles of *More than just words*. In particular, groups where the Welsh language is an even more critical or fundamental element of service provision are:

- children and young people;
- older people;
- people with learning disabilities;
- people with mental health issues;
- people with dementia;
- people who have had a stroke; and,
- people who need support from speech and language therapy services.

In North Wales, Gwynedd has the highest proportion of Welsh speakers, 65%, although this can be higher in some areas of the county. Elsewhere in North Wales, 57% of residents on the Isle of Anglesey speak Welsh, 27% in Conwy and 25% in Denbighshire. The proportion of Welsh speakers in Flintshire (13.2%) and Wrexham (12.9%) is lower than the average for Wales. All local council areas across North Wales have experienced a decline in the proportion of Welsh speakers between the 2001 and 2011 Census, with the largest decline occurring in Gwynedd (-3.6%). Just over half (53%) of Welsh speakers in North Wales are fluent in the language and 63% speak Welsh on a daily basis; in Gwynedd, 78% of Welsh speaking residents are fluent and 85% speak Welsh every day.

The level of Welsh speaking, particularly in the north west of the region, influences the number of people choosing to access services in Welsh. In Gwynedd, 37% of people attempt to use the Welsh language at all times when contacting public services. In primary care, 1.8 GPs per 100,000 population in North Wales can speak Welsh; at local council level, Gwynedd has the highest rate, 4 GPs per 100,000 population that can speak Welsh and Flintshire has the lowest, 0.5 per 100,000 population. Among other health professionals in North Wales, speech and language therapists have the highest percentage of Welsh speakers (46%), followed by paramedics (44%); just over 30% of nurses working in the region can speak Welsh (Public Health Wales, 2016c). Across North Wales, 81% of businesses have staff with Welsh language skills, with 45% of employees in Gwynedd always speaking Welsh with colleagues and 31% on the Isle of Anglesey (North Wales Economic Ambition Board, 2016).

Poverty and deprivation

In North Wales, 12% of the population live in the most deprived communities in Wales compared to 19% across Wales; however, this masks considerable pockets of deprivation across the region, some of which are among the highest levels of deprivation in Wales. Rhyl West 2 (Denbighshire) and Queensway 1 (Wrexham) are the second and third most deprived areas in Wales. Three further areas in Rhyl (Rhyl West 1, Rhyl West 3 and Rhyl South), are in the top twenty most deprived areas in Wales (Welsh Government, 2014).

People living in the most deprived areas live on average shorter lives than those living in the least deprived areas. Gwynedd has the lowest inequality gap in the whole of Wales for males (3.4 years); Denbighshire has the fourth highest in Wales (11 years). This suggests that men in the most deprived areas of Denbighshire live, on average, 11 years less than those in the least deprived areas in the same county. The difference for women is also largest in Denbighshire, where women in the most deprived areas of the county live, on average, 8.4 years less than those in the least deprived areas of Denbighshire (Public Health Wales, 2016b).

Educational outcomes have an impact on income and living standards, which in turn impact on physical and mental health. Across North Wales, the percentage of residents aged 16 to 74 years who have no academic or professional qualifications is lower than the average for Wales (25.9%), with the exception of Wrexham (26.7%). There is considerable variation at local level within counties (Office for National Statistics, 2011).

Unemployment is associated with financial problems, distress, anxiety, depression and poor health related behaviours. Just over 5% of working age residents in Wales have never worked or are long-term unemployed. Across North Wales, all six local councils are below the average for Wales; however, there is considerable variation within counties (Office for National Statistics, 2011).

Housing has an important effect on health, education, work, and the communities in which we live. Across Wales, 77% of people in owner occupied houses were very satisfied with their accommodation, compared with 52% of people in private rented accommodation and 48% of people in social housing (Welsh Government, 2015a).

The majority of people in Wales report having enough money to heat their home; however, there is a difference across tenure type with 96% of people in owner-occupied housing having enough money to heat their home compared to 89% of private rented tenants, and 87% of those in social housing (Welsh Government, 2015a).

There has been a rapid rise in homelessness in Wales, with a 16 to 25% increase between 2007 and 2012. This then presents an average in Wales of 39 households accepted as homeless per 10,000 households (Public Health Wales, 2016a).

A safe environment, free from crime, contributes significantly to community cohesion and people's sense of well-being. Anxiety over crime can impact people's mental health. Deprived neighbourhoods with empty properties, unmaintained housing, graffiti and visible signs of criminal activity are strongly related to the fear of crime, which is associated with poor self-rated health and well-being. Across North Wales, almost 81% of residents feel safe after dark, the same as the Wales average. Local council levels range from 74% in Wrexham to 89% in Gwynedd. In North Wales, 74% of residents are satisfied with the local area, which is just above the average for Wales, 71%. Local council satisfaction levels range from 70% in Wrexham to 77% on the Isle of Anglesey (Public Health Wales Observatory, 2015).

Health

Chronic conditions can have a significant impact for individuals, families and health and social care services. The Isle of Anglesey has the highest percentage of patients registered as having a chronic condition (39%) and Gwynedd has the lowest (33%). Hypertension is the condition with the highest number of patients on the register (Public Health Wales Observatory, 2016).

Heart disease, cancers and respiratory disease are the three leading causes of death and premature death in North Wales, which share common risk factors – tobacco, alcohol, physical inactivity and unhealthy diet. Health-related behaviours are strongly related to deprivation and there are variations across North Wales.

Rates of smoking vary considerably by area, in line with levels of deprivation and by socio-economic gradient. Twenty two percent of adults in North Wales report being a smoker, compared to 20% across Wales. The Isle of Anglesey and Denbighshire have the highest smoking prevalence, 24% (Welsh Government, 2015b).

Over half of the population of North Wales (58%) report being overweight or obese, which is just below the average for Wales, 59%. Across North Wales, Gwynedd has the lowest percentage of overweight and obese adults, 53% and Denbighshire has the highest, 61% (Welsh Government, 2015b).

Levels of overweight and obesity in children have also increased dramatically, and are a significant cause of chronic illness in childhood. Just under 28% of children aged four and five years in North Wales are overweight, compared to just over 26% across Wales. The Isle of Anglesey has the highest percentage of overweight four and five year olds in Wales, 32% (Public Health Wales, 2014/15).

1.6 Limitations, lessons learned and next steps

Preparing a single accessible population assessment across six counties and one health board area within the timescales set has been a challenging process. There has been a tremendous amount achieved within the timescales thanks to the efforts of: the project team; the project steering group, technical group and engagement group; partner organisations who contributed information and guidance; members of staff, elected members, service users and members of the public who took part in the engagement; the chapter writing groups; and the many people who reviewed and commented on early drafts of each chapter.

Nevertheless, there is plenty that we have learnt from the process and more that needs to be done. The population assessment should be seen as the start

of a process rather than a finished product. Where there are limitations identified in the report these can be addressed in work on the area plan and in the population assessment review. The guidance states the assessment needs to be reviewed in at least two years' time, while the toolkit advises more frequent reviews.

Some of the issues identified during the process that need to be addressed are listed below.

- The report will provide an evidence base for services and strategies and underpin the integration of services and support partnership arrangements. It should be a useful tool for planners and commissioners in local authorities and health, however, there is still a need for commissioning strategies and market position statements to set out the local vision and plan for services in an area and the support available for providers.
- The report includes a summary of services available at the moment but does not describe them in detail or attempt to map out all local provision. Due to the complexity of this task it may be best to prioritise areas for this type of review.
- The report includes some high-level service performance measurement information but does not include detailed analysis of performance indicators outside of what was included in the national data catalogue or analysis of budgets or actual service spend.
- There are groups we were not able to include in the consultation and engagement which should be a priority for future work. More information is available in the engagement plan and Equalities Impact Assessment [\[add link\]](#).
- The report needs to be publicised widely to build on links made to date and reach people who have not had an opportunity to be involved in the first phase of the project.
- Making the links between the population assessment and the well-being assessments produced by the Public Service Boards. The population assessment includes people's care and support needs while the well-being assessment covers prosperity, health, resilience, equality, vibrant culture, global responsibility and cohesive communities. The assessments have taken place in parallel and officers involved in both have worked together on elements of the projects but more connections will emerge as they are published.
- There are people who have care and support needs whose particular needs fall outside the themes covered in the report chapters. More work needs to

be done to identify their needs along with people who have multiple and complex needs.

In addition to the above there are specific issues identified at the end of each chapter for future work.

There have also been lessons learned about the process which have been recorded and will be used to inform the work on the area plan and population assessment review.

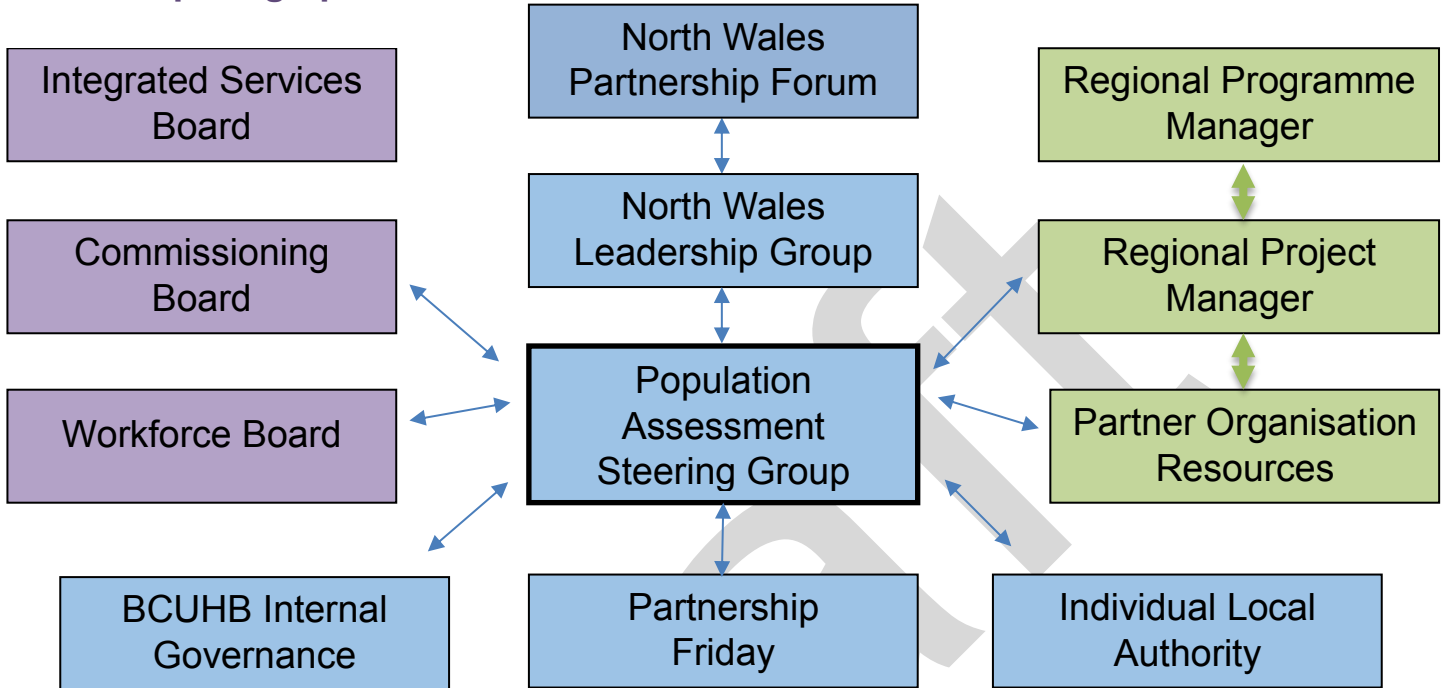
1.7 Further information

There was much more information collected to inform this report than it has been possible to include. The following background information is available on request [\[add link to contact details on website\]](#):

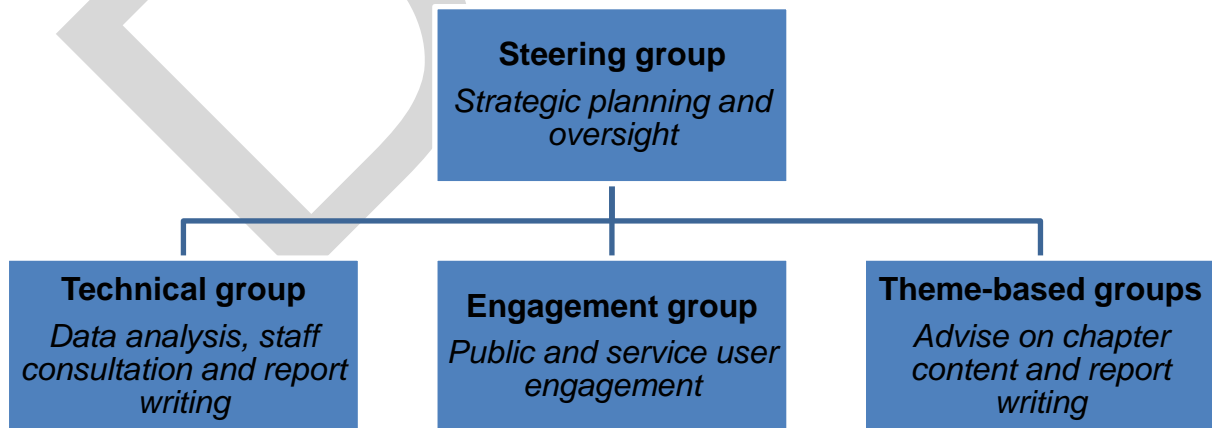
- Data catalogue listing over 300 different population indicators and performance measures recommended by Welsh Government for the population assessment.
- Downloaded data from the data catalogue for each of the six North Wales counties. Please note, this data is also available from sites including Stats Wales, Daffodil Cymru and NOMIS where it may have been updated since it was downloaded for the population assessment. The original data source is listed on the data catalogue. The total file size is too large to send by email so please specify the data you are interested in.
- Access to the reference library used for the population assessment stored in Endnote online or a copy of the full reference list or individual chapters in rich text format.

Appendix 1: North Wales Population Assessment Governance Structure

Other regional work areas requiring updates



Project management structure



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2 Children and young people

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2.0 About this chapter

This chapter focusses on the care and support needs of children and young people. It is organised around the following themes:

- 2.1 Population overview**
- 2.2 Children and young people who have a need for care and support: previously 'child in need', including refugees and asylum seekers**
- 2.3 Children and young people on the child protection register**
- 2.4 Looked-after children and young people (including fostering, adoption, care leavers and children in children's homes placed by other local authorities)**
- 2.5 Children involved in crime, anti-social behaviour and who are victims of crime**
- 2.6 Children with disabilities**
- 2.7 Children and young people's mental health**
- 2.8 Early intervention and prevention**

There is more information about the needs of children and young people in other chapters of the report.

- Health, physical disabilities and sensory impairment [\[Add link\]](#)
- Learning disabilities and autism [\[Add link\]](#)
- Carers [\[Add link\]](#)
- Mental health [\[Add link\]](#)
- Violence against women, domestic abuse and sexual violence [\[Add link\]](#)
- Secure estate [\[Add link\]](#)
- Veterans [\[Add link\]](#)
- Homelessness [\[Add link\]](#)

Specific information can be found on:

- Transition: included in all other relevant chapters
- Young carers: included in the carers chapter
- Child poverty: there is a link between child poverty and the needs for care and support which are highlighted in this chapter. This is an issue that needs to be tackled at a local, regional and national level. For more information please see the regional vulnerable families' needs assessment produced for

the North Wales Families First Programmes and the Wellbeing Assessments being produced by the Public Service Boards [\[add links\]](#)

- Young people in the secure estate: included in the secure estate chapter

How will the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014 (the act) change things?

The principles of the act are:

- People: putting the individual at the centre by giving them a stronger voice and control over services they receive.
- Well-being: supporting people to achieve their own well-being building on a person's circumstances, capabilities, networks and communities.
- Earlier intervention: more preventative services supporting people before their needs become critical.
- Working together: stronger partnership working between all parties involved.

There is an overarching duty in the act to promote well-being. The definition of well-being includes: physical and mental health and emotional well-being; protection from abuse and neglect; education, training and recreation; family and personal relationships; involvement in the local community; securing rights and entitlements; social and economic well-being (including not living in poverty); and living in suitable accommodation.

Change to concept of 'child in need'

The concept of a 'child in need' in the Children Act 1989 is not replicated in the new act (Welsh Government, 2016). The act refers to children and young people who have a need for care and support, which is defined around ability to achieve the well-being outcomes outlined in the act around education, health and so on.

Assessments and processes

Care and support planning and review (Care Council for Wales, 2015a)



Under the new act every child who needs care and support will have a care and support plan, which will replace the children in need plan, child protection plan and looked after children plan. Local councils are currently moving towards this system.

If a referral is received for child who needs a service then they will be assessed. If they need a social care service they will have a care and support plan. If the case then becomes a child protection case, the care and support plan will be kept but the content would change to focus on child protection. Eligibility will consider the family as a whole with children's services providing support only where the family cannot meet the child's needs and achieve the outcomes outlined in the act around education, health and so on.

There will be a focus on 'what matters' conversations, a proportionate seamless assessment from lowest to highest levels of need, a broader focus on information, advice and assistance and a strength-based approach.

Child protection

Children's pathway (Care Council for Wales, 2015b)



There is a new definition of a 'child at risk'

'A child at risk is a child who is experiencing or is at risk of abuse, neglect or other kinds of harm, and has needs for care and support (whether or not the local authority is meeting any of those needs).'

There is a new duty to report a child at risk for all relevant partners of a local council. There is a duty for a local council to make enquiries (linking into section 47 of the Children Act) if they are informed that a child may be at risk; and to take steps to ensure that the child is safe.

There is also a change to the assessment process. Previously there were two assessments: an initial assessment (that would be completed and closed) then a further assessment if needed. Under the act the aim is to have one single, comprehensive, portable assessment. Local councils in North Wales are working towards a template for the region. The case may still be closed after an initial assessment if there are no needs identified but if support is needed the assessment would continue.

Early intervention and prevention

The act encourages a focus on prevention and early intervention.

Information, advice and assistance

Information, advice and assistance (IAA) is an important element of the new act.

The Code of Practice [\[add reference\]](#) states that:

'It [IAA] should be considered to be a preventative service in its own right through the provision of high quality and timely information, advice and assistance.'

All efforts should be made to reduce duplication and ensure the information and advice is offered by the most appropriate and skilled staff. Local authorities **must** ensure that they take account of what other information, advice and assistance services are available when designing and developing their service. Other information and advice services should not be duplicated and should either be integrated with the information, advice and assistance service or easily accessible via the service. Local authorities, working with their regional partners, **must** ensure that advice services and helplines, such as MEIC and the family information service, are linked and used effectively to develop reliable coverage for all people.

Family Information Services already contribute to this duty as part of their functions outlined in Section 27 (Information Duty) of the Childcare Act (2006) delivering an IAA service to parents and professionals. North Wales FIS work in partnership with BCUHB Paediatric & Neonatal Service Manager to provide information outreach for families in the 3 neonatal units, supporting new parents to find services and support relevant to their situation.

There can be a perception with families and professionals that there is a lack of information and services in their locality. IAA services should be geared up to help enquirers to find information and services relevant for families' individual needs.

A focus on early support and preventative services may result in a family's needs being met through help with access to universal services such as a childcare setting, a leisure activity or social activity. The FIS will have a comprehensive database which is regularly updated and the skilled staff who can help identify a family's information and support needs.

There is a regional project looking at models across North Wales including how to monitor how effective the support is.

Family Information Services

Family Information Services already contribute to the IAA duty in the act as part of their functions outlined in Section 27 (Information Duty) of the Childcare Act (2006) delivering an IAA service to parents and professionals.

Information from Family Information Services should be used to inform the population assessment. Some Family Information Services provided information in response to the organisation survey distributed but it is recommended a more systematic approach is taken in future.

Looked after and accommodated children and young people and those leaving care

Part 6 of the act is specifically about looked after and accommodated children and young people and those leaving care and replaces most of Part III of the Children Act 1989 (Care Council for Wales, 2015a). It aims to de-escalate the need for formal intervention in the lives of children and young people and

strengthen the capacity of families to care for their children wherever it is safe to do so. Where it is necessary to look after a child, it seeks to achieve greater stability for children by increasing the choice of placements locally, supporting continuation of important relationships and school life, and finding the right permanency solution sooner.

The principal duty of the Act in relation to looked after children (section 78) is to safeguard and promote the child's well-being.

When I am Ready

The act creates a new duty for local councils towards young people in foster care who wish to continue living with their foster parents beyond the age of 18 called 'When I am Ready'. The new duty came into force on 1 April 2016. The six North Wales councils worked together to develop the new policies, communication and training materials to implement the scheme. There is also a regional project to improve the recruitment of foster carers to help mitigate the impact of the new scheme on the number of foster placements available.

Disabled children

Disabled children were classified as 'children in need' under the Children Act 1989. They were therefore entitled to services under the 1989 Act, but also to extra services because of disability, under schedule 2 part 1 paragraph 6 of the Act. Provision of section 17 services was discretionary. This has changed under the new act and disabled children and their carers who need care and support will be assessed under Part 3.

In addition to the new act the Additional Learning Needs and Education Tribunal Bill 2015, expected to be introduced this December 2016, will reform the way the education and health sectors provide for children and young people with additional learning needs. The bill will reform the current system which does not always support children and young people with additional learning needs to achieve their full potential. The bill introduces and gives a legal foundation to the wider concept of 'Additional Learning Needs' (ALN) which aims to shift away from a reliance on statements of special educational need.

Children's Rights

Welsh Government has adopted the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) as the basis for policy making for children and young people in Wales. There are 54 articles in the convention. Articles 1-42 set out how children should be treated which can be broadly grouped into articles around participation, protection and provision. Articles 43-45 are about how

adults and governments should work together to make sure all children are entitled to their rights (Welsh Government, 2015).

Play sufficiency duty

Play is a fundamental part of a healthy childhood and it is every child's right to be able to play. This is enshrined within article 31 of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) and further defined within General Comment 17. Each local council in North Wales has produced a play sufficiency assessment as part of their play sufficiency duty. These are available in the document library collated to inform the population assessment.

Childcare sufficiency assessments

The Childcare Act 2006 requires local councils in Wales to: undertake childcare sufficiency assessments; ensure sufficient childcare; and provide information, advice and assistance to parents, prospective parents and those with parental responsibility or care of a child, relating to childcare. The North Wales child care sufficiency assessments are available in the document library collated to inform the population assessment.

Further information

See [appendix 1](#) for more detail on the new act.

Further information is available at the Care Council for Wales information and learning hub <http://www.ccwales.org.uk/getting-in-on-the-act-hub/>

2.1 Population overview

Definitions

The children and young people chapter includes those aged 0 to 18 as well as those eligible for services until they are 25 including children with disabilities and care leavers.

What do we know about the population

In 2015, there were around 124,000 children aged 0-15 in North Wales (Office for National Statistics, 2016). There has been very little change in the number of children between 2011 and 2015 across North Wales or in each county as shown in Table 2.1. This trend is likely to continue over the next 25 years as shown in Figure 2.1 with an overall increase of around 1% (280 children).

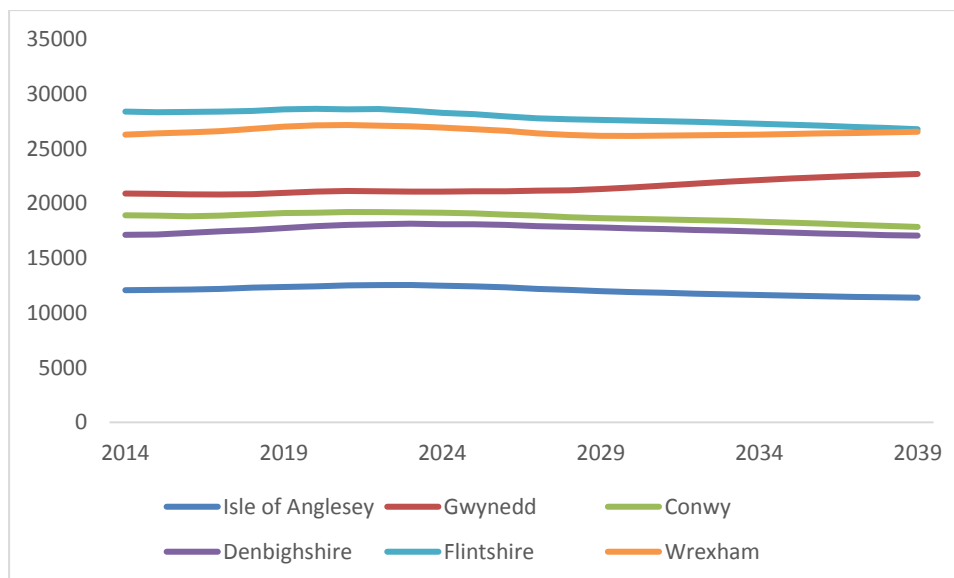
There are some small differences within the counties. Denbighshire's population of children aged 15 and under is projected to remain the same by 2039, while Anglesey, Conwy and Flintshire will see a decrease of around 6%. Gwynedd is the only county where the projections estimate an increase in the number of children of around 9% (1,800 children).

Table 2.1 Number of children aged 0-15

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Anglesey	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000
Gwynedd	21,000	21,000	21,000	21,000	21,000
Conwy	19,000	19,000	19,000	19,000	19,000
Denbighshire	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000
Flintshire	29,000	28,000	28,000	28,000	28,000
Wrexham	26,000	26,000	26,000	26,000	26,000
North Wales	123,000	124,000	124,000	124,000	124,000

Numbers have been rounded so may not sum.

Source: Welsh Government Mid-year-estimates, StatsWales

Figure 2.1 Population projections, children aged 15 and under (2014 based)

The health of children and young people in North Wales

- The majority of children and young people are healthy and satisfied with their lives.
- Around 5% of babies in North Wales are born with a low birth weight (under 2500g) putting them at risk of health problems in childhood and throughout life. Possible causes include smoking, poor diet, obesity, teenage pregnancy, and sexual infections.
- North Wales has the second highest infant mortality rate (deaths under 1 year old) across Wales and is just above the Welsh average. Infant mortality rates range from 4.1 per 1,000 live births in Wrexham to 5.4 per 1,000 live births in Conwy. Neonatal mortality rates (deaths under 28 days old) range from 2.9 per 1,000 live births in Wrexham to 3.8 per 1,000 live births in Anglesey and Conwy.
- Only 58% of new-born babies are breastfed, an intervention which provides extensive health benefits including prevention of obesity and respiratory infections.
- Not all 4 year olds in North Wales are up to date with their routine immunisations, leaving many older children still susceptible to vaccine preventable diseases such as measles. There has been a recent dip in immunisation rates across the country.
- A quarter of children in North Wales aged 4-5 years are overweight or obese: a significant cause of chronic illness in childhood, with potentially profound impacts on future health and wellbeing. Preventative interventions include breastfeeding, delayed weaning, cooking skills, physical activity and enough sleep.

- More than a quarter of 16-24 year olds smoke. Among 11-16 year olds in North Wales, 3% of boys and 4% of girls smoke.
- 43% of 16-24 year olds have drunk above the recommended guidelines at least one day in a week. Among 11-16 year olds, 17% of boys and 14% of girls drink alcohol at least once a week (Public Health Wales, 2016c).

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2.2 Children and young people who have a need for care and support

Definition

Under the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014 the eligibility criteria for children with needs for care and support is:

The need of a child... meets the eligibility criteria if –

(a) Either –

- (i) the need arises from the child's physical or mental ill-health, age, disability, dependence on alcohol or drugs, or other similar circumstances; or
- (ii) the need is one that if unmet is likely to have an adverse effect on the child's development;

(b) the need relates to one or more of the following –

- (i) ability to carry out self-care or domestic routines;
- (ii) ability to communicate;
- (iii) protection from abuse or neglect;
- (iv) involvement in work, education, learning or in leisure activities;
- (v) maintenance or development of family or other significant personal relationships;
- (vi) development and maintenance of social relationships and involvement in the community; or
- (vii) achieving the developmental goals;

(c) the need is one that neither the child, the child's parents nor other persons in a parental role are able to meet, either –

- (i) alone or together,
- (ii) with the care and support of others who are willing to provide that care and support, or
- (iii) with the assistance of services in the community to which the child, the parents or other persons in a parental role have access; and

- (d) the child is unlikely to achieve one or more of the child's personal outcomes unless –
- (i) the local authority provides or arranges care and support to meet the need; or
 - (ii) the local authority enables the need to be met by making direct payments (National Assembly for Wales, 2015).

This is a change to the previous definition and concept of a 'child in need'. As data is not yet available that uses the new definition, for the purposes of this population assessment we have used data about 'children in need' as a proxy.

What we know about the population

Although there has not been much change in the overall number of children in North Wales, the number of referrals to children's services shows a more mixed picture. In North Wales overall there was a fall in referrals from 10,000 in 2011-12 to 8,000 in 2015-16. There was considerable variation year to year within and between counties too as shown in 2.2 below.

Table 2.2 Number of referrals to children's services received during the year

	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Anglesey	1,388	1,111	1,463	1,596	1,317
Gwynedd	2,064	1,656	1,476	1,435	1,471
Conwy CB	682	686	868	723	519
Denbighshire	853	799	773	670	625
Flintshire	821	709	1,220	1,825	2,492
Wrexham	4,213	3,076	3,272	3,567	1,866
North Wales	10,021	8,037	9,072	9,816	8,290

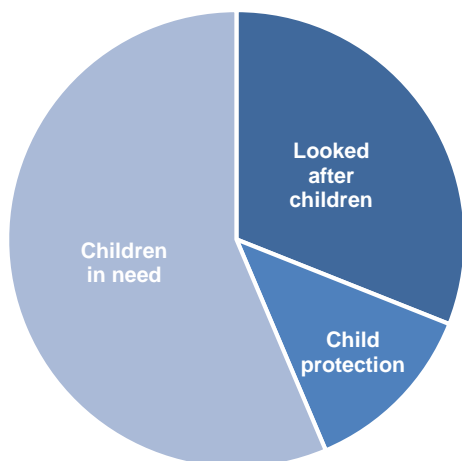
Source: Welsh Government, StatsWales

The number of referrals reflects the demand on children's services. However, it does not necessarily reflect a change in the need for care and support. The number of referrals is affected by staff awareness, attitudes to risk and reporting as well as initiatives that aim to intervene earlier with families to prevent the need for a referral to children's services. Feedback from staff suggests there can be high numbers of referrals where no further action is needed. In 2014-15 around 43% of referrals did not proceed to allocation for initial assessment.

We cannot tell at the moment how referrals may change after the new act widens the eligibility for an assessment.

Figure 2.2 shows the proportion of children in need that are looked-after, under child protection and other children in need, which includes disabled children.

Figure 2.2 Proportion of children in need by looked-after status, North Wales, 2015



Source: Stats Wales

In 2015, there were around 3,300 children in need across North Wales. This is 200 children in need for each 10,000 children in the population which is slightly lower than the rate for Wales as whole of 260 children in need for each 10,000 children in the population. Table 2.3 shows that the numbers vary across North Wales and over time with no clear trend.

Table 2.3 Number of children in need, North Wales, 2011-2015

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Rate per 10,000
						2015
Anglesey	330	380	330	300	260	170
Gwynedd	650	670	720	760	730	240
Conwy	580	540	630	720	690	260
Denbighshire	570	610	390	380	390	170
Flintshire	490	430	450	600	500	130
Wrexham	960	650	850	760	700	210
North Wales	3,600	3,300	3,400	3,500	3,300	260

Numbers have been rounded so may not sum.

Source: Welsh Government, StatsWales

All local councils used the same definition of a 'child in need' from the Children Act 1989 although the interpretation of this definition and recording of cases can vary in practice which may explain some of the differences above. For example,

the drop in number of cases in Wrexham between 2013 and 2014 was due to a change in processes rather than a change in the need or demand for services. Recording data for the children in need census has been a difficult process to automate which partly explains the differences year to year and between counties. There may also be differences in service structures between the counties which may affect the figures, for example, a family with particular needs may be supported by children’s services in one county but by a team aiming to intervene earlier with families in another county such as the Team Around the Family. The data has therefore been used in this assessment to give an overall picture for North Wales rather than to compare counties, but this information is available on Stats Wales <https://statswales.gov.wales/Catalogue>. There is more information about looked-after children and children in need of protection in sections 2.3 and 2.4

Table 5.1 shows the number of children in need by age group across North Wales. The age groupings are helpful for showing the amount of age-appropriate services needed, although it should be noted when comparing them directly that the groupings are different sizes, for example age 10-15 covers six years while age 16 to 17 covers two. There are proportionally more 16-17 year olds than any other age group.

Table 2.4 Number of children in need, by age, North Wales 2015

	Under 1	Age 1 to 4	Age 5 to 9	Age 10 to 15	Age 16 to 17	Age 18+
Anglesey	15	50	80	70	30	15
Gwynedd	30	120	190	230	85	70
Conwy	20	100	155	220	75	120
Denbighshire	30	105	90	115	35	0
Flintshire	25	110	125	140	55	50
Wrexham	30	155	195	225	75	0
North Wales	150	640	835	1000	355	255

Source: Welsh Government, Stats Wales

The primary issues affecting each age group may vary, for example, for 0-5 year olds the issues may be neglect whereas for teenagers behaviour may be the symptom of underlying issues at home. More information about this could be included in future population assessments. It may be possible to use this as a baseline for monitoring the impact of prevention and earlier intervention services in reducing the numbers of children needing care and support from children’s services.

Table 2.5 shows that the greatest number of referrals came from the police and within council’s own social services departments, 21% each in 2015. This was

closely followed by other council departments (including other local councils) making 18% of referrals and primary or community health 15%.

Table 2.5 Referrals by agency, North Wales, 2015

	Number of referrals	Percentage
Police	690	21
Social services department (own)	690	21
Council department (own or other council)	580	18
Primary or community health	500	15
Other agency	290	9
Family, friend or neighbour	250	8
Secondary health	110	3
Other individual	80	2
Independent provider	50	1
Central government	20	0
Housing	10	0
Self-referral	10	0
Total	3,300	100

Source: Welsh Government, StatsWales

The reasons for referrals into children's services are listed in Table 2.6. Nearly half of referrals to children's services were due to abuse or neglect. The next most frequent reasons given were the child's disability or illness (21%), family dysfunction (15%) or family in acute stress (9%). Families may be referred for more than one reason, so this list reflects the main reason recorded.

Police referrals are made using Form CID 16 that officers complete after attending domestic abuse, child abuse and vulnerable adults incidents. Domestic abuse referrals make up the largest proportion of these and can range in severity.

Table 2.6 Reasons for referral, North Wales, 2015

	Number of referrals	Percentage of referrals
Abuse or neglect	1,600	49
Child's disability or illness	670	21
Family dysfunction	490	15
Family in acute stress	280	9
Parental disability or illness	110	3
Absent parenting	60	2
Socially unacceptable behaviour	60	2
Adoption disruption	10	0
Low income	0	0
Total	3,300	100

Source: Welsh Government, StatsWales

Children in need census data summary

Overall in North Wales the percentage of children in need from Black, Asian or Minority Ethnic (BAME) backgrounds is 2%, which is slightly lower than the percentage of BAME children in the population as a whole at 4%.

Around 11% of children in need were recorded as having mental ill health in the children in need census 2015.

The children in need census collates a lot more detailed information, but due to the small numbers and inconsistencies in collation we have only included summary information here. The full data is available on <https://statswales.gov.wales/Catalogue>.

Refugees and asylum seekers

Information has been sought relating to the number of children and young people in refugee and asylum seeking families but as yet is not forthcoming or robust. This will need to be included and analysed in future to ensure there is a clear understanding around the needs of this cohort of children and young people within each local authority and across the region generally.

Wrexham is the only dispersal centre in North Wales for asylum seekers, but all areas are currently in the process of receiving refugee families from Syria. There are currently 56 child asylum seekers attending nursery or school in Wrexham, including children who are part of the Syrian Refugee Programme and living in Wrexham. Once families have had their asylum status confirmed

they become refugees and are no longer are required to stay in Wrexham. At this point they can move wherever they wish in Britain.

Statistics on and feedback about these groups and their needs for support would be useful to establish the extent of service provision needed to accommodate these families and individuals successfully.

Draft

2.3 Children on the child protection register

What do we know about the population

In 2015, there were 570 children on the child protection register in North Wales. Although the numbers vary year to year, overall there has been an increase of 9% (35 children) since 2011. The picture is more mixed within counties. Due to the small numbers involved it is not possible to identify clear trends as, for example, a dramatic change from one year to the next may be due to one family moving to or from an area.

Table 2.7 Number of children on the child protection register 31 March, North Wales

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Rate per 10,000
Anglesey	25	60	75	65	40	44
Gwynedd	50	35	55	60	65	35
Conwy	40	45	60	70	65	45
Denbighshire	60	70	65	55	55	40
Flintshire	80	75	45	100	35	23
Wrexham	120	45	125	110	150	58
North Wales	375	330	425	460	410	

Numbers have been rounded to the nearest 5 to avoid disclosure

Source: Welsh Government, StatsWales

Table 2.8 shows the number of children on the child protection register by age group across North Wales. The age groupings are helpful for showing the amount of age-appropriate services needed to although it should be noted when comparing them directly that the groupings are different sizes, for example age 10-15 covers six years while age 16 to 17 covers two.

Table 2.8 Number of children on the child protection register, by age, North Wales 2015

	Under 1	Age 1 to 4	Age 5 to 9	Age 10 to 15	Age 16 to 17
Anglesey		15	10	10	
Gwynedd	5	20	20	10	5
Conwy		15	20	30	
Denbighshire	5	15	20	10	
Flintshire		10	10	10	
Wrexham	10	50	55	35	
North Wales	20	125	135	105	5

Numbers have been rounded to the nearest 5 to avoid disclosure

Source: Welsh Government, Stats Wales

What are people telling us

Safeguarding

The North Wales Safeguarding Children Board provided the following feedback.

Safeguarding children involves protecting them from maltreatment and preventing impairments to their health and development and ensuring that they grow up in a safe environment. The NSPCC report 'How Safe are our Children' provides an overview of the Child Protection Landscape across the UK.

- Between 2010/11 and 2014/15 Wales has seen a 48% increase in Police Recorded Child Sexual Offences against under 18s (76% increase across UK)
- Between 2010/11 and 2014/15 in Wales there has been a 19% increase of children becoming subjects of child protection plans (24% across UK)
- Between 2010/11 and 2014/15 Wales has seen a 48% increase in police recorded cruelty and neglect offences (26% increase across UK)

An emerging theme for all staff working in safeguarding children is the use of technology to manipulate, exploit, coerce or intimidate a child to engage in sexual activity. Young People told us during Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) week in March 2016 that they and their friends were concerned about sexting and online bullying (North Wales Safeguarding Children's Board).

All counties are still adhering to the All Wales Child Protection procedures.

Further information

There is more information about trafficking and child sexual exploitation in the *violence against women, domestic abuse and sexual violence* chapter [\[add link\]](#). We have identified that we need to include more information about these areas when the population assessment is reviewed.

Draft

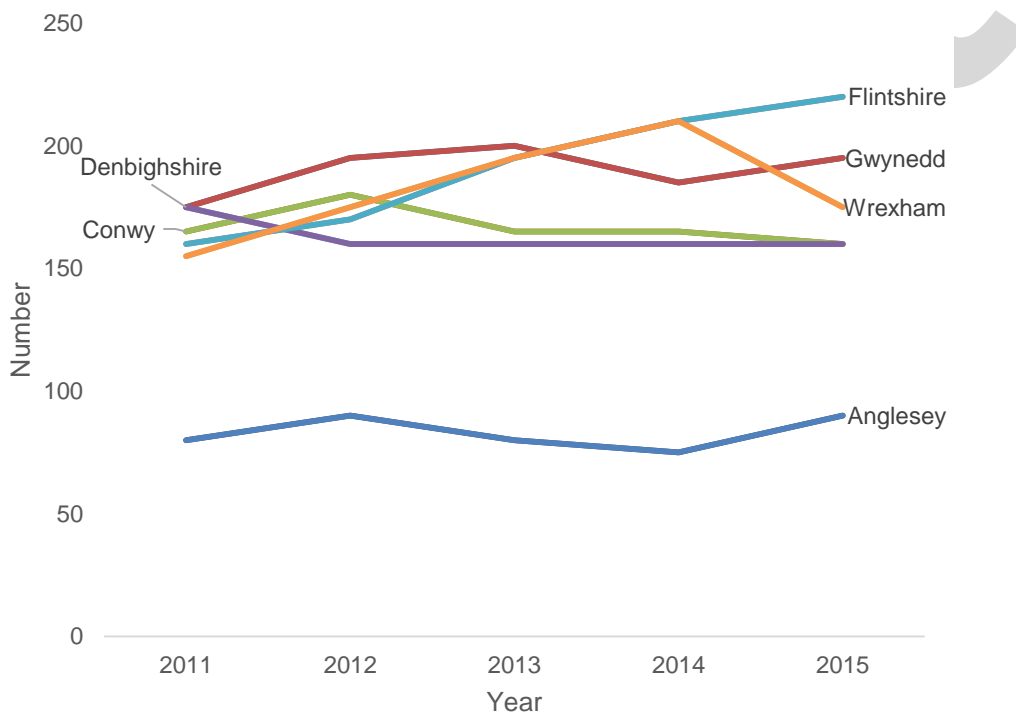
2.4 Looked after children and young people

What do we know about the population

The number of Looked After Children in North Wales is increasing

In 2015 there were 1,000 local children and young people looked-after by North Wales councils. Of these 1,000 children and young people, 54% were boys and 46% girls, a trend which mirrors the national picture across the whole of Wales. The number of children looked after in North Wales has increased during the last 5 years, a 9% increase on the level in March 2011. In March 2015, just over 70% of these children were placed in foster placements.

Figure 2.3 Number of children looked after by local authority, 2011 to 2015



Source: Welsh Government, Stats Wales

Table 2.9 Number of children looked after by local authority, 2011 to 2015

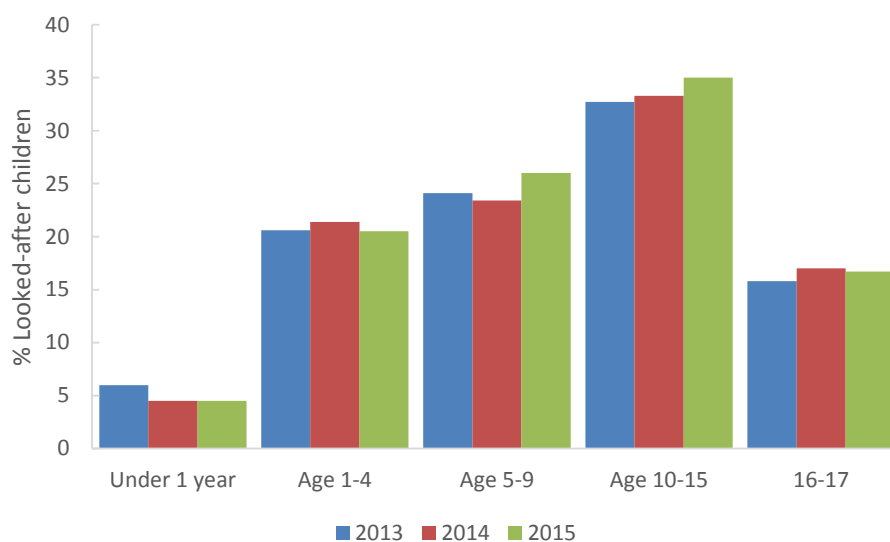
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Anglesey	80	90	80	75	90
Gwynedd	175	195	200	185	195
Conwy	165	180	165	165	160
Denbighshire	175	160	160	160	160
Flintshire	160	170	195	210	220
Wrexham	155	175	195	210	175
North Wales	910	970	995	1005	1000
Wales	5,410	5,720	5,765	5,745	5,615

Source: Welsh Government, Stats Wales

All councils in North Wales have shown an increase during this time. The age group with the largest increase in the last 5 years was children aged 5 to 9 years.

North Wales has a lower number of children looked after per 10,000 population than the rest of Wales, however there are significant variations across the region, from 59 in Wrexham to 82 in Gwynedd.

In terms of the ages of these children and young people, the trend appears to be fairly similar over the last three years, with the percentages increasing with the ages of the children, with the highest proportion of looked after children being aged between 10 and 15 years old. It should be noted when comparing them directly that the groupings are different sizes, for example age 10-15 covers six years while age 16 to 17 covers two. As this age bracket includes key transitions for these children, in terms of health, education, social and emotional development, a wide range of service provision and support services are required to support this population.

Table 2.10 Percentage looked after children by age range for North Wales

Source: Welsh Government, Stats Wales

The 'Looked After' experience

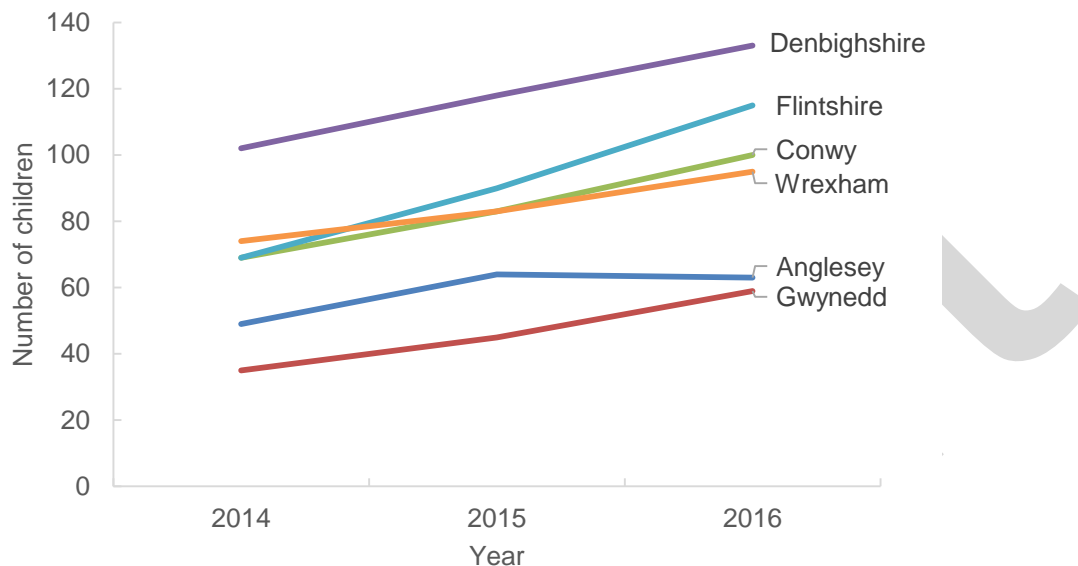
The organisation survey carried out for the population assessment, highlighted the impact being looked after can have on a child's health, personal relationships and educational attainment. Many young people also have poorer outcomes when leaving care including poverty, housing and employment (Children in Wales, 2016).

It is difficult to compare the experience between counties as the numbers involved are small so the data tends to vary year-to-year depending on specific children and families included in the figures at that time. In terms of placement experiences, there is a fluctuating picture. In respect of stability of placements, the picture is a mixed one; while Wrexham has shown improved placement stability and Conwy has seen a decline in 2015, while the other local councils appear fairly static although the numbers involved are small. In terms of stability of educational settings (changes not due to transitional arrangements), with the exception of Denbighshire and Flintshire, the picture appears to indicate that educational settings were more stable in 2015 than 2014. In terms of educational achievements, children in Gwynedd and Denbighshire achieve the most, with Denbighshire showing an increase in achievement levels between 2013/14 and 2014/15, while conversely children in Conwy achieved less during the same period.

Children looked-after from local councils outside North Wales

In addition to those local children who are looked after, North Wales has a high number of children from outside of the region who are looked after locally and this number is increasing as shown in Figure 2.4.

Figure 2.4 Number of looked after children from out of county placed in North Wales local authorities



Source: Local authority data

These children equate to an additional 40% across North Wales in 2015 and include placements in foster care and residential units. While these placements are funded externally, these numbers of children place additional demands on local services such as health, education, police and support services, all of which are funded locally. For example the Youth Justice Service in Wrexham estimates that 25% of their work involves looked after young people placed in Wrexham by other local authorities. This in part accounts for the high figures relating to youth crime in Wrexham.

In addition, if, as these children leave the care system, they decide to settle in the local area, this can place a strain on housing departments, which are already under pressure.

Adoption

On average, adoption services work with between 15% and 19% of looked after children (National Adoption Service, 2016b). Up to 25% of children placed for permanent adoption have experiences in childhood that need specialist or targeted support (National Adoption Service, 2016b).

The National Adoption Service (NAS) was developed in response to the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014. It is structured in three layers,

providing services nationally, regionally and locally. They have produced a framework for adoption support which aims to make it easier for adopters and children and young people to get support when they need it (National Adoption Service, 2016a). Part of implementing the framework will involve mapping need, demand, services and resources.

The North Wales Adoption Service is a partnership between local council adoption teams in Anglesey, Gwynedd, Conwy, Denbighshire, Flintshire and Wrexham, hosted by Wrexham County Borough Council. The service aims to make the adoption process more efficient and effective through widening the pool of adopters for the children in North Wales (North Wales Adoption Service, 2016).

What are people telling us?

Looked after young people and care leavers

Workshops carried out for the population assessment with looked after young people and care leavers found:

- The things that are important to them are friends, being active, healthy, family, hobbies and interests, feeling included, phone/Wifi
- The things they find hard to do are: motivation, getting a job, staying healthy, socialising, feeling confident, fitting in, being independent, talking about what you want in life, challenges associated with disability.
- They felt things would be better if they had: more money; a job; better mental and/or physical health; better sleep; better able to talk about feelings; breaking unhelpful behaviour patterns; support to socialise; good education; being safe and feeling loved.
- They were currently receiving support from: professionals (social worker, personal advisor, foster carers, youth workers, counsellors, school support workers), family, friends and groups. They had mixed views on how well it was working – some very well, some not well. They also had mixed views on how helpful friends and family, the local community and third sector or public services could be. Some said charities could provide support, help families get back together and help get jobs. Others that the public sector could be more accessible, helpful and provide more information.

Care leavers / young homeless people

A workshop with care leavers and young homeless people carried out for the population assessment found some were happy with the support they were receiving. Others highlighted their needs as: improved communication between staff (young people receiving mixed messages), need support with reading and writing, staying out of trouble, money, employment, managing anger, living

circumstances, drugs, better accommodation maintenance, support to deal with ADHD. These young people didn't have good relationships with their family and when asked how friends, family and the local community could support them they mentioned the following organisations: MIND, Barnardos, Cais, Nacro, Nant y Glyn, church, CAMHS, HOST and North Wales Training Agency

Independent providers

Feedback from the Care Forum Wales Looked After Children Network (care provider forum) was about the difficulties of early intervention, effective planning and matching the needs of children and young people with the most appropriate resource. This includes planning for transition from residential care to 'When I'm Ready' placements or out of custody placements.

Suggestions for improvements included considering more social services staff available at weekends (or to match the need for emergency support) and working with independent providers more effectively as partners in finding solutions for a young person. Engaging with providers about plans for next 5-10 years would be useful for business planning as with enough notice, providers can develop the services that are needed to meet future need.

Placement stability

Stability is one of the most significant factors associated with the wellbeing of children in care and their outcomes (Hannon, C., Bazalgette, L., Wood, C., (2010). In *Loco Parentis*. DEMOS). Stability of placements shows a strong correlation with educational attainment and emotional wellbeing.

In the most recent year 9% of looked after children have had 3 or more placements in the previous 12 months and 13% had experienced one or more changes of school, during a period of being looked after, which were not due to transitional arrangements.

Fostering

Engagement with staff highlighted the main pressures facing fostering services in North Wales as:

- Additional preventative work to help stop children coming into care.
- Recruitment of foster carers to reduce the number of out of county placements
- Additional specialist support and training to foster carers
- The additional demands placed on the service from kinship care or connected persons.

The North Wales councils work closely together on a number of regional fostering projects to address these issues.

Kinship fostering / connected persons

'Kinship care means that relatives or friends look after children who cannot live with their parents... Sometimes this type of care is called family and friends care because this more accurately describes what it is, and kinship foster carers are sometimes called connected persons... Kinship fostering... is an arrangement whereby the local authority have legal responsibility for a child and place them with a family member or friend who is a foster carer for that child.'
(CoramBAAF, 2016).

Councils have a responsibility to try to place a looked-after child with family or friends before any other kind of placement is considered. The increasing focus on kinship carers is changing the demands on fostering services. A national paper produced highlighted differences in the nature of kinship fostering, current issues affecting practice in the field; differences from the assessment and support of mainstream foster carers (National Fostering Framework, 2016). Local councils in North Wales are working together to try to address this issues, for example, by developing a single assessment form for kinship carers. There is also work planned nationally under the National Fostering Framework.

2.5 Children involved in crime, anti-social behaviour and who are victims of crime

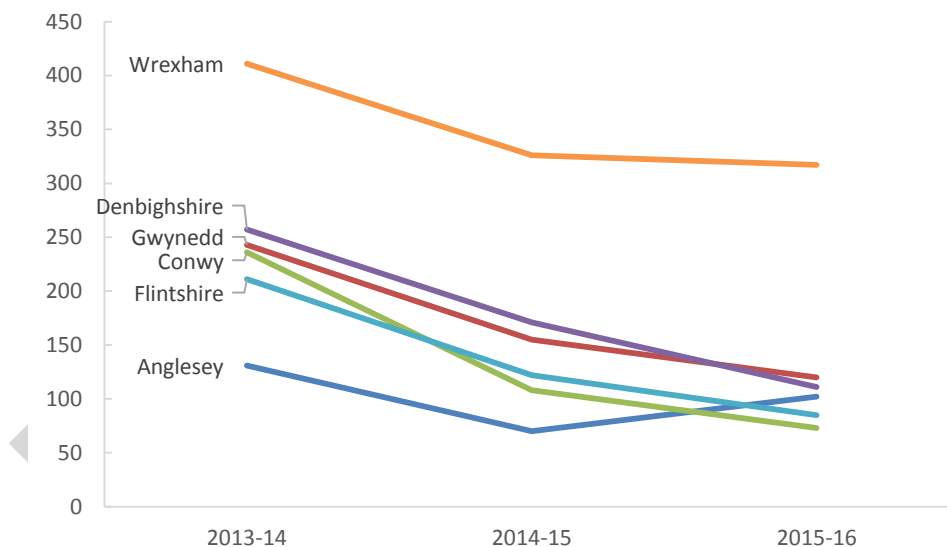
The population

There are two elements for consideration in terms of children and young people's involvement in crime, those who offend and those who are victims of crime. Each element requires a range of services and support and should be considered as part of this report.

Offenders

Over the last 3 years, Wrexham has had the highest number of young offenders across North Wales but also the highest crime rate across the region. With the exception of Anglesey, all local authorities have seen a reduction in the number of young offenders over the last 3 years.

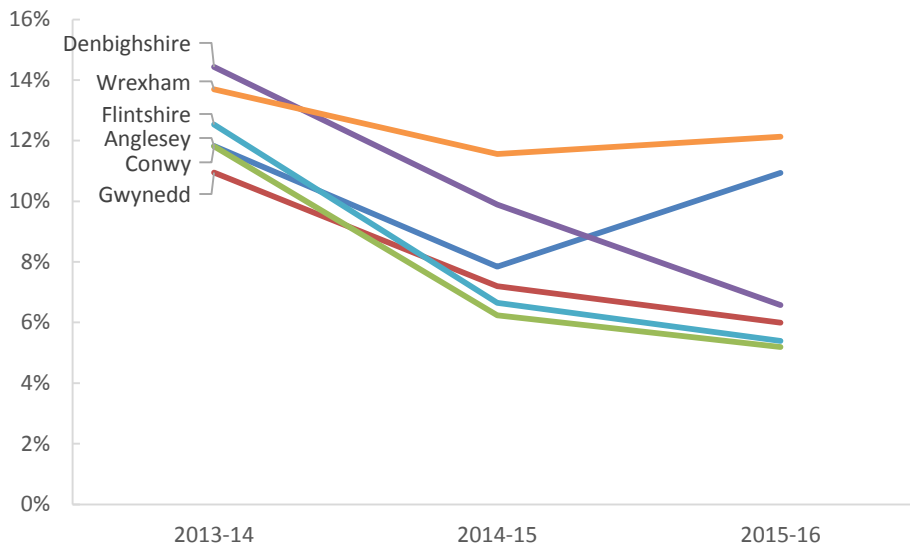
Figure 2.5 Number of young offenders aged under 18 years



Source: ?

The number of young offenders as a percentage of overall offenders has declined during the last 3 years with the exception of Anglesey and Wrexham, where the proportion has increased. Wrexham has the highest proportion of offenders who are under 18 years old, equating to 12.1% in 2015/16, closely followed by Anglesey where 10.9% of offenders are under 18 years.

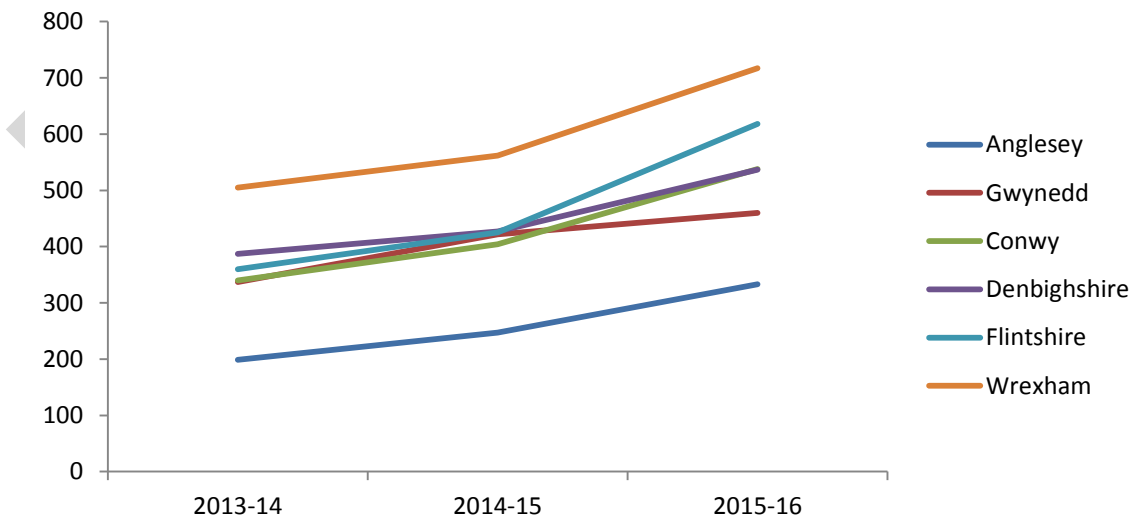
Figure 2.6 Percentage of overall offenders who are under 18 years old



Victims of crime

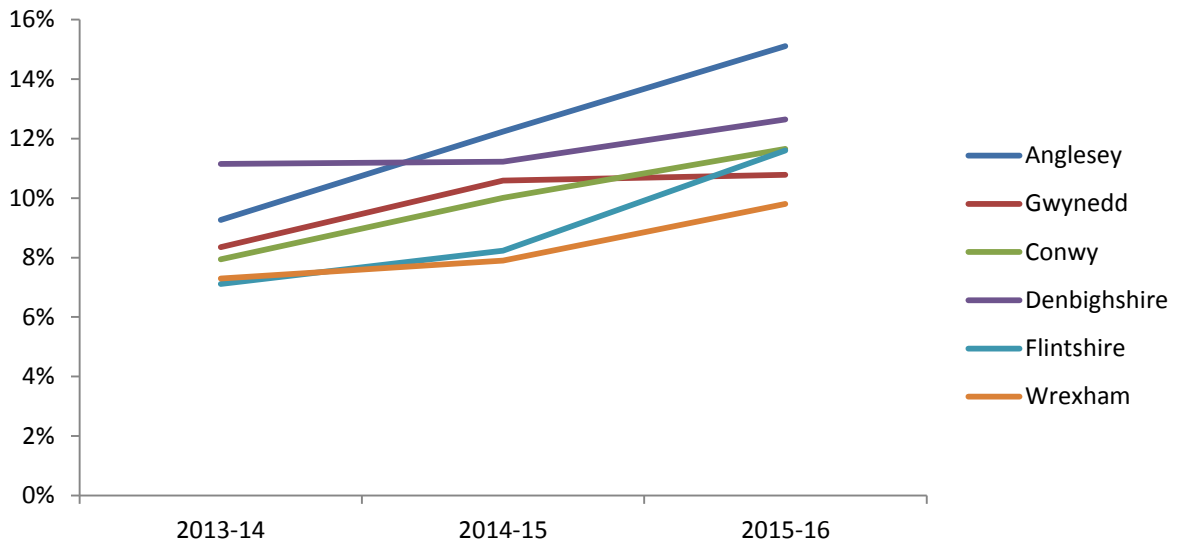
Without exception, the number of children and young people reported as falling victim of crime has steadily increased year on year across all North Wales local authorities. This could be due to a number of reasons including increased ability/ willingness to report; increased number of crimes committed or increase in particular types of crime such as cyber-crime.

Figure 2.7 Number of victims of crime aged 17 and under in North Wales



As with the number of young offenders, Wrexham has the highest number of young victims of crime in North Wales. However as an overall proportion of all victims of crime, Wrexham has the lowest percentage of young victims due to the high overall crime rate in Wrexham.

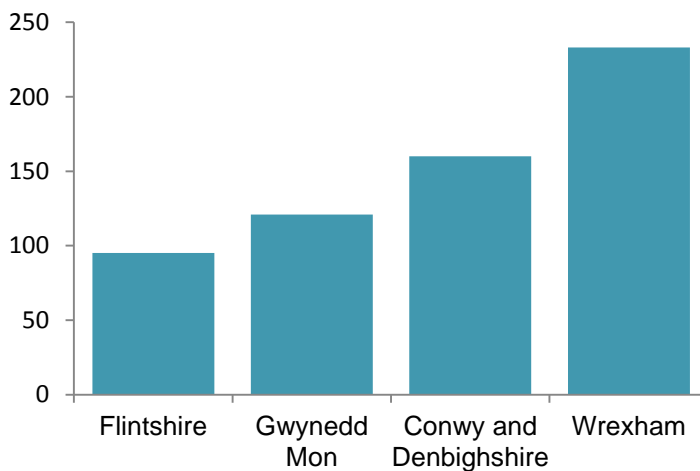
Figure 2.8 Percentage of all victims who are aged 17 years and under



Restorative justice

There are a number of services and a range of provision which are supporting young people who are either offenders or victims of crime. In terms of restorative justice across North Wales, the number of Court orders issued varies across the local authorities, with Wrexham having the largest number issued by a significant margin. Restorative justice involves communication between those harmed by a crime and those responsible for it to find a positive way forward.

Figure 2.9 Restorative justice, number of orders issued in North Wales



Resettlement work

Information contained within the Llamau Report (2014) gives details in relation to resettlement services for North Wales young people who have been in

custody. The conclusions contained within the report highlight the areas of good practice per region together with areas for improvement. The recommendations and actions will be taken forward as part of the work of the North Wales Resettlement Broker Co-ordinator Project, with particular focus on the following:-

- General principles and practices around resettlement
- Accommodation
- Education, training and employment
- Health and well-being
- Substance Use
- Families
- Finance, Benefit and Debt
- Case Management and transitions
- Outcomes.

Draft

2.6 Disabled children

Definition

The Equality Act defines a disability as a physical or mental impairment which has a substantial and long-term adverse effect on your ability to carry out normal day- to- day activities.

The Education Act 1996 states that children have Special Educational Needs (SEN) if they have a learning difficulty which calls for special educational provision to be made for them.

Other aspects of disability that would also be included under the Equality Act definition would be; children with a limiting long term illness, physical disabilities, learning disabilities, mental health problems, children with neuro-developmental problems (including children with Autism Spectrum Conditions who do not have a learning disability and children with chronic conditions (diabetes, epilepsy, asthma and so on). Children with challenging behaviour and attachment disorders may also be in need of support but may not be picked up by services or identify as being 'disabled'.

Safeguarding

“The available UK evidence on the extent of abuse amongst disabled children suggests that disabled children are at increased risk of abuse and that the presence of multiple disabilities appears to increase the risk of both abuse and neglect.”¹

Often as a result of their disability, disabled children are more vulnerable to abuse and neglect in ways that other children and the early indicators of abuse or neglect can be more complicated than with non-disabled children.

What do we know about the population

The number of disabled children in North Wales has increased steadily over the last 5 years. The figures in Table 2.11 suggest that there are currently approximately 5,000 children in North Wales with a disability that has a substantial and long-term adverse effect on their ability to carry out normal day-to- day activities who are known to local councils.

¹ Working Together to Safeguard Children, 2006

Table 2.11 Headline statistics relating to children with additional needs in North Wales

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Under 16s in receipt of DLA ^(Nov)	4,110	4,210	4,450	4,665	5,010
Physical/sensory disabled Children Under 17 ^(Oct)	4,720	4,508	4,324	4,411	4,549
Children in Need with a Disability ^(March)	790	800	735	785	760
Children with a SEN Statement ^(July)	20,121	20,436	20,855	21,757	21,546

North Wales has also seen an increase on the number of pupils given a statement of special educational need, a learning difficulty which requires that special educational provision is made to support them in school. However, not every child or young person who has a statement of educational need will be disabled or see themselves as such.

These trends reflect the national increase in the number of disabled children which is believed to be due to increased survival rates, multiple births and older mothers. There will be an increasing impact on parents and carers as their children get older and larger in terms of manual handling, behaviour management and safety which can put a further strain on parent's resilience and ability to care for their children.

The number of children in need with a disability supported by social services has fluctuated during the last 5 years and there are clear differences between local councils, which could be due to differences in recording processes or the application of eligibility thresholds (**Children in need census**).

Table 2.12 Number of children in need with a disability, 2011 to 2015

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Anglesey	95	95	85	65	70
Gwynedd	210	225	220	240	260
Conwy	125	130	150	140	140
Denbighshire	115	200	60	70	55
Flintshire	175	90	120	190	155
Wrexham	70	60	100	80	80
North Wales	790	800	735	785	760

Source: Welsh Government, Stats Wales

Table 2.13 Percentage of children in need with a disability, 2011 to 2015

	2011 (%)	2012 (%)	2013 (%)	2014 (%)	2015 (%)
Anglesey	29	26	26	22	27
Gwynedd	33	34	31	32	36
Conwy	21	25	24	20	20
Denbighshire	20	33	16	19	15
Flintshire	36	22	27	32	31
Wrexham	8	9	12	11	11

Source: Welsh Government, Stats Wales

Poverty in families with disabled children

Research carried out by the Children's Society in 2011 found that disabled children living in the UK are disproportionately more likely to live in poverty. Disabled children living in low income families that lack the resources they need to engage in the kinds of normal social activities that other children take for granted.

Welsh families with disabled children are facing new pressures on their incomes, due to changes to the benefits system introduced by the UK Government's welfare reforms. Some Citizens Advice officers have reported that over the last three years they have witnessed an increase in the number of people who rely on the children's Disability Living Allowance to be part of the household income, rather than to provide the extra support that a disabled child needs. There is a risk that disabled children living in poverty will be further disadvantaged where their DLA is used for food, heating or rent.

Research carried out by the Disability Benefits Consortium found that, since government benefit cuts came into play, more and more disabled people in Wales are turning to foodbanks to feed their families. Of those affected by changes to benefits, 12% have used foodbanks, and in families affected by both bedroom tax and council tax changes, this figure jumps to 15%.

What are people telling us?

Feedback from engagement sessions with parents highlighted the following common themes:

- The time taken for assessments to take place and delays in accessing support was considered to be too lengthy. Need to "be quicker when a cry for help is given". Support while waiting for assessments or confirmation of diagnosis was also cited as important.

- Concern about the lack of available help to care for their child(ren), particularly for those who are full time carers and single parents, if they are ill and in the school holidays.
- Felt they needed more support to maintain their own emotional wellbeing – including extra help, respite/short-breaks, learning more coping strategies, baby sitters and support for emotional wellbeing. This was a concern when juggling work and caring for a disabled child and professionals who listen was suggested as being important. The physical and emotional impact of managing behaviour problems on parents was also significant. Including; temper, difficulties communicating and safety concerns.
- The impact of social isolation and support to get out of the home for both children and parents. Including direct payments for family outings, suitable afterschool clubs or day care was needed.
- Parents reported that it would help them to cope if there was better understanding from the wider community regarding disabilities and more acceptance of disabilities that you can't see.
- Better facilities for families of disabled children.
- More support from voluntary and charity sector.
- Issues managing their children's anxiety when in public or not in their care.

Feedback from engagement sessions with children highlighted the following common themes;

- The children talked about the difficulties that they have meeting with friends outside school time. When you are younger there are special needs play scheme, they are not suitable if you are older. The children said they would like a club where they can meet their friends.
- Some children said they found noisy environments difficult such as going into large shops, swimming pools or sports centres.
- Some children would like to go out alone but parents are worried about other children bullying or taking advantage of them.
- The children said how difficult it was for them to make decisions.
- One child said because their mobility was not good they had difficulty getting around especially going downhill. This inhibits his social and leisure activities.
- The children said that they rely on their parents to help them with the things that they find difficult and one child had a social worker who took him out.

- The children would like a greater range of activities to do outside school such as art workshops, outdoor activities, trips to activity parks and somewhere to have fun, meet friends, to do cycling music and dance.
- The teachers said that they would like more information about what is available for children now that some of the play schemes have closed down.

Feedback from staff highlighted the complexity and interdependency of issues facing disabled children and young people and their families, including difficulties around transition from children's services to adult's services. They also highlighted an increase in the number of disabled children with very complex needs. More information needs to be included in the population assessment review.

Review of services provided

Services available for disabled children and their families through local councils following an assessment of needs include:

- Emotional support and counselling
- Advice and information
- Help with finances
- Short break care including foster carers to care for children for short periods as well as play schemes and activities for children and young people.
- Home care
- Occupational therapy
- Equipment and adaptations
- Direct payments

There are also a wide variety of services available from the third sector and community groups. Family Information Services (FIS) are available to help address the lack of awareness of information and services that can help these families. FIS should be the first point of contact for information on services and support for disabled children and this includes universal services, leisure activities, holiday clubs, childcare, sports and so on.

Families First includes a disability element, which is expected to continue when the programme guidance is revised in 2017. The services delivered vary from county to county but include support with benefits, advice and childcare services.

2.7 Children and young people's mental health

What is meant by the term mental health?

The World Health Organisation (2014) has defined mental health as:

“a state of well-being in which every individual realizes his or her own potential, can cope with the normal stresses of life, can work productively and fruitfully, and is able to make a contribution to her or his community”

Public Health Wales (2016a) use the term mental well-being as defined above; mental health problems for experiences that interfere with day to day functioning; and, mental illness to describe severe and enduring mental health problems that require treatment by specialist mental health services.

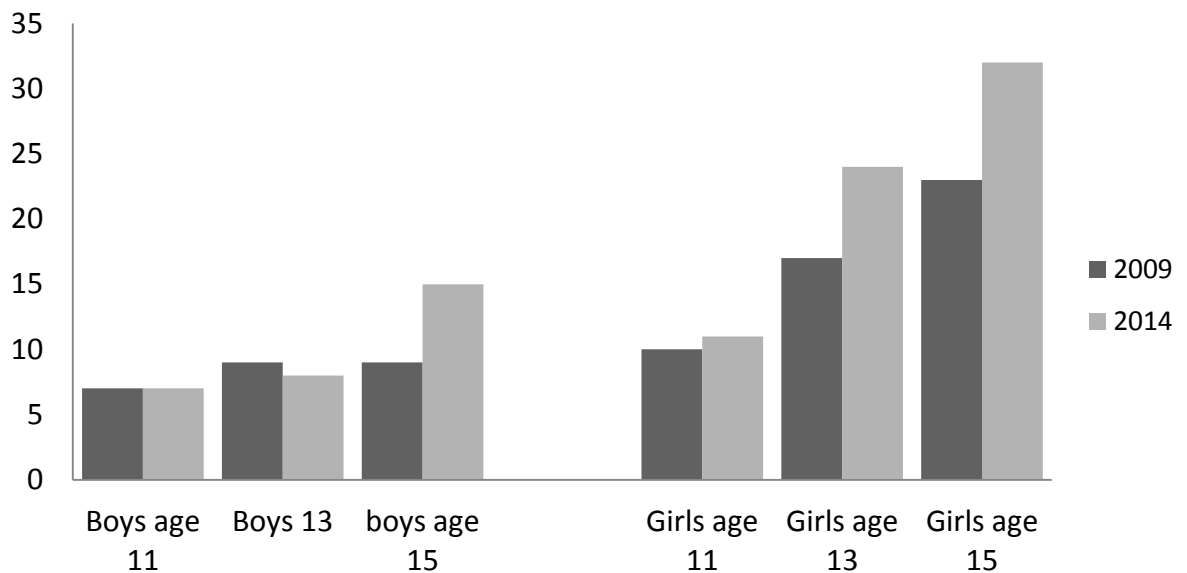
What do we know about the population

Children's mental health was consistently raised as a concern in the consultation and engagement for the population assessment. In particular, self-harming, depression and anger management issues. Early experiences may have long-term consequences for the mental health and social development of children and young people (Public Health Wales, 2016b).

Overall, around 80% of young people in Wales report high levels of life satisfaction (World Health Organization, 2016). However, out of a survey of 15 year olds in 42 different countries, Wales ranked 39 in this measure above England, Poland and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (World Health Organization, 2016).

The proportion of children and young people in Wales who report feeling low more than once a week ranges from 7% of 11 year old boys to 15% of 15 year old boys, and 11% of 11 year old girls and 32% of 15 year old girls. In each age group the proportion of respondents stating they feel low more than once a week is greater among girls than boys and increases with increasing age. Among boys age 15 and among girls in all age groups there has been an increase in reported levels of feeling low between 2009 and 2014 as shown in Table 2.14.

Table 2.14 Percentage of children and young people in Wales reporting feeling low more than once a week, 2009 and 2014



Source: Welsh Government, 2015

Predictions from Daffodil show the number of children with mental health needs will remain at around 8,000 between 2015 and 2035 with a peak of 8,400 in 2025. This is because the method used is to apply the rate of children with mental health needs to population projections which do not show a change in number of children and young people by 2035.

Table 2.15 shows the risk and protective factors for child and adolescent health that relate to themselves, their family, school and community. Strategies to promote children’s mental health and wellbeing should focus on strengthening the protective factors and reducing exposure wherever possible to the risk factors.

Table 2.15 Risk and protective factors for child and adolescent mental health (Department of Education, 2016)

	Risk factors	Protective factors
In the child ²³	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Genetic influences • Low IQ and learning disabilities • Specific development delay or neuro-diversity • Communication difficulties • Difficult temperament 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Being female (in younger children) • Secure attachment experience • Outgoing temperament as an infant • Good communication skills, sociability • Being a planner and having a belief in control

² Rutter, M. (1985) Resilience in the face of adversity. Protective factors and resistance to psychiatric disorder. *British Journal of Psychiatry*. Vol. 147, pp. 598-611

³ http://www.youngminds.org.uk/assets/0000/1383/Risk_factors_handout_Looked_After_Toolkit.pdf

	Risk factors	Protective factors
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical illness • Academic failure • Low self-esteem 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Humour • Problem solving skills and a positive attitude • Experiences of success and achievement • Faith or spirituality • Capacity to reflect
In the family ^{4, 4}	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overt parental conflict including domestic violence • Family breakdown (including where children are taken into care or adopted) • Inconsistent or unclear discipline • Hostile and rejecting relationships • Failure to adapt to a child's changing needs • Physical, sexual, neglect or emotional abuse • Parental psychiatric illness • Parental criminality, alcoholism or personality disorder • Death and loss – including loss of friendship 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least one good parent-child relationship (or one supportive adult) • Affection • Clear, consistent discipline • Support for education • Supportive long term relationship or the absence of severe discord
In the school	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bullying • Discrimination • Breakdown in or lack of positive friendships • Deviant peer influences • Peer pressure • Poor pupil to teacher relationships 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clear policies on behaviour and bullying • 'Open door' policy for children to raise problems • A whole-school approach to promoting good mental health • Positive classroom management • A sense of belonging • Positive peer influences
In the community ^{4,5}	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Socio-economic disadvantage • Homelessness • Disaster, accidents, war or other overwhelming events • Discrimination • Other significant life events 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wider supportive network • Good housing • High standard of living • High morale school with positive policies for behaviour, attitudes and anti-bullying • Opportunities for valued social roles • Range of sport/leisure activities

For more information about the negative impacts that adverse experiences during childhood have on an individual's physical and mental health see the report produced by Public Health Wales (2015)

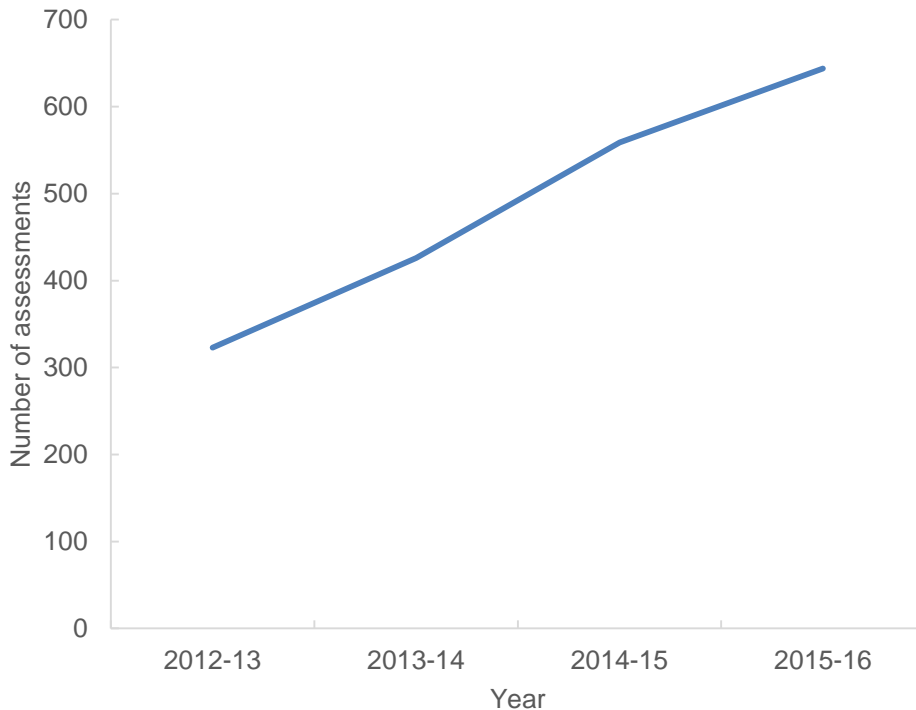
⁴ http://www.youngminds.org.uk/assets/0000/1399/Resilience_handout.pdf

Consultation and engagement carried out for the population assessment suggested that increasingly younger children are being referred to CAHMS and highlighted particular concerns about looked after children and the high numbers referred to CAMHS.

Self-harm

Self-harming was identified in the consultation and engagement as an increasing need. Figure 2.10 shows that the number of self-harm risk assessments carried out in North Wales has doubled between 2012 and 2016. This data includes only those who attended Accident and Emergency so the need may be even greater within the community. The cost of a hospital episode for children and young people admitted for self-harming could be in the region of £200 to £870 per admission (Public Health Wales, 2016b). This excludes the cost of admission to intensive therapy or high dependency units, which may be required in a small number of cases. There is a self-harm pathway in place between health and education.

Figure 2.10 Number of self-harm risk assessments in North Wales, 2012 to 2016



Source: BCUHB

Eating disorders

Eating disorders are among the mental health problems that cause most anxiety and concern to families. The Eating Disorders Framework for Wales has

recently been reviewed and recommendations have been made to ensure that it remains appropriate to the current situation. Estimates of the prevalence of eating disorders in North Wales are shown in Table 2.16 and the proportion of boys and girls is shown in Figure 2.11. National data shows that there was a national rise of 8% in the number of admissions to hospital for an eating disorder between 2013 and 2014 (NHS Digital, 2014).

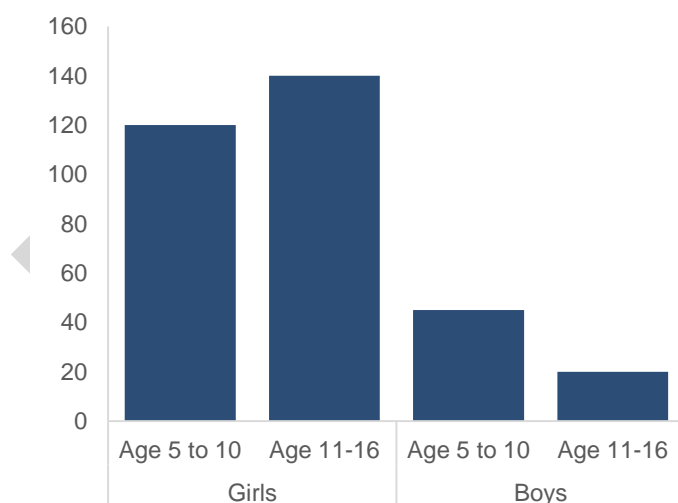
Table 2.16 Estimated number of children with eating disorders, 2014

	Age 5 to 10	Age 11-16	Total (age 5 to 16)
Anglesey	15	15	25
Gwynedd	25	30	45
Conwy	20	30	45
Denbighshire	20	25	40
Flintshire	35	40	65
Wrexham	30	35	55
Total	120	140	235

Numbers have been rounded so may not sum

Source: Public Health Wales Observatory

Figure 2.11 Estimated number of boys and girls with eating disorders, North Wales



Numbers have been rounded so may not sum

Source: Public Health Wales Observatory

For more information please see the Public Health Wales (2016a) children and adolescent mental health needs assessment written to inform the Together for Children and Young People Programme.

Attachment

'The child's environment after they are born may affect their development, such as developmental trauma caused by abuse or neglect, or both. If they are not properly cared for and stimulated, this affects the growth and development of certain areas of their brain leading to a lack of emotional development. This is often referred to as *attachment difficulties* or *attachment disorders* (NHS Choices, 2016).

Typically, children who have had a poor start in life especially if they have also endured abandonment, neglect and/or abuse struggle with attachment and tend to have behavioural problems making them particularly difficult to parent. Often, these children end up in long-term foster placements or adoption.

Staff report that the attachment issues with children are increasingly cited as a cause of placement breakdowns (including adoption and Special Guardianship Orders). Some support is available from CAMHS to foster carers and adoptive parents and training is provided by local councils.

There are no statistics available on the number of children with attachment disorders either for the whole population of children and young people or for looked-after children. However, feedback from staff highlighted this as a major need and recommended developing a co-ordinated approach between health and social services to addressing needs and widening training on attachment.

Review of services

Public Health Wales (2016a) identified a number of interventions where there is evidence of effectiveness at improving mental wellbeing.

- Address the impact of wider determinants of health such as inequality and poor housing and reduce likelihood of exposure to adverse childhood experiences, such as exposure to drug use and violence.
- Universal assessment of risk shortly before and after birth followed by targeted interventions for those identified at greater risk.
- Universal and targeted parent support.
- Access to early years educational opportunities.
- Programmes delivered in school that show evidence of improvement in social and emotional well-being, self-confidence and self-control in addition to a reduction in conduct problems, violence and bullying.

The review includes recommendations for the Together for Children and Young People Programme based on the interventions listed.

The approach of children and adolescent mental health services (CAMHS) in North Wales is:

- Early intervention, prevention and primary mental health: promoting good mental health, building resilience and reducing stigma by working with

partners, in particular education. Includes promoting the ‘five ways to well-being’; North Wales Book Prescription Scheme and the national Better with Books scheme; ensuring early conversations between professionals; targeted interventions for the prevention of anxiety delivered in partnership through ‘Friends for Life’ suite of interventions; develop a self-harm pathway and protocol; offer care in the service users language of choice.

- Referral based intervention services: re-organise services so that children and young people requiring a routine mental health assessment will be seen for their first appointment within 28 days, and those requiring an urgent mental health assessment will be seen within 48 hours.
- Plans for re-organisation and development of services for: Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) and Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD), so that Community Paediatrics is at the heart of this service; eating disorders; early intervention in psychosis; early years; paediatrics and mental health; and, tier 4 services.

This approach is being supported by an additional investment of £1.6 million into CAMHS in North Wales from Welsh Government (Gore-Rees, 2015).

In March 2016, 22% of routine mental health assessments were within 28 days and 26% began therapeutic interventions within 28 days. The target for both was 80% (BCUHB, 2016). Table 2.17 shows that by August 2016 the waiting list for mental health assessments had reduced from over 200 to 82 and the longest wait from 32 weeks to 21 weeks. The numbers on the waiting list for ASD and ADHD has increased over the same period. Responses to the organisation questionnaire highlighted CAMHS waiting lists as an issue although this may be because people haven’t yet had experience of the service since the improvements [\[add link\]](#). There will also still be a need for universal and targeted support for children not meeting the thresholds for CAMHS.

Table 2.17 Waiting lists 2016-17, BCUHB

	Mental health assessment		Neuro		ASD		ADHD	
	Total on waiting list	Longest wait in weeks	Total on waiting list	Longest wait in weeks	Total on waiting list	Longest wait in weeks	Total on waiting list	Longest wait in weeks
April 16	222	32	181	35	122	62	107	61
May 16	208	28	175	35	130	66	114	65
June 16	178	24	171	33	151	71	119	71
July 16	148	21	168	33	155	75	122	75
Aug 16	82	21	162	34	161	80	133	80

Source: BCUHB

In addition to services described above all council's commission services to promote family resilience of various kinds and provide a school counselling service. There is also a diverse range of third sector provision of support for children and young people to promote mental and emotional health and well-being.

There is a role for information, advice and assistance services, including Family Information Services (FIS) to coordinate these services. Dewis Cymru is also available as an online directory of services. For example, Wrexham FIS have a partnership approach in supporting families awaiting treatment or diagnosis from CAHMS.

There is a need to carefully manage transition from CAMHS to adult mental health services to maintain continuity of relationships and manage different experiences of services. Services need to be joined up at an earlier stage for young people and their families to be informed and aware of adult services.

Draft

2.8 Early intervention, prevention and parenting

Introduction

Foundations for all aspects of human development are laid down before birth and early childhood (0 to five years) (Jones *et al.*, 2016). There is a strong economic case that early interventions pay back costs many times over.

Children who are physically or sexually abused or brought up in households where there is domestic violence, alcohol or drug abuse are more likely to adopt health-harming and anti-social behaviours in adult life. Results from the first Welsh Adverse Childhood Experience (ACE) study show that exposure to four or more harmful experiences in childhood increases the chances of high-risk drinking in adulthood by four times, being a smoker by six times and being involved in violence in the last year by around 14 times (Public Health Wales, 2015). One in every seven adults aged 18-69 years in Wales experienced four or more Adverse Childhood Experiences during their childhood and just under half experienced at least one.

The ACEs most commonly suffered by children in Wales are verbal abuse (23%), parental separation (20%) and physical abuse (17%). Other frequently occurring ACEs include being exposed to domestic violence (16%), mental illness (14%), alcohol abuse (14%), sexual abuse (10%), drug use (5%) and incarceration (5%).

Forty-one percent (41%) of adults in Wales who suffered four or more adverse experiences in childhood are now living with low mental well-being. This compares to 14% of those individuals who experienced no ACEs during their childhood. Adults who experienced four or more ACEs in childhood are four times more likely to develop Type 2 diabetes, three times more likely to develop heart disease and three times more likely to develop respiratory disease, compared to individuals who report no ACEs.

This demonstrates the importance of focusing on early years and reducing the number of children living in families where there is domestic abuse, mental health problems, substance misuse or other forms of abuse or neglect. Providing safe and nurturing environments for every child in Wales is the best way to raise healthier and happier adults.

Early intervention and prevention services can be present across all spectrums of need (see Figure 2.12). Preventing something happening in the first place is more likely to be a feature of universal services whereas in the higher levels of need it may be to prevent a child from being accommodated. In the middle would be the areas that work with families to prevent escalation to more intensive statutory interventions.

Over the last few years Welsh Government have implemented initiatives under the child poverty agenda such as Families First, Flying Start and Communities First. While Flying Start and Communities First have focused on the more deprived areas and have other restrictions such as age for Flying Start, Families First has been open to any family who needed early support to prevent escalation of need to statutory services.

Flying Start supports children between the ages of 0 to 4 years living in deprived areas. They help children become 'school ready' by supporting parents through intensive health visitor service, child care and parenting programmes. In 2015/16 over 7,000 children benefitted from Flying Start services across North Wales.

Families First supports children and families with the Team Around the Family (TAF) approach to supporting families using a strengths based approach to working with the families. In 2015/16 the main referrers to TAF services in North Wales were health visitors and schools.

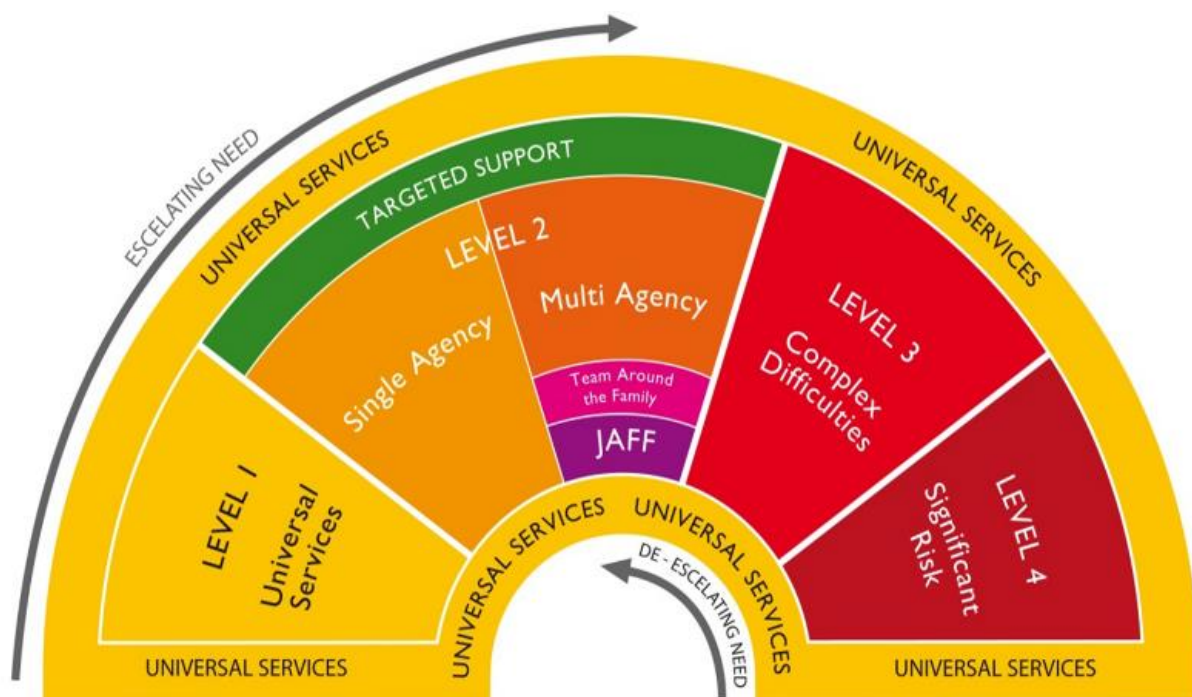
What is meant by prevention and early intervention?

The definition of prevention and early intervention can include:

- Universal access to information and advice as well as generic 'universal services' such as education, transport, leisure / exercise facilities and so on.
- Single and multi-agency targeted interventions, contributing towards preventing or delaying the development of people's needs for managed care and support or managing a reduced reliance on that care and support.

Figure 2.12 shows prevention as a spectrum of need. This section focuses on level 2, single and multi-agency targeted interventions.

Figure 2.12 IPC Windscreen model, 4 levels of prevention [Edit diagram to correct spelling of escalate](#)



What is meant by parenting and parent support?

In this report the term **parent** includes: mothers, fathers, foster carers, adopted parents, step parents and grandparents.

The term **parenting** is defined as:

An activity undertaken by those bringing up children and includes mothers, fathers, foster carers, adopted parents, step-parents (Welsh Government 2014)

The term parenting support is defined as: The provision of services and support, which aim to: increase parenting skills; improve parent-child relationships; improve parents’ understanding, attitudes and behaviour and increase parents’ confidence in order to promote the social, physical and emotional well-being of children.

Why do we provide support to parents?

‘The core purpose of parenting support is about **working with** parents to reduce risks; strengthen parenting capacity; develop and build resilience and sustain positive change’ (Welsh Government 2014)

Parenting is also a key factor in a child's behavioural development and mental health. Children who live through Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs), such as violence, neglect or living with individuals with substance abuse issues, have higher risks of premature ill health and developing health-harming behaviours (Public Health Wales, 2015).

Parenting skills are normally learnt skills from our own experiences growing up as children. If these experiences lack some of the core elements of bringing up children in a safe and nurturing environment it can have a detrimental effect on the child as they grow and so the cycle of inappropriate parenting continues.

Provision of parenting support is needed to break cycles of inappropriate parenting and raise parents' confidence in their skills to raise their children in a positive and nurturing environment.

In order to meet the diverse needs of parents and children there is a need to provide bespoke parenting support, based on the needs of parents in a particular area or setting.

Local councils across Wales provide a range of parenting support through a wide variety of provision. Provision is delivered through either evidence based programmes or through specific support delivered in group or one to one settings.

Welsh Government have invested resources to develop key documents and initiatives relating to parenting.

Parenting in Wales guidance was developed in line with National Occupational Standards for work with parents. It provides a comprehensive overview and guidance for delivering parenting support across Wales. The guidance states it is primarily to assist those providing parenting support making decision about:

- the type(s) of parenting support to provide;
- how to provide it;
- approaches to supporting and engaging parents;
- workforce development;
- assessment process, signposting and referral; and
- evaluation and monitoring.

In addition to this Welsh Government launched 'Parenting. Give it time' web site in 2015 which promotes positive parenting and provides advice and support around parenting that is accessible to all.

What we know about the population

There are around 124,000 children aged 0-15 in North Wales with around 39,000 aged 0-4. Not all of the families within which the children live will need support.

As part of the preparation for the introduction of the Families First programme in 2012 each council in North Wales carried out a vulnerable families mapping exercise (Cordis Bright, 2012; Conwy County Borough Council, 2013). This was based asking practitioners about how much they agree with the following statements, based on the Think Family research (Social Exclusion Task Force, 2007) for the number of families for each family they have a relationship with. Conwy County Borough Council used a different method, which found similar results and the comparable numbers are used here.

1. No resident parent in the family is in work
2. The family lives in temporary, overcrowded or poor quality accommodation
3. No parent in the family has any academic qualifications
4. The mother has a mental health problem
5. At least one parent has a longstanding illness, disability or infirmity that limits their daily activities
6. The family has a low household income (below £287 per week)
7. The family cannot afford certain food or clothing items
8. There is evidence of domestic violence in the household
9. There is evidence of substance misuse in the household

The mapping exercise included around 8,000 families in total across North Wales. It found a strong relationship between the indicators and vulnerability/complex needs which implied they could be used to identify families at risk of escalating problems to support with early interventions. There were particularly strong links between vulnerability and not being able to afford certain food or clothing items (or being in receipt of income-related benefits in the Conwy County Borough Council research) as well as evidence of substance misuse.

The research found that although there were some concentrations of need in specific areas, on the whole 'vulnerability is family-specific not location-specific'. This suggests that interventions targeting specific areas would not be enough by themselves to tackle the issues encountered by all vulnerable families.

The Conwy County Borough Council (2013) research included in-depth interviews with families which highlighted the following issues raised by families.

- Housing issues, mental and emotional health, school attendance and engagement with education, aspirations, experiences of social services,

parenting skills and support, domestic abuse, money and finances, employment, misuse of drugs and alcohol.

- The particular needs of families with disabled children.
- The importance of information and communication between services and agencies and the importance of the relationship between families and the professionals working with them.
- The crisis or trigger points where things changed for them including: separation and divorce, bereavement, domestic abuse, losing employment, losing accommodation, change in schooling situation or receiving a diagnosis.

Additional data about the need for prevention, early intervention and child poverty is available in the Vulnerable Families Needs Analysis in [appendix x](#)

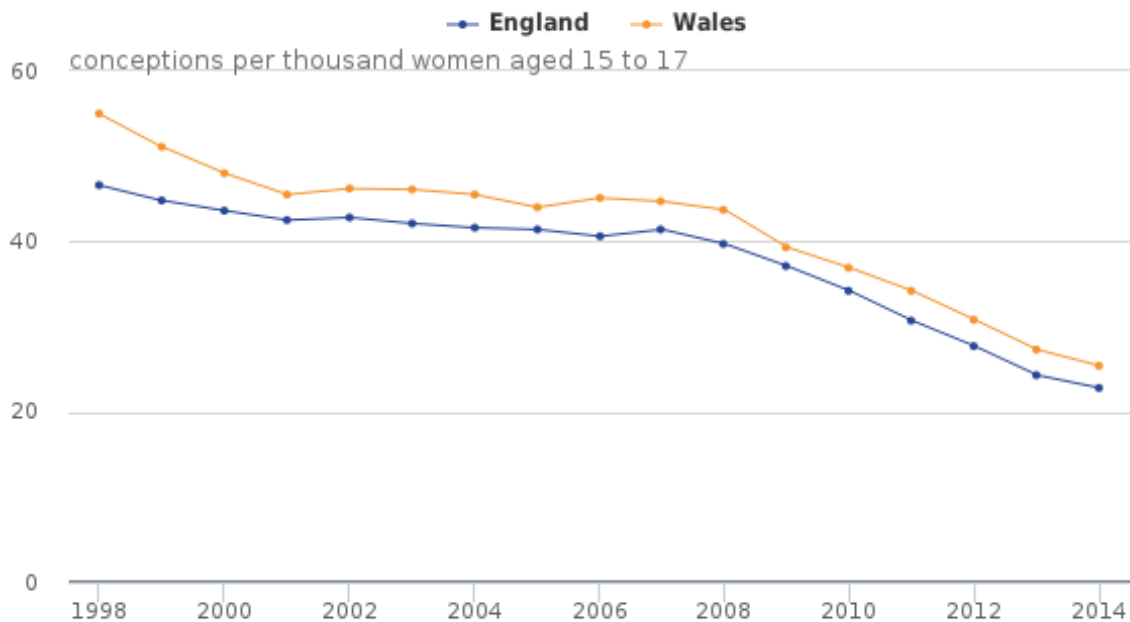
Teenage parents

The parenting ability of teenage parents can be affected by several factors including conflict within family or with a partner, social exclusion, low self-confidence and self-esteem. These factors can affect the mental wellbeing of the young person. The impact of being a teenage parent will be evident on both the mother and father and while the mother will be under 20 years of age many fathers will be between 20 and 24 years.

Teenage conception rates are reducing and there has been a steady decrease across England and Wales since 1998: suggested reasons include the availability of highly effective long-acting contraception, and also changing patterns of young people's behaviour where some go out less frequently. Teenage pregnancy is risk factor contributing to low birth weight and many other poor long-term health and socio-economic outcomes for mother and baby. One in four pregnancies end in a termination, rising to one in two of teenage pregnancies, showing that there is an unmet need for services to educate and help prevent unwanted pregnancy.

Looked after children / young people are at much higher risk of early pregnancy and may miss key school-based education sessions about protecting themselves.

Figure 2.13 Conceptions per thousand women aged 15-17, England and Wales, 1998 to 2014



In the majority of areas across North Wales the number of teenage births has been decreasing as the below table shows:

Table 2.18 Under 20 births 2010 to 2014

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Ynys Môn	65	54	49	51	36
Gwynedd	110	51	93	67	58
Conwy	112	81	83	76	48
Sir Ddinbych	89	79	77	69	78
Sir y Fflint	120	87	125	88	81
Wrecsam	140	105	100	82	79
Gogledd Cymru	636	457	527	433	380

Ffynhonnell: Llywodraeth Cymru, StatsCymru

Parental separation

Parental separation has been shown to be a risk factor of poor outcomes for children. Protective factors can counter such negative outcomes through good relationship with one parent and wide network of social support (Welsh Government 2014).

The rate of divorce has decreased over the last few years, but this may be due to more couples co habiting which will impact on the number divorcing.

Parental relationships whether parents are separated or together can have an impact on their children's outcomes as is outlined in the Early Intervention Foundation report (Harold *et al.*, 2016).

What services are available

Across North Wales there are different forms of parenting support provision some receive general support in the home or in groups and others are evidence based programmes. The main programme delivered across North Wales is Incredible Years which has a strong evidence base. Other programmes include: FAST (Families and Schools Together) and the STEPS programme.

Flying Start provides parenting courses to families who live within the relevant post code areas. Table 2.19 shows how many places were available in the last three years and the percentage of those places that were taken up.

Table 2.19 Flying Start formal structured parenting courses offered by local authority, 2013-14 to 2015-16

Local Authority	No. of places	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
		% of places	No. of places	% of places	No. of places	% of places	
Isle of Anglesey	53	74%	57	74%	91	62%	
Gwynedd	125	69%	199	60%	205	72%	
Conwy	69	78%	164	70%	262	63%	
Denbighs hire	74	46%	117	73%	108	60%	
Flintshire	223	78%	252	82%	229	68%	
Wrexham	106	82%	96	65%	222	45%	

Source: Welsh Government

Families First provision across North Wales includes commissioned evidence based parenting programmes as well as parenting support as part of the support offered to families as an early intervention programme.

Although parenting provision is provided, in the majority of cases families have other issues that need to be addressed before they are able to engage effectively in any evidence based programme. In order for parenting programmes to be effective it should be considered as part of a package of support rather than a stand-alone intervention.

Feedback from the consultation and engagement found that many early intervention and prevention services, such as Team Around the Family, were valued by staff and the people who used them, although more still needs to be

done. A lack of resources to invest in prevention and early intervention was raised as a challenge. There was also feedback that there needs to be more investment in educating parents to find support in the community

Draft

2.9 Children and young people without care and support needs

Due to time constraints the report has focussed on specific groups of children and young people with care and support needs. The consultation and engagement carried out for the population assessment also included children who do not have care and support needs. This raised the following issues which may also affect the groups of children and young people in the chapter.

- Access to leisure and entertainment particularly for children and young people living in rural areas where services are fewer and tend to cost more due to the distance needed to travel to and from these areas.
- Access to play opportunities.
- Access to affordable transport, particularly for children and young people in rural areas.
- Urdd Gobaith Cymru reported the Welsh language county forums and support don't work as well for young people aged 16 to 18.
- Support with money problems: student loans, paying bills, benefits and knowing who to talk to with regards to money problems
- Having someone to talk to if something should happen and they need support and knowing where to go for help.
- Welfare rights: It can be difficult to get the right benefits to help people stay independent or to live independently. Issues include considerable delays in waiting for initial claim benefit payments and an increase in referrals to the Discretionary Assistance Fund (Wales) to apply for 'Emergency Assistance Payments'. This is a discretionary grant which offers small payments to cover families short term immediate needs for things like gas/electric and food. In addition, many more referrals are being made to local food banks – again as a result of benefit payment delays.

2.10 Conclusion and recommendations

Key findings

- There are around 124,000 children aged 0-15 in North Wales. There has been very little change in the number of children and young people in the past five years and this trend is likely to continue over the next 25 years.
- The majority of children and young people in North Wales are healthy and satisfied with their lives but more needs to be done to: tackle low birth weight; reduce infant mortality rates; improve breastfeeding rates and take-up of immunisations; reduce childhood obesity and smoking and alcohol use.
- There has been a fall in referrals to children's services but it is not yet known how the number of referrals will change in response to the wider eligibility under the new act.
- The majority of referrals to children's services are from the police or within the council's own social services department, and the main reasons for referral are abuse or neglect.
- In the last five years there has been a 9% increase in the number of children on the child protection register and in the number of children looked-after in North Wales.
- There are increasing concerns about sexting and online bullying.
- North Wales has a high number of children from outside the region who are looked after locally and this number has been increasing. This places additional demand on local services such as health, education, police and support services.
- There are changing demands on fostering services due to an increase in kinship fostering / connected persons.
- Wrexham has the highest number of young offenders and the highest crime rate across the region. With the exception of Anglesey all local authorities have seen a reduction in the number of young offenders over the last three years.
- The number of children and young people who are victims of crime has increased year on year. This could be due to a number of reasons including increased ability/ willingness to report; increased number of crimes committed or an increase in particular types of crime such as cyber-crime.
- The number of disabled children has increased over the past five years.

- Children's mental and emotional health was consistently raised as a concern including a rise in self-harm and eating disorders as well as attachment issues.
- There needs to be an integrated approach to the health and wellbeing of children and their families throughout universal services to maximise prevention and promote resilience at the earliest stage. New evidence on the multiple impacts of Adverse Childhood Experiences can bring more awareness and support towards preventing them and minimising their effects.
- Provision of parenting support is needed to break cycles of inappropriate parenting and raise parents' confidence in their skills to raise their children in a positive and nurturing environment.
- Information, advice and assistance services as provided by Family Information Services are an important part of prevention and early intervention services.

Recommendations and next steps

Due to the tight timescales and wide range of needs covered in this chapter the next steps should focus on identifying the further information needed in priority areas. This should include additional consultation and engagement to agree recommendations as part of the area plan. Future work should be based on the UNCRC and include children's right to play.

- **Advocacy:** all children and young people need to have their voice heard in decision making processes, and this is particularly important for looked after children and children on the child protection register. Some information is included in the introduction to the report but more information is needed about the services available and their effectiveness.
- There is further work to be done to implement the new duties under the act and regional projects are in place to support this including assessments and information, advice and assistance.
- There have been concerns throughout the production of this chapter about the quality of data recording. Work needs to be done to standardise the recording of children in need data (and its replacement) as well as threshold and eligibility criteria.
- More information is needed about trafficking and child sexual exploitation to inform the population assessment.
- More information is needed about the increase in complex needs for disabled children and the transition from children's to adult's services.

- Find out more about concerns raised, that increasingly younger children are being referred to CAHMS and the needs of looked after children referred to CAMHS.
- Information about restorative approaches to work with families including everyday interaction, meetings with service users, informal circles, mediation and formal group conferences.
- There are good examples of service provision in all counties, such as the 'edge of care' project, internal therapeutic services, collaborations between social services and CAMHS. Information about these services is already shared informally between counties, but future work on the population assessment needs to look at this further.

Equalities and human rights

The report includes the specific needs of children and young people and disabled children. It also highlights the importance of children's rights. Some information was available about Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic young people but more could be identified. Information about refugees and asylum seekers was highlighted as a gap. Consultation was also undertaken about the needs of Gypsy and Traveller young people. Please see [Equalities Impact Assessment](#) for more information.

Issues affecting people with protected characteristics may not be picked up by this assessment and could be addressed in future population assessment reviews, in the development of the area plan or in the services developed or changed in response to the area plan.

Services for children and young people must take a child-centred and family-focussed approach that takes into account the different needs of people with protected characteristics and this will be a continued approach during the development of future implementation plans and play a key role on the development of services.

We would welcome any further specific evidence which may help to inform the final assessment.

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Draft

3 Older people

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3.0 About this chapter

This chapter includes the population needs of older people. It is organised around the following themes that were highlighted during engagement work:

- 3.1 Population overview
- 3.2 Loneliness and isolation
- 3.3 Support to live at home
- 3.4 Dementia
- 3.5 Care homes

There is additional information about the needs of older people in the chapters:

- Health, physical disabilities and sensory impairment [\[add link\]](#)
- Learning disabilities and autism [\[add link\]](#)
- Mental health: including information about early-onset dementia [\[add link\]](#)
- Carers [\[add link\]](#)
- Violence against women, domestic abuse and sexual violence [\[add link\]](#)
- Secure estate [\[add link\]](#)
- Veterans [\[add link\]](#)
- Homelessness [\[add link\]](#)

Definitions

There is no agreed definition of an older person. The context will determine the age range, for example: including people aged over 50 when looking at employment issues or retirement planning; people aged over 65 in many government statistics; and, people aged over 75 or 85 when looking at increased likelihood of needs for care and support.

Policy and legislation

Ageing Well in Wales is a partnership including government agencies and third sector organisations, hosted and chaired by the Older People's Commissioner for Wales (2016). Each local council in North Wales has developed a plan for the work they will do on the priorities:

- To make Wales a nation of age-friendly communities.
- To make Wales a nation of dementia supportive communities.
- To reduce the number of falls.
- To reduce loneliness and unwanted isolation.
- To increase learning and employment opportunities.

The programme is a key tool in the delivery of the **Strategy for Older People in Wales 2013-23** (Welsh Government, 2013).

The population assessment aims to support the integration of services. One of the current Welsh Government priorities for integration is older people with complex needs and long term conditions, including dementia.

Please see [appendix x](#) for more information about the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014 and the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015.

Safeguarding

The Social Services & Well-being (Wales) Act 2014 defines an adult at risk as someone who is experiencing or are at risk of abuse or neglect, have needs for care and support (whether or not the authority is meeting any of those needs) and as a result of those needs are unable to protect themselves against the abuse or neglect or the risk of abuse or neglect.

Abuse can include physical, financial, emotional or psychological, sexual, institutional and neglect. It can happen in a person's own home, care homes, hospitals, day care and other residential settings (Age Cymru, 2016). Specific recommendations to improve the quality of care provided to frail older people in residential and nursing care homes and improve safeguarding systems were set out in a review following the Operation Jasmine investigation (Flynn, 2015).

Age UK found that over half of people aged 65 and over believe they have been targeted by fraudsters (Age UK, 2015). One in 12 responded to the scam and 70% of people who did respond said they personally lost money. While anyone can be a victim of scams, older people may be particularly targeted because of assumptions they have more money than younger people and may be more at risk due to personal circumstances such as social isolation, cognitive impairment, bereavement and financial pressures. They may also be at risk of certain types of scam such as doorstep crime, bank and card account takeover, pension liberation scams and investment fraud.

A North Wales Safeguarding Adults Board was set up under the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014 to:

- Protect adults within its area who have needs for care and support (whether or not a local council is meeting any of those needs) and are experiencing, or are at risk of, abuse or neglect;
- Prevent those adults within its area becoming at risk of abuse or neglect (North Wales Safeguarding Board, 2016).

3.1 Population overview

There were around 150,000 people aged 65 and over in North Wales in 2015. Population projections suggest this figure could rise to 210,000 by 2039 if the proportion of people aged 65 and over continues to increase as shown in Table 3.1 below.

Table 3.1 Number of people aged over 65, population projections 2014 to 2039

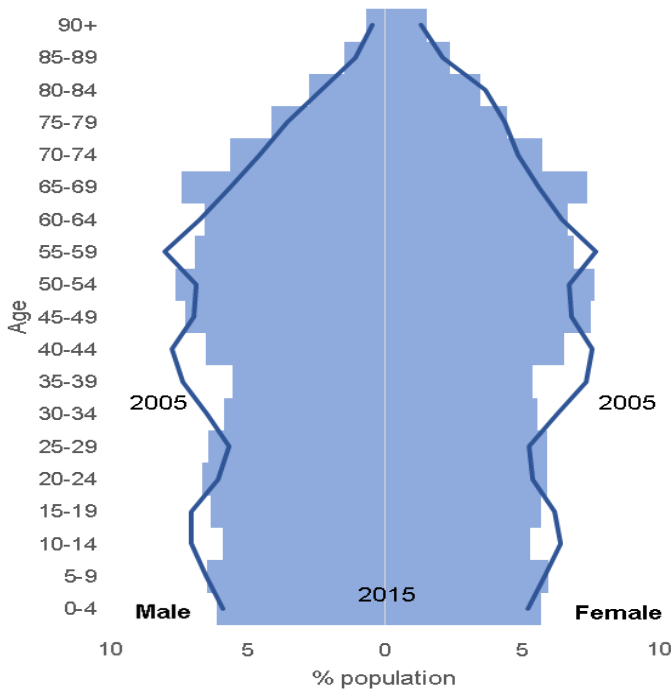
	2014	2019	2024	2029	2034	2039
Anglesey	17,000	18,000	20,000	21,000	22,000	23,000
Gwynedd	27,000	29,000	31,000	33,000	35,000	35,000
Conwy	30,000	33,000	35,000	38,000	41,000	42,000
Denbighshire	22,000	23,000	25,000	27,000	29,000	30,000
Flintshire	30,000	34,000	37,000	40,000	44,000	46,000
Wrexham	25,000	28,000	30,000	33,000	36,000	39,000
North Wales	150,000	170,000	180,000	190,000	210,000	210,000

Numbers have been rounded so may not sum

Source: 2014-based population projections, Welsh Government

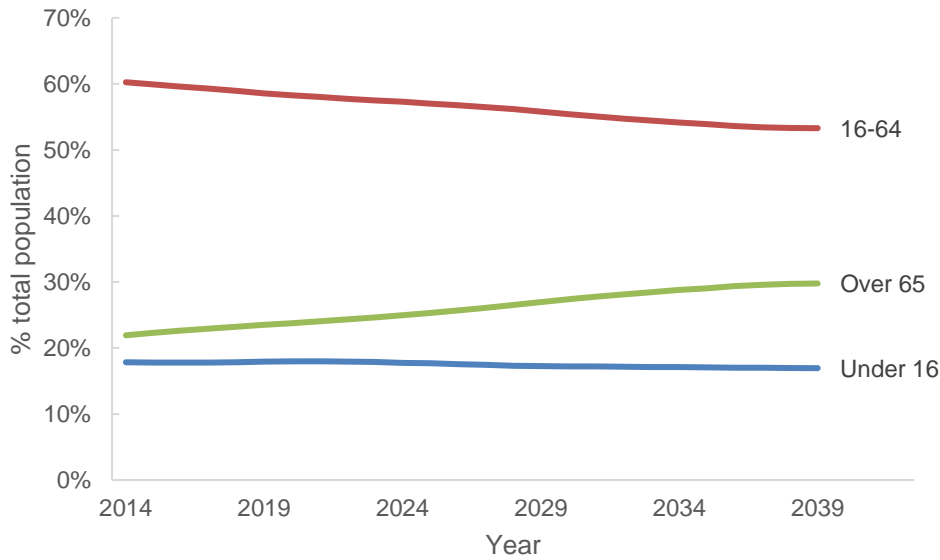
Figure 3.1 shows how the population structure changed between 2005 and 2015. The proportion of older people in the population is projected to continue to increase as shown in Figure 3.2 and Figure 3.3. At the same time the proportion of people aged 16-64, the available workforce, is expected to continue to decrease. This change to the population structure provides opportunities and challenges for the delivery of care and support services.

Figure 3.1 Percentage of population by age and sex, North Wales, 2005 and 2015



Source: Mid-year population estimates, Office for National Statistics

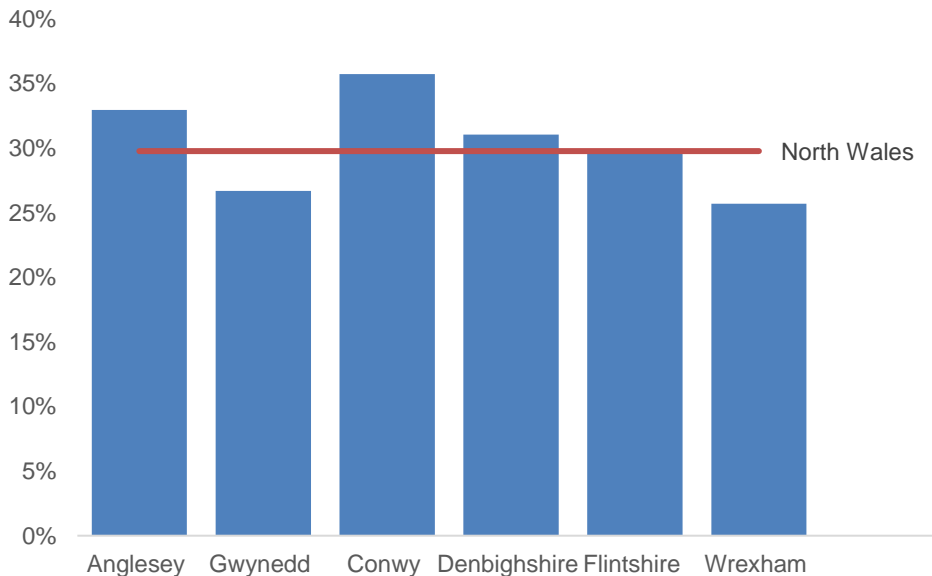
Figure 3.2 The percentage of people aged over 65 is projected to increase and the those aged 16-64 to decrease in North Wales, 2014 to 2039



Source: 2014-based population projections, Welsh Government

The change in population structure shows a similar pattern in every county in North Wales, although the counties with the highest proportion of people aged 65 and over are expected to be Conwy, Anglesey and Denbighshire as shown in Figure 3.3 below.

Figure 3.3 Projected percentage population aged 65 and over in 2039 in North Wales



Source: 2014-based population projections, Welsh Government

Research suggests that living with a long-term condition can be a stronger predictor of the need for care and support than age (Institute of Public Care (IPC), 2016). See health, physical disabilities and sensory impairment chapter for more information.

3.2 Loneliness and isolation

Introduction

'Loneliness can be defined as a subjective, unwelcome feeling of lack or loss of companionship. It happens when we have a mismatch between the quantity and quality of social relationships that we have, and those that we want' (Perlman and Peplau, 1981).

There are different types of loneliness; *emotional* loneliness and *social* loneliness. Emotional loneliness is the feeling of losing the companionship of one specific person; very often a partner, sibling or best friend. Social loneliness derives from a lack of broader social networks or group of friends. Loneliness can be a feeling which comes and goes, and individuals can suffer from loneliness at specific times of the year, for example at Christmas. Loneliness can be chronic where a person can feel alone most of the time. Feeling lonely is subjective; if a person feels lonely then they are lonely.

Reducing loneliness and isolation is one of the main challenges identified in our consultation and engagement and is a priority for Welsh Government's Ageing Well in Wales Programme. Having strong social networks of family and friends and having a sense of belonging to the local community is important in order to reduce social isolation and loneliness for people who need care and support and carers who need support.

The impact of loneliness on the health and well-being of individuals can be serious, and often, older people are at more risk of feeling lonely and being socially excluded. It has been referred to as a 'silent killer'.

What we know about the population

It is difficult to identify how many adults in North Wales define themselves as 'lonely' or socially excluded. Loneliness can affect anyone - regardless of the individual's age. However, as we age, the risk factors that can lead to feelings of loneliness increase and converge. These factors include:

Personal	Broader society
Poor health	Lack of public transport
Sensory loss	Physical environment, for example, lack of public toilets
Poor mobility	Accommodation
Low income	Concerns about crime
Bereavement	Demography
Retirement	Advances in technology
Caring	High population turnover
Other changes (such as giving up driving)	

Source (Campaign to End Loneliness, 2016)

Research also shows:

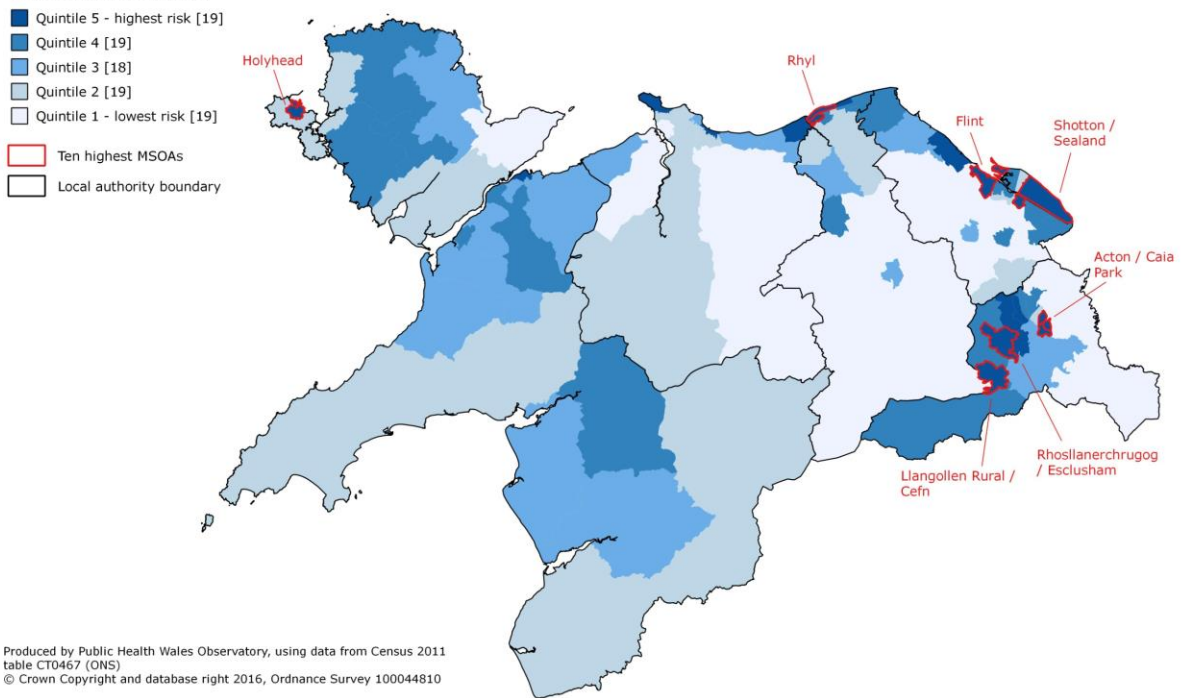
- Higher loneliness and isolation barriers for men, people who live by themselves, recently bereaved individuals, and the most elderly people in our communities (Victor, 2015).
- Disability or illness can trigger loneliness, as this changes how people access their social networks (Women's Royal Voluntary Service, 2012b)
- People aged 50 and over socialise less due to the economic situation, with almost a third (32%) of people aged 50 and over and a quarter of people aged 65 and over cutting back on going out to socialise (Consumer Focus Wales, 2010)
- A high number of men have experienced loneliness after losing their partner (62%) or losing friends of the same age as them (54%). Men were also less likely to admit their feelings to family or friends (11% of men and 24% of women). In another WRVS survey, it was found that men were less likely to keep in contact over the phone with family or relatives who live away (71% of women compared to 29% of men) (Women's Royal Voluntary Service, 2012a)
- There is a greater risk that people who have received care and assistance also experience social isolation (Welsh Government, 2016).

The Office for National Statistics (ONS) (2015) has developed a prediction of the number of cases of loneliness amongst people aged 65 and over in England and Wales. The work considers the following variables:

- Age;
- Marital status;
- Whether the individual lives alone;
- Health condition.

ONS applied figures published by Age UK to Census 2011 data in order to predict the risk of loneliness in older people. No direct measurement of loneliness took place so the data can only suggest areas in which older people may be at more risk of loneliness than others. Also, although areas within North Wales have been split into five separate groups, ranging from highest to lowest risk, it should not be assumed that there are large differences between areas in adjoining groups, since their values may be fairly similar in practice. With these factors in mind, the map below should be interpreted with caution.

Prediction of the risk of loneliness amongst usual residents living in households, age 65+, Betsi Cadwaladr UHB, Census 2011
Middle Super Output Area (MSOA)



Loneliness has a significant impact on physical and mental health

Loneliness and physical health:

- Research indicates that loneliness has an impact on death rates equal to smoking 15 cigarettes per day (Holt-Lunstad and Layton, 2010).
- Loneliness increases the risk of high blood pressure (Hawkey *et al.*, 2010).
- Individuals are also at risk of physical deterioration (Lund *et al.*, 2010).

Loneliness and mental health:

- Loneliness places individuals at more risk of cognitive decline (James *et al.*, 2011).
- One study concluded that lonely individuals were 64% more likely to develop clinical dementia (Holwerda *et al.*, 2012).
- Lonely individuals are more likely to suffer from depression (Green *et al.*, 1992; Cacioppo *et al.*, 2006).
- Loneliness and lack of social networks are predictors of suicide in older age groups (O'Connell *et al.*, 2004).

Maintaining independence:

Academic research emphasises the importance of preventing or mitigating loneliness to enable older people to remain as independent as possible. In

terms of the impact of loneliness on public services, lonely individuals are more likely to:

- Visit their GP, use more medication, be at more risk of falls and have increased risk factors of being in need of long-term care (Cohen, 2006).
- Gain early access to residential or nursing care (Russell *et al.*, 1997).
- Use accident and emergency services independently of chronic illness (Geller *et al.*, 1999)
- According to the WRVS, lonely individuals are less likely to use preventative services (specifically health services) (Women's Royal Voluntary Service, 2012a)

What are people telling us?

The reality of loneliness, isolation and feelings of worthlessness and vulnerability, particularly for people with recent onset of physical or sensory impairments are often exacerbated by loss of employment, economic independence, mobility and self-esteem, and sometimes over time by the breakdown in relationships and the collapse of the family unit.

Older people are often lonely or feel vulnerable and value building relationships with people that are supporting them, although they do not like having changes imposed on them or lots of different people coming into their homes. One homecare provider reported that over half of the people they support rarely see family members. Loneliness is often a factor when people consider moving into a care home – therefore volunteer organisations and good neighbour schemes are important in helping people feel connected and valued.

The most common concerns raised by respondents within the Citizen's Panel were maintaining independence, social and leisure activities. Another common concern was around accessing services, particularly in rural areas. People living in rural communities are less likely to benefit from voluntary / community organisations and other services such as public transport which may increase risk of loneliness, isolation and poor well-being. In addition, many people with mobility issues cannot access public transport.

Review of services currently provided

There are different services available across North Wales to address loneliness, which fit broadly into three tiers:

1. Social care and health: formal care including day centres, dementia specialist day care and day placements within residential homes.
2. Grant funded and commissioned community / voluntary services including:
 - a) Housing related support (funded by Supporting People Programme) aimed at providing people with the help they need to live in their own homes, hostels, sheltered housing or other specialist housing. Providing help as early as possible in order to reduce demand on other services

- such as health and social services; complementing any personal or medical care and promoting equality and reducing inequalities.
- b) Befriending Schemes; Stroke Café; Dementia Café; Lunch Clubs; Over 50 Clubs; Ageing Well Centres; Live Well Centre.
3. Informal community socialising activities and opportunities such as Merched y Wawr or initiatives that encourage people to be physically active such as walking groups or the Actif Woods Wales programme.

Conclusions

Reducing loneliness and isolation is one of the main challenges identified in our consultation and engagement. Successfully tackling this a priority would have many benefits for people's health and well-being and reduce the need for statutory services.

More information about plans to develop services and support to address loneliness and isolation is available in each council's Ageing Well Plans available at: <http://www.ageingwellinwales.com/en/localplans>. The well-being plans being produced by Public Service Boards under the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 are also likely to address this issue.

For information about services in your area please see Dewis Cymru <https://www.dewis.wales/>

3.3 Support to live at home

Introduction

Continuing to live in their own homes is a priority for many older people and is an important part of maintaining independence. Research with older people defined independence as:

- Do not have to depend (too much) on others;
- Able to go out as you please;
- Able to move around and maintain your home;
- Avoid going to a care home (Blood *et al.*, 2015).

What we know about the population

The demand for support to maintain independence is affected by demography, household composition, social circumstances and health conditions.

The number of people aged 65 and over is increasing

People aged over 65 are more likely to need services. The number of people aged over 65 has increased across North Wales by 22% between 2005 and 2015 as shown in Table 3.2. The number of people aged 85 and over has increased by 25% over the same period as shown in Table 3.3. This is mainly due to demographic changes, such as the ageing of the 'Baby Boomer' generation and increasing life expectancy. The North Wales coast and rural areas are also popular areas for people to move to after retirement. For example, the care home census identified a high-number of people who funded their own care moving into care homes from out of the region. Consultation with staff suggests that people who have moved away from family and other social networks may be more dependent on social services.

Table 3.2 Number of people aged 65 and over, North Wales, 2005 to 2015

	2005	2015	% increase
Anglesey	14,000	17,000	25
Gwynedd	23,000	27,000	19
Conwy	26,000	31,000	18
Denbighshire	19,000	22,000	16
Flintshire	24,000	31,000	31
Wrexham	21,000	26,000	23
North Wales	127,000	154,000	22

Numbers have been rounded so may not sum

Source: Mid-year population estimates, ONS

Table 3.3 Number of people aged 85 and over, North Wales, 2005 to 2015

	2005	2015	% increase
Anglesey	1,700	2,200	28
Gwynedd	2,800	3,900	38
Conwy	3,500	4,700	33
Denbighshire	2,700	2,600	-1
Flintshire	2,600	3,400	29
Wrexham	2,600	3,100	19
North Wales	16,000	20,000	25

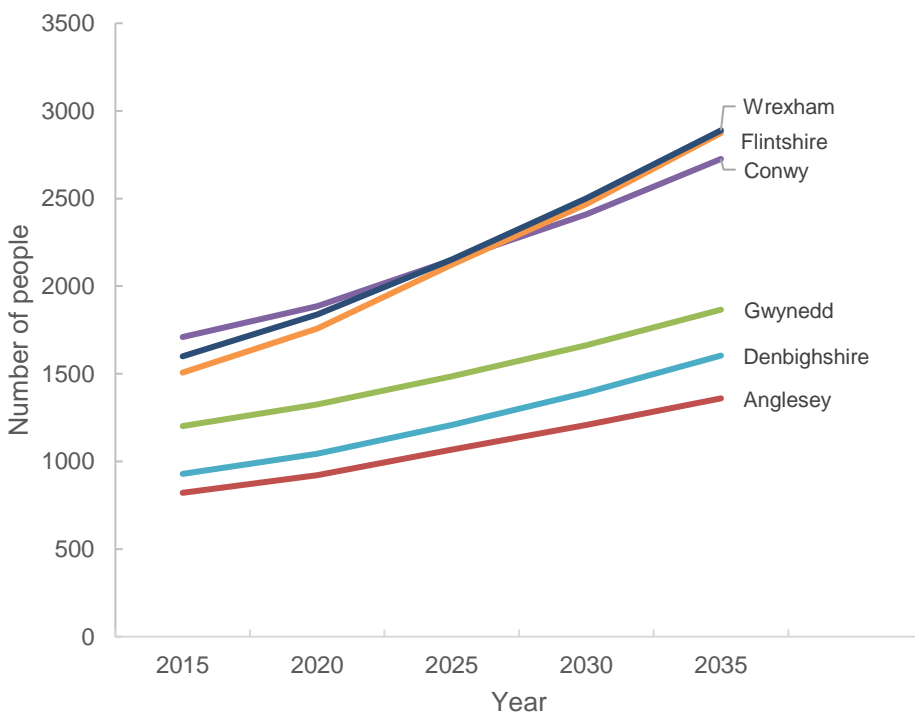
Numbers have been rounded so may not sum

Source: Mid-year population estimates, ONS

The number of people aged 65 and over receiving services will continue to increase

The number of people aged 65 and over who receive community based services in North Wales is expected to increase from 7,800 in 2015 to 13,300 in 2035 as shown in Figure 3.4. This is at the same time as the number of people aged 16-64, the available workforce, is decreasing.

Figure 3.4 Predicted number of people aged 65 and over receiving community support



Source: Daffodil

Life expectancy and healthy life expectancy are increasing but there is a gap between the two

Life expectancy for the 2010-14 period is 79 years for men and 84 years for women, with the healthy life expectancy at 68 years for men and 71 years for women. Although healthy life expectancy has increased over time, when the time comes where the oldest population begin to develop care and support needs, those needs are more intensive and complex as people live longer.

Many older people provide unpaid care for friends and relatives

In North Wales, around 14% of people aged 65 and over provide unpaid care, and around 65% of older carers (aged 60-94) have long-term health problems or a disability themselves (Office for National Statistics, 2011; Carers Trust, 2016). Most older carers state that being a carer has an adverse effect on their mental and emotional well-being and one third say they have cancelled treatment or an operation for themselves because of their caring responsibilities (Carers Trust, 2016).

We know that many older people with their own long term health conditions are caring for a family member, friend or neighbour and that their contribution to the economy of North Wales is significant; the equivalent cost of managed care and support would far outweigh available social care budgets.

Key to the implementation of the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act, is the additional rights that it gives carers. Under previous legislation, carers providing a significant amount of care had a right to an assessment of their needs, whereas the new act removes the reference to significant amounts of care being provided and also provides the right to a support plan, irrespective of whether the person being cared for has.

See carers' chapter for more information [\[add link\]](#).

There will be more people aged 65 and over living alone

The composition of households can also affect the demand for services to support independence. Data from the 2011 census shows that there are 44,000 people aged 65 and over living alone, which is 59% of all households aged 65 and over. Research by Gwynedd Council found a strong relationship between the number of people aged 65 and over who live alone and the number of clients receiving a domiciliary care package in an area.

People living in more deprived areas are more likely to experience poorer health

People living in the most deprived areas live on average shorter lives than those living in the least deprived areas. In North Wales there is a seven year difference in life expectancy between the least and most deprived areas (Public

Health Wales Observatory, 2014). Poor health can lead to care and support needs over a long period of time.

Fewer adults aged 65 and over are receiving services from local councils in North Wales although the number is expected to increase

Local councils provide or arrange social services such as homecare for older people who need additional support. In North Wales the number of people aged 65 and over has risen by 18,000 between 2010 and 2015, but the number of people in that age group receiving services has fallen by around 1,000 as shown in Table 3.4 below. The Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act is likely to affect the numbers eligible for services in future.

Table 3.4 Number of people aged 65 and over receiving services, North Wales, 2010 to 2015

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Anglesey	1,600	1,700	1,400	1,300	1,200
Gwynedd	2,100	1,800	1,800	1,900	1,800
Conwy	2,000	2,000	2,200	2,400	2,200
Denbighshire	1,900	1,900	1,500	1,500	1,300
Flintshire	2,500	2,100	2,200	2,300	2,000
Wrexham	2,100	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,000
North Wales	12,000	12,000	11,000	12,000	11,000

Numbers have been rounded so may not sum

Source: Welsh Government

The rate per 1,000 of older people aged over 65 who are supported in the community is below the Welsh average in all six counties in North Wales. Wrexham and Flintshire have a higher rate of older people supported in the community than the other four counties (Office for National Statistics, 2011).

As shown in Figure 3.1 the largest increase in people aged 65 and over in the last 5 years was in the age group 65 to 70. This group are less likely to need care and support services than other groups. There may also be other reasons, such as:

- Increased sign-posting to services in the community. For example to shops that sell small and low value mobility aids such as grab rails or walking aids.
- The success of intermediate care and reablement services that support people to return to independence following a health crisis such as a fall or a stroke. Across Wales, 71% of people who receive a reablement service require less or no support to live independently as a result. Most services focus on physical or functional reablement, such as daily living tasks including personal care as a result of a fracture or stroke for example. The development of services to support the reablement of people with

dementia/confusion or memory loss are less well developed (Wentworth, 2014).

- Means tested charging policies (for services that were historically free or of minimal charge) coupled with a reduction in the proportion of people aged 65 and over experiencing poverty (Joseph Rowntree Foundation, 2014).
- Only 28% of people in Wales have such low incomes that they do not contribute to the cost of their domiciliary care (CSSIW 2016). It is anticipated that 30% of people have enough capital to totally fund their own care in both domiciliary care and care homes (CSSIW 2016 & North Wales Social Care & Wellbeing Services Improvement Collaborative, 2016).
- Changing eligibility for services.
- Unmet need, perhaps due to lack of service capacity, or unidentified needs.

Housing support and ‘Supporting People Programme’ services

Supporting People services play an important role in supporting older people to remain in their own homes. Further to an independent review of these Welsh Government grant funded housing support services in Wales (Aylward *et al.*, 2010), much has been done to widen the access for older people to these important services. For example the traditional ‘sheltered housing warden’ role has been widened to be ‘tenure neutral’ meaning it is available to home owners, tenants of private landlords as well as social housing tenants.

Many such services are also being aligned with occupational therapy / reablement services and assistive technology, including community alarms, to offer a consistent and streamlined service to people from low to high needs.

Domiciliary care (‘homecare’) services

In a Care and Social Services Inspectorate for Wales (CSSIW) survey of people receiving domiciliary care in Wales, 83% were aged 65 or older and 43% were aged 85 or over (Care and Social Services Inspectorate for Wales, 2016).

While the number of people receiving services overall may have reduced, the average amount of support received per week has increased.

The following table details the average number of hours of domiciliary care that were being provided to people aged 65 and over in 2014/15.

Table 3.5 Number of people aged 65 receiving domiciliary care and hours of domiciliary care provided in North Wales, 2014/15

	Number of people 65+ receiving care	Hours of care provided each week	Average hours each week
Anglesey	340	3,900	11
Gwynedd	880	8,700	10
Conwy	1,000	8,700	8
Denbighshire	420	3,300	8
Flintshire	700	7,200	10
Wrexham	730	8,400	11

Numbers have been rounded

Source: Welsh Government, Stats Wales

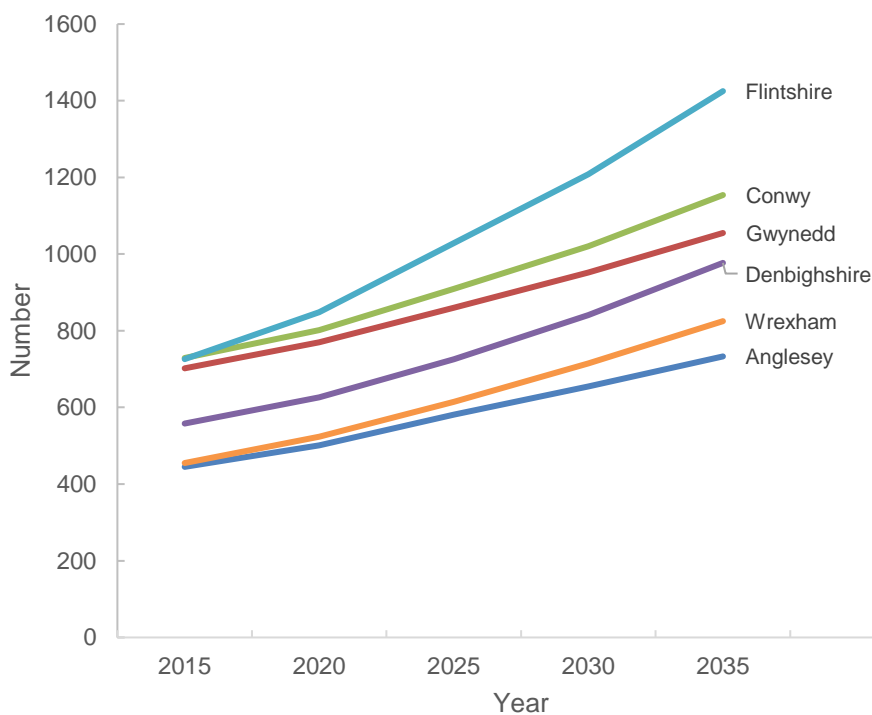
On average people received just over 9 hours of support per week, this increased to over 12.5 hours of support per week in 2015/16.

The number of people admitted to hospital following a fall is likely to increase

Falls are a substantial risk to older people and injuries caused by falls are a particular concern, such as hip fractures. After a fall there is an increased need for services which help the older person to regain their independence and tackle their loss of confidence and skills, particularly after periods of hospitalisation. Loss of confidence, skills and independence may contribute to issues of loneliness and isolation (see 3.2).

Figure 3.5 shows how the number of people admitted to hospital following a fall is likely to increase. Falls prevention is a priority for Welsh Government and local councils, for more information see each council's Ageing Well Plan.

Figure 3.5 Predicted number of people aged 65 and over that will be admitted to hospital because of a fall



Source: Daffodil

What are people telling us?

People who engaged with the Citizen's Panel identified real concern about how they would adapt their house to meet changing needs related to ageing or illness, and the fear of having to move if it was not possible to adapt their current home. Some of the respondents stressed the importance of (intermediate) care and support to avoid long stays in hospital and having care staff that you could develop a positive relationship with.

Maintaining social and community involvement was also important to many of the respondents and examples given included attending church and rugby clubs as well as visiting children and other family members. There is a need for basic logistical issues to be overcome. For example, if they can no longer drive or manage their lives through their disability. Transport can be an issue, especially if there are special needs (such as using a wheelchair). Others' assumption that they cannot do things frustrates some older people, especially those with some physical limitations.

People have reported that they have a wide variation of experiences of domiciliary care – from support with personal care and hygiene, moving and positioning, preparing food and help to eat, to being aided to dress or go to bed. Many people said that this care and support enabled them to do things when they want, but many also said that it did not. The main reason for this was having to fit into the care provider's routine/rotas, or to provide only the support

detailed in a restrictive care plan which focussed on daily living tasks rather than quality of life issues.

The majority of people said care workers treated them with dignity, courtesy and respect. Comments included - 'like friends coming in'; 'usually very nice'. However, people less happy with their services said 'untrained carers, some are rude, abrupt, do not listen'. Unfortunately one person felt threatened that they would lose their care and support if they complained or raised concerns.

In relation to domiciliary care:

- People worry about whether they are able to access short term care and support at home following surgical procedures and report that often much of the responsibility falls to family carers. However, around half of the people engaged with the Citizen's Panel said they had no-one to support them. For some, this was because their partner or other family member had care and support needs of their own. Some mentioned being single, having no children, children who had moved away, relocating away from family or being separated from their partner. A few people also mentioned being the 'last of their family' and a few were concerned, not wanting to be 'a burden' on family or needing a social care package. Problems were reported in regards to access to help, advice and support or care in time of crisis including access to equipment.
- In respect of needs that were hardest to meet, in the main people were concerned about maintaining independence or help with daily life. People mentioned hygiene, house maintenance, shopping, lighting the coal fire, cooking, cleaning and keeping their mobility. Many people also mentioned the difficulty of social isolation and loneliness.
- Supporting people to manage medication administration after surgery or to treat a chronic condition is very important.
- Quality of care was prominent in responses and being cared for by someone who spoke your language was particularly important for people who have dementia.
- Empowering independence is considered vital for good mental health and overall well-being. However, there are some older people that are happy to become reliant upon others for support with activities of daily living and may resent offers from enablement services.

Ideas for improving domiciliary care included:

- Workers having more time to improve well-being, be more observant of needs and better understand people's needs / wishes.
- Care plans that take account of family carers needs' as well.
- Workers with more health care / hospital care experience.

- Being advised if the worker can't attend on time.
- Keeping to agreed times where support is about medication.
- Ensuring workers have basic life skills, such as cooking, using standard household machines (microwave, washing machines).
- Providing Welsh speaking workers.

Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board Ophthalmology was reported as inadequate for the volume of need, resulting in long waits especially for cataract surgery and intravitreal treatments. Delays in accessing treatment may have a negative physical and emotional effect on people's lives.

All public sector organisations (whether statutory, private or charitable) are experiencing financial challenges which may impact on their ability to offer flexible services; however access to good information, advice and assistance in a timely manner can assist people to build on their own assets (financial, social and physical) and make the best use of facilities and services in their community. This approach avoids or minimises unnecessary demand on services and promotes people's independence. Understanding what matters or what is important to people and enabling them to achieve it is the key role of public services in the future. Accessing and building on people's strengths and relationships reduces unnecessary burden on state funded services whether from the NHS or Councils.

Review of services currently provided

At present, a variety of community services are being provided for people to support them to continue living at home. The provision includes: respite opportunities in residential placements; support with personal care and food preparation; assistive technology; day care placements and transport; supervision; and adaptation services to ensure that houses are suitable to satisfy needs.

All local councils in North Wales are working with the health board to develop domiciliary care services that focus on people's quality of life (and what matters to them) and provide good working terms and conditions for care staff.

What works well?

- Maintaining independence and supporting people to live as independently as possible in their own homes. Enablement support assists people to regain their skills and independence.
- Quality of the provision - many care workers provide good care and go the 'extra mile'. The support is a great success, users are happy and they have established a good relationships.

- Putting the person at the centre – there are good examples of providers who befriend clients and provide the most suitable care to satisfy the user's needs. This leads to very successful packages.
- Supervision services are very valuable to carers and help maintain people in the community. If this support was not available it would lead to more intensive care packages for individuals.
- Equipment and adaptations help maintain people's independence without the need for a formal care package. There is good collaboration between various council departments such as grants and home safety departments.
- Assistive technology is an important service that helps keep people at home for longer, for example, people at risk of falls. Technology is developing to offer more sophisticated options to meet care and assistance needs.

What could be improved?

- Workforce - there is a shortage of workforce, particularly in rural areas and as a result of high staff turnover. This affects the relationship between the care worker and the user (in particular people living with dementia). This in turn affects the success of the support. It is also a challenge to recruit male care workers and Welsh speakers to the field. This lack of capacity can make it difficult to respond to needs urgently in some areas. There is a need to raise the status and improve working conditions of care workers to reduce the high turnover in the field, and reward the workforce's skills.
- Better awareness and communication of services that are available.
- Promoting a consortium approach between providers to help meet intensive needs.
- The timing of domiciliary care calls can be an issue and it is difficult for providers to be flexible. It is challenging to meet people's needs in accordance with their wishes.
- Support for people with challenging behaviour including better training for care workers to meet needs and support for people with no family members around them and people from minority groups such as Polish, Chinese, Indian and Sri Lankan people. Although these numbers are very low, the cases are increasing gradually over time.
- There can be difficulties in some areas with ordering specialist equipment.

Challenges facing commissioners and providers

- Maintain independence and strengthen the resilience of vulnerable adults and older people for as long as possible so that individuals are not dependent on statutory services. We need to understand and learn more about the factors that contribute towards people's independence.
- Ensure that people identify solutions to any barriers themselves, by using their personal assets, family, friends, community and third sector.

- Changing people's attitudes towards ageing and their expectations of statutory services. Encouraging older people to consider the type of support, structures, adaptations to their homes that will need to be done as they age. Local engagement found people are very reluctant to prepare for a situation where their health deteriorates and that some people within rural communities are very often reluctant to ask for assistance and support. This often leads to the loss of opportunities to offer preventative support so that people's needs do not increase and reach crisis point.
- Providing more flexibility when individuals need support from statutory services.
- Working towards achieving the personal and well-being outcomes of each person receiving care and support in addition to maintaining their independence. Including commissioning domiciliary care based on personal outcomes and working with the individual to agree upon the type of support needed to meet their personal objectives.
- Working jointly with health services to identify support for older people in their homes following a significant incident such as falls. An example of this type of support has been developed on Anglesey jointly with social services and health services under the Night Owls project banner.

Conclusions

Continuing to live in their own homes is a priority for many older people and is an important part of maintaining independence. The demand for service is likely to increase as the number of people aged over 65 increases in the population. The demand also seems to be increasing for more complex support and a higher number of hours of care each week.

Current services are delivering high quality support that help maintain people's independence, with many people reporting that they are happy with the care they receive. There are difficulties recruiting and retaining care workers, particularly in rural areas, male care workers and Welsh speakers. We need to improve awareness of available services and support providers to meet intensive and specialist needs and provide a flexible service.

The challenges facing commissioners and providers are to continue to provide flexible support to enable people to: be independent; identify their own solutions using their personal assets, family, friends, community and third sector; plan for future care needs; achieve their personal and well-being outcomes.

3.4 Dementia

Introduction

'Dementia is a destructive illness, and it is much more than memory loss. It is a degenerative brain disease that restricts life and affects each part of the physical, cognitive, emotional and social ability of an individual' (Welsh Government, 2016)

There is no cure, although there are treatments that can slow down the progression of some types of conditions, in some cases. Dementia has a substantial effect on individuals, and this leads to great pressure on statutory services, the third sector and family and friends that support individuals living with dementia. Despite the challenges that dementia brings, people can be supported to live well, or at least better than they thought, and our challenge is to provide that support.

Dementia is addressed in national strategies and is a theme within the Ageing Well Programme. One of the aims of the programme is to "make Wales a dementia supportive nation by building and promoting dementia supportive communities."

What we know about the population

According to estimates, over 45,000 people in Wales are currently living with dementia, and it is expected for this figure to exceed 55,000 by 2021 (Alzheimer's Society, 2015). The vast majority of people living with dementia are older people, and cases of early onset dementia (among people aged under 65) is relatively rare. However; according to our local engagement work - the numbers amongst younger adults are increasing gradually ([see mental health and learning disability chapters](#)).

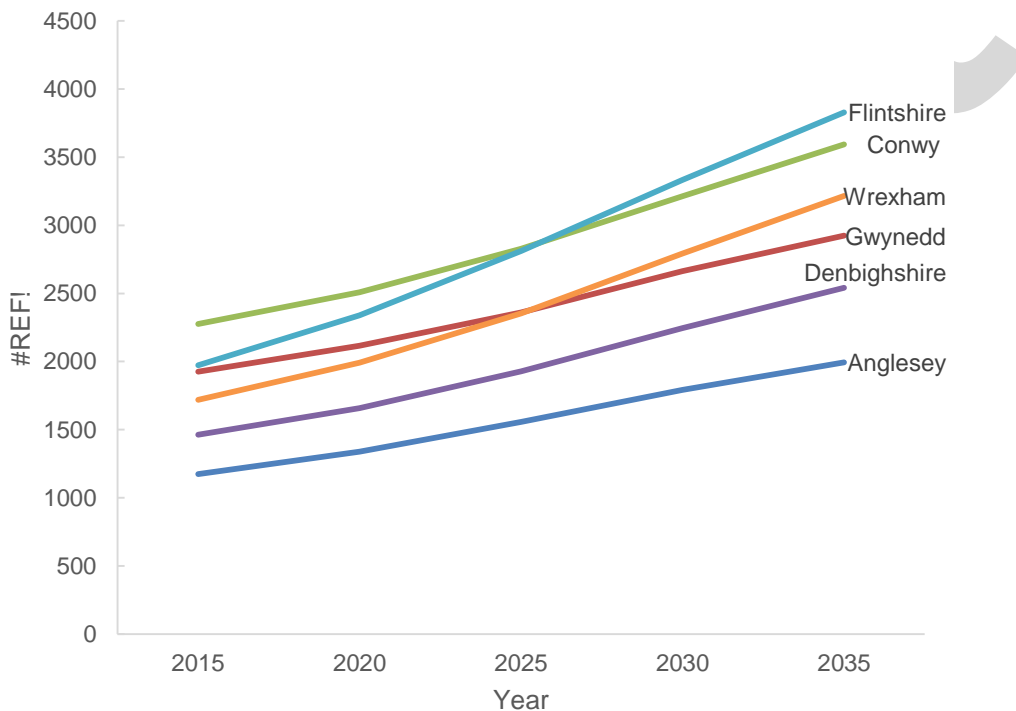
Between 2011 and 2021, it is expected that the number of people suffering from dementia in Wales will increase by 31% and up to 44% in some rural areas (Welsh Government, 2011). By 2055, it is estimated that over 100,000 people in Wales will be living with dementia. From the total of 45,000 people in Wales who are living with dementia, it is estimated that approximately two-thirds of them are living in the community, with the remaining one-third living in care or residential homes (Alzheimer's Society, 2007).

There are between 4,600 and 11,000 people living with dementia in North Wales. The low estimate is based on the number of people on the dementia register, and only includes patients diagnosed with dementia who have had a face-to-face care review during the preceding 15 months (Quality and Outcomes Framework, 2014). The higher estimate comes from applying a prevalence estimate to the 2011-based Welsh Government population projections (Alzheimer's Society, 2007; Institute of Public Care, 2015). We do

not have information about how many people living with dementia are currently supported by local councils.

As people live longer, it is likely that the number of cases of dementia will increase. Figure 3.6 shows the anticipated increase in the number of older people with dementia in North Wales; a 72% increase between 2015 and 2035. However, a recent study suggests that the anticipated 'explosion' in cases of dementia has not been observed (Matthews *et al.*, 2016). This may be due to improvements to health, particularly for men for example, fewer men smoking, eating less salt and doing more exercise. However, researchers have warned that cases of increases in obesity and diabetes could overturn this trend in the future.

Figure 3.6 Predicted number of people aged 65 and over to have dementia



Source: Daffodil

What are people telling us?

People in North Wales are concerned about lack of information and support after a diagnosis of dementia, including a lack of benefits entitlement. Some reported that they feel there are hidden numbers of people living with dementia and carers who are not accessing services, particularly with people under 65 who may not have access to appropriate residential / respite care. People in their forties and fifties do not want to receive services alongside people in their eighties.

Supporting people to remain self-caring where possible while in hospital and to be discharged as soon as they are well enough (with the right care or support at home) is really important as older people fear going into hospital - this is

particularly important for people with dementia. The right care and support does not just focus on levels of 'functioning' or daily living tasks but also what is important to people – such support (getting out and about, retaining social contact) often falls to friends, family and neighbours, or is unmet need if not recorded by health and social care assessors.

Review of services currently provided

Living with dementia can have a major emotional, social, psychological and practical impact on a person. Care and support services available to support people with dementia in North Wales include:

- Specialist assessments.
- Support to maintain independence and live in the community, for example, support with daily tasks and personal care.
- Supervision support during the day / overnight.
- Opportunities for carers to have a break / respite. A range of opportunities are available and can include: the carer and person with dementia getting away from home together in a dementia café or a day trip; providing the carers with a break away from home for a few hours; or the person with dementia receiving support in a care home for a few days or a week or more.
- Support for carers in order to support them to continue in their caring role.
- Support that promotes the well-being of the individual who is living with dementia, including support to continue to participate in activities or opportunities within their communities.
- When needs are very intensive, there is a need for specialist residential and nursing placements.
- Dementia support workers.
- Dementia Friendly Community events.
- Support provided by the Alzheimer's Society.
- Community Psychiatric Nurses.

These services are coordinated by dementia strategic groups in some areas.

What works well?

- Temporary units in residential homes that allow services to assess initial memory problems and an individual's ability to cope at home independently.
- Specialist day care opportunities jointly provided with health. These provide an opportunity for carers to have respite and achieve well-being outcomes for the individual living with dementia by providing contact with the world and ensuring a level of safety. The provision is also an opportunity to undertake

a further assessment and thus contributes towards maintaining the individual who is living with dementia in the community for a longer period of time.

- Provision such as Dementia Go.
- Befriending and respite services that respond to the individuals' needs, particularly when it was provided in the home or nearby.
- Successful domiciliary care support maintains people with very intensive needs in the community, rather than within a specialist residential or nursing placement.

Challenges facing commissioners and providers

- Carrying out early identification and assessment and timely diagnosis, and providing good information and support on diagnosis.
- Providing more support for younger people with dementia, including befriending schemes.
- The need for more elderly mental health nursing provision and elderly mental health (EMH) residential care.
- Welsh language issues – making sure there is enough provision and specialist assessment is available through the medium of Welsh. This was also identified as a concern in the national research of the Older People Commissioner in her report "Dementia: More than just memory loss".
- The ability of the care home market to meet the Continuing Health Care (CHC) needs, as an individual's needs escalate.
- Providing specialist day care provision to support individuals with mixed needs (often intensive physical and dementia needs). There is a pilot of 1:1 and 1:3 support in Denbighshire to meet individual needs.
- Supporting people displaying challenging behaviour and maintain home care support and EMH Nursing placements.
- Providing flexible services that appeal to the interests of people living with dementia and the people who care for them and help achieve their personal and well-being outcomes. This support needs to address transport barriers and avoid stigma.
- Improving collaboration between statutory services to remove difficulties and unnecessary barriers for people living with dementia and the people who care for them.

Conclusion and recommendations

There are an estimated 11,000 people living with dementia in North Wales. This number is expected to increase although this may be not as much as originally thought due to improvements in health. Dementia has a substantial effect on individuals, which leads to great pressure on statutory services, the third sector,

and family and friends that support them. Despite the challenges that dementia brings people can be supported to live well, or at least better than they thought, and our challenge is to provide that support.

Current services are providing a wide variety of support that is meeting the needs of many people.

Areas for improvement and recommendations

1. Provide more information and support after diagnosis.
2. Additional training for care workers in working with people who have dementia.
3. Develop additional services that meet individual needs, particularly for younger people with dementia and through the medium of Welsh.
4. Make sure there is sufficient elderly mental health nursing provision and elderly mental health (EMI) residential care.
5. Improve joint working between services.

More information is available in the North Wales Dementia Market Position Statement and information about specific developments in each county can be found in the Ageing Well Plans available at:
<http://www.ageingwellinwales.com/en/localplans>

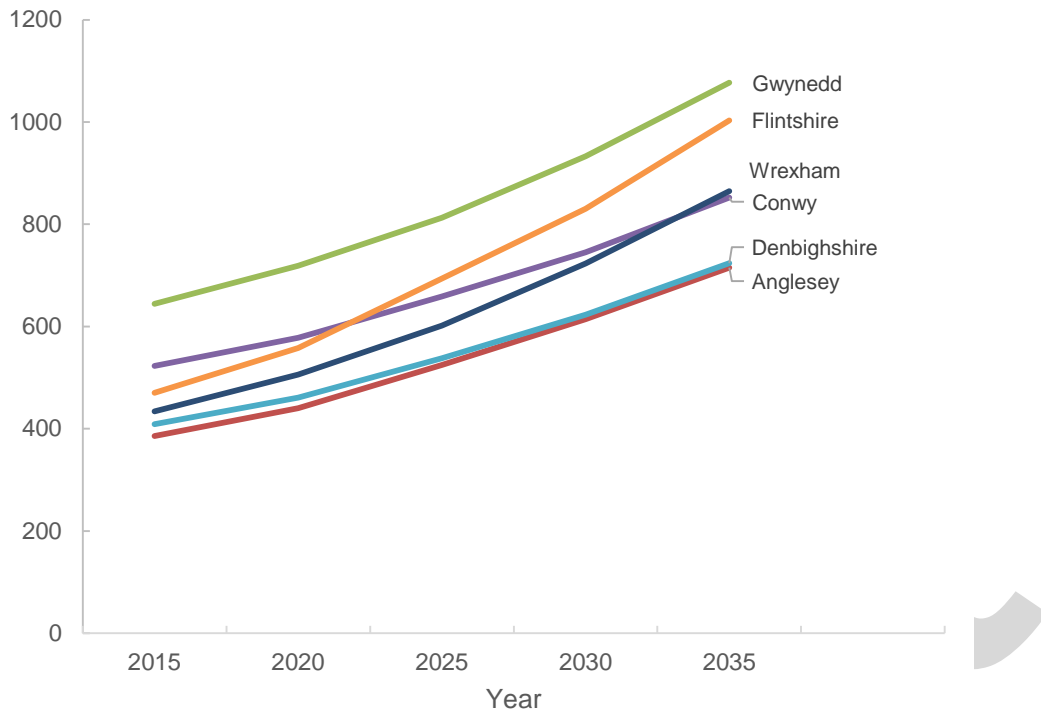
3.5 Care homes

What we know about the population

The number of people aged 65 and over who receive residential based services is expected to almost double by 2035 as shown in Figure 3.7. However, the number of people being supported by health and social services to move into care homes has been reducing over time, as support to live at home has improved and more people have the funds to make decisions to move into care homes without statutory funding. As people are better supported to live at home, people are moving into care homes at a later age, so the length of time that people live in care homes ('length of stay') is reducing (in May 2016, this was on average 25 months), but the needs of people living in care homes are becoming increasingly complex.

People living with dementia tend to move into a care home at a slightly earlier age of 81 (as opposed to people without dementia, who are aged 83 on average). The average length of stay in a care home appears to be shorter for people living with dementia – by approximately four months in residential care and one month in nursing care. The average age of people with dementia living in a residential care home in North Wales is 84 and in a nursing home is 82.

This means that we are likely to need a reduced number of overall care home placements in the next few years in North Wales - generally less residential placements, but more services for people with dementia and with nursing care needs. The specific requirement - more or less of particular types of care home rooms – differs in each county. For example, there are too many residential places in northern Denbighshire (Rhyl and Prestatyn areas) but a shortage in the south, for example in Corwen.

Figure 3.7 Predicted number of people aged 65 and over receiving residential based services

Source: Daffodil

What are people telling us?

Very few people who engaged with the citizen's panel mentioned care homes in relation to how they would anticipate meeting their future care needs; which is consistent with the understanding that most people want (if possible) to receive care and support in their own home and do not want to move home when, or if, they become poorly.

Several organisations were concerned with a lack of choice and overall shortage of suitable accommodation for older people, be that care homes, extra care housing or shared ownership accessible accommodation.

A lack of alternative accommodation with support means that more people are likely to have to move into care homes in their later years, when in their poorest of health, and the reductions in the number of care homes / residential homes is of concern to people in North Wales, as is the recruitment and turnover of care staff.

Care homes themselves reported finding it difficult to help people to be part of the wider community, involving residents more in the decisions, and improving mobility / exercise of residents.

Review of services currently provided

Overall in North Wales, local council homes offer 11% of the registered placements. The independent / private sector operate 89% of provision, although this differs by county, with the highest percentage of local council 'market share' being in Gwynedd.

The provision of care home placements as of May 2016 was as follows:

Table 3.6 Registered beds by sector

	Local council	Voluntary / third sector	Independent / private sector	Total
Anglesey	162	0	452	614
Gwynedd	318	0	769	1,087
Conwy	27	0	1,288	1,315
Denbighshire	77	31	996	1,104
Flintshire	92	0	721	813
Wrexham	0	0	1,222	1,222
North Wales	676	31	5,448	6,155

Source: Care home census 2016

The breakdown of available places by category of care in May 2016 was understood to be:

Table 3.7 Registered beds by county in North Wales, 2016

	Residential	Residential mental health	General nursing	Nursing mental health	Total
Anglesey	344	90	124	56	614
Gwynedd	425	116	408	138	1,087
Conwy	532	214	375	194	1,315
Denbighshire	576	208	171	149	1,104
Flintshire	309	227	233	44	813
Wrexham	466	339	244	133	1,222
North Wales	2,652	1,194	1,555	714	6,155
North Wales (%)	43	20	25	12	100

Source: Care home census 2016

In our care home placement census in May 2016, on average across North Wales, there are approximately 40 (total) available care home places per 1,000 of the population aged 65 years and over; broken down into 25 residential and 15 nursing places per 1,000 people aged 65 and over.

Table 3.8 Number of registered beds, for each 100 people aged 65 and over

	Residential places	Nursing places	Total
Anglesey	2.5	1.0	3.5
Gwynedd	2.0	2.0	4.0
Conwy	2.4	1.9	4.3
Denbighshire	3.5	1.5	5.0
Flintshire	1.7	0.9	2.6
Wrexham	3.0	1.4	4.7
North Wales	2.5	1.5	4.0

Source: Care home census 2016, mid-year population estimates 2015

At least 115 of the 208 care homes had vacancies at the time of the census (not all homes in Conwy / Wrexham provided information). This included 17 of the 24 local council homes (71%) and 97 independent sector care homes (53%). There were 430 vacant placements (71 of which in local council care homes) and 20 homes identified over 20% of registered beds were vacant.

Data on available (vacant) placements by category of care suggest that almost half of the vacancies were in homes providing residential care. This may be because people are choosing to remain living at home with domiciliary care for as long as possible, and/or until such time as they have significant mental or physical health needs which cannot be met at home.

At least 4,864 people were known to be resident in the 6,155 care home places; North Wales' commissioners (local councils and Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board) currently purchase around 69% of available placements, with self-funders understood to be purchasing 29% and other commissioners purchasing 2% of all places.

The Institute of Public Care, Oxford Brookes University (IPC) conducted a market review of care homes for older people in Wales on behalf of the Public Policy Institute of Wales. This review detailed that the majority (65%) of non-council care homes in North Wales were owned and operated as single homes; with 26% in a small group (up to three homes) and 9% in a larger group with four or more homes. Conwy is one of three council areas in Wales who has two thirds or more of its homes and beds provided by single homes providers. Conwy and Denbighshire are two out of three Local Authorities in Wales who have 10 or more homes in their area operated by smaller group providers. The larger group homes in North Wales are owned by Grwp Gofal Cymru, Barchester Healthcare Homes Ltd, Pendine Park Care Organisation and Leighton Healthcare (No11) Ltd. Pendine Park Care Organisation provides the greatest number of placements in North Wales.

The four largest care home Providers in Wales, do not operate in North Wales - HC-ONE Ltd, BUPA Care Homes (Partnerships) Ltd, Hafod Care Association Ltd and Hallmarks; which may represent an opportunity for future partnerships.

This survey also detailed the mean number of beds per home in each county, showing a variation in average home size across North Wales:

Table 3.9 Number of registered beds, for each 100 people aged 65 and over

	Number of homes	Number of beds	Average beds in each home
Anglesey	23	611	27
Gwynedd	38	1,096	29
Conwy CB	55	1,297	24
Denbighshire	40	1,125	28
Flintshire	28	881	31
Wrexham	31	1,229	40
North Wales	23	611	27

Source: <http://ppiw.org.uk/ppiw-report-publication-the-care-home-market-in-wales-mapping-the-sector/>

Choice

The development of Extra Care Housing has provided alternatives to residential care for some people in North Wales; with some units specifically catering for people with dementia in extra care. There were 252 people living in extra care in North Wales in 2015.

All extra care schemes within North Wales have been developed to meet lifetime home standards – offering accessible facilities such as level access showers, hi-lo baths with ceiling hoists and wheelchair / mobility scooter storage. Eligibility criteria for the schemes require prospective tenants to have housing related and/or eligible social care needs. Schemes are available for people aged from 55 years, criteria are developed locally and some offer accommodation for people aged 60 or 65 and over.

The allocation policies for each scheme are developed locally, however most aim to achieve a balanced community of people across the low, moderate to high level continuum of needs.

While most people would wish to remain in their home (including extra care) for as long as possible, it is anticipated that the existing pressures on the domiciliary care workforce will not reduce significantly in the medium term. While there will be some further development of extra care housing in North Wales, this will not be able to meet the anticipated future increase in demand for 24/7 accommodation and care. Therefore, we would expect an increase in

demand for care home placements as the number of people aged 65 and over, particularly people aged 85 and over increases.

While we may generally need fewer residential placements and more services for people with dementia and nursing care needs in North Wales, the specific requirement - more or less of particular types of care home places – differs in each county and community. For example, there are too many residential places in northern Denbighshire (Rhyl and Prestatyn areas) but a shortage in the south area such as Corwen. We are developing a market position statement which will detail our commitments for future investments and support for care homes.

In the last four years (2012–2016), North Wales has lost nearly 400 nursing home places overall which is a real concern (although there have been some new homes built and new nursing home registrations). This may be because of home closure or because homes have changed their services to only provide residential care because they have found it too difficult to recruit nurses or have found it financially unsustainable to offer nursing care for the fees paid by statutory commissioners. Although few people have to move away from their home area due to lack of choice currently, if there are many more nursing home closures or de-registrations this may increase.

Approximately 29% of people living in care homes in North Wales fund (in part or in total) their own care (at least 1,390 'self-funders' in May 2016); with the health board contributing funded nursing care for over 300 of these. Self-funders often pay more for a placement than health and social services. Therefore, interest shown in a care home by a self-funder may be more attractive to home owners.

Care home owners have told us that they have seen a significant increase in the number of people able to fund their own care - this may impact on the availability of choice of care homes for people who receive state funding.

Moving to a care home in North Wales is clearly considered by many as a positive choice. In May 2016, we understood that at least 319 people had moved into care homes in North Wales from outside of the region; 192 of those people were self-funders.

While the availability of choice of accommodation and support (whether in extra care or in a care home) is really important for older people, neither accommodation providers nor commissioners can afford to fund significant levels of vacancies that will guarantee a wide choice in each area. If we expect to see a reduction in demand in the short to medium term we may see more homes closing in North Wales, which may result in an under capacity in the longer term when we may anticipate a greater demand.

It is not clear how the availability of extra care housing will impact on the demand for residential care. The Housing Learning and Information Network has developed a tool to support commissioners and planners to anticipate demand for different types of accommodation with support. The SHOP@ tool predicts by 2030, the following over supply in Denbighshire of residential care places and of Sheltered Housing in Flintshire and shortfall in other form of housing / accommodation with care placements:

Table 3.10 Shortfall in places by 2030

	Residential care home	Nursing care home	Sheltered housing	Housing with care
Anglesey	28	350	392	356
Gwynedd	91	166	752	412
Conwy	130	275	170	370
Denbighshire	-204	359	467	384
Flintshire	326	686	-352	657
Wrexham	21	317	756	594
North Wales	392	2,154	2,185	2,774

Source: SHOP@ tool

Further breakdown is provided in the tables below:

Table 3.11 Total number of beds / placements required

	Residential care home	Nursing care home	Sheltered housing	Housing with care
Anglesey	441	177	604	54
Gwynedd	600	612	717	193
Conwy	708	668	1611	363
Denbighshire	802	313	803	139
Flintshire	554	304	2223	113
Wrexham	720	516	818	54
North Wales	441	177	604	54

Source: SHOP@ tool

Table 3.12 Prevalence rate (per 1,000 over 75)

	Residential care home	Nursing care home	Sheltered housing	Housing with care
Anglesey	62.1	24.9	85.1	7.6
Gwynedd	49.6	50.6	59.3	16.0
Conwy	49.9	47.0	113.5	25.6
Denbighshire	88.1	34.4	88.2	15.3
Flintshire	47.8	26.2	191.6	9.7
Wrexham	69.2	49.6	78.7	5.2
North Wales	44.5	41.0	92.7	9.0

Source: SHOP@ tool

Conclusion and recommendations

Key issues for future development in North Wales:

- We will need to be clear about how many more people we would like to support in extra care accommodation in the future and whether community health services will be able to meet people's health / nursing care needs.
- There is anticipated to be a need for more nursing home placements in the future, particularly supporting people with mental health conditions and dementia. This will require joint workforce development initiatives to train, recruit and develop nurse managers and care and support workers meeting people's health care needs.
- Councils and the Health Board are working together to explore how people's health care needs can be met in residential homes and / or extra care by community nursing / therapy staff such as occupational therapists and physiotherapists to reduce the number of people having to move into nursing homes.
- There is need for more care and support provision to meet (Welsh) language needs in care homes. This will be strengthened in future contract agreements.
- Commissioners need to review and revise the Pre Placement Agreement (contract) for care homes to reflect new standards and anticipated regulatory requirements by April 2018. This will include the development of specifications (including workforce competency requirements) for all future requirements including support for people with dementia, intermediate care such as step-up/down support (detailing the rehabilitation interventions or support requirements from care home staff) and 'discharge to assess' services.
- Overall reviews of quality and safety within care homes across North Wales suggest that in some homes there needs to be:

- Improvements in management leadership including clinical leadership in nursing homes.
- Development of the physical (building) environment to better meet people's very complex needs (including mobility impairments and confusion / dementia)

Local developments required in:

Ynys Mon include:

- Exploring options for most effective use of local council care home provision, including intermediate care and meeting more complex needs, in conjunction with health staff.
- Increasing the provision of Extra Care Housing as an alternative to residential care; thus the demand for residential provision is anticipated to decline in line with recent trends, however this is likely to be gradual.
- Increasing EMI Residential capacity (consistent with higher levels of people living with dementia), again this will be a gradual shift.
- A rapid increase in EMI nursing will be required in the short to medium term as demand considerably outstrips existing provision.
- Improving community health resources to support people with nursing needs at home, which is having an impact on the demand for General Nursing placements which is expected to continue.
- Ensuring that current and future care home accommodation meets the prevalent standards.

Gwynedd include:

- The vision is to support people to continue to live at home within their communities for as long as possible, and reduce the need for traditional Residential placements. This will require an overall increase in accommodation for Older People, with the greatest demand and gaps being anticipated for sheltered and extra care housing.
- Gwynedd's local market position statement details that there are key areas within Gwynedd, where the population of people aged 65 and over is particularly high, that do not have care home provision, including - Abermaw, Llanbedr, Dyffryn Ardudwy, Aberdovey / Bryncrug / Llanfihangel and Harlech. Their needs analysis also shows that the community of Llanbedr has a significantly ageing population with no local care home provision.
- In the short term, Gwynedd intend to reduce the number of traditional long term residential care placements, increase the provision of residential care for people with dementia. Gwynedd would also wish to increase opportunities for people to receive extended respite periods and offering flexible opportunities for respite care to meet the needs of carers.

- In the longer term, if rates of placement remain as current, Gwynedd have forecasted that by 2030 there will be a requirements for additional provision to accommodate and support 631 people requiring residential care and 600 people requiring nursing care.

Conwy include:

- Continued investment in integrated locality services and quality care homes; with the aim of creating a stable and sustainable Care Home Sector in Conwy, improving experience for residents and avoiding inappropriate Accident and Emergency attendance and / or hospital admissions.

Denbighshire include:

- Increasing the provision of Extra Care Housing as an alternative to residential care (unless specialist nursing or mental health care is required).
- Rationalising the supply of residential beds, where there seems to be an over provision in the short to medium term. However if forecasts regarding the anticipated increase in numbers of people with dementia are correct, there will be need to increase the number of Elderly Mental Health (EMH) Nursing beds in Denbighshire. There may not be enough EMH residential beds. Analysis in February 2016 suggests with the exception of EMH Nursing, in most areas there are sufficient care home beds to meet demand and some over-capacity in certain areas.

Flintshire include:

- Maintaining the local council care home provision and exploring the development of intermediate care hub focused on preventative and early intervention work.
- An increase (based on projected need from demographic changes) of a further 178 care home placements by 2020: 67 Residential; 52 EMH Residential; 51 Nursing and 8 EMH Nursing.

Wrexham include:

- Developing Extra Care offering mixed tenure independent living (Dementia, Disability, Learning Difficulties) including specialist provision (Extra Care) for younger adults with a disability to reduce out of county placements. Also Interested in developing Intermediate Care using Extra Care facilities and developing step up step down beds.
- Planned reduction in general residential places and increase in general and EMI nursing across Wrexham. Ideally homes would be dual registered.

3.6 Equalities and human rights

This chapter includes an overview about the needs for care and support of older people in North Wales. It highlighted the needs of older carers and that men and disabled people are more at risk of experiencing loneliness. The consultation highlighted concerns of older Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender (LGBT) people which could be addressed with improved training and awareness of the workforce.

The literature review for the Equalities Impact Assessment highlighted additional issues to consider including:

- Findings from the Minority Ethnic Elders Advocacy Project (MEEA). National research has shown that ethnic minority elders are more likely to suffer discrimination in accessing services or gaining employment. The other key issue is isolation which has an effect on mental health and well-being. The project sought to empower ethnic minority elders to take control of their lives, reduce loneliness, improve well-being and increase self-confidence and self-esteem. The project has also sought to influence statutory and voluntary organisations to provide better services for ethnic minority elders in North Wales. A number of barriers have been identified which include access to primary care services and increasing levels of interpretation and translation support.
- A review of Strategic Equality Plans (SEP) across the public sector in North Wales. Issues raised included cyber-crime, personal safety and hate crime. Dementia awareness with a particular focus on older transgender people and care and support for older LGBT people.

There may be other issues affecting people with the protected characteristics not picked up by this assessment that could be addressed in future population assessment reviews, in the development of the area plan or in the services developed or changed in response to the plan. We would welcome any further specific evidence which may help inform the final assessment.

Services developed for older people need to take a person-centred approach that takes into account the different needs of people with protected characteristics. They must take into account the United Nations Principles for Older Persons and Welsh Government's Declaration of the Rights of Older People in Wales.

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4 Health, physical and sensory impairments

Contents

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4.1 About this chapter

This chapter includes information on the needs of the population relating to general health, lifestyle, long term conditions, physical disability and sensory impairment.

There will be issues relating to health and well-being in each of the chapters and those with an interest in a specific group should refer to the relevant chapter below.

- Children and young people [\[add link\]](#)
- Older people [\[add link\]](#)
- Learning disabilities and autism [\[add link\]](#)
- Mental health: including information about early-onset dementia [\[add link\]](#)
- Carers [\[add link\]](#)
- Violence against women, domestic abuse and sexual violence [\[add link\]](#)
- Secure estate [\[add link\]](#)
- Veterans [\[add link\]](#)
- Homelessness [\[add link\]](#)

Definitions

The World Health Organisation (WHO) defines *health* as:

'a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity' [\[add reference\]](#).

They describes *disability* as:

'an umbrella term covering impairments, activity limitations, and participation restrictions. An impairment is a problem in bodily function or structure; an activity limitation is a difficulty encountered by an individual in executing a task or action; while a participation restriction is a problem experienced by an individual in involvement in life situations. This means that disability is not just a health problem. It is about the interaction between features of a person's body and features of the society in which he or she lives. Overcoming the difficulties faced by people with disabilities requires interventions to remove environmental and social barriers [\[add reference\]](#).

The definition of disability in the Equality Act 2010 helps shape the definition further. This refers to disability as a physical or mental impairment that has a 'substantial' and 'long-term' negative effect on ability to do normal daily activities.

Policy and legislation

Historically, there has been much reliance on a medical model of disability, in which the difficulty disabled people have in joining in society is seen as the direct result of having an impairment.

All the organisations contributing to this population assessment now adopt the **social model of disability**. The lived experiences of disabled people have shown that most of the problems faced are caused by the way society is organised – not an impairment or a feature of someone’s body.

The Cultural model of deafness recognises the position of the British Sign Language community and the central role that sign language has within the Deaf community. The Deaf community is seen as a separate culture to the “hearing world”. The Deaf community – people who use BSL as their first language - experiences language and cultural barriers that cause disadvantage.

The Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014 reinforces the need to think about the broader aspects of well-being in a person’s day to day life and the ability of a person to participate fully in society. The meaning of well-being for the purposes of the act is set out in section 2 and encompasses a broad definition of well-being, which includes physical and mental health and emotional well-being; protection from abuse and neglect; education, training and recreation; domestic, family and personal relationships; contribution made to society; securing rights and entitlements; social and economic well-being and suitability of living accommodation. Well-being is also defined as including control over day to day life and participation in work.

Safeguarding

Protection from abuse and neglect is noted as one of the key aspects of well-being described above. People with longer term health needs, a physical disability or sensory impairment *may* fall within the definition of an *adult at risk*. People who have communication difficulties as a result of hearing, visual or speech difficulties may be particularly at risk, and may not be able to disclose verbally (Adult Protection Fora, 2013). We should not assume that all adults with a physical disability or sensory impairment are vulnerable, however, but should be aware of potential increased risk factors.

Disability hate crime

In April 2005 the law changed to recognise the seriousness of hate crime. This refers to any offence motivated by hostility or prejudice based on the victim’s disability (or presumed disability). This can range from verbal abuse and bullying through to physical assault.

Disability hate crime is believed to be very under-reported - many people don’t know who to talk to or how to report incidents. We want to empower disabled

people to tackle disability hate crime. Our organisations need to work together to help create a culture in which hate crime, and other incidents which might not be criminal, are not tolerated and are reported when they do occur.

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4.2 What we know about the population

General health status

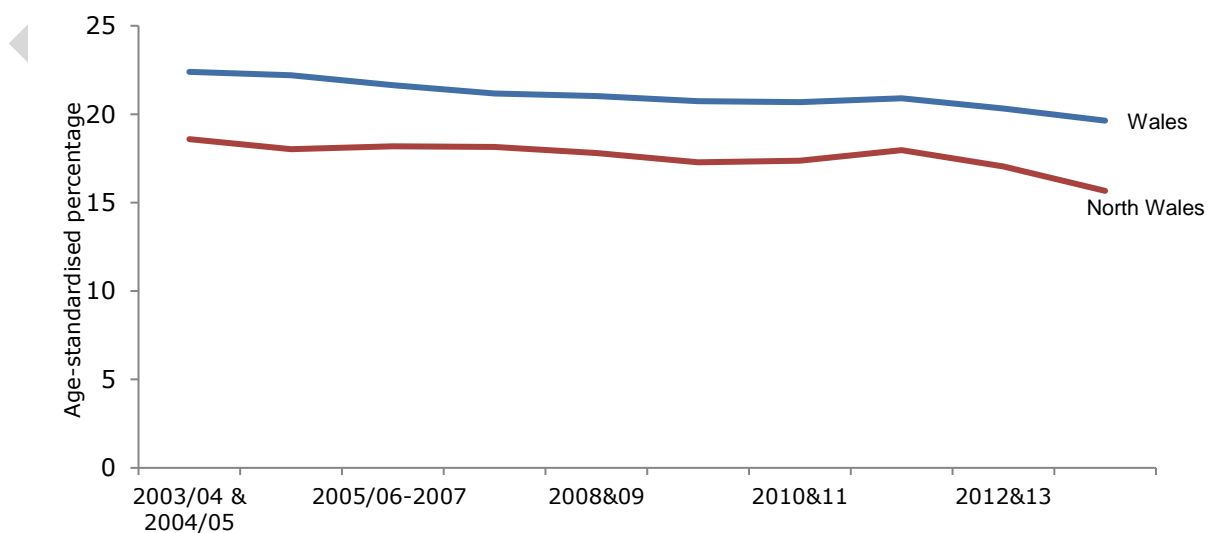
Overall, the North Wales population compares well to Wales in terms of general health status and being limited by a health condition or impairment (Jones, Andrew and Atenstaedt, 2016). A lower proportion of adults in North Wales report currently being treated for any illness and a lower proportion report their general health status as fair or poor, compared to the Wales average.

Table 4.1 Percentage of adults (age 16 and over) limited by a health problem/disability in North Wales 2013 and 2014

	Currently being treated for any illness	Limited a lot	Limited at all	General health status: fair or poor
Anglesey	47	13	30	15
Gwynedd	47	13	30	15
Conwy	46	13	32	16
Denbighshire	49	14	32	17
Flintshire	47	12	31	14
Wrexham	52	14	31	17
North Wales	48	13	31	16
Wales	50	16	33	20

Source: Welsh Health Survey, Welsh Government

Figure 4.1 Percentage of adults (age 16 and over) who report their health status as fair-poor, 2003 to 2014



Source: Welsh Government, Welsh Health survey

Figure 4.2 Percentage of adults who reported their health status as fair or poor, North Wales, 2003/04 and 2004/05 to 2013 and 2014

	2003/04 and 2004/05	2004/05 and 2005/06	2005/06 and 2007	2007 and 2008	2008 and 2009	2009 and 2010	2010 and 2011	2011 and 2012	2012 and 2013	2013 and 2014
Anglesey	17	16	17	18	19	18	16	15	16	15
Gwynedd	17	18	17	16	18	18	16	17	16	15
Conwy	18	16	16	18	16	15	17	20	19	16
Denbighshire	18	18	20	19	19	19	18	17	17	17
Flintshire	18	19	19	17	17	16	19	20	16	14
Wrexham	22	20	21	20	19	19	18	18	18	17
North Wales	19	18	18	18	18	17	17	18	17	16
Wales	22	22	22	21	21	21	21	21	20	20

Source: Welsh Government, Welsh Health survey

Health asset data from the 2011 Census provides an indication of the level of good health across North Wales.

Table 4.2 shows around 80% of people in North Wales report that they are in good health and that their day-to-day activities are not limited (Jones, Andrew and Atenstaedt, 2016). Gwynedd has the highest proportion of people reporting good health and not being limited by poor health.

Table 4.2 Health asset indicators, age-standardised percentage 2011

	Day-to-day activities not limited (age- standardised %)		Good health (age- standardised %)	
	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
Anglesey	78.9	(78.2 - 79.6)	80.2	(79.6 - 80.9)
Gwynedd	80.2	(79.7 - 80.7)	81.5	(81.0 - 82.0)
Conwy	79.1	(78.6 - 79.7)	80.2	(79.6 - 80.7)
Denbighshire	77.9	(77.3 - 78.5)	78.9	(78.4 - 79.5)
Flintshire	79.8	(79.3 - 80.2)	80.4	(79.9 - 80.8)
Wrexham	78.1	(77.6 - 78.6)	78.6	(78.1 - 79.0)
North Wales	79.1	(78.9 - 79.3)	80.0	(79.8 - 80.2)
Wales	76.9	(76.8 - 77.0)	77.2	(77.1 - 77.3)

Source: Census 2011 (ONS), Produced by Public Health Wales Observatory

However, the overall rates mask differences in health across the region. Some areas of our population experience greater levels of deprivation and poorer health; and some groups in the population tend to experience poorer health or experience more barriers in accessing health care and support.

Lifestyle

Tobacco

Smoking is a major cause of premature death and one in two long term smokers will die of smoking related diseases. Of particular concern in North Wales is smoking in pregnancy, smoking rates among young people (especially teenage girls) and very high rates of smoking in people diagnosed with mental illness (Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board, 2015).

In North Wales, 22% of adults aged 16 years and over report being a smoker, compared to 20% across Wales. The Isle of Anglesey and Denbighshire have the highest smoking prevalence, 24%, followed by Conwy and Wrexham, 22% and Gwynedd, 21%; Flintshire has the lowest smoking prevalence, 20%. Rates of smoking vary considerably by area with more deprived areas of North Wales have higher levels of smoking (Welsh Government, 2016).

Smoking prevalence is particularly high among some groups, including lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgendered people; those with mental health problems; people in prison; and those who are homeless (Public Health Wales, 2016a).

Overweight and obesity

Obesity is a major contributory factor for premature death and can lead to both chronic and severe medical conditions including coronary heart disease, diabetes, stroke, hypertension, osteoarthritis, complications in pregnancy and some cancers. People who are obese may also experience mental health problems, bullying, or discrimination in the workplace (Public Health Wales, 2016a).

Overweight and obesity is related to social disadvantage, with higher levels in the most deprived populations.

In North Wales, over half the adult population are overweight or obese. Between 2003/04 and 2014/15, the percentage of adults aged 16 and over who reported being overweight or obese increased in North Wales from 53% to 58%, which is just below the average for Wales, 59%. Across the region, Denbighshire has the highest proportion of adults who are overweight or obese, 61%, followed by Flintshire, 60%. In the Isle of Anglesey and Wrexham, 58% of adults are overweight or obese and 57% in Conwy. Gwynedd has the lowest percentage of overweight or obese adults, 53% (Welsh Government, 2016).

Physical activity

People who have a physically active lifestyle can significantly improve their physical and mental well-being, help prevent and manage many conditions such as coronary heart disease, some cancers, and diabetes and reduce their risk of premature death (Public Health Wales, 2016).

In North Wales, 34% of adults report being physically active on five or more days in the past week, which is slightly higher than the Wales average, 31%. Across the region, 38% of adults on the Isle of Anglesey and 37% in Gwynedd report being physically active compared to 35% in Denbighshire and 33% in Conwy, Flintshire and Wrexham (Welsh Government, 2016).

Alcohol

Alcohol is a major contributory factor for premature death and a direct cause of 5% of all deaths in Wales (Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board, 2015.). Alcohol consumption is associated with many chronic health problems including: mental ill health; liver, neurological, gastrointestinal and cardiovascular conditions; and several types of cancer. It is also linked with injuries and poisoning and social problems including crime and domestic violence (Public Health Wales, 2016a).

Alcohol also affects the poorest the most, with alcohol-related mortality in the most deprived areas much higher than in the least deprived.

Although alcohol consumption is gradually declining, more than 40% of adults in North Wales self-report drinking above guidelines on at least one day in the past week. Flintshire has the highest proportion of adults aged 16 and over reporting drinking above guidelines on at least one day in the last week, 42%, followed by Denbighshire, 41%, which are just above the averages for North Wales, and Wales, (40%). In Gwynedd, 40% of adults report drinking above recommended guidelines and the Isle of Anglesey, Conwy and Wrexham have the lowest proportions across the region, 38% (Welsh Government, 2016).

Chronic conditions

Chronic conditions are generally those which cannot be cured, only managed; they can have a significant impact for individuals, families and health and social care services (Jones, Andrew and Atenstaedt, 2016).

It is estimated that around a third of adults in Wales are currently living with at least one chronic condition. Evidence from GP practice registers in North Wales confirms a figure slightly higher than this.

Table 4.3 shows the number and percentage of GP practice patients registered as having a chronic condition (Jones, Andrew and Atenstaedt, 2016). The Isle of Anglesey has the highest percentage of patients registered as having a chronic condition (39%) and Gwynedd has the lowest (33%). Hypertension is the condition with the highest number of patients on the register.

Table 4.3 Number and percentage of GP practice patients registered as having a chronic condition, 2012

	Anglesey		Gwynedd		Conwy		Denbighshire		Flintshire		Wrexham	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Hypertension (a)	10,910	16	18,560	15	19,320	17	16,330	16	22,970	15	23,050	16
Asthma	4,950	7	8,220	7	7,390	6	6,410	6	9,920	7	9,970	7
Diabetes	3,490	5	5,470	4	5,460	5	4,910	5	5,890	4	5,790	4
CHD (b)	3,050	5	4,660	4	2,670	2	3,150	3	3,120	2	3,400	2
COPD (c)	1,780	3	2,660	2	5,980	5	5,460	5	7,390	5	6,900	5
Epilepsy	450	1	870	1	890	1	800	1	900	1	1,080	1
Health failure	800	1	1,220	1	1,220	1	1,040	1	1,210	1	1,290	1
Total	25,460	39	41,660	33	42,900	37	38,100	38	51,400	35	51,480	36

Notes:

(a) High blood pressure

(b) Coronary heart disease

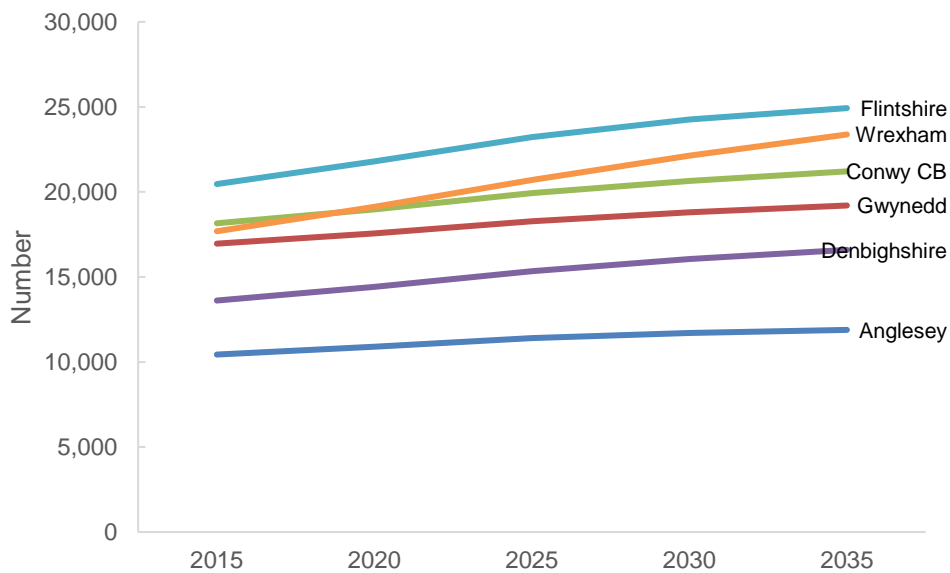
(c) Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease: a group of lung conditions that make it difficult to empty air out of the lungs because airways have been narrowed

Source: Public Health Wales Observatory

While these are common conditions, there are many other long-term conditions which can have a significant impact on a person's ability to participate fully in society and on their general well-being. These include neurological conditions, cancer and the impact of disease such as stroke. More detailed data on specific conditions can be obtained from local councils or the health board. However, for the purposes of this chapter, we have focused on a summary of the general issues that affect well-being. It is what matters to the individual that should be taken into consideration.

The number of people living with a limiting long-term illness is predicted to increase by nearly 22% over the 20 year period to 2035, shown in Figure 4.3. Much of the increase will arise from people living to older age.

Figure 4.3 Predicted number of people aged 18 and over with a limiting long-term illness, 2014 to 2035

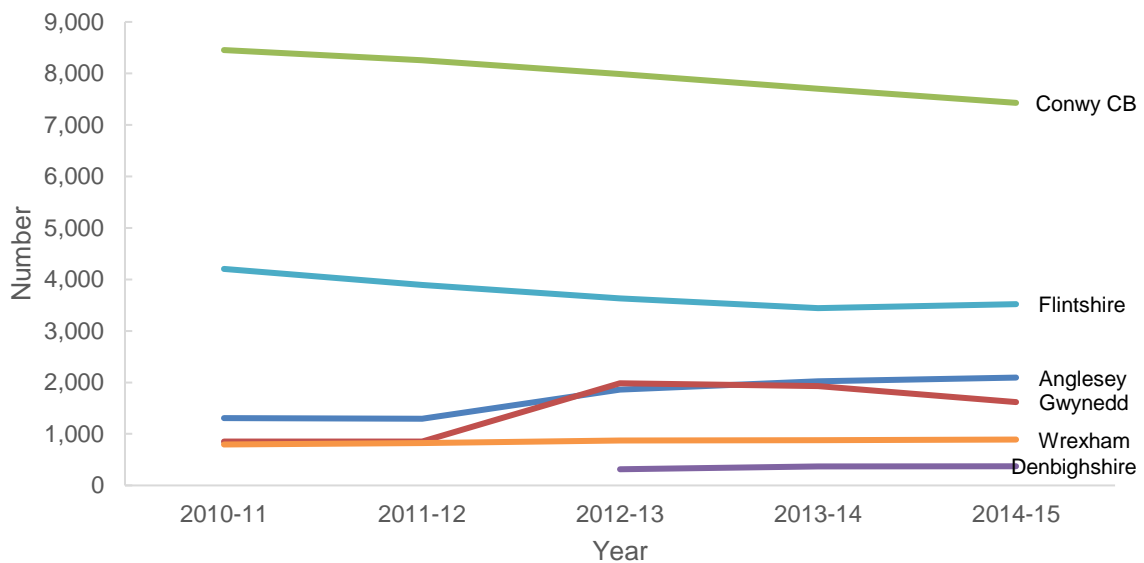


Source: Daffodil (Prevalence rate from taken from the Welsh Health Survey 2012, table 3.11 Adults who reported having illnesses, or limited by a health problem/disability; pop base from WG 2011-based population projections)

Physical disability

Some information concerning physical or sensory impairment (but without visual impairment) is held on local council registers as shown in Figure 4.4. The wide variation in numbers suggests the data is incomplete.

Figure 4.4 Physically/sensory disabled people without visual impairment



Source: Local authority register of persons with physical or sensory disabilities (SSDA900) data collection, Welsh Government

Sight loss, blindness and partial sight loss

Visual impairment is when a person has sight loss that cannot be corrected using glasses or contact lenses (Jones and Atenstaedt, 2015). The National

Eye Health Epidemiological Model (NEHEM) estimates using 2011 census population data are shown in Table 4.4. This shows that the estimated prevalence of all vision impairment and low vision in the population aged 50 years and over was slightly higher in North Wales than the all-Wales estimates; the estimated prevalence of severe sight impairment was the same in North Wales as in Wales.

Table 4.4 Prevalence of vision impairment

Estimated prevalence of vision impairment*, Wales, health boards and local authorities, based on 2011 population estimates, persons aged 50 and over

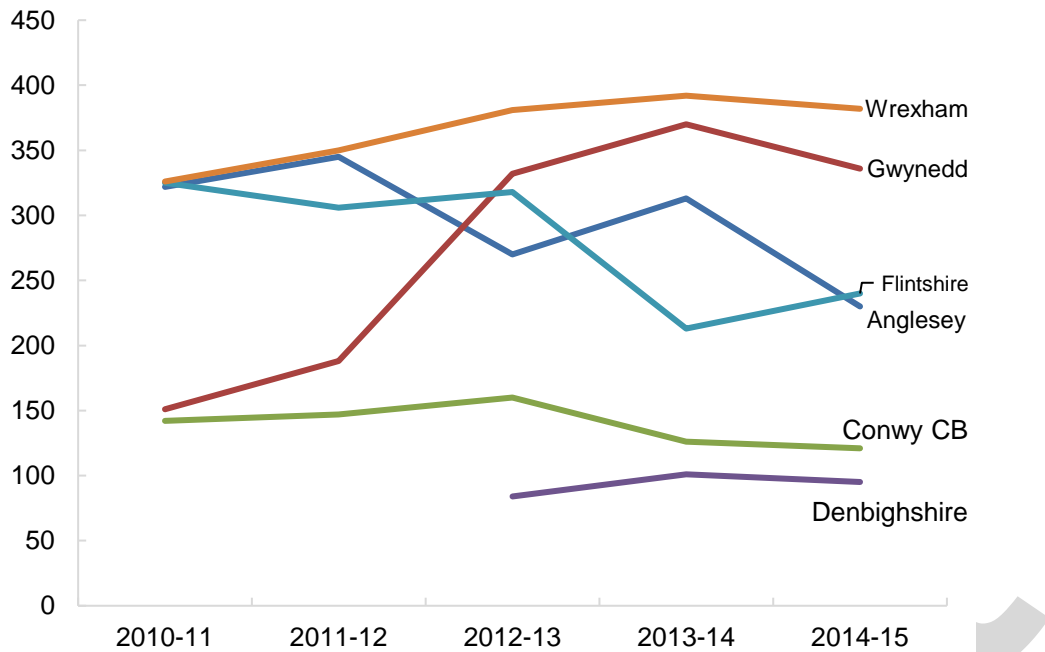
Area name	Impaired vision		Low vision		Sever sight impairment	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Isle of Anglesey	1,320	4.3	1,120	3.7	200	0.6
Gwynedd	2,190	4.5	1,860	3.8	330	0.7
Conwy	2,540	4.8	2,150	4.1	390	0.7
Denbighshire	1,660	4.3	1,420	3.6	250	0.6
Flintshire	2,180	3.8	1,870	3.2	320	0.6
Wrexham	1,930	4.0	1,650	3.4	290	0.6
Powys	2,560	4.3	2,180	3.6	380	0.6
Ceredigion	1,330	4.3	1,130	3.6	200	0.6
Pembrokeshire	2,240	4.2	1,910	3.6	330	0.6
Carmarthenshire	3,260	4.3	2,770	3.6	490	0.6
Swansea	3,720	4.3	3,160	3.6	560	0.6
Neath Port Talbot	2,260	4.1	1,920	3.5	340	0.6
Bridgend	2,060	4.0	1,760	3.4	300	0.6
The Vale of Glamorgan	2,000	4.1	1,700	3.5	300	0.6
Cardiff	4,160	4.2	3,540	3.5	630	0.6
Rhondda Cynon Taf	3,350	3.9	2,860	3.4	490	0.6
Merthyr Tydfil	820	3.9	700	3.3	120	0.6
Caerphilly	2,410	3.7	2,060	3.2	350	0.5
Blaenau Gwent	1,010	3.9	870	3.4	150	0.6
Torfaen	1,410	4.1	1,200	3.5	210	0.6
Monmouthshire	1,640	4.2	1,400	3.6	250	0.6
Newport	2,040	4.1	1,740	3.5	310	0.6
Betsi Cadwaladr	11,830	4.3	10,070	3.6	1,780	0.6
Powys	2,560	4.3	2,180	3.6	380	0.6
Hywel Dda	6,830	4.3	5,810	3.6	1,020	0.6
Abertawe Bro Morgannwg	8,040	4.1	6,840	3.5	1,200	0.6
Cardiff and Vale	6,170	4.1	5,240	3.5	930	0.6
Cwm Taf	4,170	3.9	3,560	3.4	610	0.6
Aneurin Bevan	8,520	4.0	7,260	3.4	1,260	0.6
Wales	48,110	4.1	40,960	3.5	7,190	0.6

Produced by Public Health Wales Observatory, using NEHEM

*Counts have been rounded to the nearest 10 persons

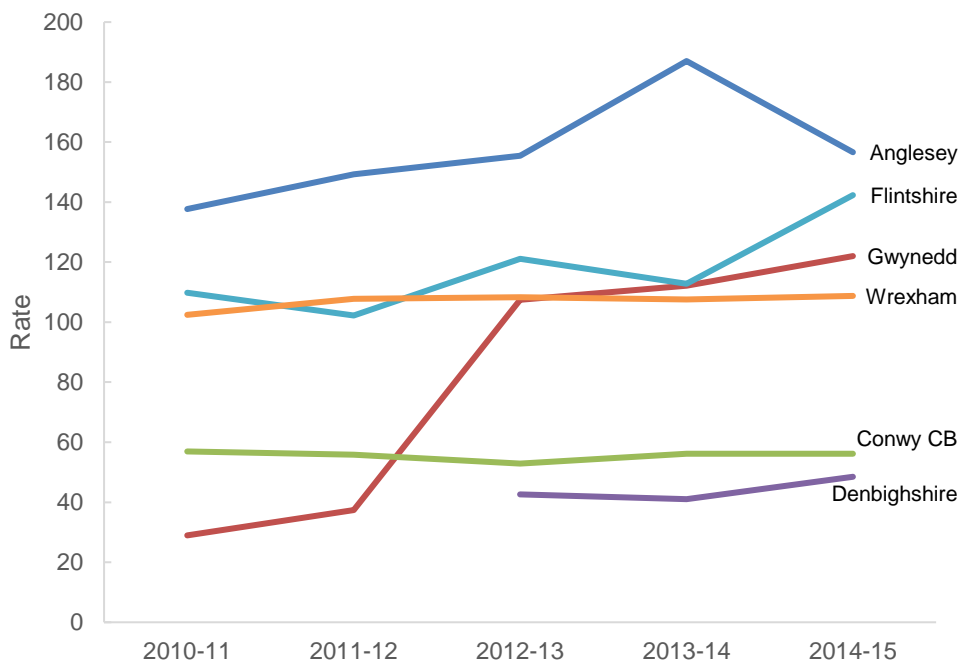
The numbers of people with sight impairment or severe sight impairment can be estimated from the registers held by social services (trend charts are shown in Figure 4.5 and Figure 4.6 respectively). Both charts show the rate per 100,000 population. However, these figures are likely to be underestimates as they rely on self-referral.

Figure 4.5 Number of people with sight impairment



Source: Local authority register of persons with physical or sensory disabilities (SSDA900) data collection, Welsh Government

Figure 4.6 Severely sight impaired people aged 18 to 64, rate per 100,000 population



Source: Local authority register of persons with physical or sensory disabilities (SSDA900) data collection, Welsh Government

The number of people who are newly certified as severely sight impaired and sight impaired is also a useful source of information. This helps us understand the incidence of sight loss.

The total numbers of newly certified visually impairments (CVI) and rates per 100,000 population is shown in Table 4.5 below. There were 267 CVIs issued in

total in 2014/15. This represents a decrease on the previous year (324 issued in 2013/14.)

The percentage of people living with sight loss compared to the overall population is however projected to increase from approximately 3.73% in 2016 to 4.92% by 2030 (Welsh Government, 2016).

Table 4.5 Number of people newly certified Severely Sight Impaired and Sight Impaired by age group, 2014-15

	Total number of Certificates of Vision Impairment (CVI)	Rate of CVIs due to age related macular degeneration in those aged 65+ per 100,000 population	Rate of CVIs due to glaucoma in those aged 40+ per 100,000 population	Rate of CVIs due to diabetic eye disease in those aged 12+ per 100,000 population
Anglesey	27	98	12	2
Gwynedd	47	98	12	2
Conwy	45	98	12	2
Denbighshire	36	98	12	2
Flintshire	59	98	12	2
Wrexham	53	98	12	2

Source: RNIB Sight Loss Data Tool

- 149 CVIs due to age related macular degeneration were issued to those aged 65+.
- 45 CVIs due to glaucoma were issued to those aged 40+.
- 15 CVIs due to diabetic eye disease were issues to those aged 12+.

Deafblindness

The term deafblind covers a wide range of different conditions and situations. We use this term for the purposes of this assessment to mean people who have 'sight and hearing impairments which, in combination, have a significant effect on their day to day lives'.

Deafblindness is also known as dual sensory loss or Multi-Sensory Impairment. People who are deafblind include those who are congenitally deafblind and those who have acquired sensory loss. The most common cause however is older age.

Deafblindness can cause problems with communication, access to information and mobility. Early intervention and support provides the best opportunity of improving a person's well-being (Sense, 2016).

Estimates of the number of people with co-occurring vision and hearing impairments suggest that by 2030, in the region of 1% of the population of North Wales will be deafblind. The proportion of deafblind people increases significantly with age.

Health inequalities

Recent research has reinforced earlier evidence of the link between socio-economic deprivation and health inequalities. We know, for example, that there are significant differences in life expectancy and in the prevalence of limiting long-term illness, disability and poor health between different socio-economic groups (Public Health Wales, 2016b).

People living in the most deprived communities experience more years of poor health and are more likely to have unhealthy lifestyles and behaviours than people in the least deprived communities. As a result, the most deprived communities experience higher levels of disability, illness, loss of years of life, productivity losses and higher welfare dependency (Public Health Wales, 2016).

Black and minority ethnic groups are often more at risk of conditions such as glaucoma and may not access health messages due to language or cultural barriers.

Mental and emotional well-being

Older people with sight loss are almost three times more likely to experience depression than people with good vision and the British Medical Journal reports that sight loss is one of the top three causes of suicide among older people (Waern *et al.*, 2002).

Nearly half of blind and partially sighted people feel “moderately” or “completely” cut off from people and things around them (Pey *et al.*, 2006).

Depression in adults with a chronic physical health problem is well recognised and there is a significant amount of evidence on effective care and support. As well as management and treatment, the evidence supports the positive impact of information provision, group physical activities and support programmes (NICE, 2012).

Accessible Healthcare

In May 2013 the Minister for Health and Social Services wrote to all health boards introducing the All Wales Standards for Accessible Communication and Information for People with Sensory Loss. The purpose of the standards is to ensure that the communication and information needs of people with a sensory loss are met when accessing healthcare services. Effective and appropriate communication is fundamental to ensuring services are delivered in ways that promote dignity and respect. The evidence also demonstrates that ineffective communication is a patient safety issue and can result in poorer health outcomes. The standards have informed the objectives of the health board’s objectives within the Equality and Human Rights Strategic Plan (BCUHB, 2016).

Housing needs and homelessness

People living in the most deprived areas have higher levels of hearing and visual impairment, and also long-term health problems, particularly chronic respiratory conditions, cardiovascular disease and arthritis (Public Health Wales, 2016a). People in these areas also may be living in poor conditions.

Housing has an important effect on health, education, work, and the communities in which we live. Poor quality housing, including issues such as mould, poor warmth and energy efficiency, infestations, second-hand smoke, overcrowding, noise, lack of green space and toxins, is linked to physical and mental ill health as well as costs to the individual, society and the NHS in terms of associated higher crime, unemployment and treatment costs (Public Health Wales, 2015). Health problems associated with these issues include respiratory problems, depression, anxiety, neurological, cognitive, developmental, cardiovascular and behavioural conditions, cancers, poisoning and death (Public Health Wales 2016a).

Dealing with hazards such as unsafe stairs and steps, electrical hazards, damp and mould growth, excessive cold and overcrowding, cost around £67 million per year to the NHS in Wales (Public Health Wales, 2015). The wider cost to society, such as poor educational attainment and reduced life chances were estimated at £168 million a year. It was estimated that the total costs to society could be recuperated in nine years if investment was made to address these problems (Public Health Wales, 2016).

Adaptations to housing can help maintain or regain independence for people with physical disability or sensory impairment. There are a range of initiatives which can assist with housing adaptations, some provided through local councils and some through third sector support agencies.

Extra care housing schemes can give a balance between living in a person's own home and having on-site dedicated care and support if needed. Residential and nursing care provides accommodation with trained staff on hand day and night to look after a person's needs.

Inclusive design and planning requirements

Inclusive design aims to remove the barriers that create undue effort and separation. It enables everyone to participate equally, confidently and independently in everyday activities. Inclusive design is everyone's responsibility. This is an important consideration in the development or redesign of facilities and services.

Meeting access needs should be an integral part of what we do every day. We should use our creativity and lateral thinking to find innovative and individual solutions, designing for real people. By designing and managing our

environment inclusively, difficulties experienced by many – including people with a disability or sensory impairment, but also older people and families with small children – can be reduced. Everyone will benefit.

The Design Council sets out five key principles for inclusive design which should be borne in mind which can help achieve an environment that is fit for everyone (Design Council, 2006). They include placing people at the heart of the design process; acknowledging diversity and difference; offering choice; provide for flexibility in use; provide buildings and environments that are convenient and enjoyable to use for everyone. The commitment to overcoming barriers to participation should include using these principles in designing and developing services and in commissioning them from others.

Draft

4.3 What are people telling us?

Feedback from service user engagement

Feedback from services users related to two main themes – challenges and unmet needs or gaps in provision.

Challenges

- There is a lack of awareness about safety and access issues for people in local towns and communities (for example, when people park on pavements, it can be dangerous.)
- There still seems to be a lack of understanding and prejudice towards people with disabilities
- Worries that services will be lost because of cuts; when you have a disability like being Deaf, it is a lifelong disability and needs lifelong support. If a service stops, where will people get support?

Unmet needs or gaps in provision

- Transport is difficult for people with disabilities particularly if you use public transport. Very often people who work on public transport don't understand your disability and as a result can be unhelpful and not know how to offer support.
'For example, I think all people who work in public transport should have disability awareness training and have basic sign language'
- There is not enough awareness across council departments in transport, highways, leisure and environment services. It was felt that very often they develop things without thinking about people with disabilities and as a result it means buildings are often inaccessible, pavements do not have drop kerbs, people who are Deaf or blind aren't given provision to communicate or use the service.
- People need to be involved more and listened to.
'I have an idea of how to support the council in recognising dangerous potholes for disabled people and if I had the opportunity to speak with someone from the right department I could help, but I don't think people's skills are used enough to help solve local authority issues.'
- Criteria are getting tighter and it is more difficult to get a service.
- If you do not meet the criteria for services it is difficult to afford to buy for yourself; things are expensive such as equipment and specialist services.
- There are no Deaf specialist care homes or sometimes even care homes that have staff that are trained in sign language, so any people there that are Deaf cannot communicate properly.
- Waiting times to get support or to get things done can be too long.

Additional issues raised included the following:

- It is important communities and people are linked more with services so that they can be asked about what they think.
- People with disabilities don't always feel safe in communities and that is often because other people don't understand the challenges they face. Awareness about the simple issues needs to be raised so that individuals can consider people with disabilities in what they do.

Feedback from the general public including the citizen's panel

Concerns about maintaining your way of life

- The most common concern was maintaining independence, social and leisure activities.
- Accessing services, particularly in rural areas – one respondent commented: 'I've often wondered how I will cope once I am no longer able to drive'.
- Concerns about money and finances, often linked to being able to continue with employment and education – particularly among people who had moved to the UK to work or who had physically demanding jobs.
- A number of people were concerned about how they would access support in an emergency, if living on their own.

What would be important to you?

- Maintaining independence was important to many respondents, including cooking, housework and getting out and about.
- Maintaining social and community involvement was also important, with social groups and clubs and with family.
- Care and support to avoid long stays in hospital.

What do you think could support you?

- About half of respondents said they had no one to support them – for some, this was because their partner or other family member had care and support needs of their own.
- Others said their partner or family would support them – although most people referred to limits on the amount of help they could expect or wanted to ask for.
- Many people referred to support from social care or health care staff.
- A smaller number of people mentioned friends but with similar concerns about how much support they would ask for.
- Local community or volunteers were mentioned by a few.

What support needs do you think may be harder to meet?

- The most frequently mentioned needs related to independence or help with daily living.
- Many also mentioned the difficulty of preventing social isolation and loneliness and for some this was linked with mental and emotional health and well-being.

Feedback from organisations

The reality of loneliness, isolation and feelings of worthlessness and vulnerability, particularly for recently diagnosed individuals, are often exacerbated by loss of employment, economic independence, mobility and self-esteem, and sometimes over time by the breakdown in relationships and the collapse of the family unit.

Supporting people to live with illness and disability in their own homes is really important. Some of the commissioned service providers find it a challenge due to the lack of time allocated for the service delivery in the home. There is also the challenge with how to support people at the time they want and the frequency they want and most often the problem is a lack of funding.

The provision of short term care following surgical procedures was raised as a concern. Problems with access to help, advice and support or care in time of crisis including access to equipment were reported. Supporting people to manage medication administration after surgery or to treat a chronic condition is very important. There is a need for basic logistical issues to be overcome, for example, people can no longer drive or manage their lives through their disability. Transport can be an issue, especially if there are special needs, such as wheelchairs.

Some organisations find the processes in health and social care too complex, which create barriers even where solutions are simple.

Concerns were raised that there does not seem to be an adequate volume of service opportunities to meet the current need in some areas of treatment, which means we may fail to see people in a timely manner. Access to timely interventions and support is what often works best. Delays in accessing care may have a negative physical and emotional effect on patient's lives.

It was reported that historically there has been very little direct NHS support available for people with a long term neurological condition, and what little support there is, is in fact shrinking. A lack of appropriate signposting by health professionals to ongoing support has meant that people have had to find their own way to deal with their condition. For many this is a challenge.

There were concerns that mainstream healthcare funding does not represent the true cost of health services. Meaningful engagement with the health board was perceived to be lacking.

Fair Treatment for the Women of Wales identified a number of issues that their members had identified and that they were able to provide some support with, including:

- Not being taken seriously by clinicians and physical pain not being adequately treated or difficult to access specialist support, for example, women face a diagnostic delay of (on average) 8 years for endometriosis. Symptoms may also not be taken seriously at school or work.
- Lack of support for with fertility issues, accessing mental health services in North Wales is difficult, with waiting times being excessive. Finding alternative sources of support can be challenging, with many women not knowing where to turn.
- Lack of up-to-date information and support from health services – need better signposting from GPs and hospitals, for example, to help with challenges from early menopause
- Challenges maintaining lifestyle and feeling included - relationships with family and friends, social isolation, lack of money, practical support.

4.4 Review of services currently provided

A wide range of care and support services is in place across North Wales to support people with long-term health needs, physical disability or sensory impairment. In all areas, current and future service models focus on early intervention, prevention and reablement; supporting people to remain independent and ensuring people are protected.

Priorities include:

- Enabling people to make best use of informal networks of support
- Further developing the use of telecare and other technology
- Supporting people to experience a greater level of privacy and independence
- Actively enabling people to have a greater community presence (the potential development of community based initiatives such as time banks and social enterprises)
- Taking active steps to encourage progression and promote independence
- Supporting people to take greater control over their support
- Focusing on outcomes and well-being

Prevention and self-management

People should be encouraged and enabled to look after their own health and well-being. We cannot assume that everyone has the personal resources or assets to be confident and knowledgeable in doing so.

The Self Care Forum Manifesto (2015) describes “four pillars of engagement” that can help people have the tools and resources they need to be confident in looking after themselves:

- Lifelong learning: provide education and personal resources at every stage of life to encourage self-care and empowerment
- Empowerment: promote the use of health and care services as a way of supporting personal and home care decisions, blurring the lines between patient and professional
- Information: provide reliable, consistent information, evidence based where possible, to support confident decision-making
- Local and national campaigns: use national and local campaigns to focus on a rolling programme of education with consistent messages

Giving people the information and tools to make positive lifestyle choices and self-care is an essential step to help maintain good health and prevent illness.

This also reinforces the protective factors for well-being, which include feeling in control.

Protecting people from tobacco, warning people about the dangers of tobacco, enforcing bans on tobacco advertising and raising taxes on tobacco are all very cost effective interventions for reducing the prevalence of smoking (Public Health Wales, 2016).

Evidence shows that reducing salt intake promoting public awareness about diet restricting marketing of food and beverages to children and managing food taxes and subsidies are very cost effective in promoting healthy diet and preventing obesity (Public Health Wales, 2016).

'Best buys' to increase physical activity include mass media campaigns supporting active travel brief intervention for physical activity in primary care and promoting physical activity in workplace, schools and communities (Public Health Wales, 2016).

Evidence shows that brief advice on alcohol in primary care is cost effective; every £1 spent on motivational interviewing and supportive networks for alcohol dependence returns £5 to the public sector. Also, introducing a minimum unit price of 50 pence per unit of alcohol would save 53 deaths and 1,400 hospital admissions per year in Wales, with the greatest impact in the most deprived communities and heaviest drinkers (Public Health Wales, 2016).

Tackling the causes of social and economic inequalities that drive health inequalities is likely to be most effective. This may include interventions to ensure a living wage, reduce unemployment, improve the physical environment and provide universal services (accessible to all) while also investing additionally to support vulnerable groups.

Preventing ill health across the population is generally more effective at reducing health inequalities than a focus on clinical interventions (Public Health Wales, 2016a)

Investing in insulation and heating to address cold and damp housing could return savings of nearly £35 million for the NHS in Wales.

Treating public finances as a public health issue could mitigate austerity measures, such as monitoring the impact of all economic and welfare reforms on the public services and public health (Public Health Wales, 2016a). This could be done through using Health Impact Assessment.

Making Every Contact Count

Making Every Contact Count (MECC) is an approach to behaviour change that uses day-to-day interactions that organisations and staff have with people to support them in making positive changes to their health and wellbeing. MECC

enables the opportunistic delivery of consistent and concise healthy lifestyle information and enables individuals to engage in meaningful brief intervention conversations about their health and wellbeing.

Lifestyle factors such as smoking, alcohol, diet and physical activity are some of the biggest contributors to poor health and a major cause of many preventable deaths and illnesses such as heart disease, stroke, type 2 diabetes and some cancers. Evidence suggests that the adoption of a MECC approach across health and care could potentially have a significant impact on the health of our population.

For organisations MECC means providing their staff with the leadership, environment, training and information they need to deliver the MECC approach.

For staff MECC means having the competence and confidence to deliver healthy lifestyle messages, to encourage people to change their behaviour, and to direct them to local services that can support them.

For individuals MECC means seeking support and taking action to improve their own lifestyle by making healthy lifestyle choices and looking after their health and wellbeing.

Information, Advice and Assistance

The Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014 brings new duties for local councils and the health board to work together to ensure the provision of Information, Advice and Assistance.

In North Wales the six councils and the health board have been working together to develop a Single Point of Access in each county to provide a contact point for people and service providers.

The partner organisations have also contributed to the development of the Dewis Cymru website (www.dewis.wales) Dewis Cymru is the website to use for people who want information or advice about well-being – or want to know how to help somebody else.

The information covers well-being in general, not just health, but including things like where people live, how safe and secure they feel, getting out and about, and keeping in touch with family and friends. No two people are the same and well-being means different things to different people. Dewis Cymru is intended to help people find out more about what matters to them.

Social prescribing

Social prescribing is a means of enabling primary care services to refer patients with social, emotional or practical needs to a range of local non-clinical services, often provided by the voluntary and community sector.

A review of evidence found that suitable referrals to social prescribing initiatives are vulnerable and at risk groups such as: people with mild to moderate depression and anxiety; low income single parents; recently bereaved older people; people with long term conditions and frequent attendees in primary and secondary care (Kinsella, 2015). Social prescribing has been described as having the potential to improve mental health, reduce demand on statutory services, improve community wellbeing and resilience and reduce social exclusion

Social prescribing has the potential to become fully integrated as a patient pathway for primary care practices and to strengthen the links between healthcare providers and community, voluntary and local authority services that could promote health and well-being. These include leisure, welfare, education, culture, employment and the environment. According to Kinsella (2015), the evidence on the impact of social prescribing is currently limited and inconsistent. Some initiatives have shown improved outcomes for patients and potential for cost-savings (in the longer term), but few have been subject to economic analysis or rigorous evaluation. For this reason, Kinsella (2015) recommends that any new social prescribing initiatives should aim to add to the current evidence base and conduct transparent and thorough evaluation. This includes addressing the questions of when, for whom and how well does the scheme work? What impact does it have? What does it cost? Is it cost-effective?

Domiciliary (home) care

Short term reabling domiciliary care is provided to support new service users or those people who need active reablement support. Longer term domiciliary care should be outcome focused, focusing on what matters to the person. In some rural areas there are challenges to providing domiciliary care because of the low, dispersed levels of demand. See older people chapter for more information [\[add link\]](#).

People can be supported to use Direct Payments to purchase their own support, enabling people to have more choice and control.

Day services

Day services have in the past been somewhat traditional and limited in the variety of activities available. The desired service model is the provision of services that meet the assessed needs of people and help them meet their goals. Community based personalised support, offering a broad range of affordable and accessible activities close to people's homes can be provided to meet the needs of individuals better.

Occupational Therapy Services

Occupational therapy promotes independence through assessment of need, advice on the provision of specialist equipment and adaptations. Occupational therapy can also assist to carers to continue to care safely, for example through advice or provision of equipment or adaptations.

Telecare and assistive technology

Technology provides an opportunity for an inter-connected society – and in terms of care and support, a society where planning, managing and delivering care could be fully integrated.

Telecare is a service that can help reduce the risks associated with independent living by using wireless devices linked from a person's home to a monitoring and response centre. Sensors can be used to monitor the home environment and enable assistance to be summoned in the event of an emergency.

There are opportunities for use of technology in supporting health and healthcare through telehealth and telemedicine. Telehealth enables remote monitoring of health conditions (such as blood pressure) and telemedicine can support remote consultation and diagnosis, to prevent the need to travel to an appointment.

Introduction of equipment may not of itself be sufficient. The Good Governance Institute (2016) noted that “success depends on changing how the public think about their [health and healthcare]. They continue that “for each local pathway of care, and to further support patients with a chronic illness, a wholesale redesign is required if new technology is to deliver promised benefits”.

Respite and short term breaks

Respite or short breaks can provide carers with support and breaks away from their caring role. This can help to maintain independent living for a person with long term conditions, disability or sensory impairment. Increasingly, innovative ways of providing support are being used, such as participation in local groups for daytime activities. More traditional respite services in a residential setting or sitting services can be delivered to the cared for person to provide carers with a break from the caring role. More information is given in the chapter on carers [\[add link\]](#)

Residential and nursing care

The number of people being supported by health and social services to move into care homes has been reducing over time, as support to live at home has improved and more people have the funds to make decisions to move into care homes without statutory funding. As people are better supported to live at home, people are moving into care homes at a later age, so the length of time

that people live in care homes ('length of stay') is reducing (in May 2016, this was on average 25 months) but the needs of people living in care homes are increasingly complex. See the older people chapter for more information [\[add link\]](#).

For adults with long-term needs, physical disability or sensory impairments, it is those who have more complex needs and so need more specialist support who may need residential or nursing care. There are shortages in current provision of specialist residential and nursing care in some areas of North Wales. These may result in some people being placed outside of their home area and potentially outside of North Wales for very specialist care. This may have an adverse impact on their carers, families and friends in terms of increased travelling. Joint approaches to developing the market and commissioning specific services will need to be taken forward.

Extra care housing

The development of Extra Care Housing has provided alternatives to residential care for some people in North Wales; with some units specifically catering for people with dementia in Extra Care. There were 252 people living in extra care in North Wales in 2015.

All extra care schemes within North Wales have been developed to meet lifetime home standards – offering accessible facilities such as level access showers, hi-lo baths with ceiling hoists and wheelchair / mobility scooter storage. Eligibility criteria for the schemes require prospective tenants to have housing related and/or eligible social care needs. Schemes are available for people aged from 55 years - criteria are developed locally. Some offer accommodation for people aged 60 or 65 and over.

Universal health care and support services

Care closer to home is currently somewhat fragmented and often provided by small teams. Evidence suggests that there is variation in quality and outcomes and provision should be able to deliver more consistently at the population level.

There is a wide range of literature on different models in primary and community services which will be reviewed further, together with examples from other areas and other countries to learn what works well and how this could be applied in North Wales. We will seek expert external support and advice in doing so in the next stages of the Care Closer to Home strategy development.

A review of evidence undertaken by Public Health Wales identified models of primary care in other countries, to help understand what great primary care would look like within a holistic integrated health and social care system ("Primary Care In Wales: Rapid review of models and policy", Public Health Wales, July 2014.) This review found evidence in relation to structure (how we

run the system), process (how we provide the service) and outcomes (health and well-being, citizen experience and value for money). Overall messages include the following:

- This is a pivotal time for health care systems globally: the financial crisis has galvanised scrutiny of the value we gain from our investment in health care systems and there is an emerging consensus that current models are not financially, or otherwise, sustainable.
- There is also an emerging consensus that a shift to primary care and population-based approaches are the way forward to improve health and reduce inequalities in health outcomes. Wales is well placed to build on developments to date around GP clusters and wider community services within integrated health boards.
- Primary care teams should include a wider range of members with greater integration with secondary care and social care, including navigation and coordination of a greater range of services.
- Clear outcomes should be the focus of any new model or policy, using a framework for quality primary care such as that advanced by (Kringos, 2010).
- Models of provision characterised by Community Oriented Primary Care principles and citizen engagement are likely to be the most transferable to the Welsh context, as are approaches tailored to tackling the Inverse Care Law and to co-production of health.

The **National Plan for a Primary Care Service for Wales (2015)** asserts that people should receive the majority of advice, investigation, diagnosis, treatment and care in flexible ways and in flexible facilities, delivered by a range of professionals and others, at or close to home, making effective use of modern technology. The care should be responsive and proportionate to the needs and circumstances of each individual and agreed with them through a care plan.

A recent review of the evidence on **moving service into the community** (Policy Research Unit, 2014) suggested that initiatives to improve community based care should be allowed to develop from the bottom up and that no particular ownership model is better than others, although fragmentation of providers may make service provision more difficult. Good multidisciplinary team working depends crucially on communication. Aligning the populations covered by different services may help (which is already the case in North Wales). It also highlighted the lack of information about community service providers in the UK makes it very difficult to gather evidence about cost, required workforce mix or cost effectiveness.

Specialists, who are traditionally hospital-based, can play a greater role in supporting primary care services to care for people close to home and share

accountability for population health improvement. Hospital based staff will provide much more specialist support to primary care by phone, email, virtual review, video call, and telemedicine technology and in local clinics. Health boards will also agree with the Welsh Ambulance Service how paramedics can help to deliver more care at home and in the community.

The **Community Hospitals Strategy Refresh written by the Scottish Government (2012)** evidenced that community hospitals provide clinically effective services that improve the outcomes for patients and support the delivery of services closer to home. The main challenge for NHS Scotland has been to ensure that community hospitals are fully aligned and linked to the wider delivery of services within NHS Board areas. In order to make full use of these valuable resources, it is vital that community hospitals are as effective as possible at delivering pathways of care and have clear links with the broad range of services provided by the NHS and its Partners and in particular, acute hospitals, care homes and social care services.

We know about a third of adults say they find it difficult to make a convenient appointment with a GP. This is reflected in the feedback from the listening exercises referenced earlier in the document. The Welsh Government has made a number of commitments to improve access to a primary care service in the evening and Saturday mornings for working people. Not everyone who seeks an appointment at their GP practice needs to be seen by a GP. Their health and well-being needs may be appropriately met by seeing another health professional, such as a nurse, a pharmacist, and optometrist. Educating the public about when and how to get the right care from the right person at the right time is an important function of primary care clusters, health boards and the Welsh Government as this plan is implemented.

Flexible access refers to a range of different ways of receiving care from the right professional; this might be face-to-face in the surgery or clinic; by phone; online; through remote monitoring of care using telehealth and telecare equipment or using telemedicine to access specialist advice from others such as hospital-based professionals; making appointments; ordering repeat prescriptions and accessing GP held health records online.

More people will be encouraged to use 'My Health OnLine', which allows people to book GP appointments and order repeat prescriptions. This service will be further developed to include online access for people to their GP held health records with its clinical information from their hospital appointments or admissions, including discharge advice and information.

Flexible facilities mean using each community's assets to deliver a much wider range of care from different professionals. As well as more services being offered in GP surgeries, community pharmacies, dental practices and optometry practices, we want to see much more use made of local community facilities like leisure centres, community centres, supermarkets, the high street

and shopping centres and will work with partners to identify opportunities to do so.

Carers, including people working in care homes, should feel well informed and supported in meeting the needs of their residents and to avoid inappropriate emergency admissions to hospital. Stronger links with primary care and the new 111 telephone service to access information, advice and assistance and access to primary care will support this.

Underpinning all of the approaches to development of new models for primary and community services must be greater integration across systems, with healthcare teams working with local councils, including social services, the third sector, independent and other statutory organisations. There is a growing body of evidence relating to effective integration of services which needs to be built upon in developing future action plans.

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4.5 Conclusion and recommendations

Key messages

While all six local councils and the health board have committed to working to the social model of disability, there is much more work to be done to ensure that the way we work fully reflects this model.

The Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014 reinforces the need to think about the broader aspects of well-being in a person's day to day life and the ability of a person to participate fully in society.

Focusing on what matters to an individual will help us address the broader aspects better. We will need to work in partnership with people, their families, the third sector and independent providers as well as other public services to achieve this.

The number of people living with a long term condition and the number of people living longer with disability or a sensory impairment is increasing as our population lives longer and the number of older people increases.

We will need to review our organisational priorities and commissioning plans to ensure that we identify better ways of supporting participation and inclusion, and enabling people to maintain their own independence.

We need to focus more on earlier intervention and prevention – taking the actions that the evidence tells us will help people stay healthier and more independent for longer.

We will need to review the more specialised services we provide to ensure that people are able to receive the support they need at the time they need it.

Gaps in service / support

Support for people to live healthier lifestyles and maintain independence is identified as one of the key elements. More emphasis needs to be placed on this by all organisations.

The role of the third sector and independent sector is identified as important in providing broader support networks for people. Organisations need to be mindful of the capacity of these sectors to extend the support they offer.

Some services are sparse in different areas; rural areas have been identified as experiencing shortfalls in provision.

Many of the public sector services are under pressure and while services are available, there may be a waiting list or difficulty in accessing services promptly.

There are barriers for specific groups which need to be addressed – when seeking information, accessing services, or seeking to maintain independence, with support as needed.

Our response

We will seek to collaborate in the design and implementation of effective health improvement programmes with the support of Public Health Wales.

We will aim to give a senior level strategic commitment to implement and embed a sustainable approach to the Making Every Contact Count (MECC) programme in North Wales, providing a culture which encourages and promotes prevention and health improvement.

We will explore the option of using social prescribing as a patient pathway for primary care practices in North Wales to strengthen the links between healthcare providers and community, voluntary and local authority services that could improve health and well-being.

We will take an assets-based approach, identifying what matters to people and supporting them to take control of their lives. We will work with people and the communities in which they live to build on the resources available and support people to connect.

We will seek to strengthen further the social model of disability in all that we do, looking to ensure that our support and our services facilitate participation, respect individual wishes and needs and are inclusive.

We will review the need for our more specialised services to provide care closer to home where possible.

Equality and human rights issues

This chapter raises a number of issues relating to needs which can disproportionately affect people from marginalised groups. These include many who share protected characteristics.

The core factors that influence well-being include promotion of social inclusion. It is known that groups who share the protected characteristics are more likely to experience social exclusion and this will need to be factored into the assessments for individuals.

There may be other issues affecting groups of people who share protected characteristics which have not picked up by this assessment. We would welcome any further specific evidence which may help inform the final assessment. This could be addressed in future population assessment reviews, in the development of the area plan which will follow this assessment, or in the services developed or changed in response to the plan.

Services for people with a long-term health need, physical disability or sensory impairment must take a person-centred approach that takes into account the different needs of people with protected characteristics.

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5 Learning disabilities

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5.1 About this chapter

This chapter includes the population needs of adults with learning disabilities and adults with autism who also have learning disabilities. Information about children and young people with learning disabilities, adults with autism who do not also have learning disabilities and about the carers of people with learning disabilities / autism can be found in the chapters:

- Children and young people [\[Add link\]](#)
- Carers [\[Add link\]](#)
- Autism [\[Add link\]](#)

What is meant by the term *learning disability*?

- a) The term *learning disability* is used to describe an individual who has:
- a significantly reduced ability to understand new or complex information, or to learn new skills (impaired intelligence); and / or
 - a reduced ability to cope independently (impaired adaptive functioning); which started before adult-hood and has a lasting effect on development (Department of Health, 2001).
- b) The term *learning difficulty* is used in education as a broader term which includes people with specific learning difficulties such as dyslexia (Emerson and Heslop, 2010).

What is meant by the term *autism*?

The term *autism* is used to describe a lifelong developmental condition that affects how a person communicates with, and relates to, other people. Autism also affects how a person makes sense of the world around them. It is a spectrum condition which means that, while all people with autism share certain difficulties, their condition will affect them in different ways. About 50% of people with autism also have a learning disability.

Policy and legislation

Local councils arrange and provide support for adults with learning disabilities based on the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014 - [see appendix x](#) for more detail on the new act. Some social services are delivered in partnership with other services including housing, health and education.

Historically, local councils across Wales provided or arranged care and support in line with a range of statutory duties and guidance specifically related to adults with learning disabilities. This has shaped the way in which these services have developed in Wales – [see appendix x](#) for more detail.

5.2 What we know about the population

In 2014-15 the total number of people with a learning disability known to social services in North Wales was 2,700 as shown in Table 5.1 below. This figure is based on the learning disability registers maintained by local councils, which only include those known to services and who wish to be registered. The actual number of people with a learning disability may be higher.

Table 5.1 The number of adults on the learning disability register in North Wales

	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Anglesey	290	293	303
Gwynedd	535	578	576
Conwy	450	455	463
Denbighshire	389	413	409
Flintshire	463	447	480
Wrexham	500	490	470
North Wales	2627	2676	2701

Source: Local council data

In 2015, around 1,900 adults aged 18-64 were receiving learning disability services arranged by local councils in North Wales (Welsh Government, 2015). The total number of people with a learning disability is estimated to be 2% of the population, which is an estimated 6,100 people aged 18-64 living in communities across North Wales (Institute of Public Care, 2015). Many of these people will have support from family and friends and not receive support from social services.

There has been an overall increase in the number of people receiving services across North Wales in the past five years as shown in Table 5.2. There is some variation in the data year to year due to the small number of individuals, differences in eligibility criteria and changes to the way the numbers are counted and cases closed. A priority for future work is to make sure there is common understanding and consistency across the six North Wales counties in the way data is recorded and analysed.

Table 5.2 The number of adults aged 18-64 receiving learning disability services in North Wales between 2010-11 and 2014-15.

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Anglesey	200	150	170	180	180
Gwynedd	230	240	270	200	330
Conwy	340	380	410	420	400
Denbighshire	240	260	280	290	300
Flintshire	430	380	410	410	440
Wrexham	290	280	280	290	280
North Wales	1,700	1,700	1,800	1,800	1,900

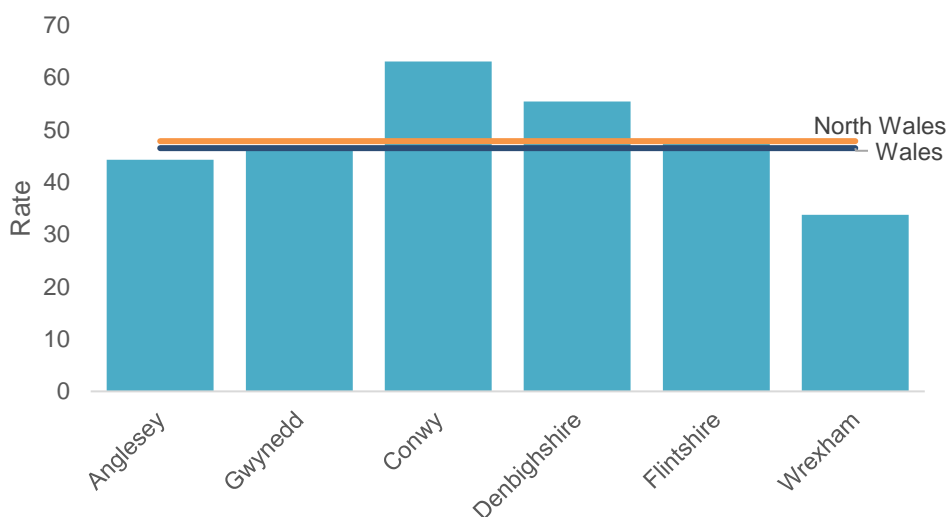
Numbers have been rounded so may not sum

Source: Adults receiving services at the 31st March and range of services during the year, Welsh Government

Figure 5.1 shows the differences in rate of adults with learning disabilities who receive services in North Wales. Possible explanations for the differences between counties include differences in eligibility criteria for services or recording methods, for example, some councils include people who attend a social group as receiving a service while others would not unless it was part of a bigger care package. Other reasons may be that there are more people with learning disabilities living in those areas. A small number of these may be people resettled in the area following closures of hospital or care home places or because of specific provision is available such as specialist schools.

The total number of people aged 16-64 in North Wales with a learning disability per 100,000 people is 480. This is similar to the figure for Wales as a whole which is 460 people for each 100,000 people (Welsh Government, 2015).

Figure 5.1 The rate of adults with learning disabilities aged 18-64 receiving services per 10,000 population



Source: Adults receiving services by local council, client category and age group, Welsh Government

Future trends

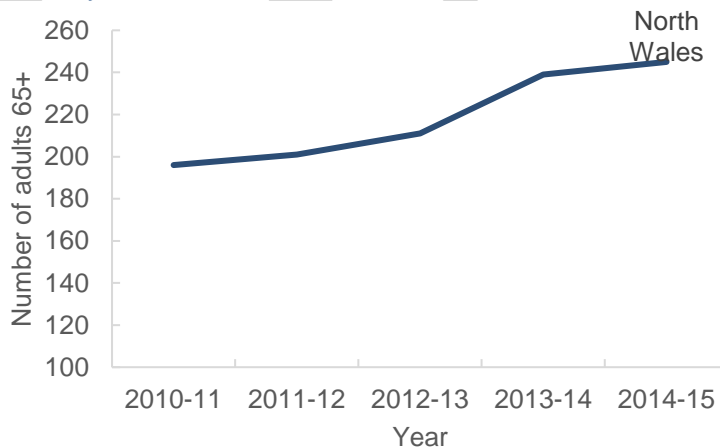
Current projections estimate that the total number of people with a learning disability needing support will increase 2% each year until 2020 and will then stabilise (Local Government Association, 2007)¹. The Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014 includes a requirement for local councils to replace existing eligibility criteria for services with a new proportionate assessment focussing on the individual and ‘what matters’ to them. This may increase the demand upon services. At this stage it is too early to accurately predict the number of individuals with care and support needs who will be eligible for statutory support in the future.

Older people with learning disabilities

In 2015, there were 250 people aged 65 and over in North Wales who received a learning disability service (Institute of Public Care, 2015; Welsh Government, 2015).

Current trends in North Wales show an increase in the number of people aged 65 and over receiving learning disability services as shown in Figure 5.2. Table 5.3 below shows there is more variation year to year within each county. For example, there has been a small decrease in Conwy over the past five years however, because the numbers involved are so small it is not possible to draw conclusions from this about future trends.

Figure 5.2 There are an increasing number of people aged 65 and over who receive learning disability services in North Wales



Source: Adults receiving services at the 31st March and range of services during the year, Welsh Government

¹ Another approach estimates that the increase could be between 1% and 8% each year to 2026 depending on whether services are provided to just those with critical or substantial needs or are available more widely Emerson, E. and Hatton, C. CeDR Research report 2008:6 (2008) 'Estimating future need for adult social care services for people with learning disabilities in England'. Lancaster: Centre for Disability Research. Available at: http://eprints.lancs.ac.uk/21049/1/CeDR_2008-6_Estimating_Future_Needs_for_Adult_Social_Care_Services_for_People_with_Learning_Disabilities_in_England.pdf. This could mean an additional 470 to 2,600 people needing services in North Wales by 2026.

Table 5.3 The number of adults aged 65+ receiving learning disability services in North Wales between 2010-11 and 2014-15.

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Anglesey	7	9	13	24	27
Gwynedd	35	34	38	39	49
Conwy CB	53	59	57	56	46
Denbighshire	38	45	46	46	50
Flintshire	33	26	32	46	39
Wrexham	30	28	25	28	34
North Wales	196	201	211	239	245

Source: Adults receiving services at the 31st March and range of services during the year, Welsh Government

People with a learning disability are living longer. This is something to celebrate as a success of improvements in health and social care. For example, the change life expectancy for people with Down's Syndrome has been dramatic since the 1930s rising from age 10 to around age 50 over the course of 70 years (A.J. Holland, 2000). Evidence suggests that older people are one of the fastest growing groups of the learning disabled population (Emerson and Hatton, 2011).

Older people with learning disabilities have increasingly complex needs and behaviours as they get older which present significant challenges to care services, and staff who work within them, to provide the right type of support. This includes better joint working around payments and resolving disputes quicker (CSSIW, 2016). Creative and innovative design and delivery of services is needed to ensure older people with a learning disability achieve well-being.

There are also increasing numbers of older carers (including parents and family) providing care and support for people with learning disabilities. In future there may be an increase in requests for support from older carers unable to continue in their caring role. The increase in need arising from demographic changes may be more evident in rural areas for example as shown in the pattern of emergency/crisis interventions in Denbighshire. The Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014 requires local councils to offer carers an assessment for support to those who they care for. It is important to consider the outcomes to be achieved for carers alongside the cared for person and to support carers to plan for the future. [See carer's chapter for more information.](#)

People with learning disabilities are more at risk of developing dementia as they get older (Ward, 2012). The prevalence of dementia among people with a learning disability is estimated at 13% of people over 50 years old and 22% of those over 65 compared with 6% in the general older adult population (Kerr, 2007). The Learning Disability Health Liaison Service in North Wales report that people with learning disabilities are four times more likely to have early onset dementia. People with Down's Syndrome are particularly at risk and can

develop dementia 30-40 years earlier than the general population with rates of 40% at around age 50 (Holland and others, 1998).

The growing number of people living with a learning disability and dementia presents significant challenges to care services and the staff who work in them, to provide the right type of support.

Health needs of people with learning disabilities

People with learning disabilities tend to experience worse health, have greater need of health care and are more at risk of dying early compared to the general population (Mencap, 2012). For example:

- A person with a learning disability is between 50 and 58 times more likely to die before the age of 50 and four times more likely to die from causes that could have been prevented compared to people in the general population.
- People with learning disabilities tend to be less physically active and are more likely to be overweight and obese than the general population (Liverpool Public Health Observatory, 2013).
- Between 40-60% of people with a learning disability experience poor mental health without a diagnosis.
- People with learning disabilities have increased rates of gastrointestinal and cervical cancers.
- Around 80% of people with Down's syndrome have poor oral health.
- Around a third of people with learning disabilities have epilepsy (at least 20 times higher than the general population) and more have epilepsy that is hard to control.
- People with learning disabilities are less likely to receive palliative care (Michael, 2008).
- People with learning disabilities are more likely to be admitted to hospital as an emergency, compared to those with no learning disability (Liverpool Public Health Observatory, 2013). This may be due to problems in accessing care and lack of advance planning.

People with learning disabilities often have a poorer experience of health services due to communication issues. For example, this may result in diagnostic overshadowing by health professionals attributing symptoms of behaviour to the person's learning disability rather than an illness. This can be a particular issue where needs for support through the Welsh language are not being met (MENCAP, 2007; Welsh Government, 2016). Local councils and health are addressing these issues by developing accessible information for people with learning disabilities to improve communication, including hospital passports and traffic light system.

People with a learning disability often have poorer access to health promotion and early treatment services; for example cancer screening services, diabetes annual reviews, advice on sex and relationships and help with contraception (Liverpool Public Health Observatory, 2013). The Learning Disability Health Liaison Service in Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board work across North Wales to raise awareness and reduce inequalities. The work includes promoting annual health checks and health action planning to support people to take responsibility for their own health needs and saying how they want these needs to be met.

Young people with complex needs

Medical advances have had a positive impact with more young people with very complex needs surviving into adulthood (Emerson and Hatton, 2008). Services will need to adapt to make sure they can meet the needs of these young people as they make the move into adult services.

Please see children and young people chapter for more information.

Other future trends

There are also changes in expectations of families about the rights of people with learning disabilities to an independent life (Emerson and Hatton, 2008). The new act supports people's independence but puts more emphasis on the role of family, friends and the local community in providing support than on social services. Local councils will need to clearly explain this change or 'there is a risk that the same set of circumstances for a person with a learning disability may be perceived quite differently, with the local authority seeing it as a positive example of co-produced, sustainable social services, and it being experienced as an isolating and confusing predicament by the person themselves' (CSSIW, 2016).

Welsh language profile

There is variation across North Wales in the proportion of people with Welsh as their preferred language. This means that there are varying needs across North Wales for Welsh speaking support staff and to support the language and cultural needs of Welsh speakers with learning disabilities. The need tends to be met better in areas where there are greater numbers of Welsh speakers, such as Gwynedd, than in areas such as Denbighshire and Conwy where recruiting Welsh speaking support staff has proved to be difficult (CSSIW, 2016). Please see the [Welsh language profile](#) for more information.

Transition between children and adult services

On the whole, support for young people with learning disabilities into adulthood is working well (CSSIW, 2016). One organisation raised an issue that not every local council provides a transition social worker or a team to coordinate and

manage issues during transition stages of children with Down's Syndrome (Isle of Anglesey County Council *et al.*, 2016).

Local councils in North Wales are reviewing policies and practice to ensure they comply with their duties to improve outcomes, health and wellbeing set out in the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014. Councils are expected to work in partnership with health, third and community sector organisations to develop a range of preventative services to support independence. The emphasis is on providing coordinated person centred support which works with the individual to take control of their own needs, rather than making decisions for them, and developing more support provided by the community, in the community.

Differences between communities in North Wales

The need for formal support from social services may vary as a result of differing experiences and expectations of individuals, families and communities in North Wales. There are differences between communities in the extent to which people have approached social services for support, with some areas reporting a reluctance by some families to accept support until a situation reaches crisis point. Some counties report this being more common in rural areas. For example, Denbighshire case records and housing needs spreadsheet show evidence of families not wanting to discuss future housing needs. This can result in an increased likelihood of emergency placements. Other counties report similar findings.

Safeguarding

The Social Services and Well-being Act (Wales) Act 2014 defines that an adult is at risk if: they are experiencing or at risk of abuse or neglect; they have needs for care and support (whether or not the authority is meeting any of those needs), and as a result of those needs are unable to protect themselves against the abuse or neglect or the risk.

In safeguarding adults at risk, local councils should make sure individuals feel they are an equal partner in their relationship with professionals, and remain open to any individual who wishes to invite someone of their choice to support them to participate fully and express their views, wishes and feelings. With this new legislation in place, local councils and partners are provided with an opportunity to review our approach across the region, bring our learning into practice, and to focus on ensuring the adult at risk is always at the centre of our work to support them.

In the year 2015/16, there were 4,000 referrals for adults at risk in Wales. Of these, 15% of referrals were for adults with learning disabilities aged 18-65 and 1% of referrals were for adults with learning disabilities aged 65 and over.

There can be confusion between safeguarding issues and the poor practice of staff that needs to be addressed by care providers. Referrals which do not meet the safeguarding threshold must be screened by the adults at risk teams who make enquiries and determine the next steps. Training for providers is identified as an area for improvement.

Adults with a learning disability are vulnerable to maltreatment and exploitation, which can occur in both community and residential settings (NICE, 2015). In 2014/15 there were 2,500 recorded incidents of disability hate crime which was an increase of 22% on the previous year, although some of this may be due to improvements in police recording rather than an increase in offences (Home Office, 2015). Data from the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) estimates that there are 70,000 disability motivated hate crimes on average each year (Home Office, 2015). There needs to be increased awareness of disability hate crime and procedures with development of better relationships and understanding across the region. We need to work together to develop a culture where people challenge discrimination and hate crime and where people with learning disabilities feel able to speak up.

An emerging issue identified by staff is an increasing need to provide more support for people with using the internet (including social media and internet dating) due to safeguarding concerns. An additional concern is that decisions to safeguard adults with learning disabilities may make them less safe if they are taken to protect decision makers and stop them having access to things that improve their wellbeing, such as technology (Community Care, 2015).

There are also concerns about domestic abuse and meeting the needs of people from different cultural and religious backgrounds. There is more information in [chapter 8 violence against women, domestic abuse and sexual violence](#).

These issues are discussed in more detail in section 5.3 'What are people telling us'.

Overall, the level of spend on learning disability services has been increasing but we are now faced with supporting more people with less money as a result of reducing local council settlements, Independent Living Fund (ILF) closure & Supporting People funding restrictions.

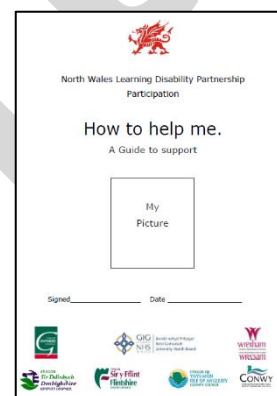
5.3 What are people telling us?

The Regional Learning Disability Partnership focuses on driving forward improved services based on mutual understanding across the six local councils and health. A regional participation strategy and outcome framework has been developed to ensure "the partnership is effective and citizen focused and that it meets the needs of people with learning disabilities and their families" (North Wales Learning Disability Partnership, 2015b).

Learning disability participation is coordinated across the six councils by a Regional Participation Officer. Each county has its own local participation network/forum supported by advocacy. The coordinator supports the local forums to take part, plan events and come together to influence the learning disability services across North Wales. The regional group have chosen to work on the topics below (North Wales Learning Disability Partnership, 2015a)

1. Leisure. The event organised highlighted the fact that often people with learning disabilities struggle to attend social events in the evening or have to leave early because of staff handovers or transport issues. Staff attending from the region are working on ideas to enable people to 'stay up late'. This may include local councils re-writing contracts with providers. The participation group chose to promote a 'Friendship group' currently being run in Conwy by a person with learning disabilities to be replicated across the counties

2. Places people live. On the whole, people with learning disabilities in North Wales are happy with where they live. The problems they experience tend to be with the way support is provided, particularly when it is inflexible. For example one person said they had to give 24 hours' notice to access money which meant they missed out on buying the dress they wanted at the market. To help with this the group have written a book called 'How to help me' which people with learning disabilities can keep with them, to have their say and to help support staff understand how they would prefer to be supported.



3. Health. There are a number of initiatives in North Wales to help improve the health of people with learning disabilities. At their next event, the group will be working on how well people are aware of these and how the take-up can be improved. These include:

- Annual health checks.
- Learning disability nurse based in hospitals who can help people with learning disabilities communication and to complete a traffic light assessment.
- Public health easy read leaflets about health checks.
- Opportunities for physical exercise and healthy eating.

The group are also looking at the quality of mental health services for people with learning disabilities.

Other issues identified by the group include employment and pay for employment; keeping safe when out and about and when using the internet; and hate crime. A group aiming to reduce stigma have produced a poster and

video encouraging people to report incidents of disability hate crime (Conwy Connect, 2014).

Discussion groups held to inform the population assessment highlighted the need for paid work to give a feeling of self-worth and acknowledge people's worthwhile contribution to society. People with learning disabilities also said they would like more opportunities to join in socially with groups from all areas of society, not just those arranged for those with disabilities only. Another theme was the need for good transport to access services (a particular problem in rural areas) and a number of people expressed the desire to learn to drive.

A review of person centred plans in Denbighshire found people with learning disabilities said that the things that work well are their homes (the people they live with and the things they do at home) and leisure (getting out and about and being a part of their community). New things mentioned that work well are having access to technology, such as Wi-Fi and a laptop, and well managed medication. Whereas the things that were not working well were mobility and health (particularly aging, getting around or the increasing effects or chronic health problems) and coping with anxieties and managing behaviours. New things mentioned include problems with the housing environment (often these were little things but they were having a big impact), friendships, relationships and loneliness (people said they wanted more friendships) (Denbighshire County Council, 2016).

Feedback from partner organisations

A questionnaire circulated for the population assessment highlighted that people want to be treated as equal to the rest of the population, they needed help to feel part of the community and to express themselves (Isle of Anglesey County Council *et al.*, 2016). In particular, organisations feel that there is not enough support or opportunities for people with learning difficulties to work and not enough support or opportunities for them to develop new relationships.

They also identified a lack of long term low level support for people who have learning difficulties but do not reach the threshold for a learning disability diagnosis, and who are unlikely to be ever fully able to maintain a housing tenancy independently.

Feedback from staff

Staff consultations were held to inform the population assessment and the issues raised are reflected throughout this chapter. For more information please see the staff engagement report [\[add link\]](#).

National consultation (CSSIW, 2016)

When asked about their needs most people spoke about their relationship with their care manager and other staff. Concerns were largely about reliability

(turning up on time); dependability (doing what is promised); and availability (having a care manager in the first place).

The findings about providing effective care and support were:

- We need to improve the quality of information about the help that might be available. Concerns about the format of information – for example, too many words, small size of fonts and not enough pictures.
- Concerns about feelings of vulnerability and risk in the community. People said:
 - ‘I get worried in council places – people laugh and I leave’
 - ‘People in the community called me and my family names’
 - ‘Sometimes the kerbs are too high for my wheelchair and the paths not wide enough so I worry I’ll tip into the road or if I go in the road get knocked down’.

They also identified three cross-cutting issues:

1. The quality and reliability of the relationship with staff (including care managers) is crucial to the achievement of positive outcomes for many people with learning disabilities.
2. The ‘helping’ relationship should focus on promoting and supporting the rights of people with learning disabilities including their right to express and exercise choice.
3. The expression of choice should be underpinned by sound risk assessment and risk management so that people feel as safe as possible as they grasp new opportunities.

5.4 What support is available at the moment?

People with learning disabilities often need support with many aspects of their lives, including:

- where they live (for example, residential care or supported housing);
- what they do during the day (employment / work experience);
- their social lives;
- having a break (respite).

This support can come from their friends and families or their local community as well as from local councils, health services and/or the third sector.

Local councils across North Wales are continuing to move away from care home provision towards community living and other models of supported housing. The new act has increased the emphasis on support that encourages progression and has a focus on outcomes when procuring support for people.

The National Inspection of Care and Support for people with learning disabilities (CSSIW, 2016) found that:

‘The quality of care and support for many people with learning disabilities in Wales is largely dependent on the effectiveness of the front line social services and health staff who support them. For those who have family carers, it is the tenacity and assertiveness of their relatives that is also often crucial to the outcomes they achieve. Social services and health staff generally work well together at an individual and team level. Much more needs to be done, however, by leaders at all levels to support their staff by working in partnership with people with learning disabilities and family carers to shape care and support for the future.

There are examples where social services and health are thinking and planning together for the longer term and talking and listening to people about their ideas and plans. However, there are too many instances where this is not happening effectively on behalf of people with learning disabilities.’

The report includes 13 recommendations for practitioners, leaders and policy makers. The first three recommendations are around understanding the need, which are being addressed through this population assessment.

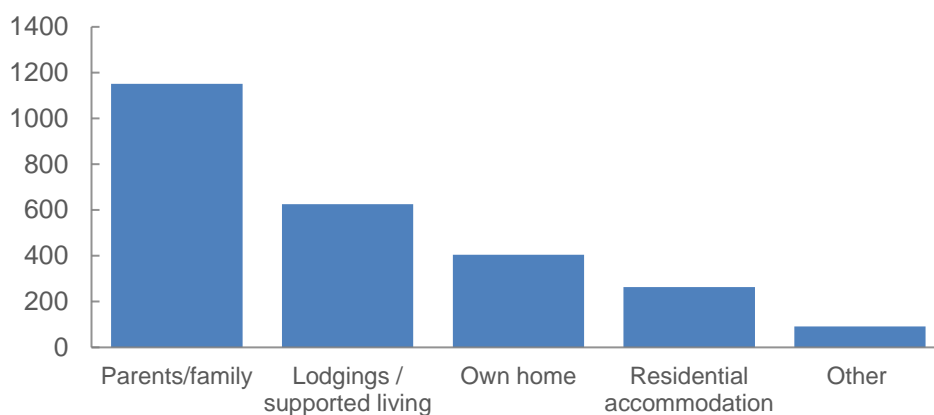
Recommendations four to nine are about providing effective care and support including: reviewing quality assurance arrangements; sharing best practice; clarifying adult safeguarding arrangements; strengthening health liaison work; provision of equipment; and, considering the Continuing Health Care Process to see if improvements can be made.

Recommendations 10 to 13 are about leading in partnership with people.

Supported housing: this includes Care Home placements, Community Living and Adult Placements

As shown in Figure 5.3 the majority of people with learning disabilities in North Wales live with their parents (this pattern is different from the general population). Specialist supported housing is the next most common living arrangement and includes community living and adult placements. The smallest proportion of people with learning disabilities live in residential and institutional care, which reflects the amount of support that goes in to supporting people to stay in their homes. In recent years a number of ‘tailor made’ community living schemes have been developed across the region as a means of helping people to move out of Care Homes.

Figure 5.3 The majority of people with learning disabilities aged over 16 in North Wales live in community placements with their parents/family (a)



Source: Adults receiving services at the 31st March 2015 and range of services during the year, Welsh Government

(a) The 'Other' category includes health placements and foster placements

There has been a move towards supporting living arrangements from care homes. This can be illustrated by the number of Community Living Schemes that have been developed in each local council area over the past five years.

- Anglesey: Total increase of 7 units: 2 one person units, plus increased multiple person unit from 3 to 4. Adult placements increased by 4.
- Gwynedd: 2 in the last year, including 1 new build project and approximately 1-2 developed each year for the last five years.
- Conwy: 5 new schemes (plus 2 sourced by the families with support provided via Direct payment)
- Denbighshire: 8 new schemes developed
- Flintshire: 5 Community Living Schemes set up in the last 5 years.
- Wrexham: 12 new or remodelled properties developed plus 1 under construction and 1 where land is currently being sourced.

Future housing needs

Since the 1980s all local councils across North Wales have developed a model of shared supported housing, known as community living. For most people this is seen as more appropriate than long term care home placements, as it means that people are tenants in their own right and have much more control over their daily living patterns. It enables people to live in an ordinary house as a part of their community.

The new act emphasises the need to be part of the community. Although on the whole this model of shared housing has worked well, there is also a need to look at alternative models to community living. In current models people are living together for 10-20 years (longer in some cases), over which time their needs change and it is difficult to find good matches for people over that time scale. New housing models include providing 'own front door' with support.

While a person is living in a supported housing scheme they will receive domiciliary care and/or support in order to promote independence. The care they receive is usually separate from the accommodation. There is a need to work with supported living service providers to develop more outcome based service delivery models, designed to ensure people receive personalised services to meet their assessed needs as identified in their individual support plans.

The aim is to introduce more progressive service delivery models that act as a stepping stone towards greater independence and promote social inclusion and integration into the local community. The support a person receives will change as the person's needs change. It is generally expected that, as people become more connected with their communities and develop their own support networks, their need for formal social care will reduce and support will be adjusted in response to the changing situation.

Ongoing regional work is taking place to review contracting arrangements for domiciliary and supported living framework agreements. The aim is develop a sustainable market in North Wales with a range of providers, delivering care and support to meet the diverse range of needs (including complex needs) across North Wales and continue to reduce the number of out of county placements.

There is also a need to provide or arrange housing support to people who are no longer able to live at home, for example if their family are no longer able to support them. Often individuals and their families find it difficult to think about the future but when a carer passes away, a particularly difficult time will be made more so if there are no plans in place and social services have to find the person a new home in an emergency. Table 5.4 below is an estimate of the number of people with learning disabilities living with older carers in North Wales.

Table 5.4 The estimated number of people with learning disabilities living with carers aged 60 and over.

	2016 (a)
Anglesey	27
Gwynedd	75
Conwy	50
Denbighshire	50
Flintshire	60
Wrexham	60
North Wales	322

Source: Local council data

Note: Estimated based on date of birth of person with learning disabilities, not the carer.

(a) These figures have been estimated as dates of birth of carers are not recorded as routine.

Housing needs analysis in each county shows some similar needs which include:

- Improved and modernised respite service to provide more opportunities to younger people so that they can have longer breaks which may enable them to remain at home longer. Staying at home is viewed as a positive thing and reflects what is happening within the young population generally. Young learning disabled people are often benefit dependent and being able to afford their own home will increasingly be an issue due to the changes to benefit entitlement and the proposed housing benefit cap. Respite that can equip people with skills training to prepare for a move to a tenancy.
- Respite for people with complex needs and challenging behaviour.
- Long term accommodation for people with complex needs/challenging behaviour which will enable people to return to their home county from out of county placements.
- Accommodation for younger people (transition stage) likely to be bed-sit based and with communal areas, general concierge/warden service with extra support commissioned as required based on assessment. It would meet the needs of: people under 35 where affordability is an issue; care leavers; people with history of minor convictions.
- There is a need to develop alternatives to traditional models of community living, including extra care apartments for people with learning disabilities (own front door, shared support) and a fully accessible intensively supported independent living model of housing.
- Hostel-type accommodation: there are currently limited hostel opportunities that suit people with learning disabilities, this type of accommodation would be short-term.
- Need to plan to meet future accommodation needs of people currently living with older carers.
- There is demand for tenancy based supported housing for individuals of all ages.
- Expand on the Adult Placement / Shared Lives scheme – need to employ more enablers
- Adapted housing for individuals with visual/sensory impairments.

A challenge for all local councils is to find sufficient good quality housing to meet the wide range of needs of people with learning disabilities and enable individuals to have more choice about where they live, who they live with and who supports them. Local councils in North Wales are continuing to explore alternative housing options with key stakeholders, including property developers, registered social landlords, housing departments and housing associations and work together to find innovative housing solutions for people with learning disabilities. This can include better designs and adaptations to existing properties as well as learning from good practice and successful housing projects in other areas, such as ideas for better use of assistive technology to support independence.

Engagement for the population assessment also highlighted an unmet need regionally in relation to high-end jointly funded nursing placements for adults with severe learning disabilities who have health related needs. There are people in Bryn y Neuadd hospital for whom finding placements has proved difficult because there is nowhere they can go that is adequately equipped to meet their needs.

Overall people with learning disabilities told us that housing worked well for them. Please see section 5.3 'what are people telling us' for more information.

Day opportunities

By *day opportunities* we mean formal support for people during the working week which is provided away from their home – this includes work opportunities which tend to have a vocational focus or are based in a business setting. Each county has a mix of direct payments, in-house, independent sector and social enterprises, with a range of services and work based activities in each local council.

A *social enterprise* is a business with profits re-invested back into its services or the community. A *cooperative* is a group acting together voluntarily to meet economic and social need. Local councils have a new duty to promote social enterprises and co-operatives which involve people who need care and support. Day opportunities are an area we would like to encourage social enterprises and co-operatives to provide.

Respite services

Each county has respite services which give families a break. The arrangements vary from county to county but include respite 'beds' in Care Homes, Adult Placements for respite, short breaks and use of Direct Payments

Support services – social and leisure opportunities

People with learning disabilities often face barriers to accessing socialising or leisure opportunities, for example they may not drive or may need support to use public transport. If local councils did not provide this support then some people would not be able to have a social life. Many of the solutions are low-cost and each county has a different way of funding these services. Some are funded as part of other provision, for example, a provider running disco nights. Others use small grants (either from the council or other funders) or informal arrangements. The provision varies depending on demand and geography. There are opportunities to make sure these services are more user led. For example, the 'Friendship group' currently being run in Conwy by a person with learning disabilities.

Active support

The social services National Outcomes Framework for people who need care and support and carers who need support is designed to ensure that health and wellbeing is central to the development of service delivery. This includes appropriate support for people who have profound and multiple disabilities. Some individuals may have no speech and sometimes present behaviours that challenge services. Some counties are training internal staff and working with external organisations that practice active support and use functional communication methods.

Active support is an approach for people with very profound needs who are not able to do typical activities independently and has three components:

1. Interacting to Promote Participation. People who support the individual learn how to give him or her the right level of assistance so that he or she can do all the typical daily activities that arise in life.
2. Activity Support Plans. These provide a way to organise household tasks, personal self-care, hobbies, social arrangements and other activities which individuals need or want to do each day, and to work out the availability of support so that activities can be accomplished successfully.
3. Keeping Track. A way of simply recording the opportunities people have each day that enables the quality of what is being arranged to be monitored and improvements to be made on the basis of evidence.

Each component has a system for keeping track of progress, which gives feedback to the staff team and informs regular reviews (Jones *et al.*, 2014).

Other services and sources of support

Grant funding

The Independent Living Fund (ILF) has been abolished and a reduced amount of funding has been transferred to local councils.

Supporting people funding supports a number of specialised housing projects for people with learning disabilities. This funding has been cut in recent years and cuts are expected to continue putting these projects at risk.

Health

In North Wales we have a liaison nurse service to support communication with people with learning disabilities in hospital.

Information

Dewis Cymru provides information on community based support across the region.

Advocacy

Please see introduction for more information about advocacy [\[add link\]](#).

5.5 Conclusion and recommendations

Key findings

- **Demography:** The number of people with learning disabilities needing support is increasing and people with learning disabilities are living longer. These demographic trends are likely to continue. The growing number of people living with a learning disability and dementia presents significant challenges to care services, and the staff who work in them, to provide the right type of support.
- **Health needs:** People with learning disabilities tend to experience worse health, have greater need of health care and are more at risk of dying early compared to the general population.
- **Young people with complex needs:** Services will need to adapt to make sure they can meet the needs of young people with complex needs as they make the move to adult services.
- **Attitudes and expectations:** Most individuals and their families want, or expect to have, a greater level of independence and to be a key part of their community. This may include older parents who have never asked for support or carers who find that the support they expected to have is no longer provided or is provided in a different way.
- **Transition between children and adult services:** this works well on the whole and social services will increasingly be focussed on developing an integrated approach which will help with transition.
- **Finance:** The level of spend on learning disability services has been increasing but we are now faced with supporting more people with less money.
- **Legislation:** The Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014 is changing the way we work, including the way in which we find out what matters to people and the way in which people are supported.
- **Existing provision:** Currently, support is generally provided by immediate family members and/or long term paid care staff.

Recommendations

1. Support older carers and make sure they have the support and respite services they need. This should include 'planning ahead' services for families which includes work to identify hidden carers and assess their needs for support.

2. Health and social services to work better together make sure there is sufficient support for the health issues of older people with learning disabilities, including people with dementia.
3. Continue to support people with learning disabilities to access health care through the Learning Disability Health Liaison Services, by developing accessible information for people with learning disabilities to improve communication and supporting healthcare providers to better identify people with learning disabilities so they can make 'reasonable adjustments' to their care. Promote access to health promotion and early treatment services.
4. Provide sustainable models of support jointly by health and social care to meet the needs of individuals with complex need. This should include addressing the unmet need for high end jointly funded nursing placements for adults with severe learning disabilities who have health related needs.
5. Support staff to manage changing expectations of support for people with learning disabilities, including changes required by the new act.
6. Recruit more Welsh speaking support staff.
7. Provide more support for people with staying safe when using the internet.
8. Encourage more informal, unpaid support, to reduce reliance on formal paid support. This would help facilitate wider friendships and social lives for people with learning disabilities beyond paid carers.
9. Increase recruitment to the shared lives / adult placements scheme.
10. Develop the provision of assistive technology for people with learning disabilities.
11. Continue to explore and develop housing options to meet the needs of people with learning disabilities in partnership with other organisations.

Data development agenda

- Make sure there is common understanding and consistency across the six North Wales counties in the way data is recorded and analysed.
- Carry out more analysis to support adult services to plan for the needs of young people with complex needs.

Equality and human rights

This chapter includes challenges faced by people with learning disabilities and some of the ways we can work together to meet these needs. People with learning disabilities may also have other protected characteristics and experience additional disadvantage because of these. The chapter looked at particular issues faced by older people with learning disabilities, people with profound and multiple disabilities and the use of the Welsh language. Future work also needs to take into account different issues affecting women and men,

Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender (LGBT) people, Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic (BAME) people and a person's religion and beliefs.

There may be other issues affecting groups of people who share protected characteristics which have not been picked up by this assessment. We would welcome any further specific evidence which may help inform the final assessment. This could be addressed in future population assessment reviews, in the development of the area plan which will follow this assessment, or in the services developed or changed in response to the plan.

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Appendix 1: Overview of the Social Services and Wellbeing (Wales) Act 2014

Nationally, the way in which local authorities arrange and provide support for adults with learning disabilities is informed by the new Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014. This act, which came into effect in April 2016, replaces previous legislation for the delivery of social care and forms the basis for a new statutory framework for social care in Wales. It will transform the way social services are delivered, promoting people's independence to give them a stronger voice and control.

Many of the supporting principles and aims already underpin the changes that have been introduced across Social Services and local councils have been preparing for the implementation of the act with a strong emphasis on training and staff development.

How will the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014 change things?

The act will:

- Provide a stronger voice and real control for people over the social care services they use, and will help meet their changing needs. It will drive the development of new models of service that maintain and improve the wellbeing of people in need.
- Promote preventative and early intervention services, based on greater partnership working and integration of services between local authorities and partners.
- Establish Outcome Focused Assessments for individuals and their carers which focus on the outcomes that are important to them, not just about eligibility for a particular service.
- Establish a national eligibility criteria. People will be assessed on what they need, rather than just on what services are available locally.
- Strengthen powers for safeguarding of children and adults, so that vulnerable people at risk in our society can be protected more effectively.
- Promote Direct Payments - extending the range of services available by direct payments, meaning people will have more control over the services they use.
- Provide portable assessments - If people move from one part of Wales to another they will not require their needs to be re-assessed if these haven't changed.
- Establish equivalent rights for carers so that people who care for someone such as an elderly or disabled relative or friend will get similar rights to the people they care for.

The act also places duties on local authorities in relation to providing people with:

- Information and Advice relating to care and support; and
- Assistance in accessing care and support.

More information is available at: <http://www.ccwales.org.uk/the-act/>

Engagement carried out nationally around the impact of the act stresses the importance of helping people with learning disabilities to understand the changes. The report writers said 'Without this, there is a risk that the same set of circumstances for a person with a learning disability may be perceived quite differently, with the local council seeing it as a positive example of co-produced, sustainable social services, and it being experienced as an isolating and confusing predicament by the person themselves. Finally, it should be stressed that the evidence from the national inspection is that many people already rely more on their families for support than they do on services'. (CSSIW, 2016)

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Appendix 2: How national guidance has shaped learning disability services

National legislation: There is a statutory duty on the local council to provide information and/or arrange support (and in some cases accommodation) under the National Assistance Act 1948, the Chronically Sick and Disabled persons Act 1970 and the NHS & Community Care Act 1990. Each individual must be assessed using Fair Access to Care.

1983: The All Wales Strategy (1983) and Revised Guidance (1994): The All Wales Strategy recognised the rights of people with learning disabilities to normal patterns of life within the community, to be treated as individuals, and to receive additional help and support from the communities in which they live, and from professional services, in developing their potential.

Since the introduction of the All Wales Strategy significant achievements have been made throughout Wales, including the hospital closure and resettlement programme, more localised community based day services and the establishment of community living schemes.

'Community living' enables people to live as tenants in 'ordinary' properties, within their own community. In North Wales the impact of the All Wales Strategy has been considerable, particularly in relation to the shift away from institutional care, with community living now well established as the preferred option for most people who need to live away from the family home.

In terms of day time activities, we have also seen a move away from large, isolated, day services and towards more community based 'businesses'.

2001: Fulfilling The Promises: In 2001, the Learning Disability Advisory Group published their proposals for a framework for services for people with learning disabilities. The report 'Fulfilling The Promises', outlined a vision for services based upon the principles of the All Wales Strategy. It laid down a number of key principles in areas such as employment, Community living and health needs.

2004: Section 7 Guidance- Service principles and Service Responses: Although considerable progress had been made in Wales since the All Wales Strategy was first established there was recognition of the need for further development. In response to this Welsh Government (WG) issued Section 7 Guidance on Service principles and Service Responses in 2004 and allocated grant funding for projects which supported this guidance.

The white paper **Sustainable Social Services for Wales: A Framework for Action** published in 2011 set out the Welsh Government's vision and highlighted the challenges facing public services in Wales.

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6 Mental health

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Draft

6.1 About this chapter

This chapter includes the population needs of mental health needs of adults. Information about other population groups can be found in the chapters:

- Children and young people [\[add link\]](#)
- Older people: for information about dementia, however, early onset dementia is discussed in this chapter [\[add link\]](#)
- Learning disabilities and autism: the population assessment has highlighted the way people current service divisions may not work for people on the autistic spectrum. More information is included here [\[add link\]](#).
- Carers [\[add link\]](#)

For information about substance misuse please see the Area Planning Board needs assessment [\[add link\]](#)

What is meant by the term mental health?

The World Health Organisation (2014) has defined mental health as:

“a state of well-being in which every individual realizes his or her own potential, can cope with the normal stresses of life, can work productively and fruitfully, and is able to make a contribution to her or his community”

The Mental Health (Wales) Measure 2010 includes four different ways people may need help:

- Local primary mental health support services: services accessed through a GP referral.
- Care coordination and care and treatment planning: for people who have mental health problems which require more specialised support (provided in hospital or in the community), overseen by a professional ‘Care Coordinator’ such as a psychiatrist, psychologist, nurse or social worker.
- People who have used specialist mental health services before: can request reassessment from the mental health service.
- Independent Mental Health Advocacy: For people receiving secondary care.

The Mental Capacity Act 2005 covers people in England and Wales who can’t make some or all decisions for themselves. The ability to understand and make a decision is called ‘mental capacity’. The Mental Capacity Act requires care co-ordinators to assume that a person *has* capacity, it also makes provision for Independent Mental Capacity Advocates and /or ‘Best Interest Assessors’ to support decision making for people who lack mental capacity.

How will the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014 change things?

The principles of the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014 are similar to those already adopted by mental health services in North Wales. Regional work is taking place to make sure documentation is compliant with the act and that care and treatment plans required under the Mental Health Measure fit with the assessment requirements under the new act. For more information about the act please see [appendix x](#)

For more information about the legislation and guidance relating to mental health please see [appendix x](#).

Safeguarding

The safeguarding issues for adults with mental health needs are similar to those of the general adult population. People who lack the capacity to make decisions as to where they live and about their care planning arrangements need to be assessed for a Deprivation of Liberty Safeguards (DoLS). The aim of the safeguards are to ensure that the most vulnerable people in our society are given a 'voice' so that their needs, wishes and feelings are taken into account and listened to when important decisions are taken about them.

There is a new definition of 'adult at risk', a duty for relevant partners to report adults at risk and a duty for local authorities to make enquiries which should help to safeguard adults at risk, including those with mental health support needs.

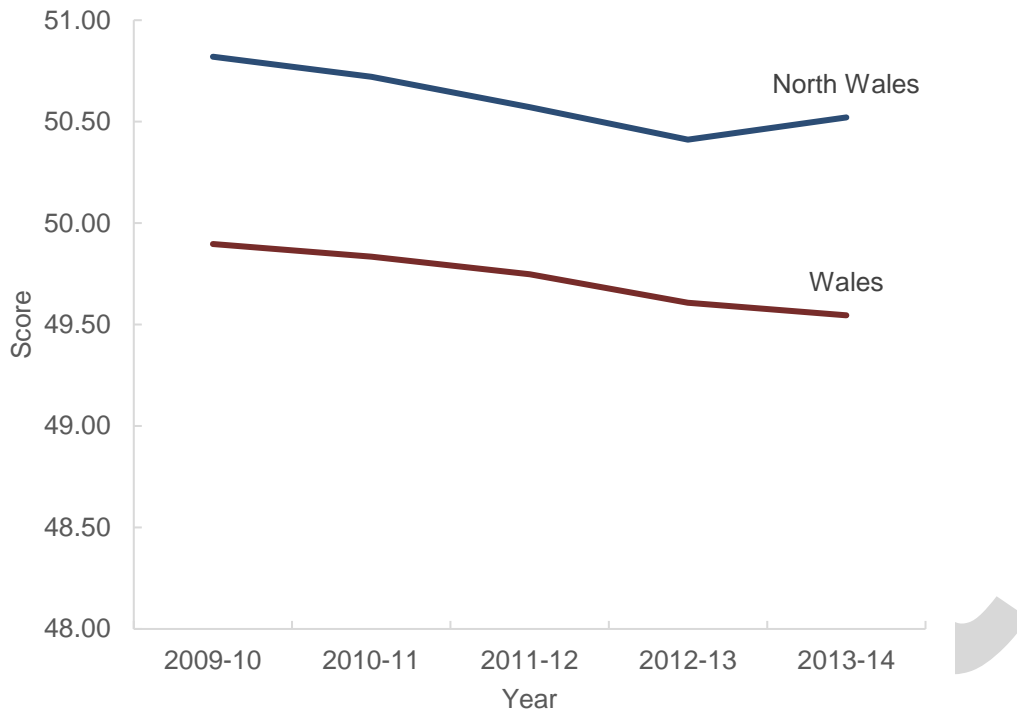
6.2 What do we know about the population

An estimated 1 in 4 people in the UK will experience a mental health problem each year (Mind, 2016), which could include anxiety or depression. In the Welsh Health Survey 13% of respondents reported being treated for a mental illness, which is a slight increase since the survey started in 2003/4 (Welsh Government, 2015b).

People in North Wales report slightly better mental health than in Wales as a whole

Figure 6.1 shows how respondents reported their mental health using the mental component summary score where higher scores indicate better health. This shows that people in North Wales report slightly better mental health than the population of Wales as a whole and that there has been a slight drop (worsening) in scores for mental wellbeing since 2009-10.

Figure 6.1 Mental component summary score (higher scores indicate better health)



Source: Welsh Health Survey (observed)

Table 6.1 shows the mental component summary score for each county. The differences between the counties are quite small and there is variation between them from year to year. Overall, Wrexham has the lowest scores and Gwynedd and Anglesey have the highest, with a difference of 2 points between the scores.

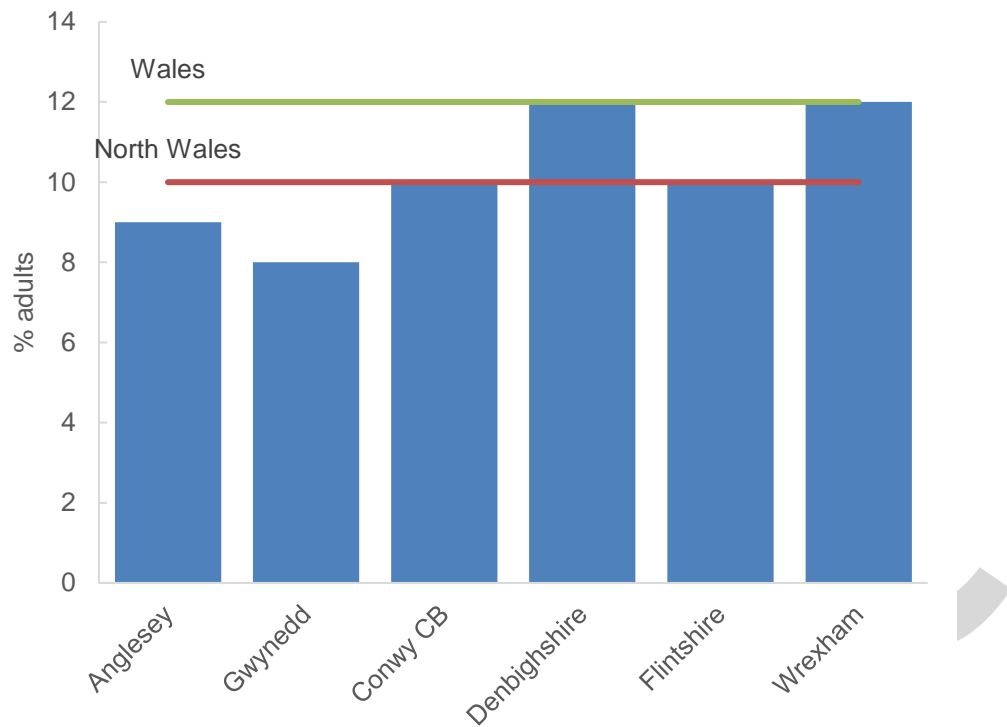
Table 6.1 Mental component summary score (higher scores indicate better health)

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Anglesey	50.8	51.0	51.5	51.4	51.1
Gwynedd	50.9	51.3	51.3	51.1	51.4
Conwy CB	51.1	50.3	50.2	50.3	50.6
Denbighshire	50.6	50.9	50.5	50.1	50.5
Flintshire	51.3	50.6	50.4	50.7	50.3
Wrexham	50.2	50.4	50.0	49.3	49.6
North Wales	50.8	50.7	50.6	50.4	50.5

Source: Welsh Government (Welsh Health Survey, observed)

Figure 6.2 shows the percentage of adults who report being treated for a mental illness.

Figure 6.2 Percentage of adults (16 years and over) reporting being currently treated for a mental illness.

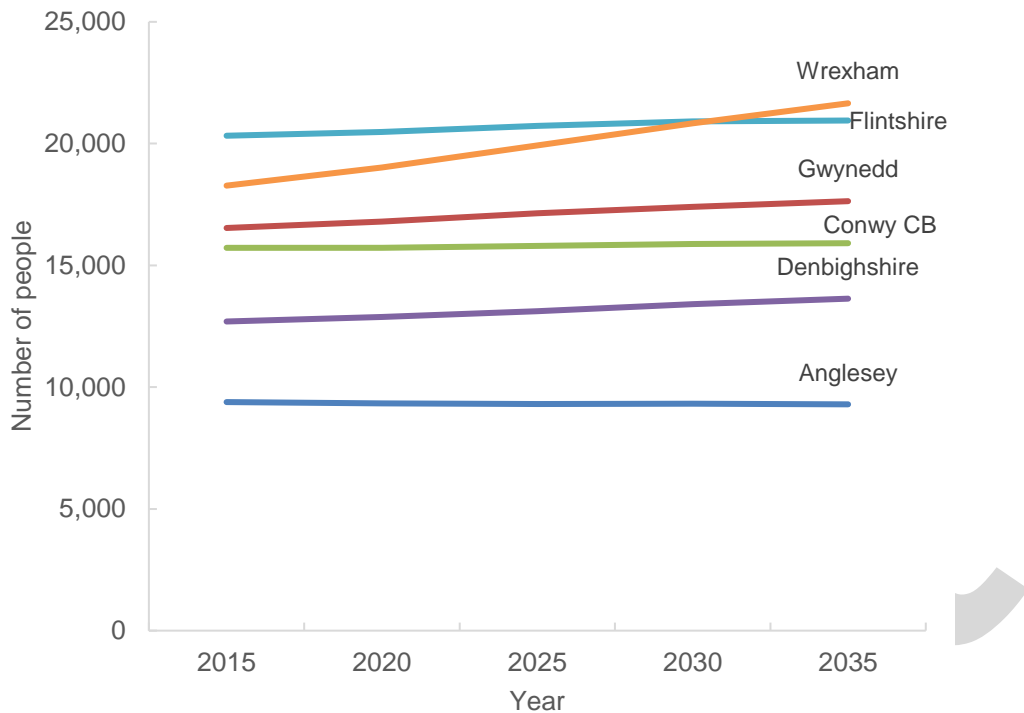


Source: Welsh Government (Welsh Health Survey)

The number of people with mental health problems is likely to increase

Data from the Welsh Health Survey can be used to see how numbers change over time. Figure 6.3 and Table 6.2 were generated from prevalence rates from the Welsh Health Survey and applied to population projections to 2035. It shows that the number of adults in North Wales with a common mental health problem is predicted to increase from 93,000 to around 99,000 by 2035. The numbers may increase further if there is also a rise in risk factors for poor mental health such as unemployment; lower income; debt; violence; stressful life events; and inadequate housing.

Figure 6.3 Number of people aged 16 and over predicted to have a common mental health problem, North Wales, 2015 to 2035



Source: Welsh Government, Daffodil

Table 6.2 Number of people aged 16 and over predicted to have a common mental health problem, North Wales 2015 to 2035

	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
Angleseley	9,400	9,300	9,300	9,300	9,300
Gwynedd	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	18,000
Conwy CB	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000
Denbighshire	13,000	13,000	13,000	13,000	14,000
Flintshire	20,000	20,000	21,000	21,000	21,000
Wrexham	18,000	19,000	20,000	21,000	22,000
North Wales	93,000	94,000	96,000	98,000	99,000

Numbers have been rounded so may not sum

Source: Welsh Government, Daffodil

The most common mental illnesses reported are anxiety and depression

Mental health teams support people with a wide range of mental illnesses as well as people with psychological, emotional and complex social issues such as hoarding, eating disorders and Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD).

The Quality and Outcomes Framework (QoF) - information from GP records - can provide very rough estimates of the prevalence of some psychiatric disorders. This data is likely to underestimate the true prevalence because it relies on the patient presenting to a General Practitioner (GP) for treatment, receiving a diagnosis from the GP, and being entered onto a disease register.

Table 6.3 shows the number of patients in North Wales on relevant QoF disease registers.

Table 6.3 Number of people on QoF disease registers in North Wales

Condition	Number on register
Depression	37,000
Dementia	4,600
Severe mental illness (Schizophrenia, bipolar affective disorder and other psychoses)	5,800

Numbers have been rounded so may not sum

Source: Quality and Outcomes Framework

Another way to estimate the number of people with common psychiatric disorders is to use the prevalence rates from the Adult Psychiatric Morbidity Survey 2007 and apply them to the 2013 mid-year population estimates for North Wales for those aged 16 and above. The findings are shown in Table 6.4 below.

Table 6.4 Estimated numbers of adults in North Wales affected by mental health problems

Condition	Estimated prevalence (%)	Estimated number of people affected
At least one of the common mental disorders	16.2	92,000
Mixed anxiety and depressive disorder	9.0	51,000
Generalised anxiety disorder	4.4	25,000
Major depressive episode	2.3	13,000
Phobias	1.4	8,000
Obsessive Compulsive Disorder	1.1	6,000
Panic disorder	1.1	6,000

Numbers have been rounded so may not sum

Source: Adult Psychiatric Morbidity Survey 2007; ONS, Mid-Year-Estimates 2013

Early onset dementia

Services for people with dementia tend to be provided as part of older people's services (see [Older People's Chapter for more information](#)). This may not meet the needs of younger people with early onset dementia. Mental health services often support people with Korsakoff Syndrome, a form of dementia most commonly caused by alcohol misuse. Substance misuse services are also likely to be involved with a person with Korsakoff Syndrome, focussing on the drug and alcohol issues, while mental health services can provide support for symptoms.

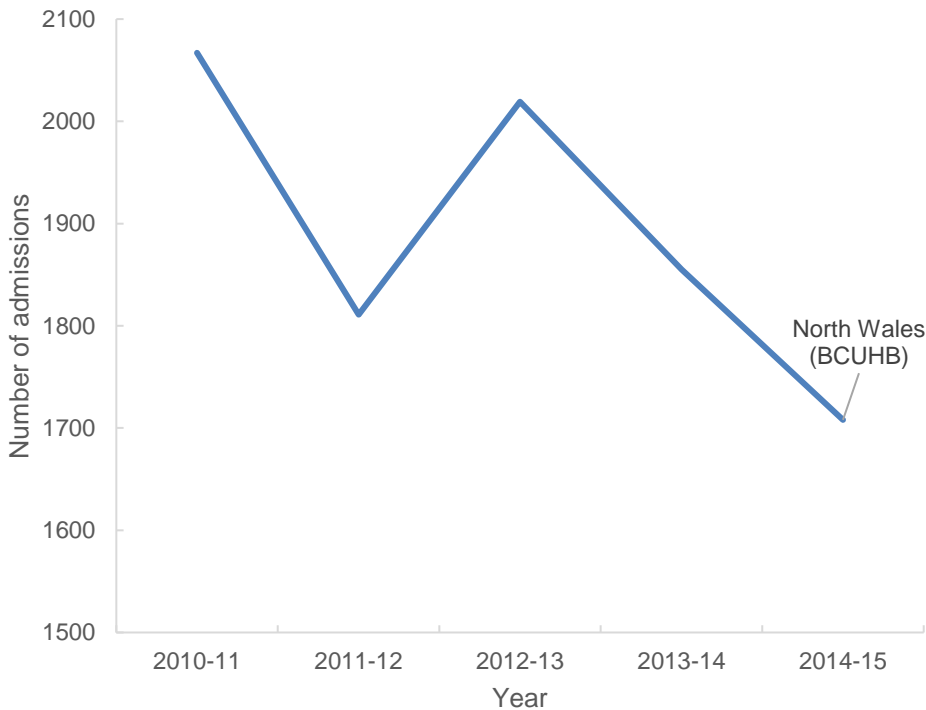
Research suggests a high number of people with mental health problems do not seek help

The estimated prevalence of mental health problems generated by the Adult Psychiatric Morbidity Survey and the Welsh Health Survey is over twice the estimate of people who report being treated for a mental health problem. This suggests that there could be many affected people in the population who are not seeking help for various reasons.

The number of admissions to mental health facilities is reducing

Figure 6.4 shows admissions to mental health facilities. This shows a decline in the number of admissions but it is not possible to tell from this data whether that decline is due to a reduction in demand or a reduction in the availability of acute mental health beds. Consultation for the population assessment identified people being placed out of the region, including examples of placements as far away as London and the South Coast. However, BCUHB do have home treatment teams to try to avoid hospital admission.

Figure 6.4 Number of admissions to mental health facilities



Source: Welsh Government, admissions, changes in status and detentions under the Mental Health Act 1983 data collection (KP90)

The number of people with more complex needs is increasing

Services report an increase in more complex issues as a consequence of deprivation, adverse childhood experiences and substance misuse.

They also report increases in:

- the number of people with diagnosis of personality disorder but it's not clear whether this is an increase due to social reasons or a change in the way the disorder is diagnosed.
- severity in patients presenting with anorexia nervosa compared with a few years ago, which is concerning as this client group often don't seek help voluntarily.
- the number of people with Autism Spectrum Disorders needing support

People with mental health problems are more likely to have poor physical health

Mental ill health is associated with physical ill health, reduced life expectancy and vice versa (Royal College of Psychiatrists, 2010). Poor mental health is also associated with increased risk-taking behaviour and unhealthy life-style behaviours such as smoking, hazardous alcohol consumption, drug misuse and lower levels of physical activity (Welsh Government, 2012).

For example, current research suggests that smoking 20 cigarettes a day can decrease life expectancy by an average of ten years. While the prevalence of smoking in the total population is about 25 to 30 percent, the prevalence among people with schizophrenia is approximately three times as high - or almost 90%, and approximately 60% to 70% for people who have bipolar disorder. Mortality rates for people with Schizophrenia and bipolar disorder show a decrease in life expectancy of 25 years, largely because of physical health problems (Royal College of Psychiatrists, 2010). Obesity, poor diet, an inactive lifestyle and the long term use of medication are also contributory factors associated with severe mental illness and poor physical health.

Services identify high rates of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD: due to heavy smoking), diabetes and heart problems, though these needs are often overshadowed by the seriousness of mental health issues. This is an area councils have been developing for example, by using nurses to support individuals with long term mental health conditions to improve their physical health.

Inequality is one of the key drivers of mental health and mental ill health leads to further inequality

Mental health problems can start early in life, often as a result of deprivation including poverty, insecure attachments, trauma, loss or abuse (Welsh Government, 2012). Risk factors for poor mental health in adulthood include unemployment; lower income; debt; violence; stressful life events; and inadequate housing (Royal College of Psychiatrists, 2010).

In Wales, 24% of those who are long-term unemployed or have never worked report a mental health condition compared with 9% of adults in managerial and professional groups. A recent study found more patients who died by suicide were reported as having economic problems, including homelessness, unemployment and debt (Centre for Mental Health and Safety, 2016).

Risk factors for poor mental health disproportionately affect people from higher risk and marginalised groups. Higher risk groups include looked-after children; children who experienced abuse; black and ethnic minority individuals; those with intellectual disability; homeless people; new mothers; lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people; refugees and asylum seekers and prisoners (Joint commissioning panel for mental health, 2013).

Having a wide support network, good housing, high standard of living, good schools, opportunities for valued social roles and a range of sport and leisure activities can protect people's mental health (Department of Education, 2016).

Suicide

It is difficult to draw conclusions from the available data on suicide in North Wales due to the small number of cases and other caveats. The average annual suicides of people aged 15 and over in North Wales decreased from around 82 between 2002 and 2004 to 69 between 2011 and 2014 although there is variation year on year. None of the local council areas in North Wales have suicide rates for those aged 15 years and over which are statistically significantly higher than the Wales average (Jones *et al.*, 2016). Suicide numbers are more than three times higher in men than women (Office for National Statistics, 2014).

The causes of suicide are complex (Jones *et al.*, 2016). There are a number of factors associated with an increased risk of suicide including gender (male); age (15 to 44 year olds); socio-economic deprivation; psychiatric illness including major depression; bipolar disorder; anxiety disorders; physical illness such as cancer; a history of self-harm and family history of suicide (Price *et al.*, 2010). There are a number of ways in which mental health care is safer for patients, and services can reduce risk with: safer wards; early follow-up on discharge, no out-of-area admissions; 24 hour crisis teams; dual diagnosis service; family involvement in 'learning lessons'; guidance on depression; personalised risk management; low staff turnover (Centre for Mental Health and Safety, 2016). Many people who die by suicide have a history of drug or alcohol misuse, but few were in contact with specialist substance misuse services. Access to these specialist services should be more widely available, and they should work closely with mental health services (Centre for Mental Health and Safety, 2016).

Farmers are identified as a high risk occupational group, with increased knowledge of and ready access to means (also doctors, nurses and other agricultural workers). Certain factors have been identified as particularly creating risk and stress to people living in rural areas over and above the suicide risk factors affecting general populations: isolation, declining incomes, being different within the rural context; heightened stigma associated with mental health issues; barriers to accessing appropriate care (culture of self-reliance, poor service provision) poor social networks; social fragmentation; availability of some means of suicide (firearm ownership); and high risk occupational groups such as farmers and vets (Welsh Government, 2015a).

The Welsh Government suicide and self-harm prevention strategy is *Talk to me 2* (Welsh Government, 2015a) and there is a North Wales group that coordinates work on suicide prevention.

6.3 What are people telling us?

Feedback from organisations

The organisations surveyed for the population assessment highlighted the following issues:

- Not enough support available for low level depression and anxiety.
- Many services available only over the phone which can make them difficult for people in mental health crisis to access, it would be helpful to have alternative methods such as email or texting. If a phone call is necessary, then the person from the contacted organisation should make it clear when the distressed person can expect a call so they are mentally prepared for it.
- There should be as much support for mental illness as for physical illnesses.
- It can be difficult for people with mental health problems to get back into employment
- More mental health practitioners are needed.
- It would be very useful to be able to have the opportunity for a practitioner to do a home visit, particularly for the initial assessment in a familiar setting.
- Delays with individuals receiving mental health assessments causes real problems.
- Support needs to be flexible.

More information about the survey is available in [appendix x](#).

Feedback from service managers in response to the survey supported the findings around employment difficulties and the need for more mental health practitioners. They also highlighted the following.

- BCUHB have commissioned Parabl to provide low level support.

- Recognise the advantage of home visits as they can give more information about how someone is coping at home. However, it's often not possible due to need to work efficiently and a shortage of staff. Also, some people would prefer to have a service outside of the home environment.
- Need to consider issues around digital inclusion when looking at alternative ways of providing support and communicating with people.

Feedback from people who use mental health services

The workshops and surveys carried out for the population assessment highlighted the following issues:

- Transport: restricts access to local amenities and services as taxi costs are expensive, more community transport is required and better bus services.
- Cost also restricts access to activities in the local community, it would be good to have more affordable activities and more information about activities available.
- Friendships and social networks are very important to this group. Many wouldn't ask family or friends for support, as they don't want to burden them. They tend to keep things to themselves as they feel others don't understand them, including GPs. One individual said:
"I would rather go into hospital than let my local community know I have a mental health problem, especially schizophrenia".
- Participants valued the support available: family, Mental Health Teams, Crisis Team, Drop ins, Social Links, Mind, advocacy and courses in learning for recovery and wellbeing programme.
- Drop in sessions were valued by those who attended, as one person said:
"these drop ins help me feel connected and supported by staff and friends, which sets me up for the week. I don't feel on my own".
- Very important to feel supported otherwise would not have the motivation or confidence to do different things and would stay at home with no social interaction.
- Individuals need someone to contact in an emergency. If a member of staff or a professional is not available, it is not good enough to be called back the next day. If an individual is in crisis they need help immediately.
- Help at home would be welcomed, as individuals feel safer and are in control of things.
- Lack of a key worker/ care coordinator if under a Psychiatrist, as currently unable to contact them when needed.
- Barriers that get in the way of progress include: worry, stress, no spark (with staff/ friends) and tiredness/fatigue.

Feedback from staff and partner organisations

Evidence from the consultation found that people often present to other services with mental health needs and that there is a need for better understanding of how to support a person presenting with multiple needs.

For example, housing associations commented that they identify people with mental health support needs but then don't know where to go for help. They find they are passed between GPs, other health board services, social services and third sector services. Respondents commented that it would be useful to have more information and advice about how to support people or where to signpost people. For example, trying to support someone with debt and money management while they have depression.

A major need identified is in support for adults with autism who don't have a learning disability and might be profiled as having Asperger syndrome or higher functioning autism. It can be a lengthy process to assess an individual. Some commented that people were being passed between learning disability and mental health/vulnerable people services (see [Learning Disability and Autism Chapter for more information](#))

Other needs identified were:

- Increase in number of referrals to the Local Primary Mental Health Support Service
- Increasing number of referrals to Local Primary Mental Health Support Service with social stresses rather than mental health problems, these are harder to support and medication isn't an answer. Examples included domestic violence and relationship conflict.
- Increase in more complex cases and finding threshold for support has risen over the years
- Transition between children and adults mental health services
- Recovery focussed support
- Transport and accessing community facilities.
- Waiting lists for psychology support are too long.
- Support needed pre-diagnosis were also identified as needs.

Suggestions for how to improve services included:

- An overarching strategy with better coordination between housing, benefits, education and so on. One group gave an example where a family was working with three different teams within a local council's social services department.
- More capacity within mental health teams.
- Considering models that involve family and friends such as Community Reinforcement and Family Training (CRAFT) and Social Behaviour and Network Therapy (SBNT).
- Providing services outside of 9 to 5.

- Making better use of Dewis Cymru to share information about third sector services.
- Health services and housing partners need to work collaboratively and ensure the best outcomes for people who use services and to influence the future strategic planning of accommodation, both supported housing and general needs in the community.

Welsh language

The consultation and engagement identified concerns that there may not be enough psychiatrists and psychologists who speak Welsh to provide a service that meet the needs of Welsh speakers in North Wales. This may affect people's ability to get an accurate diagnosis as well as to access services such as counselling. This is an area we need to investigate further.

[See Welsh language profile for more information](#)

Housing needs and homelessness

Housing support for people with mental health needs is largely funded through the Supporting People grant across North Wales and mental health services work in partnership with housing strategy teams and housing associations.

Consultation identified a shortage of suitable 'move on' accommodation, single person accommodation and emergency night time accommodation. The benefits system is causing difficulties for some people, including the 'bedroom tax'. Even where people are able to save for private rental accommodation there is a stigma by some not to take on tenants who are on benefits. There are concerns that accommodation offered is in flats in areas with high levels of anti-social behaviour and substance misuse which is really unhelpful for people coming out of hospital or who have substance misuse issues themselves. This also puts them at risk of exploitation. There can also be difficulty in finding accommodation for men in secondary mental health services due to the behaviours they can present.

Housing and mental health services are working collaboratively to improve access to appropriate housing for service users leaving acute settings and placements. Housing is a significant partner and more work is being undertaken to understand the roles for each agency and how we can work more effectively to produce the best outcomes.

There is a regional collaborative group working in this area, the Mental Health Rehab and Accommodation group who have considered both appropriate models for delivery and written a Commissioning Statement (2015) for the region. This group has representatives from all localities, BCUHB and third sector partners.

BCUHB has also created a Development Manager post for Supported Housing, who chairs the regional group and also works with acute settings, specialist services, rehabs and community services to ensure people in need of housing services are placed appropriately.

Homeless housing providers try to ensure equal access for mental health service users and enable those in need to also access health services and move on.

6.4 Review of services currently provided

Mental health services are provided through inpatient facilities and community mental health teams who support patients outside of the hospital environment. Local councils and the health board provide care and support for people with mental illnesses in the community. Residential care, day services and outreach teams are an important part of psychiatric care.

Prevention and well-being

Investing to increase access to early intervention mental health services could lead to considerable savings for other public services (Public Health Wales, 2016)

Public mental health focuses on the wider prevention of mental illness and the promotion of mental health for people of all ages. Cost effective interventions exist to both prevent mental illness and to promote wider population mental health (Royal College of Psychiatrists 2010).

Actions to promote mental wellbeing include promoting inclusion, belonging and connectedness, increasing individual resilience and developing life skills, building and supporting parenting skills, strengthening communities and improving wellbeing at work.

The “Five Ways to Wellbeing” is a set of evidence based public health messages aimed at improving the mental health and wellbeing of the whole population. The five actions people can take to improve their well-being are summarised as follows: *connect, be active, take notice, keep learning and give*. The messages underline the existence of mental health as a positive and desirable state and can be used in many different ways from supporting individuals to informing policy development. Mental Health First Aid and promotion of mental health literacy can help to counter mental illness, as well as support for self-help and self-management, for example, through Books on Prescription.

The OPUS programme is a European funded programme for people aged 25 and over that are economically inactive and long term unemployed. It supports people with a mental health problem, people with a learning disability, from a workless household, carers and people aged 54 and over.

The project supports people to get closer to work by offering a number of different options from 1 to 1 support; group support and flexible support to meet the needs of individuals. The funding will come to an end in August 2019.

Mental health services

In Anglesey the focus of services is around community mental health teams, with a comprehensive support work service including 1:1 support, group work, drop in and community based support. Third sector partners also provide a lot of support including Mind, Hafal (including support for mental health carers) and Agro Initiatives. The local council also provide supported accommodation.

Gwynedd support is provided through the Community Mental Health Team. Gwynedd Council provide Support Workers to work intensively with patients and to work within the recovery model. The Gwynedd team work closely with third sector partners in order to provide support (these include 3 Mental Health Resource Centres across the county, Hafal, Cais). Group work is provided through the teams and our third sector partners. The team works closely with the Home Treatment Team.

The provision in Conwy is similar in structure to that in Anglesey, with two co-located health and social care Community Mental Health Teams in the east and west of the county. The Third Sector provision is commissioned to support carers of those with mental health issues (Hafal) and a key new development entitled 'Recovery Compass', which offers a variety of interventions for individuals to navigate their way to appropriate points on their recovery journey with their own aspirations or destinations as their focus or outcome. The Compass is delivered by Aberconwy Mind and the future aim is for service users to transition from statutory services with a Wellness Recovery Action Plan (WRAP) and to extend the pathway of support into sustainable and service user focused support.

Denbighshire have two multi-disciplinary community mental health teams (CMHT) provided in partnership with health: Hafod based in Rhyl and Tim Dyffryn Clwyd based in Denbigh. Services are based on a four tier approach with the CMHT supporting tier 1 (assessments, information and advice for people who have been seen by their GP) and tier 2 (services for people considered to have a serious mental illness or disorder). Mental Health Services are focused on the Recovery Model to support service users to regain or improve their mental health and achieve a better quality of life.

In Flintshire support is provided through community mental health teams. The local council services include an Intensive Support Team, Community Living and Medium Support Team and Occupation and Support team (Flintshire County Council, 2016). Third sector partners also provide a lot of support including MIND, Hafal, KIM Inspire, AsNEw (advocacy service).

There is a good training partnership between the local council and third sector organisations to deliver training programme to people with mental health issues and their carers, which has been recognised as good practice and shared with other counties.

Wrexham's first point of contact for people in the community is through the mental health Single Point of Access. People then access either the Primary Care Team or Community Mental Health Team depending on the level and complexity of their needs. Both of the above teams are joint multidisciplinary teams between Adult Social Care and Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board (BCUHB). People coming through treatment are supported by the Community Rehabilitation Team, a multidisciplinary BCUHB team. People needing support to move onto independent living in the community may access the Adult Social Care Recovery Service or the Hafal Recovery Housing; these are registered home care services providing support into independent accommodation or accommodation with a registered social landlord. This service is primarily funded by Supporting People, with joint funding also from Adult Social Care and BCUBH. Low level prevention and recovery service is provided from Advance Brighter Futures: lifestyle coaching, talking therapies and promoting awareness and resilience, and Hafal's Community Link Service. Support for Carers is commissioned from the Hafal Family and Carers Support Service.

Recovery model

The recovery model is about supporting personal recovery and a move away from a focus on treating illness (clinical recovery) towards promoting wellbeing (Slade, 2009). Personal recovery can be defined as:

A deeply personal, unique process of changing one's attitudes, values, feelings, goals, skills, and/or roles. It is a way of living a satisfying, hopeful, and contributing life even within the limitations caused by illness. Recovery involves the development of new meaning and purpose in one's life as one grows beyond the catastrophic effects of mental illness (Anthony, 1993).

This is an approach that local councils have been working towards. Consultation with staff highlighted it's similarities with a social model rather than a medical model which health services have struggled with. The principles of the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act is considered to be in line with the recovery model - being person centred, with an emphasis on direct payments and control, equal/coaching relationship between practitioner and patient.

Integrated health and social care teams work together to ensure individuals in service have care plans with recovery outcomes and clarity around individual responsibility and who can/will help to achieve goals towards independence.

Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board

A fifth of the NHS expenditure for Wales is on mental health services. A large proportion of attendances to Emergency Departments and general admissions to hospital are related to mental health problems.

In 2013/14, there were almost 10,300 admissions to mental health facilities in BCUHB; just over 8,600 were informal admissions and around 1,690 were formal admissions (detained under a section of the Mental Health Act 1983). The number of admissions to mental health facilities is reducing.

6.5 Conclusion and recommendations

Key messages

- People in North Wales report slightly better mental health than in Wales as a whole
- The number of people with mental health problems is likely to increase
- The most common mental illnesses reported are anxiety and depression
- Research suggests a high number of people with mental health problems are not seeking help
- The number of admissions to mental health facilities is reducing
- The number of people with more complex needs is increasing
- People with mental health problems are more likely to have poor physical health

The numbers of patients seeking admission to hospital has increased across the region. Feedback from staff suggests the limited number of admissions may be due to bed pressures- influenced by Delayed Transfers Of Care (DTC) and lack of appropriate placements, where needed. This has led to the use of acute beds outside North Wales, which is far from ideal for patients, their carer's and families.

Common principles shared by the local councils and the health board include service user and carer involvement and participation; community advocacy; carers support and role of learning and work opportunities in recovery; joint working between agencies.

There needs to be a clear pathway from acute services into community based services. There should be more work around the preventative agenda to prevent needs escalating to hospital and reduce demand on other public services. Examples include home support and wraparound services as well as interventions and policies to support parents and young children, lifestyle changes, improve workplaces, provide social support and environmental improvements that support communities (Public Health Wales, 2016). Joint working with the third sector and social enterprises could provide this.

Local councils and health need to manage increase in demand for services with reducing budgets.

Gaps in service / support

- Support for people with ASD was consistently highlighted as a gap in the consultation
- There's a gap in befriending opportunities (need to be empowering and not encourage dependency) to support people to access existing social activities.
- Poverty and welfare reform were highlighted as risks for service users, as the drive to get people back to work can cause additional stress for vulnerable people. This can be particularly difficult for younger people with housing benefit issues.
- There needs to be sufficient supply of accommodation to support people to step down from residential care to community resources.
- We need to develop public mental health in North Wales and promote mental well-being to prevent mental ill-health. Public mental health should form part of the Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board mental health strategy.

Data development agenda / suggestions for future research

- Needs of vulnerable people without a diagnosis and best practice for providing support
- Investigate concerns raised about a lack of Welsh language provision in mental health services
- Find out more about the reasons for the reducing number of admissions to mental health facilities.

Our response

The next phase of the project will be to discuss the information in these reports and agree an approach to addressing the issues raised. This may include carrying out further research in an area, local or regional actions.

Equality and human rights issues

This chapter raises a number of issues on how risk factors for mental health needs disproportionately affect people from marginalised groups. These include many who share protected characteristics – for example, BAME groups; LGBTQ people; people with physical disability, sensory impairments or long term health conditions; refugees and asylum seekers.

The core protective factors that influence mental well-being include promotion of social inclusion. It is known that groups who share the protected characteristics are more likely to experience social exclusion and this will need to be factored into the assessments for individuals.

More information regarding care and support needs of these groups can be found in other chapters of this population assessment.

There may be other issues affecting groups of people who share protected characteristics which have not picked up by this assessment. We would welcome any further specific evidence which may help inform the final assessment. This could be addressed in future population assessment reviews, in the development of the area plan which will follow this assessment, or in the services developed or changed in response to the plan

Services for people with mental health needs must take a person-centred approach that takes into account the different needs of people with protected characteristics. The move towards the recovery model, which shifts the focus from treatment of illness towards promotion of well-being, should support the identification of and appropriate response to address barriers being experienced by individual.

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Appendix 1: Summary of mental health legislation and policy

- Mental Health Act 1983: covers the assessment, treatment and rights of people with a mental health disorder.
- Mental Health (Wales) Measure. The Measure has 4 main parts:
 - part 1 of the Measure ensures more mental health services are available within primary care
 - part 2 makes sure all patients in secondary services have a Care and Treatment plan
 - part 3 enables all adults discharged from secondary services to refer themselves back to those services
 - part 4 supports every in-patient to have help from an independent mental health advocate if wanted.
- Together for Mental Health: A Strategy for Mental Health and Wellbeing in Wales (2012) The Welsh Government strategy and delivery plan which aims to work towards a single, seamless, comprehensive system for addressing all mental health needs irrespective of age. Its priority is to take the next step, closing gaps in provision where they exist, improving consistency of quality and making connections across government, recognising the links between mental health and housing, income, employment and education.
- Together for Mental Health: Delivery Plan: 2016-19
- Findings from the Wales Audit Office follow up review in Adult Mental Health Services 2011 included the recommendation 'Strengthen arrangements for involving service users in planning and managing their care'.
- Mental Capacity Act 2005

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7 Carers

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7.1 About this chapter

This chapter includes the population needs of all carers including young carers and young adult carers. Information about the different care and support needs of people being cared for can be found in the following chapters:

- Children and young people [\[Add link\]](#)
- Older people [\[Add link\]](#)
- Health, physical disabilities and sensory impairment [\[Add link\]](#)
- Learning disabilities and autism [\[Add link\]](#)
- Mental health [\[Add link\]](#)
- Violence against women, domestic abuse and sexual violence [\[Add link\]](#)
- Secure estate [\[Add link\]](#)
- Veterans [\[Add link\]](#)
- Homelessness [\[Add link\]](#)

Definitions

The Social Services & Well Being (Wales) Act 2014 defines a carer as “a person who provides or intends to provide care for an adult or child”.

The act goes on to state that “in general, professional carers who receive payment should not be regarded as carers for the purpose of the act, nor should people who provide care as voluntary work. However, a local authority can treat a person as a carer even if they would not otherwise be regarded as a carer if they consider that, in the context of the caring relationship, it would be appropriate to do so. A local authority can treat a person as a carer in cases where the caring relationship is not principally a commercial one.”

This definition includes carers of all ages.

Carers often do not see themselves as carers. They will describe themselves as a parent, husband, wife, partner, son, daughter, brother, sister, friend or neighbour, but not as a carer.

Some carers will describe themselves as carers, but not as people who have other roles in life – employee, employer, club or society member, student, household organiser and so on.

A *parent carer* is a parent or guardian who has additional duties and responsibilities towards his/her child because his/her child has an illness or disability. Parent carers will often see themselves as parents rather than carers,

but they may require additional services in order to meet or continue to meet the needs of their child.

How will the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014 change things?

The act includes a broader definition of a carer (see above) and removes the requirement that carers must be providing a 'substantial amount of care on a regular basis'.

Carers now have the same rights as those they care for. Local councils have a new duty to offer an assessment to any carer where it appears to the local authority that a carer may have needs for support. If the local council determines that a carer's needs meet the eligibility criteria then they must consider what could be done to meet those needs. Previously, it was the responsibility of the carer to request an assessment.

A carer's needs meet eligibility criteria for support if:

- a) the need arises as a result of providing care for either an adult or child
- b) the carer cannot meet the need whether
 - alone
 - with the support of others who are willing to provide that support, or
 - with the assistance of services in the community to which the carer has access, and
- c) the carer is unlikely to achieve one or more of their personal outcomes which relate to the specified outcomes in part 3 of the act.

The local council may now carry out a joint assessments, where an assessment of the cared for person and the carer is carried out at the same time if both parties are willing and it would be beneficial to do so. This is good practice although there are concerns that the assessment of the carer may be compromised by focussing on what the carer can and can't do for the cared for person rather than looking at their desired outcomes in their own right.

The carer's element of the assessment needs to focus on 'what matters' to the carer and the carers needs in their own right, for example, their employment, education and training needs.

The local council must involve the carer in the assessment and include:

- The extent to which the carer is able and willing to provide the care and to continue to provide the care
- The outcomes the carer wishes to achieve

An assessment of a carer must also have regard to whether the carer wishes to work and whether they are participating or wish to participate in education, training, or leisure activities.

Carers will need to be very clear about what they can and can't do and any differences between their expectations and that of the person cared for. The people carrying out the assessments will need to be skilled in drawing out this information. The act says carers need to be asked what they can do, so this will need to be monitored to make sure it happens in practice and is included in the assessment. It is important that the individual feels that they are an equal partner in their relationship with professionals.

The act recognises that carers have a key role in the preventative service approach within a local authority area, and that carers themselves provide a form of preventative service.

The emphasis on the increased use of direct payments is a significant change for carers. Local councils now have to offer direct payments although taking them up is still the choice of the person. Direct payments enable individuals to purchase assistance or services that local councils would otherwise provide. They give individuals control providing an alternative to social care services provided by a local council. This helps to increase opportunities for independence, social inclusion and enhanced self-esteem.

The act sets out a new national 'eligibility framework' to determine whether or not a carer who has been assessed and who has support needs will meet the criteria for services [\[add link\]](#). Carers with eligible needs will have a support plan centred on outcomes they have identified themselves. It will also set out the support to help them achieve the outcomes identified. Support plans will be subject to regular reviews by local councils, and re-assessment of needs if their circumstances change (Care Council for Wales, 2016).

The Carers Measure helped to begin changing the culture of early identification and support of carers, particularly for the health board. There are concerns that the duties and obligations are more diluted in the new act. There is still more to be done to make sure health staff are identifying carers, in particular GPs and other primary health care staff (Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board, 2015).

See [appendix x](#) for more detail on the new act and the Care Council for Wales, 'Getting in on the act' website for more information about carers and the act <http://www.ccwales.org.uk/learning-resources-1/carers-and-the-act/> .

See [appendix x](#) for more detail about the historic legislation, strategies and policies relating to carers.

Safeguarding

The stress of caring can create safeguarding issues both for the carer and the person cared for. There are times when carers experience abuse from the person to whom they are offering care and support or from the local community in which they live. Risk of harm to the supported person may also arise because of carer stress, tiredness, or lack of information, skills or support. Service providers need to carefully assess capacity to care in order to prevent risks arising and to ensure the carer is supported to maintain their wellbeing reducing emotional or physical stress factors.

The new act includes a new definition of 'child at risk' and 'adult at risk', a new duty for relevant partners to report children and adults at risk and duties for local councils to make enquiries (Care Council for Wales, 2015).

7.2 What do we know about the population

Around 73,000 people provide unpaid care in North Wales according to the 2011 census, which is about 11% of the population. This is slightly lower than the all Wales figure of 12% and slightly higher than the England and Wales figure of 10%.

The number of carers in North Wales is increasing, particularly in north-west Wales

There were 6,000 more carers in North Wales in 2011 than in the 2001 census, which is an 8% increase. Overall, more women provide unpaid care than men: 57% of carers in North Wales are women, and 42% are men, which is similar to the proportion across Wales and in each local council area. This difference has narrowed slightly since the 2001 census by one percentage point due to a greater increase in the numbers of men providing unpaid care.

Table 7.1 shows that Flintshire has the highest total number of carers in North Wales and Anglesey the lowest, which reflects overall population numbers.

Table 7.1 Number of carers in North Wales by local authority, 2001 and 2011

	April 2001	April 2011	% increase
Anglesey	7,200	8,000	11
Gwynedd	11,000	12,000	11
Conwy CB	12,000	14,000	11
Denbighshire	11,000	12,000	9
Flintshire	16,000	18,000	7
Wrexham	15,000	15,000	2
North Wales	73,000	79,000	8

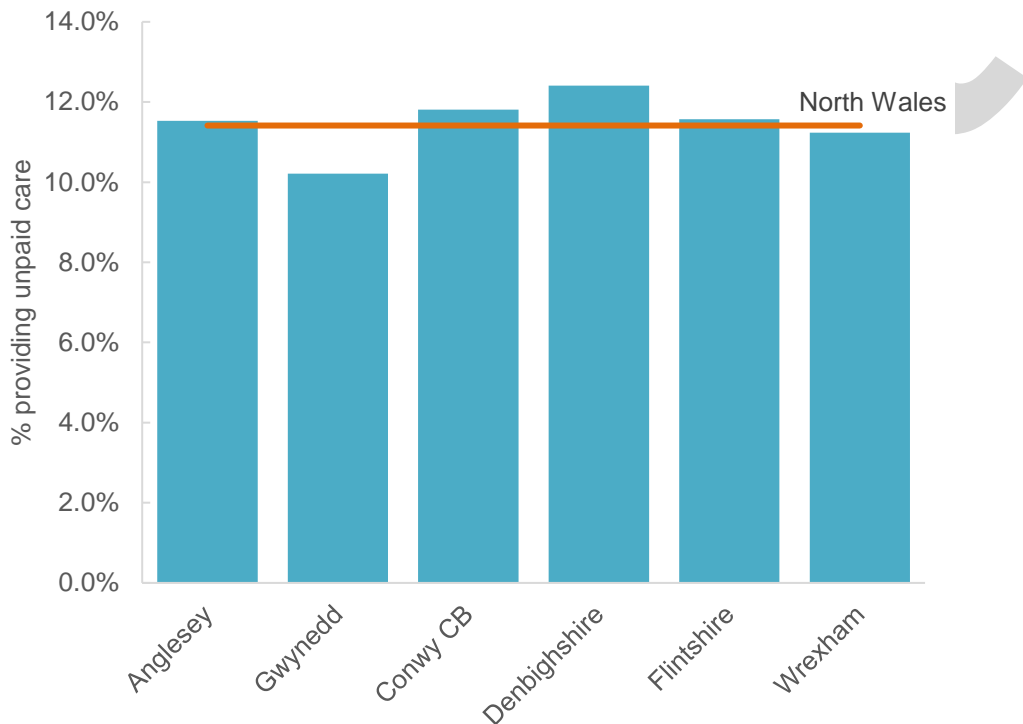
Numbers have been rounded so may not sum

Source: Census

The increase in need for social care identified in the other chapters of this population assessment report is likely to lead to greater numbers of people providing unpaid care and providing care for longer. Changes in working patterns and the increasing retirement age may reduce the capacity of people to provide unpaid care. People moving to the area to retire may also have moved away from the family and social networks that could have provided support.

Figure 7.1 shows the number of carers as a proportion of the total population in the county: Denbighshire has the highest proportion providing unpaid care while Gwynedd has the lowest. Although Flintshire has the highest total number of carers, this is not much higher than the average in North Wales as a proportion of the population.

Figure 7.1 Percentage of total population who provide unpaid care, 2011



Source: Census

People aged 50 to 64 are the most likely to provide unpaid care

In North Wales around 20% of people aged 50 to 64 provide unpaid care compared to 11% of the population in total. Generally speaking the proportion of people providing unpaid care increases with age until the 65 and over age group. In the 65 and over age group 14% of people provide unpaid care, which is the same proportion as in the 35 to 49 age group. These proportions follow a similar pattern in each local authority.

Table 7.2 Number of carers in North Wales by age and local authority, 2011

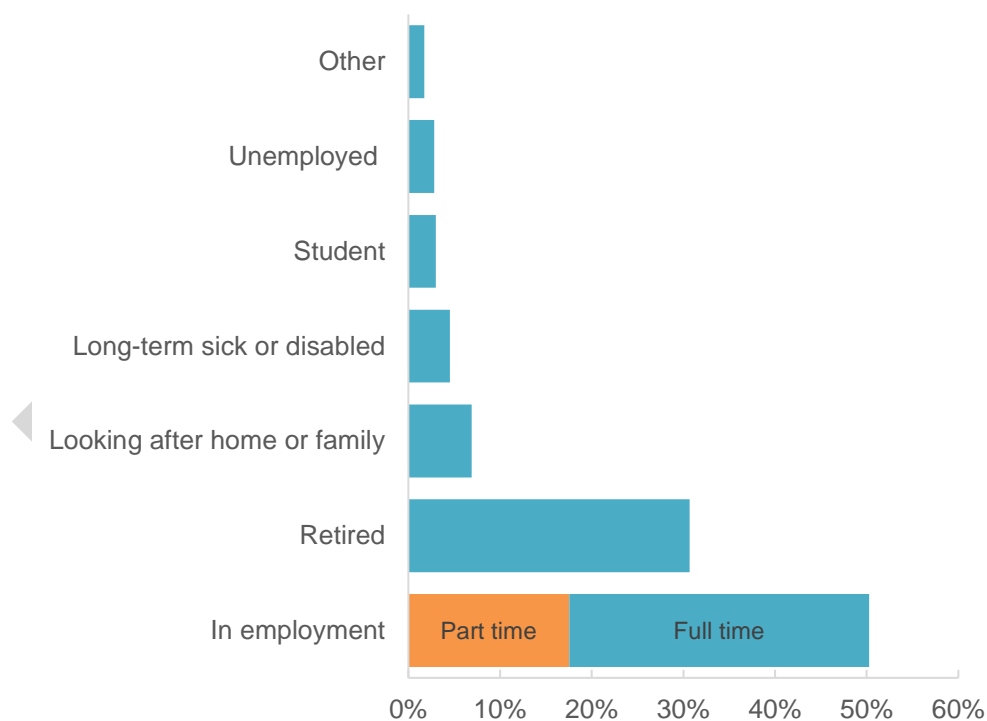
	Age					
	0 to 15	16 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 49	50 to 64	65 and over
Anglesey	140	360	520	1,800	3,000	2,200
Gwynedd	250	620	780	3,000	4,500	3,300
Conwy CB	260	550	750	3,200	4,800	4,100
Denbighshire	260	640	740	2,800	4,100	3,100
Flintshire	340	920	1,200	4,500	6,600	4,100
Wrexham	290	860	1,300	4,000	5,400	3,200
North Wales	1,500	4,000	5,300	19,000	28,000	20,000

Numbers have been rounded so may not sum
 Source: Census

Half of all carers in North Wales are in employment

The majority of the 50% of carers who are in employment work full time as shown in Figure 7.2 below. Around 30% of carers are retired.

Figure 7.2 Percentage of carers in North Wales aged 16 and over by economic activity, 2011



Source: Census

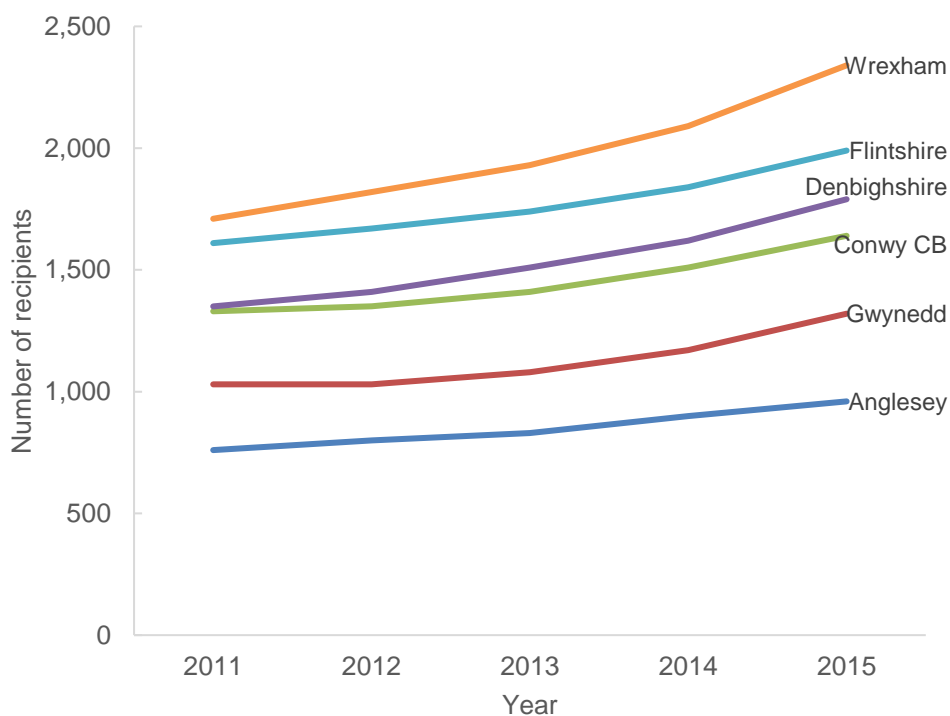
Of the 39,000 carers in employment across North Wales, 5,800 provide more than 50 hours of care each week and 1,600 work full-time and provide more than 50 hours or more of care a week. There are 3,500 carers in north Wales who describe themselves as having a long-term illness or disability, of which 1,500 provide 50 or more hours of care a week. For carers in employment, the support of their employer and colleagues is vital to helping them continue their caring role. This is important to consider when planning services, particularly

with the focus in the new act on supporting carers to continue in employment if they want to.

Carers' allowance

In 2015, there were 10,000 people in North Wales claiming carers' allowance. This number is much lower than the estimated 73,000 who provide unpaid care. However, this allowance is only available for those under pension age, there is pension credit element for carers. It also will not be available to the majority of people in employment who make up about 50% of carers. The increase in the numbers claiming is probably due to a combination of an increase in the total number of carers and better awareness of the allowance. These numbers still suggest that there is an issue of carers not claiming the benefits they are entitled to and highlights the importance of welfare rights services for carers.

Figure 7.3 Number of people receiving carers allowance in North Wales, 2011 to 2015



Housing and homelessness

Housing is an important part of carers' wellbeing and housing services are a key partner when supporting carers. Carers may face housing issues such as fuel poverty due to a low income, for example, if they have had to give up work. Housing that is not suitable or needs adaptations can make caring more difficult and it can be more difficult for people living in rented property to make adaptations.

Carers can be concerned that they will be made homeless if the person they care for dies or goes into residential accommodation.

Performance measures and carers assessments

Data is available on the number of carers' assessments that took place across North Wales. We have not included it here as it gave a misleading picture as the numbers were counted differently in each county. It was also based on the assessment of the person 'cared for' so excluded assessments of carers who had self-referred. A consistent approach to assessments and data recording is needed.

New information about carers will begin to be collected by local councils during 2016-17 and should be available for the next population assessment or interim review. This includes an annual survey of carers to be undertaken by local authorities that will find out the number of:

- Carers reporting they feel supported to continue in their caring role
- Carers reporting they felt involved in designing the care and support plan for the person that they care for (Welsh Government, 2015)

Other data that will be collected are:

- Number of assessments of need for support for carers undertaken during the year and of those how many led to a support plan
- Number of carer assessments that were refused by carers during the year
- Number of requests for review of care and support plans and support plans for carers before agreed timescales made by an adult during the year and of those how many were undertaken
- Number of adults who paid the maximum weekly charge towards the cost of care and support or support for carers during the year
- Number of adults who paid a flat rate charge for care and support or support for carers during the year

7.3 What are people telling us?

The main findings from engagement activities carried out for the population assessment and from previous consultation carried out by each local council and health are listed below. For more information please see [appendix x](#).

How to support the carer by better meeting the needs of the cared-for person

- Equipment and adaptations and assistive technology can provide a very valuable services. Issues can include training needs and waiting lists.
- Respite, including short-term breaks
- Continuing Health Care (CHC) assessments to include short term breaks for cares
- More activities for people cared-for, particularly individuals with dementia
- Good quality reliable support for cared-for
- Support when carer is ill, both in emergency and planned treatment
- Reliable hospital transport that includes transport for carer. Carers need equal access to transport even when the cared for person is not with them to enable them to collect prescriptions for example.
- Health and social care workers – having workers that can help with medication as well as personal care

Support specifically for carers

- Accessible information and advice (preferably in one place)
- Local information surgeries, hubs, talking points and drop-in services
- Advocacy for the carer
- One to one support for the carer, such as a listening ear and telephone support 24 hours a day
- Socialising and carer groups in local community
- Access to leisure activities
- Volunteering opportunities
- Education, skills and employment
- Recognition and respect, consultation as partners in care, including when a person enters long-term care
- Better communication between all parties included in providing support for carers and the cared-for

- Third sector support – carers really value the range of support provided by third sector organisations
- Support for the carer when their caring role comes to an end, including employment, benefit and housing issues

The consultation also identified the following gaps in services:

- Lack of transport in rural areas
- Lack of services in rural areas, including paid home carers
- Inability in some areas to make appointments with known/named doctor, which is needed for consistency, particularly for people with mental health needs or dementia
- Lack of awareness among primary care staff about carers, their importance and needs
- Insufficient counselling services for carers whose mental health is affected by their caring role; this is particularly important due to the impact and stress of caring role
- Insufficient range, availability and flexibility of respite and short breaks for carers
- Gap in support for carers of people with substance misuse issues
- Long-term, sustainable funding for carer support projects

Other feedback included negative effect of caring on health; caring is easier when there is good support from family and friends (although some carers seem to think that family cannot/should not have to support because they have their own lives to lead); wide variation between carers who feel well supported and carers who say they have no support. Many carers, unless given prompts, failed to see how their local community does/could help.

Need for services through the medium of Welsh

Consultation and engagement highlighted the importance of care and support services being available in Welsh. Services should ensure Welsh language services are built into service planning and delivery and that services are offered in Welsh to Welsh speakers without them having to request it as required by the 'active offer'. The other chapters of the population assessment highlight where these needs are not being met for people receiving care and support and a Welsh language profile of the population is included in the introduction [\[add links\]](#).

Consultation and engagement is needed to highlight specific areas of need for Welsh language provision for carers, for example, our consultation highlighted the need for a Welsh language carers support group in Meirionnydd, which is being addressed and will be provided by the third sector.

7.4 Review of services currently provided

Historically, much of the support that carers need can be provided through a statutory assessment of the cared for person. With the introduction of the new act, the provision of information, advice and assistance or preventative and rehabilitative services for the cared for person must be considered. This assessment, and the care and support plan will focus on outcomes to be achieved and innovative ways to achieve them such as attendance at local groups providing day time opportunities – however, if there is no other way, then services such as domiciliary care will be provided by social services. In addition, the provision of respite services in the form of short term care in a residential setting, and sitting services can be delivered to the cared for person to provide carers with a break from the caring role. **All of these services can provide carers with support and breaks away from the caring role.**

In addition, however, a wide range of support for carers in North Wales is grant funded or commissioned to third sector organisations who have a long and valued history of supporting carers. These include preventative services that can support carers throughout their caring journey, and commissioned services that meet statutory obligations such as carers' needs assessments.

Local council and health board grants can either partially or wholly fund carers' services, and in some cases the funding contributes to core costs. Some third sector services receive funding from both local councils and Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board (BCUHB) although not necessarily under a single contract. The WCD Young Carers service (serving Wrexham, Conwy, Denbighshire) is a good example of collaborative working leading to a regional commissioning approach along with BCUHB to support carers.

It must also be recognised that the third sector can effectively draw in external funding to develop carers services to provide added value to service provision.

The following are examples of the type of services that are provided to carers across North Wales, which vary across the region. It must be noted that while some of these services are generic, others are specialist services, for example, providing support for carers of individuals with dementia or mental health conditions. The list also includes services that raise awareness of carers issues:

- Information, advice & assistance
- Dedicated carers needs assessors (in-house & commissioned out)
- One to one support
- Listening ear / emotional support
- Counselling
- Carer support officers – acute hospitals
- Support groups/forums/cafes

- Primary care officers – raising awareness with GP practices
- Training for carers, for example, dementia, first aid, moving & positioning, relaxation, goal setting
- Training for staff – to raise awareness of carers issues and support available
- Direct payments / support budgets / one-off grants
- Support to access life-long learning, employment, volunteering opportunities
- Support and activities for young carers and young adult carers

Short term breaks: local councils and BCUHB also invest significantly in carers' services that provide short term breaks in the form of sitting service or replacement care. Although these are services delivered to the cared for person, they are regarded as carers' service. The contractual arrangements and criteria for these services varies across the region but they are all currently non-chargeable services to the carers. Some third sector organisations also draw in external funding for these types of services.

The appointment of a regional post to map the full range of services available to carers in North Wales has been agreed by the North Wales Regional Partnership Board.

The All Wales Citizen Portal, DEWIS, provides social care and well-being information including services and support for carers <https://www.dewis.wales/>.

7.5 Young carers

Welsh Government define young carers as carers who are under the age of 18. The Code of Practice for Part 3 defines young adult carers as being aged 16-25.

Local councils are required to offer a carer's assessment to any carer with a presenting need. Annex A of the Code of Practice includes a range of examples that relate to young carers including:

- The child is unlikely to achieve development goals
- The individual is/will be unable to access and engage in work, training, education, volunteering or recreational activities.

In assessing, the council must have regard to the importance of promoting the upbringing of the child by the child's family, in so far as doing so is consistent with promoting the well-being of the child.

Where the carer is a child the council must have regard to his or her developmental needs and the extent to which it is appropriate for the child to provide the care. This should lead to consideration by the council of whether a child carer is actually a child with care and support needs in his or her own right.

What do we know about the population?

The identified number of young carers in North Wales has grown in the last few years due to an increase in referrals through successful awareness raising and positive relationships with partner agencies.

At time of writing 1,096 young carers are being supported across North Wales (November 2016) as shown in Table 7.3. The 2011 census identified 1,500 young carers aged 0 to 15 and 4,000 aged 16 to 24 in North Wales.

Table 7.3 Young carers open caseload, North Wales, November 2016

	Number of young carers
Anglesey	80
Gwynedd	157
Conwy	223
Denbighshire	174
Flintshire	265
Wrexham	197
North Wales	1096

Source: Young carers service providers (Action for Children, Barnardos)

Carers Trust Wales highlight the following issues facing young carers.

- There are an estimated 29,000 carers under the age of 25 in Wales, 17,500 over the age of 18, although research suggests this number may be significantly higher. Wales has the highest proportion of young adult carers out of the whole of the UK.
- UK-wide research (Nottingham University and Carers Trust) clearly found that young adult carers are a group that are under-identified and under-supported.
- Young carers on average achieve 9 grades lower at GCSE.
- Young adult carers miss or cut short on average 48 days of school each year (nearly 5 weeks).
- Young adult carers are four times more likely to drop out of higher education.
- One in four young carers said they were bullied as a result of their caring role.

Review of services provided

Specific support for young carers and young adult carers has been commissioned across North Wales from the third sector. WCD/Credu Young Carers is commissioned to provide these services in Wrexham, Denbighshire and Conwy, Barnardos provide the service in Flintshire and Action for Children provide the service across Gwynedd and Ynys Mon. In Anglesey, Carers Trust provide services for Young Adult Carers.

These organisations all provide similar levels of support including information and advice, social activities and events, support with personal resilience and wellbeing, transport, counselling, advocacy and liaison with school, college, social services or health professionals. These services do not intervene directly to address the needs of the person being cared for by the young person, but are there to mitigate the impact of the caring role on the young person.

The most common needs of young carers identified by these service providers are: the need for respite and opportunities to socialise (giving them time to be a child); building resilience, emotional wellbeing and self-esteem; need for peer support networks with other young carers who understand; support with education and learning; and, advocacy support to have their voices heard.

The majority of referrals come from social services, specialist children's services, Families First and educational welfare officers on behalf of the schools. North West Wales have seen an increase in referrals from the health service, mainly from school nurses, health visitors and consultants in the past two years following a pilot project aiming to improve the health and emotional wellbeing of young carers.

Emerging trends

All providers report a significant increase in young carers requiring 1 to 1 support which is having a significant impact on available resources. Several causes for the heightened need have been identified including: waiting lists for counselling/emotional support for children; an increase in the presentation of self-harming behaviour; and, an increase in children and young people coming to the service who have been diagnosed with ADHD/Autism and other significant behavioural problems.

Housing and homelessness

Young carers may feel insecure about their housing as they are not able to receive benefits or take on responsibility for paying council tax themselves.

Safeguarding

There can be a number of factors for young carers that mean safeguarding issues can arise. Young carers are often difficult to identify and this can mean their needs only come to light when there is a crisis. The extent of the child's caring role and the impact that it has on their own development can be a safeguarding concern in itself, which is why it is vital that services quickly recognise and fully assess their needs to ensure the right support is in place at the right time.

Young carers are vulnerable to the impact of caring on their emotional and physical development, education and social networks and friendship (Becker *et al.*, 2000). Very young carers, those under the age of eight, are at particular risk and have been excluded from some young carers' assessments and services in the past on the grounds that a child under eight shouldn't have any caring responsibilities. Commissioners need to make sure there is support in place for these young people whether through young carers' services or other services for vulnerable children.

There may also be differences of view between children and parents about what constitute appropriate levels of care and parents can sometimes be reluctant to engage with services because of negative perceptions or fears relating to the action social services may take.

Young adult carers equally face safeguarding issues similar to young carers. The caring role can place a significant strain on young people, which can impact on their educational attainment, accesses to training and employment and their general health and wellbeing.

Being a young carer does not mean that a child or young person is automatically in need of protection. However, it highlights that services must put preventative processes in place to ensure families do not find themselves in crisis, resulting in child protection procedures being triggered.

What have young carers told us?

Findings from the consultation and engagement with young carers.

Areas young carers found challenging were: concentrating, communicating, being confident and making friends (possibly because of their caring role). Their needs were as follows.

- To be valued and supported by teachers to succeed academically;
- Advocacy when dealing with professionals, who may not listen to young carers, particularly younger ones.
- Counselling services and support with their own health needs.
- Problems making GP appointments.
- Lack of awareness and respect by some professionals, particularly in health.
- Accessible user friendly information either online or one to one without using jargon.
- Be recognised, supported and listened to by friends, family and professionals in all fields.
- Places to go to make friends and have fun.

Findings from consultation and engagement regarding young adult carers found specific needs for respite care and practical support, information and 1-1 support. Some carers use respite support to enable them to go out as a family, without one member of the family having to stay behind to care for the cared-for. Others prefer practical support with household chores so the young adult carer does not have so much to do when they get home from college, freeing up time to study. Feelings of isolation, sometimes due to issues with transport can also be a problem for some young adult carers.

Review of services provided

In the main services for young carers are commissioned to support children aged over 8 years old as it is believed that a child under this age performing a caring role indicated a higher level of need and in these cases the family should receive intervention and support from social services. However WCD/Credu Young Carers have secured additional grant money from the BBC Children in Need to provide bespoke support of young carers under the age of eight.

Further clarity is needed to develop our understanding of the scope of support that young carers are providing across North Wales. While the majority of referrals relate to a young person supporting a family member who suffers from a disability or long-term illness an increasing number of referrals highlight that their caring role relates to a parent or parents with a substance misuse problem.

More work is needed to explore the range of need within the young carers' population in North Wales. Each services delivers a tiered level of support based on an assessment, although this is not standardised across the three providers and the numbers of children supported at each tier is unclear. The emerging trends which have been raised need to be explored to clarify the prevalence of each issues to inform future service development and commissioning plans.

The feedback from service providers indicated there is a gap in provision for young adult carers and young carers under the age of 8. The needs and experiences of these cohorts of young carers are very different to young carers (aged 8-16) and require a different level of support.

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7.6 Conclusion and recommendations

Carers provide a crucial role in the provision of care and support and provide a preventative service themselves. It is estimated carers provide between 70% and 95% of care, saving £7.72 billion every year in Wales (Yeandle and Buckner, 2015; Welsh Government, 2016). Every caring situation is unique.

Main findings

- The number of carers in North Wales is increasing, particularly in north-west Wales.
- People aged 50 to 64 are the most likely to provide unpaid care.
- Half of all carers in North Wales are in employment: for carers in employment the support of their employer and colleagues is vital to helping them continue in their caring role.
- The increase in need for social care identified in other chapters of the population assessment report is likely to lead to greater numbers of people providing unpaid care and providing care for longer.
- There are over 1,000 young carers identified across North Wales, which is an increase over the past few years.

Gaps in support and recommendations

There is a challenge to services in the current economic climate with services being cut both for carers and for the people they care-for. Much of the support for carers, particularly from the third sector, relies on short-term funding and there are risks to the sustainability of this support.

There is feedback that respite/short-break provision is reducing as well as issues around how far ahead it needs to be planned which means it's difficult for carers to make last minute plans. We need to re-think how we provide services to achieve the best outcomes for carers and the person cared-for in this climate.

Support in acute hospitals is inconsistent – there is a carers' support officer in the West and East regions of North Wales hosted by the third sector, but no provision in the central area. In this, and other areas we need to consider how to provide more consistency across the region.

There is an increasing need for 1 to 1 support for young carers as well as support for young carers under age 8.

In addition to the examples above, the consultation highlighted the need for better support for carers by better meeting the needs of the cared-for person as well as providing support specifically for carers. It highlighted gaps around transport, services in rural areas, awareness of primary care staff, counselling services for carers and support for substance misuse carers. The review of

services highlighted that there is provision in North Wales to meet many of these needs although this provision is not consistent across the region.

The appointment of a regional post to map the full range of services available to carers in North Wales has been agreed by the North Wales Regional Partnership Board. The scoping exercise is likely to identify further gaps and inconsistencies across North Wales and highlight priorities for joint working. There is a regional carers' operational group who will be looking at opportunities for regional working arising from this population assessment.

Equality and human rights issues

This chapter recognises that while carers and young carers are not formally identified as having protected characteristics that carers can be disproportionately impacted as a result of their caring role and in many instances face substantial economic and social disadvantages. For young carers and adult young adult carers this can lead to impacts on their own development and life opportunities.

This chapter highlights that carers can have protected characteristics and identifies data that indicates disproportionate impacts with regard to age and gender. The chapter also has a specific section looking at the needs of young carers and young adult carers.

There are other protected characteristic groups that may be affected due to the nature of their caring role. The equalities impact assessment on this population assessment reflects on further considerations and impacts. Issues affecting people with the protected characteristics may not be picked up by this assessment but could be addressed in future population assessment reviews, in the development of the area plan or in the services developed or changed in response to the plan.

Services for carers must take a person-centred approach that takes into account the different needs of people with protected characteristics and this will be a continued approach during the development of future implementation plans and play a key role on the development of services.

We would welcome any further specific evidence which may help to inform the assessment.

Next steps for the population assessment and area plan

- Find out about the effectiveness of services provided to carers, improve project evaluation and look at what can be replicated across the region to provide more consistent support even with local variations.

- Consider how we capture outcomes and systems to capture unmet need, for example, Gwynedd Council and Denbighshire County Council are piloting using 'what matters' conversations with carers.
- Map carers' services across North Wales, including the availability of provision through the medium of Welsh.
- Share the findings from the population assessment and area plan with Welsh Government to inform the development of the All Wales Strategy for Carers.

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Appendix 1: Historic carers legislation

The Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014 repeals the majority of existing community care legislation including:

- The Carers (Recognition and Services) Act 1995
- The Carers and Disabled Children Act 2000
- The Carers (Equal Opportunities) Act 2004
- The Carers Strategies (Wales) Measure 2010

A1.1 Carers Strategies (Wales) Measure 2010

“The purpose of this Measure is to enable the National Assembly to legislate to introduce a new requirement on the NHS and Local Authorities in Wales (“the relevant authorities”) to work in partnership to prepare, publish and implement a joint strategy in relation to carers.

<http://www.assemblywales.org/bus-home/bus-legislation/bus-legislation/buslegislation/meas-cs.htm> <http://www.assemblywales.org/bus-home/bus-business-fourth-assembly-laiddocs.htm>

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/wsi>

A1.2 Carers (Recognition and Services) Act 1995

This was the first piece of legislation that gave rights to carers of all ages who provided regular and substantial care. This contains the core statutory responsibilities and requires local authorities to carry out an assessment of a carer’s ability to provide and continue to provide care, if the carer requests this, at the time of the assessment of the person they care for.

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1995/12/contents>

A1.3 Carers and Disabled Children Act 2000

This Act gave Carers a right to ask for an assessment even when the person they were caring for refused an assessment. It also gave Local Authorities the power to provide services directly to Carers and to provide Direct Payments to Carers.

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2000/16/contents>

A1.4 Community Care (Delayed Discharges) Act 2000

It states that when a carer asks for an assessment, Social Services in consultation with their partners in the NHS, must determine what service it will provide for the Carer when the cared for is ready for discharge.

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2003/5/contents>

A1.5 Carers (Equal Opportunities) Act 2004

This placed a duty on Local Authorities to inform Carers of their right to a Carers assessment. It also ensured that Carers leisure, lifelong learning and employment opportunities be taken into account when carrying out an assessment. It gave Local Authorities the power to enlist the help of Housing, Education and Health in providing support to Carers.

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2004/15/contents>

A1.6 Children Act 1989

Young Carers can be identified as a 'child in need'.

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1989/41/contents>

A1.7 Children and Young Persons Act 2008

This requires local authorities to make adequate arrangements for short break provision for Disabled Children.

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2008/23/contents>

A1.8 Disabled Persons (Services, Consultation and Representation) Act 1986

This requires local authorities to have regard to the ability of the carer to provide or continue to provide care when deciding what services to provide to the disabled person.

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1986/33>

A1.9 Education Act 2002, Section 175

Section 175 concerns the duties of Local Education Authorities and governing bodies in relation to the welfare of children

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2002/32/contents>

A1.10 For each of the detaining Sections of the **Mental Health Act 1983** there are duties placed on Hospital Managers (and sometimes others) to provide written and oral information to patients (and in some cases their nearest relative, which may not be the same person as the carer incidentally). To support Hospital Managers to meet their duties, the Welsh Government have developed a series of leaflets. All are available (in English and in Welsh) at:

<http://www.wales.nhs.uk/sites3/page.cfm?orgid=816&pid=33957>

A1.11 Rights of Children and Young Persons (Wales) Measure 2011

The purpose of this Measure is to impose a duty upon the Welsh Ministers and the First Minister to have due regard to the rights and obligations in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) and its Optional Protocols, when making decisions of a strategic nature about how to exercise functions which are exercisable by them

<http://www.assemblywales.org/bus-home/bus-legislation/bus-legmeasures/businesslegislationmeasures/rightsofchildren.htm>

A1.12 Mental Health (Wales) Measure 2010

Part 2 of the Mental Health (Wales) Measure places statutory duties on mental health service providers in Wales (LHBs and local authorities) to ensure that all patients in secondary mental health services have a care and treatment plan of a prescribed type, which is developed and reviewed, in partnership with the patient, by a care coordinator. Regulations made under this Part of the Measure require care coordinators to consult with certain other persons (including the patient's carer(s) in developing and reviewing care and treatment plans, and that certain persons (again, including the patient's carer(s)) should be provided with a copy of the plan, or relevant parts of the plan. The care coordinator has some discretion as to whether carers should be consulted and receive copies where the patient has not given their consent, against the patient's wishes.

In addition, this legislation enables carer(s) to request a review of the patient's care and treatment plan if they believe that this is necessary (although the care coordinator has some discretion as to whether a review is conducted following such a request).

The Mental Health (Wales) Measure also places statutory duties on mental health service providers to make certain information available to patients in writing when they are discharged from secondary mental health services (including the reason for their discharge, and the actions to be taken in the event that the individual's mental health should deteriorate at some point in the future). Chapter 7 of the Draft Code of Practice which has been issued by the Welsh Government to support this Part of the mental Health (Wales) Measure states that service providers should consider providing this information to the individual's carer if it is believed that this would be appropriate and the individual is in agreement.

For further information on the requirements of this legislation, see the Welsh Government's Mental Health web pages:

<http://wales.gov.uk/topics/health/nhswales/healthservice/mentalhealthservices/?lang=en>

A1.13 The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC)

The Articles of particular relevance to Children as Young Carers are:

Article 3 In all actions concerning children, whether undertaken by public or private social welfare institutions, courts of law, administrative authorities or legislative bodies, the best interests of the child shall be a primary consideration.

Article 12 States Parties shall assure to the child who is capable of forming his or her own views the right to express those views freely in all matters affecting the child, the views of the child being given due weight in accordance with the age and maturity of the child.

Article 13 The child shall have the right to freedom of expression; this right shall include freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas of all kinds, regardless of frontiers, either orally, in writing or in print, in the form of art, or through any other media of the child's choice.

Article 15 States Parties recognize the rights of the child to freedom of association and to freedom of peaceful assembly.

Article 19 States Parties shall take all appropriate legislative, administrative, social and educational measures to protect the child from all forms of physical or mental violence, injury or abuse, neglect or negligent treatment, maltreatment or exploitation, including sexual abuse, while in the care of parent(s), legal guardian(s) or any other person who has the care of the child.

Article 28 States Parties recognize the right of the child to education, and with a view to achieving this right progressively and on the basis of equal opportunity

Article 31 States Parties recognize the right of the child to rest and leisure, to engage in play and recreational activities appropriate to the age of the child and to participate freely in cultural life and the arts.

Article 36 States Parties shall protect the child against all other forms of exploitation prejudicial to any aspect of the child's welfare.

<http://wales.gov.uk/topics/childrenyoungpeople/publications/uncrcarticles/?lang=en>

A1.14 Work and Families Act 2006

This came into force in Wales in April 2007. It requires employers to consider requests from people with caring responsibilities to work flexibly.

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2006/18/contents>

Appendix 2: Consultation and engagement

The consultation and engagement activities included in the summary were:

- Feedback from organisation survey carried out for the population assessment (see [appendix x](#))
- Carers reference group consultation event (29 June 2016)
- Young carers event report (30 January 2016)
- Young carers consultation (carried out to inform the Conwy, Denbighshire, Wrexham joint contract)
- Flintshire County Council Carers Event (19 October 2015)
- Carers Partnership Board - a consultation with carers in Anglesey

Draft

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8 Violence against women, domestic abuse and sexual violence

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8.1 About this chapter

Violence against women, domestic abuse and sexual violence can include physical, sexual and emotional abuse, and occurs within all kinds of intimate relationships, including same sex relationships. Domestic abuse affects people of all ages and backgrounds and individuals who have experienced domestic abuse have a significantly higher risk of suffering with mental health disorders, drug and alcohol dependency and of becoming homeless. People who have care and support needs are disproportionately affected by domestic abuse and sexual violence. More information about the care and support needs of people in North Wales and the support needs of carers can be found in the following chapters. Each chapter includes a section on safeguarding.

- Children and young people [\[Add link\]](#)
- Older people [\[Add link\]](#)
- Health, physical disabilities and sensory impairment [\[Add link\]](#)
- Learning disabilities and autism [\[Add link\]](#)
- Mental health [\[Add link\]](#)
- Carers [\[Add link\]](#)
- Secure estate [\[Add link\]](#)
- Veterans [\[Add link\]](#)
- Homelessness [\[Add link\]](#)

Definitions

There are a number of national and internationally recognised definitions of violence against women, domestic abuse and sexual violence (VAWDASV).

The UK Government definition of domestic violence and abuse is:

'Any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive or threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between those aged 16 or over who are or have been intimate partners or family members regardless of gender or sexuality. This can encompass, but is not limited to, the following types of abuse:

- Psychological
- Physical
- Sexual
- Financial

- Emotional

Controlling behaviour is: a range of acts designed to make a person subordinate and/or dependent by isolating them from sources of support, exploiting their resources and capacities for personal gain, depriving them of the means needed for independence, resistance and escape and regulating their everyday behaviour.

Coercive behaviour is: an act or a pattern of acts of assault, threats, humiliation and intimidation or other abuse that is used to harm, punish, or frighten their victim.

The Government definition, which is not a legal definition, includes so called 'honour' based violence, female genital mutilation (FGM) and forced marriage, and is clear that victims are not confined to one gender or ethnic group.

It has been widely understood for some time that coercive control is a core part of domestic abuse. As such the extension does not represent a fundamental change in the definition. However it does highlight the importance of recognising coercive control as a complex pattern of overlapping and repeated abuse perpetrated within a context of power and control.

Without the inclusion of coercive control in the definition of domestic abuse, there may be occasions where domestic violence and abuse could be regarded as isolated incidents. As a result, it may be unclear to victims what counts as domestic abuse – for example, it may be thought to include physical violence only. We know that the first incident reported to the police or other agencies is rarely the first incident to occur; often people have been subject to violence and abuse on multiple occasions before they seek help' (Home Office, 2013).

The coercive or controlling behaviour offence came into force in December 2015 and carries a maximum 5 years' imprisonment, a fine or both. Victims who experience coercive and controlling behaviour that stops short of serious physical violence, but amounts to extreme psychological and emotional abuse, can bring their perpetrators to justice. The offence closed the gap in the law around patterns of controlling or coercive behaviour that occurs during a relationship between intimate partners, former partners who still live together or family members.

Victims of domestic violence are more likely to experience repeat victimisation than victims of any other types of crime (Office for National Statistics, 2016). Targeting and grooming of victims is commonplace and long after the victim has terminated the relationship, they may continue to be stalked or harassed by the

perpetrator. Part of this ongoing abuse can include abusive fathers demanding increased access to their children, so the mother spends much of her time in Court or in advocacy.

Sexual violence means rape and sexual assault, sexual abuse, sexual exploitation, sexual harassment, grooming, or threats of violence of a sexual nature (The Survivors Trust Cymru, 2014).

Safeguarding

It has long been recognised that domestic abuse is a child protection matter if children live in the family or household in which domestic abuse is happening. The definition of 'harm' in the Children's Act was extended to include exposure to witnessing the mistreatment of another, by virtue of S120 of the Adoption and Children Act. Around 18% of 11 to 17 year olds have been exposed to domestic abuse between adults in the home (Radford *et al.*, 2011) and domestic abuse was identified as a risk factor in 54% of serious case reviews undertaken between 2011 and 2014 in England (Sidebotham *et al.*, 2016).

More recently, the relationship between the prevalence of domestic violence and abuse and adult safeguarding has been recognised. Community Care (2013) expressed concerns about the application of social service interventions to domestic abuse situations, which risk the primary issue being neglected and unaddressed. Research suggests that women and men with a long-term illness or disability are almost twice as likely to fall victim to sexual offences (Office for National Statistics, 2014). Other research suggests that domestic violence and abuse may be more complex where a disability is involved, or the onset of disability itself may serve to initiate abusive behaviour or worsen existing violence and abuse (Casteel, 2008).

Making the connections between safeguarding and domestic abuse can be challenging when working directly or indirectly with people who have care and support needs and whose circumstances already make them vulnerable.

A considerable proportion of safeguarding children and adults work relates to the abuse or neglect of people with care and support needs who are living in their own homes. Domestic violence is perhaps most commonly thought of as violence between intimate partners, but it can take many other forms and be perpetrated by a range of people. Much safeguarding is therefore also related to domestic abuse.

Making the links between adult safeguarding and domestic abuse

Research shows that a significant proportion of people who need safeguarding support do so because they are experiencing domestic abuse (Local Government Association). Despite the clear overlap between work to support

people experiencing domestic abuse and safeguarding adults work, the two have developed as separate professional fields. Clear strategic and practice links need to be made between the approaches.

Making the links between children's safeguarding and domestic abuse

There is also a strong, evidence-based link between domestic abuse and child abuse. Exposure to domestic violence and abuse is always abusive to children, although the impact on them may vary.

Research suggests that 62% of children exposed to domestic violence and abuse are also directly harmed due to physical or emotional abuse or neglect (Co-ordinated action against domestic abuse (caada), 2014). Almost all of those who are physically abused are abused by the perpetrator of the domestic abuse. There is also increasing recognition of the damaging psychological impact that witnessing domestic abuse has on children.

This means that where adult safeguarding and domestic violence and abuse are being addressed and children are involved or present, professionals have a duty to refer to children's services, using local protocols and procedures. This is the case even if the adult victim chooses not to, or is not able to, accept help for him or herself.

Where there are opportunities for joint assessment and joint working across adult and children's services and domestic abuse services these should always be considered. Young People's Violence Advisors (YPVAs) offer practical help to young people aged between 13 and 17 who are experiencing relationship abuse and are available in some areas. There may also be school-based specialist support for younger children.

See children and young people's chapter for more information [\[add link\]](#).

Policy and legislation

Given the evident links between safeguarding and domestic violence and abuse, social care professionals need to be aware of:

- Violence Against Women, Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence (Wales) Act 2015
- The creation of a new offence entitled, Controlling and Coercive Behaviour in an Intimate or Family Relationship subject to section 76 of the Serious Crimes Act

In terms of its potential to address domestic abuse, the Social Services and Wellbeing (Wales) Act introduces three new key functions:

- a new definition of an Adult at Risk,

- the implementation of adult protection and support orders and adults safeguarding boards, and
- the duty to enquire and report where a local authority has reasonable cause to suspect that a person is an adult at risk.

The provision in part 7 of the Social Services and Wellbeing Act (Wales) 2014 requires local authorities to investigate where they suspect that a child or an adult with care and support needs is at risk of abuse or neglect (section 126).

The creation of Adult Protection and Support Orders gives local councils powers and responsibilities to respond to suspected abuse. An Authorised Officer appointed by a local council can apply to a Justice of the Peace, when all other attempts to gain access to a property have failed, to enter the property with a police officer to speak in private with a suspected victim, and to determine that decisions have been made freely and that the person is not an 'adult at risk'.

Also, conducting assessments based on the appearance of need could feasibly lead to the identification of abuse or potential abuse. For more information about the act please see [appendix x](#).

The Violence Against Women, Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence (Wales) Act 2015 will strengthen professionals' awareness of domestic abuse and how to improve identification of the National Training Framework (NTF) on Domestic Abuse under section 15. The NTF consists of 6 groups of training with the following outcomes:

- Group 1: A workforce, alert and aware to VAWDASV
- Group 2: Skilled practitioners in the right place, proactively identifying and offering support to victims of VAWDASV
- Group 3: Key staff, ready and able to support colleagues & clients when victims of VAWDASV are identified
- Group 4: Expert practitioners able to offer efficient, informed intervention to every referral received
- Group 5: Capable, specialist managers, running strong services and managing effective practitioners
- Group 6: Strong leaders creating a culture which acknowledges VAWDASV as public service issues, requiring a quality response.

Levels 1 to 3 include e-learning to increase awareness for all local authority staff and other public service bodies. Level 2 and 3 consist of targeted questions entitled Ask and Act and enhanced Ask and Act respectively, to help professionals to identify signs and symptoms of domestic abuse, initiate a sensitive and role-specific series of questions and refer to specialist organisations. It is expected that levels 2 and 3 will apply especially to frontline

officers and senior managers whose core business area may not be domestic abuse but who come across domestic abuse clients as part of their work.

Other relevant legislation includes the Housing (Wales) Act 2014 to prevent and alleviate homelessness, which specifies that risk of abuse, including domestic abuse, is a factor in determining whether it is reasonable to continue to occupy accommodation. Also, the Renting Homes (Wales) Act 2016 sets out a new approach to joint contracts which will help survivors by enabling perpetrators to be targeted for eviction.

These other legislative frameworks may help to strengthen the function of the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act and due to the duty to enquire and report, may also increase protection for vulnerable children and adults and encourage social services to improve partnership working.

8.2 What do we know about the population

An estimated 1 in 4 women experience violence in their lifetime and 1 in 6 men (Office for National Statistics, 2014). About 8.5% of women and 4.5% of men report having experienced domestic abuse in the previous year (Office for National Statistics, 2014). This is equivalent to an estimated 16,000 female victims and 8,000 male victims in North Wales each year.

Table 8.1 shows that the total number of domestic incidents recorded by the policy (including crimes and non-crimes) was around 11,000 in 2015-16.

Table 8.1 Total number of domestic incidents (crimes and non-crimes)

	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Anglesey	1,130	1,060	960	760	960
Gwynedd	1,870	1,980	1,600	1,190	1,620
Conwy	2,260	2,570	2,130	1,550	1,960
Denbighshire	2,300	2,330	1,790	1,500	1,900
Flintshire	2,400	2,760	2,250	1,870	2,140
Wrexham	2,870	3,290	2,840	2,180	2,720
North Wales	12,800	14,000	11,600	9,000	11,300

Numbers have been rounded so may not sum

Source: North Wales Police

Domestic abuse costs public services £66 million a year in North Wales

The total costs of domestic abuse in North Wales are estimated at £66 million¹ (Walby, 2009). This includes the costs to health care, criminal justice, social

¹ Figure calculated by combining the estimated costs for each North Wales local council from Trust for London and the Henry Smith Charity figures based on the Walby (2009) estimates.

services, housing and refuges, legal costs and lost economic output. In addition the human and emotional costs are estimated at £114 million (Walby, 2009). According to the Walby (2009) update report, the overall cost of domestic abuse fell significantly between 2001 and 2008, mostly due to the decrease in the cost of lost economic output, and a decrease in the human and emotional cost, as a result of increased utilisation of public services. The overall rate of domestic violence also fell between 2001 and 2008, concluding that investment in public services was cost effective for the country as a whole, during that time.

Reducing violence and abuse further could result in substantial savings to health and social care (Public Health Wales, 2016). Effective interventions include focusing on children and young people; preventing domestic violence, abuse and violence against women; reducing harmful use of alcohol; and multi-agency approaches. For example, implementing the NICE Guidance on Domestic Violence and Abuse (NICE, 2014) could save £4,700 per month per person on longer-term costs associated with treating and supporting someone experiencing post-traumatic stress disorder as a result of violence and abuse.

Domestic abuse is under-reported but the number of reports is increasing

Table 8.2 shows that the number of domestic violent crimes with injury in North Wales is much lower than the estimated number of people likely to have experienced the crime. Domestic violence and abuse has long been under-reported and the increase in the number of crimes over the past three years is likely to be due to an increase in reporting rather than incidence (North Wales Police, 2016). In 2015-16 there were 1,700 domestic violent crimes with injury in North Wales, 870 involved a person under 16 and 560 involved a child aged under 6 (see Table 8.2, Table 8.3 and Table 8.4 for more information).

Table 8.2 Number of domestic violent crimes with injury by county in North Wales

	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Anglesey	100	130	170
Gwynedd	180	210	280
Conwy	280	210	270
Denbighshire	210	260	270
Flintshire	270	300	340
Wrexham	350	340	380
North Wales	1,400	1,500	1,700

Numbers have been rounded so may not sum

Source: North Wales Police

Table 8.3 Number of domestic violent crimes with injury involving a person under 16

	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Anglesey	50	70	100
Gwynedd	90	100	130
Conwy	130	90	130
Denbighshire	110	130	130
Flintshire	150	160	170
Wrexham	190	190	210
North Wales	720	730	870

Numbers have been rounded so may not sum

Source: North Wales Police

Table 8.4 Number of domestic violent crimes with injury involving a person under 5

	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Anglesey	30	50	60
Gwynedd	60	60	90
Conwy	80	60	80
Denbighshire	70	90	80
Flintshire	90	90	110
Wrexham	130	120	140
North Wales	470	470	560

Numbers have been rounded so may not sum

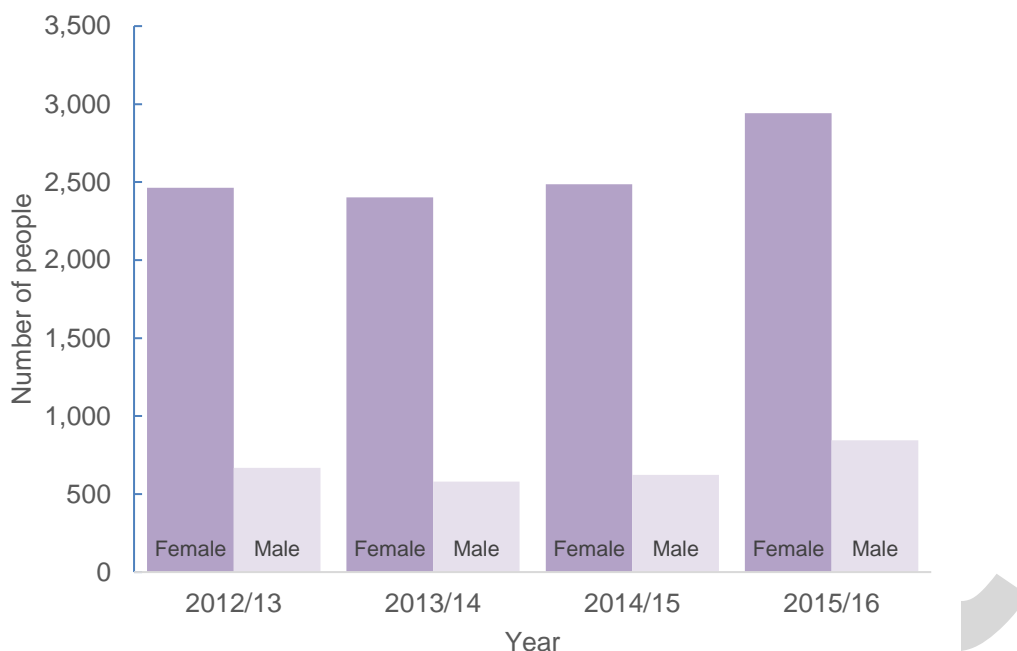
Source: North Wales Police

Women are more likely to experience domestic violence and abuse than men

Across North Wales around 80% of the victims of domestic violence and abuse are female, while 20% are male. The proportion is similar in each county and has remained fairly consistent over the last four years although there has been an overall increase in the number victims as shown in Figure 8.1 and Table 8.5.

The Live Fear Free Helpline run by Welsh Women's Aid received around 5,000 calls during 2015-16. Of these the majority (4,800) were from women. They also received around 20 calls from children aged under 17 and 170 calls from adults aged 56 and over.

Figure 8.1 Domestic violence by victims gender, North Wales, 2012/13 to 2015/16



Source: North Wales Police

Table 8.5 Domestic violence victims by gender in North Wales

Local council	2012/13		2013/14		2014/15		2015/16	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Anglesey	220	60	190	50	220	50	270	70
Conwy	410	110	430	130	380	100	490	140
Denbighshire	430	110	380	100	390	110	470	120
Flintshire	400	120	430	90	480	130	550	180
Gwynedd	420	120	370	80	360	90	450	140
Wrexham	590	140	600	120	660	130	720	200
Total	2,500	670	2,400	580	2,500	620	2,900	840

Numbers have been rounded so may not sum

Source: North Wales Police

Cases of coercive control are now being recorded

There have been 33 recorded crimes across North Wales of engaging in controlling/coercive behaviour in an intimate/family relationship since the offence came into effect in December 2015.

The number of sexual offences is increasing in North Wales

The total number of sexual offences has increased in North Wales from 900 in 2012-13 to 1,400 in 2015-16. This increase is seen in every county in North Wales as shown in Table 8.6. It is thought that this is due to an increase in reporting of non-recent incidents rather than incidence overall (North Wales Police, 2016).

Table 8.6 Number of sexual offences by local authority

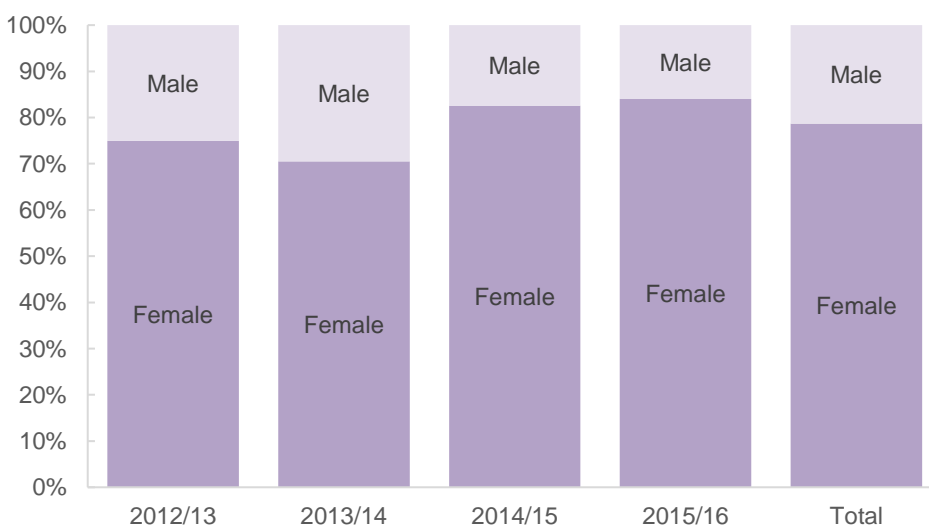
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Anglesey	80	80	130	120
Gwynedd	140	160	190	260
Conwy	150	160	180	220
Denbighshire	150	160	200	270
Flintshire	140	160	180	270
Wrexham	240	270	240	280
North Wales	900	970	1,100	1,400

Numbers have been rounded so may not sum

Source: North Wales Police

The different proportions of women and men affected by sexual violence are similar to that found with domestic violence and abuse. Across North Wales over the last four years, 80% of the victims of sexual violence were female and 20% were male, however this proportion varies from year to year as shown in Figure 8.2.

Figure 8.2 Sexual offences in North Wales by local council and victims gender



Source: North Wales Police

Child sexual exploitation (CSE)

‘Child sexual exploitation is the coercion or manipulation of children and young people into taking part in sexual activities. It is a form of sexual abuse involving an exchange of some form of payment which can include money, mobile phones and other items, drugs, alcohol, a place to stay, ‘protection’ or affection. The vulnerability of the young person and the grooming process employed by perpetrators renders them powerless to recognise the exploitative nature of relationships and unable to give informed consent’ (Barnardos, 2013).

There has been an increase year on year in Sexual Exploitation Risk Assessment Framework (SERAF) assessments taking place in Wales due to increased awareness of the issue (Barnardos, 2016). There is more information about the work taking place in North Wales to tackle CSE available here <http://www.north-wales.police.uk/advice-and-support/stay-safe/child-sexual-exploitation/what-is-cse>.

Most MARAC referrals are made by the police and the number of MARAC cases has remained similar over time

A MARAC (multi-agency risk assessment conference) is a meeting where information is shared on the highest risk domestic abuse cases between representatives of local police, health, safeguarding, housing practitioners, Independent Domestic Violence Advisors (IDVAs), probation and other specialists from the statutory and voluntary sectors. The representatives discuss options for increasing the safety of the victim and develop a Risk Management Action Plan.

In 2015-16, 72 MARACs took place in North Wales, (one every month across the six counties) and 910 cases were discussed. The numbers are similar for previous years. Of the cases discussed, 25% were repeat cases. The police are the highest referrer to MARACs with 58% of referrals. Table 8.7 shows that the number of cases is fairly similar across North Wales although Wrexham and Denbighshire have a higher number of cases than average when the size of the population is taken into account.

Table 8.7 Number of MARAC cases by local authority, 2015-16

	Cases discussed	Cases per 10,000 population
Anglesey	80	26
Gwynedd	140	27
Conwy	130	25
Denbighshire	130	32
Flintshire	160	25
Wrexham	280	51
North Wales	910	31

Numbers have been rounded so may not sum

Source: SafeLives

Table 8.8 shows the percentage of MARAC cases that involved people who have protected characteristics under equalities legislation. The table includes numbers that ‘SafeLives’ recommend you would expect to see which shows that in North Wales on the whole there are more cases involving BME people than expected but fewer LGBT people and disabled people than expected.

Table 8.8 MARAC cases by protected characteristics and local authority, 2015-16

	% BME	% LGBT	% Disability	% Males (a)	% aged 16-17
Anglesey	4	0	0	1	3
Gwynedd	8	0	1	5	1
Conwy	4	1	0	6	3
Denbighshire	3	0	2	5	2
Flintshire	5	2	6	7	1
Wrexham	6	2	6	7	2
North Wales	5	1	3	6	1
SafeLives recommends	0	5	17	4-10	-

Numbers have been rounded so may not sum

Source: SafeLives

Housing needs and homelessness

A needs mapping exercise has been carried out in North Wales for the Supporting People Grant. This identified that around 1,600 people across North Wales (92% women / 8% men) have a support need linked to domestic abuse.

There are 63 refuge places for adults in North Wales, either in communal accommodation or dispersed units. Refuges also accommodate children. Demand is constant and outstrips supply. Media publicity that raises awareness of abuse helps victims to identify their own situation. Providers have reported establishing waiting lists (North Wales Social Care and Wellbeing Services Improvement Collaborative, 2016). Refuge places are allocated following thorough risk assessment by the specialist provider: this assessment protects current residents and ensures greater safety and confidentiality for the victim. On acceptance, refuges can be accessed 24/7, either by direct contact with the provider, or through Live Fear Free on-call protocols after hours on 0808 801 0800. Refuge places for people with high support needs or physical disability are scarce.

In addition to refuge provision, options for housing victims of domestic violence where it is not safe to remain in their own home include:

- Dispersed units – self-contained properties to house victims of domestic violence and abuse without the intensive support provided by refuges.
- Safe houses.

There is a need to make sure that their provision is available for people with care and support needs.

8.3 What are people telling us?

All forms of violence against women, domestic abuse and sexual violence have implications for social care. Demand for services is largely unpredictable, though it is intense, frequent and often urgent. Furthermore, these crimes have a harrowing impact on both the short-term and long-term wellbeing of victims, thereby increasing demands on a wide range of services.

At a time when the Welsh Government has delivered the Violence Against Women, Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence (Wales) Act 2015, budget cuts have affected all specialist service providers. This is despite such agencies being inundated with referrals from police, health visitors, social workers and third sector organisations (Hobbs, 2016). Though there are clear practical needs for victims of violence against women, domestic abuse and sexual violence, the same theoretical pleas are consistently articulated (Welsh Women's Aid, 2016):

- Believe my story (no matter how irrational it seems)
- Support me and help me (and my children) stay safe
- The perpetrator is responsible, not me

These survivor views are replicated by women who attend resilience support, having escaped a coercively controlling relationship (Hobbs, 2016). The experiences are not invited into the victim's life; they happen because the perpetrator is abusive towards them. In an intimate relationship, such abuse is both confusing and distressing. While specialist service providers understand the dynamics of the victim's journey, some public services are less able to fathom domestic abuse and violence. The Welsh Women's Aid Survivor Consultation (2016) reported victims (female and male) being blamed for their circumstances and there is low recognition for the efforts victims make to prevent or minimise harms. This is especially the case where the abused parent strives to protect their children, but faces inquisition and accusation from both social services and the criminal justice system. They wonder why the perpetrator escapes such scrutiny, although victims do recognise the power-base from which such perpetrators operate.

The impact of violence and abuse on their children is a primary concern of many survivors (Welsh Women's Aid, 2016). They identify a need for children to be heard and to be able to access specialist support separate and distinct from the support being given to their abused parent/carer. More work to help prevent children and young people from experiencing abuse is also needed, including helping children and young people recognise abuse and know where to access support. This could include programmes at school (beginning with young children), confidential services that can be accessed through school and therapeutic services.

Survivors identified 10 key recommendations for Welsh Government (Welsh Government, 2016; Welsh Women's Aid, 2016)

1. Dedicated specialist services for children and young people impacted by or experiencing domestic abuse, sexual violence, Female Genital Mutilation (FGM), forced marriage, sexual exploitation or harassment.
2. Specialist domestic abuse and sexual violence services for survivors that are accessible and resourced to meet the needs of specific survivor groups.
3. Improvements in family court and CAFCASS Cymru practice and safe child contact for children in cases of domestic abuse and sexual violence.
4. Accessible 'refuge service' support in every area, accompanied by safe, affordable, longer-term housing options to provide flexibility and choice.
5. Women's groups and peer support that reduce isolation and maximise independent spaces to increase confidence, esteem, and empowerment.
6. Equal access to safety, support, protection and justice, and finances to live independently, irrespective of survivors' immigration status.
7. Counselling and therapeutic services for survivors that is available when needed and is age-appropriate, and helps build resilience and recovery.
8. Greater focus on stopping perpetrators' behaviour and, where coercive control is a feature, on getting perpetrators to leave and end abusive relationships.
9. Improved training for all services on all aspects of violence against women, domestic abuse and sexual violence, informed by survivors' experiences.
10. Preventing violence against women from happening in the first place, through compulsory prevention education in all schools and increasing awareness of the issues and help available in local communities.

8.4 Review of services currently provided

Victims and their families are able to access a range of support from specialist services in their areas, or if it is not safe do so, assistance can be provided to access support in another area. The practical needs for victims (and their children) who have disclosed violence against women, domestic abuse and/or sexual violence can be summarised as:

- Dedicated, local specialist services that are accessible and adequately resourced to meet specific needs.
- Access to refuge for victims who have had to urgently leave their home in order to escape abuse or violence and later, move on accommodation and longer-term housing solutions.

- Peer support groups, therapeutic counselling and recovery courses. These enable victims to come to terms with what has happened and to understand and identify abusive behaviours and their impact. Groups reduce victim isolation and help them re-build their confidence and resilience. Many victims of abuse have further needs for mental health support, self-harming, substance misuse and other conditions. There is no North Wales provision of refuge support for women with very high needs that require round the clock staffing.
- Swift access to financial support for victims who are compromised – by having their wages or benefits stolen by the abuser, or by having no recourse to public funds. Safety and justice are essential for victims, irrespective of immigration or residency status, or the ability to pay. For women who work in low-paid employment, refuge is not necessarily an affordable option. Sadly, lack of money is a key reason for victims remaining with their abuser. For those who flee their home with nothing, refuges rely on voluntary donations and the generosity of staff to provide victims and their children with the basics of food, clothing and hygiene products.
- Specialist training is essential for every service that encounters victims. This is to ensure that staff are alert to hints of disclosure and are confident that they can take immediate steps to ensure the victim's safety. For ongoing dealings with victims, staff need to be aware of their own impact: attitude is everything. A dismissive approach or a suggestion that the victim should work things out with their partner maximises risk and can place the victim in grave danger. Victims have to be supported and respected throughout their journey from disclosure to recovery.

Information and support

The Live Fear Free helpline (previously known as the All Wales Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence helpline) is an all Wales national helpline with trained workers that are able to provide a range of support to callers (both victims and professionals). The helpline workers are able to signpost victims to refuge which is supported accommodation across the UK for women (or men) and their children who need a safe place to stay as a result of domestic abuse. Access to refuges is generally 24 hours a day 365 days a year.

Alternatively, the helpline can also provide assistance to access other services such as outreach and floating support - clients are allocated a worker who develops Individual Support Plans with them that provides for or links to appropriate services such as counselling, substance misuse services, physical and mental health services, support groups and educational programmes. These include the Freedom Programme and the Recovery Programme. Both programmes run for 12 weeks and provide information about domestic violence perpetration: the signs, impact and routes to recovery. The consultation and engagement for carried out for the population assessment identified a gap in

specialist support, such as floating support, for BME people in North Wales. Ethnicity is not a barrier to the provision of refuge or floating support, however.

Most specialist services operate a drop in or one-stop-shop type of service where other services, such as housing support, legal, financial, counselling and so on, can be accessed under the one roof.

IDVA services

IDVA services are available across the region. IDVAs are Independent Domestic Violence Advisors who work to support women and men who are at high risk of domestic violence. IDVAs work closely with a range of agencies including the police, children and adult services, legal services and criminal justice agencies in order to assess, monitor and manage risks to victims. They can also refer victims to services such as target hardening (installation of physical security measures to a property making it more resistant to attack or damage and enabling the victim to remain in their home) and provide emotional and other practical support.

School-based preventative programmes

Prevention of abuse and violence is a key priority. Children and young people need to be educated about safe, healthy relationships though it shouldn't be assumed that anyone of any age is immune to abuse.

As part of the drive to tackle violence against women, domestic abuse and sexual violence a number of programmes currently run in schools across North Wales such as the Spectrum programme, Cat's Paw Theatre Company, Crucial Crew, Starr Programmes and so on. These programmes target school aged children and aim to promote healthy relationships and to raise the awareness of children and young people about the issues of violence against women, domestic abuse, and sexual violence. These programmes are delivered by qualified and experienced facilitators; sessions can be delivered in Welsh or English, are cross curricular and are designed to promote peer discussion, using a range of techniques. They use materials that are thought provoking but are not designed to be so emotive as to cause distress. It is important to note that the sessions are designed to promote discussion not disclosure, however appropriate support and sign posting is provided should this occur.

Specialist support for Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) people

BAWSO provides support to BME people who are experiencing or threatened with Domestic Abuse as well as delivering a wide range of support services throughout Wales. The specialist services provided include the provision of temporary accommodation in Wales for those suffering from domestic abuse and all forms of violence; including female genital mutilation (FGM), forced marriage, honour based violence and human trafficking.

Perpetrator programmes

More attention needs to be focused on the motivations and actions of the abuse or violence perpetrators. They are the cause of violence against women, domestic abuse and sexual violence, though victims report that it is they who are both blamed and punished. While some perpetrators are inherently abusive or violent, others can be selective about their victim. Intimate abuse of a partner is a product of power and control. There are perpetrators of ongoing abuse of ex-partners who are non-abusive in their new relationship. Referral to a perpetrator programme requires strict protocols to ensure victim safety.

Support for perpetrators of domestic abuse is available through the criminal justice system (probation) or in the community where they are able to access Relate Cymru's Respect accredited programme Choose2Change. The Choose2Change programmes' key priority is to increase the safety of victims and children who are or have been experiencing domestic abuse. Perpetrators are offered an opportunity to attend a group work programme to address their abusive behaviour to reduce the risk of further abuse in their relationships. Their partners and children are provided the information and support that they need to keep themselves safe. Choose2Change is a fully Respect Accredited service offered to families affected by domestic abuse in North Wales. Accreditation has been developed so that members of the public, funders, commissioning agencies and other professionals can be assured of a high quality, safety-focused service from organisations accredited by Respect. Only accredited perpetrator programmes are acceptable and referrers need to be trained in how to handle both the perpetrator and the victim when making such referrals.

Modern day slavery

BAWSO Diogel Project (Refuge) supports victims of modern day slavery providing practical support on housing, home finances, legal and immigration advice, and emotional support to help recovery and settlement.

The project assists those who have escaped trafficking or those released from criminal networks. It undertakes risk assessments and provides support tailored to individual's needs. The support offered is in accordance with Human Trafficking Care Standards and takes a holistic approach to support needs.

Bawso works closely with partners across the region including, Local Authorities, North Wales Police, Salvation Army, Health Visitors, Sexual health practitioners, Red-Cross and Modern Slavery Human trafficking Unit (MSHTU).

The project provides services to the victims such as counselling services, legal advice and representation for court appeals, accessing specialised barristers for prosecution in crown court, support with National Referral Mechanism (NRM) as

recognised first responder support during asylum and immigration process and support with criminal justice system.

Stepping Stones

Stepping Stones provides confidential, individual and group counselling for adults who have been sexually abused as children.

Sexual Assault Referral Centre (SARC)

Amethyst is the Sexual Assault Referral Centre (SARC) for the North Wales area. It is a joint venture between Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board, North Wales Police and voluntary groups. They provide information about options; advice and support with reporting to the police; information and support if not reporting to the police; sexual health advice/appointment; emergency contraception; advice about Hepatitis and HIV infection and referral for support and counselling.

RASASC

The Rape and Sexual Abuse Support Centre (RASASC) (North Wales) is a recognised organisation providing independent specialist support to enable people to work through their experience of rape and/ or sexual violence.

More information is available in the full list of services attached as appendix x

8.5 Conclusion and recommendations

Key messages

- Domestic and sexual violence and abuse are under-reported but the number of reports is increasing.
- Domestic and sexual violence and abuse affects both women and men although women are more likely to experience them.
- Cases of coercive control are now being recorded in North Wales since the offence came into effect in December 2015
- Domestic abuse costs public services £66 million a year in North Wales in health care, criminal justice, social services, housing and refuges, legal costs and lost economic output.

Gaps in services and support available

The population assessment suggests future work should look at addressing the following:

- Developing stronger strategic and practice links between domestic abuse and adults safeguarding.

- The effect of budget cuts on specialist service providers' ability to meet the demand and need for services.
- The need for support for children and young people who are witnessing domestic violence and abuse.
- Making sure there are sufficient options for housing victims of domestic violence and abuse who have additional care and support needs that require round the clock staffing.
- Find out more about the need for specialist support, such as floating support, for BAME people in North Wales.

National priorities

The National Strategy on Violence against Women, Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence 2016-2021 (Welsh Government, 2016) has been published and includes the 10 key recommendations (see section 8.3) along with the National Training Framework (see section 8.1).

The National Adviser Annual Plan (Bowen-Davies, 2016) sets out the following objectives:

1. To advise and support the strategic implementation of the legislation
2. Develop a strategic, coherent and integrated approach to policy and service delivery decisions
3. Develop workable recommendations to improve the impact and effectiveness of public and voluntary service provision
4. Provide a strategic platform for shared learning and research
5. Enable effective and inclusive communication with survivors, stakeholders and the public.

Next steps

Local councils and the health board have to prepare and publish a strategy under the Violence Against Women, Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence (Wales) Act 2014 by 1 April 2018. The population assessment will be used to inform this strategy.

We have also identified that we need to include more information about sexual violence, child sexual exploitation, trafficking and modern slavery when the population assessment is reviewed. Please let us know if you have any evidence you would like to submit [\[add link\]](#).

Equality and human rights

This chapter includes information about the disproportionate number of women, children and disabled people affected by VASWDASV. It also highlights that

services need to be available to all people, for example, men as well as women and the need for specialist support for BAME people. The chapter includes data about the proportion of people from protected characteristics discussed at MARACs, for example low numbers of LGBT people. More information is available about the impact on specific groups in in the safeguarding section of each population assessment chapter [\[add link\]](#).

There may be other issues affecting people with the protected characteristics and the needs of Welsh language speakers not picked up by this assessment that could be addressed in future population assessment reviews, in the development of the area plan or in the services developed or changed in response to the plan.

We would welcome any further specific evidence which may help to inform the final assessment [\[add link\]](#).

Draft

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Domestic Abuse Services in North Wales

Agency	Service Provided	Who can attend?	Means of Access	Anticipated Benefits/Outcomes
Domestic Abuse Safety Unit - Flintshire	IDVA service	Men and women	Direct or agency referral	Specialist tailored support for High Risk victims/ survivors of domestic abuse.
	One-Stop-Shop	Men and women	Direct or agency referral	Support and information offered at one safe and confidential location
	Refuge	Women and children only	Direct or agency referral	Safe Housing provision with high level support
	Freedom Programme	Women only	Direct or agency referral	Building confidence/self esteem
	Outreach Support	Men and women	Direct or agency referral	Progress outreach support providing long term support/interventions to victims
	Crisis Intervention	Men and women	Direct or agency referral	Specialist support
Welsh Women's Aid, Wrexham	IDVA service	Men and women	Direct or agency referral	Specialist tailored support for High Risk victims/ survivors of domestic abuse.
	One-Stop-Shop	Men and women	Direct or agency referral	Support and information offered at one safe and confidential location
	Refuge	Women and children only	Direct or agency referral	Safe Housing provision with high level support
	Freedom Programme	Women only	Direct or agency referral	Building confidence/self esteem
	Power to Change Programme	Women only	Direct or agency referral	Building confidence/self esteem which follows on from the Freedom programme
	Glyndwr Women's Aid, Denbighshire	Refuge	Women and children only	Direct or agency referral
Freedom Programme		Women only	Direct or agency referral	Building confidence/self esteem
STAR programme		14-25 year olds	Through Schools	Children and young people programme looking at issues related to DASV
Confidence and Assertiveness training		Women only	Direct or agency referral	Building confidence/self esteem
North Denbighshire Domestic Abuse Service (NDDAS)	IDVA service	Men and women	Direct or agency referral	Specialist tailored support for High Risk victims/ survivors of domestic abuse.
	Respect 1-1 perpetrator programme	School aged children	Via schools	Information and awareness raising sessions in schools
	STAR programme	14-25 year olds	Through Schools	Children and young people programme looking at issues related to DASV
	Freedom Programme	Women only	Direct or agency referral	Building confidence/self esteem programme
	Outreach Floating Support	Men and women	Direct or agency referral	Progress outreach support providing long term support/interventions to victims
	One-Stop-Shop	Men and women	Direct or agency referral	Support and information offered at one safe and confidential location
	Refuge- Dispersed units	Men and women	Direct or agency referral	Safe Housing provision with some level of support
	Awareness talks	Schools	Via schools	Information and awareness raising sessions in schools
Aberconwy	Outreach Floating Support	may support 5 women at a time	Direct or agency referral	Progress outreach support providing long term support/interventions to victims
	Freedom Programme	Women only	Direct or agency referral	Confidence/Self esteem building
	DART service			

	Helpline	Men and women	Direct or agency referral	Immediate over the phone support, information, crisis intervention and signposting on to refuge or other specialist services.
	Drop in Information Centre	Men and women	Direct or agency referral	Support and information offered at one safe and confidential location
Colwyn Welsh Womens Aid (CWWA), Conwy	New Beginnings			
	STAR programme	Children and young people	Through schools	Children and young people programme looking at issues related to DASV
	Coffee mornings & service user involvement			
	Parenting programme	Parents and their children	Direct or agency referral	Information and support in coping with parenting issues after DA
	Confidence Building programme	Women	Direct or agency referral	Confidence/Self esteem building programme
	IDVA service	Men and women	Direct or agency referral	Specialist tailored support for High Risk victims/ survivors of domestic abuse.
	Refuge	Women and children only	Direct or agency referral	Safe Housing provision with high level support
	Happy Friday programme, exercise, healthy eating, cooking, etc			
	Drop in service	Men and women	Direct or agency referral	Support and information offered at one safe and confidential location
Bangor Women's Aid, Gwynedd	IDVA service	Men and women	Direct or agency referral	Specialist tailored support for High Risk victims/ survivors of domestic abuse.
	Outreach Floating Support	Men and women	Direct or agency referral	Progress outreach support providing long term support/interventions to victims
	Freedom Programme	Women	Direct or agency referral	Confidence/Self esteem building programme
	Healthy relationships Incredible Years programme Dedicated CYP working in the community	Teens and young people Teens and young people Schools aged children 5 - 17		
Gorwel, Yns Mon	IDVA service	Men and women	Direct or agency referral	Specialist tailored support for High Risk victims/ survivors of domestic abuse.
	Refuge	Women and children only	Direct or agency referral	Safe Housing provision with high level support
	Caring Dads	Men who have been perpetrators of DA	?	Support for men who have been perpetrators of DA
	Freedom Programme	women	Direct or agency referral	Confidence/self esteem building programme
	Outreach Floating Support	Men and women	Direct or agency referral	Progress outreach support providing long term support/interventions to victims
	Specialist CYP support worker	Children and young people	?	Support for children and young people who have been affected by DA
	One-Stop-Shop	Men and women	Direct or agency referral	Support and information offered at one safe and confidential location
CAHA Women's Aid, Flintshire	IDVA service	Men and women	Direct or agency referral	Specialist tailored support for High Risk victims/ survivors of domestic abuse.
	Freedom Programme	women	Direct or agency referral	Confidence/Self esteem building programme
	In-house counselling service			Counselling service provided to individuals who have been affected by DA

	CYP community worker	Children and young people		Support for children and young people who have been affected by DA
	Crucial Crew	Children and young people	Via schools	Information/awareness raising sessions for children and young people
	Awareness talks		Direct or agency referral	information and awareness raising sessions
	ODEL opening doors and enhancing life	Accredited course		
	Refuge	Women and children only	Direct or agency referral	Safe Housing provision with high level support
Bawso, North Wales	Outreach Floating Support	Men and women	Direct or agency referral	Progress outreach support providing long term support/interventions to victims
	Refuge for victims of modern slavery	Women and children only	Direct or agency referral	Safe Housing provision with high level support
Bawso, Connaah's Quay	Safe House	Women and children only	Direct or agency referral	Safe Housing provision with high level support
Bawso, Wrexham	One-Stop-Shop	Men and women	Direct or agency referral	Support and information offered at one safe and confidential location
Bawso, Wrexham	Gateway programme	Polish service users	Direct or agency referrals	confidence and self-esteem building programme for women who have been victims of DA - Freedom programme delivered in Polish
Bawso, North Wales	Training package for FGM, FM, HBV, DA, Modern slavery, from a black perspective	ALL	Direct or agency referrals	education awareness
Victim Support, North Wales	Emotional and Practical support for all victims of crime.	All victims of crime	Direct or agency referral	Support and information for victims of any crimes
Live Fear Free Helpline	Support and listening service	ALL	By highly trained Helpline Support Workers. Phone and email	phone or email support for all victims of DA
	Referrals to refuge and other specialist services	ALL	Phone and email	phone or email support for all victims of DA
	Referrals to outreach support	ALL	Phone and email	phone or email support for all victims of DA
	Referral to Marac	If meets the threshold	Phone and email	phone or email support for all victims of DA
	Crisis Intervention when required	All as required	Phone and email	phone or email support for all victims of DA
Community Safety Partnership, Conwy & Denbighshire	Safer Homes Scheme (Target hardening)	Men, Women & their families	Email referral	phone or email support for all victims of DA
	IDVA service		Direct or agency referral	Specialist tailored support for High Risk victims/ survivors of domestic abuse.
Wrexham CBC	Cat's Paw school Production	Year 9 students	Via schools	Rape and sexual consent awareness session
	Cat's Paw school Production	16+ colleges	Via schools	Rape and sexual consent awareness session
Wrexham CBC Info shop	Appropriate relationships and online safety	Children and young people	Via schools	Introduction to forming appropriate relationships and staying safe online
Spectrum Project, North Wales	Belonging	Children and young people	Via schools	To enable young people to empathise with a character who has experienced DA and look at support networks available for young people
Spectrum Project, North Wales	Family	Children and young people	Via schools	Understand the term DA, recognise that all families are different and support networks
WCBC Info shop	Sexual Consent: forming consent	Children and young people	Via schools	Understanding sexual consent, the law and making healthy choices.

Spectrum Project, North Wales	Intro Sexual Exploitation: Sarah's story	Children and young people	Via schools	Awareness about sexual exploitation and tactics used by people who sexual exploit women and children, identify sources of support.
Spectrum Project, North Wales	Forced Marriages	Children and young people	Via schools	Understand the consent of marriage, difference between Arranged and Forced marriages, where to get support.
Wrexham CBC Info shop	Relationships	Children and young people	Via schools	Discussion around what behaviours are acceptable and unacceptable in a partner relationship, recognise warning signs in relation to potentially abuse relationships, effects of abuse, and support available
Spectrum, North Wales	Gender Stereotyping	Children and young people	Via schools	To begin to understand that inequalities exists in society, that gender inequality can lead to discrimination and abuse
WCBC Info shop	Safer relationships	Children and young people	Via schools	To begin to identify characteristics of healthy and safe relationships
Welsh Women's Aid, Wrexham	Crucial Crew	Children and young people	Via schools	WWA introduction to domestic abuse
Spectrum, North Wales	Healthy relationships	Children and young people	Via schools	To begin to identify characteristics of healthy relationships
Spectrum, North Wales	Chance or Choice	Children and young people	Via schools	To reinforce the characteristics of healthy relationships
Spectrum, North Wales	Identifying emotions	Children and young people	Via schools	
Spectrum, North Wales	Safety Zone	Children and young people	Via schools	
Spectrum, North Wales	Gender: equal or the same	Children and young people	Via schools	
Spectrum, North Wales	Traditional harmful practice (FGM)	Children and young people	Via schools	
Spectrum, North Wales	Honor Based Violence	Children and young people	Via schools	
Spectrum, North Wales	Challenging gender stereotypes	Children and young people	Via schools	
Spectrum, North Wales	Sexual violence: Sexting	Children and young people	Via schools	
Spectrum, North Wales	Stages of Abuse	Children and young people	Via schools	Exploring domestic abuse
Spectrum, North Wales	Sexual Consent.	Children and young people	Via schools	Raise awareness of the law regarding sexual consent, concept of consent in relation to sexual activity, support available to those who have experienced sexual abuse.
Spectrum, North Wales	Violence Against Women	Children and young people	Via schools	Exploring domestic abuse
Wrexham CBC Info shop	Staying emotionally healthy	Children and young people	Via schools	To begin to identify characteristics of healthy relationships and looking after your emotions.
North Wales	Freedom Programme	Women only	Direct or agency referral	Confidence/self-esteem building programme
North Wales	White Ribbon Campaign events	Everyone	NA	Awareness raising campaign, engaging with the community and local college in a variety of ways.
North Wales	Target Hardening (incl. CCTV service)	Victims of abuse and their families	Via DA services, NWP, WCBC, etc.	Reassurance for victims of abuse and their families to safely remain in their homes.

North Wales	DA & SV Training	All professionals		A well informed workforce that is able to recognise the signs and symptoms of abuse and appropriately support victims.
North Wales	Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence Coordinator	All professionals	NA	Strategic lead for the VAWDASV agenda
North Wales Women's Centre (NWWC)	IDVA service	men and women	Direct or agency referral	Specialist tailored support for High Risk victims/ survivors of domestic abuse.
North Wales Women's Centre (NWWC)	Family Resilience Project Support	Women and their families	Via referral from NWWC or through Family Resilience coordinator organisations (TAF; Hafan).	Safety and needs assessment leading to action plan for woman and her family, followed by one to one support around needs to lead to improved outcomes around support pathways.
North Wales Women's Centre (NWWC)	Women's Pathfinder Diversion Scheme	Women who have been arrested on a low gravity matrix offence and who admit to the offence	Via North Wales Police, either at St Asaph custody suite or community police stations across Flintshire, Denbighshire and Conwy	The aim of the scheme is to divert women who have committed low level offences away from the criminal justice system by addressing the needs and circumstances at the root of their offending behaviour. Participation in the Scheme is offered as an alternative to standard proceedings through court/ a fine. Domestic and/ or sexual violence forms part of the previous or current experience of many of the women who are participating on the scheme. This is a cross-Wales pilot project.
North Wales Women's Centre (NWWC)	Resettlement	Women serving sentences at HMP Styal and whose release will be to North Wales.	Referrals received direct from HMP Styal. The project engages with women serving both short and long term sentences	The project aims to ensure women have their immediate needs met on release and are therefore better able to reintegrate to their community. The assessment ensures domestic/ sexual violence needs are threaded throughout.
North Wales Women's Centre (NWWC)	Together Women Mentoring and Advocacy Service	Women who have offended and who have a diagnosis of personality disorder.	Self or agency referral	positive progress across relevant support pathways and a cessation/ reduction in offending.
North Wales Women's Centre (NWWC)	Staying Home Project (Gibran UK).	Women in the community, custody or approved premises and who do <i>not</i> have support needs around alcohol or drugs and whose release address is in North Wales.	Probation and other agencies	positive progress across relevant support pathways and a cessation/ reduction in offending.
North Wales Women's Centre (NWWC)	Information and Support service	Any woman aged 16+ with one or more needs across NWWC support pathways	Self or agency referral	Assessment of needs and action planning followed by practical and emotional support.

North Wales Police	Preservation of life	Victims of abuse and their families	By calling 999, 101 - crime/incident report or via internet reporting page	Positive action – make all parties safe – arrest offender – evidence gather – ensure immediate safeguarding via signposting through face to face contact and z-card - Risk Identification via DASH and professional judgement – appropriate allocating of investigation based on risk.
North Wales Police	Prevention and detection of crime	Victims of abuse and their families	By calling 999, 101 - crime/incident report or via internet reporting page	Flagged to specialist PVP/PU for full Risk Assessment and information sharing at a statutory level with SSD and Probation if appropriate. With consent also can be shared with no-stat agencies such as IDVA, WA, Hagan Cymric, BAWSO, Womens Centre, C2C and more...
North Wales Police	Safeguarding of vulnerable persons	Victims of abuse and their families	By calling 999, 101 - crime/incident report or via internet reporting page	If Medium or High risk case is tasked to Specialist DAO for review and actions which will be contact on phone or via visit or prearranged safe-meeting, either single agency or jointly, and include may be onward referral to specialists support.
	Risk assessment and discussion of risk to decide on a multi-agency response to victims of high risk DA	Victims of abuse and their families	Multi Agency MARAC referral – e-mail to MARAC inbox	DAO's conduct immediate safeguarding review and act as above if any immediate issues. Otherwise matter is review by DAO's DSPVPU, and IDVA's to decide on MAERAC inclusion, and if not included, what action should be taken. E.g. Onward referral, further contact, re-task back to Referrer.
	Target Hardening	Referred by Specialist DAO's for preventative and reassurance work	Safer Neighbourhood Team via Neighbourhood Wardens and PCSO's and local CBMs.	Reassurance for victims of abuse and their families to safely remain in their homes.
North Wales Police	Electronic Reassurance Systems	DAO's identify recipients and fit products.	TecSOS and Skyguard GPS mobile alarms	
	Reassurance patrols	SNT/LPS officers	Face to face	Visits with consent to provide visible support and reassurance to victims of DA.
	Enforcement visits	SNT/LPS officers	Face to face	Involves visiting IP's and DA Offenders where there are live preventative bail conditions to safeguard victims and their families and ensure compliance especially where unreported breaches are suspected whether due to duress or collusive activity.

North Wales Police	DVDS	Force Control Room/SPVPU SDAO's	Phone or face to face	Right To Ask/Right To Know – Anyone can make an enquiry if they are concerned that a partner in a relationship may have a domestic abuse history. We will check if there is a reported history and then assess if there is enough concern to share with the person affected. All carefully documented.
North Wales Police	DVPN/DVPO	LPS/NWP Legal Dept.	Phone/Face to face/VIA CJS document completion	Where the risk is serious and where charges or other protective options are not viable, a DVPN can be issued which will have conditions attached to prevent the suspect contacting the IP for 48 hours. This is always followed up with a court hearing to have a DVPO imposed which lasts 28 days. This is intended to allow the IP respite and an opportunity to engage with services to reduce the risk and improve safeguarding.
North Wales Police	Warning Markers	SDAO's and FCC	SDAO's and FCC Form completion and E-mail	Placing a marker on the police ICAD system allows officers to be made aware of an ongoing concern re DA if despatched. This can assist in highlighting patterns of abuse when evidence gathering.
North Wales Police	Phone contact for all standard risk DA victims with consent	Victims Help Centre	Victims Help Centre trained staff.	Based on DASH and no DAO contact. Preventative option. Allows IP to be signposted for more specialist support if they request it. Also allows for a secondary DASH RA to be completed if IP consents and this may provide further detail re risk.
North Wales Police	VPS	LPS/CID	Investigating Officers	VPS is crucial to the courts to understand the impact on the IP and inform sentencing.
North Wales Police	Sharing and engaging with other agencies	PVPU SDAO's	PVPU	Joint working to engage with victims. Also lawful and proportionate sharing of information under AWCPP, CDA and HRA.
Wales Community Rehabilitation Company (CRC), North Wales	Building Better Relationships Programme	Perpetrators of Domestic Abuse		
Choose2Change, Relate Cymru, North Wales	Perpetrator programme	Perpetrators of Domestic Abuse		
Choose2Change, Relate Cymru, North Wales	Parallel Support Service for partners/ex-partners	Support for partners/ex-partners of men engaged with the Choose2Change programme		
NWP (All Wales School Liaison Core Programme AWSLCP)	Safe Haven - lesson (5-6 year olds)	Children and young people	Via schools	To raise awareness of personal safety and well being in the home
NWP (AWSLCP)	Hidden Hurt - lesson (11-13 year olds)	Children and young people	Via schools	To recognise and develop safe relationships with others. Exploring domestic abuse

NWP (AWSLCP)	Dangerous Deception lesson (14 year olds)	Children and young people	Via schools	To recognise what sexual exploitation is and to know where to go for help
NWP (AWSLCP)	No means No lesson (14 -15 year olds)	Children and young people	Via schools	To understand and recognise the importance of sexual consent
National Probation Service	Ongoing statutory supervision/involvement to offenders on an ongoing basis, incorporated into their order or sentence/one-on-one offence focused work with perpetrators but refer to CRC or other agencies for programmes, etc	Offenders	CJS	
National Probation Service	Victim Liason work and support that is primarily risk management and sign posting	Victims	CJS	

Sexual Violence Services in North Wales

Agency	Services Provided	Who can attend?	Means of Access	Anticipated Benefits/ Outcomes
Stepping Stones, North Wales	Counselling and support who have experienced sexual abuse as a child	male and female, 18+	self referral or via agency	
Stop it Now! Lucy Faithful Foundation, North Wales	Parent Protect!	Parents/Carers	self referral, or group with host booking	Understanding abuser behaviour, barriers, positive actions adults can take to prevent child sexual abuse
	Parent Protect! For children with additional needs	Parents/Carers with children with additional needs	self referral, or group with host booking	Understanding the greater vulnerability of children with additional needs
	Professionals Protect!	Professionals working with or supporting families and children	self referral, or group with host booking	Understanding abuser behaviour, barriers, positive actions adults can take to prevent child sexual abuse
	Internet Safety!	parents/carers and professionals	self referral, or group with host booking	positive and negative uses of the internet, online grooming, sexting, cyberbullying & viewing illegal images of children, positive preventative actions to take to protect children.
	Sexual Development in pre- and pubescent children	parents/carers and professionals	self referral, or group with host booking	Healthy, age expected behaviours for children under 5, 5-11 yrs, how to respond, consent and harmful sexual behaviours for post-pubescent children, positive prevention actions to take.
	Prevention of Child sexual exploitation		self referral, or group with host booking	Facts about sexual abuse & sexual exploitation & how it can happen, how abusers groom their victims, why victims may not talk about it, spotting signs, positive preventative actions, giving sources of information, support or advice.

Rape & Sexual Abuse Support Centre NW	Counselling & Support Services	Anyone aged 13 and over who has experienced any kind of sexual violence, whether recently or in the past. Childrens Centre established, awaiting outcome of funding bid to children in Need, to work with children and young people aged 3-19; Play therapy etc	Self Referral or via other agency working with the client	Overall improved quality of life; Improved self esteem, Less dependence on alcohol/drugs Improved confidence to work/attend college Better/safer coping mechanisms
National Probation Service	Community Sex Offender Programme	Aimed at appropriately convicted sex offender, male aged 21 and above	CJS	Reduction in re-offending behaviours
National Probation Service	Internet Sexual Offender Programme	Aimed at appropriately convicted sex offender, male aged 21 and above	CJS	Reduction in re-offending behaviours

9 Secure estate

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Draft

9.1 About this chapter

This chapter includes the population needs of the region's men, women and young people in the secure estate - who are currently located across England and Wales due to the current lack of facilities in North Wales.

Other relevant information can be found in the following chapters:

- Children and young people [\[Add link\]](#)
- Older people [\[Add link\]](#)
- Health, physical disabilities and sensory impairment [\[Add link\]](#)
- Learning disabilities and autism
- Mental health [\[Add link\]](#)
- Carers
- Violence against women, domestic abuse and sexual violence [\[Add link\]](#)
- Veterans [\[Add link\]](#)
- Homelessness [\[Add link\]](#)

The secure estate population consists predominantly of men; men, on average, represent 95% of the prison population in England and Wales. In view of the opening in 2017 of the region's first adult male prison (HMP Berwyn in Wrexham) and the local authority's social care responsibilities under the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014 for this population, the scope of this chapter relates, in the main, to those in the adult male estate who will serve their sentences in North Wales from February 2017 onwards.

Definition of the secure estate:

The secure estate includes:

- prisons;
- approved premises: supervised hostel-type accommodation for the supervision and rehabilitation of offenders;
- youth detention accommodation; and
- bail accommodation: for people who would normally be living in the community on bail or Home Detention Curfew but do not otherwise have a suitable address or they need some extra support.

Policy and legislation

Under the Social Services and Wellbeing (Wales) Act 2014 (the act), local councils have a range of duties to fulfil in respect of assessing and meeting the care and support needs of those individuals in the secure estate. They need to

take a holistic approach when individuals are serving their sentence and when planning for their release.

This represents a major change. Previously it was unclear who was responsible for assessing and meeting the social care needs of those in the secure estate, with the result that such needs have often gone unrecognised or have not been effectively met.

Under the act, local councils must engage with partner organisations to identify how existing resources can be best used. Local councils may commission or arrange for others to provide care and support services, or delegate the performance of the function to another party, but the responsibility for fulfilling the duty will remain that of the local council.

Local councils must support children and adults with care and support needs in the secure estate in Wales just as they would for someone in the community. However, the delivery of care and support arrangements operating in the community setting may need to be adjusted to meet the needs of the population and the regime of the secure estate.

Adults

Local councils must meet the care and support duties under the act for those adults, who are aged 18 and over, in the secure estate in Wales, regardless of their place of ordinary residence in Wales or elsewhere before their detention, where the prison or other secure estate premises are within their boundary.

This has significant implications for Wrexham County Borough Council who will be the host authority for the region's first prison, and the largest prison in the United Kingdom, when it opens in 2017.

- ◀ In a reciprocal arrangement, Welsh adults in the secure estate in England will have their care and support needs met under the Care Act 2014, and will be the responsibility of the local council in the area in which they are detained.

When offenders are planning to be released and resettle in the community, the duty will move to the local council where they are planning to relocate and portability arrangements apply. Therefore, while not all local council areas contain secure estate premises, all local councils will be responsible for continuity of care for both male and female offenders with a package of care coming into their area on release as part of their responsibility for their local population.

Children

The position for children differs in that the Welsh home local council must meet the care and support duties for children in the secure estate whether they are detained in England or Wales, just as they would if they were living in the community.

Table 9.1 sets out the responsibilities of local authorities in respect of the care and support needs of children in the secure estate, taking into account any previous involvement of social services, the ordinary residency of the child and where they are detained.

Table 9.1 Local authority (LA) responsibility for children in the secure estate

Ordinary residence	Status of child	Detention location	Who
No ordinary resident status	Migrant or no ordinary resident status	Wales	Welsh LA where child detained
Ordinary resident in Wales	Regardless of previous involvement with social services	Wales	Welsh home LA
Ordinary resident in Wales	S20 or 31 of the Children Act 1989 prior to being detained	England	Welsh home LA
Ordinary resident in England	S20 or 31 of the Children Act 1989 prior to being detained	Wales	English home LA
Ordinary resident in England	No prior involvement with social services or not looked after	Wales	Welsh LA where child detained
Ordinary resident in Wales	No prior involvement with social services or not looked after	England	Dual responsibility

Source: Presentation by Care Council for Wales, 'Assessing and Meeting the Needs of Individuals in the Secure Estate'

Transition to adulthood while in the secure estate:

When a child in the secure estate reaches 18 they are legally regarded as an adult. The local council, where the prison is located, must take responsibility for their care and support needs. In the majority of circumstances, there is no continuing obligation upon the Welsh home local council after the child reaches the age of 18, unless that same local council would be responsible as a result of the adult institution to which the young adult is being transferred is within their area.

Portability

Portability looks to ensure continuity of care. It applies to those receiving 'care and support' when they move across local council boundaries in Wales. The 'sending' council must notify the 'receiving' council of the intended move and ensure information contained within the assessment and care and support plan is made immediately available to the new council.

The 'receiving' council must, carry out a new assessment of needs, having regard to any changes arising from the move.

A local council must maintain the provisions in any care and support plan if a new assessment has not been undertaken prior to the move, until such time as a new assessment is undertaken.

In some cases, adults in the secure estate will move across the English/Welsh border: for example, inter-prison transfers to access approved premises or bail accommodation or when returning to local communities from the secure estate. While neither the portability arrangements in Wales, nor the continuity of care arrangements in England formally apply; the devolved administrations and Whitehall have agreed a common approach. This is set out in 'Principles of cross border continuity of care within the United Kingdom: Annex 2, Part 4 code of practice'¹.

Further information on the duties under the act can be found here:

<http://gov.wales/docs/dhss/publications/151218part11en.pdf>.

Safeguarding

The above link also includes relevant guidance on safeguarding adults and children in the secure estate.

The National Offender Management Service (NOMS) Prison Service Instruction (PSI) relating to Adult Safeguarding in Prisons, is available here:

<https://www.justice.gov.uk/downloads/offenders/psipso/psi-2015/psi-16-2015-adult-aafeguarding-in-prisons.pdf>

For further information relating to safeguarding please refer to the sections in each chapter.

¹ Welsh Government Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014 – Part 4 Code of Practice (Meeting Needs)
<http://gov.wales/docs/phhs/publications/160106pt4en.pdf>

9.2 Secure estate provision

Current provision

Prisons

There are currently no prisons in North Wales. On 31 December 2013, 857 prisoners had a recorded address in North Wales, from a total for Wales of 4,712 (Ministry of Justice, Freedom of Information response). This is the most recent, publically available information.

These offenders were located in around 80 prisons in the UK with the majority (adult males only) held at HMP Altcourse in Merseyside. In the North West, significant numbers were also in the male prisons of HMP Risley, HMP Wymott and HMP Garth.

The lack of prison provision in North Wales has long been an issue for the region. It has presented many difficulties for offender management including: making it operationally hard to manage; difficult to ensure the best rehabilitative outcomes for prisoners; and, impacted negatively on prisoners' children and families. It has also presented major issues in terms of Welsh language provision to prisoners. All these factors may make it more difficult to effectively manage the social care needs of those in the secure estate, including continuity of care on release.

These issues were highlighted by the Welsh Affairs Committee in their report on 'Welsh Prisoners in the English Estate, Third Report of Session 2006-7'² and in their follow-up report of 26 July 2010.³

Reports submitted by the North Wales councils and their Leaders to a Welsh Affairs Committee Inquiry in July 2014 on 'Prisons in Wales and the Treatment of Welsh Offenders' sets out the reasons why prison provision in North Wales is required (see links below).

<http://data.parliament.uk/WrittenEvidence/CommitteeEvidence.svc/EvidenceDocument/Welsh%20Affairs/Prisons%20in%20Wales%20and%20treatment%20of%20Welsh%20offenders/written/11115.html> - (July 2014)

<http://data.parliament.uk/WrittenEvidence/CommitteeEvidence.svc/EvidenceDocument/Welsh%20Affairs/Prisons%20in%20Wales%20and%20treatment%20of%20Welsh%20offenders/written/11110.html> - (July 2014)

Male prisons

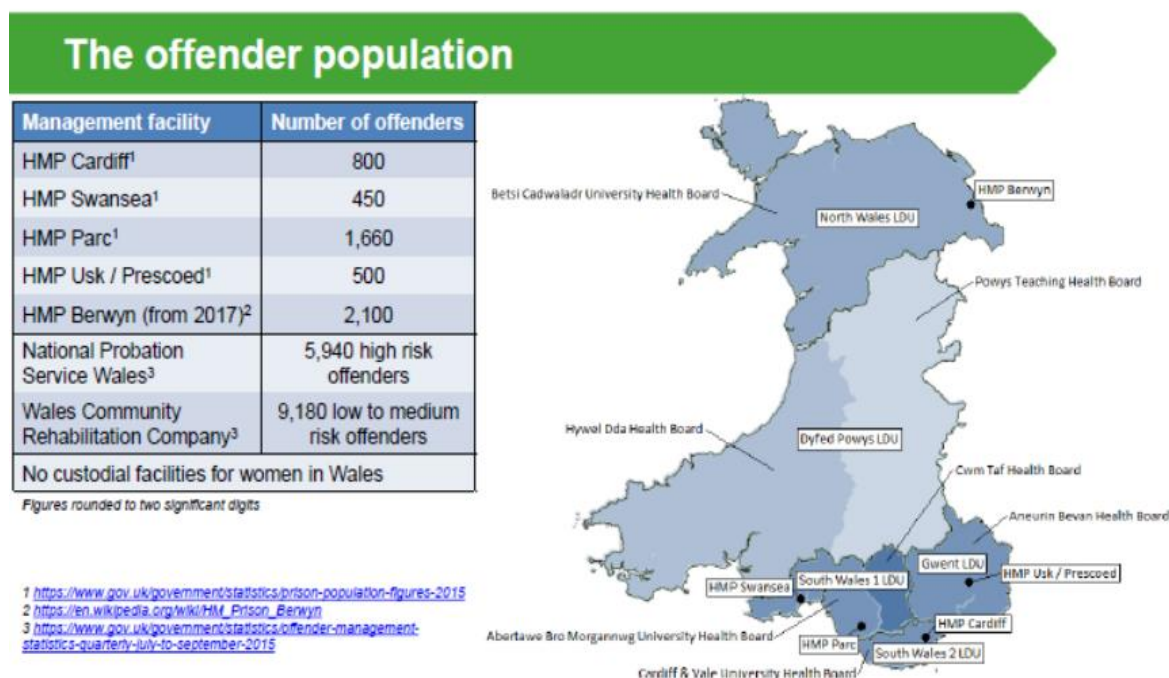
There are five male prisons in South Wales (see Figure 9.1), however, the men from North Wales generally serve their sentences in England: they tend to go to

² House of Commons – Welsh Affairs Committee 'Welsh Prisoners in the English Estate – Third Report of Session 2006-7' <http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm200607/cmselect/cmwelaf/74/74.pdf>

³ House of Commons – Welsh Affairs Committee 'follow up report July 2010' <http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm201011/cmselect/cmwelaf/398/398.pdf>

HMP Altcourse in Merseyside. Many prisoners, though, do not serve their whole sentence in Altcourse and there is significant movement to other prisons.

Figure 9.1 Welsh Offender Population and Prisons in Wales



Source: NOMS in Wales Presentation on ‘Supporting Effective Social Care Provision for Offenders through Efficient Data Sharing, 30 March 2016

In 2013, this was resolved, to some degree, with the Ministry of Justice announcement that it would be building a Category C adult male North Wales Prison to be operational from 2017.

Female prisons

- There are no female prison facilities in Wales. Many of the women from North Wales serve their sentences in HMP Styal in Cheshire which is the local prison for North Wales and the North West and receives from the courts. As of November 2016, there were 40 women from North Wales at HMP Styal (source: HMP Styal, 16 November 2016). There are twelve prisons for women in England (Ministry of Justice, 2016).

Approved Premises

Approved Premises (APs) are a distinct, non-custodial element of the NOMS estate providing accommodation with an enhanced level of supervision; they exist to protect the public and reduce reoffending. As such, APs provide a key element of the Probation Service’s offender management arrangements.

APs main purpose is to provide supervised accommodation for ‘high and very high-risk of harm’ offenders released from prison on licence.

Six of the 100 APs serving England and Wales are for women only, while the rest exclusively accommodate men. There are approximately 2200 residential places across the AP estate. Probation Trusts operate 89 APs; the other 11 are owned and operated by not-for-profit organisations on behalf of NOMS.

The mean average stay in an AP was 64 days in 2011/12, with the median length of stay 34 days and the mode five days – indicating a wide variation in length of stay ('A Review of Healthcare in Approved Premises, Phase 1 Report', National Offender Management Service, December 2013).

There are four approved premises in Wales, all for adult male (see Table 9.2). Two of these premises are in North Wales - Wrexham and Gwynedd.

There are no approved premises for women in Wales.

Table 9.2 Approved Premises in Wales

Name	Type	Population	Local Council
Quay House	Approved Premises	Male 18+ years	Swansea Council
Ty Newydd	Approved Premises	Male 18+ years	Gwynedd Council
Plas Y Wern	Approved Premises	Male 18+ years	Wrexham County Borough Council
Manderville House	Approved Premises	Male 18+ years	Cardiff Council

Source: Welsh Government Presentation on 'SSWBA Part 11: Those in the Secure Estate – Adult Resettlement, 27 Jan 2016

Bail Accommodation

Bail accommodation holds people on bail and on Home Detention Curfew – these are adults who need a suitable address, or some support, so that they can be released. Certain people are not eligible:

- those convicted/charged with a sexual offence;
- those who pose a significant risk;
- those under 18 years of age; or
- those unable to pay rent or claim housing benefit.

There are 32 places in 11 bail accommodations in Wales (Figure 9.2). Only two of these (3 female and 3 male places) are in North Wales (Wrexham).

There is limited female accommodation.

Figure 9.2 Bail Accommodation in Wales

Local Council	Male/Female
Bridgend	3 Male places
Cardiff	4 Male places
Cardiff	2 Female places
Llanelli	3 Male places
Merthyr Tydfil	3 Female (Temp) places
Newport	3 Male places
Newport	2 Male places
Swansea	3 Male places
Swansea	3 Male places
Wrexham	3 Female places
Wrexham	3 Male places

Source: Welsh Government Presentation on 'SSWBA Part 11: Those in the Secure Estate – Adult Resettlement, 27 Jan 2016)

Youth Detention Accommodation (YDA):

Youth detention accommodation means:

- a secure children's home;
- a secure training centre;
- a young offender institution;
- detention in accommodation provided, equipped and maintained by the Welsh Ministers under section 82(5) of the Children's Act 1989 for the purpose of restricting the liberty of children; and
- accommodation or accommodation specified by order under Section 107(1)(e) of the powers of Criminal Courts (Sentencing) Act 2000 (youth detention accommodation for the purposes of detention and training orders).

Currently, there are no local secure provisions in North Wales for young people who are remanded into Youth Detention Accommodation (YDA) or sentenced by the Courts to custodial sentences (Detention and Training Orders-DTO- or Section 90-92 sentences from Crown Courts). This presents a significant issue as referred to previously, including around Welsh language, and it is not anticipated to change.

All placements in the national secure estate are some distance from North Wales. The general rule for placements is that children under 14 years will be placed in Secure Children's Homes (SCHs), 14 to 16 year olds will be placed in Secure Training Centres (STCs) and 16 to 18 year olds in Youth Offender Institutions (YOIs). There are a number of Secure Children's Homes across the country and the Youth Justice Board commissions a number of beds in each facility from the home councils who run them. The nearest one to Wrexham is at Barton Moss in Manchester.

There are currently three Secure Training Centres in the country (Rainsbrook in Rugby, Medway in Kent and Oakhill in Milton Keynes). Werrington YOI in Staffordshire is the local YOI for North Wales. It is understood that the lack of Welsh language provision here presents very specific issues.

The majority of Secure Children Homes and Secure Training Centres cater for young men. While there are three designated units for young women in the country - the nearest to North Wales is New Hall in South Yorkshire (Source: Wrexham County Borough Council, Youth Offending Team).

February 2017 Onwards – Prisons

HMP Berwyn - Category C Adult Male Population:

The position for the Category C adult male population will change significantly when HMP Berwyn opens in Wrexham in February 2017, with an operational capacity of 2,106. North Wales prisoners who are Category C will be housed at Berwyn along with English prisoners primarily from Cheshire, Greater Manchester, Merseyside and the Midlands.

This enables the Category C male population to be held closer to home, but women and young offenders will continue to be held outside of the region.

For the purposes of the Social Services and Wellbeing (Wales) Act 2014, all 2,106 men held within Berwyn will become ordinary residents of Wrexham County Borough. Wrexham County Borough Council will therefore have responsibility for the care and support for the men in the prison.

This duty will only transfer to another local council when prisoners are planning to be released and resettle in the community. At this point, the duty will move to the local council where they are planning to relocate and the portability arrangements apply to ensure continuity of care.

HMP Berwyn Profile

HMP Berwyn will be the largest prison in the UK. It is modelling new approaches and its culture will be driven by a focus on rehabilitation. The ethos is dedicated to providing a safe, decent and just environment where men are encouraged and assisted to prepare for a fresh start in life. The importance of Welsh language in the rehabilitation of offenders from Wales is recognised as is the key role of co-commissioning partners.

The key assumed characteristics of HMP Berwyn are as follows in terms of its general characteristics, its rehabilitative function and health and social care.

General

- It will be a Category C training prison.

- It will be a resettlement prison for men who will reside in North Wales on release.
- It will not serve as a resettlement prison for those held from England so towards the latter end of their sentence, men from England will transfer to a resettlement prison closer to their area of origin.
- It will have an operational capacity of 2,106 places.
- It will be the largest prison in the UK.
- There will be an emphasis on 'making big feel small' to help overcome the challenge of its size and to learn from previous new build prisons.
- It is the first prison operated by the public sector to be built for 30 years.
- Rehabilitation is its key driver - it will offer a variety of work, education, peer support and leisure opportunities for the men.
- There will be a small remand function.
- It will receive only adult males of 18 years and over.
- It will be a 'digital' prison – men will have access to 'in-cell' technology that will enable them to take more personal ownership of their lives.
- Welsh language and culture are integral to the prison.
- The prison will become operational in February 2017.

Rehabilitative vision/resettlement provision

- Berwyn will be at the forefront of the prison service's rehabilitative vision.
- There will be through-the-gate provision.
- Working with the children and families of the men in custody will be a key feature of the prison.
- There will be a 'learning academy' environment in the prison with a designated education block and work areas in two industries buildings.
- Novus and a local Further Education (FE) provider, Coleg Cambria, will provide the learning and skills work in the prison.
- Wrexham County Borough Council will deliver the library service.
- There will be a focus on skills and qualifications that will be informed by the local labour market to help the men get jobs after release.
- The aim is for prison life at Berwyn to feel as much like life outside as possible to aid resettlement and rehabilitation.

Health, Wellbeing and Social Care

- The prison will be smoke free.
- Any prisoner whose health and social care needs cannot be safely managed at HMP Berwyn prison will not be received.

- If a prisoner develops needs that cannot reasonably be safely managed by the North Wales prison, a transfer to an establishment with the required facilities would be made.
- The design and regime of the prison will facilitate the delivery of integrated health, wellbeing and social care to the population of the prison, including the enhanced health and wellbeing requirements of the remand population and the needs of the ageing population.
- The local health board will provide the healthcare and the local council will provide the social care.
- Health and social care services will be delivered in an integrated manner.
- The new prison will establish itself as a health-promoting prison adopting a whole prison approach to the health and wellbeing of its prisoners and staff.

HMP Berwyn Population Ramp-Up

Starting from February 2017, the prison will gradually build up to its full population with remand prisoners (those awaiting commencement or continuation of trial prior to a verdict) being the last to be received. Healthcare and adult social care partners will be advised by NOMS at least six months prior to the remand function (serving the region's courts) becoming operational at the prison.

Men will be introduced in cohorts over a period of approximately one year and will include men from North Wales who, where appropriate, will be transferred to complete their sentences at HMP Berwyn.

9.3 What we know about the population: key facts

Numbers

As of 31 December 2013, 857 prisoners, had a recorded address from North Wales from a total for Wales of 4,712.

This figure includes remand and sentenced, male and female prisoners, adults, young offenders and juveniles. This is a good reflection of the numbers in North Wales which tends to average around 750-850 places of which around 40-50 are female, 60-70 are young offenders and 50-60 are high security.

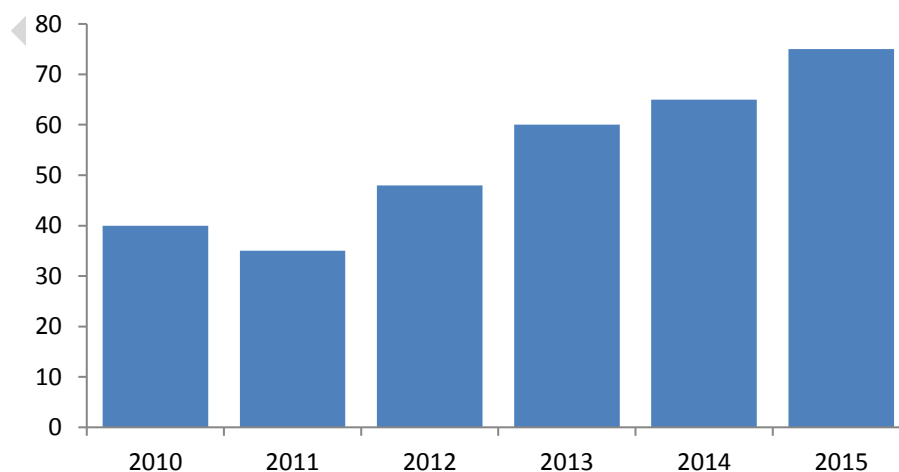
It has not been possible to establish the numbers of social care assessments carried out on this population, nor on the numbers that are eligible.

Women

Generally, women tend to represent around 5% of the overall prison population in the UK. On 17 June 2016, there were 3,861 women in prison in England and Wales (Bromley Briefings, Summer 2016).

Figure 9.3 set out the number of women offenders sentenced to immediate custody in North Wales from 2010 to 2015. Across Wales, the use of very short custodial sentences of six months or under has increased year on year since 2011. The total use of immediate custody for women in Wales is more complex.

Figure 9.3 North Wales female offenders who received an immediate custodial sentence of less than six months, 2010 to 2014

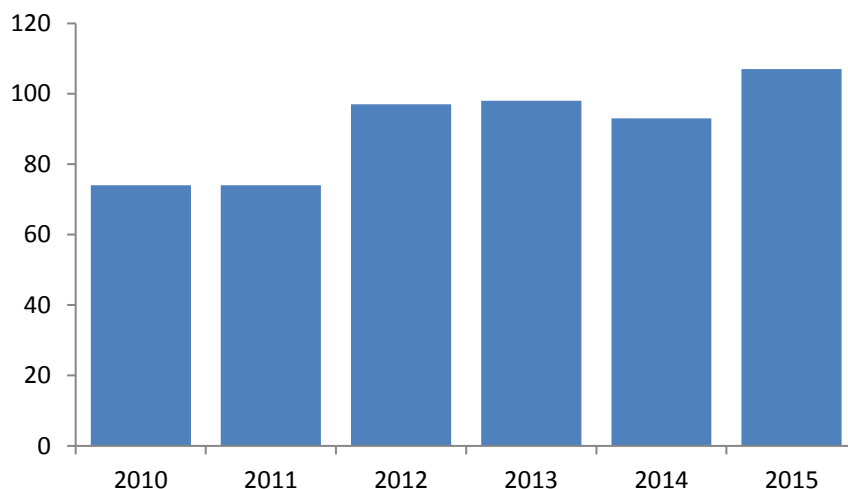


Source: Ministry of Justice, 2010-2015

Those sentenced to immediate custody with a sentence of six months or over has risen from 74 in 2010 to 107 in 2015 which is an increase of almost 50% in 5 years. These figures are troubling when the majority of women sentenced to

custody have committed non-violent offences and many are held a significant distance from their families causing significant disruption to family life and the process of rehabilitation.

Figure 9.4 North Wales female offenders who received an immediate custodial sentence of six months or more, 2010 to 2015



Source: Ministry of Justice 2010-2015

Children and Young People:

Figures on the numbers of children and young people who received a custodial sentence and how they have changed between 2013 and 2016 are shown in Table 9.3.

Table 9.3 Number of children and young people who receive a custodial sentence, North Wales, 2013 to 2016

Local Council	April 2013 – March 2014	April 2014 – March 2015	April 2015 – March 2016
Conwy & Denbighshire	7	4	8
Flintshire	6	1	2
Gwynedd Mon	4	1	2
Wrexham	6	6	11
North Wales	23	12	23

Source: Youth Justice Board

As of March 2016, there were 23 children and young people in the secure estate from North Wales against a figure of 881 (August 2016) for England and Wales (Youth Justice Board, Monthly Custody Report – August 2016).⁴

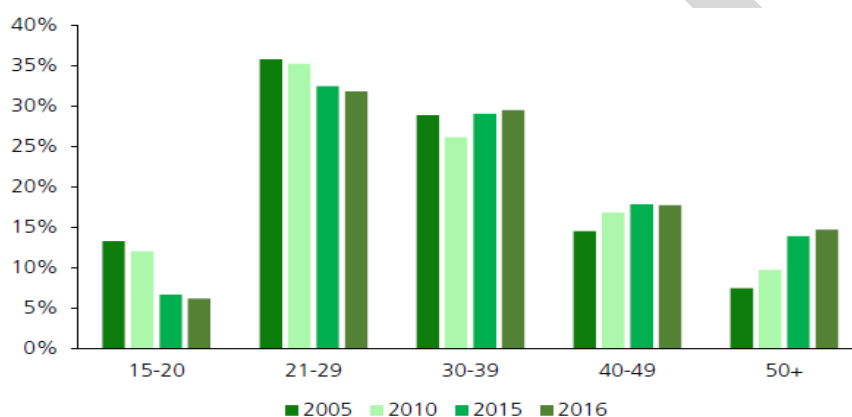
⁴ Youth Justice Board 'Monthly Custody Report' – August 2016 - https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/567400/youth-custody-report-september-2016.xls

Headline statistics

The headline statistics for the prison population of England and Wales, as of March 2016, ('Prison Population Statistics', House of Commons Briefing Paper, 4 July 2016⁵, are as follows.

- There is a general underlying trend of an increasing number of people held in prison.
- The age profile of prisoners has changed over time. The prison population made up of offenders aged 50 years or over has increased proportionately more than any other age group. As at the end of March 2016 the number of prisoners aged 50 or over was 161% higher than the number in 2002. The trends do not vary by gender. This is an important fact in the delivery of social care.

Figure 9.5 Prison population proportion by age, 2005 to 2016



Source: 'Prison Population Statistics', House of Commons Briefing Paper, 4 July 2016.

- Individuals with sentences comprised around 87% of the prison population. Of this, adults accounted for around 94% of prisoners, 18-20 year olds 5% and 15-17 year olds around 0.6%.
- People on remand accounted for 8% of the prison population. Of these, 89% were adults, 9% 18-20 year olds and 1.9% 15-17 year olds. The remand population tend to have more acute and complex needs than sentenced prisoners.
- England and Wales had 146 prisoners per 100,000 head of population, the 11th highest rate in Europe and the highest Western Europe.
- The most frequent length of sentence being served was typically a determinate sentence of over 4 years. About a quarter of prisoners were serving sentences ranging between 1-4 years.

⁵ House of Commons Briefing Paper – 'Prison Population Statistics' -4 July 2016.
<http://researchbriefings.files.parliament.uk/documents/SN04334/SN04334.pdf>

Prisoner characteristics and implications for social care

See [appendix 1](#) for a full list of documents used to inform the local assessments for HMP Berwyn.

To support the implementation of the Social Services and Wellbeing (Wales) Act 2014 and the Care Act in England, the Ministry of Justice undertook a survey to estimate the social care needs of prisoners across England and Wales.

The survey found the following (Local Government Association, 2014) ⁶

- Less than one percent (0.9%) of the total prison population was reported to have one or more personal care needs.
- An estimated 5.5% of prisoners aged 50 years old or over had one or more personal care needs, compared with 0.2% of prisoners aged under 50.
- The proportion of prisoners with personal care needs increased with age, with 12.6% of 65-74 year-olds and 22.7% of those aged 75+ having personal care needs.
- Help with moving, bathing, eating and drinking and washing were the personal care needs most commonly reported for prisoners aged 50 years old or over.

Another report highlights the growing issue of offenders with multiple needs (Prison Reform Trust) ⁷. There is a need for integrated working so that these individuals do not fall below eligibility thresholds when personal needs are assessed separately. In Wales, the focus of assessment and care and support planning on outcomes moves away from identifying deficits caused by conditions should help reduce the potential for people falling below eligibility criteria.

The report also points out that adults with multiple needs often have a combination of mental health problems, learning disabilities, developmental disorders and behavioral and communication difficulties. They therefore frequently have difficulties with substance misuse, physical health, housing and relationships. It highlights that these issues are compounded in young people and stresses the importance of identifying these at the crucial stage of transition to adult services from children's services.

Two key documents prepared to support the planning and provision of health and social care at HMP Berwyn when it opens in are:

⁶ Local Government Association, 2014 – 'Social Care in Prisons questionnaire summary'
<http://www.local.gov.uk/documents/10180/5756320/Social+care+needs+in+prison/fbeaa153-6e1d-483d-9fa4-f90973291940>

⁷ Prison Reform Trust – 'Making the Difference: the Role of Adult Social Care Services in Supporting Vulnerable Offenders'
<http://www.prisonreformtrust.org.uk/Portals/0/Documents/Making%20the%20difference.pdf>

- the 'Prospective Initial Health Needs Assessment for North Wales Prison', May 2015 http://www.wales.nhs.uk/sitesplus/documents/888/North%20Wales%20prison_HNA_FINAL_19thMay.pdf;
- the 'Adult Social Care Prison Strategy', April 2016.

The key summary findings within these reports are set out below.

North Wales Prison Health Needs Assessment (Public Health Wales):

Generally, the health needs assessment reported that prisoners have:

- significant levels of poor mental health and personality disorders;
- an increased risk of self-harm and suicide compared to the general population;
- significant levels of substance misuse, alcohol misuse and tobacco use;
- high levels of multiple chronic conditions in older prisoners;
- significant levels of premature, 'accelerated', ageing and significant levels of preventable illness and disability;
- high levels of blood-borne viruses;
- little evidence to suggest routine access to primary and secondary preventative services and interventions prior to prison; and
- low levels of literacy and numeracy.

Other key findings (Stewart, 2008 and Ministry of Justice, 2014a) ⁸ showed the following.

- Nearly half the sample had been unemployed in the year before custody and 13% had never had a job.
- Fifty-eight per cent had truanted from school regularly and 46% had no qualifications.
- Pre-custody employment was more likely among men, adult prisoners and those serving longer sentences.
- Fifteen per cent were living in temporary accommodation or were homeless before custody; this was more common among short-term and adult prisoners.
- A quarter reported at least one long- standing illness or disability, muscular-skeletal and respiratory complaints were the most commonly reported health conditions.

⁸ Ministry of Justice 'The problems and needs of newly sentenced prisoners results from a national survey' – Duncan Stewart October 2008
<http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20100505212400/http://www.justice.gov.uk/publications/docs/research-problems-needs-prisoners.pdf>

- Over four-fifths of the sample (82%) reported one or more mental health symptoms, and a third (36%) reported between six and ten symptoms.
- The majority of prisoners had used illegal drugs during the year before custody, use of heroin or cocaine was more likely to be reported by women, adult prisoners and those sentenced for less than one year.
- Heavy drinking was reported by 36% of the sample, and was more prevalent among short-term prisoners and men.
- Prisoners tended to prioritise employment and skills deficits over health and family issues in terms of the help they wanted during the course of their sentence. Nearly half (48%) of the sample reported needing help finding employment. Help getting qualifications and improving work related skills were reported by 42% and 41% respectively. Around a third wanted help with housing and their offending behaviour.

Prisoners' health conditions have increased since the 1990s, but have been relatively stable in recent years.⁹

There are links between poor health and reoffending. For example, offenders with addiction or a mental health condition are more likely to need support with housing, education or employment to change their lives and prevent future victims. However, at the same time research shows these offenders will find it more difficult to access mainstream help than the general population. Increased health inequalities are therefore compounded by greater barriers to accessing services to meet those needs (Fazel and Baillargeon, 2011).

The Health Needs Assessment also highlights the specific characteristics and demands of the remand population as HMP Berwyn will have a remand function. The needs of remand prisoners compared to sentenced prisoners tend to be more acute and complex. A recent health needs assessment found higher rates of substance misuse and mental health disorders among remand prisoners (Cairns et al., 2014a). Men who are received from court tend to have more immediate health needs, such as acute detoxification or unmanaged conditions (Cairns et al., 2014a).

Adult social care prison strategy (Wrexham County Borough Council)

The strategy highlights the following.

- 0.9% of the prison population is estimated to have personal care needs.
- Mobility, washing, bathing, eating and drinking are the most common needs.

⁹ Ministry of Justice 'Research Summary 5 – 'Factors linked to reoffending: a one-year follow-up of prisoners who took part in the Resettlement Surveys 2001, 2003 and 2004' - Chris May, Nalini Sharma and Duncan Stewart <http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20110201125714/http://www.justice.gov.uk/publications/docs/research-factors-reoffending.pdf>

- 11% of prisoners are estimated to have a physical disability.
- 18% are estimated to have anxiety or depression.
- 8% are estimated to have a physical disability and anxiety or depression.
- These levels are about twice as prevalent in prison as they are in the community.
- Approximately 12.6% of the prison population is age 50 and over.
- 5 to 10% are estimated to have a learning disability compared with 2% of the general population.

Welsh Language

Welsh language provision in the secure estate has long been a key issue for the North Wales population because of the lack of secure provision in North Wales. This was one of the main drivers in the region's business case for the new prison.

In its 2007 report, the Welsh Affairs Committee expressed serious concerns around Welsh Language provision for Welsh prisoners. This was particularly disconcerting because of evidence showing that prisoners kept in conditions where they do not understand the primary culture, dialect or languages being used can face higher levels of stress than normal and problems sustaining a positive sense of identity.

The opening of HMP Berwyn in 2017 will address this issue for adult males in the category C prison estate, however, serious issues will still persist for women, young offenders and adult males that are held in category A and B prisons and those category C men that are not held at HMP Berwyn by virtue of their very specific needs.

Resettlement

Effective resettlement is key to reducing re-offending. The facts around re-offending are as follows:

- 45% of adults are reconvicted within one year of release;
- for those serving sentences of less than 12 months, this increases to 58%; and
- over two-thirds of under 18s are reconvicted within one year of release (Prison Reform Trust, 2015).

For population data around resettlement see the documents listed in [appendix 2](#).

The lack of provision in North Wales makes it difficult to:

- meet the resettlement needs of people from North Wales under the seven pathways of accommodation; education, training and employment; mental and physical health; drugs and alcohol finance benefit and debt; and children and families.
- develop the vocational and employability skills in demand from employers in North Wales due to the difficulties in developing link with employers and educational and training organisations.
- develop effective partnership working and good local resettlement arrangements.

Given the links between poor health and reoffending and the new responsibilities under the act, including portability arrangements, this is particularly disconcerting. HMP Berwyn will assist in the resolution of some of these difficulties.

Housing needs

Stable housing can act as a gateway to resettlement and there is a link between being homeless or living in temporary accommodation and reoffending. A lack of accommodation can reduce former prisoners' chances of finding employment. People who have accommodation arranged on release are four times more likely to have employment, education and training arranged than those who don't ('Resettlement Outcomes on Release from Prison', Niven and Stewart, 2005).

Ministry of Justice - Accommodation homelessness and re-offending of prisoners – (March 2012)

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/accommodation-homelessness-and-reoffending-of-prisoners>

Entitlement to housing benefit stops, however, for all sentenced prisoners expected to be in prison for more than 13 weeks. This means that many prisoners have very little chance of keeping their tenancy open until the end of their sentence and lose their housing.

Local authorities have a statutory duty to assist homeless and vulnerable ex-offenders in some circumstances, however due to changes in homelessness legislation in 2015, the degree of priority given to those leaving the secure estate has changed. However, the duty under the Social Services and Wellbeing Act to assess and meet the care and support needs of those in the secure estate who are leaving the secure estate applies.

Table 9.4 shows nearly 200 people who have directly left the secure estate were referred for housing assistance between January and September 2016. There is a single point of contact in place for Conwy, Denbighshire, Flintshire and Wrexham, however, this post is temporary until March 2017. Figures for Anglesey and Gwynedd are unavailable. Wrexham County Borough Council clearly has the highest level of demand for these services.

Table 9.4 Number of referrals for housing assistance for people who have left the secure estate, January to September 2016

Local Council	Number. of referrals for housing assistance
Conwy	21
Denbighshire	9
Flintshire	35
Wrexham	134
Total	199

Wrexham County Borough Council Housing Department, October 2016

These figures refer to all adults and young people leaving the secure estate but not children. While they show demand, it is not always the case that those referred for assistance will approach the local council when leaving the secure estate.

This data cannot be compared with previous years, as the homelessness duties towards those leaving the secure estate changed in April 2015. Prior to this, all prison releases were owed a duty under legislation. Therefore, the figures would have been much higher (Source: Wrexham County Borough Council Housing Department, October 2016).

Children & Families

NOMS' figures suggest that 59% of men in prison have children under the age of 18, therefore a prison the size of HMP Berwyn, could have approximately 1,242 men with children under 18.

An offender's family and friends are central to their successful rehabilitation and: '*an offender's family are the most effective resettlement agency.*'¹⁰ Positive family engagement while in custody amounts to an average financial cost saving upwards on a scale that starts at £16,000 for each individual, for each cycle¹¹.

However, many individuals in the secure estate do not have contact or regular contact with their families. This is proven to have a direct correlation with re-offending rates. The 2008 Ministry of Justice (MoJ) Resettlement Survey stated

¹⁰ The 2015 Joint Thematic Inspection Report of Resettlement of Adult Offenders https://socialwelfare.bl.uk/subject-areas/services-activity/resettlement/criminaljusticejointinspection/1693032014_Resettlement-thematic-for-print-Sept-2014.pdf

¹¹ The Indigo Trust Measuring Together 'Improving prisoner family ties – piloting a shared a shared measurement approach – April 2011 <http://www.google.co.uk/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=1&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=0ahUKEwj8oor11rLQAhUkB8AKHTBoDBUQFggpMAA&url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.thinknpc.org%2Fpublications%2Fmeasuring-together-2%2Fimproving-prisoners-family-ties%2F%3Fpost-parent%3D4836&usq=AFQjCNFVCBK6pxaiaOzN2iYKgabhLbuksw>

that “*offenders who had received at least one visit during their time in custody were 39% less likely to re-offend than those that had received no visits*”.

In some areas, these re-offending rates are reduced by work done within both male and female prisons with the affected children and families. This has also been proven to have positive outcomes on inter-generational offending and the well-being outcomes of the children and families.

There are an estimated 200,000 children affected by parental imprisonment each year in England and Wales (MOJ, 2012). However, there is no official measure for identifying those children, little awareness of their specific needs and no systematic support. Such uncertainty about a large group of vulnerable children means that the services and support that they could benefit from, may not be available to them.

Research and practice shows that the impacts on children of having a parent in prison are generally negative and their outcomes tend to be worse than those of their peers; these are even more acute when the mother is in prison:

- only 5% of children remain within the family home when a mother goes into custody;
- 12% of children with a mother in prison go into care; and
- women prisoners are held much further away from home.

Such chronic stress from childhood can cause long-term harm as demonstrated in the Public Health Wales (2015) report on Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE) where parental separation is classed as a significant ACE leading to health-harming behaviours.

Children with a parent in prison are twice as likely as other children to experience conduct and mental health problems and three times more likely to be involved in offending activity themselves, with 65% of boys with a convicted father going on to offend. They also cost the public purse ten times more by the age of 28.

In North Wales, informal estimates suggest that approximately 7,112 children of school age could be affected by a parent in prison (see Table 9.5). If 50% of these are boys, based on the data above, over 2,000 could go on to offend themselves, having an impact on services across the board.

Table 9.5 Estimated number of school age children affected by the imprisonment of a parent

	Number of children in school	Estimates number affected by parental imprisonment
Anglesey	9,665	677
Gwynedd	17,041	1,193
Conwy	15,916	1,114
Denbighshire	15,653	1,096
Flintshire	23,649	1,655
Wrexham	19,676	1,377
North Wales	101,600	7,112

Source: Calculated from PLASC data January 2016, assuming 7% affected, (DoE, 2003)

Draft

9.4 What are people telling us?

Population assessment consultation

As part of the population assessment consultation was carried out with key organisations. Two responses were received relevant to this chapter: the National Probation Service as an organisation and the National Probation Service in its capacity as an Approved Premises.

The National Probation Service is a statutory criminal justice service that supervises high-risk offenders released into the community. They are responsible for assessing offenders in prison preparing them for release on license to the community, where they will come under their supervision.

The service reported the following.

Challenges: poor access to health care, continuity of health care post-prison, social support into specialist housing for the elderly and disabled, occasionally difficulties with education and training requirements and being able to obtain employment.

Main service providers who support the Probation Service: the local council, substance misuse agencies, community mental health teams, education and training providers and other partner agencies through MAPPA.

Overall: most things are working well, but at times there is a lack of long-term planning and sometimes there is a sense of last minute solutions having to be found by staff. There are very strong working links with a range of partners and service providers and this has helped strengthen their joint working arrangements, while improving their ability to make referrals and enabling them to be better equipped to provide people with the necessary information on the support which is available to them.

Things that don't work so well: on occasions, staff can experience difficulty in obtaining assessment information from partners, therefore making it difficult for staff to identify and assess their relevant needs and making the necessary referrals. Staff can also experience difficulty in gaining access to equipment such as wheelchairs, crutches, suitable seating and beds for the elderly and disabled residents within their approved premises.

Other issues highlighted: the lack of suitable housing within a number of regions of Wales which is making it difficult to find suitable stable accommodation for people leaving the secure estate and approved premises.

To improve the service they currently offer: they would like to see the development of a clearer information-sharing process to ensure that social care needs are identified early and appropriate referrals are made in order to meet their needs. They also suggested at looking at putting protocols in place with

partners detailing the type of information which can be shared, including the provision of training for front line staff so they are clear on what information they are permitted to share.

Next steps

No consultation was carried out with the service users with experience of the secure estate and this is highly recommended for future work along with consultation with additional organisations.

Supporting consultation information

Department of Health (2014) consultation¹² highlighted the following themes as important: communication, assessment, engagement of service users and finance.

Welsh Government has set up a stakeholder group to learn from best practice from local councils with prisons in their boundaries in South Wales. This report will be available in February 2017 and it is recommended that there is engagement with this piece of work.

A national survey recommended that rigorous assessment of prisoners needs should take place at the earliest opportunity. It reported that the Offender Assessment System (OASys), a standardised risk assessment and sentence planning tool, is not routinely available for prisoners sentenced to less than 12 months, who constitute the majority of the sentenced population (Stewart, 2008).¹³ However, all prisoners on their first reception to a local prison are now assessed using a standardised tool: the Basic Custody Screening Tool (BCST).

¹² User Voice – ‘What people with convictions think about care in custody’
A service user response to The Department of Health’s consultation on The Care Act (2014) - September 2014
<http://www.uservoice.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/11/User-Voice-Who-Cares.pdf>

¹³ Ministry of Justice – ‘The problems of needs of newly sentenced prisoners: results from a national survey – (Stewart 2008)
<http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20100505212400/http://www.justice.gov.uk/publications/docs/research-problems-needs-prisoners.pdf>

9.5 Review of services currently provided

Historical Provision

Previously, the responsibilities for meeting the social care needs of those in the secure estate have been unclear, and this has led to confusion between local authorities, prisons, probation services and other organisations. This created historical difficulty in ensuring needs were met. The relevant acts in England and Wales have clarified local council responsibility for care and support for prisoners to ensure that they are entitled to receive equivalent provision to people in the community (with limited exceptions). Local councils are required to work in partnership with the National Offender Management Service and health services.

Prisoners can often have complex health and care and support needs and generally experience poorer physical and mental health outcomes than the general population. Evidence demonstrates higher prevalence among the adult prison population of mental illness, substance misuse and learning disabilities than in the general population. The population of older prisoners (aged 50 years and over) in particular has increased in recent years and with it the incidence of age related disabilities and needs. Access to good integrated health and care and support is particularly important for these groups.

Current Provision

Policy for the delivery of adult social care into prisons in Wales is set out in the Welsh Government National Pathway for care and support for those in the secure estate: Adults in Prisons. This pathway includes the Prison Service, the Community Rehabilitation Company, social services and housing services (for the delivery of housing services support for prisoners on release).

It is also expected to deliver a significant improvement on the assessment, planning and delivery of support to released prisoners. The new pathway will put in place a 12 week discharge pathway. The previous experience in which the Prison Service, social services and housing services were not part of an integrated pathway could lead to the release of prisoners with only days' or hours' notice.

Policy for the delivery of health and social care services into the prison is set out in a range of Prison Service Instructions (PSIs) published by NOMS including: PSI 03/2016: 'Adult Social Care'.

There is currently, however, no information publicly available on the number of assessments undertaken and the numbers classed as eligible. It is recommended that the secure estate be contacted directly to establish these figures.

Planning for HMP Berwyn

Clearly, the largest social care obligation for North Wales' services will come on the opening of HMP Berwyn when men in the secure estate become ordinary residents of Wrexham County Borough. This places a significant new duty on the local council as it relates to people in the secure estate.

Integrated health and adult social care:

The partners involved have taken the opportunity to establish an integrated model of health, social care and custodial care from the outset. This will make it easier to provide timely, consistent and efficient personal care and support to the small number of prisoners expected to require it.

A model of integrated provision has been developed by the council with the Betsi Cadwalder University Health Board (BCUHB), with an expectation of close working relationships with the prison and various other services on offer at HMP Berwyn such as education and the library. This is based on needs assessments carried out by BCUHB and Wrexham County Borough Council [\[add reference\]](#). These assessments were undertaken separately based on assumptions about the prison and the profile of the population. Future work will be done jointly. Understanding about the remand population is also limited as there are very few remand-specific studies and it is recommended that when the prison is open, data on the social care need of both the category C and the remand population is collated.

The governance for health and social care provision at HMP Berwyn is through the Prison Health, Wellbeing & Social Care Partnership Board, which is operating in a shadow form during the mobilisation phase. This includes representatives from BCUHB, Welsh Government, NOMS, Public Health Wales, the Welsh Ambulance Service, NHS England and Wrexham County Borough Council's Adult Social Care.

Both BCUHB and Wrexham County Borough Council are also part of the programme governance for HMP Berwyn.

Responsibility for planning for support for prisoners post-release is shared with the National Probation Service and the Community Rehabilitation Company (CRC). For the care and support needs specifically, when offenders are planning to be released and resettle in the community, the duty is with the local council where they are planning to relocate and portability arrangements apply. Therefore, all North Wales' local authorities will be responsible for continuity of care for offenders with a package of care coming into their area on release as part of their responsibility for their local population.

Adult social care:

Wrexham County Borough Council's Adult Social Care Department is now shaping its services to meet the duties of the act including information, advice and assistance and prevention services that are integrated with the NHS. They will in summary:

- provide an information line providing advice and guidance;
- provide a Daily Living Support Service;
- directly provide social care needs assessments for men who may have a need for care and support with day-to-day activities;
- work across Berwyn to promote wellbeing and to ensure that the care and support needs of the men are understood and met; and
- provide equipment or put in place additional provision to meet an eligible need for care and support that would otherwise not be met.

This represents a high level of embedding of social care into the prison ethos and is not a standard model.

The majority of prisoners are estimated to have wellbeing needs at some level and the information and prevention services will need to be tailored to the specific needs of prisoners. This requires a specific approach to be developed due to the particular needs of prisoners.

Care and support needs for prisoners will be provided by Adult Social Care, for which demand is not expected to be high. [See WCBC 'Adult Social Care Prison Strategy', April 2016 \[add reference\] for more information.](#) As the prospective population begins to be identified, there will be a better picture as to the populations needs. For planning purposes, Wrexham County Borough Council is informed by its Social Care Strategy.

The feeder prisons for Berwyn have also been identified. A recommended next step therefore would be to source available health and social care needs assessments and data held by the National Offender Management Service (NOMS) for the men from those prisons that will be held at HMP Berwyn.

Young people

Children and young people who experience custody often have multiple and complex problems and a history of failed attempts by professionals to provide them and their families with the help and support they need to achieve positive outcomes in life.

The lack of secure estate provision in North Wales prevents further issues for young people who for are remanded into Youth Detention Accommodation (YDA) or sentenced by the Courts to custodial sentences

When convicted, a comprehensive assessment is undertaken to locate a suitable placement within the secure estate that will meet the young person's needs and address any risk of harmful behaviours and safety and wellbeing issues they may present. If the young person presents specific concerns regarding their welfare (for example, a 17 year old with significant safety and wellbeing issues), they may be placed in a Secure Children's Home or Secure Training Centre but this is often dependant on availability.

Once in the secure estate, there is a special unit at Wetherby YOI (Keppel Unit) where particularly vulnerable young people with complex needs can be placed agreed between the Youth Justice Service and custody staff, while most Young Offenders Institutes have special wings too.

When a young person has offended, most are subject to unconditional or conditional bail, imposed by the Police or the Courts, until they are sentenced. Under the Legal Aid, Sentencing and Punishment of Offenders Act 2012 can be refused under certain criteria, such as for serious crimes, re-offending while subject to bail conditions and breaches of conditions of bail. This means the child or young person could be remanded to the care of the local council. The local council can place the child/ young person back at home with their parents, with additional support, unless the court specifies otherwise. In that case, the local council has the duty to seek suitable alternative accommodation with for example, extended family, foster carers, or a residential placement. Such a duty would end upon sentencing.

When the offences are so serious, or the young person continues to re-offend while on bail/ remand, the courts can then remand to Youth Detention Accommodation (YDA). The young person is then placed in the secure estate, but additionally becomes a 'Looked After Child' for the duration of their stay. In practice, this means that a social worker is appointed to the case by the home local council to assess the young person's needs and an Independent Reviewing Officer is appointed to conduct a Care Planning meeting within the first week of placement and statutory reviews/ meetings at 4, 7 and every 6 weeks thereafter. If the child/ young person remains in Youth Detention Accommodation for 13 weeks and over, they then become eligible to receive leaving care services.

Young offenders from North Wales currently serving their sentence in English prisons tend to find it difficult when entering the secure estate and have to live and associate with young people from England, with some saying they would like to be with other young people from Wales. In some institutions, gang members are imprisoned, introducing local young people to different lifestyles, cultures and offending behaviours.

Parent and family contact with young people in the secure estate is often difficult to sustain due to the long distances involved, although some assistance and accommodation is available in certain circumstances.

Wrexham County Borough Council has planned for a while to develop an alternative local provision to prevent the need for young people to be remanded to Youth Detention Accommodation. They are looking to provide accommodation which will be staffed by a commissioned provider and supported by staff from Children's Services and the Youth Justice Service. We hope to have a facility available within this current financial year. There is also an identified need to recruit suitable foster carers to provide remand accommodation, but this has proved difficult for several years due to the challenging behaviours and risks these young people can present, which carers struggle to contend with and manage in their own homes.

Wrexham Youth Justice Service works closely with several agencies to ensure that young people at risk of entering custody/ remanded to Youth Detention Accommodation / serving a custodial sentence are provided with support services at every stage.

Under the National Standards and Case Management Guidance provided by the Youth Justice Board (Ministry of Justice), the Youth Justice Service ensures young people in custody receive through care support throughout the duration of their custodial sentence, and transition through to adult services, including the National Probation Service, should they turn 18 years of age during their sentence.

As part of this process, Wrexham Youth Justice Service staff plan towards the young person's rehabilitation and release into the community, mostly under licence conditions and report to the 'Resettlement and Support Panel'. This is a multi-agency forum to assist in delivering the resettlement plan for the young person. The panel includes management representatives from Children's Services, Housing, Police, Education, CAMHS, Youth Justice Service and Youth Services. The meeting will also discuss young people who present with complex needs and who are potentially at risk of entering custody in the near future. This provides another opportunity for agencies to work together and avoid young people entering the secure estate.

Improving resettlement outcomes for young people is a priority for the Youth Justice Board (YJB), and in the programme of work carried out by Youth Justice Board Cymru in Partnership with the Welsh Government.^{14 15 16}

One recurring problem has been the lack of continuity of 'care' between custody and the community, which is fundamental to effective resettlement and reintegration into the community. The Youth Offending Team (YOT) Reintegration and Resettlement Partnership Board (RRPB) is a multi-agency partnership put together to address gaps and barriers to effective resettlement

¹⁴ Youth Justice Board – 'Youth Justice Board Plan 2016 to 2017'

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/567003/yjb-business-plan-2016-17.pdf

¹⁵ Youth Justice Board – 'Strategic Plan 2015 -2018'

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/469954/YJB_Strategic_Plan_2015-18.pdf

¹⁶ Youth Justice Board for England and Wales 'Business Plan 2016/17'

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/567003/yjb-business-plan-2016-17.pdf

and reintegration for young people (aged 10 to 18 at support request stage) experiencing significant change or transition in their service provision.

A mapping of resettlement services for young people from North Wales was undertaken in 2013.¹⁷ This aim of the work was to build up a comprehensive picture of:

- existing services available to young people;
- the gaps in service provision;
- barriers encountered during the resettlement process;
- weaknesses in the current arrangements; and
- identification of good practice.

The North Wales Resettlement Broker Project has been running since August 2013. The function of the project was to map current resettlement practices across the region for young people being resettled after serving time in custody, with a view to identifying how these practices could be improved across all sectors involved. A copy of the final report was published this year with further recommendations.¹⁸ One of the recommendations was for a good practice guide and this has been produced.¹⁹

Women

As women in the secure estate are held outside of the region and will continue to be held outside of the region, more understanding is required of their needs. It is recommended that further work be done in this area.

Housing

Those who are leaving accommodation in the secure estate are managed in line with Welsh Government's National Pathway.²⁰ This sets out the services available to a person as they prepare to leave accommodation in the secure estate if housing has been identified as an issue as the plan for their release, with their Offender Manager.

This pathway is the first of its kind in the UK, and aims to improve the way the organisations work with prison-leavers.

¹⁷ Llamau – 'Mapping of resettlement services for North Wales - An analysis of strengths, weaknesses, barriers, and gaps for young people' [http://www.llamau.org.uk/creo_files/products/llamau_mapping_report_\(north\).doc](http://www.llamau.org.uk/creo_files/products/llamau_mapping_report_(north).doc)

¹⁸ Llamau – Resettlement Broker Project Report 'Final Report 2016' http://www.llamau.org.uk/creo_files/default/final_report_on_the_resettlement_broker_project.pdf

¹⁹ Youth Justice Service – 'Reintegration and Resettlement Partnership Boards – Good Practice Guide' http://www.llamau.org.uk/creo_files/default/reintegration_and_resettlement_partnership_boards_-_good_practice_guidance.pdf

²⁰ Welsh Government 'National Pathway for Homelessness Services' <http://gov.wales/docs/desh/publications/151215-national-pathway-for-homelessness-services-en.pdf>

The Pathway addresses the requirements of the Welsh Government's Housing (Wales) Act April 2014. The act brought about the most fundamental reform to homelessness legislation in over 30 years and placed a duty on local councils to work with people who are facing homelessness at a far earlier stage to help find a solution to their housing needs.

The National Pathway was developed after extensive consultation with organisations including Shelter Cymru and the Welsh Local Government Association (WLGA). It pays particular attention to the needs of people leaving custody to prevent them from becoming homeless to improving their resettlement into society and reduce their risk of reoffending.

Prisoners facing homelessness will begin to receive support 56 days before their release. The Pathway also clarifies the roles and responsibilities of all the agencies and organisations involved in the process, resulting in a more coordinated approach and better support for people leaving custody.

Adults

For all adults in the secure estate, individual resettlement plans will be drawn up at the reception stage. At 12 weeks prior to release, this resettlement plan will be reviewed and updated as necessary. If no housing need has been identified and there is an address, the details will be forwarded to the relevant local council for comment.

If there is an identified housing need, the Wales Community Rehabilitation Company (WCRC), must support a prisoner to retain or find suitable alternative accommodation.

A further review of accommodation needs will be carried out, 66 days prior to release, by the National Probation Service in conjunction with WCRC. If there is still an identified housing need at this stage a referral will be sent to the relevant local council through the prisoner's Offender Manager. When forwarding the referral, the Offender Manager will include a risk assessment. This is to ensure that a thorough assessment of any housing duty owed to the prisoner can be carried out need.

If it is decided that there is a duty owed, the local council must then take over responsibility for providing reasonable steps to help secure accommodation. These reasonable steps will depend upon whether the prisoner is owed a duty under s 66 or s 73 of the Housing (Wales) Act 2014.

Children and young people:

The key differences to the pathway for children and young people are as follows.

- There is no 12 week trigger for reviewing resettlement plans. They are reviewed on a monthly basis.
- Youth Offending Teams will work with them to help access suitable alternative accommodation on release.
- If the prisoner has not yet reached the age of 18, it is the responsibility of Children's Services to help and support children and young people access suitable accommodation on release.

Housing challenges:

Sourcing suitable accommodation for those who are leaving the secure estate raises particular issues. The following issues have been identified by Wrexham County Borough Council's Housing Service.

There are difficulties when trying to find suitable accommodation for single people. Traditionally, councils have concentrated on building family housing. Consequently, smaller units of general needs accommodation become available for allocation less frequently than other property types. This has been further exacerbated by the introduction of the Housing Benefit changes introduced as part of the Government's Welfare Reform agenda.

Social Housing tenants, of working age, who are in receipt of Welfare Benefits, have had their Housing Benefit reduced by a certain percentage if they are under occupying their current property. This has increased demand on smaller general needs properties, at a time when demand is already relatively high, as people are looking to downsize.

Similarly, single people under the age of 35 years of age, who are privately renting are currently, only able to claim sufficient Housing Benefit at the rate that is commensurate with that of renting a room in a shared house. This creates further pressures as for some people who are leaving the secure estate, sharing accommodation might not be a feasible option.

Sourcing supported accommodation can also bring its challenges. Depending on a person's needs, certain types of specialist supported accommodation are more difficult to source than others. Reserving rooms in supported accommodation can be problematic, in particular when emergency or crisis cases arise that need to be accommodated as a matter of urgency. Sometimes, this can lead to places that have been earmarked for someone leaving the secure estate being allocated to a person who presents at Housing Options, on that day with a pressing need for assistance.

Housing Benefit (HB) regulations, can also determine a person's housing situation. Depending upon the length of a sentence, it is in some cases, it is possible for a person entering the secure estate to continue to claim HB. This can mean that accommodation can be kept and upon release, their former property is still available for occupation.

Otherwise, unless there are sufficient funds available to meet the cost of the weekly rent, some have no option but to surrender a tenancy. This is to avoid large arrears of rent accruing. This does mean however, that a person is faced with homelessness upon their release from the secure estate.

Partner organisations

There are several organisations that provide various forms of additional support or accommodation. These can widen a person's housing options, help people to maintain their current tenancies or in the case of supported accommodation, provide support until such time as a person is able to move into general needs accommodation. More information is available from Supporting People²¹

What works well?

Working in partnership with other housing and support providers currently works well. There are good working relationships that have been established over time. These can help to smooth a person's transition from the secure estate into more settled accommodation.

While acknowledging that there is a shortage of suitable move-on options for those living in the secure estate, having good working relations can go part of the way to help mitigate these deficiencies.

Future considerations for housing:

The building of HMP Berwyn will present different considerations for councils.

For although the responsibility of meeting the care and support needs of a person resident in the secure estate, rests with the local council where the accommodation is located, once the release and resettlement process begins for any person, the duty moves to the council where they are planning to relocate to.

There will be a need for prompt systems to be in place in order to engage with those who are leaving the secure estate at the earliest possible opportunity. This will enable the correct intervention being put in place and referrals made to the appropriate North Wales council.

Children and families

Much recent work has been done at the North Wales level to highlight the needs of the children and families of offenders and to show the direct correlation between contact with families and the re-offending rates of those in the secure estate. This has resulted in the development of a strategic and practical cross-

²¹ Wrexham County Borough Council 'Wrexham Supporting People Directory'
https://www.wrexham.gov.uk/assets/pdfs/housing/supporting_people/supporting_people_directory.pdf

partnership response to identifying the children in North Wales and supporting the children and families of North Wales affected by the imprisonment of a family member. This work is being undertaken by the partners on the North Wales Safer Communities Board and will include the following.

- Gathering information and data to develop a more informed picture of the needs of the children in North Wales and how many children are affected.
- Mapping the gap between theory and practice in North Wales and looking at solutions to fill the gap effectively including information-sharing protocols.
- Directly engaging with HMP Berwyn to influence the development of their children and family approach.
- Enabling service providers to better meet these needs through guidance, information and awareness raising to develop a whole family approach.
- Increasing awareness about the issue and communicating the work.
- Increased multi-agency working.

At a regional level, it is hoped that this approach will:

- provide an immediate focus for collaboration, multi-agency working and effective communication;
- make it easier to engage other key organisations including the third sector and the private sector; and
- demonstrate a unified North Wales commitment to maximising the outcomes for prisoners and their children and families.

It is anticipated that this will be a five year programme to embed the work in the region.

9.6 Conclusion and recommendations

The new act heralds a historic change in local government's social care responsibilities for the men, women and children held in the secure estate and on their release into the community. Previously, the responsibilities for meeting the social care needs of those in the secure estate were unclear and this led to confusion between local authorities, prisons, probation services and other organisations.

The act clarifies responsibilities and ensures that those held in the secure estate are entitled to receive equivalent provision to persons in the community and requires local authorities to work in partnership with the National Offender Management Service and health services. It presents opportunities to implement integrated care pathways and joint service provision for the health and social care needs of those in the secure estate.

Given that prisoners can often have complex health and care and support needs and generally experience poorer physical and mental health, this presents a significant development.

A focus on health and wellbeing is also contributing to a renewed focus on rehabilitation, resettlement and a reduction in re-offending.

This is evidenced in the planning for HMP Berwyn which will open in North Wales in February 2017. HMP Berwyn is modelling new approaches and its culture will be driven by a focus on rehabilitation. The ethos is dedicated to providing a safe, decent and just environment where men will be encouraged to prepare for a fresh start in life. The importance of Welsh language in the rehabilitation of offenders from North Wales is recognised as is the key role of co-commissioning partners.

This puts the adult male category C population in a good position. It will help strengthen links between local councils in North Wales and the prison and will support effective rehabilitation. Women and young offenders, however, will continue to be held outside the region as well as men from other categories and those whose health and social care needs cannot be safely managed at HMP Berwyn.

A better understanding of the needs of these groups is required and on release the duty for adults will move to the local council to which they are resettling as part of the requirement for continuity of care under the act; this includes services such as housing. This presents a unique opportunity to develop a model for creating links with prisons outside of North Wales, including those holding women from North Wales.

Recommendations are included within the relevant sections of the chapter, however, the key recommendations to arise from the work of this chapter include the following.

- Further consultation with stakeholders, including service users.
- An integrated health and social care needs assessment to be conducted for HMP Berwyn after the prison has become operational in partnership between BCUHB and Wrexham County Borough Council.
- Data on the social care needs of both the Category C and remand population to be collated when HMP Berwyn is operational.
- The putting of protocols in place with partners detailing the type of information which can be shared.
- Engagement with the Courts to develop protocols for the remand of disabled persons to ensure that their remand disposals are able to meet their specific needs on admission.
- The development of partnership working with the prisons in South Wales to share learning.
- Better understanding of the social care needs of women and youth and the very specific considerations attached to these groups.
- Children and families – support for the regional approach to develop a children and families model and links in with this work.
- Homelessness: the need for prompt systems to be in place in order to engage with those who are leaving the secure estate at the earliest possible opportunity; this will enable the correct intervention to be put in place and referrals made to the appropriate council.
- The transition of care once prisoners are discharged ‘through the gate’ needs to be embedded within the community, providing continuity of care to ensure health gain while in prison is sustained on release.

Appendix 1: List of evidence used

Ministry of Justice - Estimating the prevalence of disability amongst prisoners (March 2012)

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/estimating-the-prevalence-of-disability-amongst-prisoners>

Ministry of Justice - Needs and characteristics of older prisoners – (October 2014)

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Ministry of Justice - Gender differences in substance misuse and mental health amongst prisoners – (February 2014)

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Ministry of Justice - Surveying Prisoner Crime Reduction (SPCR) – (October 2014)

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Ministry of Justice - Prisoners Childhood and Family backgrounds – (February 2014)

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Appendix 2: Resettlement population data

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10 Veterans

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10.1 About this chapter

This chapter includes the population needs of military veterans. It is based on a detailed needs assessment undertaken on behalf of the North Wales Armed Forces Forum (Atenstaedt and Jones, 2016). Information about other care and support needs can be found in the following chapters:

- Older people [\[Add link\]](#)
- Health, physical disabilities and sensory impairment [\[Add link\]](#)
- Mental health [\[Add link\]](#)
- Violence against women, domestic abuse and sexual violence [\[Add link\]](#)
- Homelessness [\[Add link\]](#)
- Secure Estate [\[Add link\]](#)
- Carers [\[Add link\]](#)

Definitions

A veteran is defined as someone who has served in HM Armed Forces for at least one day. This includes people who have served in the Reserve/Auxiliary Forces.

How will the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014 change things? Policy and legislation

The principles of the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014 are similar to those already adopted by services supporting military veterans in North Wales. For more information about the act please see [Appendix x](#).

For more information about the legislation and guidance relating to veterans, and some detailed information about the national and local strategic context, please see the main needs assessment available at [Appendix x](#).

Safeguarding

The safeguarding issues for military veterans are similar to those of the general population. There is a new definition of 'adult at risk', a duty for relevant partner to report adults at risk and a duty for local authorities to make enquiries which should help to safeguard military veterans.

10.2 What do we know about the population

There are currently no official figures available on the number of military veterans in the UK, particularly at a local level. According to estimates there were around 51,000 veterans living in North Wales in 2014 (Table 10.1). This represents about 9% of the North Wales population aged 16 and over or 7% of the total population. The county with the highest percentage of the total number of veterans in North Wales is Flintshire at 21% and the lowest is Anglesey at 11% (Table 10.2). In terms of the proportion of each county's population aged over 16 years that are veterans (Table 10.3), Conwy is highest at 10% and Wrexham is lowest at 8.1% (the North Wales average is 8.9%). There are a number of caveats with this data described in the main needs assessment report (Atenstaedt and Jones, 2016).

Table 10.1 Estimated veteran population, all persons aged 16 and over, North Wales

	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+	Total 16+
Anglesey	50	100	260	520	730	890	2,360	540	5,470
Gwynedd	120	190	450	870	1,130	1,410	3,840	1,000	9,010
Conwy	80	160	420	900	1,150	1,500	4,370	1,210	9,780
Denbighshire	70	130	360	750	930	1,160	3,100	740	7,240
Flintshire	110	250	650	1,240	1,430	1,680	4,150	930	10,440
Wrexham	100	250	600	1,050	1,230	1,380	3,480	870	8,970
North Wales	530	1,080	2,750	5,340	6,610	8,020	21,300	5,290	50,920
Wales	2,630	5,200	12,460	23,570	28,460	32,010	86,330	20,930	211,590

Numbers have been rounded so may not sum

Source: Produced by Public Health Wales Observatory, using MYE (ONS) and prevalence estimates from the Royal British Legion

Table 10.2 Percentage of North Wales veteran population aged 16 and over by local authority area, 2014

	%
Anglesey	11
Gwynedd	18
Conwy	19
Denbighshire	14
Flintshire	21
Wrexham	18
North Wales	100

Source: Based on numbers produced by Public Health Wales Observatory, using MYE (ONS) and prevalence estimates from the Royal British Legion

Table 10.3 Percentage of each local council population age 16 and over that are veterans, 2014

	Population age 16 and over	Estimated number of veterans	Percentage veteran population
Anglesey	58,100	5,470	11
Gwynedd	101,360	9,010	18
Conwy	97,350	9,780	19
Denbighshire	77,650	7,240	14
Flintshire	125,390	10,440	21
Wrexham	110,430	8,970	18
North Wales	570,270	50,910	100

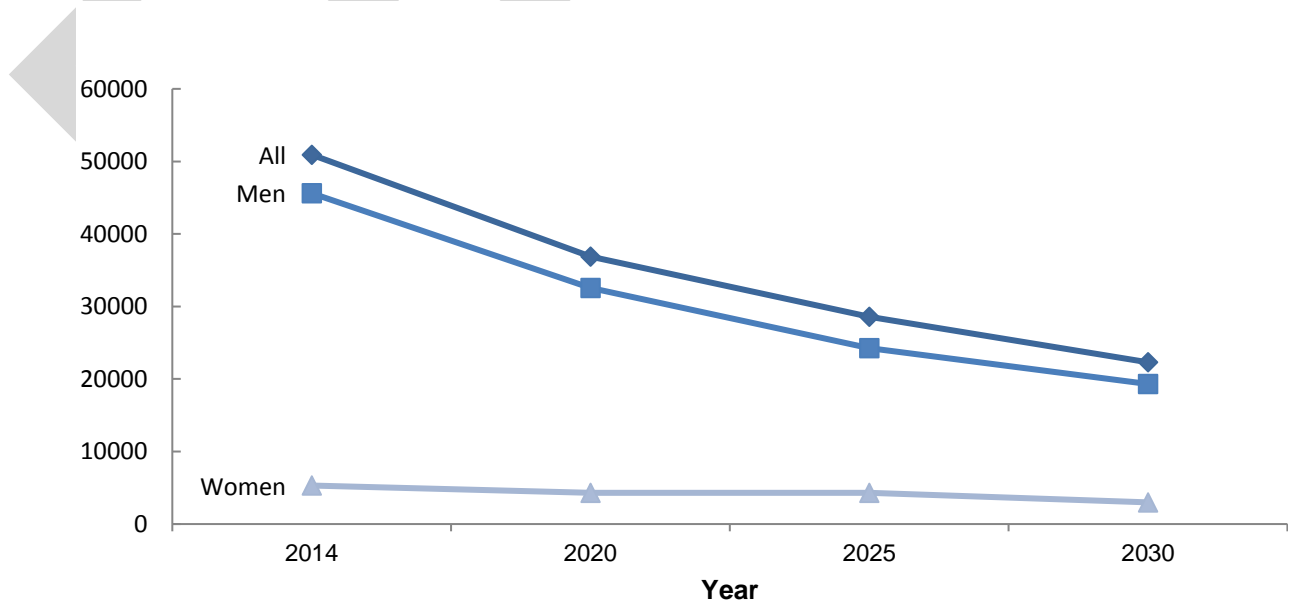
Numbers have been rounded so may not sum

Source: Based on numbers produced by Public Health Wales Observatory, using MYE (ONS) and prevalence estimates from the Royal British Legion

The ‘hidden’ ex-service community in North Wales (those living in institutions and communal establishments) is estimated to be between 2,100 and 3,200 individuals (RBL, 2014). This figure includes veterans, adult dependents and minor dependents.

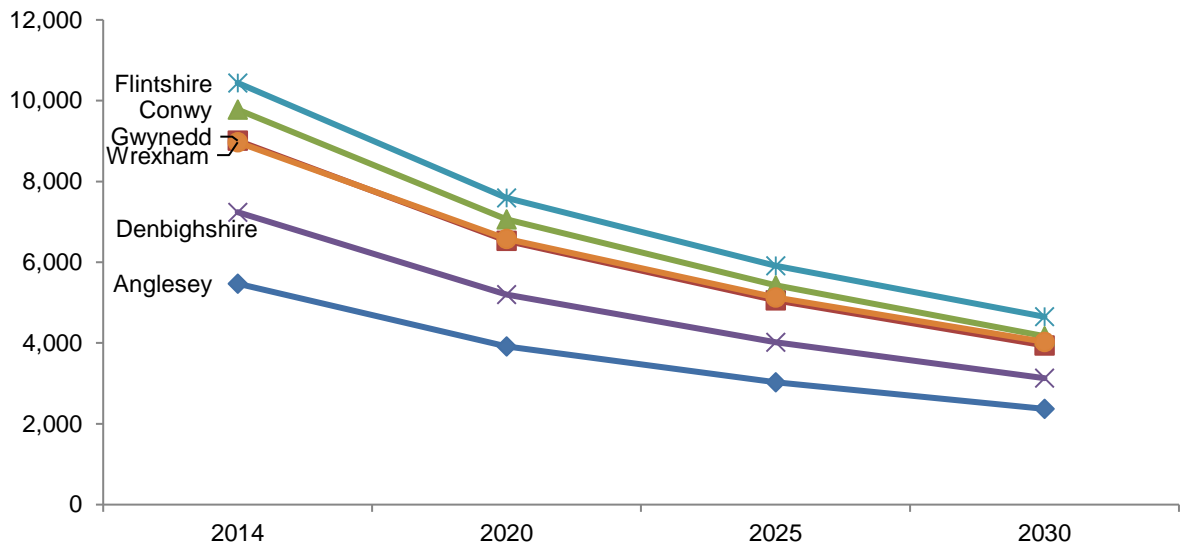
Although the overall number of veterans in North Wales is predicted to decline over future years (from 51,000 in 2014 to 22,000 in 2030) shown in Figures 10.1 and 10.2, it is clear that care and support needs are prevalent over the age range and service providers should ensure that they continue to prioritise this population in future service provision.

Figure 10.1 Estimated veteran population aged 16 and over by gender, North Wales 2014 to 2030



Source: Chart created by North Wales LPHT. Data produced by Public Health Wales Observatory, using MYE (ONS) and prevalence estimates from the Royal British Legion

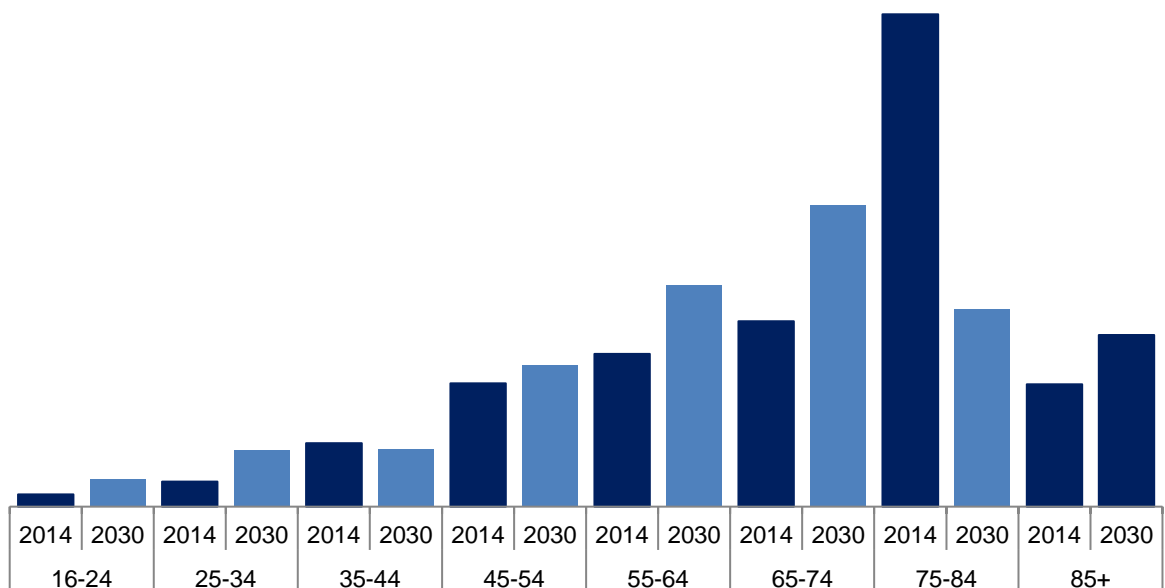
Figure 10.2 Estimated veteran population aged 16 and over by local council, North Wales 2014 to 2030



Source: Chart created by North Wales LPHT. Data produced by Public Health Wales Observatory, using MYE (ONS) and prevalence estimates from the Royal British Legion

The age distribution of the ex-service population is currently skewed towards those over retirement age (Figure 10.3). However, the predicted decline in this group, and the changes currently occurring in the UK Armed Forces, mean that a greater proportion of the veteran population will be made up of younger people with a more diverse background, for example from a BAME community. This is important for care providers to consider, since the health needs of younger, more ethnically diverse veterans are likely to differ considerably from those in older age groups.

Figure 10.3 Proportion of veterans aged 16 and over, by age group, North Wales, 2014 and 2030



Source: Chart created by North Wales LPHT. Data produced by Public Health Wales Observatory, using MYE (ONS) and prevalence estimates from the Royal British Legion

There is no data on the Welsh language skills of veterans in North Wales, which is a gap which needs to be addressed.

Most veterans report their time in the services as a positive experience and do not suffer adverse health effects as a result of the time they have served. However, about one in five veterans with a long-term illness attribute it to military service, particularly musculoskeletal problems, hearing problems and mental illness (RBL, 2014). This equates to 6,400 veterans in North Wales who may be eligible for priority treatment under the Armed Forces Covenant.

Veterans aged 16-64 are more likely than the general population to report a long-term illness that limits their activities. This includes (RBL, 2014):

	% veterans	% general population
Depression	10	6
Back problems	14	7
Problems with legs and feet	15	7
Problems with arms	9	5
Heart problems	12	7
Diabetes	6	3
Difficulty hearing	6	2
Difficulty seeing	5	1
Total long-term illness	24	13

General musculoskeletal disorders (including arthritis and rheumatism) are a key issue for the health of veterans (particularly problems with the legs and feet in the over 55s). Overall, 28% of veterans reported this as a problem (equivalent to 14,000 North Wales veterans); 18% of veterans attributed this to previous service (equivalent to 2,600 North Wales veterans). Musculoskeletal disorders affect an individual's health but also impacts on other areas such as employment. Any detrimental effect on the ability to work is also likely to impact on mental health, potentially compounding any existing problems.

The majority of veterans do not suffer with adverse mental health after leaving the services. The most common mental health problems experienced by veterans are depression, anxiety and substances misuse (mainly alcohol) disorders, just like the wider general population. The UK household survey of the ex-Service community (RBL, 2014) indicates that the prevalence of mental illness is around 8%, equating to 4,100 veterans in North Wales. It also reported that mental health problems have doubled since 2005 and that only one in twenty individuals have sought help for this issue (RBL, 2014). Also, the

RBL household survey found that the prevalence of mental health disorders among younger veterans (aged 16-44) was three times higher than that of the UK population of the same age.

The mental health of UK veterans has received particular attention, with particular focus having been on the occurrence of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD). PTSD in veterans is often the result of multiple traumatic experiences, has a very specific military context, and it can be associated with additional shame and guilt about seeking help. While the proportion affected with PTSD in the ex-service community are thought to be only slightly higher than in the general population, the severity in some veteran cases has been found to be much more profound.

Ex-service personnel may be at increased risk of self-harm and young male veterans (those under 24 years), particularly those with shorter lengths of service, are at an increased risk of suicide. They may be particularly reluctant to seek help (and some may not even identify themselves as veterans). It is vital that the North Wales Suicide Prevention Group prioritises veterans in its work.

Young male veterans are associated with other risk factors, such as leaving services earlier and excess alcohol use. Ensuring that data systems identify veterans locally, as well as promoting registration with GPs and help-seeking behaviours, is key to mitigating any increased risk within this local group of veterans.

Other than alcohol and tobacco smoking, information on the lifestyle behaviour of veterans is lacking and needs further research.

Veterans may experience a variety of social care needs after their time in the services. For example, veterans may have difficulties finding suitable housing, obtaining adaptations to ameliorate injuries or other physical health needs, or obtaining financial aid to which they are entitled. This may be related to problematic transition which itself may be caused by a variety of factors related or unrelated to service in the armed forces including financial, welfare, physical and mental health problems.

According to the RBL Household Survey (2014), 42% of adults in the UK ex-service community reported some difficulty in the previous year (Table 10.4), which is equivalent to 21,400 veterans in North Wales. Difficulties are most likely to be related to relationships or isolation (particularly loneliness and bereavement), self-care, mobility (especially outside the home) and psychological problems (particularly depression), followed by finance and housing. Problems with employment were reported by 30% of veterans discharged in the last five years and 17% of veterans of working age. There are two age groups most likely to report some difficulty: 35-44s and 85-94s.

Not surprisingly, the older age group is most likely to report self-care and mobility problems.

Table 10.4 Personal or household difficulties experienced in the last year, 2014

	% veterans	Number (thousands)
Any	42	2,090
Relationship/isolation	16	770
Self-care	15	720
Mobility	14	710
Psychological	12	610
Financial	9	430
Dealing with authorities	8	410
Housing	8	400
Employment	6	320
Fear of violence / crime	4	190
Community / civilian integration	3	170
Transport	2	120
Child support	1	40

Source: RBL, 2014. Base: Adult ex-service community

Estimates for personal or household difficulties have been applied to the North Wales veteran population (Table 10.5).

Table 10.5 Personal or household difficulties experienced in the last year, North Wales, 2014

	Adult ex-Service community 2014	Total
	%	
Relationship/isolation	16	8,146
Loneliness	8	4,073
Bereavement	7	3,564
Lack of recreational facilities/social life [^]	4	2,036
Marriage/relationship breakup	2	1,018
Difficulty forming close relationships	1	509
Self-care difficulties	15	7,637
Exhaustion or pain	9	4,582
Poor bladder control	7	3,564
Difficulty looking after self	3	1,527
Mobility difficulties	14	7,127
Difficulty getting around outside home	13	6,618
Difficulty getting around home	8	4,073
Psychological difficulties	12	6,109
Feeling depressed	10	5,091
Lack confidence/self-esteem	4	2,036
Lack hope/purpose/direction	4	2,036
Heaving drinking/taking drugs	1	509
Financial difficulties	7	3,564
Not having enough money for day to day living [^]	5	2,546
Getting into debt [^]	3	1,527
Dealing with authorities	8	4,073
Difficulty dealing with personal affairs (e.g. paying bills, filling in forms, letters)	4	2,036
Difficulty getting medical treatment [^]	3	1,527
Difficulty finding out about services or benefits entitled to [^]	3	1,527
Housing difficulties[^]	8	4,073
Difficulty with house or garden maintenance [^]	7	3,564
Poor housing/inappropriate housing for your needs [^]	1	509
Employment difficulties	6	3,055
Unemployment [^]	3	1,527
Fear of unemployment [^]	3	1,527
Lack of training/skills/ qualifications [^]	1	509

Source: Modified from chart produced in 2014 Household Survey by RBL & Compass Partnership

The RBL Household Survey (RBL, 2014) indicates that about 8% of the UK ex-service community have experienced housing problems in the past year, equivalent to 4,100 veterans in North Wales (Table 10.6). The vast majority reported problems with house and garden maintenance, followed by poor housing or inappropriate housing for their needs and difficulty getting council housing or housing from a housing association. However, for those who had been discharged from the Armed Forces within the previous 5 years, the figure was much higher at 6%.

Table 10.6 Personal or household difficulties experienced in the last year, North Wales, 2014

	Adult ex-Service community	North Wales veteran population
	%	
Any employment difficulties	8	4,073
Unemployment [^]	4	2,036
Fear of unemployment [^]	3	1,527
Having to take job for which overqualified/ underpaid [^]	2	1,018
Lack of training/skills/ qualifications [^]	2	1,018

Source: Modified from chart produced in 2014 Household Survey by RBL & Compass Partnership

Homelessness is one issue that is faced by a minority of ex-Armed Forces personnel. Several studies have shown that the characteristics and experience of homeless ex-Armed Forces personnel are broadly similar to the homeless population as a whole, although ex-Service personnel are older, and may be homeless for longer. Service leavers with a shorter service history and those from the army are most at risk of homelessness and so require extra support. It is important that traditional providers of support, such as service charities and local authorities, link in with non-armed forces specific providers such as housing associations, to ensure the best service possible for veterans.

Social isolation is a particular challenge for those who have moved frequently during military service. Also, military veterans of working age (between 16-64 years) are much less likely to be in work than the general population (63% compared to 77%). 8% of the ex-service community have experienced employment difficulties and 4% unemployment in the previous year, equivalent to 4,100 and 2000 veterans in North Wales respectively. Veterans who served in the armed forces for less than three years are less likely to be in full-time work now (only half are), are more likely to be looking for work (18%) than the average for all veterans.

Educational attainment offers the greatest potential for improving social and economic circumstances and is a key element in reducing poverty, deprivation or exclusion. Education increases opportunities for job and income security. Thus, unemployment is more common in those people who had experienced low educational attainment. The analysis by the RBL (2014) also showed that among the broader ex-service community one in ten has no formal qualifications, increasing to one in five among those aged 55-64. So education and training for veterans is definitely a priority.

Veterans offenders are increasingly recognised as a complex service user group with the offending behaviour also having a profound and damaging impact on families, for example through domestic abuse. However, it is worth noting that the proportion of ex-servicemen who offend is very small when

compared with the number discharged from the forces, and that there appears to be a significant time lag in most cases between discharge and offence resulting in imprisonment.

The British crime survey indicates that one on four women and one in six men will be affected by domestic abuse within their lifetime. It is also undeniable that military service places different constraints and pressures on both the serving personnel and families, many of which may compound domestic abuse issues. More research is needed in this area.

Data from the RBL household survey of the ex-service community (Table 10.7) shows that 20% of members of the ex-service community (equivalent to 10,000 veterans in North Wales) provide some level of unpaid care and support, which is higher than the 13% in the general population. Around one in four veterans aged 16-64 years has caring responsibilities, almost double the average for the general population. More importantly, one in ten carers in the ex-service community stated that they struggle to cope with their caring responsibilities; this equates to 1,000 veterans in North Wales. It is important that these individuals are properly supported.

Table 10.7 Caring responsibilities

	% veterans	Number (thousands)
Any	20	990
Physical health (old age)	8	420
Physical health (not old age)	6	290
Dementia	3	150
Other mental ill health	4	200
Other	1	50

Base: Adult ex-service community

Source: Census 2011

10.3 What are people telling us?

The RBL Household Survey (2014) of veterans found the following.

- The most common health service was the GP, followed by A&E and the podiatrist.
- One in 10 veterans of retirement age agreed they needed more help in the coming months to continue living independently and that they struggle to cope with looking after themselves living independently
- The most common request for help given by those of retirement age or with illness/disability was cutting toe nails (13%), followed by preparing meals (6%). The most common need expressed by 12% was shopping for everyday necessities. In this case, about 1% of veterans did not receive this help.
- Only 14% of the ex-Service community reported having used support for reasons other than health, equivalent to 7,100 veterans in North Wales
- Use of social care support was reported by 8% (equivalent to 4,100 veterans in North Wales). Those with financial difficulties were more likely to have used one of these sources of support, particularly Citizens Advice, Job Centre Plus, or a local council.
- 30% feel that membership or welfare support services could be helpful to them in the near future, equivalent to 15,300 veterans in North Wales. The two support services with the most immediate appeal are social clubs and bereavement support. This reflects the fact that relationship problems and isolation are the most often reported difficulties.
- 10% are interested in financial help in a crisis, while support such as mobility assistance, care homes and home aids appeal to 7-8% of those questioned.

These all need to be provided to North Wales veterans. This reflects the relatively high prevalence of self-care and mobility issues in what is an aging population. Overall, the RBL Household Survey (RBL, 2014) states that 1 in 20 of the ex-service community reported some unmet need for support, equivalent to 2,500 veterans in North Wales; this rises to one in four among those who are unemployed.

An organisational survey carried out in North Wales identified the following issues for veterans: housing and employment needs; improved access to care and support services especially positive mental wellbeing services; greater collaboration between services to simplify the journey for veterans; simplification of cross-referrals pathways. It also flagged that staff working in the statutory sector should be up-skilled in working with veterans and should be more proactive in asking about veteran status. Priority veteran groups flagged for special attention included:

- the oldest and most infirm. They have clear support needs (physical and emotional) to live independently and avoid isolation.
- Those aged 16-54 with health problems relating to their military Service
- The youngest and most recently discharged from military Service. They can face problems with the transition to civilian life

A local focus group with a group of veterans carried out for the population assessment identified the following issues: better communication and sharing of information between the military and statutory/ public services; when planning discharge from hospital for injured veterans there needs to be a resettlement multi-disciplinary team in place; greater “targeted” awareness of what is available to veterans including development of a website for veterans which contains everything that a veteran might need for transition; the idea of an “investors in people” type of accreditation for staff; development of a “military friendly” type of scheme for premises, maybe linked to where champions are based.

A recent planning event organised by the North Wales Armed Forces Forum (NWAFF, 2016; Singleton, 2016) identified the following: veterans should be recognized as a priority group and should be a forefront of planning services; there should be better sub-division of support roles between organisations; there should be development of service navigators with a single point of contact/ one stop shop. Priority issues for veterans were identified as “health education”, support with mental health problems (particularly alcohol issues), housing and employment. Development of good quality information was also highlighted as an issue. Overall, three common themes emerged: more effective communication and information required between organisations; a consistent approach to identifying veterans required; knowledge of service provision across North Wales.

A recent review commissioned by Forces in Mind Trust (Forces in Mind Trust and Community Innovations Enterprise, 2016) suggested the following improvements: Armed Forces Forums and Champions across Wales to work more effectively and consistently across Wales; a more strategic and coordinated approach to planning and commissioning across regions and sectors regarding veterans mental health, including urban and rural areas, and appropriate and timely responses to related health needs, such as physical health and dementia; simple, clear, efficient and well-coordinated multi-agency assessment and referral pathways for complex psycho-social needs, particularly for high need groups such as Early Service Leavers, dual diagnosis patients, and veterans in the criminal justice system; Welsh policy-makers to ensure that veterans and family members’ mental and related health needs are considered in new legislation coming into force in Wales; addressing barriers to veterans and families accessing GPs and other services and supporting veterans and families to be more willing to access mainstream services; encouraging the cultural competence of mainstream services to

ensure veterans' needs are met on a sustainable basis, and addressing the needs of veterans with PTSD while recognizing the differing needs of those with common mental health problems; improved data use and capture to inform long-term local level planning and commissioning; more evidence around the needs of, and access to information and services for, the practical, emotional and support needs of families of veterans with mental health problems; "capacity-building" families so they have the resilience and knowledge to identify, support and sustain the recovery of veteran-family members.

10.4 Review of services currently provided

Veterans in North Wales receive their support from UK Government departments and agencies, the Welsh Government, the NHS, local councils, the third sector and the private sector.

The UK government, through the MoD, police, prison service and other agencies such as Job Centre Plus, has a crucial role in supporting veterans. People who have been medically discharged from the UK Armed Services receive a comprehensive range of special services from the MoD to assist with the transition back to civilian life.

Welsh Government drives forward the military covenant and developed a package of support for the armed forces community in Wales. This sets out specific policies that the Welsh Government implements in those areas where there is devolved responsibility.

All local councils in North Wales have signed an Armed Forces Community Covenant, pledging to support "in service" and "ex-service" personnel and their families in four key areas: education; skills and employment; housing; health and well-being. County Armed Forces Community Covenant partnership groups operate in some councils. Areas where local councils may support veterans are listed below.

- Social care: currently the IT systems to support social care do not collate veteran related information.
- Health improvement: for example, free swimming scheme to increase participation in physical activity and improve their health and well-being. This does not run in all areas. Provision of health improvement services by local councils to veterans such as this should be reviewed and strengthened where necessary.
- Housing and homelessness: The categories for priority need listed in section 70 of the Housing (Wales) Act 2014 include a person who has served in the regular armed forces of the Crown who has been homeless since leaving those forces (or a person with whom such a person resides

or might reasonably be expected to reside). IT systems need to be improved to make sure this information is collated, as well as training for staff.

- Caring responsibilities: local councils will provide an assessment and support where needed. There is definitely an indication that veterans' needs in this area are not being met and so services need to improve what is provided.

Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board (BCUHB) has a named lead for the Armed Forces Forum, an Executive champion and a non-executive Board level champion, who chairs the Forum. The "Standard Note-Healthcare for Veterans" (Powell, 2011) builds on the Armed Forces Covenant and sets out measures to improve access to physical and mental health services for veterans. The standard note also reiterates the position that military veterans are entitled to priority treatment within the NHS. This is likely to have a particular impact on audiology services, mental health services and orthopaedics.

Areas where the local health board may support veterans are listed below.

- Veterans' therapists operate within each health board area as part of the All Wales Veterans' Health and Wellbeing Service.
- GPs: it is important that veterans notify their GP of their ex-forces status. There is very limited information available on secondary care usage by veterans.
- NHS prosthetic services. No data system exists to enable an assessment to be made of the current number of veterans receiving NHS prosthetic services in North Wales. BCUHB's Posture and Mobility Service has identified 45 current clients through a manual search of records (Wheelchair and limbs). However, they intend to liaise with Cardiff & Vale Posture & Mobility service who manage their PAS system to ensure that veterans are specifically recorded.
- Mental health services: accessed through GP. Veterans and reservists with service related needs that are believed to require more specific care should be referred to Veterans' NHS Wales Veterans. In the period 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016, the BCUHB arm of Veterans NHS Wales received 163 referrals, 19 from Anglesey, 13 from Gwynedd, 24 from Conwy, 25 from Denbighshire, 23 from Flintshire and 49 from Wrexham, 2 from Powys and 8 from elsewhere.
- In 2014-15, there were 135 hospital admissions in North Wales where PTSD was cited as one of the diagnosis codes (an increase from 71 in 2010-11). Some 6 in 10 admissions were in men, and just under half were in people under the age of 40 (Source: BCU Information Team). There is

currently no way of determining whether these admissions were made by military veterans.

- Substance misuse: there were 92 referrals to BCUHB Drug and Alcohol services for North Wales patients who are military veterans between 1 April 2015 and 31 March 2016 (Source: BCU Drug & Alcohol Service) although this may well be an underestimate.
- As part of the planning for HMP Berwyn, the initial health needs assessment identified 3-4% of the population as likely to be veterans- so likely to be 60-70 men.

Many third sector organisations provide valuable support for the armed forces community in North Wales. These include the Royal British Legion (RBL), Soldiers, Sailors, Airmen and Families Association (SSAFA), Combat Stress, Change Step, Homes for Veterans, Poppy Factory, SoldiersCharity.org, Blesma and Blind Veterans. It recommended that a quality standard be considered to offer assurance to veterans, their families and public sector bodies that the organisation they are dealing with are of a high quality with good governance arrangements.

Big White Wall (BWW) is a social purpose private limited company available free to all UK serving personnel, veterans and their families. It provides an anonymous digital service that supports people experiencing common mental health problems, such as depression and anxiety. In some areas, BWW also offers live therapy involving one-to-one online therapy with experienced counsellors and therapists via webcam, audio or instant messaging.

The North Wales Armed Forces Forum (NWAFF) was established in 2012 to support veterans, serving military personnel and their families in the region. The Forum brings together representatives from Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board (BCUHB), Public Health Wales, North Wales LAs, Armed Forces, North Wales Police, Welsh Government, education, employment and third sector (voluntary) organisations. The forum also actively supports the North Wales local council community covenants.

10.5 Conclusion and recommendations

Information and research

There is a need to improve the following.

- Demographic and health and wellbeing information that is available on veterans, including their use of the Welsh language, lifestyle issues (other than alcohol) and their interaction with domestic abuse services.
- The capture of information on veterans' use of services across North Wales.

- Information available to veterans on what services are available, through signposting by staff, development of a one-stop website for veterans or SPOA/hub and use of social media to publicise services.

The recommendations are:

- NWAFF should lend support to the RBL's "Count Them In" campaign
- NWAFF should consider commissioning Welsh language profile of veterans in North Wales
- All service providers should improve their identification of veterans and data on their use of services (especially NHS primary and secondary care and LA services)
- NWAFF should consider the development of a "veterans data dashboard" which pulls data together on veterans
- All service providers should improve the information provided to veterans on the services available to them through better signposting to services, better publicity through use of social media and supporting the development of the new MoD "Veterans Gateway" website
- NWAFF should consider commissioning research in areas such as the lifestyle behaviour of veterans and the interaction of veterans with domestic abuse issues

Service planning

Veterans should be considered as a priority group within regular planning mechanisms. The recommendations are as follows.

- Public Services Boards (PSBs) should consider the needs of veterans in the development of their Well Being Plans
- Local councils should consider the needs of veterans, as a vulnerable group, in their corporate planning and corporate priority setting
- BCUHB should consider the needs of veterans in the development of its Annual Operating Plan and Integrated Medium Term Plan
- BCUHB, as part of the development of its Mental Health Strategy, should consider the needs of veterans that are not able to access the service provided by Veterans NHS Wales (e.g. non-service related needs) including recognising the detrimental effect stigma may have on veteran's willingness and ability to seek help for mental health conditions. Public mental health should be developed as part of this strategy with promotion of emotional wellbeing and alternatives to hospital settings.
- Provision of health improvement services by LAs to veterans should be reviewed and strengthened where necessary
- All service providers should support the development of Health and Wellbeing Services for veterans at HMP Berwyn

Service provision

Services have a responsibility to meet the commitments set out by the Armed Forces Covenant. The recommendations are as follows.

- All service providers should be aware of their commitments and responsibilities under the Armed Forces Covenant which include priority access to NHS treatment for conditions related to a veteran's time in the services and priority access to social housing.
- All service providers should provide a coherent approach to delivering effective services and support, to achieve the outcomes required for veterans and address unmet needs. Priority groups should include the oldest and most infirm who have clear support needs (physical and emotional) to live independently and avoid social isolation; those aged 16-54 with health problems relating to their military service, and the youngest and most recently discharged from military service.
- All service providers should collaborate to develop model care pathways for veterans premised on early identification, early intervention and evidence based responses to need with clear sub-division of roles.
- All services providers should recognise and understand the challenges posed by the armed forces culture. It is important that all staff are appropriately trained and also ensure that they ask their clients whether they have served in the Armed Forces. An accreditation system for staff, appointment of more veterans champions and a scheme for "veteran friendly" services should all be considered.
- All service providers should take every opportunity to signpost veterans to support. Specific front-line locations might include Emergency Departments, police custody suites and local council SPOAs/Housing Access Teams.
- Due to the many third sector veteran related organisations being established, it is recommended that a quality standard be considered to offer assurance to veterans, their families and public sector bodies that the organisation they are dealing with are of a high quality with good governance arrangements.
- Primary Care contractors should prioritise registration of veterans. GPs should request the whole medical record from DMS to give a complete picture of a veteran's medical history. The joint RCGP, RBL and Combat Stress publication should be promoted amongst all local health providers
- All services providers should prioritise mental health support to veterans, including support for alcohol problems. This should include better signposting to the current support available through Veterans NHS Wales, BCUHB mental health services and the Third Sector. Veterans' needs

should be specifically considered by the North Wales Suicide Prevention Group.

- Local councils should review their provision of health improvement services to veterans and strengthen where necessary.
- Local councils and BCUHB should consider how they can support veterans on their pathway to employment within the volunteering opportunities they are developing within their organisations.
- All service providers should specifically consider the needs of veteran carers and address unmet needs where identified.

Equalities issues to consider

This report recognises that, although being a veteran is not formally acknowledged as a protective characteristic, those who have served in the armed forces can be disproportionately impacted as a result of their time spent in the military services. For example, working-age veterans are more likely than the general population to report a long-term illness that limits their activities; they are less likely to be in work after leaving the armed forces; and less likely to find suitable housing. All these factors can result in social isolation and poor mental health. Where there is available data, this report describes the age distribution, gender profile, ethnicity and Welsh language skills of veterans. Service planning should consider the needs of veterans and service providers should be aware of their commitments and responsibilities under the military covenant. There may be further issues affecting veterans with protected characteristics, which have not been identified in this chapter. These issues could be identified in the future, if service providers improve their identification of veterans and recording of data on their use of services.

Appendix 1: Overview of Legislation /national and local strategic context for veterans

The Nation's Commitment: Cross-Government Support to our Armed Forces, their Families and Veterans

In 2008, the UK Government Command Paper set out to end the disadvantages faced by members of HM Armed Forces and veterans and to secure better support and recognition for those wounded while serving their country (MoD, 2008). The Command paper has two overarching principles:

- The Armed Forces Community should not face disadvantage compared to other citizens in the provision of public or commercial services
- Special consideration is appropriate in some cases, especially for those who have given most, such as the injured or bereaved

It is also recognised that military veterans are a vulnerable group and that assessing their needs must be a priority.

Armed Forces Covenant

In response to the Command Paper, the UK Government set up the Armed Forces Covenant in 2011 (MoD, 2011). The Armed Forces Covenant summarises the measures that the UK Government is implementing, including non-devolved matters, that impact on Wales / Welsh citizens.

In terms of health and wellbeing, the covenant states: "Veterans receive their healthcare from the NHS, and should receive priority treatment where it relates to a condition which results from their service in the Armed Forces, subject to clinical need. Those injured in service, whether physically or mentally, should be cared for in a way which reflects the Nation's moral obligation to them, while respecting individual wishes. For those with concerns about their mental health, where symptoms may not present for some time after leaving Service, they should be able to access services with health professionals who have an understanding of Armed Forces culture" (MoD, 2011).

Fighting Fit: a mental health plan for servicemen and veterans

In 2010, the MoD published a review by Andrew Murrison MP (Murrison, 2010). This set out a mental health plan for service personnel and veterans within the context of the Armed Forces Covenant. The Plan included a number of recommendations, but highlighted four key areas for action:

- Incorporation of a structured mental health systems enquiry into existing medical examinations performed while serving

- An uplift in the number of mental health professionals conducting veterans outreach work from Mental Health Trusts in partnership with a leading mental health charity
- A Veterans Information Service (VIS) to be deployed 12 months after a person leaves the Armed Forces
- Trial of an online early intervention service for serving personnel and veterans

Army 2020

The 2010 “Strategic Defence and Security Review” (HM Government, 2010) described the UK’s defence needs to meet the security challenges of an uncertain future. Army 2020 is a concept for transforming the British Army for the 2020s and beyond. By 2020, the British Army will be mainly UK based, with increasing consolidation around seven centres. This will significantly reduce the need for moves, ending the culture of routine rotation around the country. The aim of this is to give Army personnel and their families greater certainty over where they live and work.

Future Reserves 2020

When the UK Prime Minister announced the outcome of the “Strategic Defence and Security Review” (HM Government, 2010), he also commissioned a separate review of the Reserve Forces. This review recommended that the Reserve element should be integrated within the Army structure and also incorporate more clearly defined roles in order to improve the resilience, utility and sustainability of the UK Armed Forces.

Armed Forces Redundancy Programme

The Armed Forces Redundancy Scheme was also outlined in the “Strategic Defence and Security review” (HM Government, 2010). Approximately 30,000 personnel are due to leave the Service through a combination of natural wastage, redundancy and reduced intake. The bulk of the reduction will be in the Army, which is due to reduce its numbers by almost 20,000 to 82,000 by 2020.

The Armed Forces in Wales

HM Armed Forces in Wales is not devolved and remains under the control of the MoD (Middle, 2015). Headquarters of the 160th Infantry Brigade and Headquarters Wales is located in Brecon and has responsibility for the many units and facilities around the country.

Headquarters 160th Infantry Brigade and Headquarters Wales also have overall responsibility for Tri-Service civil engagement within Wales (Middle, 2015). This function is supported by representatives within the military units in Wales who have individuals responsible for civil engagement within their respective areas of responsibility. To enable this, military units throughout Wales have been assigned as

single points of contact for engagement with the relevant Local Authority (LA) in order to deliver the Covenant principles at a local level.

North Wales Armed Forces Forum

The North Wales Armed Forces Forum (NWAFF) was established in 2012 to support veterans, serving military personnel and their families in the region. The Forum brings together representatives from Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board (BCUHB), Public Health Wales, North Wales LAs, Armed Forces, North Wales Police, Welsh Government, education, employment and Third Sector (voluntary) organisations. The Forum in North Wales agreed as part of its terms of reference that it would work across counties and organisational boundaries to:

- Ensure that the needs of the Armed Forces community are identified, kept under review and are reflected fully in local plans for service provision and development
- Develop and maintain a local directory of services that will assist members of the Armed Forces community and service organisations and charities to help individuals in accessing appropriate support in a timely and effective manner
- Share information about services and issues which may impact on veterans and their families in North Wales
- Share innovation and best practice across all stakeholders
- Monitor and review the effectiveness of the priority treatment arrangements within the Health Board services
- Provide a strategic focus for the six County Forums in North Wales.

The Forum also actively supports the North Wales LA Community Covenants. All six LAs in North Wales have signed an Armed Forces Community Covenant, pledging to support “in service” and “ex-service” personnel and their families in four key areas: education; skills and employment; housing; health and well-being.

Armed Forces Community Covenant Grant Scheme

This scheme has been set up to fund local projects which strengthen the ties or the mutual understanding between members of the Armed Forces community and the wider community (MoD, 2012).

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11 Homelessness

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11.1 About this chapter

This chapter includes the population needs assessment for homeless people. Information about housing needs for each population group is included in the relevant chapter of the population assessment. More information about the health needs of people experiencing homelessness is available in the needs assessment prepared by Public Health Wales (2016).

What is meant by the term homelessness

The legal definition for homelessness' has been set within section 55 of the Housing (Wales) Act 2014 as a person who:

'has no accommodation in the UK or elsewhere which is available for his or her occupation and which that person has a legal right to occupy. A person will be homeless where he or she has accommodation but cannot secure entry to it, or where he or she has accommodation that is a moveable structure (such as a caravan or house boat) and there is no place where it can be placed in order to provide accommodation. A person who has accommodation is to be treated as homeless where it would not be reasonable for him or her to continue to occupy it.'

In its revised Code of Guidance for Allocations and Homelessness (2016) Welsh Government have also provided a broader definition and describes homelessness as:

'Where a person lacks accommodation or where their tenure is not secure'. This will include people who are:

- sleeping rough
- living in insecure/temporary housing (excluding assured/assured short-hold tenants)
- living in short term hostels, night shelters, direct access hostels
- living in bed and breakfasts
- moving frequently between relatives/friends
- squatting
- unable to remain in, or return to, housing due to poor conditions, overcrowding, affordability problems, domestic violence, harassment, mental, physical and/or sexual abuse, unsuitability for physical needs etc.
- threatened with losing their home and without suitable alternative accommodation for any reason, e.g. domestic abuse
- leaving hospitals, police custody, prisons, the armed forces and other institutions or supported housing without a home to go to, required to leave by family or friends or due to relationship

breakdown, within 56 days of the end of tenancy, facing possession proceedings or threat of eviction.'

Policy and legislation

The Housing Act (Wales) 2014 introduced a number of changes to statutory homelessness legislation which were implemented from 27 April 2015 which has led to a greater emphasis on prevention and the relief of homelessness. These have impacted on the way services are provided and recorded. The changes introduced are consistent with the challenges set out in the Well-being of Future Generations Act 2015 which focuses on improving the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales and the seven well-being goals for a more equal, prosperous, resilient, healthier and globally responsible Wales, with cohesive communities and a vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language. Under Section (10)(1) of the Well-being of Future Generations Act, the Welsh Ministers must publish 46 national indicators ("national indicators") Indicator 34 focuses on homeless services and requires us to measure the 'Number of households successfully prevented from becoming homeless, per 10,000 households'.

11.2 What do we know about the population and services currently provided

Homelessness can arise due to a range of different reasons including family or relationship breakdown, notice from the landlord that the tenancy will not be renewed when it expires (s.21 notice), eviction due to factors such as condition of property and mortgage/rent arrears. Some people facing homeless will already be vulnerable, which may be because they are fleeing domestic abuse, are young, have issues with substance misuse, ex-offending or mental health issues. Some will have co-existing mental health and substance use problems, known as a 'dual diagnosis'. Homelessness can also increase a person's vulnerability. Although some people who seek support, for example, people with a learning disability, older people, people with a physical/sensory disability or mental health issues, may already be known to statutory agencies and may be in receipt of services others may be unknown to them.

While the statutory responsibility for homelessness lies with local authorities, preventing and tackling homelessness often requires a co-ordinated corporate approach and contributions from partner organisations such as; health, criminal justice, housing associations and third sector partners.

Interventions from agencies need to focus on how best to address the three main elements:

- a) **The prevention of homelessness:** including giving appropriate information and advice or signposting applicants to tenancy and crisis support such as: debt counselling, family mediation and housing benefit.
- b) **Identifying suitable accommodation:** including mapping housing supply and demand, securing emergency and other temporary housing and move-on arrangements for people who are or may become homeless.
- c) **Ensuring satisfactory support:** including assessment, provision of Supporting People and other support services, resettlement and outreach work to prevent homelessness where possible,

Collaboration with the NHS, criminal justice and community safety agencies and support services commissioned by Supporting People to meet the needs of people and households who are at risk of homelessness will have a significant impact on how successfully problems can be resolved and how sustainable housing solutions can be.

Table 11.1 shows that there were around 1,200 households in North Wales assessed as homeless in 2015-16.

Table 11.1 **Total households assessed as homeless (Section 73), 2015-16**

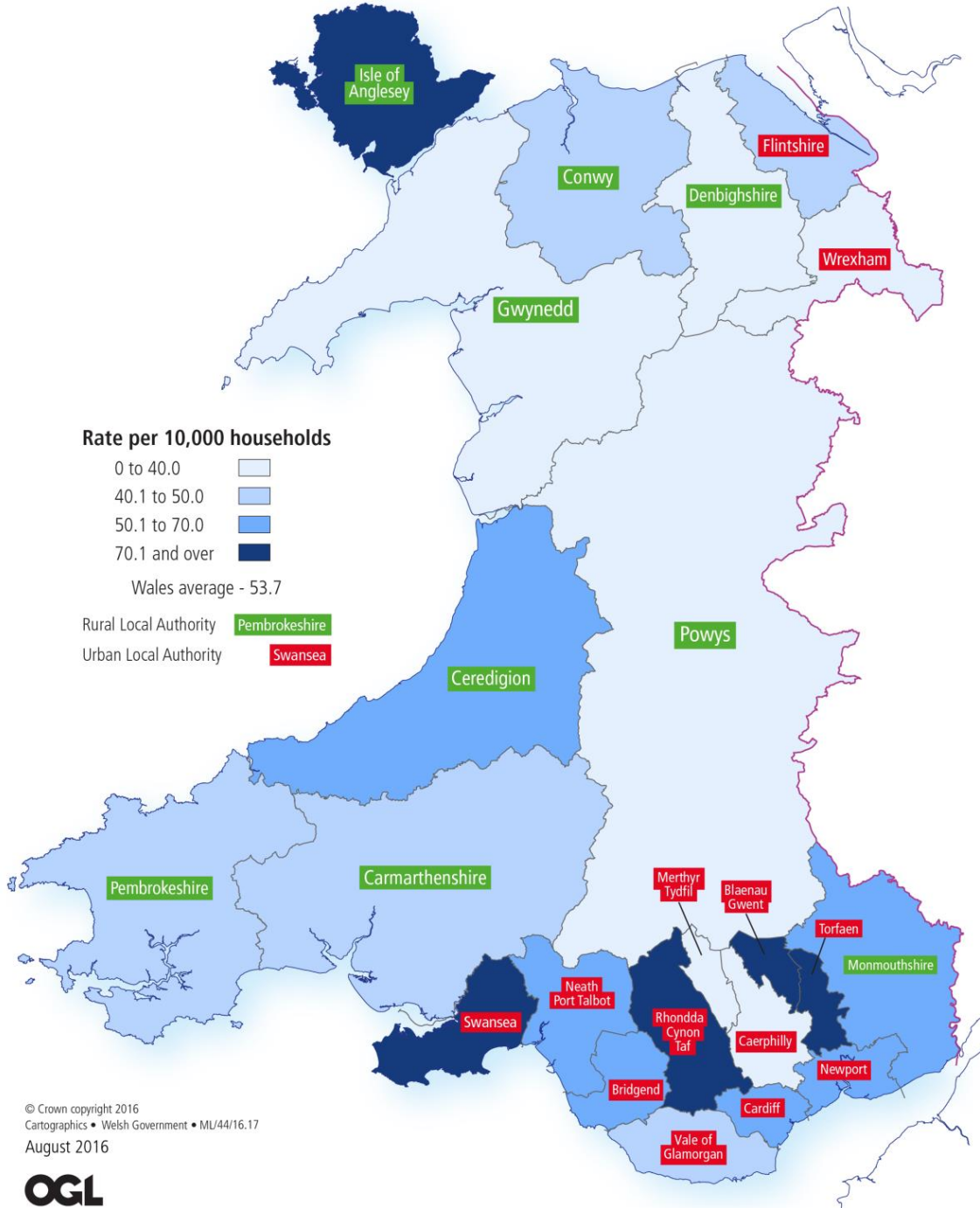
	Households with dependent children	Single person household	Other household groups	Total
Anglesey	15	78	3	96
Gwynedd	45	93	9	150
Conwy	63	228	9	300
Denbighshire	54	198	21	270
Flintshire	36	144	12	190
Wrexham	51	135	6	200
North Wales	260	880	60	1,200

Totals have been rounded and may not sum

Source: Stats Wales

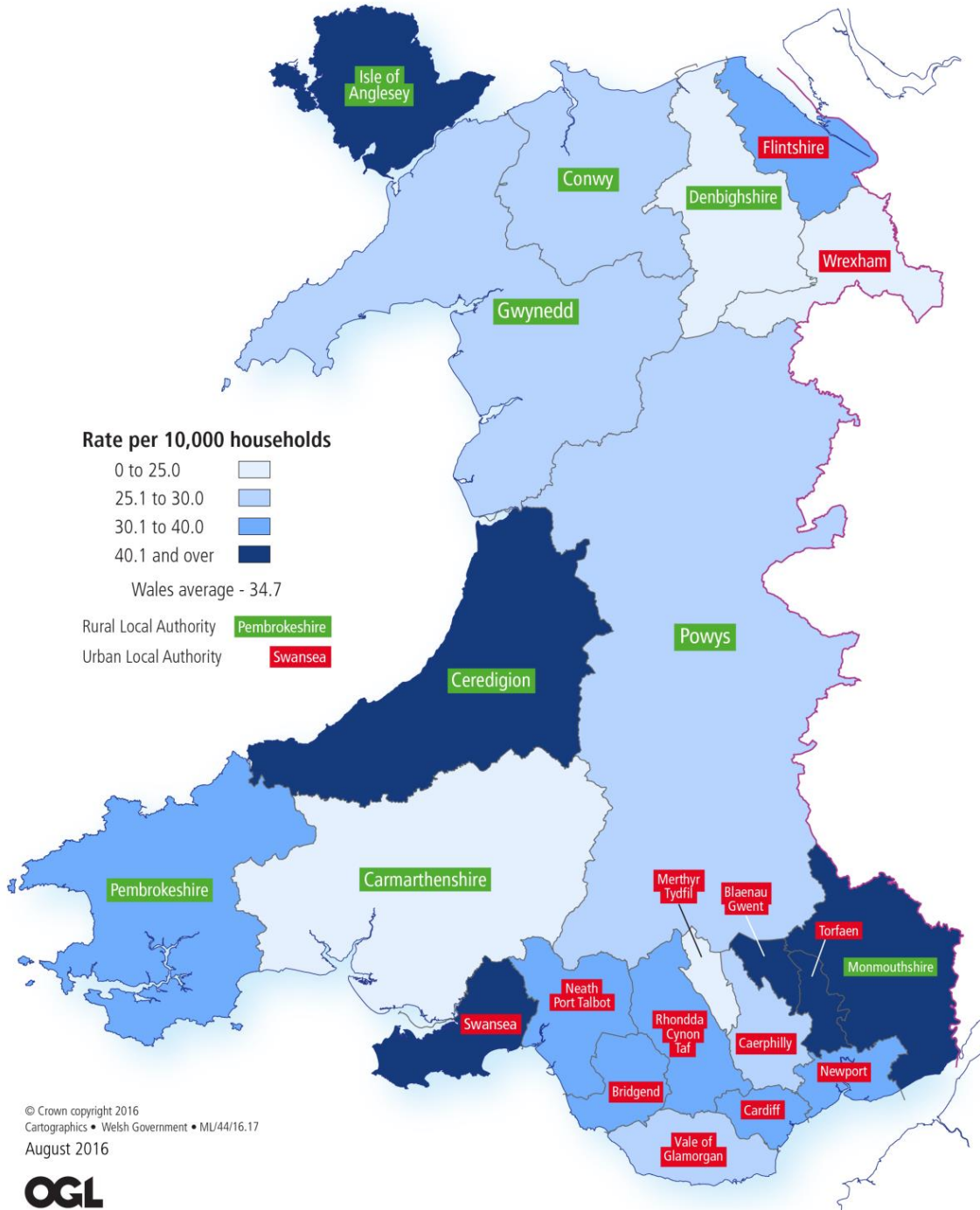
Homelessness

MAP 1: Households found to be eligible and threatened with homelessness (Section 66), 2015-16 - Rate per 10,000 households



Homelessness

MAP 2: Households successfully prevented from homelessness during 2015-16 - Rate per 10,000 households



Homelessness 2015-16

MAP 3: Number of households assessed as homeless (Section 73) -
Rate per 10,000 households

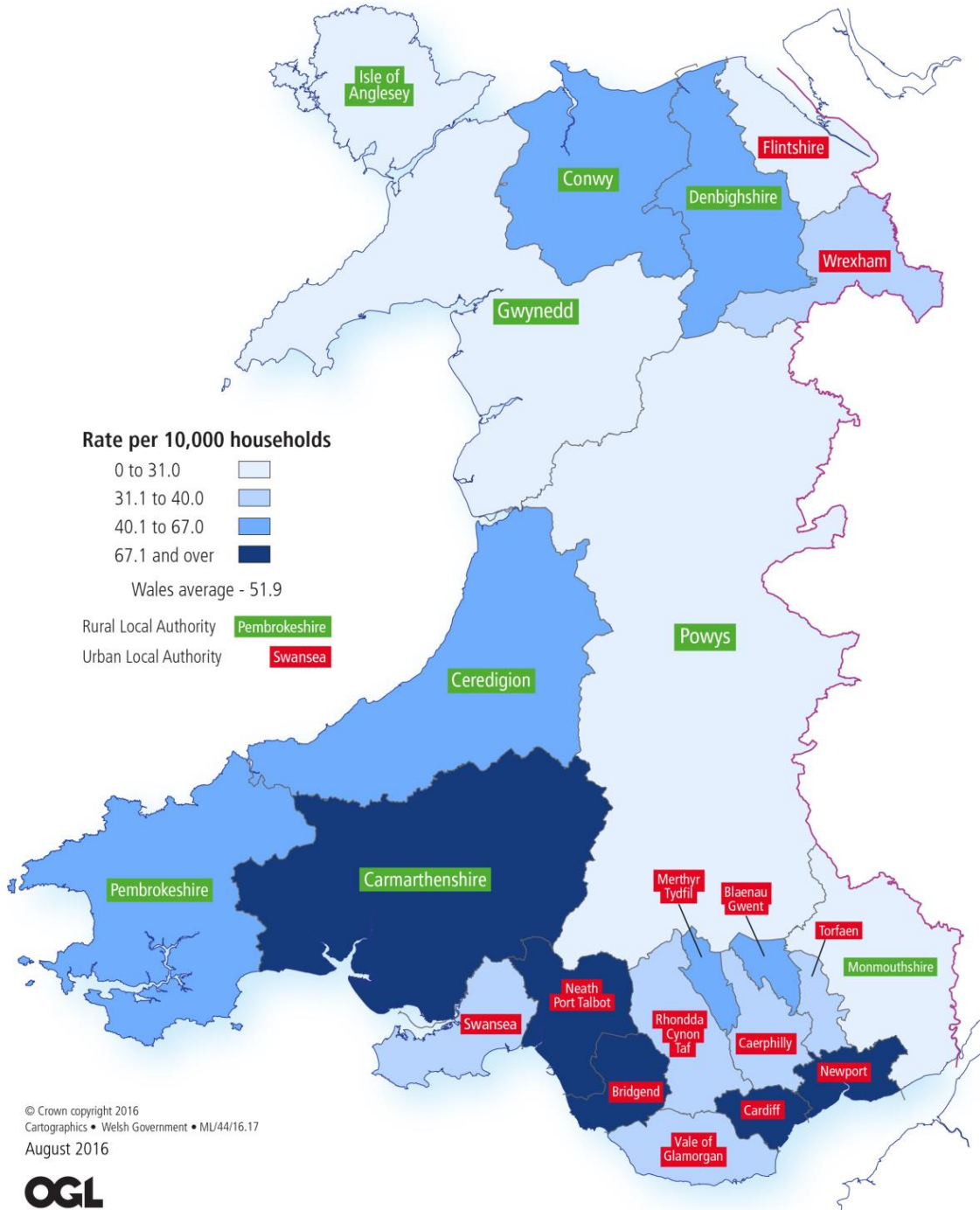


Table 11.2 Percentage of cases where positive action succeeded in preventing (Section 66) or relieving (Section 73 and Section 75) homelessness, 2015-16

	Homelessness successfully prevented % (Section 66)	Homelessness successfully relieved % (Section 73)	Positively discharged % (Section 75)
Anglesey	60	61	100
Gwynedd	85	64	94
Conwy CB	70	40	71
Denbighshire	55	29	80
Flintshire	76	54	100
Wrexham	59	53	100
Wales	65	45	80

Numbers have been rounded

Source: Statutory Homelessness data collection from local authorities

(a) Under the Housing (Wales) Act 2014.

(b) Successfully prevented refers to the number of households for whom homelessness was successfully prevented for at least 6 months as a percentage of all households assessed as being threatened with homelessness within 56 days.

(c) Successfully relieved refers to the number of households helped to secure accommodation that was likely to last for 6 months as a percentage of households assessed as being homeless under Section 73 of the Housing (Wales) Act 2014

(d) Positively discharged refers to the number of households provided with suitable accommodation that was likely to last for 6 months as a percentage of households accepted as being eligible, unintentionally homeless and in priority need and owed a duty to provide accommodation (under Section 75 of the Housing (Wales) Act 2014).

Table 11.2 above shows that Gwynedd had both the highest percentage of successful prevention outcomes (Section 66) and of successful homelessness relief outcomes (Section 73) in Wales during 2015-16 at 85 per cent and 64 per cent respectively.

The Isle of Anglesey reported the lowest number of households assessed as homeless at 96 households.

During 2015-16, 9 of the 22 local authorities recorded rates of households threatened with homelessness above the Wales average of 53.7 per 10,000 households.

For households who are assessed as being eligible for assistance, are unintentionally homeless and the Local Authority has a duty to secure accommodation for them (Section 75) the homelessness was positively discharged in 100 per cent of cases across 4 authorities, the Isle of Anglesey, Flintshire, Wrexham and Blaenau Gwent. In 10 of the 22 local authorities the percentage of positive discharge outcomes was above the Wales average of 80 per cent.

Statistical review

Statistical and empirical evidence continues to substantiate the need for more appropriate and affordable accommodation options, as well support services that can help prevent homelessness or make future tenancies sustainable and it is recognised that investment in this area can alleviate pressures and demand upon other agencies.

Typically, the age range most likely to require support from the homeless services is between 16 and 24 years of age. People aged 25 to 40 years of age are the second largest group requiring support, however homelessness can impact people of all ages and different groups within society

Despite recent progress through earlier intervention and support to try and prevent homelessness. Needs mapping indicate that support needs are outstripping supply especially in particular areas and among certain hard to reach groups such as domestic abuse, ex-offenders, young and vulnerable and single people.

There are also variations in the type of demand across the region, for example, street homelessness may be prevalent and noticeable in some communities but not in others. This presents challenges in trying to identify and respond to need which can be quite diverse in nature and can vary between neighbouring communities. Within North Wales there is also the added challenge of delivering some services over a wide geographical area which has different levels of need, where services might need to be supplied in another way, for example, through the medium of Welsh where it is difficult to secure some type of provision without having to travel vast distances.

Supporting People

A large proportion of homeless services in North Wales are delivered or supported with Supporting People funding. The 2015/16 grant allocation for Wales was £124.4 million with North Wales receiving £33.8 million, this makes Supporting People one of the biggest government revenue funds. Since 2012 North Wales has seen a reduction of over £7 million in funding. During 2016/17 the programme received a stand still budget following 3 years of cuts however there is no certainty about future funding which could impact on capacity to deliver services.

Supporting People funding and the retention of the funding has been key to support the preventative agenda by helping alleviate demand upon other statutory services, especially health and social services. The Supporting People Programme Grant (SPPG) Guidance (Wales) 2013 estimates that for each £1 spent on Supporting People £2.38 is saved to the public purse. During 2015/16 the Supporting People Programme supported and helped around 21,000 people

in North Wales find and retain safe suitable accommodation and to remain independently.

Further reductions to the fund could have a domino effect on statutory services and it is vital to ensure effective early intervention to prevent problems escalating to mainstream services and ending up on social services, health or the criminal justice system doorstep.

Table 11.3 **Supporting People grant funding 2012 to 2017 (£)**

	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Anglesey	7,900,000	7,600,000	7,200,000	6,500,000	6,500,000
Gwynedd	6,700,000	6,400,000	6,100,000	5,500,000	5,500,000
Conwy CB	7,100,000	6,800,000	6,500,000	5,800,000	5,800,000
Denbighshire	3,200,000	3,100,000	2,900,000	2,600,000	2,600,000
Flintshire	6,200,000	5,900,000	5,600,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
Wrexham	6,100,000	5,800,000	5,500,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
Wales	37,000,000	36,000,000	34,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000

Numbers have been rounded

11.3 What are people telling us?

While early analysis of the impact of the Housing (Wales) Act 2014 show progress and demonstrate that it has been possible to prevent homelessness it is difficult to identify a pattern and reach firm conclusions based on one year of data. Research and experience confirm that some individuals and households who require support lead complex lives and some client groups continue to present real challenges for services. This requires agencies to work closely together to enhance the opportunities to secure permanent and sustainable accommodation options, and it is important that ongoing support is available alongside accommodation. Secure and settled accommodation can enhance opportunities and improve life chances however the provision of accommodation on its own, does not guarantee success.

Transitional grant funding – To facilitate the introduction of the Housing Act transitional grant funding was allocated to support the implementation of the Homelessness provision within the act. This funding has helped local authorities and partners to deliver positive benefits, however the tapering of this funding, which has been targeted at problematic areas, along with the increased amount of paperwork associated with the new legislation may present challenges and it will be difficult to mainstream some of the responses developed without additional resource allocation.

Welfare reform - The introduction of Universal Credit and associated changes to housing benefit allocations are likely to have an adverse impact upon some individuals. There is a danger that some groups within society will become more exposed to the risk of homelessness, especially single individuals under 35 years of age as revised benefit rates will be insufficient to secure appropriate accommodation options in a large number of communities.

Impact on health - Evidence shows that individuals who are homeless are more exposed to poor health and will have a higher reliance and dependency upon other statutory services. Homelessness, or lack of suitable accommodation to return to, has been identified as a contributory factor in some delayed transfer of care cases and it is also known that individuals who are homeless are likely to place higher demand upon other health services including ambulance and A+E admissions (Public Health Wales 2016).

Mental health - Individuals with mental health issues are especially vulnerable and exposed to homelessness. Securing safe secure and affordable housing solutions can be critical in promoting recovery and helping people to integrate into the settled community (Mental Health Network, 2011). Good quality accommodation options can reduce overall demand for health and social care services. Ensuring that people living with mental health problems have a suitable, settled accommodation can aid recovery and help them to engage, connect, learn, and develop the practical life skills required to live well independently with the necessary level of appropriate support. However unsuitable accommodation or lack of support service and response can exacerbate problems and contribute to an increased risk of offending, lack of employment opportunities and lack of social support needs.

New demands

The addition demands arising from the new prison in Wrexham, HMP Berwyn are discussed in chapter 9 *The Secure Estate*.

Findings from engagement with organisations

The issues identified in the survey undertaken for the population assessment were that:

- There is a need for appropriate short and long term help for individuals who find themselves homeless.
- There is a need for support amongst Black & Minority Ethnic people that currently cannot be met by support services such as BAWSO. They are aware of people who have lost their tenancies or have fallen into debt. They recommend the provision of a specialist support.
- One organisation identified a shortage of one bed accommodation across the region. This is especially important with the introduction of the spare

room subsidy and the planned reduction in Housing Benefit for tenants in social housing who are aged under 35.

- There are general concerns around the ability of under 25's to afford accommodation with the welfare reform changes.
- In response to questions about the new emphasis in the Social Services and Wellbeing (Wales) Act on support from family, friends and the local community, one organisation commented that many homeless people do not have any support from family or friends as the relationships have broken down, which is why they are homeless in the first place.

For more information about the survey please see [appendix x](#).

Engagement with people experiencing homelessness

As part of the engagement with service users for the population assessment we held a focus group with a group of homeless people and people with substance misuse issues. The feedback from the group included concern services did not understand their needs. For example doctors making assumptions or not listening, housing officers not understanding mental health issues or being 'pigeon-holed' by staff at the Job Centre, the DWP and health services. One person mentioned that travelling to interviews and to work was an issue and another person, with learning difficulties, mentioned the problem in being able to find appropriate training. Managing finances can be difficult when there are issues of substance misuse, or when there are difficulties claiming the right benefits or completing the necessary forms. Finding accommodation can be difficult, particularly if a person is from outside the area. Accessing mental health services can also be difficult. Others mentioned the challenges they face due to health problems, for example sleeping a lot and struggling with social situations due to depression.

People interviewed accessed support from the following services: Arc Communities, the Dawn Centre, Community Psychiatric Nurse, Nacro worker, Cais, Hafal and Aberconwy Mind (including an art project). Friends, family and other community members also provided some support, but there was a comment that about having 'burnt their bridges' with friends and family.

People had mixed views on the quality of support – some said more time was needed, that it felt like a fight to get support, structures change and funding gets pulled. One person said:

'Sometimes your own issues get in the way of accessing help, you don't always know that you need help until it is too late'.

Areas that people needed more help with were accommodation, accessing employment opportunities, taking prescribed medication and substance misuse planning. Referrals to Community Mental Health Teams can take up to

four weeks when sometimes it's not an issue that can wait. People said they needed someone to talk to, to feel listened to and to have continuity of staff.

A member of staff commented:

'Because of universal credit and benefit changes [rent no longer being paid direct to the landlord] there will be a lot more pressure and more people becoming homeless.'

For more information about the engagement activities please see [appendix x](#).

11.4 Conclusion and recommendations

Information relating to the first year of operation (2015-16 data) suggests that the changes introduced within the Housing (Wales) Act 2014 are having a positive effect and that the emphasis on earlier intervention and prevention are delivering better conclusions for individuals, however significant challenges remain. It is possible that some of the initial progress will be tempered if the transitional funding allocated is removed.

We must also be mindful of the impact which changes within other services, can have on homelessness, and similarly the impact which homeless people can have on other services. Welfare reform and especially changes to Housing Benefit and the introduction of Universal Credit are expected to increase demand upon some services, especially from certain groups in the community, such as young people, which will create new challenges. It is therefore paramount that we try and concentrate on identify ways of maximising value and consider how we can combining effort and resources and focus on the preventative approach to homelessness, which can help deliver positive outcomes to vulnerable people and hopefully avoid the need for more intensive and costly interventions .

Key messages

Changes to the welfare benefits – The impact of the proposed changes to the welfare benefits, especially those allocated towards housing related costs are yet to be calibrated with the system. It is projected that some individuals and groups will experience significant reductions in the funding for assistance towards housing and it will become more difficult to secure appropriate and suitable accommodation options at these reduced levels. Some of the groups most adversely impacted, correlate quite closely with groups who are currently known to be more exposed and vulnerable to homelessness. There are also concerns that the introduction of Universal Credit -which compounds all benefit payments and does not automatically allow transfer of the rent element to the landlord could lead to problems. Research from areas who have introduced universal credit are reporting higher level of arrears which could over time become problematic and impact on the sustainability of tenancies.

Regional Commissioning - While the aim will be to deliver the vast majority of homeless services as close as possible to an individual's original community and where possible within local authority boundaries, it will be necessary to plan and deliver some homelessness services regionally. Where it is not possible or cost effective to respond to needs locally we will use long-term strategic partnerships such as the Regional Collaborative Committee and local planning groups to consider housing need and priorities across local authority areas.

Out of Area Placements – Most vulnerable people seeking support tend to be non-transient, staying within their locality rather than moving from one area to another. However some movement across boundaries does occur and is sometimes necessary to support individuals and to facilitate rehabilitation. Legislation and best practice would suggest that out of county placements should be exceptional, and based upon considerations such as personal and public safety. Where such cases arise, cross border co-operation as well as the maintenance of service users existing support networks need to be discussed at the earliest possible stage.

Shared Responsibility - Housing Associations and third sector support providers who have experience of delivering services to particular vulnerable groups will have an important role in assisting the efforts of statutory organisations. There will be a continuing need to provide support services that complement the statutory sector, as we anticipate a steady increase in population up to 2020.

Gaps in service / support

- Lack of single person accommodation
- Limited hostel provision
- Shortage of specialist provision for individuals with ongoing medical conditions
- Gaps in support services

Equality and human rights

This chapter recognises that while homelessness is not in itself a protected characteristic, that many people who are homeless can be identified as having protected characteristics and as a result can be disproportionately impacted and face increased vulnerability and/or risk.

This chapter highlights data that indicates disproportionate impacts with regard to age and ethnicity. Specifically highlighting that typically, the age range most likely to require support from the homeless services is between 16 and 24 years of age. People aged 25 to 40 years of age are the second largest group requiring support. The chapter identifies that there is a need for support for Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) people with housing issues. It also discusses

the additional vulnerabilities people may have, for example, a learning disability, older people, people with a physical/sensory disability, substance misuse and/or mental health issues

There are other protected characteristic groups that may also be impacted due to homelessness. There is more information needed about the needs of Welsh language speakers, for example. The Equalities Impact Assessment reflects on further considerations and impacts. Issues affecting people with the protected characteristics not picked up by this assessment and could be addressed in future population assessment reviews, in the development of the area plan or in the services developed or changed in response to the area plan.

Services supporting homelessness must take a person-centred approach that takes into account the different needs of people with protected characteristics and this will be a continued approach during the development of future implementation plans and play a key role on the development of services.

We would welcome any further specific evidence which may help to inform the final assessment.

Draft

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12 Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD)

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12.1 About this chapter

This chapter includes the population needs of citizens with Autism Spectrum Disorder. There are separate chapters for learning disabilities and mental health [\[add link\]](#).

What is meant by the term Autism Spectrum Disorder

Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) is a neurodevelopmental condition which typically emerges early in childhood (often, but not always, clearly evident by three years of age). The condition is life-long, however, the presentation of the core features may change as the individual develops. ASD impacts on three broad areas of functioning:

- Social understanding and reciprocal social interaction
- Communication – in particular reciprocal communication in a social context
- Difficulties relating to restricted interests, repetitive behaviour, significant sensory difficulties

ASD is a condition which presents across the ability range from those with severe/profound learning disability to those who are extremely able intellectually (such as those with a high IQ in the superior range).

Over time a number of labels have been used to describe the condition, including Autism, Childhood Autism, High Functioning Autism, and Aspergers Syndrome. As all of these conditions share the core areas of difficulty outlined above it is now current practice use the global diagnostic category of ASD. Currently there is also a debate as to whether it is a more appropriate to use the Autism Spectrum Condition (ASC), as opposed to ASD, however, the latter term is employed in current diagnostic manuals.

Safeguarding

It is known that adults with a learning disability are vulnerable to maltreatment and exploitation, which can occur in both community and residential settings (NICE, 2015), this would also include people who also have ASD. Staff have identified that there are significant safeguarding issues in relation to the use of the internet by people with ASD and a concern around radicalisation. Bullying is also an issue for people with ASD and particularly young people in mainstream schools who have Aspergers Syndrome. There may well be higher risks of Child Sexual Exploitation in people with ASD/Aspergers Syndrome.

12.2 What we know about the population

In 2011 it was thought that between 0.6% and 1% of the UK population had ASD with a male: female ratio of 4:1. Estimates of the prevalence of ASD have significantly increased over the last few decades and some studies attribute this to the broadening of the concept of ASD and increased awareness of the condition rather than a true increase in incidence, although this cannot be ruled out.

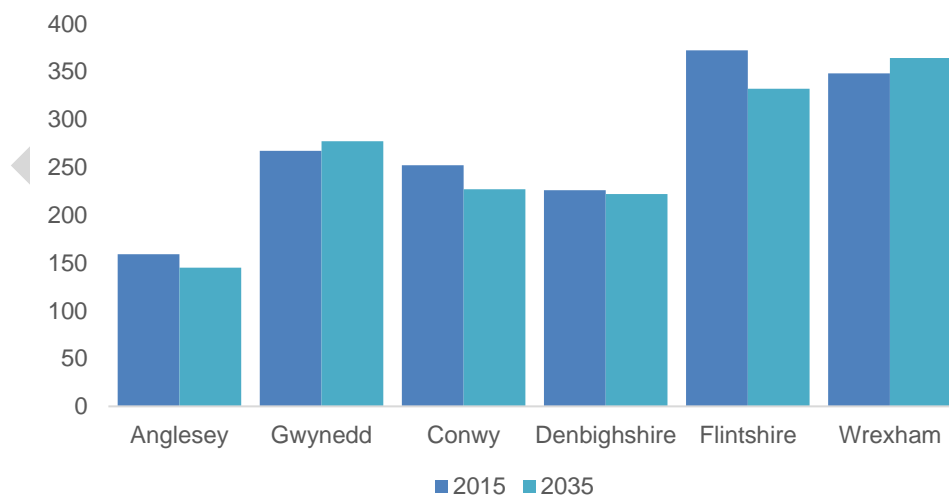
The population prevalence of ASD in 2011 showed:

- 1.1% in people age 16 to 44
- 0.9% in people age 45 to 74
- 0.8% in people age 75 and over

There is a strong suggestion of missed cases of adults with ASD; the assessment of ASD only became available in the early 1990's and has largely focussed on children.

Figures for the total number of people age 19 years over estimated to have ASD in North Wales together with future predictions are shown below. These show an increase in the predicted number of people with ASD in North Wales aged 18 plus.

Figure 5.1 Children age 0 to 17 predicted to have ASD by 2035 in North Wales



Source: Daffodil

Table 5.1 Children age 0 to 17 predicted to have ASD by 2035

	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
Anglesey	159	163	164	155	145
Gwynedd	267	265	268	271	277
Conwy	252	254	254	242	227
Denbighshire	226	232	237	231	222
Flintshire	372	373	368	349	332
Wrexham	348	365	373	368	364
North Wales	1,624	1,652	1,664	1,616	1,567

Source: Daffodil

Figure 5.2 Total population aged 18 and over predicted to have ASD by 2035

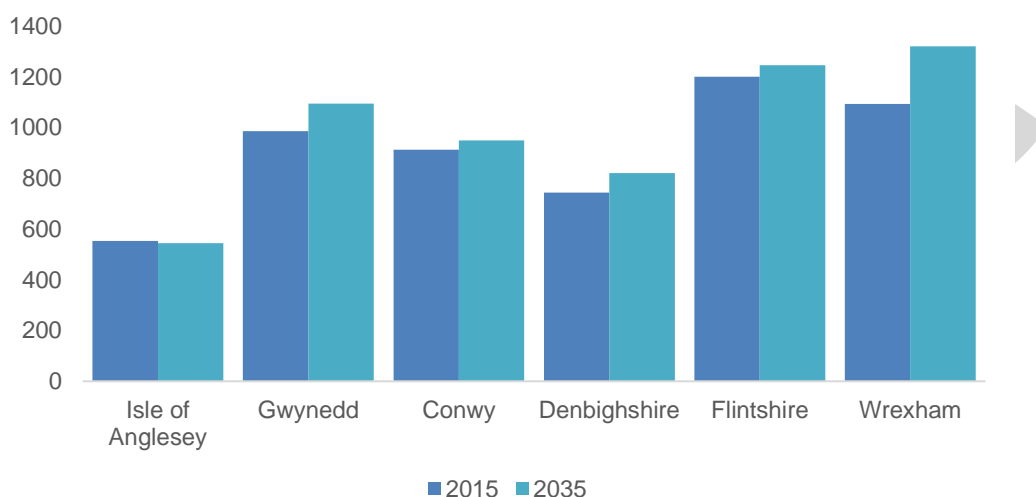


Table 5.2 Total population aged 18 and over predicted to have autistic spectrum disorders

	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
Anglesey	553	550	547	546	544
Gwynedd	986	1,017	1,046	1,074	1,095
Conwy	913	923	932	942	950
Denbighshire	744	765	783	803	821
Flintshire	1,201	1,217	1,227	1,241	1,246
Wrexham	1,094	1,148	1,204	1,264	1,321
North Wales	5,491	5,620	5,739	5,870	5,977

Source: Daffodil

Welsh language profile

There is a variation across North Wales in the proportion of people with Welsh as their preferred language. This means that there are varying needs across North Wales for Welsh speaking support staff and to support the language and cultural needs of Welsh speakers with ASD. The need tends to be met better in areas where there are greater numbers of Welsh speakers, such as Gwynedd than in areas such as Denbighshire and Flintshire where recruiting

Welsh speaking support staff has proved to be difficult (CSSIW 2016). There is more information in the Welsh language profile produced for the population assessment [\[add link\]](#).

12.3 What are people telling us?

Planning for ASD services is difficult. Traditional learning disability services are not flexible and responsive enough to meet the needs of people with ASD. The number of people being diagnosed has increased in the last 5 years however, the retirement of a dedicated doctor for ASD means that the services have not continued to develop in North Wales.

There is a high suicide rate among people with ASD and a high proportion in prison and this can be due to a mix of difficulties with the system and naivety.

Parents of children with ASD report that caring for a child with the condition is challenging due to behavioural issues. There is little support for emotional well-being for families so that they are able to continue to provide the care and have good family relationships. Parents would like the community to be more aware of autism (as it is hidden disability) and be more accepting.

Parents also cite inability to access advice in timely manner, lack of social activities leading to social isolation, lack of training, information and support to manage problems and behaviours.

Gaps in provision are a frustration for parents and adults with ASD and there is a pattern of unmet needs across all activities undertaken.

Many people with ASD, particularly those who are high functioning are often not eligible for mental health and social care services and support, but many will have often low level support needs which if not addressed could escalate into more serious mental health problems, homelessness and financial difficulties.

In relation to ongoing support and provision the most frequently reported areas of unmet need across children and adults are:

- support for emotional/behavioural issues;
- support for ASD specific issues and life skills;
- access to social and leisure opportunities within their own communities; and,
- respite support for families.

As well as lack of support it is reported that ASD aware education provision is frequently an issue for children with ASD and a lack of support for employment is an unmet need for adults.

The national work in 2015 reported that across all areas of need and all ages, there are three emerging themes.

- Staff within many generic and community services lack the skills and knowledge to support individuals with ASD.
- Eligibility criteria for tier 2 and 3 services mean that individuals with higher functioning ASD (and their carers) fall into gaps between mental health and learning disability services and so cannot access emotional, behavioural, low level mental health and life skills support.
- Existing generic community support and services need to be adapted in order to be suitable for many individuals with ASD due to their specific needs.

12.4 Review of services currently provided

Services and support for children with ASD appear to differ across counties and are provided from different organisations depending on the age of the children. For example, in Gwynedd children are currently assessed by Derwen integrated team for disabled children who are under 5 but by CAMHS if they are over 5. If these children also have a learning disability they would be attending Derwen.

In April 2008, the Welsh Assembly Government issued an Autistic Spectrum Disorder (ASD) Strategic Action Plan for Wales. The aim of the plan was to set out how to meet the needs of individuals with ASD, their families and carers and each local council was required to develop their own local plan.

The majority of support available for people with ASD is provided by third sector organisations. There are national organisations that provide a service in North Wales such as Autism Initiatives and also more local support groups such as Gwynedd and Anglesey Asperger/Autism Support Group. The National Autistic society also provide a domiciliary care service.

Nationally, the ASD Strategic Action Plan for Wales was refreshed and in 2015 an interim delivery plan was published to enable further development work to be undertaken to inform policy development. The plan contained a commitment to undertake a scoping exercise examining existing provision to address the gap in services in Wales. Unmet need was also examined as part of the evaluation of the ASD Strategic Acton Plan. Further evidence was gathered through stakeholder consultation during 2015 and highlighted gaps in services and identified demand for low level preventative support. As a result of the most recent research Welsh Government has committed to the development of an integrated autism service, which would involve further development of adult diagnostic assessment provision and lifelong support for individuals with ASD and those who support them. This service will be funded from Welsh Government's Intermediate Care Fund. This new ASD service will

be an integrated service model and it will sit within and support existing structures.

12.5 Conclusion and recommendations

Children and people with ASD report unmet needs in respect of:

- behavioural/emotional support;
- ASD specific issues and life skills; and,
- access to social and leisure services and opportunity in the community.

Children and people with ASD may or may not also have a learning disability or mild learning disability. Children and people with ASD may have or may develop moderate mental health difficulties if support is not available to them at an early stage.

There is a national Autism service being developed, funded from Welsh Government Intermediate Care Funding, and the service will be developing in North Wales in the next year or so as part of the 3 year programme of roll-out. This service will be built on best practice and research and will be all-age.

It is also important that the support currently available in North Wales through the range of third sector organisations that operate in the area are continued and that these compliment the national service. The availability of such support services should be advertised widely so that they can be accessed by those who require the support.

There are gaps in awareness raising around ASD for the public, employers, staff and other areas of public services such as leisure centres and public transport.

Although there is a comprehensive range of information on the web, there is no way of knowing whether people are using this – raising the profile of the availability of services and support on such websites as DEWIS is required.

Training is required to improve the understanding of the effects and implications of ASD, particularly in relation to behaviour management and coping strategies and this needs to be across sectors and particularly within education services. It is also identified that the police service needs to be trained to identify if a person has ASD. Ideally this training should be jointly developed across health and social care and includes specifically:

- managing special interests,
- the transition into adulthood,
- housing and community living,

- employment and training,
- post diagnosis support for partners and family members,
- social isolation, developing social skills and maintaining relationships,
- keeping safe/anti-victimisation interventions,
- autism in females,
- men and autism,
- keeping well and healthy and managing anxiety,
- challenging behaviour and anger management.

Finally, there is a new neurological developmental pathway which will be a service available for children and young people who do not fit into CALDS/CAMHS pathways for diagnosis and support established early in 2017 in Conwy/Denbighshire – if this is successful it should be available across North Wales.

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ISLE OF ANGLESEY COUNTY COUNCIL	
Report to:	Executive Committee
Date:	14.2.17
Subject:	Approval of Supporting People Programme Grant Commissioning Strategy and Spend Plan
Portfolio Holder(s):	Cllr Aled Morris Jones
Head of Service:	Shan Lloyd Williams
Report Author: Tel: E-mail:	Arwel Jones, Principal Development Officer, Housing Services 01248 752064
Local Members:	

A –Recommendation/s and reason/s
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Approve the recommendations of the Supporting People Commissioning Plan 2017-20 and, 2. Approve the allocation of funding per service area, as outlined on page 47 of the Supporting People Commissioning Plan document. <p>Reasons</p> <p>1.0 Introduction</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 The Supporting People Programme is a policy and funding framework initiative by the Welsh Government that provides housing related support for a range of diverse but equally vulnerable groups of people. The services provided do not include the funding of the accommodation or care or health provision. 1.2 A letter received from the Welsh Government in December 2016, declared an indicative sum for Anglesey for 2017-2018 of of £2,643,866. This will become effective from 1.4.17. 1.2 The Supporting People Programme focuses on the planning, commissioning and monitoring of supported accommodation and floating support services which are delivered by various providers across a range of tenures that include accessible and affordable housing, council stock, housing association stock, private rented, sheltered

accommodation, owner occupied, assisted living, supported tenancies, and extra care housing.

1.4 Typical types housing related support provision include:

- Assisting someone who is homeless or at risk of homelessness within 56 days to find somewhere to live.
- Provide a package of support to equip the vulnerable person to maintain a tenancy and mitigate the risk of a tenancy breakdown and or eviction.
- Provide assistance with rent arrears, debt management and budgeting skills.
- Support the service user to claim welfare benefits, and assist and enable the individual to continue to receive eligible benefits and deal with relevant agencies.
- Assist the service user to maintain the security of their accommodation e.g. explaining how to lock up and manage appropriate access.
- Encourage and motivate the service user to maintain any appointments, relevant to improving their ability to manage themselves in their accommodation.
- Encourage and motivate the service user to develop social skills and to acquire the necessary confidence to feel part of the community and participate in activities of interest.
- Promote, encourage and motivate the service users to develop the necessary life skills such as cooking, cleaning, and laundry.
- Provide the necessary support to enable a service user to access appropriate education, training and/or employment opportunities.
- Provide advice relating to move on and permanent housing opportunities.

1.3 One of the Supporting People funding requirements is the need to prepare a Commissioning Plan to inform Welsh Government and all partners and key stakeholders of our commissioning intentions and priorities. In accordance with Welsh Government Guidance the proposed Plan covers the 2017/20 commissioning Cycle, and is reviewed annually.

1.4 The Welsh Government has protected the Supporting People Programme Grant funding levels for 2017/18 across Wales, and has temporarily suspended the redistribution programme which has seen funding for North Wales reduced by in excess of 23% over the previous 5 years.

1.5 Despite the Cabinet Secretary indicating that the current funding arrangements for the Communities First Programme is under review, the Welsh Government remain committed to ensuring that alignment across the remaining Tackling Poverty Programmes which include Supporting People, Flying Start, Families First and Vibrant and Viable Places is improved, resulting in more efficient use of funding and reducing

duplication where possible. The VVP programme is due to end in March 2017, and we understand there will be an opportunity to bid for a new grant programme in the future – details we expect to be announced in the next few months.

- 1.6 Historically, Supporting People has invested heavily within the provision of support for People with Learning Disabilities, with in excess of 33% of the total funding allocated towards the needs of this service area. This was reduced to circa 27% during 2016/17. Further work was undertaken in the form of service reviews during 2016. Emphasis was placed on scrutinizing the eligibility of the Supporting People funded (**non-statutory**) tasks, being undertaken by service providers. It was established that provision was in fact heavily weighted towards care functions (**statutory**) rather than housing related support. In line with recommendations made by the Regional Collaborative Committee to ensure that only eligible tasks were being funded by the Supporting People Grant, a recommendation was made to the multi agency Local Planning Group to cap the level of housing support provision per person at a maximum of 15 hours per week. The Planning Group which has governance responsibilities for the Programme within each Local Authority and consists Heads of Housing, Children and Adult Services, along with Senior Managers from Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board, the National Probation Service Wales, and two service provider representatives have since approved the proposal, and providers have been informed of the reduction in funding from April 2017.
- 1.7 The approval of the above mentioned proposal ensures that the terms and conditions of receiving the grant are satisfied. However, the reduction of £287,000 of Supporting People funding within learning disability provision does impact negatively upon Social Services budgets, as a statutory duty to provide in accordance with the assessed care needs of the individual remains unchanged.
- 1.8 Work continues to be ongoing between Supporting People (Housing Services) and Adult Social Care to reconfigure provision for learning disabilities, which will witness the outsourcing of the current internal provision during 2017/18. Additional work will also be undertaken to reconfigure current support and care provision which is already externalized to third sector providers. It is envisaged that a co-produced approach, which will enable the local authority to work closely with service providers, service users and their families and wider key stakeholders such as health, advocacy and third sector organizations. This will enable us to develop a fit for purpose and sustainable model of delivery for the medium and longer terms.
- 1.9 The Supporting People's Workplan includes a programme of reviews which are conducted at three yearly intervals. During 2017, detailed reviews which normally take 3 months each to complete will be undertaken for the following service areas.

- Housing Services – Homeless Prevention Service (potential for 2-year extension, in accordance with performance and contract compliance).
- Domestic Abuse Services
- Services for Vulnerable Young People
- Services for Vulnerable Single Parents

1.10 In addition it is our intention in accordance with European Procurement Rules and the Council's Constitution to undertake a full tender exercise for

- Housing First Services currently provided by The Wallich
- Vulnerable Young People
- Learning Disabilities in conjunction with Adult Social Care
- Vulnerable Young People (Aged 16-24)

1.11 Dependent upon the strategic direction of the Welsh Government, consideration will also need to be given to undertaking a tender exercise for domestic abuse. Welsh Government has recently appointed regionally located Domestic Abuse Advisors, and although their final intentions are yet to be disclosed it has been suggested in some areas that current Supporting People funding that is allocated for this service area may be transferred into the regional pot. Conversely, should current arrangements remain, it is expected that a tender process be held, which could see services for domestic abuse and vulnerable single parents merged, which could result in improved value for money and an increase in the number of units developed across to assist people who experience domestic abuse.

1.10. With the exception of the Coedlys Core and Cluster Project and the floating support service for young families, which were all commissioned in 2013, services for young people have not been market tested since being directly commissioned by Welsh Government. It is therefore necessary, following the completion of a strategic review during 2017 that a full tender process for the 40 units, which in addition to the aforementioned include the 9 bedded hostel in Holyhead, the 2 adjoining shared accommodation Gilfach bungalows, 4 supported accommodation units, two of which are in Holyhead and 2 in Menai Bridge, and 8 units of floating support need to be tendered.

2.0 New Areas for Development

2.1 A business case, recommending the establishing of a Supporting People Single Point of Access / Gateway Officer has been approved by the Supporting People Planning Group. Unlike the general management and administration of the Supporting People Programme, Welsh Government consider the Gateway role as a project in itself and therefore the annual grant funding can be used for this purpose.

2.2 It is envisaged that the new way of dealing with referrals, allocating appropriately

timeously will be operational by the beginning of June 2107. The advantages of the role include:

- Witness a shift in the control referral management which is currently held by the SP providers on Anglesey
- Facilitate improved monitoring of vacancies across the sector;
- Reduce voids or non-utilisation of designated hours within projects;
- Facilitate easier and improved access to service for our most vulnerable service users;
- Provide a useful and more robust management tool to improve monitoring of service providers;
- Likely to increase pressure on providers to improve move-on results. However, this is only in cases where service users are considered ready for move-on, and must not in any way influence providers to move-on in order to accept new referrals;
- Bring Ynys Môn into line with the vast majority of other Local Authorities in Wales who have implemented this approach, including 4 out of the 6 North Wales Local Authorities.
- Facilitate and improve communication and working practices between Supporting People and Housing Options and the Social Services Single Point of Access Team;
- Ensuring a more strategic approach is taken to the development of sustainable services and housing solutions and that the Supporting People Programme is responding to current and emerging needs;
- Assist in reducing gaps in both service and accommodation needs.

2.3 The cost of implementing this service is estimated at £50,000 (including on-costs and All back office expenses). This will include one full time officer and some additional administrative support may be required.

3.0 Low Level Ongoing Floating Support Service

3.1 Anecdotal evidence suggests that a significant number of people remain vulnerable following the cessation of their support, and subsequently this results in tenancy breakdown, deteriorating health and wellbeing, as well as in some case, re-offending. Following discussions with providers and stakeholders both within and out of county, a business case is to be presented to the Planning Group during 2017, requesting the commissioning of a low level ongoing floating support service. This will enable

vulnerable individuals who are at risk of homelessness to dip in and out of the service, at various trigger points in their lives. It is envisaged that early intervention, at a lower level will prevent a further crisis from occurring and in keeping with the requirements of the Social Services and Wellbeing Act 2014, will prevent the need for statutory intervention.

- 3.2 The cost of this service is estimated to be £110,000. Provision may be subject to tender, unless approval for a Pilot Project is granted by the Supporting People Planning Group where delivery could be directly linked to an existing service.

4.0 Regional Collaborative Committee

4.1 Members of the Regional Collaborative Committee for North Wales, which include Portfolio Holders and Heads of Service (Housing / Social Services) are keen to develop some regionally commissioned services within niche areas such as domestic abuse or offending related needs. In order to achieve this aim, it has been proposed at Regional Level and approved at Local Planning Group Boards across North Wales that a contribution of 1% be made by each Local Authority, directly from the Supporting People Annual Allocation.

4.2 Based upon a contribution of 1%, Anglesey's grant for local provision would be reduced by £26,438.

4.3 During 2017, the North Wales RCC will undertake a review of current arrangements to meet the need of prison leavers across North Wales. An external consultant has already been appointed and the recommendations could result in the development of a regional approach to Prison Resettlement. Anglesey's contribution for this task will be taken from the central sum indicated in point 4.2 above.

5.0 Changes in Service Funding

5.1 There will be an increase of 4.0% in older people services following the reconfiguration of the warden services in September 2016. Furthermore, investment of services for Young People will increase by 17.9% due to the cessation of the big lottery revenue funding which covered the initial three years of this project.

5.2 All developmental costs and additional costs for older people will be funded from the reduction in the investment of Supporting People Programme within Services for Learning Disabilities, and therefore any financial change will be cost neutral to the Isle of Anglesey County Council.

5.3 The following services have been allocated the same level of investment on the spend Plan, as the previous year, and any further change will be subject to the tender

valuation where applicable.

- Domestic Abuse
- Substance Misuse
- Criminal Offending History
- Vulnerable Single Parents
- Tenancy Related Support
- Single People aged 25-54
- Community Alarms

B – What other options did you consider and why did you reject them and/or opt for this option?

The decisions were based upon a strategic approach which focused upon,

- Eligibility in accordance with the Supporting People Programme Grant Conditions,
- Strategic relevance in accordance with the Corporate Aims of the Isle of Anglesey County Council and those of the Housing Services.
- Service Quality as discovered in the programme of detailed reviews undertaken over the previous two years,
- Value for money, following a detailed exercise undertaken across all providers, and, levels of need as gathered by providers when service users present with a range of diverse and complex issues which require support.
- Ensure that the aims and objectives of the Social Services and Wellbeing (Wales) Act 2014. Housing (Wales) Act 2014 and Well-being of Future Generations Act (Wales) 2015.

The above factors outline the rationales undertaken when considering various options to reduce funding within specific services, remodel others and in some cases decommission in full.

C – Why is this a decision for the Executive?

It is a requirement of the Supporting People Programme Grant Conditions specified by Welsh Government, that the Annual Plan receives approval at Local Elected Member Level.

CH – Is this decision consistent with policy approved by the full Council?

Not applicable.

D – Is this decision within the budget approved by the Council?

Not applicable – Supporting People is a Welsh Government Grant Programme.

DD – Who did you consult?		What did they say?
1	Chief Executive / Strategic Leadership Team (SLT) (mandatory)	Shared over e-mail but not discusses further
2	Finance / Section 151 (mandatory)	No further comments received
3	Legal / Monitoring Officer (mandatory)	No further comments received
4	Human Resources (HR)	Any staffing matter arising as a direct outcome of the Commissioning Plan should be dealt accordingly in line with other recognised consultation processes. If any HR support is required, in relation to consultation, perhaps, there will be a need to build the unit's capacity in order to include this matter within the workload.
5	Property	Not applicable
6	Information Communication Technology (ICT)	Not applicable
7	Scrutiny	Not shared
8	Local Members	Not applicable
9	Any external bodies / other/s	All service providers have been part of regular discussion which has shaped the strategy

E – Risks and any mitigation (if relevant)

1	Economic	Minimal anticipated economic impact as the services being decommissioned within learning disabilities are effectively care functions, and will require the same level of staffing due to the statutory requirements – TUPE is also expected to apply.
2	Anti-poverty	No direct impact anticipated, as a result of changes although changes in national social policy particularly welfare reform may exacerbate circumstances for some vulnerable and / or chaotic individuals and families
3	Crime and Disorder	No direct impact from strategy. However, an increase in crime and disorder, as a result of changing social policy and increasing poverty would result in demand outstripping supply and increasing unmet need. This could have a significant impact upon both service users and providers and particularly given the chaotic and complex needs of some of the service users, who require multi agency support and intervention.
4	Environmental	Not applicable
5	Equalities	An Equality Impact Assessment is included within the Local Commissioning Strategy, previously shared.
6	Outcome Agreements	Supporting People providers are subject to adhering to a mandatory outcomes framework as prescribed by Welsh Government.
7	Other	N/A

F - Appendices:

Supporting People Programme Grant- Local Commissioning Strategy 2017-2020

FF - Background papers (please contact the author of the Report for any further information):

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CYNGOR SIR
YNYS MÔN
ISLE OF ANGLESEY
COUNTY COUNCIL

cefnogipobl
supportingpeople
supporting independence
cefnogi annibyniaeth



Isle of Anglesey County Council Supporting People Commissioning Plan 2017/20

**Empowering people with support needs to live
independently through the provision of appropriate high
quality housing related support services
and
to achieve this through working in partnership with service
users and other stakeholders so that we can enhance
quality of life, maximise choice and ensure value for
money**

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1. Introduction.

1.1 This is the fifth Supporting People Local Commissioning Plan (LCP) since the introduction of the Supporting People Programme Grant in August 2012. The main purpose of this document is to provide a strategic overview of the commissioning intentions and priorities for the Supporting People programme on Anglesey between April 2017 and March 2020.

1.1.1 Supporting People is a policy and funding framework initiative by the Welsh Government, that provides housing related support for a range of diverse but equally vulnerable people. However, this does not include the funding of accommodation and care provision. The programme focuses on the planning, commissioning and monitoring of supported accommodation and floating support services, which are delivered by various providers across a range of tenures. The different types of accommodation include accessible and affordable housing, council stock, housing association stock, private rented, sheltered accommodation, owner occupied, assisted living, supported tenancies, and extra care housing.

1.1.2 In addition, community alarm services and telecare monitoring are also eligible services and are part funded via the Supporting People budget.

1.1.3 Housing related support provides a raft of services to enable vulnerable people to maintain their tenancies / households and or live independently within the homes and communities of their choice for as long as possible. The intention of the programme is to apply a doing with rather than doing for ethos and typical types of support include (non-exhaustive).

- Assisting someone who is homeless or at risk of homelessness within 56 days to find somewhere to live.
- Provide a package of support to equip the vulnerable person to maintain a tenancy and mitigate the risk of a tenancy breakdown and or eviction.
- Provide assistance with rent arrears, debt management and budgeting skills.
- Support the service user to claim welfare benefits, and assist and enable the individual to continue to receive eligible benefits and deal with relevant agencies.
- Assist the service user to maintain the security of their accommodation e.g. explaining how to lock up and manage appropriate access.

- Encourage and motivate the service user to maintain any appointments relevant to improving their ability to manage themselves in their accommodation
- Encourage and motivate the service user to develop social skills and to acquire the necessary confidence to feel part of the community and participate in activities of interest
- Promote, encourage and motivate the service users to develop the necessary life skills such as cooking, cleaning, laundry.
- Support to enable a service user to access appropriate education, training and/or employment opportunities.
- Provide advice relating to move on and permanent housing opportunities

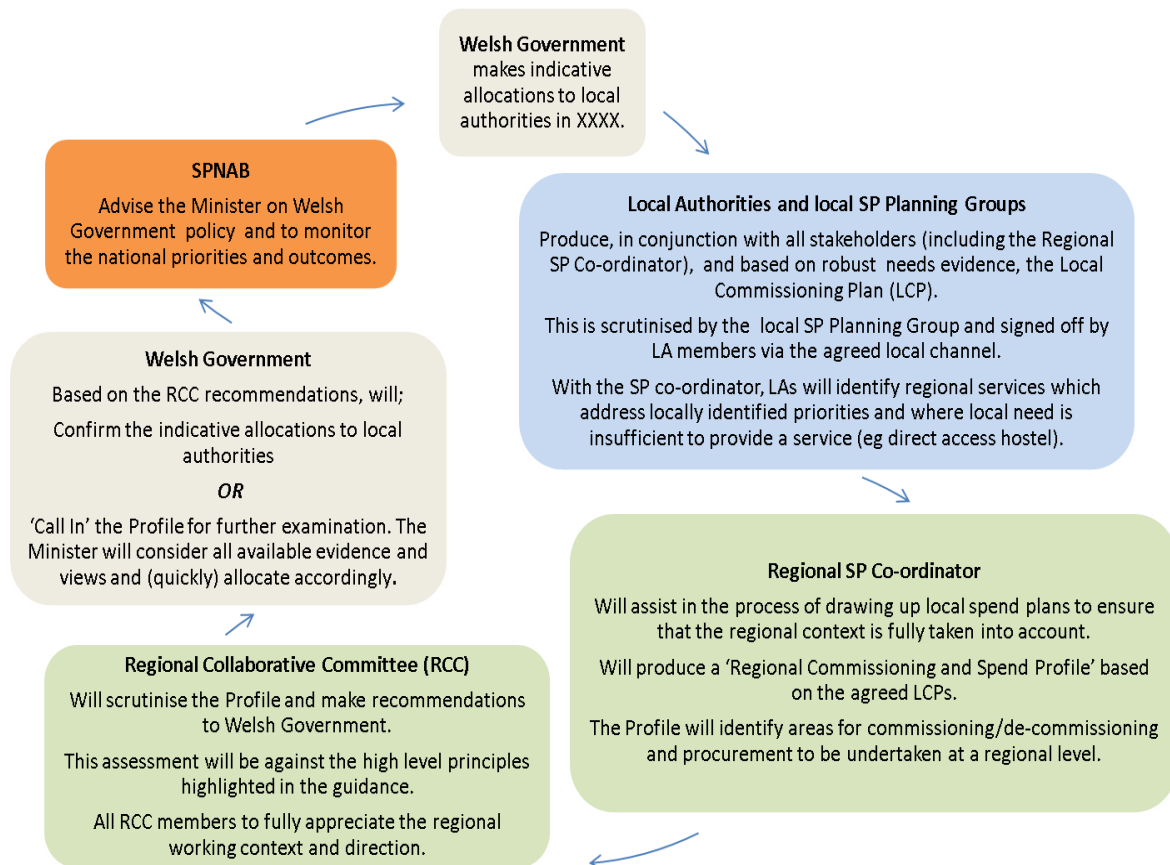
1.1.4 The services make an invaluable contribution towards achieving local and national policy objectives, particularly in relation to health, social care and wellbeing, reducing homelessness and social exclusion and promoting community safety.

1.1.5 At the time of writing, the Welsh Government have issued a notice of their intention to maintain current level of funding across all Welsh Local Authorities from April 2017. The sum received for 2017/18 will therefore remain unchanged at £2,643,866, from April 1st 2017. This is a substantial boost to Housing Related Support Commissioners and all stakeholders at a time when levels of need and demand for support services appear to be ever increasing.

1.1.6 The Plan will require approval from the Isle of Anglesey County Council's Supporting People Planning Group before being submitted for analysis and approval by the North Wales Collaborative Committee. Membership of the Planning Group include the Heads of Housing Services, Adults and Children Services from the Isle Of Anglesey County Council, Senior Managers from Betsi Cadwaladr (BCUHB) University Health Board, and Probation Wales, two service provider representatives and the Tackling Poverty / Welfare Reform Project Manager within the IoACC. The commissioning intentions within this document along with the 5 other North Wales Local Commissioning Plans will inform the direction of the Regional Commissioning Plan, as we seek a higher level of consistency and reduced duplication across the region.

1.2 Regional Developments in North Wales.

- 1.2.1 The formulation of 6 Regional Collaborative Committees across Wales is now long established. North Wales has its own committee, where all 6 Authorities across the region are equally represented and accountable. Meetings are held bi-monthly where commissioning priorities and intentions, expenditure details (including underspend and overspend details) performance issues and other strategic matters are discussed. Membership of the Regional Collaborative Committees, includes a designated Local Authority Cabinet Member with portfolio responsibility for the Supporting People Programme, appropriate Senior Officers from Local Authority, Health and Probation. Additionally, there are two elected provider representatives (one on behalf of long term and one for short term services), Community Housing Cymru, and co-opted members, invited at the discretion of the respective Regional Collaborative Committees.
- 1.2.2 The role and functions of the Regional Collaborative Committees have been further strengthened by the formulation and implementation of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU). All represented organisation on the RCC have signed up to the MoU.
- 1.2.3 Despite not holding any executive decision making powers or budget allocation, the role of the RCC is seen as integral in scrutinising the individual and collective spend plans in North Wales and ensuring that funding is spent appropriately. Furthermore, since their inception a closer working relationship has developed across all 6 Local Authorities, and the interface between commissioners, providers and landlords also appears to have been strengthened.
- 1.2.4 The diagram below provides an outline of the Supporting People Governance arrangements across Wales since August 2012.



1.2.5 The Regional Collaborative Committees must produce a rolling 3 year Regional Action Plan, which is reviewed annually. The priorities are outlined below.

1.3 Regional Collaborative Committee's Priorities

The following themes were identified as regional priorities during the 2016/17 year

1.3.1 Learning Disabilities

A report recommending that all 6 North Wales Authorities review its levels of investment within Learning Disabilities was presented to the RCC during the summer of 2016. Two recommendations were presented within the report, with the former suggesting that packages of a housing related support for people with learning disabilities be capped at a maximum level of 15 hours per week, per individual, or that a tiered approach be implemented. A tiered approach suggests that packages of support be split according to levels of need, these being low, medium and high and would directly contrast the levels

of care being provided. Where levels of care were high, levels of support would be low and vice versa. The RCC have stated that maintaining the status quo is not an option and could be seen as placing the whole grant at risk.

1.3.2 Anglesey has during 2016 undertaken a review of all its provision of housing related support for people with learning disabilities and its Planning Group has approved the recommendation contained the review to cap each individual package at a maximum of 15 hours. Further details can be seen in Section 5 of this document.

1.4. Adopting the Memorandum of Understanding and how the RCC works towards developing and achieving a strategic three year plan. This will also include how we we include other stakeholders.

1.4.1 The Head of Housing and The Portfolio Holder for Housing and Social Services have signed the above mentioned agreement.

1.5 Service User Involvement Framework - The framework will be revisited in 2017. At present, Wrexham and Anglesey have an online questionnaire for service users to complete, this has proven popular in both authorities, and the amounts of responses have been high. Though both authorities are operating this differently, discussions are taking place whether a North Wales version could be adapted or North West and East versions (with each local authority asking the same questions).

1.5.1 Anglesey have continued to prioritise it's Service User Involvement. Appendix 3 within this document provides a synopsis of the opinions of service users in relation to service delivery, quality, and areas for development and or improvement. Furthermore, a list of the substantial number of activities in which service users engaged during 2016/17 is included in Appendix 4 of this document.

1.6 Preparing for impact on North Wales Prison – Berwyn Prison, Wrexham (males offenders) will open in 2017 and will have a focus on the education, training and resettlement of offenders. Along with legislative changes within the Housing (Wales) Act 2014 and the Social Service and Wellbeing (Wales) Act 2014, this will have a significant impact upon the resettlement of offenders within North Wales. Local Authorities will continue to attend the North Wales Prisoner Resettlement Steering Group meetings, following the opening of the Prison.

- 1.6.1 Anglesey continues to fund the post of a Prison Resettlement Officer and is currently reviewing this arrangement in preparation for the forthcoming financial year. The current post holder has built strong relationships with Altcourse, Stoke Heath and Styal Prisons and evidence provided highlights improved communication between the Prisons and Local Authority Homelessness Teams. As a result this appears to have contributed to improved communication and planning prior to release and thus reduced the numbers of prison leavers presenting as homeless immediately upon release. This in turn has a positive impact on decreasing the risk of re-offending. However, some cases, particularly those sentenced for short periods of up to 28 days do appear to be more likely to be problematic in terms of late or nil notification of release to Local Authorities.
- 1.6.2 During 2017, the North Wales RCC will commission an external consultant to review arrangements for prison leavers across North Wales which could result in a recommendation being made to commission a regional approach to Prison Resettlement.
- 1.6.3 At the time of writing the Regional Collaborative Committee are formulating their priorities in for 2017.

2. Strategic Context and Priorities.

2.1 The Isle of Anglesey County Council's Supporting People Local Commissioning Plan will be underpinned by a raft of national and local strategies, frameworks and policies. These include:

- **The Wellbeing and Future Generations Act 2015.**
- **The Housing (Wales) Act 2014.**
- **The Social Services and Wellbeing (Wales) Act 2014.**
- **The National Housing Strategy, Improving Lives and Communities – Homes in Wales.**
- **The Ten Year Homelessness Plan for Wales 2009-2019.**
- **The National Supporting People Outcomes Framework.**
- **The Isle of Anglesey Corporate Plan 2017-2021.**
- **The Isle Of Anglesey County Council Local Housing Strategy 2014-19.**
- **The Isle of Anglesey Single Integrated Plan – Our Island Our Future.**
- **Welfare Reform**
- **Tackling Poverty**

2.2 The Wellbeing and Future Generations Act 2015

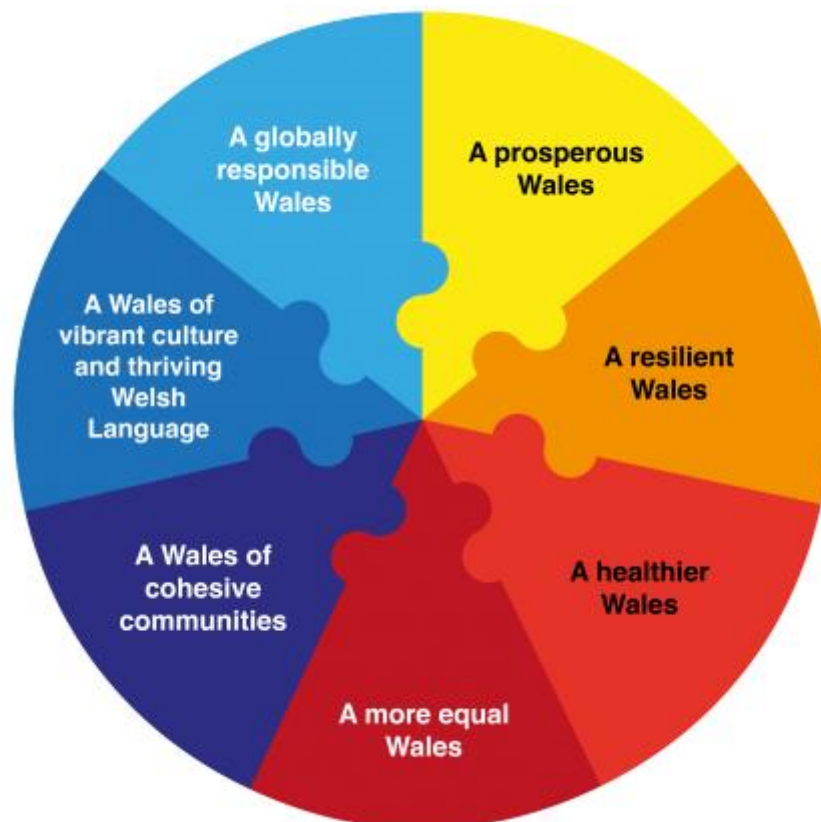
2.2.1 The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act became law in April 2015 and was implemented on the 1st April 2016.

2.2.2 The Act places a duty on all Public Bodies such as the Isle of Anglesey County Council to secure the long-term wellbeing of the population. 'Wellbeing' encompasses factors like social life, economic status, health, cultural wellbeing and a person's environment.

2.2.3 It is expected over time that the implementation of the Act will witness a more joined up approach across Wales and will be achieved in a sustainable manner. The ultimate aim is to create a Wales we all want to live in, now and in the future.

2.2.4 Wellbeing Goals

The Act puts in place seven wellbeing goals to ensure everyone is working towards the same vision. See diagram below.



2.2.5 Sustainable Development Principles

There are 5 criteria that make up the Act's Sustainable Development Principles, which in turn will help meet the 7 goals.

1. **Long-term thinking** - balancing short-term needs with safeguards to meet long-term needs.
2. **Prevention** - actions to prevent problems getting worse.
3. **Integration** - considering how objectives may impact on those of others.
4. **Collaboration** - working with other organisations that can help meet the goals (which may include third sector).
5. **Involvement** - involving people and communities with an interest in helping to meet the objectives, and reflecting the diversity of the people in the area.

The Supporting People Programme has a key role in helping achieve the goals contained within the Act. The nature of the Supporting People Programme promotes a collaborative methodology which involves close working arrangements between a range of key stakeholders across all sectors. The programme is a major contributor to ensuring that prevention via early intervention mechanisms reduces the need for

longer term and costly statutory interventions, and the voice and needs of the service user are central to meeting all objectives.

2.3 IoACC Corporate Plan - At the time of writing, work to formulate the IoACC 2017-2021 Corporate Plan, remains ongoing. A consultation exercise will be held in May/ June 2017. The Plan will be informed by the Wellbeing and Future Generations Act 2015 and the Social Services and Wellbeing (Wales) Act 2014, as well as the North Wales Population Needs Assessment .The Council and other Public Sector Bodies will then be represented on a Public Service Board which will guide collaboration at the most strategic level of the organisations across Ynys Môn.

2.4 The following table provides a brief overview of the other national and local strategies, frameworks and policies for which Supporting People has a key part in ensuring that their aims and objectives are met

Strategy / Plan / Framework	Key Points e.e Priorities etc	Direct / Indirect Link with the Supporting People Programme
Housing Act (Wales)	<p>Introduction of a Compulsory registration and Licencing Scheme for private rented sector landlords and letting and management agents (RentSmart Wales)</p> <p>Reform of Homelessness law, including placing a stronger duty on local authorities to prevent homelessness and allowing them to use suitable accommodation in the private sector.</p> <p>Emphasis on early intervention to prevent circumstances from turning into crises.</p>	<p>Commissioned providers of housing related support will need to ensure that all landlords whose properties are rented to tenants in receipt of housing related support, comply with the requirements of RentSmart Wales.</p> <p>Anticipated increase in numbers of people presenting with housing related support needs within the private sector.</p> <p>Likelihood of emphasis being placed upon earlier intervention to prevent homelessness or risk of homelessness within 56 days.</p> <p>Increase in pre-tenancy and post tenancy work where people are at risk of eviction.</p> <p>Improved planning and need for closer working between Housing Options and Housing Related Support Providers</p>
The National Strategy for Wales: Improving Communities – Homes in Wales	Improving Housing Related Support Services and Support particularly for Vulnerable People and People from minority Groups	<p>Help vulnerable people live as independently as possible</p> <p>Provide people with the help they need to live in their own homes, hostels, sheltered housing or other specialist housing</p> <p>Prevent problems in the first place or providing help as early as possible in order to reduce demand on other services such as health</p>

		<p>and social services. Provide help to complement but not replace the personal or medical care that some people may need. Ensure that quality services, are delivered as efficiently and effectively as possible through joint working between organisations that plan and fund services (commissioners) and those that deliver services (providers). Promote equality and reduce inequalities, and in so doing contribute to the Welsh Government's Tackling Poverty Agenda.</p>
<p>The Ten Year Homelessness Plan</p>	<p>Preventing homeless were possible</p> <p>Working across organisational and policy boundaries</p> <p>Placing the service user at the centre of the service delivery</p> <p>Ensuring Social Inclusion and equality of access to services.</p>	<p>Early intervention wherever possible to prevent situation becoming chaotic and possibly leading to homelessness and requiring statutory intervention</p> <p>Closer working arrangements between Supporting People Commissioners, Housing Options, Service Providers, and other key stakeholders, including statutory, private and third sector organisations.</p> <p>Meet the needs of a diverse range of service users by identifying and agreeing set goals jointly with service users and working in collaboration to achieve positive outcomes which improve the quality of life across all eligible service user groups.</p> <p>Provide meaningful opportunities for people across all groups to feel part of the community and engage in activities of their choice, thus reducing isolation and maximising their potential.</p>

	<p>Make the best use of resources</p>	<p>Promote the development and use of community hubs which are intergenerational and thus develop independent resilient individuals within strong communities in accordance with the IoACC's vision for the future.</p> <p>Ensure that Supporting People commissioned services provide support of the highest quality, that are strategically relevant and offer value for money,</p> <p>Work with key stakeholders to reduce duplication of service provision where possible</p>
<p>Local Housing Strategy</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Development of the right homes for Anglesey's future. 2. Making best use of existing housing stock and improving homes and communities. 3. Preventing housing crisis and increasing housing options. 4. Support to promote housing independence. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide robust data in relation to support and housing need to inform the assessment and planning process and ensuring that the population of Anglesey are appropriately accommodated in accordance with their assessed care, support and housing requirements. 2. Support communities to become more resilient and assist in tackling matters such as anti-social behaviour, develop community hubs and promote inter-generational activity. 3 Provide the required type of and timely support and intervention to prevent homelessness and mitigate any risk of homelessness within 56 days. 4. Provide timely and appropriate support to enable people to live in their own homes for as long as possible and thus prevent

	<p>5.Homes for longer lives</p> <p>6.The links between housing and the wider economy is fully realised</p>	<p>unnecessary admission to hospital, care homes and other institutionalised settings</p> <p>5. Provide support across all types of tenures including extra care Housing, to enable people to remain independent for as long as possible.</p> <p>6. Achieve positive outcomes which will inspire resilient individuals and families, resulting in stronger communities.</p>
<p>Welfare Reform</p>	<p>Continued impact of the spare room subsidy (known as bedroom tax) where tenants</p> <p>Under occupy properties by 1 bedroom = 14% shortfall LHA allowance and</p> <p>Under occupy properties by 2 bedrooms or more = 25% shortfall</p> <p>Shared room allowance for all single tenants under 35 years of age who are in receipt of LHA, resulting in shortfalls against market rent resulting in unaffordability and potential risk of increased homelessness</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commissioned service providers will be required to understand the ongoing changes in social policy and in particular with matters in relation to welfare reform. • Support providers will be required to provide the necessary level of support, advice and signposting to specialist services where appropriate in order to mitigate the social and economic impacts of welfare reform changes, • Support, advise and prevent circumstances from escalating to crisis levels which may lead to increased risk of homelessness • Ensure that providers are registered and accredited by Financial Control Authority when providing debt management

	<p>Introduction of Universal Credit in 2018</p> <p>Ongoing proposals to introduce LHA levels across Supported Housing Projects.</p>	<p>advice</p>
<p>Tackling Poverty</p>	<p>Improved alignment of Tackling Poverty Programmes</p>	<p>Closer working required between Tackling Poverty Funded, Programmes, these being</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting People • Flying Start • Families First • Communities First • Vibrant and Viable Places <p>Make more efficient use of programme funding by improved planning and sharing of robust intelligence across all programmes, and in so doing reduce duplication of provision and improve efficiency of delivery</p>

		<p>Consider potential impact on Supporting People and other relevant programmes, should current funding arrangements for Communities First be revised from April 2017, following a review being undertaken by Welsh Govt.</p> <p>The Vibrant and Viable Places Programme, is due to end in March 2017, and we understand there will be an opportunity to be bid for a new grant programme, in the future – details of which are anticipated to be announced in the next few months.</p> <p>Ensure the aims and objectives of the Social Services and Wellbeing (Wales) Act 2014, Housing (Wales) Act 2014, Wellbeing and Future Generations Act 2015.</p>
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3. Levels of Need, and Service Gaps.

- 3.1 The main tool used to assess need is the Needs Mapping form which is completed by all commissioned providers as well as some stakeholders such as the Council's Housing Options, BAWSO, Shelter, etc, when a new service user presents with housing or support needs. The information is recorded on all individuals who present regardless of whether they are assessed as requiring a form of housing related support and subsequently allocated a support service.
- 3.1.1 The 6 North Wales Authorities have adopted a partnership approach to the gathering of Needs Mapping Data (NME'S). A regional needs mapping form and database was introduced in May 2012, enabling data to be analysed at both local and regional levels in order to provide a comprehensive picture of need across the North Wales region. Since April 2014 all data is inputted on-line by those completing the form?
- 3.1.2 Despite the comprehensive data that can be extracted from the database, there remain some difficulties with using this method. These include:
- Not all providers complete the forms
 - There may be double counting

3.2 Returned NME Forms

- 3.2.1 A total of 1,441 forms were completed and returned by service providers between April 2015 and March 2016.

Table 2

Year	Number of NME forms Completed
2008/09	617
2009/10	724
2010/11	825
2011/12	690
2012/13	443
2013/14	683
2014/15	1,185
2015/16	1,441

- 3.2.2 Once again the data reflected the continuing year on year increase in the number of vulnerable people, across a wide range of service user groups who present with housing and or support needs. An increase of 256 (21.6%) was recorded for Anglesey during the two periods, which compares with an 11% increase for the whole of North Wales.

3.3 Analysis of the Needs Mapping Returns for 2015-16

3.3.1

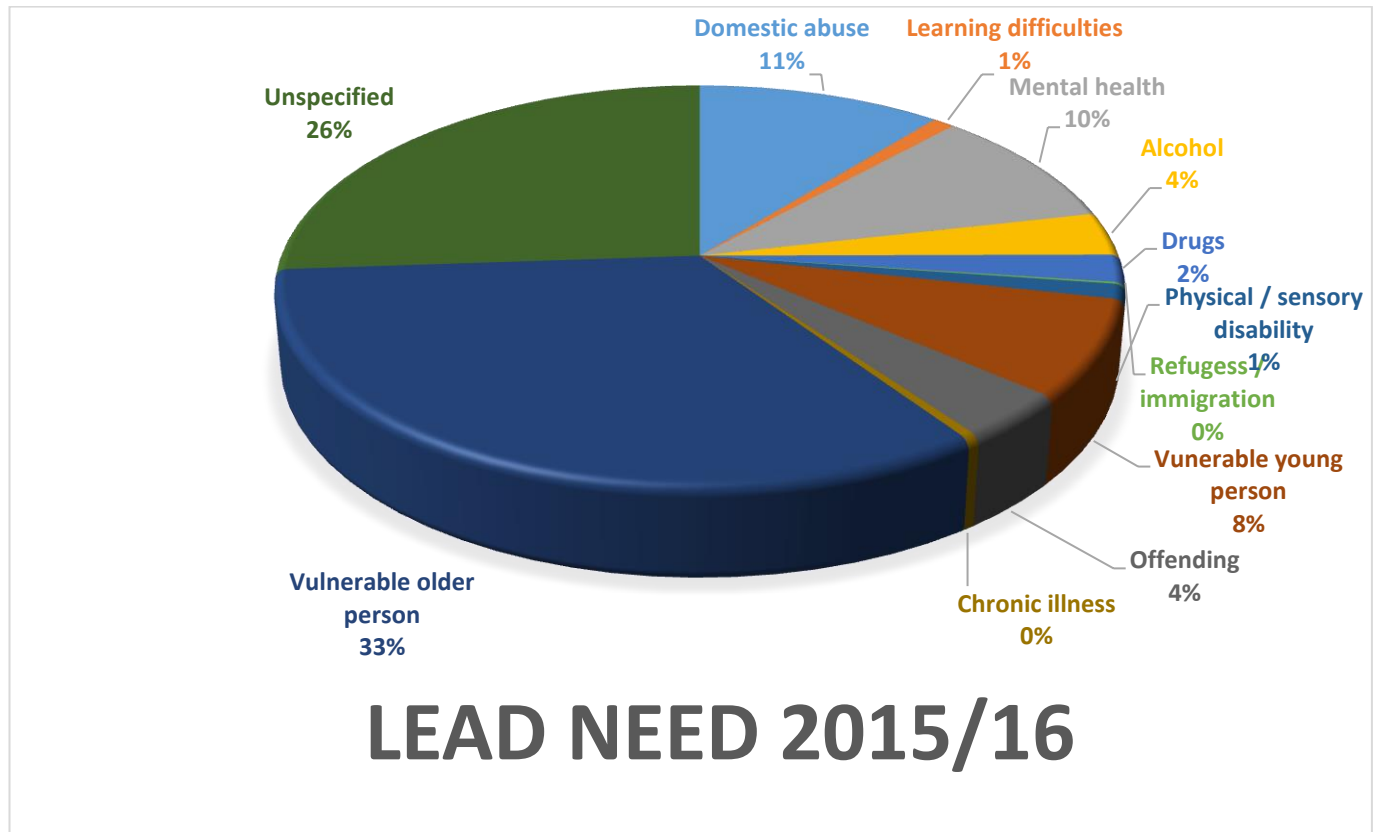


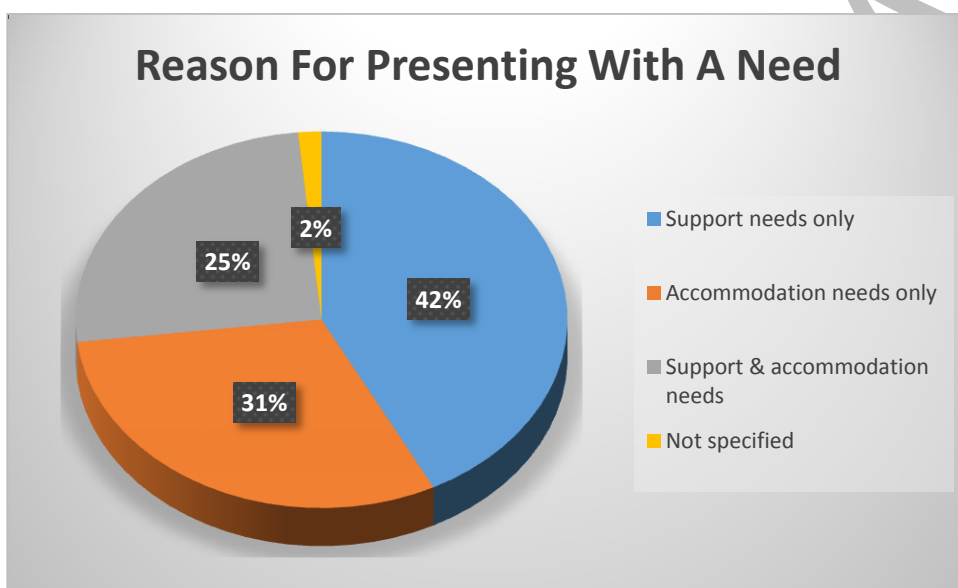
Fig 1

3.3.2 Older people (classified as those aged 55 or over) account for a third of all lead need presentations made to Supporting People providers or referring agencies. A further 26% have no specified lead need, probably reflecting the high number of people with secondary, and further complex needs and chaotic lifestyles who present themselves as requiring a form of intervention. This can be further explored in the above pie chart which shows all lead needs recorded. Domestic Abuse with 11%, mental health 10% and vulnerable young people with 8% represent the highest proportion of groups most likely to present as homeless, followed by those with substance misuse and offending associated needs, both of which accounted for 4% each. The volumes presenting within these groups are consistent with data supplied over the past three years.

3.4 Reason for Presenting in Need

3.4.1 A total of 42% (612) individuals presented with support needs alone. This compares with 655 (55.3%) during the previous year. In contrast 31% (441) presented with accommodation needs alone. This compares with 256 (21.6%) during the previous year. A further 25% (366) recorded both support and accommodation needs as being required, compared with 257 (21.7%) the previous year. 2% (22) failed to specify their reason for presenting

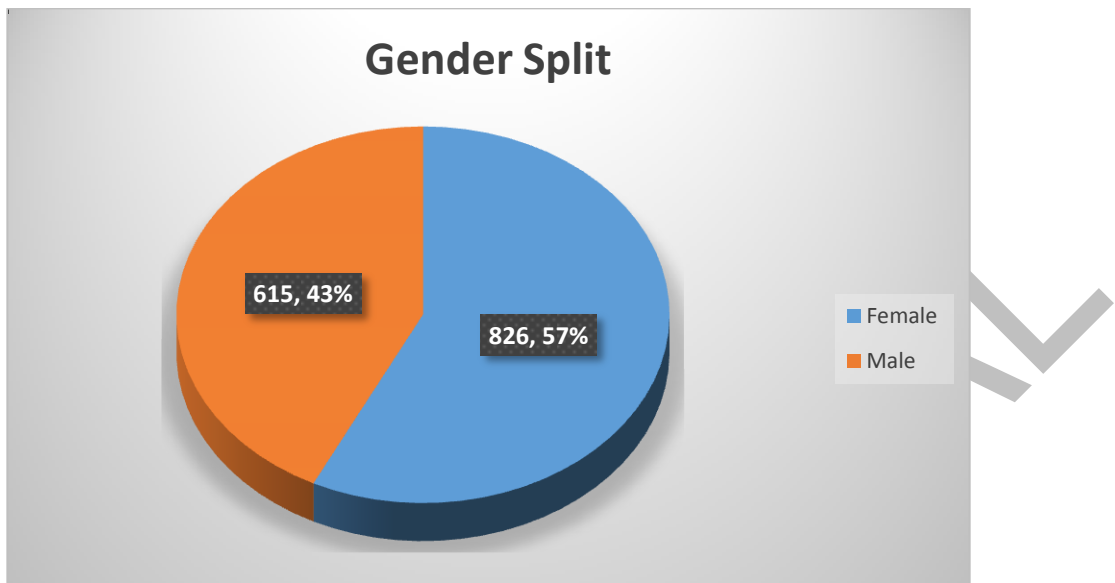
Fig2



3.5 Gender Split

3.5.1 From the total of 1,441, representations made, 826, (57%) were female and 615 (43%) were male. This compares with 750 (63%) females and 435 ((37%) males during 2013/14, reflecting a shift of 7% more than during the previous year.

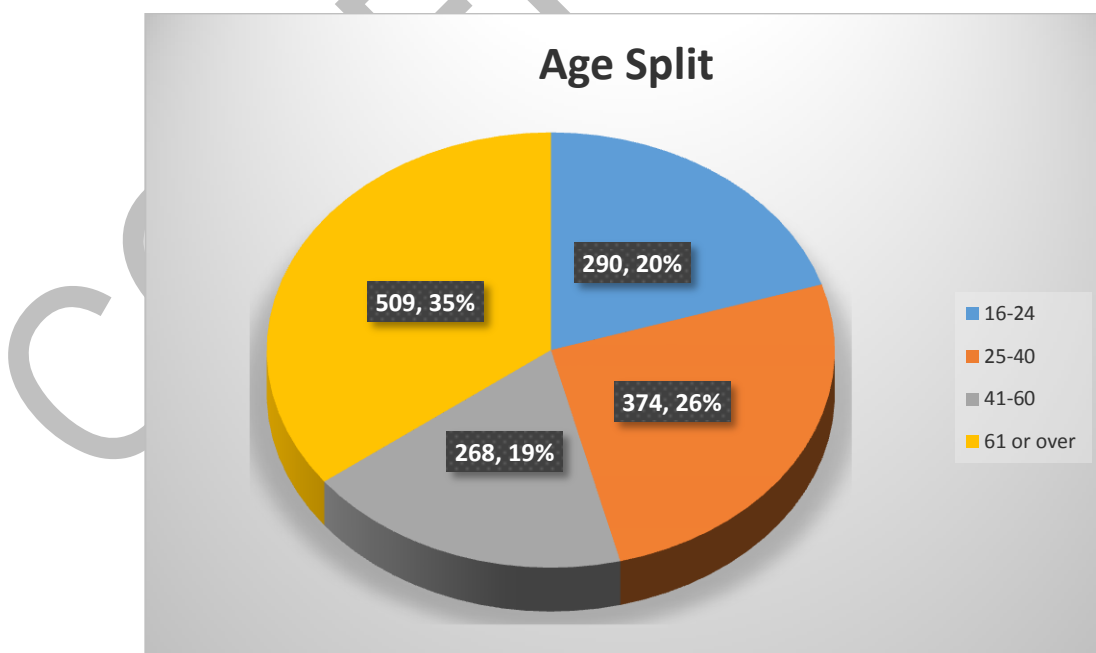
Fig3



3.6 Age Split

3.6.1 In recent years the 16-24 age group has accounted for the highest number of individuals presenting with needs. However, the most recent data gathered highlights a significant shift in age trends, as shown in the graph below.

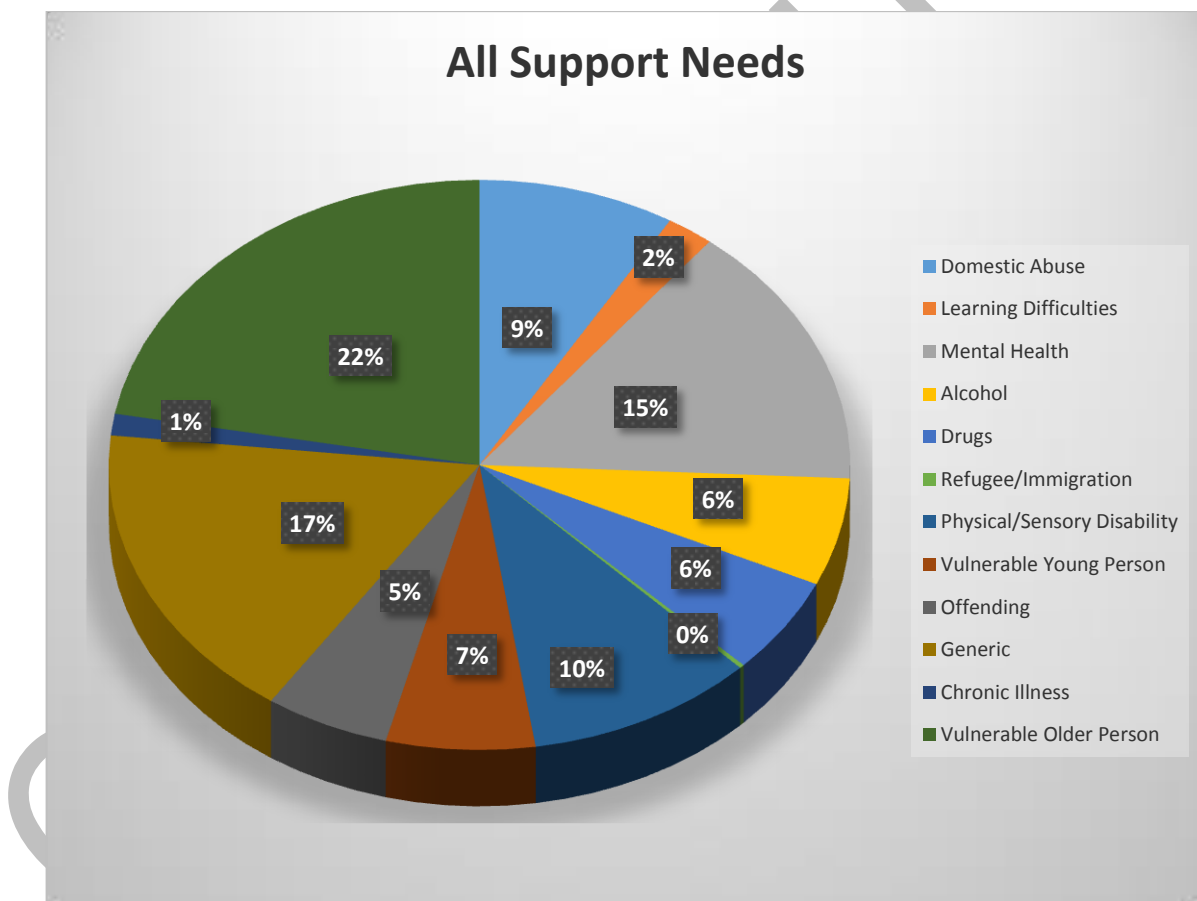
Fig 4



3.6.2 A total of 35% (509) who presented were aged 61 or older, followed by 26% aged 25-40 (374), with those aged 16-24 and 41-60, recording 20% (290) and 19% (268) respectively. The high volume of those aged over 61 is probably due to the fact that Supporting People funding has invested in reablement services and the numbers presenting into this service are high with a rapid turnover. Interpretation of this particular pie chart should be done with caution as reablement services will no longer receive direct Supporting People funding, due to its emphasis on care provision rather than direct support and homeless prevention. The actual number of young people presenting remains high and is consistent with previous years.

3.7. All Levels of Need.

Fig 5



3.7.1 A total of 2,373 overall needs were recorded for the 12 month period for 1.4.15 to 31.3.16. This is significantly higher than the previous year's total of 1,706

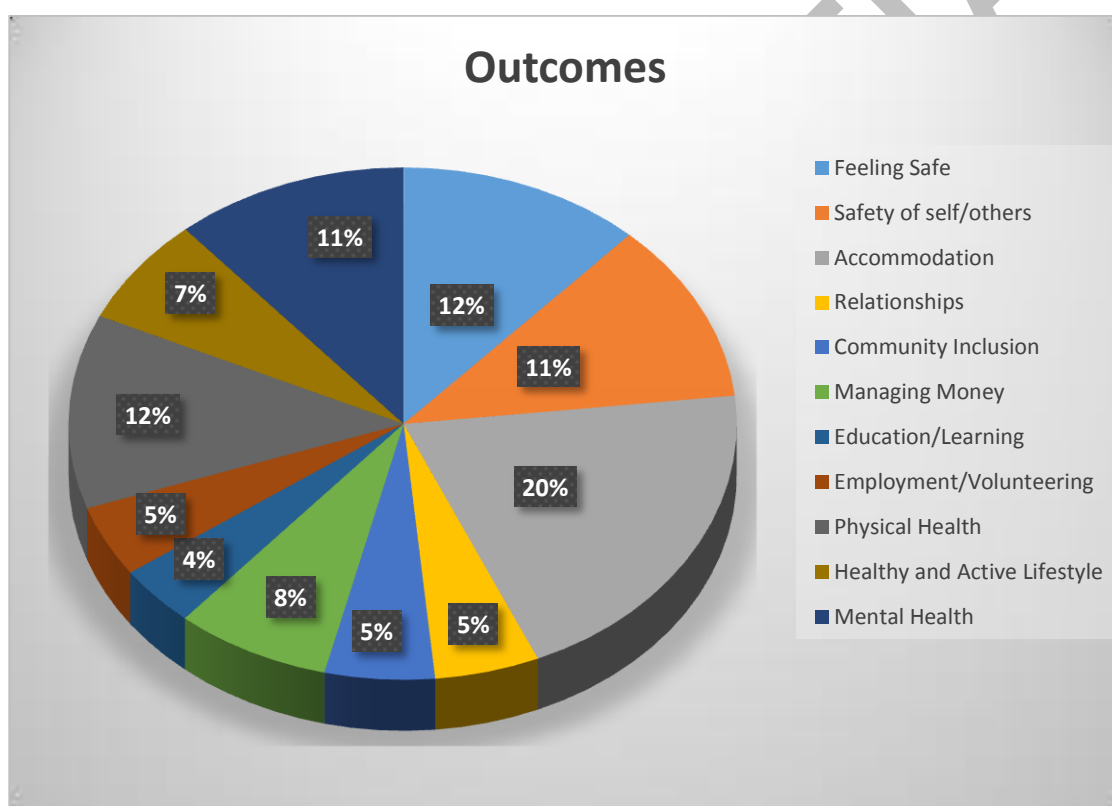
- 3.7.2 Domestic Abuse, accounted for 204 representations which was commensurate with 9% of all overall needs reported. This was considerably lower than the previous year which recorded 371 presentations and reflected 22% of the overall total. Given the number of returns from previous years it is also thought that needs mapping data have either not been completed or submitted for a number of people who are victims of domestic abuse. Vulnerable older people recorded the highest number of presentations with 525 (22%) categorised as having physical and sensory disabilities, recording a further 237. There is a strong correlation between older people and physical and sensory disabilities. Both groups combined account for nearly a third of all needs noted. However, further caution should be taken with this return as it has been discovered all service users who receive a reablement service have had needs mapping forms completed for them, regardless, whether or not they receive housing related support or not. Given that the majority of those receiving reablement, actually receive a care package only, we envisage that the data for the forthcoming year will show a sharp drop for these two groups, following the reconfiguration of housing related support for older people, which was implemented from September 2016.
- 3.7.3 The number of people who presented with generic needs, which probably reflected a number of complex needs presenting simultaneously was the second highest with 407(17%), closely followed by mental health on 358 (15%). Mental Health has continuously been one of the main reasons as to why people present with support needs and is arguably the most cross cutting factor across all needs. Indeed, the latest data recorded a 107 more people with a form of mental health need compared with the previous year, despite the percentage of all referrals remaining unchanged at 15%.
- 3.7.4 The number of vulnerable young people remained practically unchanged having recorded exactly the same number of overall needs as the previous year 154 (7%) compared with 9% for the previous year. Similarly, 113 (8%) of these were lead needs, which again compares very similarly to the previous year figure of 115(7%).

3.8. Outcomes

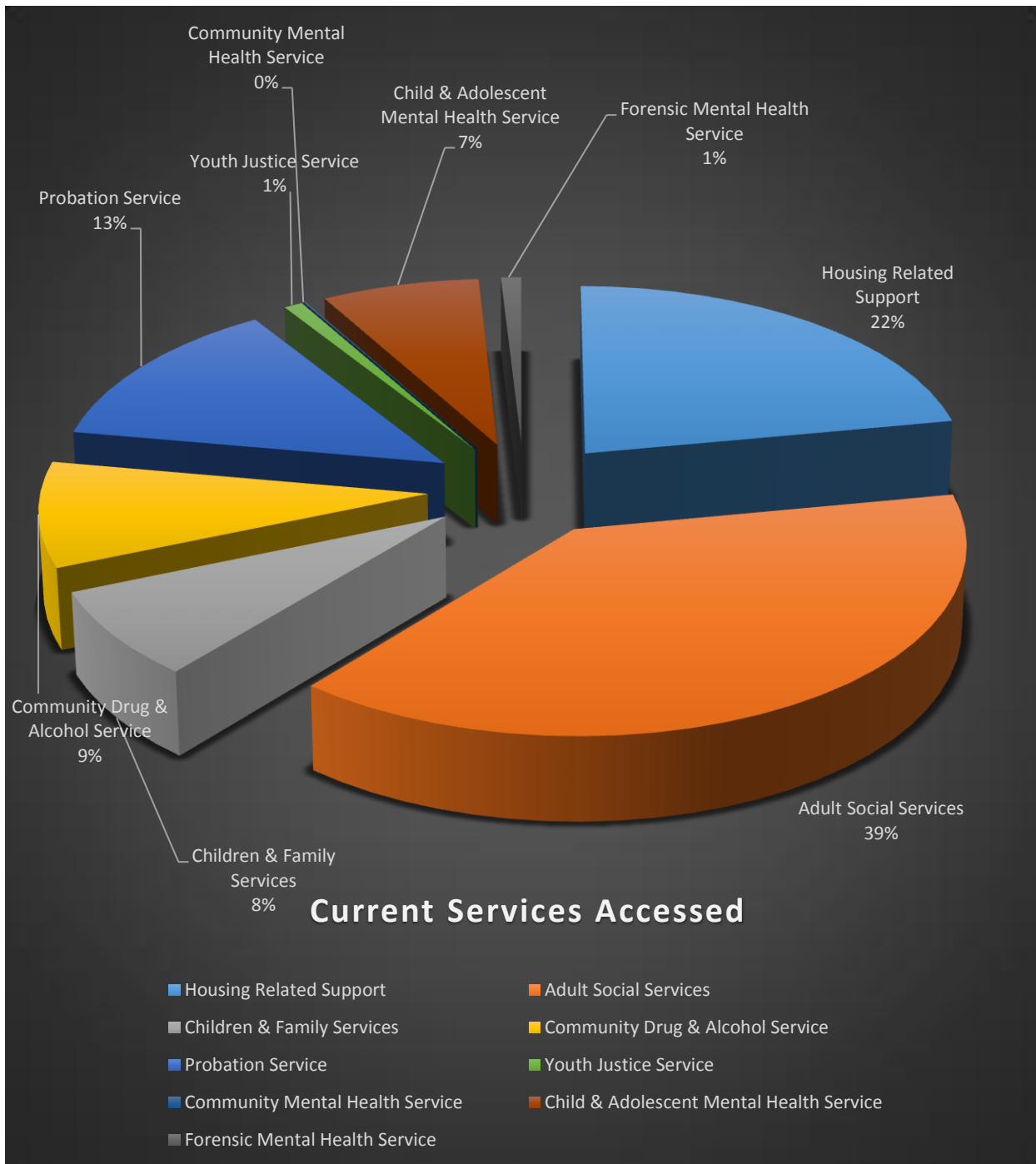
- 3.8.1 A total of 4,312 target outcomes from the needs mapping data were recorded over the year. This shows a substantial increase from the previous year's total of 3,155. Managing Accommodation was the highest recorded outcome category with 871 (20%). This is extremely reassuring in terms of the key stakeholder and commissioned providers identifying and delivering appropriate and relevant goals and outcomes in line with the programmes key aims and objectives and in particular contributing to reducing homelessness and highlight the importance of preventative action. The numbers

recorded against this category is also in stark contrast to the previous year which noted that accommodation was the second lowest of the eleven categories with 111, (3.6%) of the total recorded. Feeling safe was again very prominent in terms of identified outcomes, probably as a direct result of the high number of older people and those with needs associated with physical and sensory disabilities. Mental Health once again demonstrated the key role played by housing related support providers in preventing escalation to more acute services and statutory intervention with 487 (11%) people recording such related needs.

Fig 6



3.9 Current Services



61% of those accessing the services were either known to Social Services or Housing Related Support Providers, of which 39% were social services clients.

3.10 Service Gaps

3.10.1 It is inevitable at any given time that a programme such as Supporting People which provides support for so many different service areas - many of whom have chaotic needs, - will contain gaps in provision. Service gaps have been further exacerbated by substantial reductions in funding from April 2012 to March 2016 at a time when need levels have been increasing year on year. However, the decision by Welsh Government to maintain funding levels since April 2016, has certainly been welcomed and provided an opportunity to consolidate and reconfigure provision in line with our key strategic priorities. Additional factors such as increased poverty levels, struggling local economy, rising cost of living and the effects of welfare reform all impinge on the most vulnerable within our society, thus increasing demand at a time when supply is being reduced.

3.10.2 Young People

3.10.3 The number of enquiries received by our Services for Young People and subsequent referrals have increased substantially over the past 5 years. These include children leaving care, albeit they are in the minority, as a number of young people present with needs between 16-24, having had no previous involvement with the care system. The needs evidenced are also of a more complex nature and often involve costly multi agency intervention.

3.10.4 Despite the commissioning of supported accommodation and add-on floating support providing an additional 17 units, demand remains to outstrip supply, and given the current direction of social policy, particularly with further welfare reform changes expected. Trends are not anticipated to show a decrease in numbers requiring a form of intervention. Consequently, an upturn in the social and economic circumstances for some of our most vulnerable young people is unlikely. It is our intention during the 2017/18 to review our provision of housing related support for our younger people. Further details can be seen in section 5 of this Commissioning Strategy.

3.10.5 Domestic Abuse

3.10.6 Anecdotal evidence gathered from needs mapping data and quarterly monitoring visits suggest that domestic abuse is increasing within society, with a number of cases displaying acute needs which require multi agency assessment and intervention. However, a number of domestic abuse incidents will remain hidden due to associated stigma and fear of repercussions. Unmet need will therefore unfortunately always remain within issues relating to domestic abuse.

3.10.7 Work will remain ongoing to remodel our Domestic Abuse during 2017/18. However, our final direction will depend on whether or not services for people with domestic abuse needs are regionalised or remain local. Moves are currently afoot to employ a Regional Co-ordinator for Domestic Abuse.

3.10.8 Low Level On Going Floating Report - Anecdotal evidence received in the form of data and direct consultation with service providers appears to suggest that a number of service users remain vulnerable to tenancy breakdown following the cessation of their support. A business case is to be formulated during 2017/18 to consider the commissioning of a low level on going floating support to those who will continue to have needs post cessation of support, but have no access to assistance either within the statutory or voluntary sector. See Section 5 of this document for further details.

3.10.9 Reductions in Funding – Despite the Supporting People funding remaining unchanged for the second consecutive year, significant cuts in statutory services will inevitably place greater pressure on preventative services, who need to cover the shortfall in provision.

Increases in eligibility criteria for statutory services will with doubt result in more people presenting with needs and as a result support services will have to prioritise in accordance with need. As a result the needs and problems of those at the lower end of the needs scale are likely to increase, which in itself will prevent more problems and is likely to see demand outstrip supply significantly in service areas such as mental health and young people and domestic abuse.

3.10.10 Prison Resettlement Officer

The Isle of Anglesey currently employ a Prison Resettlement Officer who works in conjunction with Housing Options and the internal Housing Support / Homeless Prevention Service. The post is currently funded via specific homeless prevention grant received from Welsh Government, and at present, funding is under review. In addition the North Wales Regional Collaborative Committee has commissioned a study to consider the needs of prisoners across North Wales. This is timely with the expected opening of HMP Berwyn Prison, in Wrexham during 2017.

The Prison Resettlement Officer post has made a valuable contribution in assisting prison leavers and others in contact with the criminal justice system to receive timely

intervention and support and thus contribute to the alleviation of both homelessness and re-offending,

3.10.11 Lack of Suitable Accommodation

Ensuring our social housing stock contains a balance between what is constituted as both affordable and suitable in meeting housing need is a growing issue. With the numbers of single households increasing at a rapid rate due to factors such as an ageing population, increased marital and familial breakdown and issues related to mental health, the need for one and two bedroom properties has never been greater. The suitability issues are further exacerbated by affordability issues and in particular changes in social policy, such as welfare reform.

The need for additional accommodation will also be affected by the forthcoming Wylfa B development which will result in an additional 6,000 to 8,000 further people on the Island, many of whom will require accommodation. This in itself may also result in an increase in homelessness as the housing stock across all tenures will become saturated with demand. This will result in increased referrals to Supporting People Providers.

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4. Consultation Evidence.

4.1 The Isle of Anglesey's Supporting People Team has made, significant progress in addressing issues relating to consultation over the recent years.

The following evidences our progress over the past twelve months in relation to:

- Service User Involvement
- Older People Reconfiguration
- Tender Practices
- Providers engaging in meaningful service user engagement
- Monitoring of Service Provision / Provider Engagement

4.2 Service User Involvement

4.2.1 Service User Involvement has been identified as a key priority by Welsh Government within the Supporting People Programme and is now a standing agenda item at bi-monthly, North Wales, Regional Collaborative Committee.

4.2.2 The opinions of service users who receive supporting people funded services on Anglesey are gathered on a continuous basis via an on-line questionnaire (Your Service Your Say). A summary of the data gathered from April 2016 to December 2016 is included in Appendix 3 of this document.

4.2.3 The table in Appendix 4 of this document shows the level and variety of service user involvement undertaken by the Supporting People Team and the Service Providers during the preceding 12 months.

4.3 Reconfiguration of Older People's Support Services

4.3.1 In September 2016, the Council successfully completed the reconfiguration of housing support for older people, following detailed consultation with both current sheltered housing tenants, their families and the wider community. Consultation was undertaken

through a variety of methods, which included face to face briefings, the commissioning of an independent advocacy service, regular newsletters which contained updated frequently asked questions as well as updating of our corporate website. An older person who is also a tenant in one of the schemes was a valued member of the evaluation panel who awarded the contract to deliver the reconfigured support.

4.4 Tender Practices

4.4.1 The need to test the market and engage in tender exercises to ensure compliance with European Procurement Rules has been a regular practice within the Supporting People Programme on Anglesey, over the past three years. During this period, service users have been represented during all evaluation panels held and having received induction and preparatory sessions have influenced and made substantial contributions to the final decision making process.

These include:

- Generic Tenancy Support,
- Young People, with Complex Needs,
- Single People aged 24-55
- Substance Misuse
- Offending
- Mental Health
- Older People

4.5 Your Service Your Say

4.5.1 During the later stages of 2015/2016, the Isle of Anglesey Supporting People Team have in conjunction with the Council's Information Technology Team developed an on-line service user questionnaire called 'Our Service Your Say'.

4.5.2 Between 1st April 2016 and 31st December 2016 a total of 75 visited the on-line resource. 55 people completed the survey in full and a further 20 part completed the information which provides useful data in terms of gauging service user opinions on the quality of services, opportunities for involvement, gaps in services, and areas for improvement. Since its introduction, take up has been consistent and it is envisaged that the resource can provide robust and meaningful data to reflect current provision and develop and improve services in the future.

4.5.3 A narrative of the data from 1.4.16 to 31.12.16 is provided in Appendix 3 of this document, and the service user comments demonstrates the value and esteem in which Service Users perceive the programme. The previous 2016/19 Supporting People Commissioning Plan contains data between Nov 2015 and 31.3.16.

4.6 Monitoring of Service Provision / Service Provider Engagement

4.6.1 A series of 6 monthly monitoring visits were completed in March / April and November / December 2016. A report was completed for each project and individually with all providers highlighting issues and good practice in relation to service delivery and contract management / performance. The findings and contents of the reports were discussed and shared with the respective providers and the improvement / development plans which were formulated at the review stage were updated accordingly.

4.6.2 All providers were consulted prior to submitting the business case to the Supporting People Planning Group in relation to the proposal to implement the single point of access / gateway during 2017.

5. Priorities for Development in Anglesey 2017-2018

5.1 Reviewing and Monitoring of Services

5.1.2 The Supporting People Team on Anglesey have undertaken a programme of strategic reviews at three yearly cycles since the inception of the Programme in 2003. The review process is a rigorous and robust method used to determine eligibility, strategic relevance value for money and also acts as a medium to promote service user engagement and service development. In addition, mini type reviews are undertaken via 6 monthly monitoring visits to all of our providers, where a report is completed for all projects on general contract compliance which includes matters such as safeguarding, throughput, and performance, whilst also measuring progress against the improvement plan completed at the review stage.

5.1.3 The intensive programme of service reviews undertaken by the Supporting People Team between 2013 -2016 is set to commence a new cycle in 2017, which will include undertaking reviews for the following Groups:

- Homeless Prevention
- Young People Service
- Domestic Abuse
- Vulnerable Single Families
- Older People (2 Schemes)

5.1.4 The evidence in terms of service quality, value for money and strategic relevance has been invaluable to determine where our priorities lie, which services have required remodelling, recommissioning or in some cases full decommissioning, during what have been an extremely challenging 3 years from a financial perspective.

5.1.5 Details of how we propose to utilise the 2017/18 funding are outlined below. In accordance with Welsh Government requirements, all reductions have been based on strategic planning and intelligence rather than applying equal cuts across all services. All commissioned services are included with supply maps, consistent with the Welsh Government Eligible Groups and Spend Plan Categories.

5.2 Domestic Abuse

5.2.1	Provider	Units	Description
	Gorwel	4	Refuge Provision
	Gorwel	1	Dispersed Refuge
	Gorwel	6	Floating Support
	Gorwel	14	IDVA
		25	

5.2.2 A service review of the domestic abuse services for which Gorwel are commissioned to provide support was undertaken during 2014. The findings of the review revealed that the current model of provision and in particular the floating support element was not cost effective. Consequently, a reduction in funding was agreed from April 2015.

5.2.3 It is our intention to review Domestic Abuse provision in conjunction with other commissioners within the Local Authority during 2017/18. Consideration is likely to be given to alternative models to meet the needs of people within this service group, and in the interim, it is not proposed to further reduce the current allocation for this service area. However, as previously mentioned above, our future direction in terms of commissioning services for people who experience incidents / episodes of domestic abuse may be determined by Welsh Government policy and in particular whether or not a regional approach is adopted for this group.

5.3 Learning Disabilities

5.3.1 Supply Map

Provider	Units	Description
Cartrefi Cymru	14	Permanent Supported Housing Projects across 6 Schemes.
Tyddyn Môn	19	Permanent Supported Housing Projects across 5 Schemes.
Môn Care	9	6 Permanent Supported Housing Schemes and

		3 Units of Floating Support
	42	

- 5.3.2 The provision of housing related support for people with learning disabilities accounts for the highest cost of all eligible groups who receive Supporting People funding by some considerable margin. The annual outlay in respect of housing related support provision for people with learning disabilities currently amounts to £722,689 ,and is commensurate with 27.33 % of the Supporting People allocation for 2016/17. This equates to an average annual cost of £18,530, for each of the 39 individuals who were supported to live independently within the community. The average calculation excludes the 3 units of floating support which is commissioned at a cost of £22,563,.84 which equates to £7521.28 per person.
- 5.3.3 A review of housing related support services for people with learning disabilities was undertaken during 2016, for what has essentially has been a legacy arrangement since the inception of Supporting People Funding in 2003. The findings of the review clearly noted that a number of tasks being funded via the Supporting People Grant were in fact care related and therefore ineligible.
- 5.3.4 Furthermore a disproportionate level of Supporting People funding was highlighted across a number of supported accommodation projects, and was seen as replacing rather than complementing statutory provision for this vulnerable service users.
- 5.3.5 As a result a proposal was presented to the Supporting People Planning Group to cap all housing related support for people with learning disabilities at a maximum of 15 hours per week. Although this is substantially higher than the average of 5 hours per week average which is allocated to other vulnerable groups, it is still considerably less than the current arrangement, and will result in a Supporting People disinvestment of £287,000 for people with Learning Disabilities, from April 2017.
- 5.4.5 The disinvestment of Supporting People funding in learning disabilities will present inevitable financial challenges to Adult Social Care over the short to medium term. Supporting People are committed to working in collaboration with Adult Social Care Health, Service Users and their families and the service providers to remodel current provision into a fit for purpose and sustainable service which will also meet future needs of other service users.

5.5 Mental Health

5.5.1 Supply Map

Provider	Units	Description
Community Support Services	9	Supported Accommodation
Community Support Services	150 hrs per week (50 Service users at 3 hrs per week)	Flexible Floating Support
	59	

- 5.5.2 Following regular discussions and engagement over the past two years between the Supporting People Team and designated providers of housing related support for people with mental health needs, significant strides have been achieved in ensuring that the service is now meeting eligible housing related support needs.
- 5.5.3 A tender exercise was held in April 2016, which saw the merging of the previous four services (2 x supported accommodation and 2 x floating support) for the provision of housing related support for people with mental needs. This resulted in having one rather than two providers which saw management charges decrease, whilst the level of provision actually increased, demonstrating an added value.
- 5.5.4 In accordance with all new or reconfigured services, a multi-agency stakeholder group has been established consisting of representatives from Supporting People, Housing Options, Community Mental Health Team, Children Services, Community Safety Partnership, Substance Misuse. The group meets at 6 weekly cycles to discuss performance against the contract, throughput, issues or concerns and sharing of good practice.

5.6. Substance Misuse

5.6.1 Supply Map

Provider	Units	Description
CAIS	7	Supported Accommodation and Move-on Projects
Floating Support	33	Flexible Low-High
	40	

5.6.2 A tender exercise was undertaken which saw the provision of housing related support for people with substance misuse, offending history and or generic low level homeless prevention merged into one contract.

5.6.3 Similarly to the mental health tender, the merging (?) saw the decommissioning of the two of the three providers, with substantial savings made, particularly in terms of reduced management cost. The reconfiguration also resulted in a slight increase in the number of units provided with the added bonus of greater flexibility to address needs as they arise, particularly where voids may arise in one of the designated projects and can be filled with an individual who has any of the other lead needs within the contract agreement. It also allows greater flexibility in relation to accepting referrals into the floating support services, and can lead to earlier intervention and therefore result in reduced cost and dependency on statutory services.

5.6.4 In accordance with standard practice and as a direct result of reconfiguring the service provision, a stakeholder group has been established for a minimum period of 12 months to monitor progress and performance against the contractual arrangement, throughput, issues and concerns and sharing best practice.

5.7 Young and Vulnerable People

5.7.1 Supply Map

Provider	Units	Description
Digartref	9	Supported Accommodation, Core and Cluster Model with 7 Core and 2 Cluster Units (Coedlys)
Digartref	6	Floating Support attached to Coedlys project
Digartef	13	Supported Accommodation 9 Units at Llys Y Gwynt and 4 at y Gilfach
Digartref	12	8 Floating Support and 4 Move-on Units
	40	

5.7.2 Demand for services to support young people and prevent homelessness has been continuously increasing over the past three years. The Coedlys Supported Accommodation Project has received, 38 enquires between 1.4.16 and 31.12.16 which has generated 38 Referrals of which 29 were interviewed. However, accommodation and support has only been provided to, 15 such is the extent of the complex needs with which the young people present, resulting in longer periods of stays. During the same period, 14 have left the project with positive move-on achieved as shown below.

- 11 moved into their own private tenancies
- 1 moved into independent accommodation
- 1 moved back into the family home

5.7.3 The Coedlys Core and Cluster was initially jointly commissioned from May 2013, and included Supporting People funding, Families First and Big Lottery monies, for a 3 year period, with an option to extend the Supporting People component for a further 3 years, pending compliance and the availability of funding.

5.7.4 The ending of availability of the lottery funding will result in the Supporting People contribution having to be increased from April 2017 by 19.7%. The increase in funding

for this service can be allocated from the reduction in Learning Disability Services.

- 5.7.5 A need to test the market has also been identified in respect of housing related support services for young people, and is scheduled during the 2017/18 financial year, following a full service review

5.7 Vulnerable Single Parents

5.7.1 Supply Map

Provider	Units	Description
Hafan Cymru	4	Supported Housing
Hafan Cymru	12	Floating Support
	16	

- 5.7.1 Hafan Cymru provide a combination of 4 units of Supported Housing and 12 Floating Support. Despite the lead need of those presenting to Hafan Cymru, designated as Vulnerable Single Parents, the majority of those presenting are also victims of domestic abuse. The service therefore complements the provision of higher level need in terms of domestic abuse which is provided by Growel.
- 5.7.2 It is proposed for the forthcoming commissioning cycle that no reduction is made to the investment to provide housing related support for vulnerable single parents. Consideration will therefore be given to merging both this service and domestic abuse provision during 2017/18 as we seek to modernise and offer alternative options for many vulnerable single parents and those whom are victims of domestic abuse. However, proposed national policy regarding the commission arrangements for domestic abuse may determine future direction for this particular service area.

5.8 Generic Floating Support

5.8.1 Supply Map

Provider	Units	Description
IoACC Housing Services	80	Generic Floating Support Medium Level
CAIS Genric	34	Generic Floating Support Flexible
	114	

5.8.2 A tender exercise held in April of 2016, saw two of the three previous generic services decommissioned and merged into one contract along with support for substance misuse and offending. This has been successful and had resulted in greater flexibility to meet the needs of a number of people who present with a range of different and challenging needs where it is also somewhat problematic at times to determine the lead need.

5.8.3 A full review will be undertaken circa September 2017 of the 80 Unit Generic Floating Support, provided by the Housing Department which will determine whether or not the option of extending the current contract for a further two years can be exercised.

5.9 Offending History

5.9.1 Supply Map

Provider	Units	Description
CAIS	6	Flexible Floating Support
CAIS	6	Dispersed Supported Accommodation
	12	

5.9.2 Housing related support services for people who present with needs associated with offending have been merged with provision of substance misuse and a low level generic homeless service. This resulted in the decommissioning of the previous provider and the loss of the Doorstop Project. As part of the remodelling the 5 units of Floating Support and 3 Units of Supported Accommodation previously offered via the Doorstop Project are now allocated flexibly in accordance with greatest and can now accommodate people with substance misuse, generic and or offending needs, in accordance with demand.

5.9.3 The stakeholder Group noted in the Substance Misuse Section above also covers all issues for people with offending needs and to date has proved an useful resource to share and discuss issues and concerns with colleagues from Probation and other stakeholders.

5.10 Older People

5.10.1 Supply Map

Provider	Units	Description
Gorwel	460	Floating Support
Clwyd Alyn	40	2 x 20 Units Sheltered Housing Schemes with Community Warden and Alarms
	500	

5.10.2 In May 2016, a tender exercise was evaluated to determine the successful provider of housing related support for older people across all tenures which ensures that the IoACC comply with the Aylward Recommendations.

5.10.3 The reconfigured service saw the decommissioning of the previous sheltered warden service (where take up was less than 1/3 of capacity) reablement and early onset dementia (which were predominantly care based)

5.10.4 A reconfigured service which provides 460 units across the community which also incorporates housing related, support provided at the Penucheldre Extra Care Scheme and Llys Mair Sheltered Schemes, both of which are owned by Grŵp Cynefin became operational in September 2016, and is provided by Gorwel, who are a subsidiary of Grŵp Cynefin.

5.10.5 A project group has overseen the development and implementation of this project and has met on a regular basis. A new stakeholder group has been established, which will replace the Project Group, and will be chaired by the Gorwel Service Manager. The Supporting People Lead Officer will attend the group with colleagues from Housing, Social Services, Grŵp Cynefin, Community Safety, and Age Cymru.

5.10.6 The Clwyd Alyn Sheltered Housing Projects located in Amlwch and Benllech are not

part of the service described above and remain unchanged for the forthcoming financial year.

5.11 Single People Aged 25-54 who are Homeless or at Risk of Homeless

5.11.1 Supply Map

Provider	Units	Description
The Wallich	20	Housing First – Intensive Floating Support for People who are either Homeless or Rough Sleeping
	20	

5.11.2 The Wallich were commissioned in April 2013 to initially provide 12 units of High Intensity Floating Support based upon the Housing First model to Rough Sleepers and those who are either homeless or at high risk of becoming homeless. This was subsequently increased to 14 and by April 2016 to 17. A value for money exercise recently conducted highlighted the extremely high level ratio of support which this project provides per service user. Further discussions with the provider resulted in a further increase to 20 units per week.

5.11.3 The current contract is due to expire during 2017, and the provider has already been informed that it will be necessary to engage in a full tender process during the forthcoming financial year. This has been identified as key priority during 2017/18.

5.12 Community Alarms

5.11.1 Supply Map

Provider	Units	Description
Housing Services	1280	Community Alarms within Sheltered and

(Tunstall)		Designated Older People Accommodation
Grŵp Cynefin (Galw Gofal)	119	119 Community Alarms at Penucheldre and Llys Mair
Môn Care (Galw Gofal)	170	Provision of Community Alarms and Telecare Provision.
	1569	

5.12.1 The provision of community alarms is seen as intrinsic component in promoting the preventative agenda, contributing to a level of independence across a range of otherwise vulnerable groups, and contributing considerably to enable Supporting People funded services to achieve positive outcomes, particularly in promoting personal and community safety as well as independence and control.

5.12.2 There can be little doubt that the independence of a significant number of older people would be compromised without the provision of the community alarm and add-ons such as telecare and tele-health sensors.

5.12.3 At the time of writing, discussions remain ongoing between Social Service and Supporting People for the cost and commissioning arrangements as of April 2017.

5.13. Single Point of Access

5.13.1 A proposal has been approved by the Local Planning Group to appoint a Gateway Co-ordinator who will be located on the Housing Options Team. The successful applicant shall deal and co-ordinate all Supporting People referrals and disseminate accordingly. It is envisaged that the role will

- Witness a shift in the control referral management which is currently held by the SP providers on Anglesey
- Facilitate improved monitoring of vacancies across the sector;
- Reduce voids or non-utilisation of designated hours within projects;
- Facilitate easier and improved access to service for our most vulnerable service users;

- Provide a useful and more robust management tool to improve monitoring of service providers;
- Likely to increase pressure on providers to improve move-on results. However, this is only in cases where service users are considered ready for move-on, and must not in any way influence providers to move-on in order to accept new referrals;
- Bring Ynys Môn into line with the vast majority of other Local Authorities in Wales who have implemented this approach, including 4 out of the 6 N. Wales Local Authorities.
- Facilitate and improve communication and working practices between Supporting People and Housing Options and the Social Services Single Point of Access Team;
- Ensuring a more strategic approach is taken to the development of sustainable services and housing solutions and that the Supporting People Programme is responding to current and emerging needs;
- Assist in reducing gaps in both service and accommodation needs.

5.13.2 Single Point of Access or Gateway Projects as they are also known is considered a project in itself and is therefore directly eligible for Supporting People Grant Funding.

5.13.3 Although the arrangements are yet to be finalised, it is anticipated that the cost of covering this role will be circa £40,000 (including on costs and travelling expenses). The post is therefore cost neutral to the Council.

5.14 Low Level Ongoing Floating Support

5.14.1 There appears to be an unwritten rule for the provision of housing related support that no vulnerable person should receive a period of supported accommodation, move-on, floating support or a combination of two or more for longer than 2 years. Many of our providers are aware of this and are often in contact seeking advice as the vulnerable person has or is approaching the end of his or her period of support.

5.14.2 Following discussions with providers and stakeholders, it has emerged that a number of vulnerable people remain so following the cessation of their support. Providers are of the opinion that their time and effort is devalued, and that it does not always demonstrate best use of Supporting People funding. The people most likely to benefit from such a service would be those with learning difficulties who do not meet the statutory criteria for learning disability registration, low level mental health such as anxiety and early signs of depression, older people who are isolated, and those with

chaotic tendencies where contact can be made at short notice or any potential relapse trigger point. Support is anticipated to last a very short period and should contribute to preventing re-entry into the mainstream supported housing / floating support arena.

- 5.14.3 It is therefore proposed that a Low level ongoing (dipping in and out) be piloted for 18 months, and attached to an existing service, and following evaluation, if successful, consider engaging in a full tender process, with the potential to merge.
- 5.14.4 The estimated cost for the provision of this service would be circa £110,000 per annum, and would be funded through the utilisation of reductions in the provision for those with Learning Disabilities.

5.15 – Regional Commissioning Pot

- 5.15.1 The Regional Collaborative Committee has proposed that all Local Authorities within the North Wales Area, 'top-slice' it's annual Supporting People disseminated amount by 1%. This will then be centrally managed by the North Wales Regional Collaborative Committee as it seeks identify opportunities to utilise this funding to regionally commission some services for the future.

6.0 Spend Plan.

6.1 The information and data contained in the table below, compares the proposed budget for the 2017-18 year with the previous five years. It should also be noted that at the time of writing of this document, the proposed sum is an indicative amount.

Financial Year	Supporting People Programme Grant
2012/13 (Aug/March)	£2,111,315
2013/14	£3,052, 211
2014/15	£2,899,598
2015/16	£2,643,866
2016/17	£2,643,866
2017/18	£2,643,866

Supporting People Spend Plan 2017/18

Client Group	2017/18 Total Grant Allocated £	% Increase or Decrease since 2016/17
Women experiencing Domestic Abuse	£160,752	0.00%
Men Experiencing Domestic Abuse	0.00	0.00%
People with Learning Disabilities	£485,846	-32.8%
People with Mental Health Needs	£183,771	-4.7%
People with Alcohol Needs	£0.00	0.00%
People with Substance Misuse Needs	£135,066	0.0%
People with Criminal Offending History	£48,625	0.0%
People with Refugee Status	£0.00	0.0%
People with Physical and Sensory Disabilities	£0.00	0.0%
People with Development Disorders (e.g Autism)	£0.00	0.00%
People with Chronic Illness Needs (e.g. HIV and Aids)	£0.00	0.00%
Young People who are Care Leavers	£0.00	0.00%
Young People with Support Needs (16-24)	£497,292	+19.7%
Single Parent Families with Support Needs	£74,189	0.00%
Families with Support Needs	£0.00	0.00%
Single People with Support Needs not listed above (25-54)	£122,857	0.00%
People aged over 55 years of age with Support Needs (exclusive of alarm services)	£349,731	+4.0%
Generic Floating Support / Peripatetic (tenancy support services which cover a range of needs.	£284,535	0.00%
<i>Alarm Services (inc sheltered / extra care.</i>	£113,148	0.00%
Proposed New Off the Shelf Projects 17/18		
1. Single Point of Access	£ 50,000	
2. Low Level On-Going F/S	£ 111,615	
3. 1% contribution to Regional Pot	£ 26,439	
	2,643,866.03	

Total		
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CONFIDENTIAL

7. Equality Impact Assessment

Equality Impact Assessment (EIA) Part A – Initial Equality Impact Assessment

Start Date: 4.12.14. (

Completion Date: **Ongoing**

PART A - Step 1: Preparation

1.	What are you assessing?	<p>The impact of proposals contained within the Supporting People Programme Grant Commissioning Strategy for 2017/20.</p> <p>The strategy focuses on the commissioning of housing related support for a diverse range of equally vulnerable individuals or families who are either homeless or at risk of becoming homeless.</p> <p>The proposals include the remodelling, decommissioning and recommissioning of support services as detailed in the Commissioning Strategy and mandatory Spend Plan.</p>
2.	Is this a new or existing policy?	New

<p>3.</p>	<p>What are the aims and purpose of this policy?</p>	<p>To outline proposals for the commissioning of housing related support services for a diverse range but equally vulnerable set of client groups in accordance with their assessed needs. In keeping with the Housing (Wales) Act 2014 and the Social Services and Wellbeing Act (Wales) 2014 the focus of this strategy is primarily upon the commissioning of the delivery of high quality support which offers value for money in relation to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preventing homelessness were possible • Reducing the risk of homelessness within 56 days of presenting, and helping vulnerable people live as independently as possible • Providing people with the help they need to live in their own homes, hostels, sheltered housing or other specialist housing • Preventing problems in the first place or providing help as early as possible in order to reduce demand on other services such as health and social services • Providing help to complement the personal or medical care that some people may need, but not acting as a substitute for either. • Ensuring quality services, which are delivered as efficiently and effectively as possible through joint working between organisations that plan and fund services and those that provide services • Promoting equality and reducing inequalities. <p>The data below provides a snapshot of tenants / service users who have received a Supporting People Service during 2015/16 financial year.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Gender</td> <td colspan="2">Male</td> <td colspan="4">Female</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td colspan="2">378</td> <td colspan="4">619</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Age</td> <td>16-24</td> <td>25-34</td> <td>35-44</td> <td>45-54</td> <td>55-64</td> <td>65+</td> </tr> </table>						Gender	Male		Female					378		619				Age	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
Gender	Male		Female																									
	378		619																									
Age	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+																						

		171	171	131	85	80	373		
Ethnicity	White	Mixed White and Asian	Mixed White and Black Caribbean	Mixed White –Other	Asian or Asian British-Indian	Asian or Asian British -Pakistani			
	1126	0	0	0	1	0			
Ethnicity	Asian or Asian British Bangladeshi	Asian or Asian British Chinese	Asian or Asian British Filipino	Asian or Asian British-Other	Black or Black British Caribbean	Black or Black British African			
	0	1	1	0	0	1			
Ethnicity	Black or Black British Other	Arab	Gypsy / Traveller	Other					
	0	1	1	3					
Ethnicity	Black or Black British Other	Arab	Gypsy / Traveller	Other					
	0	1	1	3					
Nationality	Welsh	English	N.Irish	Scottish	British	Irish	Other		
	327	146	1	0	172	4	17		
Preferred Language	Welsh	English	BSL	Other					
	188	454	2	10					
Religion	None	Buddhist	Jewish	Sikh	Hindu	Christian	Muslim	Other	Not Ans
	318	0	0	1	0	181	3	10	111
Disability / Impairment	Mobility	Sight	Hearing	Mental Health	Learning Difficulty	Dexterity	None	???	

		46	6	6	196	71	6	208	25
		Sexual Orientation	Bisexual	Gay or Lesbian	Heterosexual	Prefer Not To Say			
			31	5	501	105			
4.	Who is responsible for the policy/work you are assessing?	Isle of Anglesey's Local Supporting People Planning Group which comprises of Local Authority Representation at Head of Service Level and /or middle management. Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board, Probation Wales as well as Long and Short Term providers and Third Sector Umbrella Organisation are also members of the Group.							
5.	Who is the Lead Officer for this EIA?	Shan Lloyd Williams (Head of Housing Services, Isle of Anglesey County Council)							
6.	Who else is involved in undertaking this EIA?	Arwel Jones – Principal Development Officer, Housing Services, with Lead Officer Responsibility for the Supporting People Programme. Anne Sutton - Data and Financial Analyst. Sara Ankers – Review, Contract and Development Officer – Supporting People Team							
7.	Is the policy related to other policies/areas of work?	The Supporting People Programme is a policy and funding framework led by Welsh Government which disseminates annual funding to local authorities to support and assist some of the most chaotic and vulnerable people to manage their own home, to retain independence, and enhance their quality of life. Supporting the most vulnerable people within our society has been identified as one of three key priorities within the Isle of Anglesey County Council's Corporate Plan 2013-2017. Other areas of work which this policy relates to are:							

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Wellbeing and Future Generations Act 2015 • The Housing (Wales) Act 2014 • The Social Services and Wellbeing (Wales) Act 2014 • The National Housing Strategy, Improving Lives and Communities – Homes in Wales, • The Ten Year Homelessness Plan for Wales 2009-2019, • The National Supporting People Outcomes Framework, • The Isle of Anglesey Corporate Plan 2017-2021 • The Isle Of Anglesey County Council Local Housing Strategy 2014-19 • The Isle of Anglesey Single Integrated Plan – Our Island Our Future. • Welfare Reform • Tackling Poverty
8.	Who are the key stakeholders?	Service Users, Tenants, Local Authority colleagues mainly from Social Services, Service Providers of Housing Related Support and their workforce, Registered Social Landlords, Private Sector Landlords Elected Members, Local Communities, Health Probation, Local 3 rd Sector

9 - Is the policy relevant to how the Authority complies with the public sector general duty relating to people who are protected due to age; disability; gender; gender reassignment; pregnancy and maternity; race, ethnicity or nationality; religion or belief and sexual orientation?	Yes	No
The elimination of discrimination and harassment	✓	
The advancement of equality of opportunity	✓	
The fostering of good relations	✓	
The protection and promotion of human rights	✓	

RT A - Step 2: Information Gathering

10 - Does this policy / area of work ensure equality for the Welsh and English languages in accordance with the Council's Language Scheme?	The Council is committed to providing a fully bilingual service in Welsh and English across all its services. We promote a proactive approach to ensure services can be offered in the Welsh language in accordance with the Welsh Government Strategy Framework 'Mwy Na Geiriau' More Than Words. We already ensure compliance with the Council's Welsh Language Scheme by monitoring services on a quarterly basis and undertake an annual survey of providers to evaluate compliance with the Welsh Language Standards and the Welsh Language Measure for which the findings are shared with Welsh Government.
11 - Is there an opportunity through this policy / area of work to offer more opportunities for people to learn and / or use the Welsh language on a day-to-day basis?	A high number of service users will be first language Welsh-speakers. Due regard will be given to linguistic needs and we will ensure as mentioned above that service users are able to communicate with all service providers of housing related support in the language of their choice.

	<p>There will be an expectation that all providers of housing related support (current and new) will provide a service in both Welsh and English and be able to demonstrate a culturally sensitive approach that celebrates diversity and be sensitive to the religious cultural, ethnic and linguistic needs of service users and be non- discriminatory in relation to gender, sexuality, language and disability.</p>
<p>12 - What potential contribution does this policy / area of work make towards ensuring that the Island's historical and contemporary culture flourishes and prospers?</p>	<p>Supporting People supports the most vulnerable individuals and families within society across the full age spectrum. Assisting people to seek, establish and maintain their homes across all tenures and supporting them to develop the necessary daily living, enhance their social networks and prevent isolation, receive support to find employment and improve financial control . These are all key factors in enabling citizens to live and network within the community of their choice and therefore contributing significantly to ensuring that the historical and contemporary culture flourishes and prospers.</p>
<p>13 - Are there any Human Rights issues? If so, what are they?</p> <p>(The 16 basic rights in the Human Rights Act are listed at Appendix 1).</p>	<p>In line with a human rights based approach when commissioning and providing quality housing related support services, the vision on Anglesey encourages and emphasises the need for participation and involvement in the design and delivery of services, policies and programmes by the people and communities who benefit from them.</p> <p>Due consideration must be given if there should be any breaches to the following: Article 8 - Right to a private life, respect family and friendships Article 10 – Freedom of Expression in terms of being able to access the appropriate information about the services, and the right to question the refusal of access to services or complaining about an aspect of the service provided. Article 14 – Adherence with the Equalities Act 2010.</p>
<p>14 - What has been done to date in terms of involvement and consultation with regard to this</p>	<p>Consideration has been given to eligibility of services and commissioning arrangements have initially been prioritised accordingly.</p>

policy?	All services have been regularly monitored and reviewed for their performance against contract delivery requirements. Regular stakeholder groups and forums are held with providers where areas and priorities for development are identified and discussed. Feedback is also gleaned from a range of stakeholders, including Council Officers and Managers, Providers' Management and Staff and Service Users. An on-line service user questionnaire can be accessed continuously to provide meaningful feedback on service delivery, quality and areas for development, and a detailed appendix of recorded service user involvement, engagement, and the opinions of service users are contained in Appendices 3 and 4 of this document.
15 - Are there any gaps in the information collected to date? If so, how will these be addressed?	No

PART A - Step 3: Considering the potential impact

*For each protected characteristic, please detail in the column on the right in the table below:

- (1) Any reports, statistics, websites, links etc that are relevant to your document / proposal and have been used to inform your assessment, and/or
- (2) Any information gathered during engagement with service users or staff; and/or
- (3) Any other information that has informed your assessment of potential impact

**For determining potential impact, please choose from the following:

High negative; Medium negative; Low negative; Neutral; Low positive; Medium positive; High positive; No impact/Not applicable

Protected group	**Potential Impact	*Details	Mitigating action
Age	High positive	<p>The Supporting People Programme can support individuals who have assessed housing related support needs from age 16 upwards. The Programme supports a wide range of service areas with equally vulnerable needs. This may involve providing supported accommodation for a young person aged 16-24, refuge or safe house for a victim of domestic abuse or an older and frail person living in sheltered or extra care accommodation or owner occupied / rented sector. The programme on Anglesey provides circa 2,350 units of which circa 1,350 are community alarms within households where older people, and / or those registered as being disabled reside .</p> <p>All options must be evaluated to ensure that no</p>	<p>Changes imposed by Welsh Government to the Supporting People Programme across Wales have resulted in services to older people being based upon need rather than tenure. Historically all tenants within sheltered housing have received a Supporting People Service regardless of need, with the majority due to being in receipt of housing benefit receiving a full subsidy to the cost via Supporting People, whilst others have had to pay from their own income as part of the tenancy agreement.</p> <p>The Isle of Anglesey County is currently transforming its provision of accommodation and support services for older people with the emphasis upon</p>

Protected group	**Potential Impact	*Details	Mitigating action
		<p>Tenant /service user is disadvantaged in comparison to younger people with a similar degree of housing related support needs.</p> <p>Older people in general can find it difficult in adapting to change and may find the fear of change to be de-stabilising.</p>	<p>developing extra care housing and community hubs. Supporting People have an integral role in developing housing related support services within a locality based community hub environment. The service covers all tenures and therefore is now available to older people with support needs who live in either general needs, age designated, private rented or owner occupier properties who cannot under the current arrangements access housing related support services.</p> <p>People who previously accessed the housing related support of the re-ablement and the early onset dementia services will continue to receive housing related support providing they have an assessed need.</p> <p>Investment in provision of housing related support for older people has increased, by 4%.</p>
Disability	Neutral	Learning Disabilities has since the inception of the Supporting People Programme accounted	Supporting People cannot fund services such as social care and health. It is

Protected group	**Potential Impact	*Details	Mitigating action
		<p>for the highest cost pressures by a significant margin. In 2016/17, investment in housing related support for people with learning disabilities, still accounted for circa 27% of the whole programme..</p> <p>Evidence gathered from strategic service reviews has pointed to a significantly disproportionate level of supporting people funding within this service area. A number of care plans contained extraordinary high levels of housing related support hours for service users compared with individuals from other service areas who may have high dependency and lead very chaotic lives. It has also been evidenced that a high number of tasks completed were personal care or long term care related and therefore ineligible for SP funding.</p> <p>In addition, there is a high level of health care input which would appear to highlight that some service users are unable to achieve a level of independence which meets with the 'doing with, rather than doing for' ethos of the Supporting People Programme. Consequently, as stated in the Welsh Government Supporting</p>	<p>proposed within the commissioning strategy that a full review is to be undertaken to demarcate the level of care and eligible support currently provided at supported accommodation locations for people with learning disabilities.</p> <p>Given the top heavy support to care ratio of funding within a number of shared living properties, increased future funding will need to be met by adult social care as there will still be a statutory requirement to fund given the complex level of needs which exists in such projects.</p> <p>All Housing Related Support within Supported Housing packages have been capped at a maximum of 15 hours per week. There will remain a statutory requirement for Social Services and or Health to fund any shortfall in funding in accordance with the assessed need of each service user. The disinvestment in Supporting People funding will not therefore impact negatively upon the levels of care provided as a statutory function.</p>

Protected group	**Potential Impact	*Details	Mitigating action
		People Guidance, Supporting People should not replace care or health or be used as a substitute funding source where there is a statutory duty to do so.	
Gender	Neutral.	The impact of any reductions will have a neutral effect upon service delivery, as there remains a statutory duty to support the service area affected.	Not Applicable
Gender Reassignment	No impact	The impact of any proposed changes is not anticipated to affect this protected characteristic	Not applicable
Pregnancy & Maternity	Neutral	Service Users / tenants who are supported will undertake risk assessments from the outset or pending a significant change of circumstances. Service providers should respond to pregnancy and maternity in line with this and their organisational policy	The proposals within the commissioning strategy are not anticipated to directly impact upon this protected group. It is anticipated that should any individual supported within a shared living environment such as a refuge, hostel or

Protected group	**Potential Impact	*Details	Mitigating action
		The Human Resources policies and practices of both the Isle of Anglesey County Council and other providers commissioned will be adhered to in respect of staff along with appropriate risk assessments.	self-contained supported accommodation unit be assessed accordingly and where appropriate, safe and reasonable be moved to a floating support provision.
Race / Ethnicity / Nationality	Neutral.	It is not anticipated that any of the options proposed would result in individual or family from any particular race, ethnic origin or nationality being disadvantaged. However, where specific services are currently provided to meet particular needs it is important that these are identified and steps taken to ensure that this is preserved and included in the choice offered.	The Supporting People Needs Mapping exercise contains a full equalities data as do the quarterly monitoring forms which all Supporting People funded services are expected to provide. All contracts contain a clause stating requirements to identify diversity which includes conforming with the Equalities Act 2010 and our tender process acts as a robust accreditation framework to ensure that all potential services celebrate diversity and are sensitive to the religious, cultural, ethnic and linguistic needs of service users and are non-discriminatory in relation to gender, sexuality, language and disability.
Religion or Belief	Neutral.	Please see box immediately above	Please see box immediately above
Sexual Orientation	Neutral.	Please see box immediately above	Please see box immediately above
Welsh language	High positive	The Council is committed to providing a fully bilingual service in Welsh and English across all its services and has a clause in all contracts	We will ensure that the new providers will comply with the Council's Welsh Language Scheme and the Welsh Government's

Protected group	**Potential Impact	*Details	Mitigating action
		<p>which requires all Supporting People funded service providers to comply with the requirements of the Welsh Language Standards and Welsh Language Measure.</p>	<p>'Mwy Na Geiriau' (more than just words) strategy document. Six monthly monitoring meetings are held with providers to ensure contract compliance as well as an annual questionnaire issued to all providers and is specific to this theme. The findings of the survey are fed back to the Welsh Language Commissioner within Welsh Government.</p>
Human Rights	Medium positive	<p>The proposed efficiency savings from the Learning Disability Services will not affect the provision of care as there is a statutory requirement to deliver and meet the deficit in funding.</p> <p>Indeed, the level of disinvestment, in learning disabilities will enable additional funding to be utilised for services directly associated with homeless prevention and achieving positive outcomes and independence for a greater number of vulnerable individuals.</p>	<p>All Supporting People Services must adhere to all aspects of Human Rights as per terms and conditions of the Contract.</p>

Part A – Step 4: Outcome of Initial EIA

Is the outcome of the Initial assessment to proceed to full Equality Impact Assessment?	No – This initial EQIA will form the basis of further work as noted below:
	This Equality Impact Assessment will be reviewed following presentation of the proposals and evidence to the Supporting People Planning Group.
If no, are there any issues to be addressed?	
	Record Details: as above

If you have decided that a **full Equality Impact Assessment is required**, please proceed to **Part B**.

If your decision is **not to proceed to a Full Equality Impact Assessment**, please delete Part B from this template and proceed to **Part C - Outcome Report**.

Please proceed to **Part C - Outcome Report**.

Equality Impact Assessment (EIA) – OUTCOME

PART C – Step 1: Outcome Report

Organisation:	Isle of Anglesey County Council
What is being assessed: (copy from Part A – step 1)	<p>The impact of proposals contained within the Supporting People Programme Grant Commissioning Strategy for 2017/20.</p> <p>The strategy focuses on the commissioning of housing related support for a diverse range of equally vulnerable individuals or families who are either homeless or at risk of becoming homeless.</p> <p>The proposals include the remodelling, decommissioning and recommissioning of support services as detailed in the Commissioning Strategy and mandatory Spend Plan.</p>
Brief Aims and Objectives: (copy from Part A – step 1)	Proposals and expenditure details for the delivery of housing related support for a range of diverse and equally vulnerable range of individuals and families across a variety of service areas
Did the Initial assessment proceed to full Equality Impact Assessment? (PART A – Step 4)	<p>No – This initial EQIA will form the basis of further work as noted below:</p> <p>Record reasons for decision.</p> <p>The EQIA will be reviewed following presentation to the Supporting People Planning Group</p>

If no, are there any issues to be addressed?	As above
If yes, what was the outcome of the full EIA?	

Will the Policy be adopted / forwarded for approval? Who will be the decision-maker?	The final decisions based upon the recommendations presented will rest with the multi- agency – Isle of Anglesey Supporting People Planning Group.
	If no, please record the reason and any further action required:

Are monitoring arrangements in place? What are they?	The Supporting People Team have robust and regular monitoring arrangements.
--	---

Who is the Lead Officer?	Name:	Shan Lloyd Williams
	Title:	Head of Service – Housing Services
	Department:	Communities Department
Review date of policy and EIA:	To be determined.	

Names of all parties involved in undertaking this assessment	Name	Title
	Arwel Jones Anne Sutton Sara Ankers Equalities Panel members. Rhian Hughes – Corporate Policy Shan Lloyd Williams Llyr Bryn Phil Forbes Sharon Williams Barbara Williams Eiliw Llyr Tracy Davies Gwyneth Williams	Principal Development Officer SP Review, Contracts and Development Officers x 2 Supporting People Data and Financial Analyst Head of Housing Services Head of Children Services Clinical Manager Substance Misuse Service Probation Services Manager Learning Disabilities Mental Health Ops Mngr Housing Services Policy, Commissioning and Strategy Manager Provider Representative Provider Representative
Please Note: An Action Plan should be attached to this Outcome Report prior to completion		

PART C - Step 2: Action Plan

Please detail any actions that are planned following completion of your EIA. You should include any changes that have been made to reduce or eliminate the effects of potential or actual negative impact, as well as any arrangements to collect data or to carry out further research.

Ref	Proposed actions	Lead officer	Timescale

Appendix 1 – Human Rights

Human rights are rights and freedoms that belong to all individuals, regardless of their nationality and citizenship. There are 16 basic rights in the Human Rights Act – all taken from the European Convention on Human Rights. For the purposes of the Act, they are known as ‘the Convention Rights’. They are listed below:

(Article 1 is introductory and is not incorporated into the Human Rights Act)

Article 2: The right to life

Article 3: Prohibition of torture

Article 4: Prohibition of slavery and forced labour

Article 5: Right to liberty and security

Article 6: Right to a fair trial

Article 7: No punishment without law

Article 8: Right to respect for private and family life

Article 9: Freedom of thought, conscience and religion

Article 10: Freedom of expression

Article 11: Freedom of assembly and association

Article 12: Right to marry

Article 14: Prohibition of discrimination

Article 1 of Protocol 1: Protection of property
Article 2 of Protocol 1: Right to education
Article 3 of Protocol 1: Right to free elections
Article 1 of Protocol 13: Abolition of the death penalty

North Wales Supporting People

Anglesey Needs Mapping Report 2015-16

20/06/2016

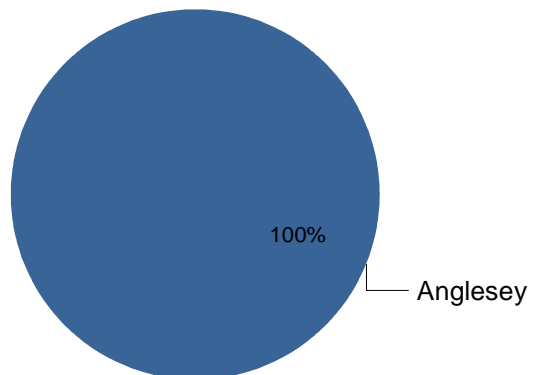
COMPLETION YEAR	Number
Total	1,441
Apr 2015 - Mar 2016	1,441

Distinct count of forms (HSID)

1,441

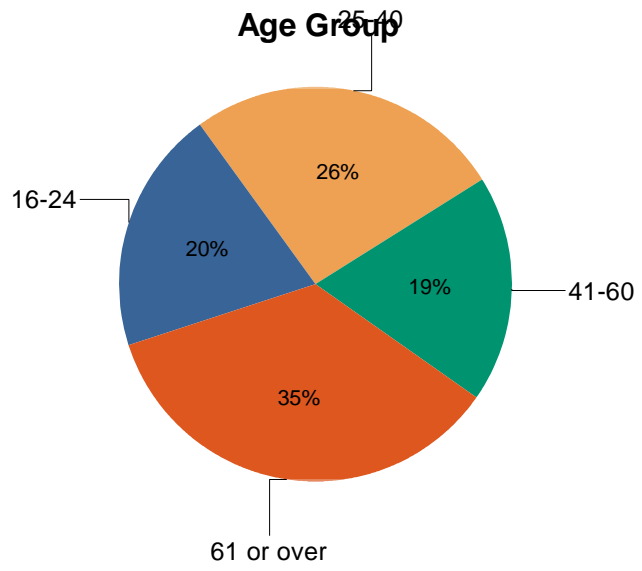
FORMS	Number
Total	1,441
Anglesey	1,441

Number of forms by Local Authority

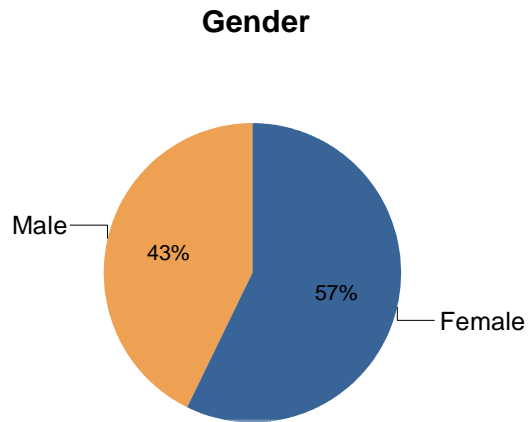


Section: Person this Form is About

AGE	Number
Total	1,441
16-24	290
25-40	374
41-60	268
61 or over	509



GENDER	Number
Total	1,441
Female	826
Male	615



ARMED FORCES	Number
Yes	23

Section: Person Completing this Form

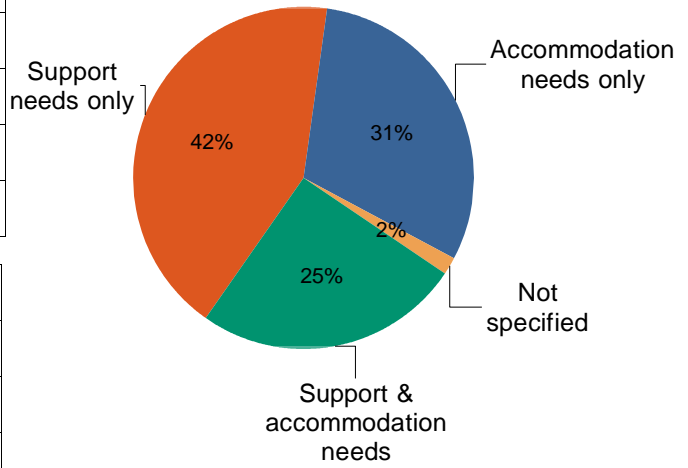
3

SOURCE OF NM FORMS	Forms
Total	1,441
Agorfa / Cefni Lettings	102
BAWSO	3
Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board	6
CAIS	46
Digartref Ynys Mon	113
GISDA	5
Gorwel	118
Hafan Cymru	30
Isle of Anglesey County Council	414
Môn Care	496
Nacro Cymru	67
North Wales Housing Association	2
Pen Y Graig Residential Home	1
The Wallich	35
Tyddyn Mon	3

Section: Reason for Completing this Form

REASON FOR COMPLETING	Number
Total	1,441
Support needs only	612
Accommodation needs only	441
Support & accommodation needs	366
Not specified	22

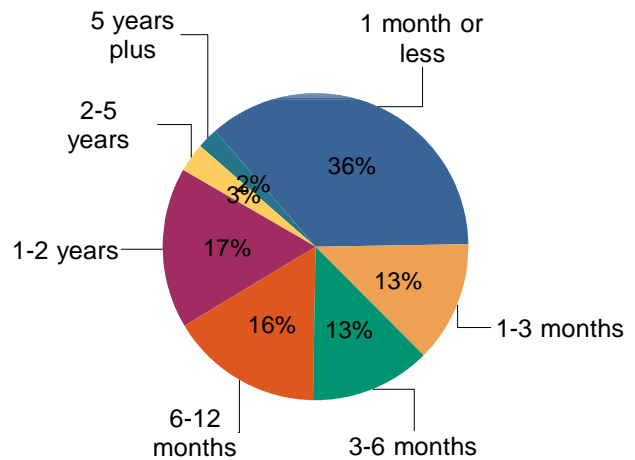
Reasons for Completing Form



FILLED IN FORM BEFORE?	Number
Total	1,441
Yes	94
No	1,347

IF "YES", HOW LONG AGO?	Number
Total	94
1 month or less	34
1-3 months	12
3-6 months	12
6-12 months	15
1-2 years	16
2-5 years	3
5 years plus	2

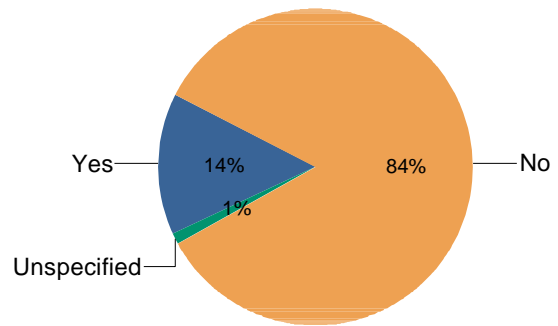
How Long Since Previous NM Form Completed?



Section: Household

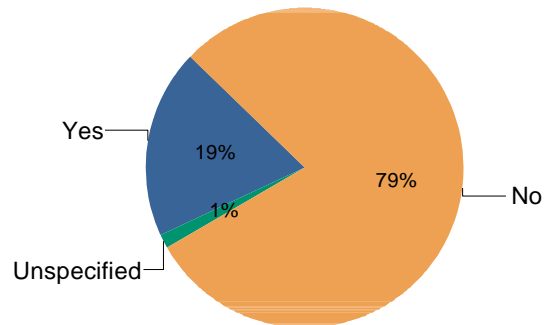
LIVE WITH PARTNER?	Number
Total	1,441
Yes	208
No	1,217
Unspecified	16

Currently live with Partner



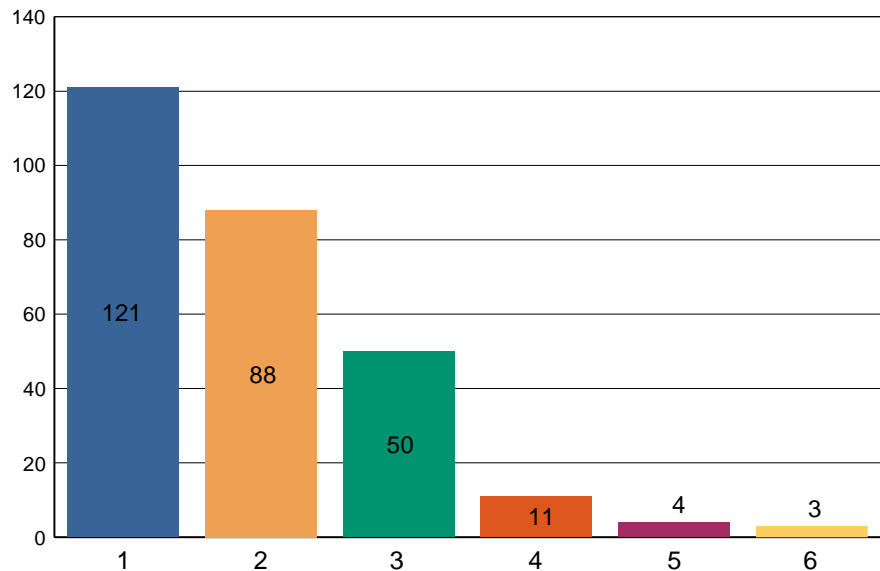
DEPENDENT CHILDREN?	Number
Total	1,441
Yes	278
No	1,144
Unspecified	19

Dependent Children?



NUMBER OF CHILDREN	Number
Total	277
1	121
2	88
3	50
4	11
5	4
6	3

Number of Children



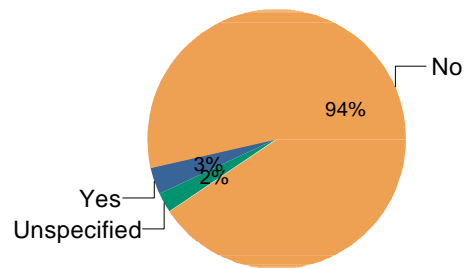
PARTNER / CHILDREN

		Children: Yes	Children: No	Children: Unspec
Total	1,441	278	1,144	19
Partner: Yes	208	59	145	4
Partner: No	1,217	211	997	9
Partner: Unspecified	16	8	2	6

PREGNANT?

	Number
Total	1,441
Yes	49
No	1,356
Unspecified	36

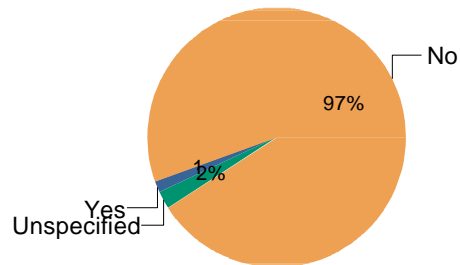
Pregnant?



DEPENDENT ADULTS?

	Number
Total	1,441
Yes	18
No	1,392
Unspecified	31

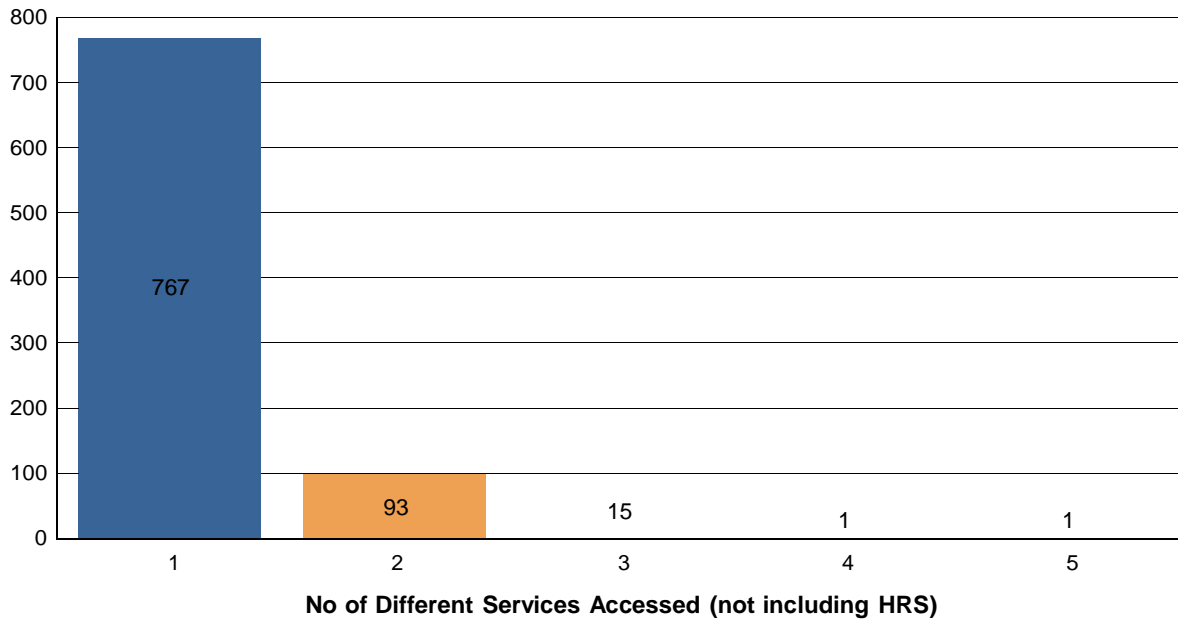
Dependent Adults?



Section: Current Services

Housing Related Support	285
Adult Social Services	503
Children & Family Services	99
Community Drug & Alcohol Service	118
Probation Service	93
Youth Justice Service	12
Community Mental Health Service	170
Child & Adolescent Mental Health Service	11
Forensic Mental Health Service	1

Multiple Current Services (not including HRS)

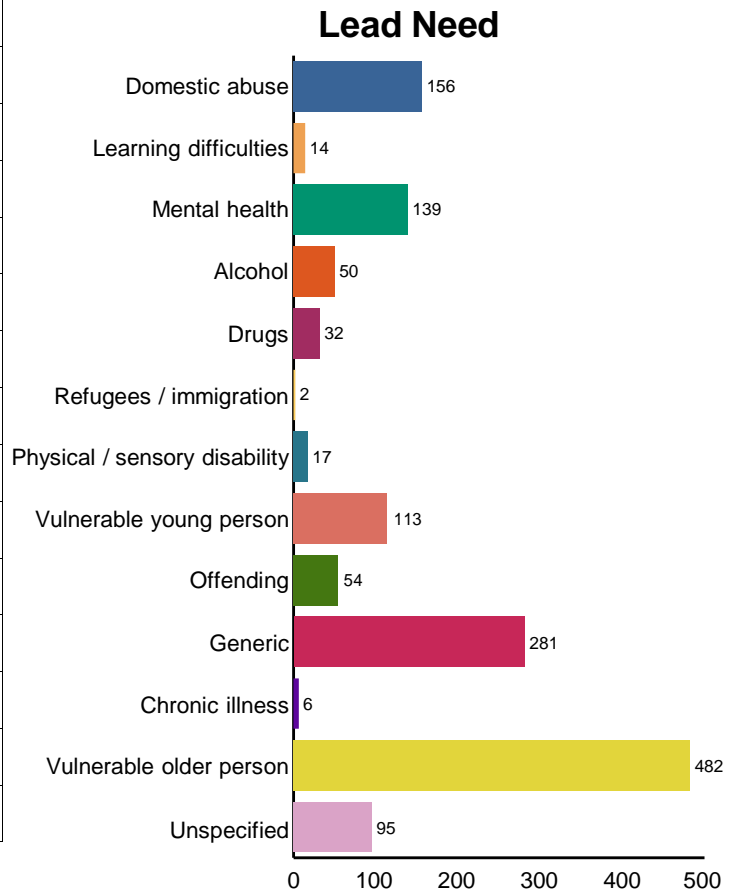


Section: Support Needs & Target Outcomes

8

Domestic Abuse	204
Learning Difficulties	49
Mental Health	358
Alcohol	145
Drugs	131
Refugee/Immigration	5
Physical/Sensory Disability	237
Vulnerable Young Person	154
Offending	129
Generic	407
Chronic Illness	29
Vulnerable Older Person	525
Feeling Safe	509
Safety of self/others	493
Accommodation	871
Relationships	218
Community Inclusion	229
Managing Money	324
Education/Learning	166
Employment/Volunteering	194
Physical Health	528
Mental Health	293
Healthy and Active Lifestyle	487

LEAD NEED	Number
Total	1,441
Domestic abuse	156
Learning difficulties	14
Mental health	139
Alcohol	50
Drugs	32
Refugees / immigration	2
Physical / sensory disability	17
Vulnerable young person	113
Offending	54
Generic	281
Chronic illness	6
Vulnerable older person	482
Unspecified	95

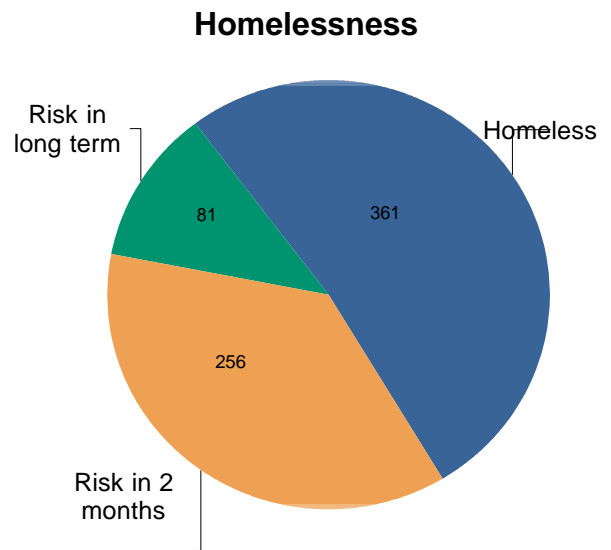


Section: Accommodation Needs

HOMELESSNESS	Number
Homeless at time of completing form	361
Risk of homelessness in 2 months	256
Risk of homelessness in long term	81

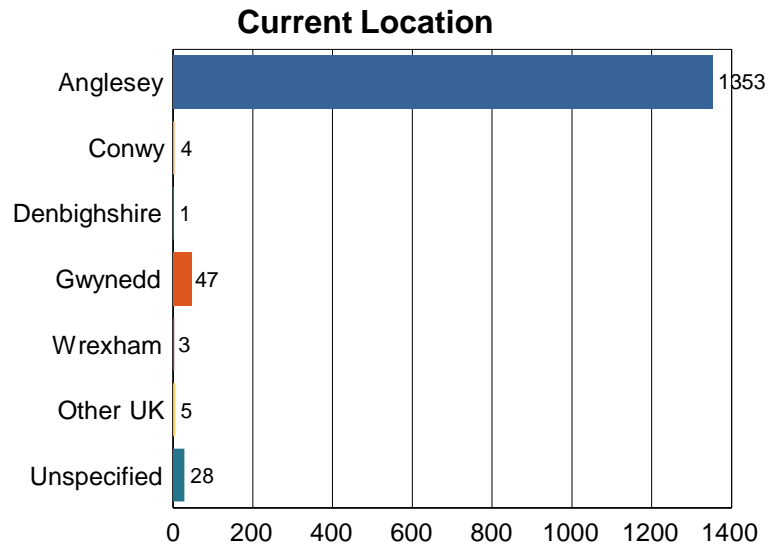
NOWHWERE TO STAY TONIGHT?	Number
Box ticked	80

Notice of eviction	178
Condition/suitability of property	118
Rent/mortgage arrears	56
Family/relationship breakdown	357
Neighbour disputes/harassment	22

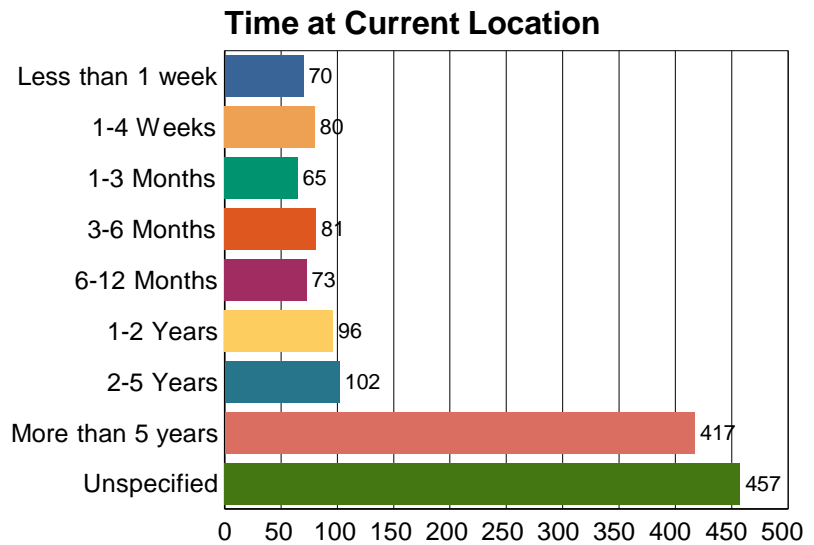


Section: Current Location

CURRENT	Number
Total	1,441
Anglesey	1,353
Conwy	4
Denbighshire	1
Gwynedd	47
Wrexham	3
Other UK	5
Unspecified	28

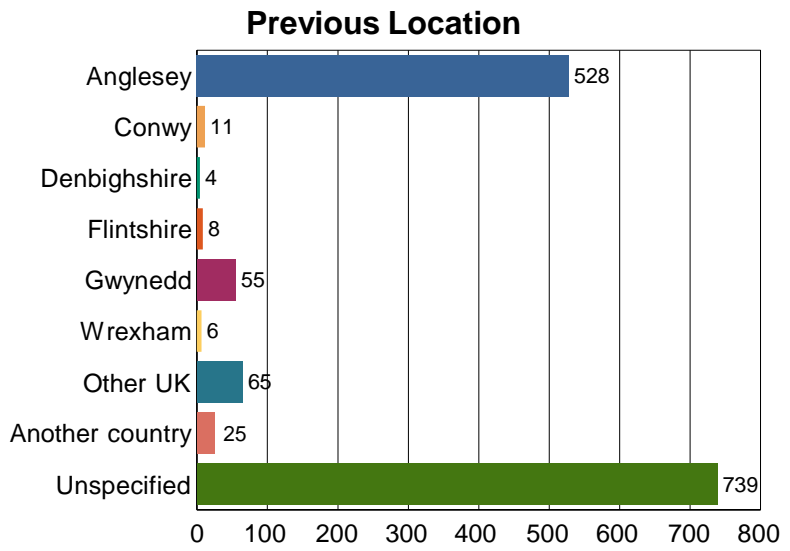


TIME	Number
Total	1,441
Less than 1 week	70
1-4 Weeks	80
1-3 Months	65
3-6 Months	81
6-12 Months	73
1-2 Years	96
2-5 Years	102
More than 5 years	417
Unspecified	457



Section: Previous Location

PREVIOUS	Number
Total	1,441
Anglesey	528
Conwy	11
Denbighshire	4
Flintshire	8
Gwynedd	55
Wrexham	6
Other UK	65
Another country	25
Unspecified	739

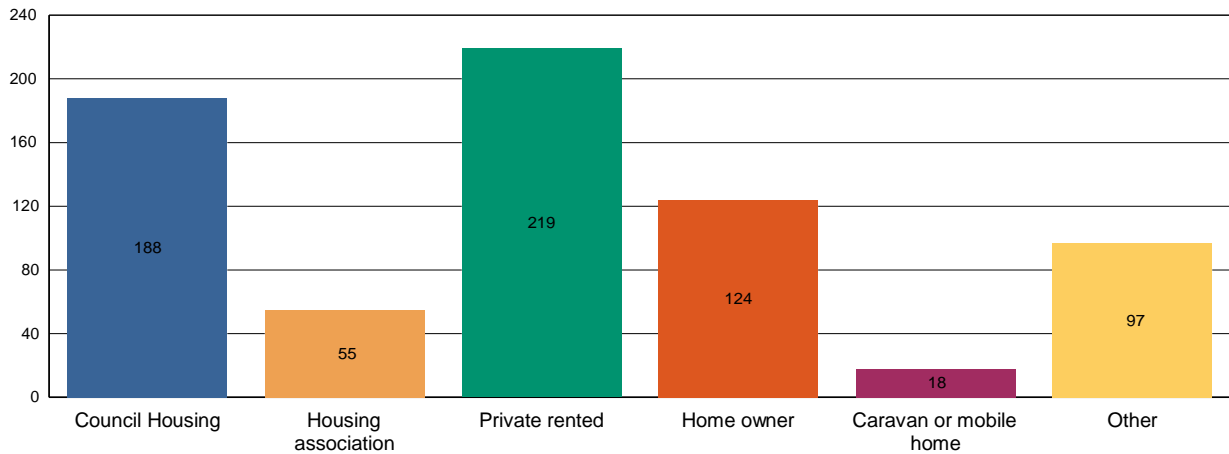


TIME AT CURRENT LOCATION / PREVIOUS LOCATION		Anglesey	Conwy	Denbighshire	Flintshire	Gwynedd	Wrexham	Other UK	Another country	Unspecified
Total	1,441	528	11	4	8	55	6	65	25	739
Less than 1 week	70	34	2	3	5	11	0	6	8	1
1-4 Weeks	80	56	2	1	1	3	0	8	5	4
1-3 Months	65	40	1	0	1	7	1	6	3	6
3-6 Months	81	49	1	0	0	8	2	8	1	12
6-12 Months	73	40	0	0	0	4	1	8	1	19
1-2 Years	96	58	2	0	0	5	1	6	2	22
2-5 Years	102	57	1	0	0	5	0	6	0	33
More than 5 years	417	161	1	0	0	5	1	15	3	231
Unspecified	457	33	1	0	1	7	0	2	2	411

Section: Current Accommodation

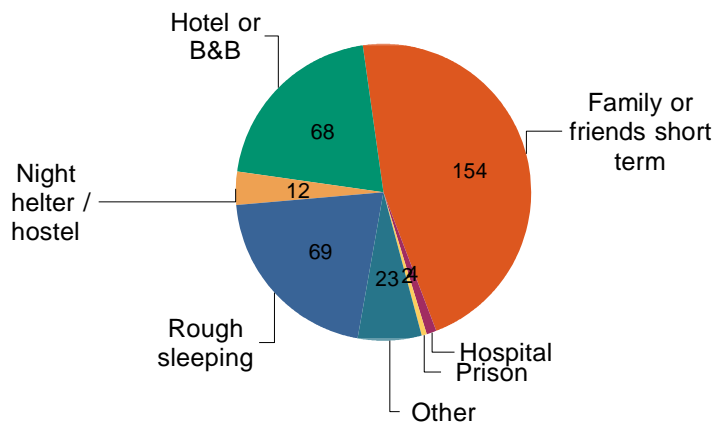
FIXED ACCOMMODATION	Total	Living in the Home of Family / Friends	Others
Council Housing	188	23	165
Housing association	55	2	53
Private rented	219	15	204
Home owner	124	2	122
Caravan or mobile home	18	3	15
Other	97	30	67

Current Accommodation



No Fixed Abode

NO FIXED ABODE	Total
Rough sleeping	69
Night shelter / hostel	12
Hotel or B&B	68
Family or friends short term	154
Hospital	4
Prison	2
Other	23



Section: Preferred Location

14

Anglesey	928
Conwy	11
Denbighshire	9
Flintshire	3
Gwynedd	70
Wrexham	2
Other UK	7
Another Country	2

Section: Preferred Accommodation

ORDINARY ACCOMMODATION

Council housing	522
Housing association	208
Private rented	302
Home owner	15
Caravan or mobile home	1
Other	8

SUPPORTED ACCOMMODATION

Self contained supported housing	109
Shared supported housing	64
Sheltered housing	52
Supported lodgings	5
Refuge or safe-house	3
Short term hostel	30
Residential rehabilitation facility	2
Nursing or residential care home	1
Floating Support	207
Other supported accommodation	19

Section: Equalities Information

15

CARER	Total
Total	1,441
Yes	28
No	1,276
Unspecified	137

ETHNICITY:

A. WHITE	Total
Total	1,382
White	1,382

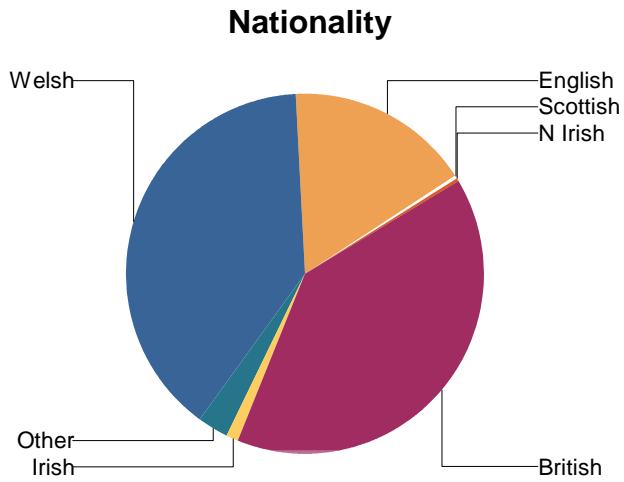
B. MIXED	Total
Total	9
White & Asian	3
White & Black African	1
White & Black Caribbean	2
Other	3

C. ASIAN OR ASIAN BRITISH	Total
Total	5
Indian	1
Pakistani	1
Chinese	1
Filipino	1
Other	1

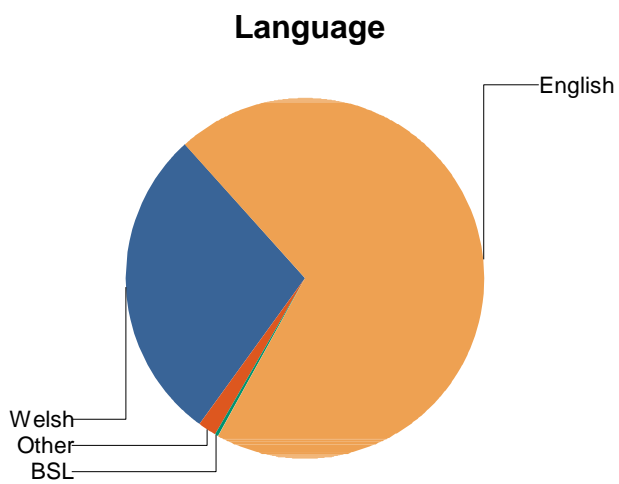
D. BLACK OR BLACK BRITISH	Total
Total	5
African	4
Caribbean	1

E. OTHER GROUPS	Total
Total	9
Arab	2
Other	7

NATIONALITY	
	Total
Total	1,406
Welsh	552
English	234
Scottish	1
N Irish	5
British	558
Irish	16
Other	40

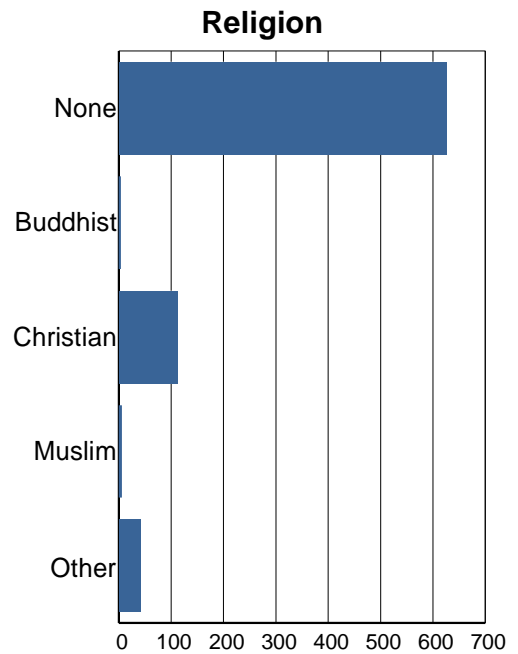


LANGUAGE	
	Total
Total	1,033
Welsh	294
English	720
BSL	2
Other	17



LANGUAGE	
	Total
Total	9
Arabic	2
German	2
Polish	4
Thai	1

RELIGION	
	Total
Total	789
None	626
Buddhist	4
Christian	112
Muslim	6
Other	41



DISABILITY

Mobility impairment	168
Sight impairment	14
Hearing impairment	12
Dexterity impairment	14
Learning difficulty	46
Mental health	276
Other impairment	19

GENDER SAME AS AT BIRTH

	Total
Total	1,441
Yes	1,056
No	21
Unspecified	364

SEXUAL ORIENTATION

	Total
Total	1,441
Heterosexual	710
Gay or Lesbian	7
Bi-sexual	13
Prefer not to say	137
Unspecified	574

Anglesey

Needs Mapping Report 2015-16

20/06/2016

COMPLETION YEAR	Number
Total	1,441
Apr 2015 - Mar 2016	1,441

Distinct count of forms (HSID) 1,441

Domestic abuse	156
Learning difficulties	14
Mental health	139
Alcohol	50
Drugs	32
Refugess / immigration	2
Physical / sensory disability	17
Vulnerable young person	113
Offending	54
Chronic illness	6
Vulnerable older person	482
Unspecified	376

Cefnogi Pobl / Supporting People

Eich Gwasanaeth – Eich Barn

Your Service – Your Say

www.ynysmon.gov.uk/arolwgcefnogipobl

www.anglesey.gov.uk/supportingpeoplesurvey

Period April 2016 to 31st December 2016

75 service users have accessed the survey link

55 have completed the survey

20 have partially but not fully submitted the survey

Supporting People: Your Service - Your Say

Question 1

The service users were asked: **What is the name of your service provider?**

Answer Choice		Response Percent	Response Total
3	CAIS	24.07%	13
4	Cartrefi Cymru	1.85%	1
5	Clwyd Alyn	0.0%	0
6	Digartref	11.11%	6
7	Gorwel	14.81%	8
8	Hafan Cymru	9.26%	5
9	Tyddyn Môn	0.0%	0
10	Hylands	0.0%	0
12	Môn Care	0.0%	0
13	Grŵp Cynefin	0.0%	0
14	The Wallich	11.11%	6
15	IoACC Housing Support	24.07%	13
16	Community Mental Health Team	3.70%	2
		Answered	54

1 service user did not disclose the name of the service provider they were supported by.

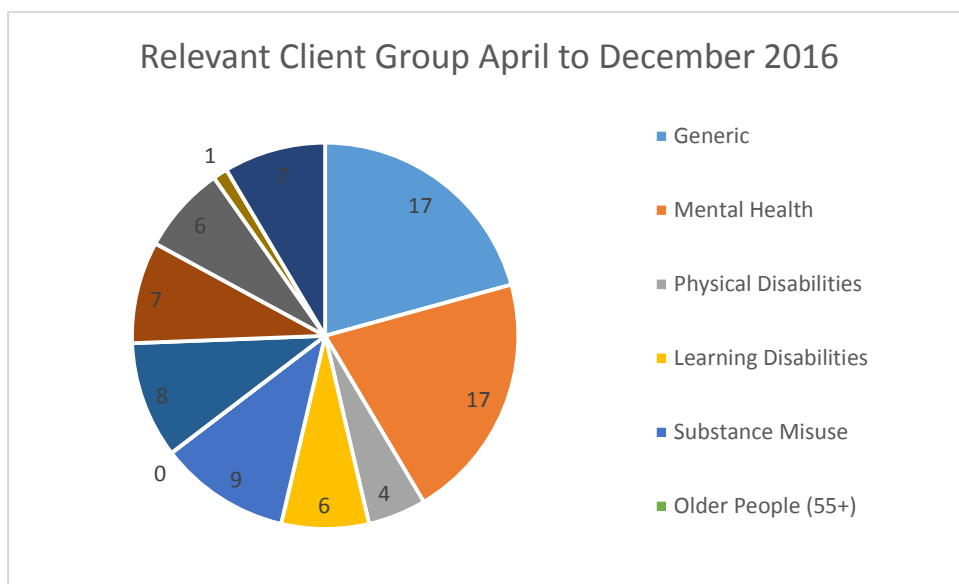
Question 2

The service users were asked to tick the client group that was relevant to them.

Answer Choice		Response Percent	Response Total
1	Generic	32.69%	17
2	Mental Health	23.69%	17
3	Physical Disabilities	7.69%	4

4	Learning Disabilities	11.54%	6
5	Substance Misuse	17.31%	9
6	Older People (55+)	0.00%	0
7	Young People and Young Families (16-25)	15.38%	8
8	Domestic Abuse	13.46%	7
9	Vulnerable Single People	11.54%	6
10	Offending	1.92%	1
11	Homelessness and over age 25	13.46%	7
answered			52

From the 55 completed surveys 3 people chose not to disclose the client group most relevant to them.



Question 3

The service users were asked to specify which service they were supported in.

Are you supported in...		Response Percent	Response Total
1	Supported Accommodation?	23.53%	12
2	Floating Support?	76.47%	39
answered			51

From the completed surveys 4 people didn't disclose whether they were supported through the Floating Support service or were in Supported Accommodation.

Question 4

The service users were asked:- **How would you rate the quality of the service you have received?**

Answer Choice		Response Percent	Response Total
1	Very good	78.43%	40
2	Good	19.61%	10
3	Average	1.96%	1
4	Poor	0.0%	0
5	Very poor	0.0%	0
6	Why do you give this rating?	0.0%	0
Why do you give this rating?			(40)
answered			51

4 people chose not to answer this question. For the "Average" rating the comment given was "Don't like the new changes". Some of the comments given for rating the service as very good were:-

"5 star"

"they give a lot of support as and when I need it and are very thorough and kind.."

"The staff at the refuge have made my personal experience very easy and comfortable. They have been very supportive and they deserve credit for their ongoing work"

"Cause she is awesome and helps me and makes me feel safe and comfortable"

"I have had support for 2 years, advice has always been clear and explained well."

"Have helped me get my life back on track financially and mentally."

"It has supported and enabled me to address my needs".

"I know my support worker is always there for me".

"I have been given fantastic support which I consider to be life-saving".

"All the staff that I have met from the are very open, non-judgemental and very approachable. They work very hard at what they do to support their clients. They have assisted me greatly since I have been in their care and I'm very grateful to them, it's had a profound beneficial impact on my life".

"My supporter has been so helpful and great. She has helped me through a lot of things."

"I get better support than I did at my previous service and I like being more independent,"

"Always there when I needed the service."

“my support worker assisted me with all my needs, found me a house”

Question 5

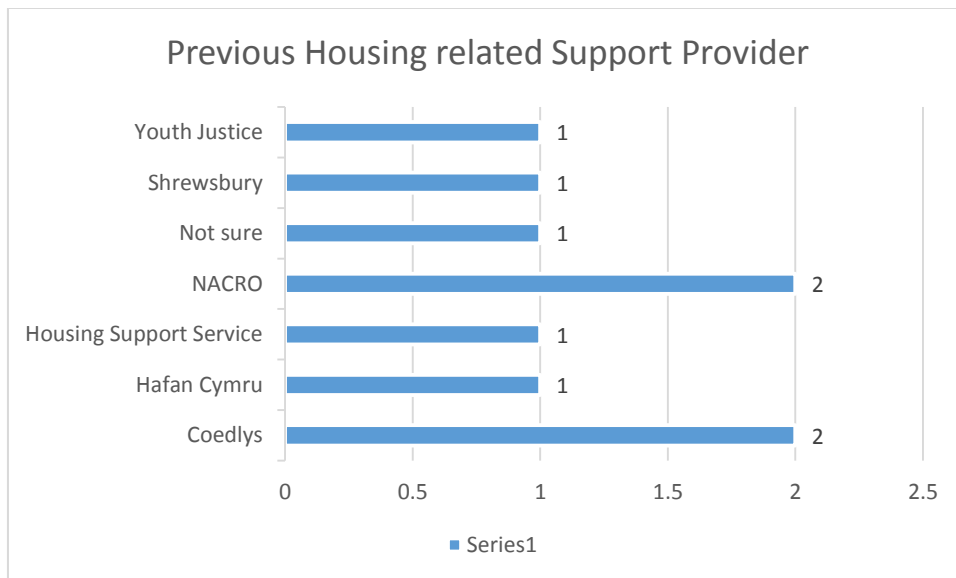
The service users were asked:-

Have you received a Housing Related Support Service Before?

Answer Choice		Response Percent	Response Total
1	Yes	19.61%	10
2	No	80.39%	41
Answered			51

4 Service users didn't answer this question.

The chart below shows the number of people that have previously been supported and the previous providers.



Question 6

What is your preferred language?			
Answer Choice		Response Percent	Response Total
1	Welsh	8.00%	4
2	English	86.00%	43

3	If other, please state:	6.00%	3
		answered	50

Out of 55 service users 5 people chose not to answer the questions. For the persons answering “other” two stated “Both English and Welsh” as the answer with the third stating “music”.

The service users were asked:-

“Do you receive your support through your preferred language?” 4 service users didn’t answer this question. Of the 51 people answering the question 96.08% received the support through their preferred language, the 2 answering No stated “I am happy speaking either English or Welsh” and “Because my support worker isn’t fluent Welsh but is learning”.

Question 7

Where, in your opinion, would you be today, if it wasn't for this support? 43 Service Users answered this question with 12 choosing not to answer.

The comments for those completing included the following:-

“Stuck in a violent relationship. with no end in sight.”

“in a much worse position, and possibly very depressed due to my mental illness. But they have kept a close eye on me and given me all the support they possibly can.”

“I would be in the same dramatic situation as I fled from with no-where to turn to with my daughter the staff at this refuge have been the best that they can.”

“Sat in my flat doing nothing just getting more depressed.”

“I think I would be homeless. I didn’t know what to do so I came to the lighthouse for help in understanding why my landlord was asking me to leave. He wanted to sell it”

“I think I would still have cancer and still be drinking and smoking!”

“probably still be homeless ,”

“Jail.”

“In my mates or my dad’s”

“Don’t know”

“I wouldn't be in the place I'm in now and my mental health would have deteriorated further”

"Probably homeless and broke"

"I would probably be homeless and in a great deal of debt"

"Homeless in a ditch"

" - - - I would still be living in an isolated and unsuitable home"

" I think I would be "6 feet under"

"In a really bad place"

"Not living in my own home as I had debts on my rent account and dead."

"Dead".

"Homeless or in a B&B"

"I would be on the streets, vulnerable and very unhappy"

"Would not be in the position I am now, good chance I would have died"

"I would probably have lost my home and be in debt".

Still living in my tent where I have been living for the previous three months".

"I would be in serious trouble"

"I'd be homeless without the support I have had"

"still in unaffordable accommodation getting in to more and more debt"

*"I feel if I had not received the support I have had I would be dead and on the bottom of the
Menai straits"*

"Back in jail"

"Still drinking and not able to cope with my letters and housing issues"

I wouldn't like to say as I may have been in a hell of a state with my drinking"

*"I do not know as my last placement was closing down and I am not able to live on my own at
present"*

"In the gutter or dead"

"homeless and family split up"

Dead, seriously ill or in prison for murder"

“with this support I have become more independent and if I didn’t I wouldn’t be in the place I am now”

“Dread to even think about that”

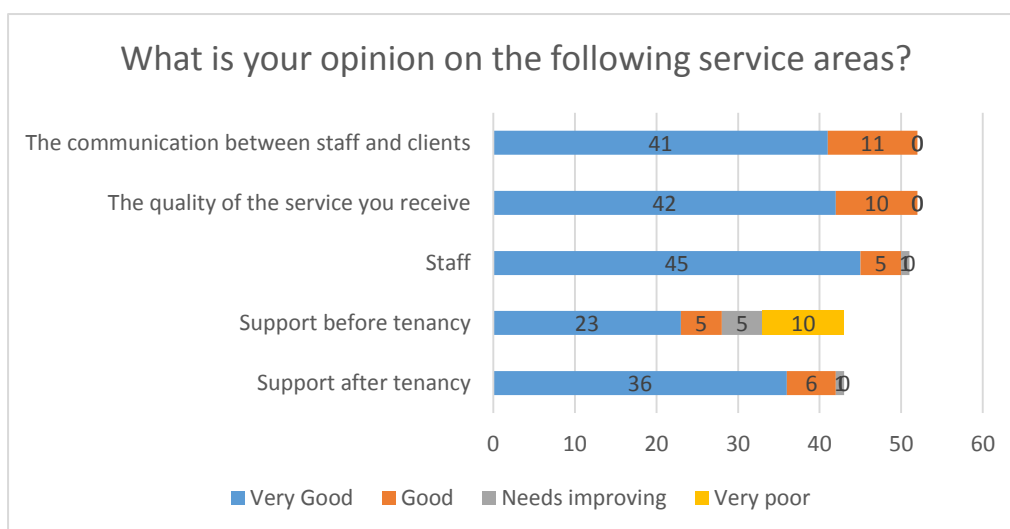
“I would be in jail or in hospital or dead”

“Mental health would deteriorate worse. I don’t know where I would be”

“Don’t know”

“No sure was under threat of being homeless”

Question 8



Out of 55 completed surveys 52 people answered this question. Some service users only answered the options that were relevant to them; only 43 of those completing answered the question on pre-tenancy support and 43 only answered on the post tenancy support. 3 people chose not to complete this question at all.

36 people thought that the Support after tenancy was very good, 6 stated good and 1 thought that the service needed improving none were of the opinion it was very poor.

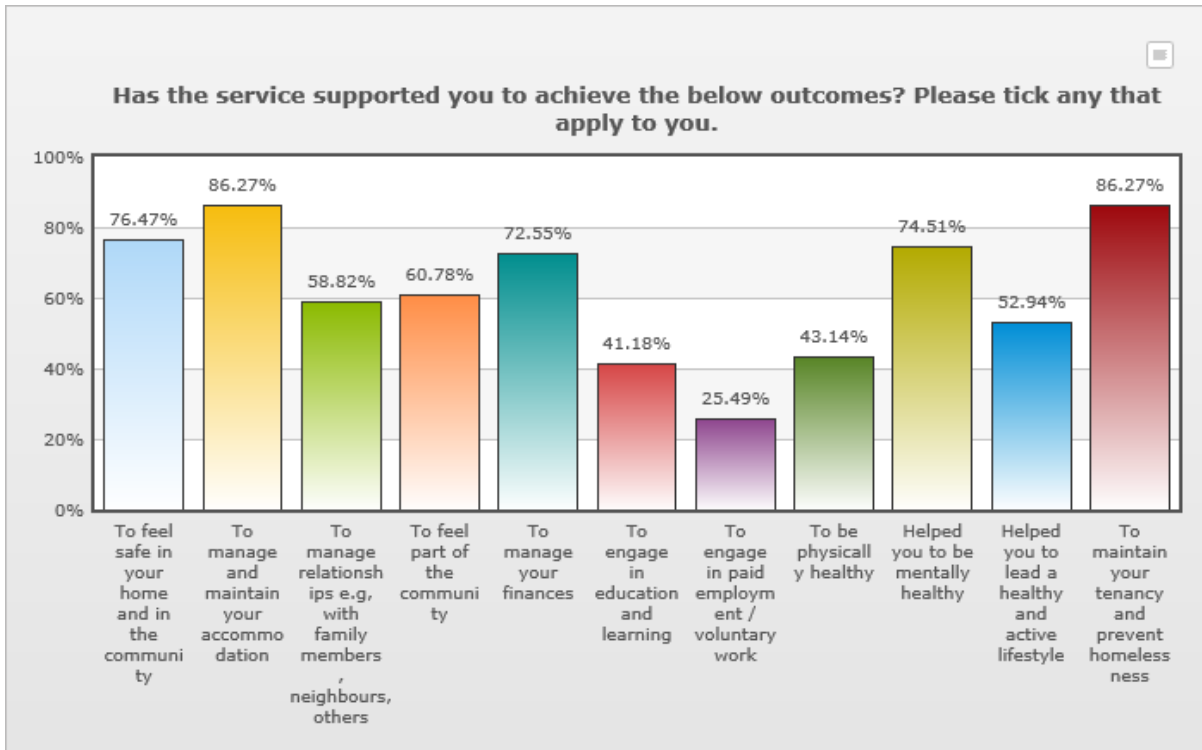
Only 23 people thought that the Support before tenancy was very good, with 5 selecting good, 5 stated that it needed improving and 10 stated it was very poor. This is an area of concern and will need to be looked at further; a significant number of answers to this question were of the opinion the pre tenancy support was very poor or needs improving.

45 people thought that the quality of staff in their provider was very good, with 5 of the opinion the staff were good with 1 stating needs improvement. No one thought that the quality of staff was very poor.

42 service users thought that the quality of the service they receive was very good. 10 people thought the quality was good. And no one thought it needed improving or was very poor.

41 service users thought that the communication between staff and clients was very good, 11 people thought that it was good. No one thought that it needed to be improved or was very poor.

Question 9



48 people answered the outcomes which were relevant to them. 3 people chose not to answer this question.

Outcomes	51
To feel safe in your home and in the community	39
To manage and maintain your accommodation	44
To manage relationships e.g, with family members, neighbours, others	30
To feel part of the community	31
To manage your finances	37
To engage in education and learning	21
To engage in paid employment / voluntary work	13
To be physically healthy	22
Helped you to be mentally healthy	38

Helped you to lead a healthy and active lifestyle	27
To maintain your tenancy and prevent homelessness	44

Question 10

Do you have any comments or suggestions that you think would improve the service currently being provided?

"No all areas of my emotional and physical needs are being met." Gorwel

"No they are marvellous!" Gorwel

"staff do not get enough support or gratification in the work they do" Gorwel

"more meetings and activities" CAIS

"Staff are very supportive, they have helped me to gain confidence. I have a better relationship with my mum. I have been supported to make friends. I have been supported to join a gym to get healthy. I have had counselling sessions which have really helped my low mood and I'm not as angry. I have learnt how to budget but I still need support with this. I trust staff and I am able to talk to them about anything. I am learning how to keep my room tidy and do my laundry. I have been able to develop my learning and I have gained qualifications from Agored. I have enjoyed attending tenancy workshops which will help me when I get my own tenancy" Coedlys

"I'm very happy with the service as it is". CAIS

"None whatsoever, the service I have received has been brilliant!" IoACC Housing Support Service

"They do all they can already" IoACC Housing Support Service

"Always on call for emergencies outside working hours" IoACC Housing Support Service

"No it is good as it is" IoACC Housing Support Service

"More forums!" IoACC Housing Support Service

"They are brilliant" The Wallich

"I could not get any better service – I have had 24/7 support with someone always at the end of the phone should I need it. In my opinion this is what people need" The Wallich

"There is a general need for the service" CAIS

No I am happy with the support and care I receive now where I was restricted in my last placement” Cartrefi Cymru

*I had no idea this service was available until the police gave me the number. I didn't have the confidence to call them. Luckily for me they called me after they had received a police report”
Gorwel*

“Providing personal mobile numbers of staff, not just office number”

No, nothing needs changing or N/A was given as a response by 14 service users.

Question 11

Do you have any concerns regarding the service you receive? 33 service users completed the question with 23 choosing not to answer the question. 29 service users answered with “No N/A or None”. Other comments were:-

“no – I love Coedlys”

“No – I think it is a great service”

“No I have no worries or concerns”

Question 12

Do you think there are any services that are not available on the island? i.e. specialist services, counselling, transport etc. 32 people completed this question with 23 choosing not to answer the question.

15 people commented “no “or “N/A”. Some of the comments given are listed below:-.

“Public transport on the island is quite limited. However the staff members are very helpful.”

“I think mental health appointments could be faster to obtain.”

“more local offices”

“dentist treatment and more to let you know what is going on”

“jobs”

“i think there should be an option to receive a 121 ,i feel it difficult to speak and find it even more difficult in the CAIS meetings”

“Transport is very poor in rural areas”

“Medicinal use for Cannabis”

“Transport has stopped, long waiting list for counselling and appointments for the hospital take too long”

“Issues with transport - nowhere to go on Sundays as no busses run (Amlwch)”

“Support for people who don't meet the criteria for mental health or learning disabilities”

“Not enough buses”

“Not that I know of”

“Transport to appointments for people who suffer with mental health issues”

“Could be better”

“anger management courses to be more available”

Specialist mental health workers. I feel that mental health support is non-existent here on Anglesey”

Transport is still considered an issue for many completing the survey in addition to the problems accessing mental health and counselling services.

Question 13

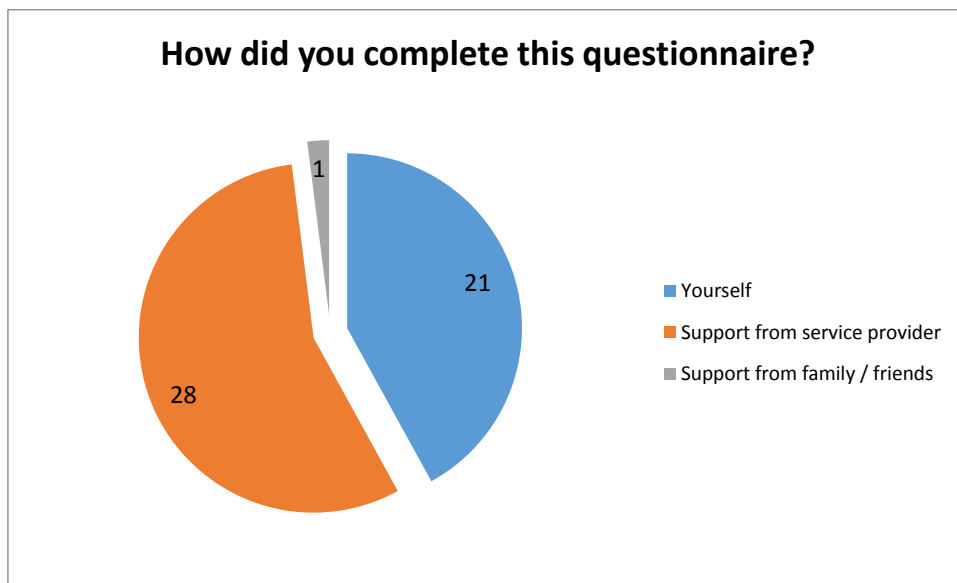
The service users were asked;- **Do you have the opportunity to input into / or CHANGE any of the following?**

Answer Choice		Yes	No	Response Total
1	Meetings	46	6	52
2	Newsletter input	24	26	50
3	Questionnaires about the quality of the service	45	5	50
4	Service user events	41	9	50
5	Arranging individual or group activities	32	16	48
6	Improving current services and or developing new services	37	12	49
7	Time spent supporting you	44	4	48
8	The activities and type of support you receive	43	6	49
9	Change in support worker or provider	42	6	48
10	Policies / procedures	23	21	44
11	Do you think the period you have received the	45	4	49

	support for is correct for your needs?			
12	Do you feel involved and part of the support received	48	2	49
13	Are the number of hours you receive per week helping you to address your needs?	44	4	48
answered				52

3 Service users chose not to answer any part of this question.

Question 18



Completed by	Number of SU's
Yourself	21
Support from service provider	28
Support from family / friends	1

50 Service users completed this question and 5 chose not to answer.

Question 19

Would you recommend this service?		
Answer Choice	Response Percent	Response Total
1 Yes	97.87%	46
2 No	2.13%	1
answered		47

8 service users didn't complete this question. **The person who would not recommend the service had also indicated that the quality of staff needed improving in question 8.**

Question 20

Please tell us briefly, in your own words, why you would or would not recommend this service.		
Answer Choice	Response Percent	Response Total
1	100.0%	38
answered		38

17 service users didn't complete this question.

1 person commented that they would not recommend the service but did not comment with an explanation of their answer.

Some of the positive comments given are listed below.

"The service I have received here has been second to none. coming into a refuge is a very fearful experience but the staff have been amazing and encourage you to be in control in a way I didn't think was possible" Gorwel

"would recommend this service as it is helpful and nurturing service for people who need it... the support is outstanding" Gorwel

"Because they help you and take stress off you and they make you see sense .And if you have a head like mine it is worth it." Digartref Floating Support

"it helped me stop drinking , help me understand bills and letters." CAIS

"because they helped me get to hospital and to get treatment for my illness. -." CAIS

"I was initially nervous about coming to Coedlys, but after coming I was felt at home. Staff helped me to settle in, it is a very friendly environment. I feel that staff are like my family and they treat me with respect. I have learnt so much since coming here, I feel like a different person. So much for confident, I have made friends and I can manage my anger better. I am learning how to manage my tenancy which will help me when I get my own place. I would recommend Coedlys to other young people because the staff are sound and really help you"
Coedlys

"through my own situation i had become unable to talk anybody ,i am slowly learning to talk with thanks to the support at CAIS" "I would recommend it as it helped me with my finances, helped me take charge of my own bill-paying etc. It taught me how to communicate with

repairs, housing benefit etc. Also taught me the importance of opening my mail and not burying my head in the sand” IoACC Housing Support Service

“Stops you from being homeless” Digartref Llys y Gwynt

“If it wasn't for the support I received I do not think I would be alive today-My Support Worker helped me to understand about the power and control of domestic abuse and gave me the support I needed to break away from a volatile relationship - My Support Worker always listened to me ,she remained constant and always got the job done - After being house bound for 10 months and not bothered to get dressed I gradually grew in self-esteem and confidence and started to address my issues .When I was ill I worked with a lot of different agencies but it was my Hafan Cymru Support Worker that pulled me through the bad times.” Hafan Cymru

“Hafan Cymru helped me and my children get a Private Let House when I moved back to the Island after experiencing Domestic Abuse - I have now addressed my debts and have recently been allocated a Social Housing Tenancy. I will be able to afford this rent and also it will be permanent. This means a lot as me and the children and me have moved around a lot in the past” Hafan Cymru

*“I would most definitely recommend this service. I am in a much better place mentally and emotionally than I was two years ago and it's all thanks to the support I have received. The service provider / support worker has always treated me nicely, always explained everything whenever I didn't understand and has always been sensitive to my situation and understood my feelings and worries. I am confident that any person that requires this service in the future will be looked after and supported well, a massive thank you to for all the support”
IoACC Housing Support Service*

“It has helped me move forward to a much more positive place in my life” Hafan Cymru

“I felt very low after my wife died - My Support Worker looked after my needs and helped me sort things out so that me and my daughter can stay in our house.” Hafan Cymru

“It has helped me sort out my money and helped be to feel stronger - I feel more confident to tackle problems but before I just left them to build and swept them under the carpet.” Hafan Cymru

“I recommend this support because I feel better speaking to and she really helps me with bills etc.” IoACC Housing Support Service

“I would recommend the service because housing support are very good at dealing with my problems” IoACC Housing Support Service

“Lovely person (.....) so I respect you at all times.” IoACC Housing Support Service

“Amazing support, quick response, comfortable telling my problems to.” IoACC Housing Support Service

“Very helpful and always listen to what I have to say and support my needs (i.e. homelessness, budgeting and live independently” IoACC Housing Support Service

“Unreservedly so” IoACC Housing Support Service

“Big help to me, I wasn't aware of half the stuff available until I was supported by &” IoACC Housing Support Service

“The Wallich is a much need service that has a valuable impact within the community. I don't know where I would be without them. Actually I do (I'd be homeless, physically, mentally, emotionally, deteriorating” The Wallich

“Happened quickly. Happy with the service” The Wallich

“I would recommend the service because of my own personal experience” The Wallich

“The support workers are a great deal of help. They've helped me a lot and I don't know what I'd do with the support and help of my support worker”. CAIS

“I would definitely recommend the Wallich they are great” The Wallich

“Because you get 100% support – they are totally professional, caring, easy to get hold of, easy to get along with, non-confrontational and extremely understanding” The Wallich

“Because my support worker has helped me a lot and it has been noticed by my GP and my SMS worker. I am able to talk to me support worker about anything.” CAIS

“Because without the service I wouldn't be where I am now” CAIS

“Because the staff treat me with respect and look after me very well” Cartrefi Cymru

“Because of the support Cais gives me and opening avenues to other areas like SMS and Community Mental Health team” CAIS

“Benefited me and my family. We have had help when we could not help ourselves and have had strong support from Cais” CAIS

“I would and have already signposted a family member to Gorwel” Gorwel

“they are very helpful” Gorwel

“If I knew a person in a similar situation I would highly recommend this refuge, the support and help I receive here is to a very high standard. The team here at Llangefni are very helpful and friendly and make you feel comfortable” Gorwel

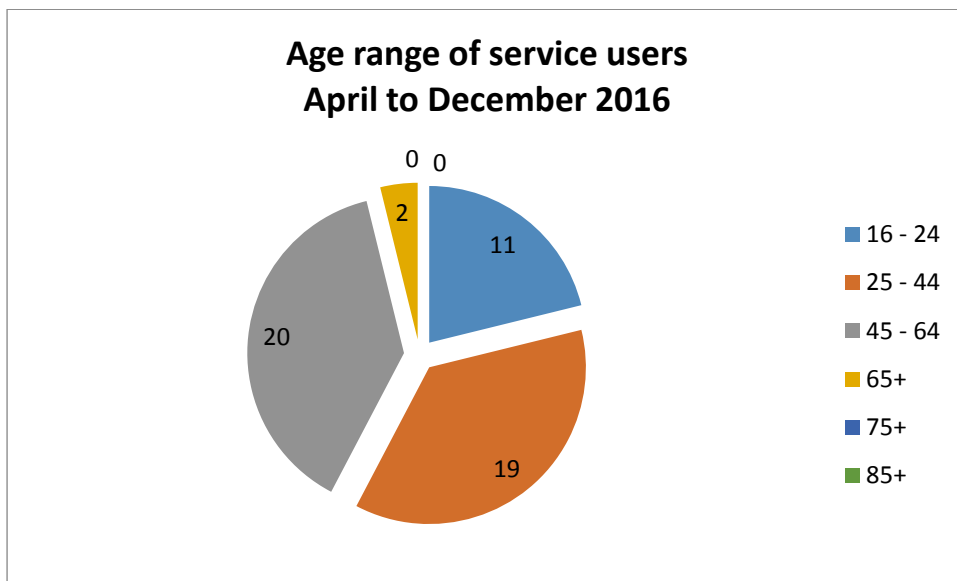
“Because I don’t feel safe talking about how I feel but here I have felt safe and able to share my feelings” Gorwel

“I would recommend this service to anyone in a similar position to myself, I am an ex heroin user trying to get my life back together and avoid relapse – it has been invaluable in bridging that gap between substance abuse and a criminal life back into a positive and productive lifestyle.” CAIS

About You (this section of the questionnaire was optional.)

Q1 - From 55 surveys completed, 21 were male, 30 were female and 3 people chose not to answer this question.

Q2- The chart below shows the age range from the 52 completed surveys. 3 people chose not to disclose their age.



Age Range	Number of SU's
16 - 24	11
25 - 44	19
45 - 64	20
65+	2
75+	0
85+	0

Q3- Disability if relevant

DisabilityThe Equality Act 2010 defines a disabled person as someone who has a physical or mental impairment which has a substantial and adverse long-term effect on his or her ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities.

5 people elected not to answer this question.

Answer Choice		Response Percent	Response Total
1	No disability	32.00%	16
2	Specific learning disability	12.00%	6
3	Long standing illness or health condition	16.00%	8
4	Mental health condition	42.00%	21
5	Physically impairment or mobility issues	8.00%	4
6	Deaf or serious hearing impairment	4.00%	2
7	Visual impairment	4.00%	2
8	Cognitive impairment	6.00%	3
9	Other type of disability	2.00%	1
10	Prefer not to say	6.00%	3
		answered	50

Q4 – Ethnicity

7 people didn't answer this question.

Answer Choice		Response Percent	Response Total
1	White	93.75%	45
2	Asian	2.08%	1
3	Black	0.0%	0
4	Chinese	0.0%	0
5	Mixed	4.17%	2
6	Other (please specify):	0.0%	0
		answered	48

Q5 – Religion or Belief

4 people chose not to answer this question

Answer Choice		Response Percent	Response Total
1	Christian	41.18%	21

2	Buddhist	0.0%	0
3	Baha'i	0.0%	0
4	Hindu	0.0%	0
5	Jain	0.0%	0
6	Jewish	0.0%	0
7	Muslim	0.0%	0
8	Sikh	0.0%	0
9	Other	11.76%	6
10	Prefer not to say	5.88%	3
11	No religion or belief	41.18%	21
answered			51

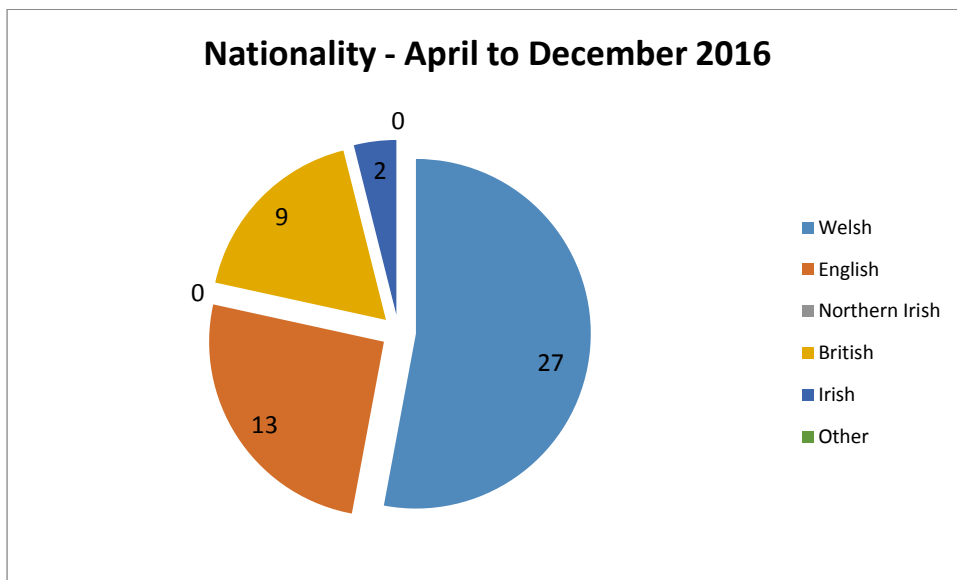
Q6 –Sexual orientation

4 people chose not to answer this question

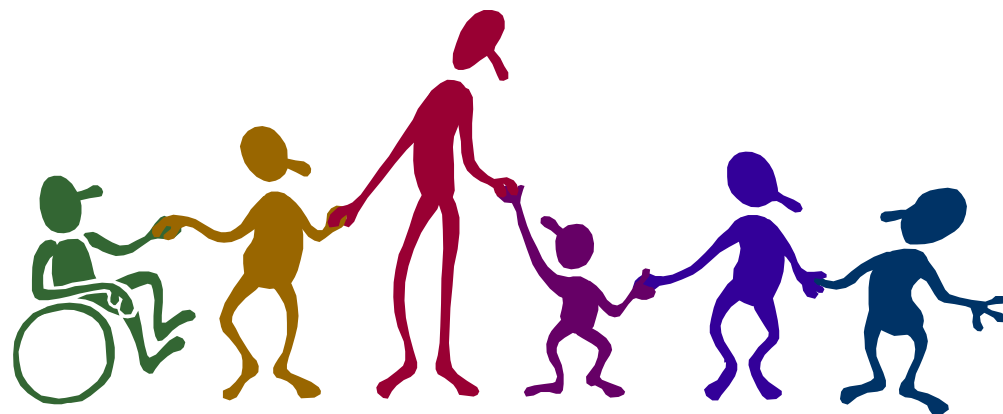
Answer Choice		Response Percent	Response Total
1	Bisexual	3.92%	2
2	Heterosexual	80.39%	41
3	Lesbian / gay	3.92%	2
4	Prefer not to say	11.76%	6
answered			51

Q7- Nationality

4 people didn't answer this question.



Nationality	Number of Su's
Welsh	27
English	13
Northern Irish	0
British	9
Irish	2
Other	0



ANGLESEY SUPPORTING PEOPLE SERVICE USER INVOLVEMENT 2016-2017

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Service user Involvement in Improving Services - How have services improved as a direct result of service user involvement/consultation?

Service user Involvement in Developing Services – How are service users included in developing new services e.g. needs mapping/tendering processes.

Service user Involvement in Improving Information & Access to Services – How are service users included in designing and developing information and access to supporting people eservices?



Service User Involvement

Service user Involvement	Source of Involvement	Area of Involvement	Actions as a results of Involvement	Date(s) Actioned / information shared
CAIS Page 756	<p>CHANGE STEP</p> <p>Volunteers and peer mentors have already helped champion dahlia grower Eric Thompson, from Flint, reclaim his treasured hobby from an overgrown back yard.</p> <p>Meanwhile, the new Change Step Aged Veterans project provides dedicated support for former Armed Forces personnel aged 65 or over, and their families — helping them to live an active and fulfilling life by ensuring they can access the wide range of support on offer and identifying any gaps.</p> <p>The scheme, which is funded by the Royal British Legion, offers a contact point for veterans, their families and carers, community-based peer</p>	<p>Developing services and raising the profile of the service</p>	<p>Fostering good connections with the local community, raising the profile of the service</p>	<p>19.08.2016</p>

	mentoring and help to tackle isolation and loneliness.			
CAIS	A new service user involvement project called Caniad was launched during this monitoring period. Caniad is being delivered in partnership between CAIS and Hafal covering all six local authority areas in North Wales. The project enables service users and carers to be integral to the planning, commissioning, design, delivery and evaluation of substance misuse or mental health services	Developing services and raising the profile of the service	Service users and carers to be integral to the planning, commissioning, design, delivery and evaluation of substance misuse or mental health services	October – December 2016
CAIS Page 757	The service user involvement group previously set up in Anglesey had been put on hold initially due to the launch of Caniad in order to prevent any duplication. Caniad is now fully up and running and has service user representation for Anglesey. The Provider is to continue with the original service user group for Anglesey which comprised of 6 service users and 6 support workers. The scope and purpose of the Anglesey group will differ from Caniad and it will have more focus on the local services in Anglesey	Service user inclusion Developing services and raising the profile of the service	Promoting service user involvement on Anglesey	Ongoing December 2016
CAIS	Service users continue to be involved in the recruitment process for staff to the service. A service user will be included as part of the interview panel	Improving Services	Enabling service users to be a part of decision making	Ongoing

	for the current Tenancy Support Officer vacancy.	Developing Services	process	
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Service user Involvement	Source of Involvement	Area of Involvement	Actions as a results of Involvement	Date(s) Actioned / information shared
Cartrefi Cymru Page 758	The policies provided by Cartrefi Cymru evidenced that they provide various opportunities for staff to become involved and they also confirmed that they have 2 quality checkers in place currently	Developing Services	Service users taking active part in specific areas of the service provision	Ongoing

<p>Cartrefi Cymru</p> <p>Page 759</p>	<p>There is a National Representative Group (NRG) where two Ynys Mon service users sit on the panel. One is from Gorwel Las and the other from Cae'r Delyn.</p> <p>It was confirmed that the National Representative Group (NRG) is in the process of being changed and rebranded to the 'Get Together'. The provider was finding that attendance was not very high for the NRG. It was established that many service users wanted to have more fun activities within the group in addition to the more serious service user engagement activities. The group will be restructured in this way so as to improve participation.</p>	<p>Developing Services</p> <p>Developing Services</p>	<p>Service user involvement at a National Level, opportunity to take part in discussions</p> <p>Opportunities for service users to become involved in various areas of the service The new group will utilise new engaging methods such as 'think cards' in order get service users to be able to make choices and decide what they would like from their support.</p>	<p>Ongoing</p> <p>October 2016</p>
<p>Cartrefi Cymru</p>	<p>A coffee morning was held on 15 October 2016 by the residents of 136 Bryn Meurig in order to raise money for Macmillan Cancer Support.</p>	<p>Service user inclusion</p>		<p>October 2016</p>

Cartrefi Cymru	A more informal get together for service users was arranged in mid-November and included a Christmas fare.	Service User inclusion		November 2016

Service user Involvement	Source of Involvement	Area of Involvement	Actions as a results of Involvement	Date(s) Actioned / information shared
Clwyd Alyn Page 760	<p>There are constant opportunities within Clwyd Alyn for service users to become involved, these will have included but are not limited to: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Service Improvement Committee • Tenant's Conference • IT Training • Money advice • Tenant Inspectors (<i>who will check repairs</i>) • Sheltered Housing Umbrella Group • Surveys, the Star Survey has been completed recently <p><i>Where appropriate Clwyd Alyn will also arrange to transport the service users to regional meetings</i></p>	<p>Service User inclusion</p> <p>Improving Information and access to the service</p>	Opportunities for service users to be involved in Clwyd Alyn itself and groups which may be of benefit to them as individuals.	Ongoing

	<i>which may be held out of the area.</i>			
Clwyd Alyn	The Sheltered Housing Umbrella Group was established as a way for service users to apply for grant funding as, while Clwyd Alyn itself is a charitable organisation they are too large to make these applications on behalf of the service users	Developing services and raising the profile of the service	Enabling service users to apply for grant funding for various projects	Ongoing
Clwyd Alyn	A Clwyd Alyn newsletter is due be circulated before Christmas 2016 which will include information on all events held	Improving Information and access to the service	Sharing information on the Clwyd Alyn service	Autumn 2016

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Service user Involvement	Source of Involvement	Area of Involvement	Actions as a results of Involvement	Date(s) Actioned / information shared
Community Support	The Provider advised that a wellbeing club operates in Holyhead where service users are	Service user	Service users being empowered to run the	Ongoing

Service	able to undertake different activities and sports. The staff are working with service users to encourage the service users to run the club themselves.	inclusion Improving Services	wellbeing club	
Community Support Service	A Development Officer has been appointed to the service for a year to develop the service user involvement side of the service.	Improving Services Developing Services	Improved service user involvement.	Ongoing

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Di-Gartref (Coedlys)	Coedlys have created an Action Plan for service user involvement over the coming months and regularly arrange opportunities and explore new options. For the requested trip to London the service users had worked out the costing	Service User inclusion	Service users were instrumental in deciding where they wanted to visit and fully involved in sourcing the tickets and	Autumn 2016
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	themselves and had contacted various suppliers to arrange for free transport and free access to some of the facilities in London.		transport to enable the trip to take place.	
Di-Gartref (Coedlys)	A Christmas Event was arranged at the Enterprise Centre and the service users assisted with preparing the buffet. Christmas Cards were being created and sold to raise money for charity.	Service User inclusion	Service users will be raising money for charity, and becoming involved in the community.	Christmas 2016
Di-Gartref (Coedlys)	The latest Coedlys Newsletter has been prepared and once this has been translated copies will be circulated. The service users have been very involved in creating this newsletter.	Service User inclusion Improving Information and access to the service	Publicising the project, sharing information and planning the layout of the newspaper	Autumn 2016 and ongoing.
Di-Gartref (Llys y Gwynt)	There are a number of opportunities within the Digartref provisions for service user involvement. Regular meetings will include weekly Breakfast and Lunch Clubs and 4-6 weekly Tenant	Service user inclusion	Attending meetings regularly, realise the importance of sharing ideas	Ongoing

	Meetings.			
Di-Gartref (Llys y Gwynt)	A Bowling Trip was organised for December 2016 and the young tenants attended the Christmas Tree Festival. All the service users were involved in the organising of the Open Day on the 15 th December 2016.	Service user inclusion	Becoming involved in the event.	December 2016
Di-Gartref (Llys y Gwynt) Page 764	Recent visits have included trip to Go Below and a joint barbeque with Coedlys in the Newborough Forest. This was in recognition of the service users assisting with the service review.	Service user inclusion Improving Services Developing Services	Understanding the importance of being part of the service review process.	Summer 2016
Di-Gartref (Llys y Gwynt)	Activities have included clearing the garden, a lot has been done in clearing and more is planned for next spring. It is hoped to get more garden furniture and create raised beds for growing vegetables. The service users are being consulted on how the hostel should look and will play a part in deciding	Service user inclusion Improving Services	Improving the facilities within the project, having choice in decisions made regarding the overall décor. Gardening – understand the importance of working together to complete the	Ongoing and Spring 2017

	colour of the carpets, paint colours and helping to choose the furniture. Any redecorating will be done by professionals. This should help Llys y Gwynt to feel more homely.		work, and needing the commitment to grow and maintain the vegetable garden.	
Di-Gartref (Llys y Gwynt)	The service users have recently been asked to complete a number of Service User consultations for Shelter, Take Notice, Community Voice, Caniad, Betsi Cadwaladr Health Board and Public Health Wales	Improving Services Developing Services	Provide useful feedback on different services they may have come into contact with.	Autumn 2016

Service user Involvement	Source of Involvement	Area of Involvement	Actions as a results of Involvement	Date(s) Actioned / information shared
Gorwel (Domestic Abuse)	Service user consultation event	Service user consultation Improving Services Developing Services	Opportunity for consultation between various service groups, stakeholders and providers	January / February 2017
Gorwel (Older People Service) Page 766	Service user consultation event (combined with above)	Service user consultation Improving Services Developing Services	Opportunity for consultation between various service groups, stakeholders and providers	January / February 2017
Gorwel (Older People Service)	As part of the promotion of the new Older People service the provider had arranged an Anglesey Roadshow which visited each of the Sheltered Housing schemes on the island at the beginning of November	Improving Information and access to the service	Promoting the new Older People service and ensuring that all people within the sheltered schemes had received handbook and information regarding the new service.	November 2016

	2016. Visits were undertaken using the Gorwel bus and refreshments were provided.			
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Service user Involvement	Source of Involvement	Area of Involvement	Actions as a results of Involvement	Date(s) Actioned / information shared
Housing Support Service <small>Page 767</small>	<p>The service’s 5th Service User Group meeting was held at the Sea Cadets Hall at Newry Beach in Holyhead.</p> <p>The aim, was to involve service users as much as possible in the meeting by arranging presentations and stands that were appropriate and relevant to them.</p>	<p>Developing services and raising the profile of the service</p> <p>Service user inclusion</p>	Relevant and useful information has been shared, maintain connections with ex-service users keeping in contact.	<p>July 2016</p> <p>Will be ongoing meetings.</p>

A few familiar faces were present and service users who have moved on, following a period of support were encouraged to come along to stay in touch. A few new faces were also present. A terrific response was received from colleagues who came along to the meeting to raise awareness of their work and to set up appointments with anyone who was interested.

	Source of Involvement	Area of Involvement	Actions as a results of Involvement	Date(s) Actioned / information shared
Hafan Cymru	Hafan Cymru Service User Conference 2016	Improving Services Developing Services	Gives Service Users the opportunity to meet with service users from other areas to share ideas and feedback	Report dated October 2016
Hafan Cymru Page 769	Hafan Cymru carried out its latest Service User Satisfaction Survey over a 6-week period in April – June 2016. All Hafan Cymru’s service users (including those on Families First programmes) were invited to participate in a postal survey.	Improving Services	Service users have the opportunity to comment on the service provided to them. One service user supported on Anglesey was one of six people selected to receive a £50 prize for completing the survey.	April – June 2016

Service user Involvement	Source of Involvement	Area of Involvement	Actions as a results of Involvement	Date(s) Actioned / information shared
<p><i>Môn Care (Learning Disabilities)</i></p> <p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Page 770</p>	Regular Tenant House meetings held within the schemes/	Service user inclusion	Opportunity to discuss and document any issues arising.	Ongoing

Môn Care (Older People)	People living in Llangoed and Llandegfan have a temporary Local Assets Co-ordinator in place; Gwyneth Rowlands, Anglesey Adult Social Services, runs Community Hubs within the areas on a weekly basis, alternating between both locations, and these sessions are well attended.	Service user inclusion	Offers opportunities to become involved in their local communities	Ongoing
Môn Care (Older People)	Service users encouraged to attend the Age Well centres at Llangefni and Amlwch.	Service user inclusion	Social inclusion, opportunity to attend a number of groups, share useful information	Ongoing

Môn Care (Older People)	Service users are encouraged to attend Caffi Cofio in addition to Day Centres, Hafan Centre and to socialise in the community. Movement to music sessions.	Service user inclusion	Social inclusion for older people with early onset dementia.	Ongoing
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Service user Involvement	Source of Involvement	Area of Involvement	Actions as a results of Involvement	Date(s) Actioned / information shared
Penucheldre Extra Care	There is an established Tenant Participation Group, Grŵp Penllys, in place to co-ordinate the events	Service user inclusion Improving Services	Opportunities for service users to be involved	Ongoing

	Source of Involvement	Area of Involvement	Actions as a results of Involvement	Date(s) Actioned / information shared
The Wallich	Listen and Lunch Service user event 28 th July 2016. Two service users attended	Service User inclusion	Case studies completed for service users who attended which were included on their website.	Autumn 2016
The Wallich Page 773	Christmas Lunch at Ebeneser Community Centre. Existing and previous service users.	Developing services and raising the profile of the service	Service users made poster to promote the event. Service user to work on additional service user involvement and is in contact with the Director of Fundraising and Partnership at the Wallich (Jan Basildon) who is working with this service user on other projects. Contacted Asda to request free food for the Christmas Lunch through the	Christmas 2016

			Community Fund.	
The Wallich	Event with Rhun ap Iorwerth to promote the service.	Developing services and raising the profile of the service	Raise awareness of the service.	Ongoing

Service user Involvement	Source of Involvement	Area of Involvement	Actions as a results of Involvement	Date(s) Actioned / information shared
Tyddyn Môn Page 774	A service user was involved in a staff interview for a vacant post and the meet and greet process which he enjoyed.	Service user inclusion Developing Services	Involved in the staff interview process	Ongoing
Tyddyn Môn	The Task and Finish Group which had been developing a referral and Initial Assessment Form has now completed the project. The 'Explaining My Tenancy' document has	Developing Services	Enabling service users to be part of the processes in Tyddyn Môn and effect change.	Ongoing

	also been implemented. Grŵp Cynefin have advised that they would very much like to work with Tyddyn Môn to develop a fully user friendly tenancy agreement document.			
Tyddyn Môn	Service users are involved in the production of the Tyddyn Mon newsletter.	Improving Information and access to the service	Publicising the service, enabling service users to have input.	Autumn 2016

Page 775

	Source of Involvement	Area of Involvement	Actions as a results of Involvement	Date(s) Actioned / information
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				shared
Supporting People - Service User Involvement – Your Service Your Say	Development of Your Service Your Say online survey to enable service users to complete information, including where they felt the service was good and where, possibly, there was a gap in the service and the SP team will need to look at addressing the gap	Improving Services Developing Services	Ongoing	Six-monthly report prepared and shared with providers and information included in the SP Newsletter Autumn / Winter 2016
Consultation on Older People Services	All Council owned sheltered accommodation, Penucheldre and Llys Mair (Grŵp Cynefin Properties) were visited twice during 2016 to provide briefing sessions on the reconfiguration of housing related support for older. Regular	Developing Services	Gauging opinion and updating on process in relation to service reconfiguration	April – Sept 2016

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	newsletters and frequently asked questions and answer leaflets were also sent to all relevant tenants, updating on progress. Access to information was also available on the Council's website.			
Service User Involvement on Tender Evaluation Panel	A service user has kindly agreed to take part in another Tender Evaluation this time for a Housing Related Support for Older People service where her extensive knowledge and input was much valued	Developing Services	Providing a different perspective for evaluating the responses received.	11 th and 12 th May 2016
Service User Involvement	Service user to be approached to take part	Developing Services	Provide evaluation from the viewpoint of the service user.	Planned for April 2017

on Tender Evaluation Panel	in the Evaluation Panels for upcoming tenders for Learning Disabilities and Domestic Abuse services.			
Feedback following SP Reviews	Service User engagement through Questionnaires as part of LD Service Review	Improving Services	Service user questionnaires to be completed.	Spring 2016
Service User Interviews during Monitoring Meetings	<p>Service user interviews to be included as part of Monitoring Meetings. Interviews held with clients from: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digartref (3) • Gorwel OP (2) • Hafan Cymru (1) • Cartrefi Cymru (1) • Tyddyn Môn (1) • Môn Care (1) • Housing Support (1) • CAIS (tba) • CSS (tba) 	Improving Services	Providing feedback on the services being received and allowing for the service user to freely comment and make suggestions on what is missing or what changes could be made.	October and November 2017.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wallich (tba) • Gorwel DA (tba) 			
Proposed consultation on Hoarding	Liaising with partner agencies and service users. To arrange an event on Hoarding. Include on Agenda for Joint Provider Forum	Developing Services	Ongoing work.	Event February / March 2017
Proposed consultation on mapping Domestic Abuse Service	Consultation with partner agencies and service users to try and identify unmet needs within the local area. Publicity to be prepared and an online survey to be arranged.	Developing Services	Planned. - Island wide online survey for survivors of Domestic Abuse - Survivor interviews - Survey open for a six week period over Christmas and January / February 2017	January / February 2017

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ISLE OF ANGLESEY COUNTY COUNCIL	
Report to:	Executive Committee
Date:	14th February 2017
Subject:	Policy on Equity loans for first time buyers and Empty Homes Grants financed through the Empty Homes and Second Homes council tax premium
Portfolio Holder(s):	Councillor Aled Morris Jones
Head of Service:	Shan Lloyd Williams
Report Author: Tel: E-mail:	Lucy Reynolds, Housing Strategy and Development Manager Ext 2225 lucyreynolds@ynysmon.gov.uk
Local Members:	All

A –Recommendation/s and reason/s
<p>Recommendation</p> <p>The Executive are recommended to approve this Policy for the implementation of two new schemes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Grant to help first time buyers purchase and renovate an empty homes 2) Equity loans to help first time buyers <p>Both schemes are funded from the Council Tax premium which will be raised on second Homes and empty homes on the Isle of Anglesey from April 2017.</p> <p>The policy will be operational in the specified community council areas which have the highest numbers of second homes and /or the lowest numbers of homes at lower quartile house prices.</p> <p>Reasons</p> <p>These two schemes will use part of the additional revenue raised from the premium to provide assistance to local householders who have been affected by a lack of affordable homes. These schemes were selected after a discussion process with members of the Executive about the preferred way to use the proceeds of the premium. Discussions also culminated in specific areas being identified to be targeted.</p>

Background

The Housing (Wales) Act 2014 provides local authorities with discretionary powers on whether to charge a premium on long-term empty dwellings or second homes (or both). The Welsh Government's aim in creating this discretionary power for local authorities to charge a premium, on top of the standard rate of Council Tax was to help local authorities to

1. Bring long-term empty homes back into use to provide safe, secure and affordable homes;
- and
2. Support local authorities in increasing the supply of affordable housing and enhancing the sustainability of local communities.

Anglesey County Council resolved in March 2016 that from 1 April 2017 it would charge a premium set at 25% of the standard rate of council tax for both long term empty dwellings and for second homes. This % amount will be reviewed during 2018/19.

A discussion paper was produced which offered a number of options for using a portion of the receipts from the premium to assist households on the island for who are struggling to access affordable housing and would also assist with bringing back empty homes into use and therefore improving the communities where these are situated. The preferred options were two schemes targeted on first times buyers:

1. Grants for first time buyers to purchase empty homes in a community council area where the buyer has a local connection. Grants will be available in specified community council areas which have which have the highest numbers of second homes and /or the lowest numbers of homes at lower quartile house prices. These would be grants and would not be repaid payments (effectively they are one off payments subject to certain conditions).
2. Low cost home ownership for first time buyers through an equity loan to assist with house purchase. Loans will be available in specified community council areas which have which have the highest numbers of second homes and /or the lowest numbers of homes at lower quartile house prices. Buyers will need a local connection with the community council area in question. The equity share will be repaid when the householder sells the property in the future and the funds recycled.

A detailed policy has been developed outlining eligibility for the scheme and how it would work in practice. This is appended to this report.

Financing the schemes

An indicative allocation of £170,000 has been identified to finance these schemes in 2017-2018, this allocation does not include the funding of an Empty Homes Officer and Housing Benefit Officer.

As this will be demand lead prioritization will be given to date order of applications.

Based on the above indicative allocation the table below is for illustration purposes on the number of households which could be assisted per annum:

Premium %	Estimated additional revenue	Grant to renovate empty homes -no. of households assisted	Equity Loan for Homeownership using existing housing stock - no. of households assisted
25%	£170,000	5	2

B – What other options did you consider and why did you reject them and/or opt for this option?

Initial consideration was given to a number of options which would support the Welsh Government’s stated aim in the statutory code of guidance on the implementation of the premium that where a premium is charged it should assist with bringing back long term empty homes into use as safe, secure and affordable homes and increasing the number of affordable homes.

The preferred options are those which can be implemented and see effect without delay and to supplement existing work within the Council already taking place to increase numbers of affordable housing (e.g. the Council and Housing Association programme to develop social housing via Social Housing Grant allocation).

The other options which, after consideration, members of the Executive decided not to take forward were:

- Assisted home purchases – development specific
Issue - this would have restricted equity loans to specific new build schemes on the island
- Additional help for a deposit to secure a mortgage for first time buyers
Issue – there are risks in the Council providing finance where buyers have not been able to afford to save a deposit.
- Grants for new build, similar to social housing grant
Issue - duplication of funding available through Social Housing Grant and Housing Finance Grant
- Funding to support Community Land Trusts
Issue – longer term project for which it is difficult to predict outcomes

The specific details of the Policy have been developed to take account of the nature of the issue of empty homes on the island and to give priority to the parts of the island where

second homes and lack of homes affordable to first time buyers is a particular problem due to the affordability of these properties.

C – Why is this a decision for the Executive?

This is a new policy, it is not reserved to Council nor is it within the Scheme of Delegation to Officers, so by default it is an Executive function under s13(2) LGA 2000

CH – Is this decision consistent with policy approved by the full Council?

The full Council agreed on March 2016 to use its discretionary powers to raise a Council Tax Premium on long term empty dwellings and second homes from 1st April 2017.

D – Is this decision within the budget approved by the Council?

The schemes will be funded from extra receipts raised from the Council Tax premium on Empty homes and Second Homes and will be operational from the latter part of 2017-2018

DD – Who did you consult?		What did they say?
1	Chief Executive / Senior Leadership Team (SLT) (mandatory)	Comments have been reflected within the report
2	Finance / Section 151 (mandatory)	Supportive
3	Legal / Monitoring Officer (mandatory)	Comments have been reflected within the report
4	Human Resources (HR)	
5	Property	
6	Information Communication Technology (ICT)	
7	Procurement	
8	Scrutiny	
9	Local Members	
10	Any external bodies / other/s	

E – Risks and any mitigation (if relevant)

1	Economic	
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2	Anti-poverty	
3	Crime and Disorder	
4	Environmental	
5	Equalities	
6	Outcome Agreements	
7	Other	

F - Appendices:
Appendix 1: Policy on Help for local first time buyers financed from the Council Tax Premium on empty homes and second homes.

FF - Background papers (please contact the author of the Report for any further information):
Guidance on the Implementation of the Council Tax Premiums on Long-Term Empty Homes and Second Homes in Wales – Welsh Government, January 2016

Appendix 1: Policy on help for local first time buyers financed from the Council Tax Premium on empty homes and second homes.

1. Background to the policy

Legislative changes in the Housing (Wales) Act 2014 (“2014 Act”) gave local authorities discretionary powers on whether to charge a premium on long-term empty dwellings or second homes (or both). The Welsh Government’s aim in creating this discretionary power for local authorities to charge a premium, on top of the standard rate of Council Tax was to be a tool to help local authorities to

- Bring long-term empty homes back into use to provide safe, secure and affordable homes; and
- Support local authorities in increasing the supply of affordable housing and enhancing the sustainability of local communities.

Anglesey County resolved in March 2016 that from 1 April 2017 it would charge a premium set at 25% of the standard rate of council tax for both long term empty dwellings and for second homes. This amount will be reviewed during 2018/19.

Funds raised from the premium is to be used to fund two initiatives which will support local households who would otherwise struggle to find suitable affordable housing in their local area. It will also assist with bringing back into use long term empty properties which can blight neighbourhoods and provide high quality affordable homes within communities

Empty homes are found across the island of Anglesey and are of many different types and state of repair. The Council recognises that as well as meaning less homes are available to people who need them, empty homes can deteriorate quickly and attract anti-social behaviour.

Second homes are also found in most parts of the island but some areas are effected more than others. These are, in the main, found in areas popular with tourists where average house prices are also high.

For the purposes of this policy, both schemes are being targeted on community council areas which have the highest percentage of second homes and on community council areas where in recent times there have been the least opportunities to purchase a home for £115,000 or less (£115,000 was the lower quartile house price for all house sales on Anglesey between January 2015 and September 2016). This will be reviewed after the first year of operation.

The following sections describes the two schemes which will be offered in 2017-18 funded through the Council tax premium.

2. First Time Buyer grants for empty properties

How does it work?

A property which has been empty for 6 months and in need of improvement which has been for sale on the open market, is identified by a first time buyer.

A grant of up to a maximum of £20,000 is awarded towards the cost of eligible works. This will ensure that the property can be made “warm, safe and secure”. The procedure is set out in greater detail at Appendix 1a.

Who benefits from this option?

Households with a local connection to the relevant Community Council area in Anglesey and who intend to live in the home for a minimum of 10 years

and

- whose financial circumstances are stable and enable them to take on and maintain mortgage payments and to raise a deposit

and

- can demonstrate that grant assistance is appropriate through a financial means test.

3. Low cost home ownership - equity loan to assist with house purchase (“Home Buy”)

How does it work?

First time buyers will have the opportunity to obtain an equity loan to enable them to purchase a suitable home in their local area which they would otherwise be unable to afford.

This is achieved by the Council or a Housing Association taking an equity share of 20% to 50% in a new build or existing dwelling identified by the buyer.

A maximum of £75,000, but usually less, per home is purchased by the Council or Housing Association. In the long term the subsidy is recycled at the point the household moves or choose to purchase the share originally held by the Council /Housing Association. The amount depends on the price of homes in the area where the household need to buy and the financial means of the household.

The households need to be able to raise a minimum 5% deposit on the share of the home which they will own and to be able to obtain a mortgage on the share they will purchase.

Who benefits from this option?

First time buyers with a local connection to the Community Council area where they propose to buy a home

- whose financial circumstances are stable and would enable them to take on and maintain mortgage payments and to raise a deposit.

but

- cannot afford to buy on the open market without assistance.

The scheme is currently available in the following Community Council areas which have the highest numbers of second homes and /or the lowest numbers of homes at lower quartile house prices.

Beaumaris	Llanfair Pwllgwyngyll
Bodffordd	Llanfair-Mathafarn-Eithaf
Cwm Cadnant	Llangefni

Llanbadrig	Llangristiolus
Llanddona	Mechell
Llanddyfnan	Menai Bridge
Llaneugrad	Moelfre
Llanfachraeth	Rhoscolyn
Llanfaelog	Rhosybol
Llanfaethlu	Trearddur Bay

Appendix 1a)

Empty Property renovation grant for First Time Buyers

The purpose of these grants is to support first time buyers to become the owner of a home that is affordable to them and to make best use of existing housing stock by bringing back into use a long term empty home in need of improvement which is often a blight on the neighbourhood.

The grants will be available in the following areas.

Beaumaris	Llanfair Pwllgwyngyll
Bodffordd	Llanfair-Mathafarn-Eithaf
Cwm Cadnant	Llangefni
Llanbadrig	Llangristiolus
Llanddona	Mechell
Llanddyfnan	Menai Bridge
Llaneugrad	Moelfre
Llanfachraeth	Rhoscolyn
Llanfaelog	Rhosybol
Llanfaethlu	Trearddur Bay

Summary of conditions and process for grant

Conditions

1. The grant is only for properties empty six months or more, which has been for sale on the open market and in need of improvements to bring up to a suitable standard for occupation. As far as possible this would be to the Welsh Housing Quality Standard.
2. The grant is only for absolute first time buyers with a local connection*.
3. The size of the home must be appropriate to the applicant's needs. This means it should have no more than one bedroom above the current needs of the household (ie single person household and couple = maximum 2 bed property, household with one child = maximum 3 bedroom, household with two children = maximum 4 bedroom)
4. The Grant will be registered as a land charge for 10 years and must be repaid if applicant sells the property before this date.

Grant payable

1. Up to a maximum of £20,000 (including VAT), dependent on the level of works required.
2. Grant paid on completion of works when grant is under £10,000 and in two stages, at 50% and on completion of work when in excess of £20,000

Process

The applicant must have identified an empty home and have checked with the Council's Empty Homes Officer that it has been empty for six months or more before applying for the grant.

Financial assessment

1. An affordability assessment will be undertaken. The applicant will complete a Housing Need Assessment form and will need to produce relevant documents (payslips, bank statements, savings statement).
2. The process is to ensure that the applicant has an affordable housing need and has an insufficient resource from savings and mortgage offer to renovate the property. However the applicant must also demonstrate that they have sufficient funds to maintain a mortgage and complete the necessary works to the property if a grant is awarded.
3. Housing Services will carry out an assessment of the sale price of properties in the relevant community council area over the last two years to assess median house prices in the locality. This price and the level of income therefore needed to acquire a suitable property in that area will be taken into consideration in determining that the property is suitable for a loan.
4. The applicant is required to produce a mortgage offer confirming the maximum mortgage available. It is usually expected that the income to mortgage offer would be around 1:3 or 1:3.5.

* Local connection means that the applicant or at least one of the applicants has lived or worked in the relevant Community Council in Anglesey for a continuous period of five years or more immediately before submitting the application or has lived in the relevant Community Council on Anglesey for a continuous period of five years or more at some time in the past.

Appendix 1b)

Equity loan to assist with house purchase (provided with funding from the second homes premium)

The purpose of this loan is to support first time buyers to become the owner of a home that is affordable to them in areas of above average house prices on the island where homes would often be out of reach of first time buyers. It is intended to assist buyers who because of high prices in their local community are penalised in accessing suitable housing in comparison to those living in lower price areas.

The loans will be available in the following areas.

Beaumaris	Llanfair Pwllgwyngyll
Bodffordd	Llanfair-Mathafarn-Eithaf
Cwm Cadnant	Llangefni
Llanbadrig	Llangristiolus
Llanddona	Mechell
Llanddyfnan	Menai Bridge
Llaneugrad	Moelfre
Llanfachraeth	Rhoscolyn
Llanfaelog	Rhosybol
Llanfaethlu	Trearddur Bay

Conditions

1. The loan is for first time buyers (must never have owned a property before)

The first time buyer must have a local connection to the community council area where they propose to buy a home. Local connection means that the applicant or at least one of the applicants has lived or worked in the Community Council area for a continuous period of five years or more immediately before submitting the application or has lived in the Community Council area for a continuous period of five years or more at some time in the past.

2. Applicants complete a questionnaire which establishes their household make up and the type of housing required, local connection and financial situation (a financial assessment)
3. The size of the home must be appropriate to the applicant's needs. This means it should have no more one bedroom above the current needs of the household (ie single person household and couple = maximum 2 bed property, household with one child = maximum 3 bedroom, household with two children = maximum 4 bedroom)
4. Housing Services will carry out an assessment of the sale price of properties in the relevant community council area over the last two years to assess lower quartile house prices and it is expected that the home to be bought will not exceed the lower quartile price for the type of property required. The level of the lower quartile price in the relevant community council will determine the income limit which will apply.

Process

1. The applicant is responsible for identifying an available home that they would wish to buy.
2. When a property has been found the Council will require an independent valuation to ensure that the purchase value is appropriate.
3. If the application is successful a social landlord* [Council or a Housing Association] will take an equity share in the property subject to the conditions laid out below.

Financial assessment

1. An affordability assessment will be undertaken. The applicant will complete a Housing Need Assessment form and will need to produce relevant documents (payslips, bank statements, savings statement).
2. The affordability assessment ensures that the person is able to obtain a mortgage but the amount available through these means and through savings is insufficient to afford the outright purchase of a home suitable to meet their needs.
3. The maximum amount of assistance is £75,000.00 and unless otherwise agreed the maximum amount of loan assistance will be 30% of the value of the qualifying property.

An example of how the scheme works:

- House price identified by the household that is suitable for their needs
= £120,000.000
- Annual Household income = £23,000.00
- Mortgage @ 3.5 times income = £80,500.00
- Plus 5% deposit = 4000.00
- Shortfall = £120,000.00 - £84,500.00.00 = £35,500.00 Or 30% of the property value

How the loan works

1. The shortfall between the amount affordable to the applicant and the property price is paid by the social landlord with the amount being calculated as the % of the current property value. If the property is sold in the future then it is this % of the market value, at the time the property is sold, that is repayable to the Council and 'recycled' for future use. household has full home ownership responsibilities and do not pay any interest on the loan awarded, but if the property value reduces then they will get less money back if they wish to sell in the future (Example a). If the property value increases then they will get more money than the original purchase cost.(Example b)

Example a)

A couple use the scheme to purchase a 2 bedroom property in 2017 for £120,000. 30% of this is funded by an equity loan of £35,500 from the Council and they put down a deposit of £4000 and take a mortgage of £80,500 for the remainder so that they have an equity share of 70% of the property value. After three years they move away from Anglesey and sell the property in 2020 for £118,000. The couple receive 70% of the sale price ie.£82,600 and 30% must be repaid to the Council ie.£35400.

Example b):

A couple use the scheme to purchase a 2 bedroom property in 2017 for £120,000. 30% of this is funded by an equity loan of £35,500 from the Council and they take a mortgage of £80,500 for the remainder (70% of the property value). They sell the property in 2022 for £132,000. The couple receive 70% of the sale price ie.£92,400 and 30% must be repaid to the Council ie.£39,600.

2. Households will be able to purchase the un-owned equity in 'tranches' of 10% of the market value at the time of repayment.(Example c)

Example c:

A couple use the scheme to purchase a 2 bedroom property in 2017 for £120,000. 30% of this is funded by an equity loan of £35,500 from the Council and they take a mortgage of £80,500 for the remainder (70% of the property value). After three years they find they can afford to increase their share of the property by 10% to 80%. They obtain a valuation of the property by a qualified Chartered Surveyor who states that the property is worth £125,000. They pay £12,500 to the Council in order to increase their equity share to 80%. When they sell the property in 2022 for £132,000 they receive 80% of the proceeds (£105,600) and 20% (£26,400) is repaid to the Council.

*It would be the Council's intention to run this scheme itself subject to ensuring that it can meet any requirements of the Consumer Credit licence. A similar "Homebuy" scheme is currently run on the Council's behalf by Grwp Cynefin.

January 2017

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ISLE OF ANGLESEY COUNTY COUNCIL	
Report to:	Executive Committee
Date:	14/02/2017
Subject:	Update Report – Possible Sites for Gypsies and Travellers
Portfolio Holder(s):	Councillor Aled Morris Jones
Head of Service:	Shan Lloyd Williams
Report Author: Tel: E-mail:	Dafydd Rowlands 752203 DafyddJRowlands@anglesey.gov.uk
Local Members:	Councillors Meirion Jones, Alun Mummery, Jim Evans

A –Recommendation/s and reason/s
<p>R1. To note Capita’s advice R2. To note the findings of the Health Impact Assessment R3. To authorize Officers to progress to the next stage, i.e. site design and calculation of the costs R4. To report further to the Executive Committee in June 2017</p> <p>1.0 Background Since the meeting held on 19th December, 2016 a Project Group has been established comprising officers from the Housing, Property and Environmental Health Services, the Joint Planning Policy Unit, the Police and also Capita, the company awarded the tender following its publication on sell2wales.</p> <p>A number of technical assessments have been carried out, looking at all aspects including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Site Appraisal • Air Quality Assessment • Noise Assessment • Ecological Assessment <p>for both sites – Penhesgyn as a permanent site and Star as a temporary stopping place.</p> <p>The aim of these technical assessments it to establish whether there are any technical reasons which could make these sites unsuitable. In addition to these assessments,</p>

technical assessments have been undertaken and taken into consideration on matters such as the scale of the sites, access to the sites and other physical features.

A copy of Capita's Executive Summary is attached in Appendix 1 of the Report.

The conclusions of the work are as follows:

2.0 Penhesgyn Site

Summary and Conclusions

The Preliminary Appraisal Report (PAR) summarises the findings of the technical assessments undertaken to date, the technical appraisals are also available as standalone documents. The findings of the PAR indicate that the Penhesgyn site is a suitable location for provision of permanent residential development for travellers. Some mitigation measures will need to be incorporated into the scheme proposals in order for the site to meet certain requirements particularly in respect of noise and air quality. It is therefore recommended that the design and scheme proposals be progressed with a view to preparing a detailed planning application for submission some time in 2017.

The next stages are to prepare outline designs in accordance with good practice guidelines and for discussions with key stakeholders to ensure that other technical and health and safety requirements are incorporated into the scheme proposals. There may be a requirement for further technical or environmental assessments to be undertaken in order to ensure all the information required for a detailed planning application is in place. The Local Planning Authority will be consulted during this process in order to ensure that a bone fide planning application can be prepared and validated for further consideration. However, this does not guarantee that the planning application will be successful or take into account other matters that may affect the successful provision of a permanent residential site at Penhesgyn

There may also be a requirement to undertake an Environmental Impact Assessment or EIA as the site is previously undeveloped land and the total area required may fall within the requirement of the EIA Regulations. Again, this will be a matter of the Local Planning Authority to determine what is required in order to validate any planning application.

A copy of Capita's Preliminary Appraisal Report in respect of Penhesgyn is attached in Appendix 2 of the report.

3.0 Star Site

Summary and Conclusions

The Preliminary Appraisal Report (PAR) summarises the findings of the technical assessments undertaken to date, the technical assessments are also available as standalone documents. The findings of the PAR indicate that the Star site is a suitable

location for a Temporary Stopping Place. There will be a requirement for some mitigation measures to be incorporated into the scheme proposals in order for the site to meet certain requirements particularly in respect of noise. It is therefore recommended that the design and scheme proposals incorporating the required mitigation measures be progressed with a view to preparing a detailed planning application for submission some time in 2017.

The next stages are to prepare outline designs in accordance with good practice guidelines and for discussions with key stakeholders to ensure that other technical and health and safety requirements are incorporated into the scheme proposals. There may be a requirement for further technical or environmental assessments to be undertaken in order to ensure all the information required for a detailed planning application is in place. The Local Planning Authority will be consulted during this process in order to ensure that a bone fide planning application can be prepared and validated for further consideration. However, this does not guarantee that the planning application will be successful or take into account other matters that may affect the successful provision of a Temporary Stopping Place at Star.

A copy of Capita's Preliminary Appraisal Report in respect of Star is attached in Appendix 3 of the report.

4.0 Rapid Health Impact Assessment on Star and Penhesgyn Gypsy and Traveller Sites.

A half day workshop was held on the Health Impact Assessment facilitated by Huw Thomas, Operations Manager – Environmental Health in January 2017 attended by the three Local Members, Councillors Meirion Jones, Alun Mummery, Jim Evans, Bryn Hall from Unity who is a Gypsy and Travellers Community Engagement specialist, Jon Stoddard and Laura Fretwell from Capita, Gareth Jones – Property, Lucy Reynolds – Housing, Mike Evans from the Joint Planning Policy Unit and Trystan P Owen – Environmental Health.

A copy of the draft Rapid Health Impact Assessments in respect of Star and Penhesgyn is attached at Appendix 4 of this report.

Summary and Conclusion – please note: the document is currently being consulted upon with those who attended the workshop.

Overall both sites are considered to have a positive impact on the health and welfare of gypsies and travellers over the existing provision.

No significant disagreement was noted.

B – What other options did you consider and why did you reject them and/or opt for this option?

These sites were approved subject to further investigations by the Executive Committee following resolutions made on the 31st May and 25th July, 2016.

C – Why is this a decision for the Executive?

In order to note the progress and to request permission to undertake further work.

D – Is this decision consistent with policy approved by the full Council?

Yes

DD – Is this decision within the budget approved by the Council?

Yes

E – Who did you consult?		What did they say?
1	Chief Executive / Strategic Leadership Team (SLT) (mandatory)	To be confirmed
2	Finance / Section 151 (mandatory)	To be confirmed
3	Legal / Monitoring Officer (mandatory)	No comment
5	Human Resources (HR)	
6	Property	
7	Information Communication Technology (ICT)	
8	Scrutiny	
9	Local Members	
10	Any external bodies / other/s	

F – Risks and any mitigation (if relevant)

1	Economic	
2	Anti-poverty	
3	Crime and Disorder	

4	Environmental	
5	Equalities	
6	Outcome Agreements	
7	Other	

FF - Appendices:

Appendix 1. Report by Capita Anglesey Gypsy and Traveller Project Permanent Residential site Penhesgyn, Temporary Stopping Place Star, Preliminary Appraisal Report Executive Summary, 26th January 2017

Appendix 2. Capita's Preliminary Appraisal Report in respect of Penhesgyn.

Appendix 3. Capita's Preliminary Appraisal Report in respect of Star.

Appendix 4. Adroddiad drafft Rapid Health Impact Assessment on Star and Penhesgyn Gypsy and Traveller Sites. Based upon a Participatory Workshop held on the 23rd January 2017

G - Background papers (please contact the author of the Report for any further information):

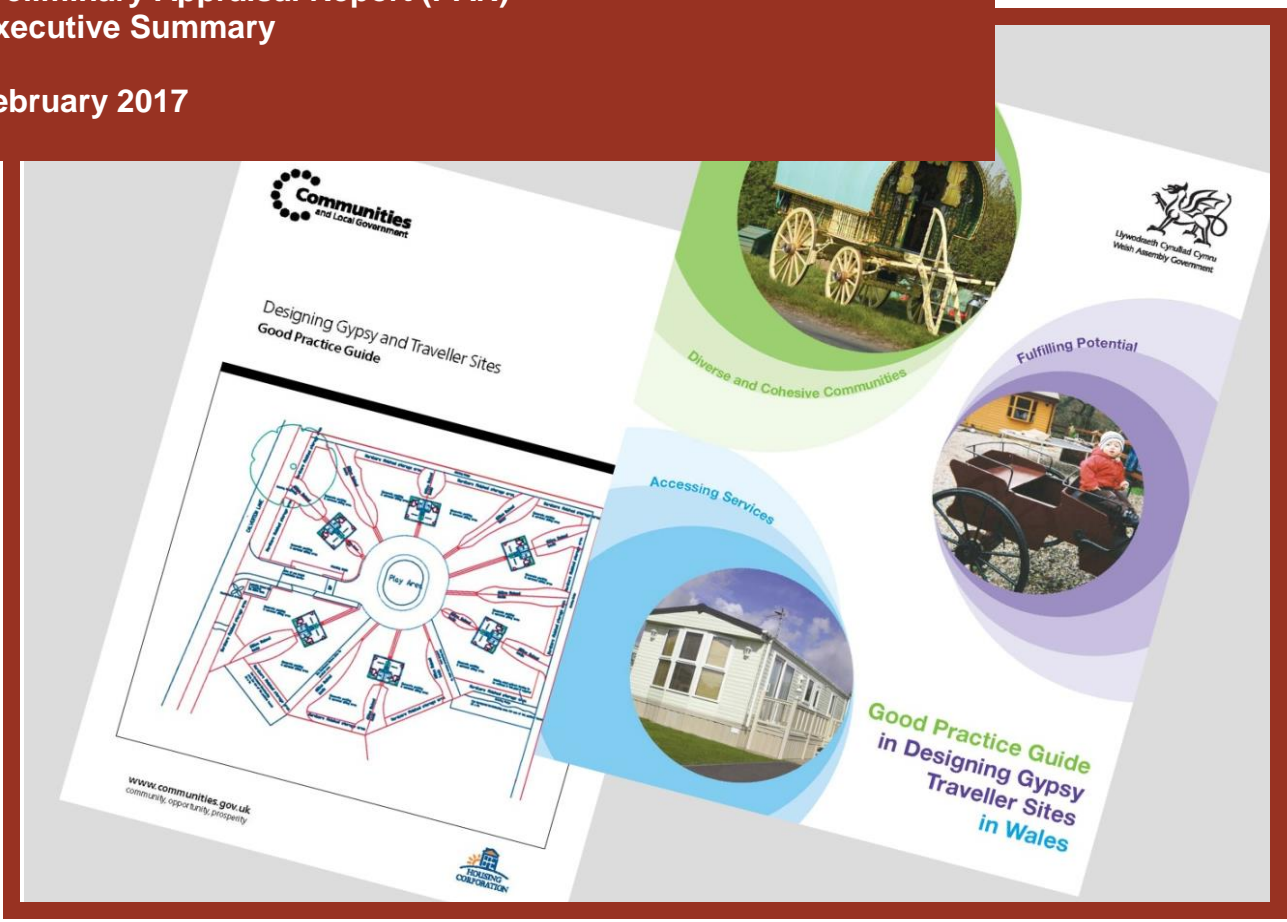
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Anglesey Gypsy and Traveller Project

Permanent Residential Site, Penhesgyn
Temporary Stopping Place, Star

Preliminary Appraisal Report (PAR)
Executive Summary

February 2017



Contents

1. Introduction
2. Permanent Residential Site, Penhesgyn
3. Temporary Stopping Place, Star

1. Introduction

1.1 This is an Executive Summary of a Preliminary Appraisal Report (PAR) prepared by Capita Real Estate and Infrastructure on behalf of Isle of Anglesey County Council (IACC). The purpose of the PAR is to:-

- Review and understand what the potential environmental issues and risks are associated with two gypsy and traveller sites proposed by IACC
- Undertake technical assessments for each of the proposed sites
- Test how feasible it would be to develop each of the sites for gypsy and traveller accommodation
- Make recommendations as to the suitability of each site to be taken forward through the planning process

1.2 The Housing (Wales) Act 2014 places a duty on Local Authorities to provide sites for Gypsy and Travellers where a need has been identified. The Welsh Government’s *‘Travelling to a Better Future’* (2015) sets out a detailed policy framework for Local Authorities to follow. The Welsh Government *Circular 30/2007 Planning for Gypsy and Caravan Sites* also strengthens the requirement that local authorities identify and make provision for sufficient and appropriate sites in their Local Development Plans.

1.3 The Isle of Anglesey County Council is therefore legally required (by the Housing Act (Wales) 2014) to assess and meet the accommodation needs of the population within their area. This includes the needs of the Gypsy and Traveller Community and that of travelling show people. The term Gypsies and Travellers includes Romany Gypsies and Irish Travellers as well as people from any group who follow a travelling life. It also includes Travelling Show people and New Travellers where they have a history of travelling and living in mobile homes.

Title	Description
The Housing (Wales) Act 2014	Section 225 and 226 states that the Local Authority has a duty to carry out an assessment of the accommodation needs of Gypsies and Travellers
Mobile Homes (Wales) Act 2013	The Act consolidates the legislation on mobile home sites in Wales.
Circular 30/2007 Planning for Gypsy and Caravan Sites	Welsh Government Circular highlights the requirement for Local Authorities to identify and make provision for appropriate sites in their plans.

1.4 “*The Anglesey and Gwynedd Gypsy and Travellers Accommodation Needs Assessment 2016 (GTAA)*” has been prepared jointly by Isle of Anglesey Country Council and Gwynedd Council during the latter part of 2015 and updates the previous North West Wales GTAA which was published in 2013. The contents of the GTAA 2016 have been approved by Welsh Government with Section 102 of the Housing (Wales) Act 2014.

- 1.5 Following consultation exercises, IACC has identified two potential gypsy and traveller sites on the island that could contribute to meeting the need for additional pitches identified in the GTAA (2016). One is a permanent residential site to replace the unauthorised Traveller encampment on the A5025 and the other, a temporary stopping place to accommodate the needs of visiting gypsy and travellers. The two potential gypsy and traveller sites are as follows:-
- Permanent Residential Site, Penhesgyn
 - Temporary Stopping Place, Star
- 1.6 A brief description of each site and the proposals is set out below and is followed by a summary of the technical assessments undertaken on each of the sites in question.

2. Permanent Residential Site, Penhesgyn

Description of the Site and Proposals

- 2.1 The Penhesgyn site has been identified by IACC as the most appropriate location for a permanent residential gypsy and traveller site following a site selection process undertaken in 2016.
- 2.2 The proposals are for a permanent residential site at Penhesgyn of four pitches for the New Age Traveller community currently residing in a lay-by next to the A5025 between Menai Bridge and Pentraeth.
- 2.3 The proposed site at Penhesgyn is located off a minor road between the A5025 and the B5420 on land east of the Penhesgyn Recycling Centre and south east of the former Penhesgyn Landfill Site. The land is composed of two fields under the ownership of IACC that are currently used for rough grazing; it is understood that the land has not been previously developed.
- 2.4 Access to the two fields would need to be via the main access road to the Penhesgyn Recycling Centre (PRC) and over land in private ownership that is currently grazed by livestock.
- 2.5 The proposals for the permanent residential gypsy and traveller accommodation at Penhesgyn include for the following:-
 - Access road to site across field in private ownership
 - Four residential pitches
 - Each pitch would have an area of hard standing for the living vehicle of the household
 - Each pitch would have an amenity block with toilet, bathroom and kitchen
 - Lighting for public safety and security
 - Space for storage of domestic refuse bins and recycling containers
 - Secure boundary fence and lockable gate

General Site and Technical Assessments

- 2.6 Technical assessments for the following environmental topics were undertaken for the Penhesgyn site. The aim of undertaking the technical assessments was to establish if there were any technical reasons or constraints that could prevent the site being suitable for occupation as a permanent residential site by the traveller community currently living in vehicles at the lay-by in Pentraeth. In addition to the specific technical appraisals other more general considerations such as size of the site, access and other physical characteristics were also taken into consideration:-
 - General Site Appraisal
 - Air Quality Assessment
 - Noise Assessment
 - Ecological Assessment

A summary of each technical appraisal is set out below:-

General Site Appraisal

- 2.7 The site encompasses two fields in the ownership of IACC that cover an area of approximately 3.5 hectares (8.65 acres) and a further field to the south that is in private ownership of around 2.91 hectares (7.19 acres) resulting in a total land take of 6.41 hectares (15.84). The following general observations have been made as part of the site appraisal process:
- The site is located in a rural location with no access to local amenities or facilities within easy walking distance
 - Access to the site would need to cross the field in private ownership and re-arrangement of the security gate for the Penhesgyn Recycling Centre (PRC)
 - The two fields in which the four pitches would be located is steeply sloping and badly drained.
 - A new access road to access the four pitches would be required and involve significant drainage and earthworks
 - Earthworks will be required to form a noise attenuation bund along the western boundary (see below)
 - Utility connections to potable water and electricity would be required
 - Sewerage is likely to be managed using a septic tank
- 2.8 There is adequate space for the proposed four permanent residential pitches on the Penhesgyn site that would require the provision of a new access road and development plateaus for the four residential pitches. There are no constraints resulting from the general site appraisal that would prevent the site being suitable as a permanent residential site for the traveller community. There would be a requirement for some re-design of the public entrance to the Penhesgyn Recycling Centre (PRC), entrance gate and site security fencing.

Air Quality Assessment

- 2.9 The site lies next to a former landfill site and existing recycling centre; posing a potential health risk, however, the site is not located within an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA). Due to the small size of the proposed development and low baseline levels of pollutants, a baseline assessment has been considered sufficient to assess the potential exposure of future users and existing receptors such as users of the Penhesgyn Recycling Centre.
- 2.10 In line with the Social Services and Well Being Act 2014 and the Well-being of Future Generations Act 2015, consideration has duly been given to issues surrounding the potential health and well-being of likely residential occupants at the Penhesgyn Site.
- 2.11 The baseline study concluded that excessive levels of nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) at the site boundary are unlikely. These conditions are existing and will likely not worsen as a result of the development. It is also likely that levels of particulate matter (PM₁₀) will not exceed acceptable levels at the site boundary and therefore impacts from PM₁₀ are not considered significant. However, dust soiling impacts from the movement of waste vehicles and Heavy Goods Vehicles (HGVs) associated with the recycling facility are considered potentially high risk..
- 2.12 The risk assessment for potential dust impacts during construction of the proposed pitches and access road concluded the site is deemed to be a low risk site for dust soiling impacts and human health impacts.

- 2.13 Impacts on new receptors from Land Fill Gas (LFG) of the former landfill site are not considered significant. Methane concentrations will be well below flammability levels and will also not have an adverse effect on human health. Carbon dioxide concentrations are expected to disperse to insignificant atmospheric concentrations. Mitigation of impacts from LFG is therefore not deemed necessary.
- 2.14 Odour levels are not considered significant. Based on records of complaints provided by IoACC Council and Natural Resources Wales it is considered that no mitigation is required. Bio-aerosol concentrations are unlikely to be above the Environment Agency's thresholds onsite, providing receptors are located greater than 250 m from the Penhesgyn composting site.
- 2.15 It is the conclusion of this air quality assessment that with appropriate dust impact mitigation measures in place and providing new residents are located greater than 250 m from the existing Penhesgyn composting facility, the proposed permanent residential scheme for the traveller community is suitable to be considered for planning permission.

Noise Assessment

- 2.16 A noise measurement survey has been undertaken to establish typical ambient noise levels during the day and at night. The site is located within a very quiet rural environment and the main noise source affecting the development site was daytime operational noise from the Penhesgyn Recycling Centre (PRC), most notably through the activity of wood crushing. The survey data was used to undertake a noise modelling study to predict the noise levels at the façade locations of the proposed pitches.
- 2.17 Recommended internal noise criteria are expected to be achieved in mobile homes with windows open and closed. External levels are expected to achieve the lower limit of 50 dB L_{Aeq} as recommended by the World Health Organisation (WHO) for external amenity spaces.
- 2.18 Another assessment undertaken in accordance with Technical Advice Note 11: Noise (TAN 11) indicated that potential caravan/trailer plots located on the development site will fall within Noise Exposure Category (NEC) A during day and night periods. This means that noise need not be considered as a determining factor in granting planning permission.
- 2.19 An assessment undertaken in accordance with British Standard (BS 4142:2014) used for assessing sound levels of an industrial/commercial nature has indicated a potential for adverse impact due to daytime PRC operational noise, notably the wood crushing operation. A scheme of mitigation is therefore recommended and should include the following:-
- An earth bund along the south west PRC boundary at a height of 1.5m;
 - In addition a further a further 1.8m close-boarded acoustic timber fence should be located around the edge of the wood crushing area compound within the PRC site.
- 2.20 This noise mitigation strategy reduces the potential of adverse impact to a satisfactory level across the proposed permanent residential traveller site at Penhesgyn. Furthermore, existing waste recycling processes and operations may change in the future and could be managed to further reduce current noise levels.

Ecology

- 2.21 A preliminary ecological assessment and a Phase 1 Habitat Survey and assessment of the site, was undertaken in November 2016. The habitats within the surveyed area include poor semi-improved grassland, improved grassland, broadleaved trees, hedgerows and dry stone walls, scattered scrub and marshy grassland.
- 2.22 The potential ecological issues on site include:
- Potential disturbance to tree with bat roosting potential (dependent upon location of proposed security fence)
 - Disturbance to nesting birds during vegetation removal (if site clearance is done within the nesting bird season)
 - Assessment of nearby pond (not within the site boundary but north west of the site) required to determine its potential for amphibians as a precautionary measure
- 2.23 The site does not appear to have any significant ecological constraints that would result in a planning application being refused on ecological grounds. There are opportunities on the site through the design development phase to retain areas of existing hedgerows and site boundaries and also increase the potential biodiversity of the site.

Summary and Conclusions

- 2.24 The Preliminary Appraisal Report (PAR) summarises the findings of the technical assessments undertaken to date, the technical appraisals are also available as standalone documents. The findings of the PAR indicate that the Penhesgyn site is a suitable location for provision of permanent residential development for travellers. Some mitigation measures will need to be incorporated into the scheme proposals in order for the site to meet certain requirements particularly in respect of noise and air quality. It is therefore recommended that the design and scheme proposals be progressed with a view to preparing a detailed planning application for submission some time in 2017.
- 2.25 The next stages are to prepare outline designs in accordance with good practice guidelines and for discussions with key stakeholders to ensure that other technical and health and safety requirements are incorporated into the scheme proposals. There may be a requirement for further technical or environmental assessments to be undertaken in order to ensure all the information required for a detailed planning application is in place. The Local Planning Authority will be consulted during this process in order to ensure that a bone fide planning application can be prepared and validated for further consideration. However, this does not guarantee that the planning application will be successful or take into account other matters that may affect the successful provision of a permanent residential site at Penhesgyn
- 2.26 There may also be a requirement to undertake an Environmental Impact Assessment or EIA as the site is previously undeveloped land and the total area required may fall within the requirement of the EIA Regulations. Again, this will be a matter of the Local Planning Authority to determine what is required in order to validate any planning application.

3. Temporary Stopping Place, Star

Description of the Site and Proposals

- 3.1 The proposed Temporary Stopping Place site at Star has been identified by IACC as the most appropriate location for a Temporary Stopping Place following a site selection process undertaken in 2016.
- 3.2 The site lies between Llanfairpwll and the Star crossroads on a strip of land between the A55 and the A5. The town of Llanfairpwll is approximately 1 kilometre to the east and the settlement of Star north beyond the A55. The site measures approximately 435 metres long and 50 metres wide and covers a total area of circa 18,252 square metres or 1.82 hectares.
- 3.3 The A55 and soft estate defines the northern boundary of the site and the A5 the southern boundary. To the west, the site is defined by the soft estate of the A55 and local road network that connects the A5 to the village of Star by means of an over-bridge across the A55. To the east, the site is defined by the watercourse of the Afon Braint that flows beneath the A5 and through a culvert in a south west direction.
- 3.4 The site under consideration is composed of three fields currently set to rough grassland and scrub. The topography of the fields is generally even but falls gradually from west to east. All fields are in private ownership with the western field owned by one private landowner and the central and eastern field owned by a private woodland company. The eastern field is well known as an area prone to flooding from the Afon Braint.
- 3.5 The proposal for the Temporary Stopping Place is for an area of land to accommodate a total of up to 15 caravans and towing vehicles at any one time. The Temporary Stopping Place is intended to provide short term accommodation for a maximum period of 2-3 weeks at a time. The site would be managed by IACC. The proposals for the Temporary Stopping Place at Star include for the following:-
- Access point off the A5 with 5 metre gate and height restriction barrier
 - Area of hard standing sufficient to accommodate 15 caravans or trailers and towing vehicles
 - Secure boundary fence and lockable gate
 - 5 metre planting strip along the southern verge boundary
 - Cold water supply
 - Portable Toilets when site is in use
 - Sewerage Disposal Point
 - Screened Refuse and Recycling Collection Point
 - Electric hook up points (a recent requirement)

General Site and Technical Assessments

- 3.6 Technical appraisals for the following environmental topics were undertaken for the Star site. The aim of undertaking the technical assessments was to establish if there were any technical reasons or constraints that could prevent the site being suitable for temporary occupation by the gypsy and traveller community wishing to stay on the island for relatively short periods. In addition to the specific technical appraisals other more general considerations such as size of the site, access and other physical characteristics have also been taken into consideration:-

- General Site Appraisal
- Air Quality Assessment
- Noise Assessment
- Flood Consequence Assessment
- Ecological Assessment

General Site Appraisal

3.7 The site lies between the A55 and the A5 and is dominated by the road corridor

- Low lying land between two major road corridors
- Main Chester Holyhead Railway line lies close to and south of the A5
- Access required onto de-restricted (60 mph) single carriageway
- Highway vegetation forms partial screen to residential area of Star north of the A55 road corridor
- A5 is classified a Historic Route
- Bus Stop located nearby to the Star Cross Roads
- No public footpath along verge but opportunity to connect west close to star Cross Roads
- No existing street lighting in proximity of proposed Temporary Stopping Place but opportunity to extend provision from Star Crossroads
- Existing boundary wall will require re-alignment to provide adequate visibility to site access/egress
- Utilities and connections to be addressed during detail design period with relevant statutory bodies (BT protection measures may be required)

3.8 A preliminary design assessment indicates that the site is sufficiently large to accommodate 15 temporary stopping places for caravans and towing vehicles. Security fencing will be required to define the site boundaries and ensure safety of temporary occupants. Surface water will need to be attenuated and discharged (with restricted discharge) into adjacent ditch that connects to the Afon Braint.

Air Quality Assessment

3.9 The site is not located within an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA). The development is unlikely to result in a significant increase in traffic; however it may introduce sensitive receptors such as occupiers of the caravans and these could be affected by passing road and rail traffic. Due to the small size of the proposed development, a standard screening assessment was considered appropriate to assess the potential exposure of future users.

3.10 The assessment focuses on concentrations of nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) and inhalable particulate matter (PM₁₀), as the main pollutants associated with emissions from road traffic. Baseline NO₂ and PM₁₀ concentrations are derived from existing modelling and monitoring programmes. Traffic data was obtained from the Department for Transport (DfT).

3.11 A risk assessment has also been carried out to determine the potential impact of fugitive emissions of dust and PM₁₀ on local receptors such as local residents during the construction phase. The assessment is based on details of the proposed development described above.

- 3.12 The proposed development at the Temporary Stopping Place, Star, would introduce new temporary occupants otherwise referred to as receptors to the site. The receptor locations used in the assessment were considered to be representative of future occupiers exposure within the Temporary Stopping Place. The potential impact of emissions from existing road and rail traffic flows to future occupiers of the site was deemed to be insignificant.
- 3.13 The risk assessment for potential dust impacts during construction of the proposed development concluded the site is deemed to be a low risk site for dust soiling and human health impacts. As a result, mitigation measures are not considered necessary.
- 3.14 It is the conclusion of this assessment that in terms of air quality the proposed scheme is suitable to be considered for planning permission.

Noise Assessment

- 3.15 A noise measurement survey has been undertaken to establish typical ambient noise levels during the day and at night. Measured levels were comparable to those presented in the June 2012 Welsh noise maps, reported as part of requirements in the Environmental Noise Directive (2002/49/EC). The data was used to undertake a noise modelling study to predict the noise levels at the façade locations of the caravans/trailers located in the Temporary Stopping place.
- 3.16 The main source of noise affecting the site during the day and night is principally A55 road traffic. The proposed development is currently affected by external noise levels in excess of 60 dB L_{Aeq} during the daytime, and is expected to fail to achieve the World Health Organisation (WHO) criterion of 55 dB $L_{Aeq(16h)}$ for outdoor gardens and recreation areas. It is therefore recommended that the scheme proposals include a 3m acoustic barrier along the A55 site boundary and along the eastern and western site boundary, to reduce the noise exposure of the site.
- 3.17 Following the implementation of the above barrier mitigation scheme the internal noise levels are expected to be achieved to an acceptable level in the living room and bedrooms of the temporarily sited caravans with windows closed. However, it should be acknowledged that noise levels are likely to exceed outdoor amenity levels and will remain above the recommended criteria and guidelines for outdoor gardens and recreation areas.

Flood Consequence Assessment

- 3.18 Flood risk at the site has been considered from all sources. The proposed Temporary Stopping Place is located within Flood Zone 1, and therefore the residual flood risk will be minimal although it is required that safe access/egress onto the A5 needs to be considered in the development designs. Flood risk from both groundwater and artificial sources is considered negligible.
- 3.19 Whilst the majority of the site is located within TAN15 Flood Zone A (Caravan and camping site developments are permitted in Zone A) and part of the site does fall within Flood Zone C2. Natural Resource Wales (NRW) has evaluated the proposed site and is of the opinion that the development of the site can proceed, as long as the Justification Test is applied. To pass this test, the development must demonstrate that:
- The development location is necessary to assist or be part of a local authority regeneration initiative and/ or strategy to sustain an existing settlement; or

- The development location is necessary to contribute to key employment objectives to sustain and existing settlement or region; and
- The development concurs with the aims of Planning Policy Wales (PPW); and
- The potential consequences of flooding for the particular type of development has been considered and found to be acceptable (with reference to the criteria specified in TAN15).

3.20 The proposed area where caravans would be permitted to stay would not be located within the NRW flood zone but further west on higher ground. It is recommended that the final surface water design, needs to include a Sustainable urban Drainage system (SuDs) to be implemented in order to maintain runoff to the current greenfield rates. Consultation between Natural Resource Wales and the Lead Local Flood Authority (Isle of Anglesey County Council) is required. The site however is suitable for development from a flood risk perspective.

Ecology

3.21 A preliminary ecological assessment and a Phase 1 Habitat Survey and assessment of the site, was undertaken in November 2016. The habitats within the surveyed area tall ruderal vegetation over poor semi-improved grassland, scrub, scattered trees and dry stone walls.

The potential ecological issues on site include:

- Disturbance to nesting birds during vegetation removal (if site clearance is done within the nesting bird season)
- Otters and water vole records were highlighted during the desk study on the ditch to the east which is located outside of the site area. No suitable habitats or evidence of these species were noted on site.

3.22 The site does not appear to have any significant ecological constraints that would result in a planning application being refused on ecological grounds provided that the recommendations within the ecology report are adhered to.

Summary and Conclusions

3.23 The Preliminary Appraisal Report (PAR) summarises the findings of the technical assessments undertaken to date, the technical assessments are also available as standalone documents. The findings of the PAR indicate that the Star site is a suitable location for a Temporary Stopping Place. There will be a requirement for some mitigation measures to be incorporated into the scheme proposals in order for the site to meet certain requirements particularly in respect of noise. It is therefore recommended that the design and scheme proposals incorporating the required mitigation measures be progressed with a view to preparing a detailed planning application for submission some time in 2017.

- 3.24 The next stages are to prepare outline designs in accordance with good practice guidelines and for discussions with key stakeholders to ensure that other technical and health and safety requirements are incorporated into the scheme proposals. There may be a requirement for further technical or environmental assessments to be undertaken in order to ensure all the information required for a detailed planning application is in place. The Local Planning Authority will be consulted during this process in order to ensure that a bone fide planning application can be prepared and validated for further consideration. However, this does not guarantee that the planning application will be successful or take into account other matters that may affect the successful provision of a Temporary Stopping Place at Star.

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Anglesey Gypsy and Traveller Project
Permanent Residential Site, Penhesgyn.

Preliminary Appraisal Report (PAR)

February 2017



Quality Management

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Figures

Figure 1: Site Location Plan

Appendices

Appendix A : Figure 1 : Site Location Plan
Figure 2 : Existing Site Plan

Appendix B : Site Photographs

Appendix C : Site Constraints Plan

Executive Summary

The Isle of Anglesey County Council is legally required by The Housing (Wales) Act 2014 to assess the accommodation needs of the population within their area. This includes the needs of the Gypsy and Traveller Community and that of travelling show people. Under Part 3 of the Act, Local Authorities are required to carry out an Accommodation Needs Assessment of Gypsies and Travellers in their area. Welsh Government guidance states that the accommodation needs of the Gypsies and travellers should be identified, understood and addressed on the same basis as other sectors of the Community.

In 2015 and in accordance with the legislation, the Isle of Anglesey County Council and Gwynedd Council jointly prepared the Anglesey and Gwynedd Gypsy and Travellers Accommodation Needs Assessment (GTAA). The GTAA was published in 2016 and the contents approved by Welsh Government with Section 102 of the Housing (Wales) Act 2014.

Following on from the GTAA 2016, Isle of Anglesey County Council undertook a Consultation process that identified the need for a permanent residential site to meet the needs of the New Travellers arising from an unauthorised site at Pentraeth Road, Anglesey. Following a site selection process, an area of land at Penhesgyn, near Penmynydd was identified as the preferred location for a permanent residential site.

Capita were appointed by IACC in November 2016 to undertake a number of technical appraisals in order to assess whether the site at Penhesgyn is suitable as a permanent residential site. Technical assessments included further investigation into the subjects of air quality, noise and ecology. The Isle of Anglesey County Council Environmental Health Officer has been consulted during the preparation of the technical assessments.

This Preliminary Appraisal Report (PAR) summarises the findings of the technical assessments undertaken to date, the technical appraisals are also available as standalone documents. The findings of the PAR indicate that the Penhesgyn site is a suitable location for a permanent residential site for the new traveller community currently occupying the lay-by at Pentraeth. Some mitigation measures will need to be incorporated into the scheme proposals in order for the site to meet certain requirements, particularly in respect of noise. It is therefore recommended that the design and scheme proposals be progressed with a view to preparing a detailed planning application for submission some time in 2017.

The next stages are to prepare outline designs for discussions with key stakeholders and to ensure that other technical and health and safety requirements are incorporated into the scheme proposals. There may be a requirement for further technical or environmental assessments to be undertaken in order to ensure all the information required for a detailed planning application is in place. The Local Planning Authority will be consulted during this process in order to ensure that a bone fide planning application can be prepared and validated for further consideration. However, this does not guarantee that the planning application will be successful or take into account other matters that may affect the successful provision of a permanent residential site at Penhesgyn.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 This is a Preliminary Appraisal Report (PAR) that reports on the feasibility of taking forward proposals for a permanent residential site for the new traveller community on an area of land at Penhesgyn near Penmynydd, Anglesey. The site is currently agricultural land and lies to the east of Penhesgyn Recycling Centre.

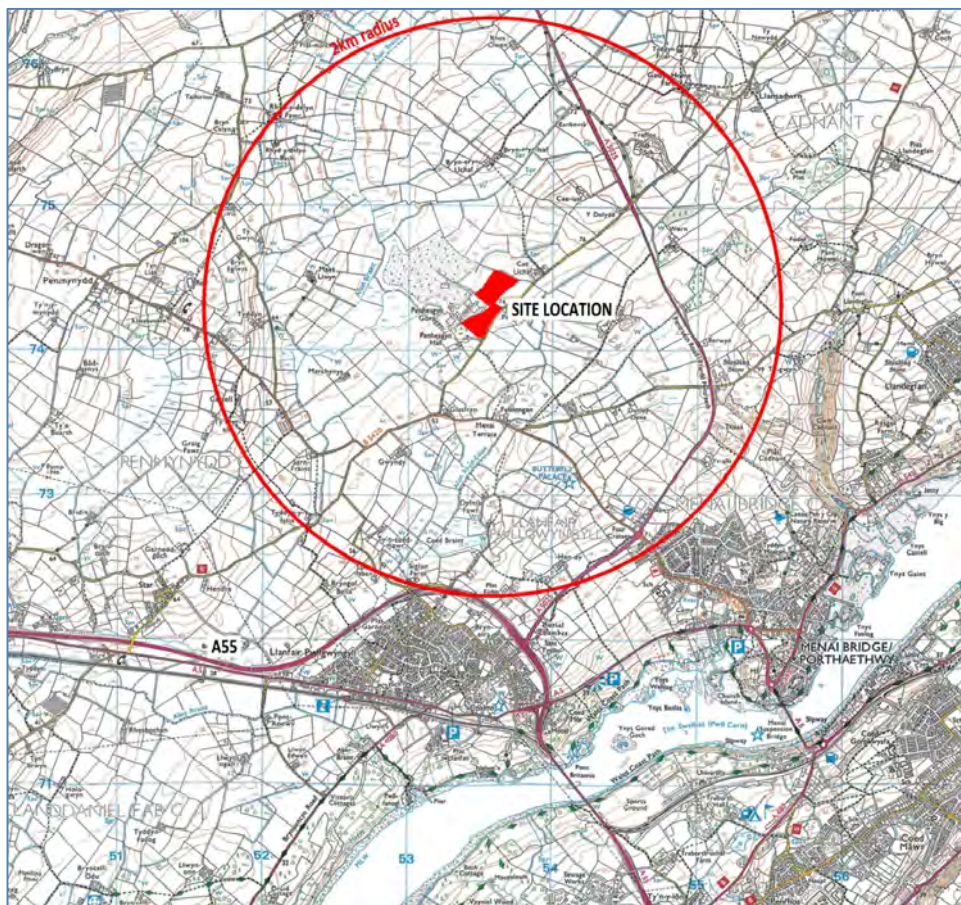


Figure 1 – Site Location Plan – Refer also to Appendix A

- 1.2 The PAR provides a description of the background and context to the proposed development and summarises the initial findings of a number of technical appraisals that are available as separate documents.
- 1.3 The PAR has been prepared by Capita Real Estate and Infrastructure on behalf of Isle of Anglesey County Council’s Housing Department. Capita were appointed on 14th November 2016 following a competitive tendering process submission under the ‘All-in’ Lot of the NPS Framework NPS-PS-00014-14.

1.4 This PAR is structured in the following way:

Table 1.1 – Structure of the Preliminary Appraisal Report (PAR)	
Section	Description
1. Introduction	A brief introduction to the origins, purpose and contents of this Preliminary Appraisal Report (PAR)
2. Background	A description of the background to the Anglesey and Gypsy Traveller Project including the site selection process
3. Site Description	A description of the existing site at Penhesgyn, it's location and physical characteristics
4. Scheme Proposals	A description of the outline scheme proposals
5. Technical Assessments	A summary of the Technical Assessments undertaken for the permanent residential site for travellers at Penhesgyn
6. Summary and Conclusions	Summary of the PAR and report findings

2. Background

Legislation relating to the provision of Gypsy and Traveller Sites

- 2.1 The Housing (Wales) Act 2014 places a duty on Local Authorities to provide sites for Gypsy and Travellers where a need has been identified. The Welsh Government’s *‘Travelling to a Better Future’* (2015) sets out a detailed policy framework for Local Authorities to follow. The Welsh Government *Circular 30/2007 Planning for Gypsy and Caravan Sites* also strengthens the requirement that local authorities identify and make provision for sufficient and appropriate sites in their Local Development Plans.
- 2.2 The Isle of Anglesey County Council is therefore legally required (by the Housing Act (Wales) 2014) to assess and meet the accommodation needs of the population within their area. This includes the needs of the Gypsy and Traveller Community and that of travelling show people. The term Gypsies and Travellers includes Romany Gypsies and Irish Travellers as well as people from any group who follow a travelling life. It also includes Travelling Show people and New Travellers where they have a history of travelling and living in mobile homes. The latter, New Travellers, relate to the gypsy and traveller community that currently reside in a lay-by near Pentraeth and who it is intended will be relocated to the permanent residential site at Penhesgyn.

Title	Description
The Housing (Wales) Act 2014	Section 225 and 226 states that the Local Authority has a duty to carry out an assessment of the accommodation needs of Gypsies and Travellers
Mobile Homes (Wales) Act 2013	The Act consolidates the legislation on mobile home sites in Wales.
Circular 30/2007 Planning for Gypsy and Caravan Sites	Welsh Government Circular highlights the requirement for Local Authorities to identify and make provision for appropriate sites in their plans.

- 2.3 *The Anglesey and Gwynedd Gypsy and Travellers Accommodation Needs Assessment 2016 (GTAA)* has been prepared jointly by Isle of Anglesey Country Council and Gwynedd Council during the latter part of 2015 and updates the previous North West Wales GTAA which was published in 2013.
- 2.4 It is understood that The GTAA 2016 was carried out in accordance with the statutory guidance from the Welsh Government and as recommended in the guidance by a Steering Group made up of Anglesey and Gwynedd Council Members, officers from Planning Policy and Housing and a member from the Gypsy and Traveller Community. The GTAA (2016) was approved by Gwynedd Council’s Cabinet on the 19th January 2016 and by the Isle of Anglesey Council’s Executive on the 8th February 2016.

Unauthorised Encampments

- 2.5 In Anglesey, as in many other parts of Wales, a number of unauthorised encampments occur each year. Such unauthorised sites may provide uncertain and sometimes poor living conditions for Gypsies and Travellers as well as disruption and anxiety for settled neighbours and potential costs to the Council for addressing any management and enforcement issues. Gypsies and Travellers without an authorised pitch for their caravans or living vehicles are classed as being homeless.
- 2.6 Evidence from the Council's own records of unauthorised encampments indicates that these tend to occur in the Holyhead area when Gypsy Travellers are travelling to and from Ireland via the Port of Holyhead. In addition and in a more central location on the island, the Mona Industrial Estate on the outskirts of Llangefni in the central area of the island, has become a popular stopping place for Gypsy and Travellers, with a relatively large group choosing to stay for 2-3 weeks in July/August each year. In recent years, other unauthorised encampments have also appeared during the winter months. A permanent encampment of New Travellers is currently located in a lay-by at Pentraeth as an unauthorised but tolerated site.
- 2.7 The GTAA 2016 identified the need for the following on Anglesey:
- A permanent residential site to meet the needs of the New Travellers arising from an unauthorised encampment (of four pitches) currently located in a lay-by and;
 - Two sites to be used as Temporary Stopping Places for Gypsies and Travellers along the A55 on Anglesey, one in the Holyhead area and one in the centre of the island.
- 2.8 This PAR relates to the former, a permanent residential site to meet the needs of the New Travellers arising from an unauthorised encampment (of four pitches) currently located in a lay-by at Pentraeth.

Site Selection Process

- 2.8 In undertaking the GTAA described above, the Isle of Anglesey County Council undertook a site selection process to identify the most appropriate location for a permanent residential site.

- 2.9 Seven site selection criteria were used by Isle of Anglesey County Council in the process and have been extracted from the document *Consultation on Gypsy and Traveller sites on Anglesey 11th February – 11th March, 2016* namely:

Table 2.2 – Site Selection Criteria – Residential Sites	
Criteria	Commentary/Notes
1. Location	The island was divided into five bands based on the distance from the existing unauthorised but tolerated encampment at Pentraeth Road
2. Accessibility	Access to/from main roads and main public transport routes for a permanent residential site.
3. Site Suitability	Suitability of the site and extent of physical works that would be required to provide basic facilities for use as a gypsy/traveller site
4. Amenities	Local amenities and facilities such as shops and schools should be close by
5. Environment	Quality of the environment surrounding the site including on site contamination, nearby pollution, noise levels, flood risk.
6. Utilities	Availability and proximity of utilities such as electricity, water and sewerage although non mains sewerage and electrical generators could be used at temporary stopping places
7. Availability	A Council or publicly owned site is likely to be easier and less expensive to deliver in comparison to a site in private ownership which may require extensive negotiation or Compulsory Purchase action. There would be a need to serve notice on tenants of Council Smallholdings to obtain land for residential sites.

First Consultation Period

- 2.11 Three sites were identified in this first consultation exercise as potential residential sites at the following locations:

Site 1: Existing encampment, lay-by off the A5025 between Menai Bridge and Pentraeth
 Site 2: Parcel of Land at Gaerwen Smallholding
 Site 3: Land at Penhesgyn, near Penmynydd

- 2.12 The Council consulted with utilities, statutory environmental bodies and Council departments in February and March 2016. As a result of the consultation process and site assessment exercises the Council’s Partnership and Regeneration Scrutiny Committee and The Executive Committee considered that Site 3, Land at Penhesgyn was the most appropriate site. It was also selected as the preferred site to go forward for inclusion in the Gwynedd and Anglesey Joint Local Development Plan as an allocation to meet the accommodation needs of Gypsy and Travellers.

- 2.14 This Preliminary Appraisal Report relates to the selection of the permanent residential site selected by IACC at Penhesgyn for the four New Travellers currently residing at an unauthorised but tolerated encampment at Pentraeth. Permanent residential sites are described in the Welsh Government's *'Designing Gypsy and Traveller Sites Guidance – May 2015'* as follows:-

Permanent Residential Sites

- 2.15 Each residential pitch should provide for the following, there are four pitches required at the Penhesgyn site. Welsh Government Guidance *'Designing Gypsy and Traveller Sites'* (2015) suggests that the following should be provided for each pitch:-

- an amenity block connected to water supply and other services/facilities;
- a hard surface level area with drainage falls;
- an easily cleaned and maintained surface;
- a suitable container for domestic refuse;
- electric hook up points to allow for the different positioning of mobile homes within the pitch;
- a way of securing mobile homes to the pitch during high winds, such as steel rings laid in concrete;
- hook up to drains and sewerage systems;
- space for drying clothes.

- 2.16 In addition to the above, the site at Penhesgyn is required by IACC to have the following:

- access road to site across field;
- each pitch with hard-standing for the living vehicle;
- amenity block with bathroom and kit;
- public lighting for safety and security;
- water supply for drinking and domestic use
- secure boundary fence and lockable gate

- 2.17 The Penhesgyn site currently has limited or no access and it is acknowledged that the provision of new infrastructure including a new access road will be required to connect to the local road network. Therefore the provision of infrastructure is assumed to be a requirement for the development of the site and for the purposes of this report is not considered a restriction or an element of the project that would affect the feasibility of the site being developed as a permanent residential site.

- 2.18 This Preliminary Appraisal Report explores the feasibility of bringing this site forward with a view to preparing a detailed planning application for use as a permanent residential site.

3 Site Description

- 3.1 The Penhesgyn site is located in a predominantly rural area approximately 2.5 kilometres north of Llanfair Pwllgwyngyll and 2 kilometres north-west of Menai Bridge. The B5420 runs from Menai Bridge to Llangefni and passes within 1 kilometre of the site.
- 3.2 The proposed site at Penhesgyn is located off the B5420 along a minor road that connects the B5420 with the A5025 Menai Bridge to Pentraeth Road. The existing unauthorised encampment of the New Travellers is located in the lay-by off the A5025 approximately 1.5 kilometres east of the Penhesgyn site.
- 3.3 The site encompasses two fields in the ownership of IACC that cover an area of approximately 3.5 hectares (8.65 acres) and a further field to the south that is in private ownership of around 2.91 hectares (7.19 acres) resulting in a total land take of 6.41 hectares (15.84). The latter field will be required for access to the two fields in the ownership of IACC. It is currently considered unlikely that the whole field will be required for the purposes of constructing an access road and it is likely that much of the field can be retained as agricultural land.
- 3.4 The following general observations have been made as part of the site appraisal process:
- The site lies adjacent to the existing Penhesgyn Recycling Centre and the former Penhesgyn landfill site
 - Access to the site would need to cross the field in private ownership and require the re-arrangement of the security gate for the Penhesgyn Recycling Centre (PRC). There would also be a requirement for a turning area at the entrance to the PRC for when the centre is not open to the public to enable vehicles to turn around
 - The site is located in a rural location with limited access to local amenities or facilities within easy walking distance. There are no public footpaths that cross the site. The nearest public footpath to the site lies approximately 20-30 metres to the east and connects the properties of Cae Uchaf and Bryn-eryr-Uchaf and Bryn-eryr-Isaf
 - The site is well concealed by topography and surrounding hedgerows and hedgerow trees and is not readily visible. Some distant views to the site can be obtained from public vantage points to the west and north-west circa 2 kilometres away. The properties of Bryn-eryr-Uchaf and Bryn-eryr-Isaf are visible from the site to the north approximately 800 metres away
 - The two fields in which the four pitches would be located is steeply sloping and badly drained.
 - A new access road to access the four pitches would be required and is likely to involve significant drainage and earthworks
 - Earthworks will be required to form a noise attenuation bund along the western boundary (see below)
 - Utility connections to potable water and electricity would be required
 - Sewerage is likely to be managed using a septic tank
- 3.5 There is adequate space for the proposed four permanent residential pitches on the Penhesgyn site that would require the provision of a new access road and development plateaus for the four residential pitches. There are no constraints resulting from the general site appraisal that would prevent the site being suitable as a permanent residential site for the new traveller community.

There would be a requirement for some re-design of the public entrance to the Penhesgyn Recycling Centre (PRC), entrance gate and site security fencing.

- 3.6 A third field in private ownership lies to the south of the two fields described above. Access across this third field will be required to provide access from the site to the local road network. It is anticipated that much of the field will be retained as agricultural land subject to more detailed design considerations.

4 Scheme Proposals

- 4.1 The scheme proposal is for the provision of four pitches for a permanent residential site at Penhesgyn. The requirements for a residential site have been described previously in section 2.14 and 2.15 of this PAR but are repeated below for ease of reference. Consultation with the New Traveller community will be undertaken during the design process. Each residential pitch will consider the following requirements:-
- access road to site across field;
 - an amenity block including WC, bathroom, kitchen, store room and dining area;
 - the amenity block to be connected to water supply and other services/facilities;
 - each pitch with hard-standing for the living vehicle;
 - a hard surface level area with drainage falls;
 - an easily cleaned and maintained surface;
 - a suitable container for domestic refuse;
 - electric hook up points to allow for the different positioning of mobile homes within the pitch;
 - a way of securing the living vehicle to the pitch during high winds, such as steel rings laid in concrete;
 - connection to drains and sewerage systems;
 - space for drying clothes
- 4.2 The four pitches will be separate from each other and unlike some other permanent residential sites will not be arranged in a circular layout. This is due partly to the requirements of the new travellers who are understood to require a degree of privacy and seclusion and partly due to the steeply sloping nature of the site.
- 4.3 Each pitch will require a small plateau, roughly 20 metres x 20 metres with direct access to a new access road that will connect to the Penhesgyn Recycling Centre access road and the local road network. The provision of a bin store for refuse collection may be required close to the minor road and access road to the Penhesgyn Recycling Centre that connects to the B5420 approximately 60 metres to the south at Glasfryn.
- 4.4 The existing field hedgerows surrounding the site will be retained in order to preserve the landscape character of the area and also maintain visual screening to the site. An existing hedgerow that defines the two fields from each other will be retained if possible although there is likely to be a requirement for the access road to serve the north eastern most field.
- 4.5 The current scheme proposals still require further development and the Technical Assessments set out in Section 5 below have started to inform the design process. For example, due to the potential issues surrounding dust and air quality, there is a requirement to locate the pitches as far away as possible from the Penhesgyn Recycling Centre in order to achieve acceptable levels of air quality. It has also become evident that noise mitigation in the form of an acoustic barrier will be required to be erected around certain areas of the Penhesgyn Recycling Centre to mitigate against infrequent operations that generate noise.
- 4.6 Any mitigation measures outlined above and as suggested as part of the technical assessments (refer to section 5 below and available separately as standalone documents will be incorporated into the scheme proposals and be included as part of any planning submission.

5 Technical Assessments

5.1 Technical assessments for the following environmental topics were undertaken for the Penhesgyn site in 2016/17. The aim of undertaking the technical appraisals was to establish if there were any technical reasons or constraints that could prevent the site being suitable as a permanent residential site. In addition to the specific technical appraisals, other more general considerations such as size of the site, access and other physical characteristics have also been taken into consideration and reported above in Section 4.

5.2 The following technical appraisals have been undertaken and are summarised below:-

- Air Quality Assessment
- Noise Assessment
- Ecological Assessment

5.3 Due to the elevated and steeply sloping nature of the site a Flood Risk Assessment has not been undertaken as part of this PAR. However, it may be a requirement of any detailed planning application and will be subject to consultation with the Local Planning Authority.

Air Quality Assessment

5.4 The site lies next to a former landfill site and existing recycling centre; posing a potential health risk, however, the site is not located within an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA). Due to the small size of the proposed development and low baseline levels of pollutants, a baseline assessment has been considered sufficient to assess the potential exposure of future users and existing receptors such as users of the Penhesgyn Recycling Centre.

5.5 In line with the Social Services and Well Being Act 2014 and the Well-being of Future Generations Act 2015, consideration has duly been given to issues surrounding the potential health and well-being of likely residential occupants at the Penhesgyn Site.

5.6 The baseline study concluded that excessive levels of nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) at the site boundary are unlikely. These conditions are existing and will likely not worsen as a result of the development. It is also likely that levels of particulate matter (PM₁₀) will not exceed acceptable levels at the site boundary and therefore impacts from PM₁₀ are not considered significant. However, dust soiling impacts from the movement of waste vehicles and Heavy Goods Vehicles (HGVs) associated with the recycling facility are considered potentially high risk..

5.7 The risk assessment for potential dust impacts during construction of the proposed pitches and access road concluded the site is deemed to be a low risk site for dust soiling impacts and human health impacts.

5.8 Impacts on new receptors from Land Fill Gas (LFG) of the former landfill site are not considered significant. Methane concentrations will be well below flammability levels and will also not have an adverse effect on human health. Carbon dioxide concentrations are expected to disperse to insignificant atmospheric concentrations. Mitigation of impacts from LFG is therefore not deemed necessary.

- 5.9 Odour levels are not considered significant. Based on records of complaints provided by IoACC Council and Natural Resources Wales it is considered that no mitigation is required. Bio-aerosol concentrations are unlikely to be above the Environment Agency's thresholds onsite, providing receptors are located greater than 250 m from the Penhesgyn composting site.
- 5.10 It is the conclusion of this air quality assessment that with appropriate dust impact mitigation measures in place and providing new residents are located greater than 250 m from the existing Penhesgyn composting facility, the proposed permanent residential scheme for the traveller community is suitable to be considered for planning permission.

Noise Assessment

- 5.11 A noise measurement survey has been undertaken to establish typical ambient noise levels during the day and at night. The site is located within a very quiet rural environment and the main noise source affecting the development site was daytime operational noise from the Penhesgyn Recycling Centre (PRC), most notably through the activity of wood crushing. The survey data was used to undertake a noise modelling study to predict the noise levels at the façade locations of the proposed pitches.
- 5.12 Recommended internal noise criteria are expected to be achieved in mobile homes with windows open and closed. External levels are expected to achieve the lower limit of 50 dB L_{Aeq} as recommended by the World Health Organisation (WHO) for external amenity spaces.
- 5.13 Another assessment undertaken in accordance with Technical Advice Note 11: Noise (TAN 11) indicated that potential caravan/trailer plots located on the development site will fall within Noise Exposure Category (NEC) A during day and night periods. This means that noise need not be considered as a determining factor in granting planning permission.
- 5.14 An assessment undertaken in accordance with British Standard (BS 4142:2014) used for assessing sound levels of an industrial/commercial nature has indicated a potential for adverse impact due to daytime PRC operational noise, notably the wood crushing operation. A scheme of mitigation is therefore recommended and should include the following:-
- An earth bund along the south west PRC boundary at a height of 1.5m;
 - In addition a further 1.8m close-boarded acoustic timber fence should be located around the edge of the wood crushing area compound within the PRC site.
- 5.15 This noise mitigation strategy reduces the potential of adverse impact to a satisfactory level across the proposed permanent residential traveller site at Penhesgyn. Furthermore, existing waste recycling processes and operations may change in the future and could be managed to further reduce current noise levels.

Ecology

- 5.16 A preliminary ecological assessment and a Phase 1 Habitat Survey and assessment of the site, was undertaken in November 2016. The habitats within the surveyed area include poor semi-improved grassland, improved grassland, broadleaved trees, hedgerows and dry stone walls, scattered scrub and marshy grassland.

- 5.17 The potential ecological issues on site include:
- Potential disturbance to tree with bat roosting potential (dependent upon location of proposed security fence)
 - Disturbance to nesting birds during vegetation removal (if site clearance is done within the nesting bird season)
 - Assessment of nearby pond (not within the site boundary but north west of the site) required to determine its potential for amphibians as a precautionary measure
- 5.18 The ecological assessment undertaken to date indicates that the site does not have any significant ecological constraints that would result in a planning application being refused on ecological grounds. There are opportunities on the site through the design development phase to retain areas of existing hedgerows and site boundaries and also increase the potential biodiversity of the site.

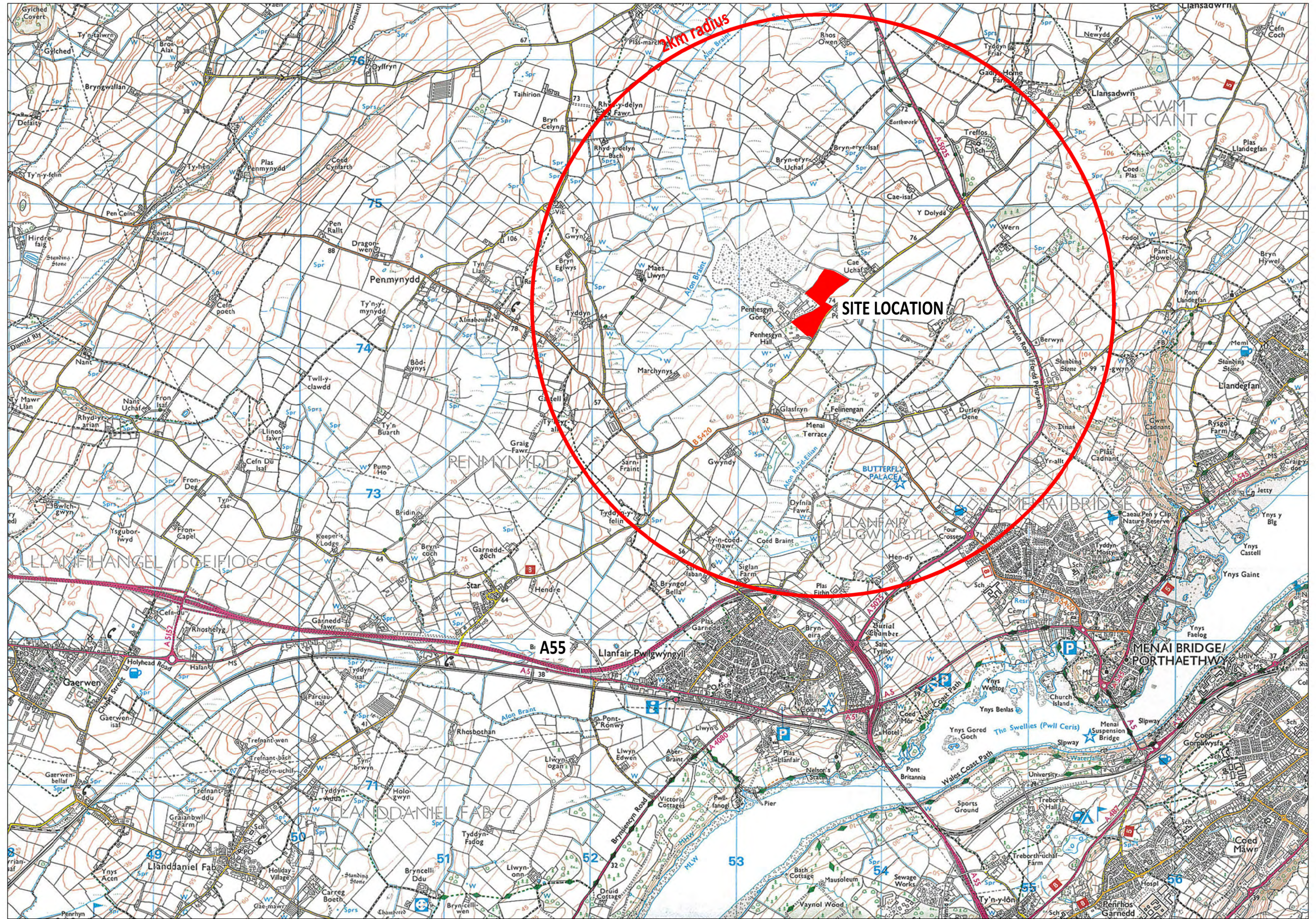
6 Summary and Conclusions

- 6.1 The Preliminary Appraisal Report (PAR) summarises the findings of the technical assessments undertaken to date, the technical appraisals are also available as standalone documents. The findings of the PAR indicate that the Penhesgyn site is a suitable location for provision of permanent residential development for travellers. Some mitigation measures will need to be incorporated into the scheme proposals in order for the site to meet certain requirements particularly in respect of noise and air quality. It is therefore recommended that the design and scheme proposals be progressed with a view to preparing a detailed planning application for submission some time in 2017.
- 6.2 The next stages are to prepare outline designs in accordance with good practice guidelines and for discussions with key stakeholders to ensure that other technical and health and safety requirements are incorporated into the scheme proposals. There may be a requirement for further technical or environmental assessments to be undertaken in order to ensure all the information required for a detailed planning application is in place. The Local Planning Authority will be consulted during this process in order to ensure that a bone fide planning application can be prepared and validated for further consideration. However, this does not guarantee that the planning application will be successful or take into account other matters that may affect the successful provision of a permanent residential site at Penhesgyn
- 6.3 There may also be a requirement to undertake an Environmental Impact Assessment or EIA as the site is previously undeveloped land and the total area required may fall within the requirement of the EIA Regulations. Again, this will be a matter of the Local Planning Authority to determine what is required in order to validate any planning application.

Appendix A

Figure 1: Site Location Plan

Figure 2: Existing Site Plan



**ANGLESEY GYPSY AND TRAVELLER PROJECT
PERMANENT RESIDENT SITE, PENHESGYN - LOCATION PLAN**

1: 25,000 @ A3
Figure Ref - CS90626/Figure 1



**ANGLESEY GYPSY AND TRAVELLER PROJECT
PERMANENT RESIDENT SITE, PENHESGYN - EXISTING SITE PLAN**

1: 2500 @ A3

Figure Ref - CS90626/Figure 2

Appendix B

Site Photographs



Photograph looking north west, across the site towards Pentraeth Forest



Photograph looking west, towards Penmynydd and the waste transfer station



Photograph of site entrance to the waste Recycling Centre



Photograph looking north towards waste transfer station from the site entrance access road



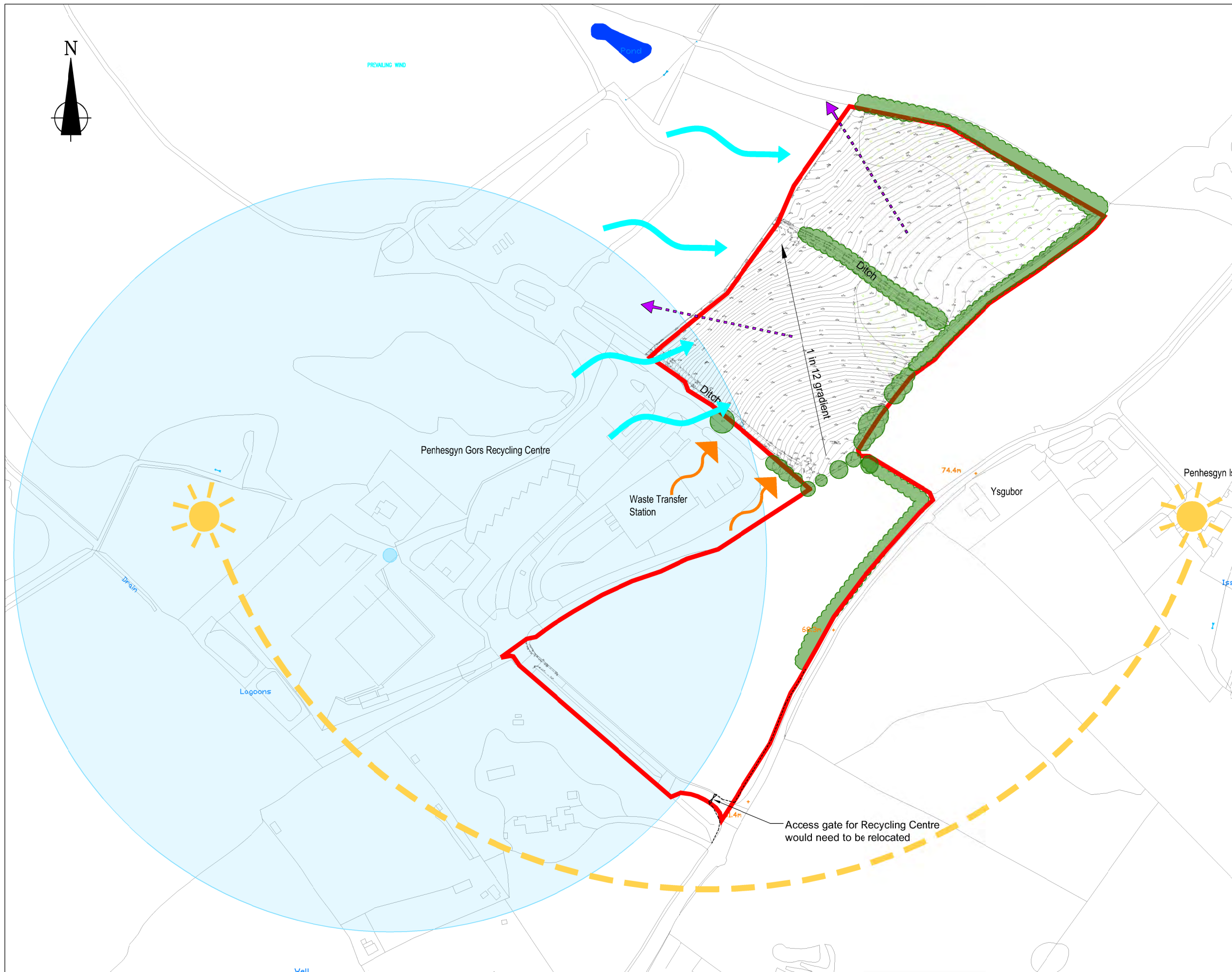
Photograph looking west towards the waste transfer station



Photograph looking north west from the western boundary of the site

Appendix C

Site Constraints Plan



- Key**
- Site Boundary
 - Existing vegetation (roots zones to be protected)
 - Potential for bats (see ecology drawing)
 - Marshy grassland
 - Existing pond (Need to assess suitability for Great Crested Newts)
 - 250m air quality buffer zone
 - ↘ Noise
 - ↖ Views out
 - Prevailing wind
 - — — Sun path

**ANGLESEY GYPSY AND TRAVELLER PROJECT
PERMANENT RESIDENT SITE, PENHESGYN - ENVIRONMENTAL CONSTRAINTS PLAN**

1: 2500 @ A3
Figure Ref - CS90626/Figure 5

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Anglesey Gypsy and Traveller Project
Temporary Stopping Place, Star.

Preliminary Appraisal Report (PAR)

February 2017



Quality Management

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Project	Anglesey Gypsy and Traveller Project		
Location	Isle of Anglesey		
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2. Background	4
3. Site Description	9
4. Scheme Proposals	10
5. Technical Assessments	15
6. Summary and Conclusions	18

Figures

Figure 1: Site Location Plan

Appendices

Appendix A : Figure 1 : Site Location Plan
Figure 2 : Existing Site Plan

Appendix B : Site Photographs

Appendix C : Site Constraints Plan

Executive Summary

The Isle of Anglesey County Council is legally required by The Housing (Wales) Act 2014 to assess the accommodation needs of the population within their area. This includes the needs of the Gypsy and Traveller Community and that of travelling show people. Under Part 3 of the Act, Local Authorities are required to carry out an Accommodation Needs Assessment of Gypsies and Travellers in their area. Welsh Government guidance states that the accommodation needs of the Gypsies and travellers should be identified, understood and addressed on the same basis as other sectors of the Community.

In 2015 and in accordance with the legislation, the Isle of Anglesey County Council and Gwynedd Council jointly prepared the Anglesey and Gwynedd Gypsy and Travellers Accommodation Needs Assessment (GTAA). The GTAA was published in 2016 and the contents approved by Welsh Government with Section 102 of the Housing (Wales) Act 2014.

Following on from the GTAA 2016, Isle of Anglesey County Council undertook a Consultation process that identified the need for a Temporary Stopping Place to provide temporary accommodation for gypsy and travellers. Following a site selection process, an area of land at Star that lies between the A55 and the A5 was identified as a suitable site to take forward.

Capita were appointed by IACC in November 2016 to undertake a number of technical appraisals in order to assess whether the site at Star is suitable as a Temporary Stopping Place. Technical assessments included further investigation into the subjects of air quality, noise, flood risk and ecology. The Isle of Anglesey County Council Environmental Health Officer has been consulted during the preparation of the technical assessments.

This Preliminary Appraisal Report (PAR) summarises the findings of the technical assessments undertaken to date, the technical appraisals are also available as standalone documents. The findings of the PAR indicate that the Star site is a suitable location for a Temporary Stopping Place. Some mitigation measures will need to be incorporated into the scheme proposals in order for the site to meet certain requirements particularly in respect of noise. It is therefore recommended that the design and scheme proposals be progressed with a view to preparing a detailed planning application for submission some time in 2017.

The next stages are to prepare outline designs for discussions with key stakeholders and to ensure that other technical and health and safety requirements are incorporated into the scheme proposals. There may be a requirement for further technical or environmental assessments to be undertaken in order to ensure all the information required for a detailed planning application is in place. The Local Planning Authority will be consulted during this process in order to ensure that a bone fide planning application can be prepared and validated for further consideration. However, this does not guarantee that the planning application will be successful or take into account other matters that may affect the successful provision of a Temporary Stopping Place at Star.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 This is a Preliminary Appraisal Report (PAR) that reports on the feasibility of taking forward proposals for a Temporary Stopping Place for the gypsy and traveller community on an area of land at Star, Anglesey. The site is currently underused and undeveloped land and lies between the A55 and the A5 west of Llanfairpwll and east of Gaerwen.

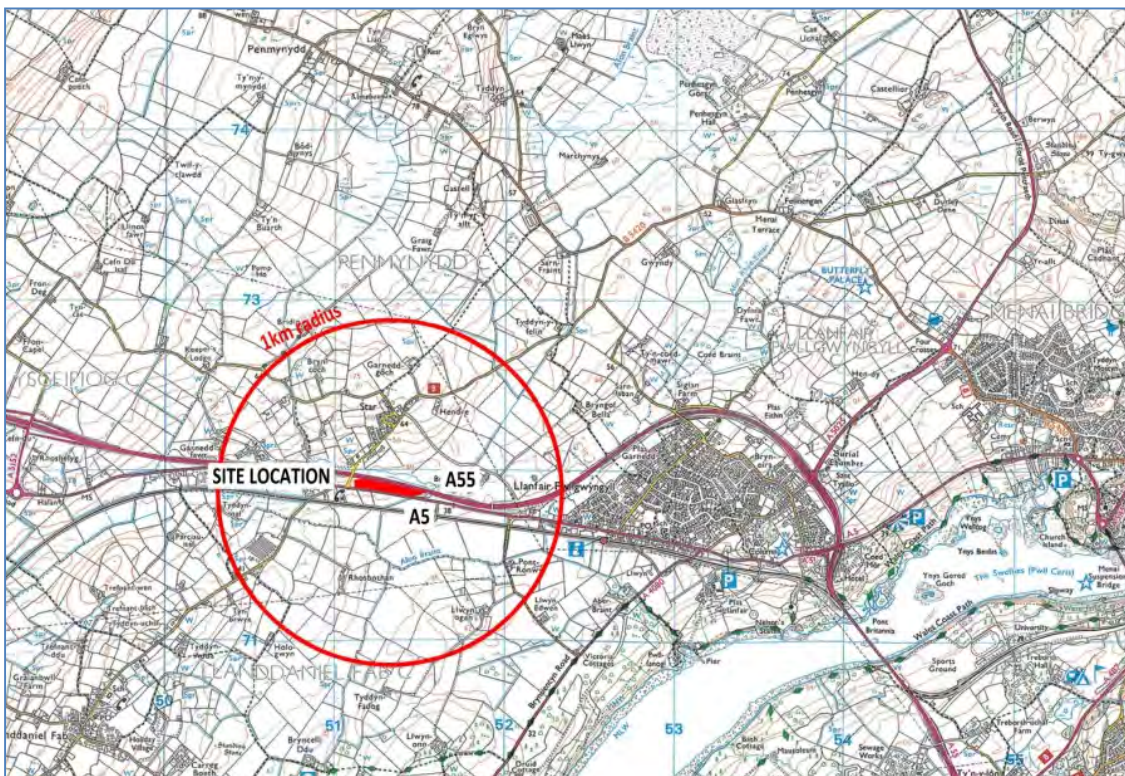


Figure 1 – Site Location Plan – Refer also to Appendix A

- 1.2 The PAR provides a description of the background and context to the proposed development and summarises the initial findings of a number of technical appraisals that are available as separate documents.
- 1.3 The PAR has been prepared by Capita Real Estate and Infrastructure on behalf of Isle of Anglesey County Council's Housing Department. Capita were appointed on 14th November 2016 following a competitive tendering process submission under the 'All-in' Lot of the NPS Framework NPS-PS-00014-14.

1.4 This PAR is structured in the following way:

Table 1.1 – Structure of the Preliminary Appraisal Report (PAR)	
Section	Description
1. Introduction	A brief introduction to the origins, purpose and contents of this Preliminary Appraisal Report (PAR)
2. Background	A description of the background to the Anglesey and Gypsy Traveller Project including the site selection process
3. Site Description	A description of the existing site at Star, it's location and physical characteristics
4. Scheme Proposals	A description of the outline scheme proposals
5. Technical Assessments	A summary of the Technical Appraisals undertaken for the Temporary Stopping place at Star
6. Summary and Conclusions	Summary of the PAR and report findings

2. Background

Legislation relating to the provision of Gypsy and Traveller Sites

- 2.1 The Housing (Wales) Act 2014 places a duty on Local Authorities to provide sites for Gypsy and Travellers where a need has been identified. The Welsh Government's *'Travelling to a Better Future'* (2015) sets out a detailed policy framework for Local Authorities to follow. The Welsh Government *Circular 30/2007 Planning for Gypsy and Caravan Sites* also strengthens the requirement that local authorities identify and make provision for sufficient and appropriate sites in their Local Development Plans.
- 2.2 The Isle of Anglesey County Council is therefore legally required (by the Housing Act (Wales) 2014) to assess and meet the accommodation needs of the population within their area. This includes the needs of the Gypsy and Traveller Community and that of travelling show people. The term Gypsies and Travellers includes Romany Gypsies and Irish Travellers as well as people from any group who follow a travelling life. It also includes Travelling Show people and New Travellers where they have a history of travelling and living in mobile homes.

Title	Description
The Housing (Wales) Act 2014	Section 225 and 226 states that the Local Authority has a duty to carry out an assessment of the accommodation needs of Gypsies and Travellers
Mobile Homes (Wales) Act 2013	The Act consolidates the legislation on mobile home sites in Wales.
Circular 30/2007 Planning for Gypsy and Caravan Sites	Welsh Government Circular highlights the requirement for Local Authorities to identify and make provision for appropriate sites in their plans.

- 2.3 *The Anglesey and Gwynedd Gypsy and Travellers Accommodation Needs Assessment 2016 (GTAA)* has been prepared jointly by Isle of Anglesey Country Council and Gwynedd Council during the latter part of 2015 and updates the previous North West Wales GTAA which was published in 2013.
- 2.4 It is understood that The GTAA 2016 was carried out in accordance with the statutory guidance from the Welsh Government and as recommended in the guidance by a Steering Group made up of Anglesey and Gwynedd Council Members, officers from Planning Policy and Housing and a member from the Gypsy and Traveller Community. The GTAA (2016) was approved by Gwynedd Council's Cabinet on the 19th January 2016 and by the Isle of Anglesey Council's Executive on the 8th February 2016.

Unauthorised Encampments

- 2.5 In Anglesey, as in many other parts of Wales, a number of unauthorised encampments occur each year. Such unauthorised sites may provide uncertain and sometimes poor living conditions for Gypsies and Travellers as well as disruption and anxiety for settled neighbours and potential costs to the Council for addressing any management and enforcement issues. Gypsies and Travellers without an authorised pitch for their caravans or living vehicles are classed as being homeless.
- 2.6 Evidence from the Council's own records of unauthorised encampments indicate that these tend to occur in the Holyhead area when Gypsy Travellers are travelling to and from Ireland via the Port of Holyhead. In addition and in a more central location on the island, the Mona Industrial Estate on the outskirts of Llangefni in the central area of the island, has become a popular stopping place for Gypsy and Travellers, with a relatively large group choosing to stay for 2-3 weeks in July/August each year. In recent years, other unauthorised encampments have also appeared during the winter months.

The need for Temporary Stopping Places

- 2.7 The GTAA 2016 identified the need for the following on Anglesey:
- A permanent residential site to meet the needs of the New Travellers arising from an unauthorised encampment (of four pitches) currently located in a lay-by and;
 - Two sites to be used as Temporary Stopping Places for Gypsies and Travellers along the A55 on Anglesey, one in the Holyhead area and one in the centre of the island.
- 2.8 This PAR relates to the latter, a Temporary Stopping place for Gypsies and Travellers along the A55 in the centre of the island.

Site Selection Process

- 2.9 In undertaking the GTAA described above, the Isle of Anglesey County Council undertook a site selection process to identify the most appropriate location for a Temporary Stopping Place in the centre of the island.

- 2.10 Seven site selection criteria were used by Isle of Anglesey County Council in the process and have been extracted from the document *Consultation on Gypsy and Traveller sites on Anglesey 11th February – 11th March, 2016* namely:

Table 2.2 – Site Selection Criteria	
Criteria	Commentary/Notes
1. Location	Requirement to provide a location in the centre of the island
2. Accessibility	Access to and from main roads namely the A55/A5
3. Site Suitability	Physical suitability of the site to accommodate needs
4. Amenities	Local amenities and facilities such as shops and schools should be close by (more important when considering the location of residential sites than temporary stopping places)
5. Environment	Quality of the environment surrounding the site including on site contamination, nearby pollution, noise levels, flood risk.
6. Utilities	Availability and proximity of utilities such as electricity, water and sewerage although non mains sewerage and electrical generators could be used at temporary stopping places
7. Availability	A Council or publicly owned site is likely to be easier and less expensive to deliver in comparison

First Consultation Period

- 2.11 Several sites were identified in this first consultation exercise as potential temporary stopping places at the following locations. Note that Sites 1 – 3 were permanent residential sites and are not included below:-
- Vacant Land at Mona Industrial Estate – Site A (Site 4)
 - Vacant Land at Mona Industrial Estate – Site B (Site 5)
 - Vacant Land at Penrhos Industrial Estate – (Site 6)
 - Land immediately east of B&M (formerly Homebase) – (Site 7)
 - Land to the south of Alpoco (Site 8)
- 2.12 The Council consulted with utilities, statutory environmental bodies and Council departments in February and March 2016. As a result of the consultation process the Council's Executive considered that none of the potential Temporary Stopping Places listed above should be pursued further and therefore other sites need to be identified for a further consultation exercise. None of the candidate sites in the first consultation process that were in the Council's ownership were considered suitable and therefore the search criteria was amended to include potential sites within private ownership.

Secondary Consultation Period

2.13 A secondary consultation exercise was therefore undertaken for a period of four weeks that ran from 2nd June - 1st July 2016. The Consultation exercise focussed on the provision of Temporary Stopping Places for the following short listed sites:-

Temporary Stopping Place for up to two weeks for Gypsies and Travellers making existing encampments in the centre of the island	Temporary Stopping place in the Holyhead area for up to two nights
Site 1 – Strip of land between A55/A5 between Llanfairpwll and Star Crossroads	Site 4 - Land at former farm, off Cytir Road Holyhead (South of Kingsland School)
Site 2 – Parcel of land at Gaerwen smallholding	Site 5 – Land at Tyddyn Lantern Farm, Holyhead
Site 3 – Land adjacent to the A5 near Cymunod Farm, Bryngwran	

2.14 This Preliminary Appraisal Report relates to the selection of a Temporary Stopping Place in the centre of the island and not for a site in the Holyhead area. Therefore references to Sites 4 and 5 above should be discounted and has only been included for completeness.

2.15 The Temporary Stopping Place in the centre of the island is required to accommodate a maximum of 15 caravans.

Temporary Stopping Places

2.16 Temporary Stopping Places are for encampments that are required for relatively short periods of time namely a site for short stays of a maximum of 28 days. This must make provision for waste disposal, water supply and sanitation as a minimum.

2.17 It is understood that during the first consultation process, the preference of both Gypsies and travellers and local communities was for a site that *“preserved the privacy of the occupants and and that did not impinge significantly on adjacent businesses and households.”*

¹ Consultation on Temporary Stopping Places for Gypsies and Travellers on Anglesey 2nd June – 1st July 2016 – para 4.1.2

2.18 For the second consultation on Temporary Stopping Places five criteria were used to score the selected sites to test whether they were suitable and deliverable. Minor changes to the site selection criteria were made following the lessons learnt from the first consultation process namely:-

- Location is no longer a standalone criteria as long as there is easy access to main transport routes
- Utilities is no longer included as a standalone criteria as for a Temporary Stopping Place connections to mains services is not essential
- Amenities is not included as a standalone criteria since occupiers of Temporary Stopping Places will have travelled to such sites and it is considered will have their own transport to access the facilities they need during their short stay

- An additional criterion “Adjoining Usage” is included. This assesses the degree to which the privacy of the site can be achieved for the benefit of both its users and businesses and residents closely adjacent to the site

2.19 The results of the second consultation recommended that either of the following two sites are preferred to be taken forward:

- Site 1 - Strip of land between A55/A5 between Llanfairpwll and Star Crossroads
- Site 2 - Parcel of land at Gaerwen small-holding

Following further consideration, Isle of Anglesey county Council concluded that on balance, Site 1 could be planned and delivered within a reasonable timescale while the same assurance could not be given for Site 2.

2.20 This Preliminary Appraisal Report explores the feasibility of bringing this site forward with a view to preparing a detailed planning application for use as a Temporary Stopping Place.

3. Site Description

- 3.1 The proposed Temporary Stopping Place site at Star has been identified by IACC as the most appropriate location for a Temporary Stopping Place following a site selection process undertaken in 2016 and as described above in Section 2.
- 3.2 The proposed Temporary Stopping Place site at Star lies between Llanfairpwll and the Star crossroads on a strip of land between the A55 and the A5. The town of Llanfairpwll is approximately 1 kilometre to the east and the settlement of Star north beyond the A55. The site measures approximately 435 metres long and 50 metres wide and covers a total area of circa 18,252 square metres or 1.82 hectares.
- 3.3 The site lies between the two road corridors of the A55 and the A5. This section of the A55 (North Wales Expressway) across Anglesey was completed in 2001 to replace the A5. The A5 is classed as a historic route designed by Thomas Telford in the early 1900's. South of the A5 runs the main Chester – Holyhead Railway Line forming part of a wider transport corridor across this section of Anglesey.
- 3.4 The A55 and soft estate defines the northern boundary of the site and the A5 the southern boundary. To the west, the site is defined by the soft estate of the A55 and local road network that connects the A5 to the village of Star by means of an over-bridge across the A55. To the east, the site is defined by the watercourse of the Afon Braint that flows beneath the A5 and through a culvert in a south west direction.
- 3.5 The site under consideration is composed of three fields currently set to rough grassland and scrub. The topography of the fields is generally even but falls gradually from west to east. All fields are in private ownership with the western field owned by one private landowner and the central and eastern field owned by a private woodland company. The eastern field is well known as an area prone to flooding from the Afon Braint.
- 3.6 The western most field adjacent to the over bridge across the A55 is in private ownership. Planning permission was granted in October 2016 for the erection of a stable block together with alterations to the existing access on the land adjacent to Caniátau.
- 3.7 IACC would need to acquire the fields in private ownership in order to proceed with the Temporary Stopping Place at Star.

4. Scheme Proposals

- 4.1 The scheme proposal is for the provision of a Temporary Stopping Place. For the purposes of clarity and avoidance of doubt, the definition of a Temporary Stopping Place is set out in the ‘Good practice Guide in Designing Gypsy and Traveller Sites in Wales’ as follows:-

“Temporary Stopping Places should be just that, temporary. The purpose should be to accommodate on an intermittent basis Gypsies and Travellers who have a need for site accommodation. This might be because of fairs or cultural events such as the Royal Welsh Show or even travel between Wales and Ireland which might lead to an increase in demand for such places”.

The principal aim therefore is to provide temporary accommodation for gypsies and travellers on a designated site as opposed to one or more unauthorised encampments.

- 4.2 The document “Designing Gypsy and Traveller Sites – Good Practice Guide” describes temporary Stopping Places as:-

“Temporary Stopping Places accommodate intermittent needs for site accommodation for which a charge may be levied as determined by the local authority concerned. They are not occupied all year round but may be available at times of increased demand, such as fairs or cultural celebrations that are attended by Gypsy and Travellers.”

- 4.3 The guidance sets out some parameters which need to be considered in selecting a site as a Temporary Stopping Place namely:

Table 4.1 – Good Practice Design Guides	
Good practice Guide in Designing Gypsy and Traveller Sites in Wales	Designing Gypsy and Traveller Sites – Good Practice Guide
Safe and good access to road networks - minimise disruption to surrounding communities	Safe and convenient access to road networks and located to cause minimum disruption to surrounding communities
Use of adjoining land may have a considerable impact on the site and its temporary occupants	Located so as to cause minimum disruption to surrounding communities
Careful consideration should be given to young children	Risks to children from adjoining land uses
Number and frequency of cultural events	Safe distance between trailers/caravans and other structures that are combustible
Proximity to ferry ports and whether the area is an established route for Gypsies and Travellers	Road to and from site must be robust for use by heavy vehicles such as trailers
Access roads robust enough to accommodate heavy vehicles, access to site should be gated	Access for emergency vehicles, enable maximum use of the site within its intended capacity
Boundary markings, access for emergency vehicles	Clear barrier around emergency stopping place
Cold water supply	Cold water, either from standpipe or bowser
Portaloos for men and women. One portaloos for every four households + portashower	Portaloos for men and women. One portaloos for every four households
Sewerage Disposal Point and provision for refuse disposal	Sewerage Disposal Point and provision for refuse disposal
Consultation with Fire Officer and Police advised	Consultation with Fire Officer and Police advised

- 4.4 The good practice guidance outlined above will be used in the further development of the scheme proposals. The basic parameters of the scheme for the purposes of this Preliminary Appraisal Report are set out below. To date, no consultation has been undertaken with the fire safety officer and therefore the design parameters set out below may need to be adjusted following further design development.
- 4.5 The current proposal for the Temporary Stopping Place at Star is for an area of land to accommodate a total of up to 15 caravans and towing vehicles at any one time. The Temporary Stopping Place is intended to provide short term accommodation as set out in the guidance above for a maximum period of 2-3 weeks at a time. The site would be managed by IACC. The proposals for the Temporary Stopping Place at Star include for the following:-
- Access point off the A5 with 5 metre gate and height restriction barrier
 - Area of hard standing sufficient to accommodate up to 15 caravans or trailers and towing vehicles
 - Secure boundary fence and lockable gate
 - 5 metre planting strip along the southern verge boundary
 - Cold water supply
 - Portable Toilets when the site is in use
 - Sewerage Disposal Point
 - Screened Refuse and Recycling Collection Point
 - Electric hook up points (a recent requirement)
- 4.6 The current scheme proposals still require further development and the Technical Assessments set out in Section 5 below have started to inform the design process. For example, due to the sites location adjacent to the A55, it has become evident that noise mitigation in the form of an acoustic barrier will be required to reduce noise to an acceptable level. This will need to be incorporated into the overall scheme proposals should the site be considered a suitable site to be taken forward in a detailed planning application. Other preliminary design considerations undertaken to date are set out below:-

General Site Appraisal

- 4.7 The site lies between the A55 and the A5 and is dominated by the road corridor and is described in a series of bullet points below:-
- Low lying land between two major road corridors
 - Main Chester Holyhead Railway line lies close to and south of the A5
 - Access required onto de-restricted (60 mph) single carriageway
 - Highway vegetation forms partial screen to residential area of Star north of the A55
 - The A5 is signposted as a Historic Route
 - Bus Stop located nearby to the Star Cross Roads
 - No public footpath along verge but opportunity to connect west close to Star Cross Roads
 - No existing street lighting in proximity of proposed Temporary Stopping Place but opportunity to extend provision from Star Crossroads
 - Existing boundary wall will require re-alignment to provide adequate visibility to site access/egress
 - Utilities and connections to be addressed during detail design period with relevant statutory bodies (BT protection measures may be required)

- 4.8 Preliminary design assessment and considerations have been undertaken as part of the Preliminary Appraisal Report and this is described in more detail below :-

Site Layout

- 4.9 The proposed site layout will comprise a 38m wide, 95.5m long hard standing area. This will accommodate 15 segregated temporary stopping places delineated by road markings. The site will also include areas to enable turning manoeuvres and for portable toilet provision. The hard standing area has been sized based on the required forward and reversing turning movements to enable vehicle to access all the temporary pitches allowing the required space between units to satisfy current standards and guidelines. Details of the site layout will need to be discussed with the Local Fire Officer.
- 4.10 In accordance with recommended guidance the general hard standing area will be constructed using a concrete slab or a similar durable and low maintenance finish. This will provide a robust base for the pitching of caravan stabilisers and can be easily maintained. The hard standing area will be edged using up-stand kerb to prevent pollution of offsite areas with surface runoff.
- 4.11 Areas for the provision of portable toilet facilities are likely to be constructed using compacted sub base material or similar contained within flush timber edgings.
- 4.12 A noise assessment has been carried out on the site due to its location adjacent to the A55 North Wales Expressway and the findings summarised in Section 5. The findings of the assessment have recommended that a noise mitigation barrier be provided along the northern, eastern and western boundaries of the site. The proposed barrier will take the form of a 3m high steel and recycled plastic noise mitigation fence. In accordance with the current guidance the siting of the fence will erected such that a minimum 3m buffer will be provided to the temporary pitches. Landscaping/vegetation will be provided within the buffer zone to maintain a clear off set.
- 4.13 To maintain security the southern boundary will be closed using a weld mesh fence between the noise mitigation barriers and a managed gate system will be provided across the new access. The gates will be located to enable a vehicle and trailer to be positioned completely off the main carriageway to operate the gates when accessing/exiting the site.

Highways and Access

- 4.14 The current draft proposals include provision of a concrete hard standing with 15 marked temporary stopping pitches. A new access is required into the site off Ffordd Caergybi (A5) and the scheme will require the re-alignment of the existing boundary wall to accommodate visibility splays from the junction.

- 4.15 The speed limit on the A5 passing the site is derestricted and therefore in accordance with the design manual for Roads and Bridges TD 41/95 a visibility splay of 219m either side of the entrance from a distance of 4.5m back from the edge of carriageway has been assumed. The distance of 4.5m from the edge of carriageway is the normal set back distance but this can be reduced to 2.4m for lightly used accesses. The 4.5m setback will be incorporated as a worst case for this application.
- 4.16 In order to provide the required visibility from the access, the existing boundary wall between the existing site and the public highway requires realignment. Along with the realignment of the boundary wall, a new pedestrian footway will also be provided eastwards to link with the existing footway at the junction with the bridge over the A55 North Wales Expressway.
- 4.17 The street lighting provision along the A5 public highway could be extended to provide the required illumination around the proposed new access to the site. An assessment of the existing lighting apparatus will be required to confirm whether sufficient capacity is available to extend the existing network. Alternatively, a new separate network will be required for the additional lighting columns.

Surface Water & Foul Drainage Proposals

- 4.18 The existing site has a natural fall from north to south of approximately 2.8% (1 in 35) and a fall west to east of approximately 1.0% (1 in 100). An existing open ditch is located at the rear of the wall along the southern boundary of the site. Existing surface water runoff from the proposed site area discharges into the ditch and is conveyed east approximately 200m to outfall into the Afon Braint.
- 4.19 The existing ditch will be filled to accommodate the proposed access and re-alignment of the boundary wall and therefore a new open water course will need to be formed to the rear of the realigned wall to replace it. The section below the new access will need to be culverted with a 600mm diameter pipe.
- 4.20 As the site is currently a green field area, surface water discharge from the new hard standing area will be restricted to the existing Greenfield runoff rate. Runoff from the area will be prevented from discharging directly into the water course by perimeter up-stand kerbs around the slab. This will be to prevent direct pollution to the open ditch and Afon Braint. A SuDS drainage system will be provided with surface water collected in road gullies and conveyed via gravity to an attenuation structure and discharge restricted to the watercourse downstream.
- 4.21 The method of attenuation will be developed at the detail design stage but measures will be provided to provide natural pollution prevention screening. The road gullies will provide the first level of screening with possible filter drains, swales or other measures providing additional protection.
- 4.22 There are currently no public foul sewers located within the vicinity of the proposed site. Areas within the site will need to be allocated for temporary toilet facilities and portable units can be provided as required. Units could be delivered to site when notice/registration of visitors are received and then removed on their departure.

- 4.23 A more permanent system could be installed in the form of a linked gravity network and septic tank arrangement. Temporary or permanent units could be connected to the network with discharge gravitating to a single septic tank. This would avoid the need for delivering and removing temporary toilet facilities however, the tank would require emptying on site.
- 4.24 Facilities for the emptying of toilet cassette units which may have been used in transit will be provided on the site. This would be served by an individual septic tank arrangement which would be sized accordingly however; regular emptying would be required following the departure of visitors. If the more permanent foul drainage arrangements are provided the cassette emptying system could be connected to the general septic tank as described above and this would be emptied on a less frequent basis.

Services

- 4.25 The site is currently a Greenfield area and therefore there are no direct utility service connections into the site.
- 4.26 There is evidence on site of existing British Telecom apparatus located within the A5 carriageway verge. Details of the apparatus line and level across the proposed site access will be established to assess if service lowering or protection measures above are required.
- 4.27 Service hook up points are require at each pitch, therefore the position of the public water and electricity services will need to be established. Existing residential and commercial properties are located within close proximity to the site which will be served by the utility providers and overhead cables and water hydrant chambers at the Star Cross Roads junction indicate that services are present in the area.

5. Technical Assessments

5.1 Technical assessments for the following environmental topics were undertaken for the Star site in 2016/17. The aim of undertaking the technical appraisals was to establish if there were any technical reasons or constraints that could prevent the site being suitable as a Temporary Stopping Place. In addition to the specific technical appraisals, other more general considerations such as size of the site, access and other physical characteristics have also been taken into consideration and reported above in Section 4.

5.2 The following technical appraisals have been undertaken and are summarised below:-

- Air Quality Assessment
- Noise Assessment
- Flood Consequence Assessment
- Ecological Assessment

Air Quality Assessment

5.3 The site is not located within an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA). The development is unlikely to result in a significant increase in traffic; however it may introduce sensitive receptors such as occupiers of the caravans and these could be affected by passing road and rail traffic. Due to the small size of the proposed development, a standard screening assessment was considered appropriate to assess the potential exposure of future users.

5.4 The assessment focuses on concentrations of nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) and inhalable particulate matter (PM₁₀), as the main pollutants associated with emissions from road traffic. Baseline NO₂ and PM₁₀ concentrations are derived from existing modelling and monitoring programmes. Traffic data was obtained from the Department for Transport (DfT).

5.5 A risk assessment has also been carried out to determine the potential impact of fugitive emissions of dust and PM₁₀ on local receptors such as local residents during the construction phase. The assessment is based on details of the proposed development described above.

5.6 The proposed development at the Temporary Stopping Place, Star, would introduce new temporary occupants otherwise referred to as receptors to the site. The receptor locations used in the assessment were considered to be representative of future occupiers exposure within the Temporary Stopping Place. The potential impact of emissions from existing road and rail traffic flows to future occupiers of the site was deemed to be insignificant.

5.7 The risk assessment for potential dust impacts during construction of the proposed development concluded the site is deemed to be a low risk site for dust soiling and human health impacts. As a result, mitigation measures are not considered necessary.

5.8 It is the conclusion of this assessment that in terms of air quality the proposed scheme is suitable to be considered for planning permission.

Noise Assessment

- 5.9 A noise measurement survey has been undertaken to establish typical ambient noise levels during the day and at night. Measured levels were comparable to those presented in the June 2012 Welsh noise maps, reported as part of requirements in the Environmental Noise Directive (2002/49/EC). The data was used to undertake a noise modelling study to predict the noise levels at the façade locations of the caravans/trailers located in the Temporary Stopping place.
- 5.10 The main source of noise affecting the site during the day and night is principally A55 road traffic. The proposed development is currently affected by external noise levels in excess of 60 dB L_{Aeq} during the daytime, and is expected to fail to achieve the World Health Organisation (WHO) criterion of 55 dB $L_{Aeq(16h)}$ for outdoor gardens and recreation areas. It is therefore recommended that the scheme proposals include a 3m acoustic barrier along the A55 site boundary and along the eastern and western site boundary, to reduce the noise exposure of the site.
- 5.11 Following the implementation of the acoustic barrier mitigation scheme the internal noise levels are expected to be achieved to an acceptable level in the living room and bedrooms of the temporarily sited caravans with windows closed. However, it should be acknowledged that noise levels are likely to exceed outdoor amenity levels and will remain above the recommended criteria and guidelines for outdoor gardens and recreation areas.

Flood Consequence Assessment

- 5.12 Flood risk at the site has been considered from all sources. The proposed Temporary Stopping Place is located within Flood Zone 1, and therefore the residual flood risk will be minimal although it is required that safe access/egress onto the A5 needs to be considered in the development designs. Flood risk from both groundwater and artificial sources is considered negligible.
- 5.13 Whilst the majority of the site is located within TAN15 Flood Zone A (Caravan and camping site developments are permitted in Zone A) and part of the site does fall within Flood Zone C2. Natural Resource Wales (NRW) has evaluated the proposed site and is of the opinion that the development of the site can proceed, as long as the Justification Test is applied. To pass this test, the development must demonstrate that:
- The development location is necessary to assist or be part of a local authority regeneration initiative and/ or strategy to sustain an existing settlement; or
 - The development location is necessary to contribute to key employment objectives to sustain and existing settlement or region; and
 - The development concurs with the aims of Planning Policy Wales (PPW); and
 - The potential consequences of flooding for the particular type of development has been considered and found to be acceptable (with reference to the criteria specified in TAN15).

- 5.14 The proposed area where caravans would be permitted to stay would not be located within the NRW flood zone but further west on higher ground. It is recommended that the final surface water design, needs to include a Sustainable urban Drainage system (SuDs) to be implemented in order to maintain runoff to the current greenfield rates. Consultation between Natural Resource Wales and the Lead Local Flood Authority (Isle of Anglesey County Council) is required. The site however is suitable for development from a flood risk perspective.

Ecology

- 5.15 A preliminary ecological assessment and a Phase 1 Habitat Survey and assessment of the site, was undertaken in November 2016. The habitats within the surveyed area tall ruderal vegetation over poor semi-improved grassland, scrub, scattered trees and dry stone walls.

The potential ecological issues on site include:

- Disturbance to nesting birds during vegetation removal (if site clearance is done within the nesting bird season)
 - Otters and water vole records were highlighted during the desk study on the ditch to the east which is located outside of the site area. No suitable habitats or evidence of these species were noted on site.
- 5.16 The site does not appear to have any significant ecological constraints that would result in a planning application being refused on ecological grounds provided that the recommendations within the ecology report are adhered to.

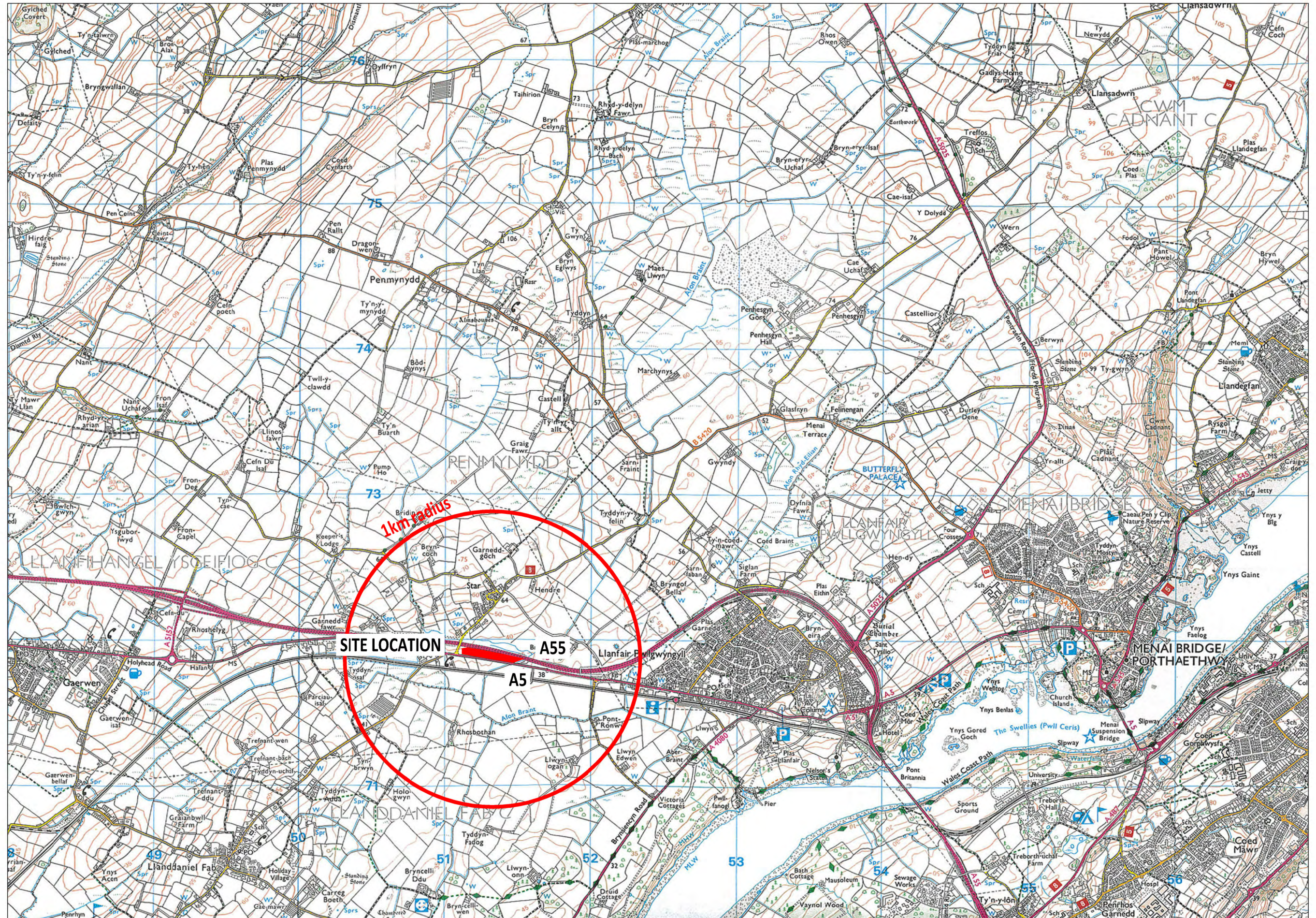
6. Summary and Conclusions

- 6.1 This Preliminary Appraisal Report (PAR) has summarised the background to the proposals for a Temporary Stopping Place to be provide for the gypsy and traveller community at Star. It has also summarised the technical assessments undertaken notably air quality, noise, flood risk and ecology.
- 6.2 This Preliminary Appraisal Report (PAR) summarises the findings of the technical assessments undertaken to date, the technical appraisals are also available as standalone documents. The findings of the PAR indicate that the Star site is a suitable location for a Temporary Stopping Place. Some mitigation measures will need to be incorporated into the scheme proposals in order for the site to meet certain requirements particularly in respect of noise. It is therefore recommended that the design and scheme proposals be progressed with a view to preparing a detailed planning application for submission some time in 2017.
- 6.3 The site has sufficient space for 15 pitching locations and separate toilet facilities. The distance between pitches will be subject to further discussions with the Fire Officer and may need some amendments. Vehicles can manoeuvre within the site to access each pitch position. Adequate visibility for vehicles when exiting the site is available in both directions and sufficient waiting space is available for vehicles and trailers off the highway when entering the site to stop and open the gates for access.
- 6.4 Adequate noise mitigation and security measures can be provided to provide a safe secure site. The sites location will enable the provision of suitable drainage systems for the management of surface water and foul discharge. Existing public water and electricity utility apparatus are locate within close proximity to the proposed site if service provision is required. The content of this report therefore clearly indicates that all necessary modifications and service provisions can be applied to enable this site to be a feasible location for its proposed use as a Gypsy and Traveller Temporary Stopping Place
- 6.5 The next stages are to prepare outline designs for discussions with key stakeholders and to ensure that other technical and health and safety requirements are incorporated into the scheme proposals. There may be a requirement for further technical or environmental assessments to be undertaken in order to ensure all the information required for a detailed planning application. The Local Planning Authority will be consulted during this process in order to ensure that a bone fide planning application can be prepared and validated for further consideration. However, this does not guarantee that the panning application will be successful or take into account other matters that may affect the successful provision of a Temporary Stopping Place at Star.

Appendix A

Figure 1: Site Location Plan

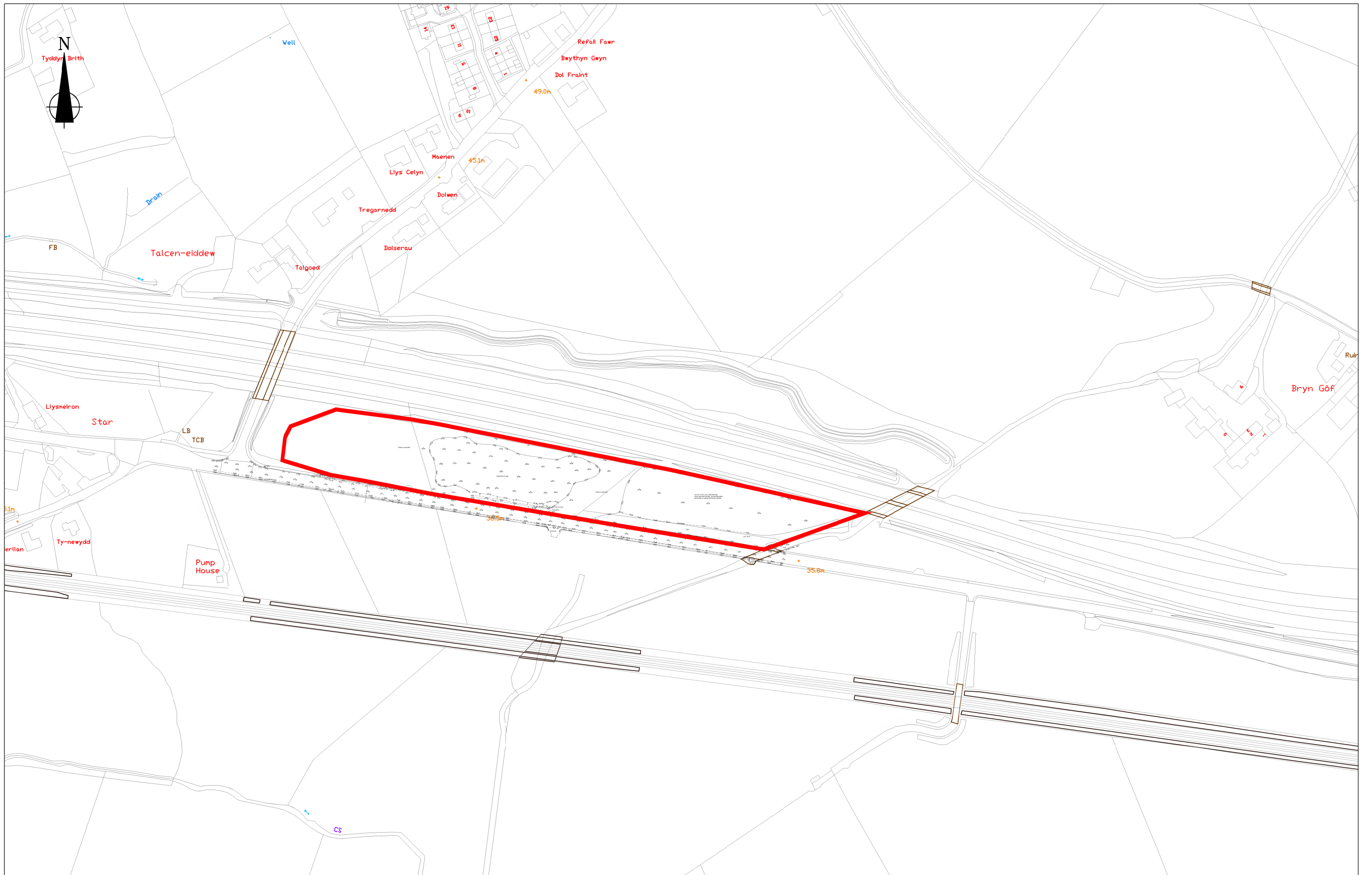
Figure 2: Existing Site Plan



**ANGLESEY GYPSY AND TRAVELLER PROJECT
TEMPORARY STOPPING PLACE, STAR - SITE LOCATION PLAN**

1: 25,000 @ A3

Figure Ref - CS90626/Figure 1



ANGLESEY GYPSY AND TRAVELLER PROJECT
TEMPORARY STOPPING PLACE, STAR - EXISTING SITE PLAN

1: 2500 @ A3

Figure Ref - CS90626/Figure 2

Appendix B

Site Photographs



Photograph looking north - north east across the site towards Star



Photograph looking east along the A5 with Snowdonia Mountains in the distance. The site is to the left of the photograph



Photograph looking west toward the Star junction with a minor road which crosses over the A55



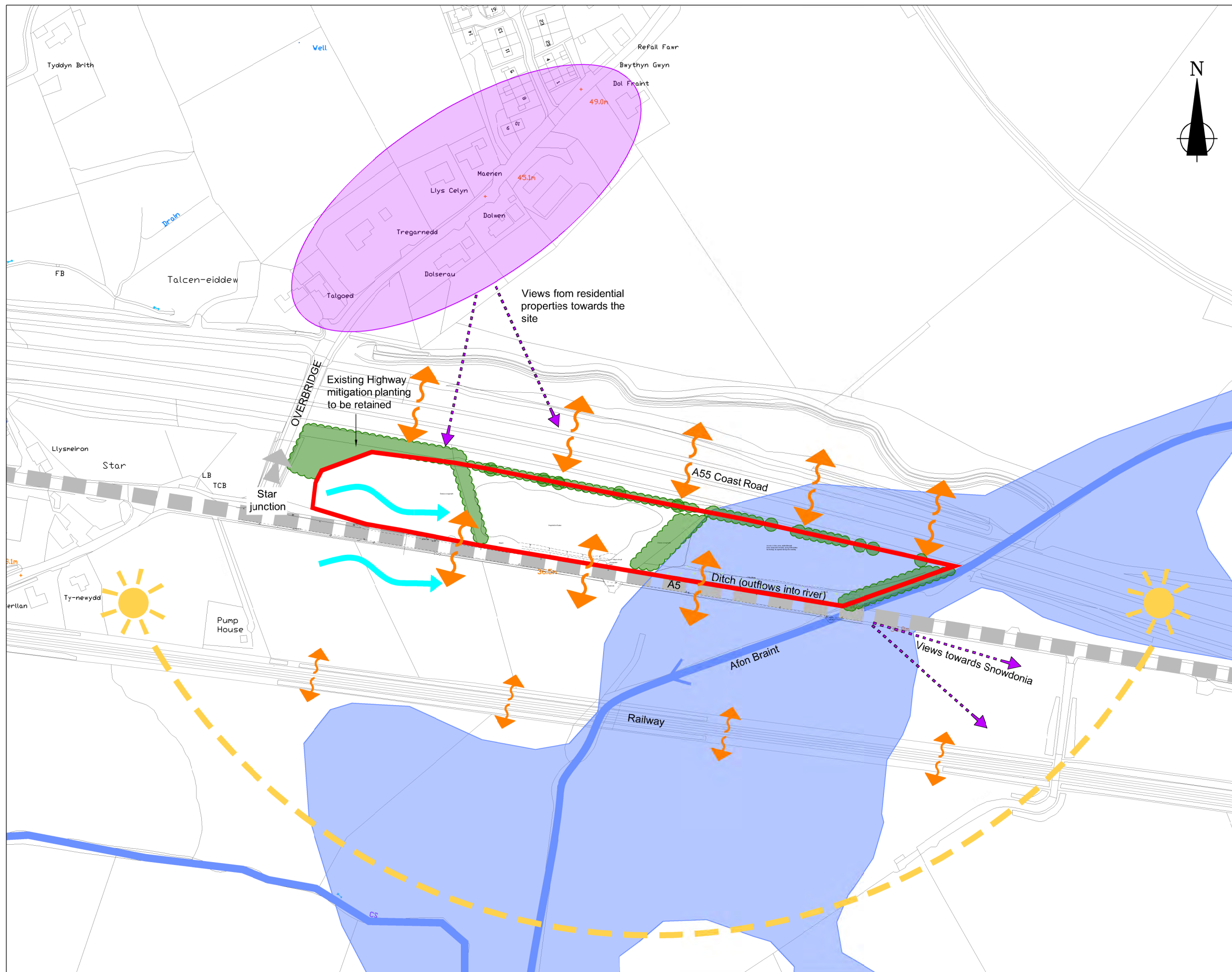
Photograph looking east over the A55. The site is in the middle distance on the right in the photograph



Photograph of the drainage ditch which runs into the River Braint located beyond the site boundary to the east

Appendix C

Site Constraints Plan



- Key**
- Site Boundary
 - Existing vegetation (roots zones to be protected) screening/ noise buffer value along A55
 - Marshy grassland
 - Flood zone 2 & 3
 - Noise
 - Views in/ out
 - Prevailing wind
 - Sun path

**ANGLESEY GYPSY AND TRAVELLER PROJECT
 TEMPORARY STOPPING PLACE, STAR - ENVIRONMENTAL CONSTRAINTS PLAN**

1: 2500 @ A3
 Figure Ref - CS90626/Figure 5

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ISLE OF ANGLESEY
COUNTY COUNCIL

Rapid Health Impact Assessment on Star and Penhesgyn Gypsy and Traveller Sites.

Based upon a Participatory Workshop held on the
23rd January 2017



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Introduction.

The proposal under considered in this Health Impact Assessment (HIA) consists of two separate sites:-

- A permanent site for 4 pitches and an amenity block adjacent to the Penhesgyn Civic Amenity Site which is intended to accommodate residents currently occupying a layby at Pentraeth Road, Menai Bridge.
- A temporary stopping place for up to 3 weeks for Gypsy and Travellers on land sandwiched between the A55(T) and A5 at Star. The site would provide 15 pitches, but apart from mains electricity and a water supply, no other permanent amenities would be provided. Toilets would be portable and brought onto site whenever it was occupied, together with other waste receptacles.

The Participatory workshop was provided with an overview of the project by Mr Jonathan Stoddard, Associate Director with Capita, the Consultants advising the Council on the matter. Site location plans and photographs were shared with workshop participants.

What is Health Impact Assessment?

The European Centre for Health Policy (1999) Gothenburg Consensus is widely accepted as the seminal definition of Health Impact Assessment and defines it as: 'A combination of procedures, methods and tools by which a policy, programme or project may be judged as to its potential effects on the health of a population, and the distribution of those effects within the population'. However, alternative definitions have recently been proposed (Elliott et al. 2010) as the practice of HIA has evolved:

'...a process through which evidence (of different kinds), interests, values and meanings are brought into dialogue between relevant stakeholders (politicians, professionals and citizens) in order imaginatively to understand

and anticipate the effects of change on health and health inequalities in a given population’.

The Welsh Government is committed to developing the use of HIA as a key part of strategies to improve health and reducing inequalities. HIA is not currently a statutory requirement in Wales or anywhere else in UK, but the Welsh Government increasingly regards it as best practice to consider health and well-being specifically in non-health domains. Technical Advice Note (TAN) 21 (February 2014) for waste advises that:-

“Undertaking a health impact assessment at an early stage may be valuable with regard to health and wellbeing concerns, however, the actual and/or potential impacts on human health arising from a proposal should be identified as part of undertaking an environmental impact assessment.”

Paragraph 4.72 TAN 21 Waste.

The recent Welsh Government consultation document on the Public Health (Wales) Bill (Welsh Government, 2016) proposes that the Welsh Ministers will make regulations to require public bodies to carry out health impact assessments in specified circumstances. The aim is that the

“Assessments should be limited to policies, plans and programmes which have outcomes of national or major significance, or which have a significant effect at the local level on public health”.

Also, to ensure alignment with the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015, it is proposed that all of the public bodies covered by that Act will be covered by the requirements to carry out HIAs. Consequently, there appears to be increasing commitment and expectation that HIA is the appropriate method for assessing the impact of proposals on health. Within this HIA, “Health” is considered to fall within the World Health Organisation’s (1948) definition:

“Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity”.

The wider social determinants of health are most frequently represented by the model developed by Dahlgren and Whitehead (1991).

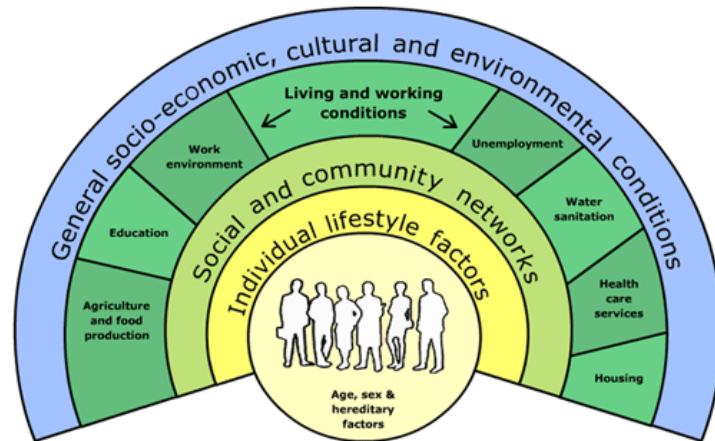


Figure 1: The Determinants of Health (Dahlgren and Whitehead 1990)

This model illustrates how various factors may impact in different ways on different groups of people, with a particular focus on an individual’s personal context. Some impacts on health determinants may be direct, obvious and/or intentional, whilst others may be indirect, difficult to identify and unintentional. Unequal distribution of these social determinants results in inequity in health. HIA tries to anticipate and mitigate for these effects. It is a tool to support decision making and as such can inform decision makers and communities of the potential health and well-being impacts, but it is not the means of making the decision. Amongst the benefits of a HIA is that it increases awareness across all sectors of how decisions may affect health, building in health improvements or mitigation thereby potentially reducing demands on the health services and promoting greater equity. HIAs should systematically consider inequalities and their impacts and distribution on a range of vulnerable groups, whether age or income related, or socially disadvantaged groups. In order to make best use of a HIA the WHIASU Guidance (2012)¹

1. WALES HEALTH IMPACT ASSESSMENT SUPPORT UNIT, 2012. *Health Impact Assessment a practical guide*, Cardiff. Available from: <http://www.wales.nhs.uk/sites3/page.cfm?orgid=522&pid=63782>

recommends that it is undertaken Prospectively - undertaken late enough in the development process to fully understand the nature of the development but early enough to influence its design.

Anglesey has developed its own HIA Tool, based on the Wider Determinants of Health model highlighted above. The tool has previously been used to assess a number of proposed developments, including a biomass plant, leisure development and a car sharing car park. Consequently, the gypsy and traveller site rapid HIA is based upon this established tool.

Screening – Deciding whether to undertake a HIA.

The document Travellers' Health Matters - A Retrospective Health Impact Assessment of Low Grade Traveller Accommodation² provides a good insight into potential health problems faced by travellers living in mobile homes. The study relates to a residential site near Galway in the Republic of Ireland and although this is slightly different to that proposed on Anglesey, the information on traveller health is particularly useful, as no information is available from local health or census data. The report identified some of the impacts upon traveller health included:-

- Poor housing conditions (cold and damp) can lead to respiratory conditions. Reports of dampness and mould may be compounded by the need to dry laundry indoors during winter.
- Poor housing conditions are also associated with depression and anxiety amongst people, particularly women and children.
- Inability to store and refrigerate foods leads to risks of contamination and food poisoning and food poverty.

2. **Galway Traveller Movement, 2009.** Travellers' Health Matters - A Retrospective Health Impact Assessment of Low Grade Traveller Accommodation. Available at:- <http://www.publichealth.ie/files/file/Travellers%20Health%20Matters%20HIA.PDF>

- Lack of refrigeration at night time leads to food being discarded if it is not eaten and a reliance on non-perishable food.
- Perishable items can only be bought in small quantities limiting residents' ability to plan their diet resulting in an increased risk of obesity and increased cost of living.
- Fuel poverty is reported arising from high costs of fuel for generators and for other means of indoor heating.
- Fire hazards associated with use of candles and alternative sources of light in the absence of electricity.

The Welsh Local Government Association states that Gypsies and Travellers are believed to experience the worst health and education status of any disadvantaged group in Wales³. The WLGA also identify that decent accommodation is critical to health and wellbeing and this is reinforced by the inclusion of "housing" within the Dahlgren and Whitehead (1990) model represented in figure 1.

The Equality and Human Rights Commission in their publication Gypsies and Travellers – Simple Solutions for Living Together (2009)⁴ identify that:-

- Life expectancy for Gypsy and Traveller men and women is 10 years lower than the national average.
- Gypsy and Traveller mothers are 20 times more likely than the rest of the population to have experienced the death of a child.
- In 2003, less than a quarter of Gypsy and Traveller children obtained five GCSEs and A* - C grades, compared to a national average of over half.

3. Welsh Local Government Association, (2014). Providing Gypsy and Traveller Sites Workbook for Councillors. Available at:- www.wlga.gov.uk/download.php?id=5788&l=1

4. The Equality and Human Rights Commission, (2009). Gypsies and Travellers – Simple Solutions for Living Together (2009). <https://www.equalityhumanrights.com/en/gypsies-and-travellers-simple-solutions-living-together>

The Commission goes on to recommend that the Department of Health should establish targets to reduce the health inequalities experienced by Gypsies and Travellers; and, develop guidance and training for health authorities and practitioners.

The Housing (Wales) Act 2014 places a duty on Local Authorities to provide sites for Gypsies and Travellers where a need has been identified. Isle of Anglesey County Council has already identified and consulted upon possible locations for Gypsy and Traveller sites on the Island and the current two sites have been taken forward to the detailed design phase. As part of this process, the Local Authority has commissioned a number of specialist reports on both sites and a decision was taken to undertake a Health Impact Assessment. The matter was discussed at Project Board Level and a Prospective Rapid Health Impact Assessment [rHIA], based upon a participatory workshop, was the preferred alternative. Given the local authority's experience with HIA, the rHIA would be facilitated internally by the Public Protection Section. The outcome of the participatory workshop is documented below.

Anglesey Summary HIA Tool

This is a summarised version of the full HIA tool and could be used as an *aide memoir* to facilitate a very rapid health impact screening process or as a checklist for Scrutiny. This should only be used once familiar with the full HIA Tool.

Title of programme, policy or project including key aims and objectives: **Star and Penhesgyn Gypsy and Traveller Sites.**

What contribution does the activity make to: (Key: -- (significant negative), - (moderate negative), Neutral (no clear effect), NA (not applicable), + (moderate positive), ++ (significant positive))

1. Vulnerable Groups?	++	+	Neutral	-	--	N/A	Supporting Evidence / Effect on Inequality:
Age related, income related, who may suffer discrimination or other social disadvantage, geographical areas		X					The Penhesgyn Site offers an opportunity to improve amenities, with kitchen, dining and washing facilities. Many of these issues have been identified as causing poor health (Galway Traveller Movement (2009)) and affect all age groups. Travellers at Penhesgyn may fall within low income group and improved facilities will assist with fuel and food poverty issues (Galway Traveller Movement (2009)). Gypsies and travellers suffer discrimination and permanent sites may cause less conflict with local communities and enable children to attend the same school when in the area. The Star site is also large enough to accommodate larger families who may be travelling together. Caravans will be adequately spaced to reduce fire risk in accordance with government guidelines.
2. Individual lifestyles?	++	+	Neutral	-	--	N/A	Supporting Evidence / Effect on Inequality:
Diet, physical activity, use of alcohol / tobacco / other non-prescription drugs, sexual activity, other risk-taking activity		X					Penhesgyn: New amenity block will provide a clean environment to prepare and store food and wash. There is an intention to include an area for

2. Individual lifestyles?	++	+	Neutral	-	--	N/A	Supporting Evidence / Effect on Inequality:
							<p>residents to grow vegetables at Penhesgyn which may encourage physical activity and although there was no intention to provide an amenity area in Star (because of the noise from traffic), the workshop felt that an area should be set aside to allow children to play safely, but there should be adequate separation from the road – planned fencing including acoustic fencing should be satisfactory. Penhesgyn is further from the public transport network which may discourage walking to shops etc., particularly if they need to carry shopping (Addendum. It was pointed out after the workshop that there is, however, a more direct public footpath across fields). Star is near to a bus stop. There is an intention to provide a footpath at the side of the road from the site entrance to the bus stop. The A5 is a busy road with a 60mph speed limit.</p>
3. Social and community influences on health?	++	+	Neutral	-	--	N/A	Supporting Evidence / Effect on Inequality:
Family organisation & roles, social support networks, local pride, social isolation, cultural ethos, racism		X					<p>The Penhesgyn site would be better than the existing location because it would have more facilities and purpose built amenity blocks which will provide greater opportunity to support family roles. The sites are also legitimate and there will be less fear of action being taken by the local authority, who in turn will be meeting its statutory requirements. However, there may be opposition from local communities, which could be improved through liaison groups. Travellers / council will need to have arrangements in place to prepare the Star site for occupation. Local</p>

3. Social and community influences on health?	++	+	Neutral	-	--	N/A	Supporting Evidence / Effect on Inequality:
							Authority should consider whether there are additional opportunities to improve public transport links to Penhesgyn as the site will be further away from A5025.
4. Living and environmental conditions affecting health?	++	+	Neutral	-	--	N/A	Supporting Evidence / Effect on Inequality:
Housing, neighbourhood design, noise & air quality, community safety, road hazards, waste, attractiveness of area			X				Penhesgyn will be purpose designed and more sympathetic to the local environment than the existing site at Pentraeth Rd. Star is more visible and is built on fields between the two roads. Although amenity blocks will be provided at Penhesgyn, residents will need to supply their own sleeping accommodation in the form of existing vehicles – if they can be moved? The local authority may wish to introduce minimum standards to ensure safety of the site e.g. oil leaks. Acoustic barriers to be erected at Star in order to reduce noise on-site and residents at Penhesgyn to be located in the furthest field from CA site. Residents at Star may object on visual grounds but there is already substantial embankment with tree planting. More tree-planting will take place at both sites. Star is accessed off the A5 where the speed limit is 60mph. Entrance will be splayed and a footpath provided to the bus stop. Site will have perimeter fencing and a gate.
5. Economic conditions affecting health?	++	+	Neutral	-	--	N/A	Supporting Evidence / Effect on Inequality:
Unemployment, income, economic inactivity, type of employment, workplace conditions			X				Star provides official site for travellers who come to area to apply trades, while Penhesgyn may enable residents to establish permanent address which may assist in gaining employment. Lack of internet or mobile telephone connection could

5. Economic conditions affecting health?	++	+	Neutral	-	--	N/A	Supporting Evidence / Effect on Inequality:
							hamper their business/employment opportunity. Both communities may be required to pay rent which may reduce disposable income.
6. Access and quality of services?	++	+	Neutral	-	--	N/A	Supporting Evidence / Effect on Inequality:
Medical and other caring services, careers advice, transport, education and training, shops, information technology		X					Both travellers and gypsies will have a fixed base which will enable them to develop consistency when wishing to access services such as doctors, dentists and schools etc. Penhesgyn travellers will have a permanent address with a letter box for all residents. Notice boards could be erect (or information provided by Council contact) to advise of local services at Star. Local authority should consider improving access to public transport at Penhesgyn and providing Wi-Fi access at both sites.
7. Macro-economic, environmental & sustainability factors	++	+	Neutral	-	--	N/A	Supporting Evidence / Effect on Inequality:
Government policies, gross domestic product, economic development, biological diversity, climate		X					The Local Authority will be complying with legislation and gypsies and travelers will have greater security knowing they are occupying legitimate sites, which are well designed to accommodate family groups in a safe manner. Construction provides work for business and additional tree and hedge planting will help to maintain existing ecology.

Appendix 2: Anglesey Health Impact Assessment Tool

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<p>The Isle of Anglesey Health Impact Assessment Tool: The tool is designed for use both in developing policies and in evaluating projects and policies during development and delivery. It should help to stimulate dialogue, generate new ideas and encourage 'joined-up' thinking. This tool is designed to help you think about the potential impact the outcomes of the project or policy may have on the Health and Wellbeing of individuals and communities on Anglesey.</p>	<p>Health is much more than not being ill. It is a resource for everyday living and allows people to fulfil their potential. Health is a state of physical, mental and social well-being – not just the absence of illness (WHO, 1984)</p> <p>This framework will therefore strive to 'promote healthy and energetic individuals and communities' (<i>Community Strategy</i>)</p>				Part 1 completed by	Representing	date											
	<p>Please use the following scale when considering what impact the activity / policy / project may have on Health and Wellbeing:</p>				Mr Trystan P.Owen	IACC	25.01.17											
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>++</td> <td>Very Positive impact on Health and Well-being</td> <td>-</td> <td>Negative impact on Health and Well-being</td> </tr> <tr> <td>+</td> <td>Positive impact on Health and Well-being</td> <td>--</td> <td>Very negative impact on Health and Well-being</td> </tr> <tr> <td>N</td> <td>Neutral</td> <td>N/A</td> <td>Not Applicable – to Health and Wellbeing</td> </tr> </table>					++	Very Positive impact on Health and Well-being	-	Negative impact on Health and Well-being	+	Positive impact on Health and Well-being	--	Very negative impact on Health and Well-being	N	Neutral	N/A	Not Applicable – to Health and Wellbeing	Appraisal Group	Representing
				++	Very Positive impact on Health and Well-being	-	Negative impact on Health and Well-being											
+	Positive impact on Health and Well-being	--	Very negative impact on Health and Well-being															
N	Neutral	N/A	Not Applicable – to Health and Wellbeing															
				Laura Fretwell	Capita	23.01.17												
				Jon Stoddard	Capita	23.01.17												
				Bryn Hall	Unity	23.01.17												
				Gareth Jones	IACC	23.01.17												
				Cllr Alun Mummery	IACC	23.01.17												
				Cllr Meirion Jones	IACC	23.01.17												
				Cllr Jim Evans	IACC	23.01.17												
				Lucy Reynolds	IACC	23.01.17												
				Mike Evans	CGC	23.01.17												
				Huw Thomas	IACC	23.01.17												
Trystan P. Owen	IACC	23.01.17																
				Checked by	Representing	date												
				Huw Thomas	IACC	23.01.17												
				Approved by	Representing	date												
				TBC														

Title of programme, policy or project:

Star and Penhesgyn Gypsy and Traveller Sites.

Description (key aims and objectives):

The Project consists of two sites:-

- A permanent site for 4 pitches and an amenity block adjacent to the Penhesgyn Civic Amenity Site which is intended to accommodate residents currently occupying a layby at Pentraeth Road, Menai Bridge.
- A temporary stopping place for up to 3 weeks for Gypsy and Travellers on land sandwiched between the A55(T) and A5 at Star. The site would provide 15 pitches, but apart from mains electricity and a water supply, no other permanent amenities would be provided. Toilets would be portable and brought onto site whenever it was occupied, together with other waste receptacles.

Section 2

Pa gyfraniad mae'r gweithgaredd hwn yn ei wneud i: What contribution does this activity make to:		Effaith disgwylidiedig y gweithgaredd: Expected effect of activity :					Tystiolaeth gefnogol / Effaith ar Anghydraddoldeb: Supporting Evidence / Effect on Inequality:
1. Grwpiau Bregus? 1. Vulnerable Groups?		++	+	Niwtral Neutral	-	--	D/B N/A
1a	Grwpiau cysylltiedig ag oedran (e.e. plant a phobl ifanc, oedolion 18-64 oed, pobl hŷn <i>Age related groups (e.g. children and young people, adults 18-64, older people)</i>		X				P& S* Provide official purpose built facilities rather than having to rely on unauthorised encampments, which may have poor sanitation with no plumbing, mains water or electricity and reliance on portable toilets. Penhesgyn will have amenity blocks with kitchens and bathroom facilities, while Star will have electricity and water. Living in mobile homes such as caravans and buses, with poor heating, causes respiratory illness across age groups. Few play areas for children. Poor housing conditions are also associated with depression and anxiety amongst people, particularly women and children. Inability to store and refrigerate foods leads to risks of contamination and food poisoning and food poverty. Unauthorised encampments cause potential conflicts with local communities which affect all age groups.
1b	Grwpiau cysylltiedig ag incwm (e.e. teuluoedd neu unigolion ar incwm isel / yn economaidd anweithgar / di-waith / ddim yn gallu gweithio am resymau iechyd). <i>Income related groups (e.g. families or individuals on low income / economically inactive / unemployed / unable to work due to ill health)</i>		X				P – low income group with limited resources and facilities, who are currently living in poor conditions. Currently no provision on the island for travellers. Little or no fire safety, electricity generators may not be able to run many appliances such as washing machines or tumble driers etc. Flammable liquids and gases stored near caravans. Possible rat infestations at unauthorised site .Fuel poverty - Buying gas bottles or diesel/petrol for generators. Cost of drying clothes at laundrette. Lack of food preparation greater reliance on fast-food. Lack of bathing / showering facilities.
1c	Grwpiau y gwahaniaethir yn eu herbyn neu sy'n dioddef anfantais cymdeithasol arall (e.e. pobl ag anableddau / grwpiau iechyd meddwl / gofalwyr / grwpiau ffoaduriaid / pobl		X				Gypsies and travellers suffer discrimination. S - Few young travellers receive a formal education and have lower education achievement. Gypsies and travellers have shorter life expectancy and suffer higher mortality rates amongst babies / infants. Higher incidence of

Pa gyfraniad mae'r gweithgaredd hwn yn ei wneud i: What contribution does this activity make to:		Effaith disgwyliedig y gweithgaredd: Expected effect of activity :						Tystiolaeth gefnogol / Effaith ar Anghydraddoldeb: Supporting Evidence / Effect on Inequality:
1. Grwpiau Bregus? 1. Vulnerable Groups?		++	+	Niwtral Neutral	-	--	D/B N/A	
	<p>sy'n ceisio lloches / teithwyr / teuluoedd un rhiant / pobl lesbiaid a hoyw / grwpiau ethnig, ieithyddol a diwylliannol / grwpiau crefyddol).</p> <p><i>Groups who suffer discrimination or other social disadvantage (e.g. people with disabilities / mental health groups / carers / refugee groups / people seeking asylum / travellers / single parent families / lesbian and gay people / ethnic, linguistic and cultural groups / religious groups)</i></p>							<p>diabetes amongst travellers. Stress, infectious disease and accidents are also higher because of their living conditions. Family cohesion – groups of travellers travel together may have difficulty finding adequate space. Cramped conditions – caravans too close- fire risk. Many camps are in public areas, little privacy. High incidence of smoking. Risk of carbon monoxide poisoning from portable combustion heaters.</p>
1d	<p>Materion daearyddol (e.e. pobl sy'n byw mewn ardaloedd lle mae'n hysbys bod dangosyddion economaidd a/neu iechyd yn wael / pobl yn byw mewn ardaloedd anghysbell / pobl yn methu â chael mynediad i wasanaethau ac adnoddau).</p> <p><i>Geographical issues (e.g. people living in areas known to exhibit poor economic and/or health indicators / people living in isolated areas / people unable to access services and facilities)</i></p>						X	<p>Rural communities chosen as locations for sites. P - Away from services and transport. Increased travel costs as service less accessible, discouraging walking. S - Located next to main road and near to bus-stop.</p>

Pa gyfraniad mae'r gweithgaredd hwn yn ei wneud i: What contribution does this activity make to:		Effaith disgwyliedig y gweithgaredd: Expected effect of activity :						Tystiolaeth gefnogol / Effaith ar Anghydraddoldeb: Supporting Evidence / Effect on Inequality:
2. Ffyrdd o fyw unigol? Individual Lifestyles?		++	+	Niwtral Neutral	-	--	D/B N/A	
2a	Diet <i>Diet</i>	X (P)	X (S)					Penhesgyn: New amenity block will provide a clean environment to prepare and store food; personal hygiene – there will be a shower block and washing machines. There will be a piece of land designated to grow their own food. Management of site to maintain standards Star: hard standing for the caravans and vehicles; clean water supply/electricity hook up points.
2b	Ymarfer Corff <i>Physical Activity</i>		X (P) X(S)					Penhesgyn: Green gym – the vegetable patch. Safer environment. Possible negative effects - no direct access to local transport; a possible problem for those with mobility problems may be restricted to the site. Star: - Although the site is relatively noisy and there is no intention to provide external amenity area, it was recognised that some green space could be provided for children to play safely. The site is sandwiched between A55(T) and A5, but a boundary fence will be erected as well as an acoustic barrier .
2c	<i>Defnydd o alcohol, sigarêts, cyffuriau di-bresgripsiwn</i> <i>Use of alcohol, cigarettes, non-prescription drugs</i>		X(P)	X(S)				Penhesgyn: Not in close proximity to public transport network. New site – better feeling of wellbeing, better welfare due to long-term site. Star: effect on existing local community may exacerbate use of alcohol, cigarettes etc.
2d	Gweithgarwch rhywiol <i>Sexual activity</i>						X	NA
2e	Gweithgarwch arall a allai achosi risg <i>Other risk-taking activity</i>			X				Pen: Not close to a main road. Star: Access to the site is off the A5 where the speed limit is 60mph, but it is not on an industrial which may hold other potential hazards for children.

Pa gyfraniad mae'r gweithgaredd hwn yn ei wneud i: What contribution does this activity make to:		Effaith disgwyliedig y gweithgaredd: Expected effect of activity :					Tystiolaeth gefnogol / Effaith ar Anghydraddoldeb: Supporting Evidence / Effect on Inequality:
3. Dylanwadau Cymdeithasol a Chymunedol ar lechyd? Social & Community Influences on Health?		++	+	Niwtral Neutral	-	--	D/B N/A
3a	Trefniadaeth deuluol a rolau <i>Family organisation and roles</i>		X(P) X(S)				Penh: Designated site; better than existing due to more facilities and purpose built amenity block – a greater opportunity to organise family and plan for future, a safe and clean environment for other support groups to meet on site. Star: A legal site for gypsies and travellers to park for a limited period with no fear from authority; they can plan where they stay beforehand. No alternative site proposed by gypsy and traveller community and local authority has a duty to provide site.
3b	Grym a dylanwad dinasyddion <i>Citizen power and influence</i>		X(P)		X(S)		Penhesgyn: Location not favoured by the community – following consultation. Gypsy and traveller needs being considered. Star: Existing community may be under impression that the site will be occupied at all times. It is a temporary stopping place which is used for up to 3 weeks. Even though the site will be open all year, the entrance will have a secure gate. Is the Housing department going to be the point of contact for the gypsies as they arrive? How do we get prior warning to open gate and install portable toilets on site etc.
3c	Cymorth cymdeithasol ehangach, rhwydweithiau cymdeithasol a chymdogrwydd <i>Wider social support, social networks and neighbourliness</i>		X(P) X(S)				Penhesgyn: Long-term occupation for existing residents at Pentraeth Rd. This site will be purpose built, better maintained and managed sites compared to the Pentraeth site; improve perception; community tension reduced. Local tension may rise if area is not managed and maintained.
3d	Hunaniaeth cymunedol ac ymdeimlad o berthyn <i>Community identity and sense of belonging</i>		X(P) X(S)				Positive for the travellers - better feeling of acceptance, less tension Management of site; regular meetings between communities.
3e	Rhaniadau yn y gymuned a phwysau gan gyfoedion <i>Divisions in community and peer pressure</i>						See 3d.

Pa gyfraniad mae'r gweithgaredd hwn yn ei wneud i: What contribution does this activity make to:		Effaith disgwyliedig y gweithgaredd: Expected effect of activity :					Tystiolaeth gefnogol / Effaith ar Anghydraddoldeb: Supporting Evidence / Effect on Inequality:
3. Dylanwadau Cymdeithasol a Chymunedol ar lechyd? Social & Community Influences on Health?		++	+	Niwtral Neutral	-	--	D/B N/A
3f	Arwahaniad Cymdeithasol <i>Social isolation</i>		X(S)		X(P)		PenH: potential because of its location; no immediate access to local transport. Could consider extending bus route and producing turning area near Penhesgyn which would also provide a public transport option for workers at the site. Star: most have driven to the site – more mobile. Closer to shops/health services than Mona (the location they have been using) and near bus stop.
3g	Ethos diwylliannol ac ysbrydol <i>Cultural and spiritual ethos</i>						X X NA
3h	Hiliaeth <i>Racism</i>				X		Gypsy and travellers are a protected group – potential for negative language/representation/protests. LA have guidelines.
3i	Eithriad cymdeithasol arall <i>Other social exclusion</i>		X				How communities at PenH develop as time progresses – longevity of the site. Have they chosen social exclusion due to their lifestyle?
3j	Ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol ac ofn trosedd <i>Anti-social behaviour & the Fear of Crime</i>				X		Amongst the local community – is there basis for their fear? Fear of the unknown/myths/misinformation/ negative social media. Good facilities at the site reduces risk.

Pa gyfraniad mae'r gweithgaredd hwn yn ei wneud i: What contribution does this activity make to:		Effaith disgwyliedig y gweithgaredd: Expected effect of activity :					Tystiolaeth gefnogol / Effaith ar Anghydraddoldeb: Supporting Evidence / Effect on Inequality:
4. Amodau byw ac amgylcheddol sy'n effeithio ar iechyd? Living & environmental conditions affecting health?		++	+	Niwtral Neutral	-	--	D/B N/A
4a	Amgylchedd adeiledig a / neu cynllun y gymdogaeth <i>Built environment and / or Neighbourhood design</i>		X(P)		X(S)		PenH: Better than existing, site at Pentraeth Rd, more sympathetic design. Star: more visible, more built environment, sandwich in fields between two roads. Acoustic barrier will screen the site but will be visible. More planting – few years to establish.
4b	Tai a/neu amgylchedd o dan do <i>Housing and / or Indoor environment</i>		X(P)	X(S)			PenH: Amenity block to be provided but they will use their existing vehicles as sleeping accommodation. Will council apply minimum standards if it's the residents' responsibility to bring their own accommodation and will vehicles be capable of moving? Star: no amenity block to be provided.
4c	Sŵn a/neu arogleuon <i>Noise and / or Smell / odour</i>				X(S) X(P)		Star: acoustic barrier to be erected to mitigate the problem. No odour problem. PenH: quiet/od operation noise from the tip that is loud. West boundary of the field has odour, but diminishes the further you move.
4d	Ansawdd yr Aer a'r Dŵr <i>Air and water quality</i>					NA	NA
4e	Pa mor ddeniadol yw ardal <i>Attractiveness of area</i>			X			Not designated area of special landscape, but local people may have different views.
4f	Diogelwch Cymunedol <i>Community safety</i>				X		PenH: Possible access to the CA Site. No street lighting in the area. Star: No adequate footpath and lighting provisions at the entrance to local transport spot. See 3J.
4g	Gwaredu Gwastraff <i>Waste disposal</i>		X(P)	X(S)			PenH: Septic tank improvement on existing. Star: Portaloo – no change; but no permanent siting of loos (to reduce vandalism).
4h	Peryglon ar y Ffyrdd <i>Road hazards</i>		X(P)		X(S)		PenH: Moving away from side of A5025. Star: more risk due to two highways either side – A5 more of a hazard – 60mph speed limit.

4i	Perygl o anafiadau <i>Injury hazards</i>						X	NA
4j	Ansawdd a diogelwch manau chwarae <i>Quality and safety of play areas</i>						X	NA – not required

Draft no status

Pa gyfraniad mae'r gweithgaredd hwn yn ei wneud i: What contribution does this activity make to:		Effaith disgwylidig y gweithgaredd: Expected effect of activity					Tystiolaeth gefnogol / Effaith ar Anghydraddoldeb: Supporting Evidence / Effect on Inequality:	
5. Amodau Economaidd sy'n effeithio ar iechyd? Economic conditions affecting health?		++	+	Niwtral Neutral	-	--	D/B N/A	
5a	Diweithdra a / neu anweithgarwch Economaidd <i>Unemployment and / or Economic inactivity</i>		X(S) X(P)					Star: Provides official site for travellers who come to area to apply trades. PenH: permanent site may enable residents to establish permanent address which may assist in gaining employment. Lack of internet or mobile telephone connection could hamper their business/employment opportunity.
5b	Incwm <i>Income</i>			X(S)	X(P)			PenH: a base for them to establish any venture, paying ground rent to the LA could negate this. Star: Need to pay rent?
5c	Math o gyflogaeth <i>Type of employment</i>						X	
5d	Amodau gweithle <i>Workplace conditions</i>						X	
5e	Caffael <i>Procurement</i>						X	

Pa gyfraniad mae'r gweithgaredd hwn yn ei wneud i: What contribution does this activity make to:		Effaith disgwylidig y gweithgaredd: Expected effect of activity					Tystiolaeth gefnogol / Effaith ar Anghydraddoldeb: Supporting Evidence / Effect on Inequality:	
6. Mynediad ac ansawdd gwasanaethau? Access and quality of services?		++	+	Niwtral Neutral	-	--	D/B N/A	
6a	Gwasanaethau Meddygol a Gofal Iechyd <i>Medical and Healthcare services</i>		X(S)	X(P)				Penhesgyn: the travellers will have a permanent address allowing them better access to services the same as the existing site; however, there will be purpose built letter box for all residents. Star: this site will allow travellers to return to the same location and could make it easier to gain access to the different services.
6b	Gwasanaethau gofal eraill <i>Other caring services</i>		X(S)				X(P)	As above – information boards could be erected at site to offer advice on local services such as doctor, pharmacy, dentist etc. There is evidence of low level of literacy amongst the travelling community and council contact may need to explain where services are.
6c	Cyngor gyrfaol <i>Careers advice</i>						X	
6d	Siopau a gwasanaethau masnachol <i>Shops and commercial services</i>						X	
6e	Cyfleusterau cyhoeddus <i>Public amenities</i>						X	Better access to stopping sites
6f	Trafnidiaeth <i>Transport</i>						X	PenH: Could improve the public transport network which may also assist those working at Civic Amenity Site.
6g	Addysg a hyfforddiant <i>Education and training</i>		X(S)				X(P)	Established site at Star may enable children of travellers to attend same school whenever they are in area.
6h	Technoleg Gwybodaeth <i>Information technology</i>							PenH: Could thy link to WIFI at civic amenity site.

Pa gyfraniad mae'r gweithgaredd hwn yn ei wneud i: What contribution does this activity make to:		Effaith disgwylidig y gweithgaredd: Expected effect of activity:					Tystiolaeth gefnogol / Effaith ar Anghydraddoldeb: Supporting Evidence / Effect on Inequality:
7. Ffactorau Macro-economaidd, amgylcheddol a chynaliadwyedd? Macro-economic, environmental and sustainability factors?		++	+	Niwtral Neutral	-	--	D/B N/A
7a	Polisiau Lywodraeth <i>Government policies</i>	X					Complying with legislation – Housing (Wales) Act 2014 requires local authorities to undertake Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessments (GTAA). Furthermore the Act places a duty on Local Authorities to provide sites or additional pitches for Gypsies and Travellers where a need has been identified in its GTAA
7b	Cynnyrch domestig gros <i>Gross Domestic Product</i>					X	
7c	Datblygiad Economaidd (gwledig a dinesig) <i>Economic development (rural & urban)</i>		X				Planning and Construction of sites provides work for business
7d	Materion Cyfiawnder Cymdeithasol a Chydraddoldeb <i>Social Justice and Equality Issues</i>		X				Safe, secure and authorised sites that are legal and support traveller culture / identity.
7e	Amrywiaeth Biolegol Biological diversity		X X				Planting hedges/trees at both sites will encourage wildlife and insects to the site as well as maintaining the existing ecological diversity.
7f	Hinsawdd <i>Climate</i>					X	
7g	Dwyieithrwydd a Diwylliant Cymru <i>Bilingualism and the Welsh Culture</i>					X	

Section 3 – HIA Summary Output

The results below represent the agreed outcomes of *(name of policy/project)* being tested against the Health Impact Assessment Tool that involved representatives from *(name all Departments / Organisations involved)*. *Those representatives agree this is an accurate overview of their collective comments.*

Key: ++ Very Positive, + Positive, NEUT Neutral, - Negative, -- Very Negative, N/A Not Applicable

HIA Category	Overall Contribution	Explanation
1. Vulnerable groups	++ + NEUT - -- N/A <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	The Development is considered to impact positively on health in terms of the vulnerable groups as both sites improve the amenities currently available to travellers and gypsies on the Island. The sites will provide legitimate stopping places which will remove tensions experienced with those which are unofficial. This enables gypsies and travellers who return to the island on a regular basis to establish links with local service such health and education providers. The sites are capable of accommodating large family groups at safe separation distances which assists in promoting cultural identify and family cohesion.
2. Individual Lifestyles	++ + NEUT - -- N/A <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	The amenity blocks at Penhesgyn will provide a clean environment to prepare and store food and wash, which the residents do not currently possess at Pentraeth road. Additional facilities such as vegetable gardens at Penhesgyn and amenity area for children at Star will promote physical activity. However, there needs to be adequate separation between the site and roads at Star, which can probably be achieved by the fencing already proposed. As an additional mitigation measure in Penhesgyn, the local authority should consider whether it is possible to improve public transport to the Penhesgyn site, which may prove an additional advantage to workers. The Star site is close to an existing bus stop although an additional length of footpath needs to be provided, because of the busy road and 60mph speed limit.

<p>3. Social and community influences on health</p>	<p>++ + NEUT - -- N/A</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>The sites have a positive impact on social and community influences on health, as both offer better facilities than are currently provide to travellers and gypsies, which enable these groups to support family roles and reduce fear of legal action from the local authority, which in turn will be meeting its statutory requirements. However, as additional measures, the local authority should consider setting up a liaison group with local residents, establish a system of notification to enable preparation of the Star site for occupation and consider improving public transport links to Penhesgyn.</p>
<p>4. Living/environmental conditions affecting health</p>	<p>++ + NEUT - -- N/A</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>Overall the developments are likely to be neutral in terms of impact on health because of the balance in the number of positive and negative aspects of the developments. The Penhesgyn site will rehouse residents from Pentraeth Road which is unsightly but the Star site is built on fields between the two roads and will possibly be visible from Star although there will be tree planting. Noise also affects both sites and to counter this, residents will be located in the furthest field from the CA at Penhesgyn and the Star sites require acoustic fencing along the boundaries with both roads. Despite a purpose designed site at Penhesgyn with amenity blocks which are sympathetic in design, residents will be expected to supply their own sleeping accommodation which is likely to include the existing vehicles at Pentraeth Road. The local authority may wish to introduce minimum standards for these vehicles in order to safeguard both safety of both the residents and the site. Specific highway safety considerations will need to be considered at Star because the site is accessed off a busy road with 60mph speed limit.</p>
<p>5. Economic conditions affecting health</p>	<p>++ + NEUT - -- N/A</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>The Site at Star is considered to be slightly positive in terms of economic conditions affecting health as it provides the stability of an official site for travellers and gypsies wishing to visit the area to apply their trades. The residents at Penhesgyn will benefit from a permanent address</p>

		which may assist in applying for employment but the need to pay rent may impact on disposable income. Adequate Wi-Fi and mobile telephone communication at both sites would also assist in improving economic conditions.
6. Access and quality of services	<p>++ <input type="checkbox"/> + <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NEUT <input type="checkbox"/> - <input type="checkbox"/> -- <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/></p>	Both sites are considered to be positive in terms of access and quality of services as fixed locations will enable them to develop consistency in accessing health and education services. Penhesgyn travellers will have a permanent address with a letter box for all residents and a notice board and/or appropriate advice should be provided at Star regarding local services. As further mitigation the local authority should consider improving access to public transport at Penhesgyn and providing Wi-Fi access at both sites.
7. Macro-economic, environmental and sustainability factors	<p>++ <input type="checkbox"/> + <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NEUT <input type="checkbox"/> - <input type="checkbox"/> -- <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/></p>	The developments will enable the local authority to comply with its legislative requirements and provide travellers and gypsies with legitimate sites, which are well designed to support culture and family cohesion, while adopting safety standards on spacing.

Summary Comments: (Indicate that this is a general summary, but also indicate any significant disagreements that may have arisen during testing)

Overall both sites are considered to have a positive impact on the health and welfare of gypsies and travellers over the existing provision.

No significant disagreement was noted.

Version: March 09

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ISLE OF ANGLESEY COUNTY COUNCIL	
Report to:	Executive Committee
Date:	14th February 2017
Subject:	Llangefni Golf Course Agreement
Portfolio Holder(s):	Cllr. Ieuan Williams
Chief Executive:	Dr Gwynne Jones
Report Author:	Dylan J. Williams – Head of Service Economic & Community Regeneration Service
Tel:	01248 752 499
E-mail:	dylanjwilliams@anglesey.gov.uk
Local Members:	Cllr. Bob Parry Cllr. Nicola Roberts Cllr. Dylan Rees Also of relevance to all Elected Members as the facility serves a wider benefit to Anglesey

A – Recommendation/s and reason/s
<p>Recommendation – The SLT endorses the conclusion to extend the current agreement with the Llangefni Partnership (Llanghefni Social Enterprise) until 1st July 2018.</p> <p>The Executive’s mandate to sell the asset for its maximum value (http://democracy.anglesey.gov.uk/documents/g2743/Decisions%2026th-May-2015%2010.00%20The%20Executive.pdf?T=2&LLL=0) cannot realistically be accomplished within the remaining timeframe (July 2017). There will be a need to undertake the disposal carefully with the utmost diligence to protect the County Council from any criticisms and to complete the whole process in six months could place the County Council in a position of risk. There is a need to carefully plan the activity with agreement and input from other Services (Legal, Finance, Property) as well as consultation with key stakeholders.</p> <p>As a result of the site’s complexity and uniqueness the District Valuer refused to provide the County Council with a valuation. Advice obtained by Legal Services was that any attempt to sell the asset should therefore be done by an independent specialist company.</p> <p>The Llangefni Partnership are of the opinion that the Golf Course plays a critical role in their overarching ambitions to regenerate Llangefni. This extension can enable them, together with the County Council and other stakeholders, to further progress the ongoing efforts to establish a coherent and robust vision and delivery plan to improve and</p>

strengthen Llangefni.

The golf course is an important and valuable regeneration asset for Llangefni and Anglesey. There is a need to carefully consider the County Council's position on the facility and extending the agreement with the Llangefni Partnership until July 2018 will enable an informed decision making process to take place.

Extending this agreement will allow Officers within the County Council to respond accordingly to the Executive's mandate of May 2015.

B – What other options did you consider and why did you reject them?

The option of "Do Nothing" was considered and immediately discounted as a decision on the future of the Golf Course is required.

C – Why is this decision for the Executive?

The matter has previously been discussed by the Executive in May 2015 and the decision was that the facility be transferred to the Llangefni Partnership until July 2017. Post July 2017, the mandate to dispose of the facility for maximum value was also agreed. Any decision to deviate from that requires further consideration and a new mandate by the Executive.

CH – Is this decision consistent with policy approved by the full Council?

Yes

D – Is this decision within the budget approved by the Council?

Yes

DD – Who did you consult?		What did they say?
1	Chief Executive / Strategic Leadership Team (SLT) (mandatory)	Comments received from CE. Comments received from DCE.
2	Finance / Section 151 (mandatory)	
3	Legal / Monitoring Officer (mandatory)	Comments received from Legal.
4	Human Resources (HR)	
5	Property	
6	Information Communication Technology (ICT)	
7	Scrutiny	
8	Local Members	
9	Any external bodies / other/s	

1	Economic	
2	Anti-poverty	
3	Crime and Disorder	
4	Environmental	
5	Equalities	
6	Outcome Agreements	
7	Other	

F – Appendices:

FF - Background papers (please contact the author of the Report for any further information):

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ISLE OF ANGLESEY COUNTY COUNCIL	
Report to:	The Executive Committee
Date:	14/2/17
Subject:	Draft Library Service Strategy
Portfolio Holder(s):	Cllr. Kenneth P Hughes
Head of Service:	Delyth Molyneux
Report Author: Tel: E-mail:	Rachel Rowlands 752094 rfxlh@ynysmon.gov.uk
Local Members:	Relevant to all Members

A –Recommendation/s and reason/s
<p>Recommendations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Executive Committee Members are asked to consider the process followed to develop the strategy and the reasoning behind what is being proposed within the Draft Library Service Strategy. • The Executive Committee Members are asked to consider the Equality Impact and Needs Assessment. • The Executive Committee Members are asked to give permission to proceed to a public consultation on the Draft Library Service Strategy in line with the timetable below (Item 9) • The Executive Committee Members are asked to note that the service will continue to discuss and consult with interested parties and that no final decisions have yet been made. <p>1. Purpose</p> <p>1.1. This report presents the Draft Library Service Strategy 2017-2022¹. The purpose of this strategy is to ensure firm sustainable foundations that will allow us to meet the needs of our residents and fulfil the statutory requirements over the coming years.</p> <p>1.2. It is important to note at the outset of this paper that while various papers have been prepared for, and discussed by the Council members, no final decisions have been made on the future of the library service on Anglesey.</p>

¹ Appendix 1: Draft Library Service Strategy 2017 -2022

1.3. Officers, as far as they are able, can provide assurance to members that the process which has been conducted so far, and is recommended to move forward, has been, and will be comprehensive and inclusive and will provide a fair and reasonable opportunity for all those wishing to do so, to submit their views and responses.

2. Background

2.1. Anglesey County Council is committed to providing a statutory library service that is comprehensive and efficient as required by section 7 of the **Public Libraries and Museums Act 1964**²

2.2. **The Welsh Public Library Standards**³ (WPLS) are set and assessed by the Welsh Government. Whilst not directly linked to statute, they are a means of benchmarking library services across Wales, and give the responsible Minister assurances over service use, standards and quality; the Standards are one of the measures of whether a Library Authority is fulfilling its statutory duty.

2.2.1. Total spending per capita is above the median for Wales (7/21). The average cost per visit in 2014-15 was £2.32, below the median for Wales (12/21). % spend on total staffing is 48%; with the lowest in Wales being 40%, the median 58% and highest 79%.

2.2.2. Staffing levels fall below the standards set, in both total staffing levels per % population and professional (qualified) staffing levels per % population. Staffing levels, as noted in the return and the Welsh Government assessment remain a cause of concern for the operation and development of the service.

2.2.3. In terms of performance over the 2015-16 period there was a slight fall in the number of library (physical) visits compared to the previous year, virtual visits were slightly up with the second highest number in Wales, and Use of IT was also the second highest number in Wales.

2.3. In 2013 the County Council was challenged with finding £16m of efficiencies in the following 3 years.

2.4. **The Isle of Anglesey Corporate Plan 2013-17**⁴ states an aim to reduce the overall costs of services Leisure, culture and libraries to the Council by 60% over the period of this plan.

2.5. As a result of these commitments a Libraries, Youth Service, and Museums & Culture Transformation Program Board was established with the aim of overseeing the delivery of the promises made in the IoACC Corporate Plan 2013 – 2017 to:

² <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1964/75/contents>

³ <http://gov.wales/topics/culture-tourism-sport/museums-archives-libraries/libraries/public-library-standards/?lang=en>

⁴ <http://www.anglesey.gov.uk/Journals/2014/04/02/u/s/p/corporate-plan-2013-2017.pdf> p.13

- explore options and implement a revised Library provision model

2.6. Anglesey Library Service undertook a **Library Service Review**⁵ with the aim of ensuring that the best possible service can be delivered within the available resources. The Review analysed topics such as performance, usage, needs, and options for transformation. The review identified several options for the future development of the service. The key drivers for change are financial and technological.

3. Consultation and Community Engagement

3.1. A public and stakeholder consultation was held during October 2015 to gather views on the options identified and to invite any alternative ideas. There were nearly 2,000 responses to the consultation between questionnaires, face to face sessions and workshops. Although there was not a clear favoured option, there was evidence that it would be beneficial to seek opportunities for 'community support' models, working with social enterprises or alternative providers to work with the Council to maintain the service rather than any potential withdrawal of service.

3.2. Three meetings were held in Amlwch, Menai Bridge and Rhosneigr (and also the Llangefni stakeholder's subgroup) to openly discuss the potential transition process. Following these meetings there have been meetings with: Llanbadrig Community Council (25/5/16), Llanfair Mathafarn Eithaf Community Council (25.05.16), Menai Bridge Town Council (19.05.16) and Representatives of Canolfan Beaumaris (19.05.16) Amlwch Town Council (15.06.16) and Beaumaris Town Council (04.07.16); meeting of the 5 Town's group (15/06/16 and 7/05/16); meeting between the officers and Menter Môn (6/7/16); a meeting between officials of the Library Service and Adult Services (17/06/16); and met with officials from MALD (08/7/16). In addition Officers were invited to attend a public meeting in Menai Bridge which had been organized by the Town Council (18.5.16).

All Staff Meeting : 11/11/2015 and 1/2/2017

3.3. During these meetings a number of opportunities to develop the service by transforming the way the Library Service is delivered were highlighted. The opportunities have been discussed by the Service during the Service Review and the extensive consultation process that took place at the October 2015 term.

3.4. The 5 Towns Group (Town Councils) commissioned a formal study through Menter Môn to look at the practicalities of providing library service in partnership with the local communities.

3.5. The draft Library Service Strategy presents a preferred model for consultation, this preferred model has the potential to ensure firm sustainable foundations that will allow us to meet the needs of our residents and fulfil the statutory requirements over the coming years. The viability of the options for the various ways of delivering the Library Service

⁵ <http://www.anglesey.gov.uk/download/47802>

which informed the initial public consultation in October 2015 was assessed⁶. The assessment is RAG rated on 3 criteria:

- Will the Service reach the Welsh Public Library Standards 5th Framework (Assessment will be updated to reflect the 6th Framework when released)
- Will there be a negative effect on the island's residents
- What are the cost implications.

This viability assessment has informed the Draft Library Service Strategy

4. Draft Library Service Strategy

4.1. The draft Library Service Strategy has been developed to respond to challenges and needs outlined above.

4.2. The draft library service strategy has been included as Appendix 1

4.3. We have listened to residents views and have embedded them into this draft strategy. These include ensuring that libraries:

- Maintain book lending which is highly valued
- Maintain strong ICT and Network provision
- Continue to help children, young people and adults to improve skills and learn
- Have suitably trained staff to deliver services
- Demonstrate a clear link to Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015⁷

5. The Vision

5.1. The strategy outlines a vision for Anglesey Library Service and sets out a delivery framework that has the potential to meet the needs of the Library Standards, and respond to the needs of our customers:

Anglesey's libraries are welcoming places to read, learn and discover – the trusted guide at the heart of our communities.

5.2. Underpinning the vision are the core aims:

⁶ Appendix 2 : Viability Assessment

⁷ <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/anaw/2015/2/contents/enacted>

Promoting equality and inclusion – We recognise that public libraries have always been driven by the principles of equality and inclusion.

Making it easy for everyone to use our services – We recognise that not everyone can, or wishes to access the library service in the same way, we will ensure our service is inclusive to all.

Providing a high quality customer focused service - We will deliver high quality resources in welcoming spaces

Being a trusted guide – We are available to help access information in a trusted environment.

Partnership with organisations and agencies – We recognise that successful partnerships have clear roles and responsibilities, managed expectations and tangible outcomes for each partner.

Staff – We want our staff and volunteers to help you get the most from your libraries. We also know that our staff are our greatest asset and we want to be a great place to work. We want to create opportunities for volunteers.

5.3. In light of the above this draft Strategy recommends moving to a pattern of provision based on:

- Area Libraries
- Authority led Community Supported Libraries
- Mobile Services (Mobile library, Housebound Service, The Schools Library Service)
- Potential community access points (dependent on distribution of A and B)

5.4. In more detail the proposed provision is as follows:

Area Libraries: Full time, fully staffed library open approximately 40 hours per week, supported by a professional team on a County wide level. This is the existing pattern.

Authority led Community Supported Libraries: Approximately 20 hours of core staffed opening hours provided by the Authority this front-line (branch level), staffing will be supported by a professional team on a County wide level. This is the existing pattern.

Authority Led Community Supported libraries: Approximately 10-12 hours of core staffed opening hours provided by the Authority this front-line (branch level), staffing will be supported by a professional team on a County wide level. This is the existing pattern.

However, with this third tier, if there is no support from the communities or other parties there is a possibility that the library will close. In this case, mitigating factors will be required for example a 'contact point' within the community or increased Mobile Library

presence.

Mobile Services: Alongside the above will be a full review of routes and stops of the housebound and Mobile Service. Changes are foreseen in this area of service going forward, to meet changing patterns of usage, however equality and needs information show that our mobile services are an important element of provision to our rural County. It is a possibility that alternative models may be developed, for example, partnering with the third sector to deliver elements of Housebound Service.

6. Impact of the draft library service strategy

6.1. The Library Equality and Needs Assessment⁸ (EINA) assesses the need for the service and the impact of any proposed changes on the population who may want to make use of the service. All options need careful consideration in terms of the impact on the residents of Anglesey as well as the Authority's ability to provide a 'comprehensive and efficient' library service in accordance with the 1964 Public Libraries and museums act. In addition, consideration is given to the Welsh Public Library Standards and the need for Library Authorities in Wales to report on their annual performance in respect of these Standards.

6.2. When developing proposals for the Draft Library Service Strategy, amongst other indicators, the following were taken in to account as part of the EINA :

- Library usage (number of users) and operating costs
- Demographic information about Anglesey communities, including future growth
- Location of static libraries and mobile library stops
- Patterns of library use by customers
- Size of library catchments including travel distances
- Levels of deprivation in library catchment areas
- Car ownership
- Needs of people who have protected characteristics under the Equalities Act
- Library Service Performance: The Welsh Public Library Standards Framework 5 and 6

6.3. Work is currently being undertaken in relation to latest data. However, the most disadvantaged communities are within the catchment area of the Llangefni and Holyhead

⁸ Appendix 3 Equality Impact Needs Assessment

Libraries which will be least affected by any changes to the service delivery model as suggested within the Library Service Strategy.

- 6.4. Areas where individuals may be disadvantaged due to rurality and poor connections are being mapped and considerations will be made to increasing community access to the service should any changes to the delivery model result in any library closures.
- 6.5. The EINA finds that there are opportunities to develop and build community cohesion and resilience in communities where there is an appetite to collaborate with the Local Authority to deliver services in new ways.
- 6.6. It is likely that some groups could see the proposal as unfair as there is a potential that service points may close in some communities while they may be retained in others. The Local Authority is however open and receptive to suggestions regarding different ways of working which may result in the service improving and not declining as a result of a long term strategy.
- 6.7. In developing the Strategy it has been seen as imperative that all sections of the communities are given an opportunity and encouraged to work together to develop ideas which will benefit the whole community.
- 6.8. In some areas there may be differences of opinion between established groups whose ideas regarding the future delivery of a Library service differ, however by offering ample opportunities for discussion it is envisaged that there should not be any lasting effect as a result of the proposal.

The Library Equality and Needs Assessment (EINA) is a living document and findings from the consultation process will be fed in as appropriate.

7. Financial Considerations

- 7.1. Budget for the Library Service in 2013/14 was £865,360 (inc NNDR, excluding central charges and capital financing)
- 7.2. Due to the possible variables in terms of the final model within the Library Service Strategy, the savings below illustrate the 2 extremes within the strategy; the final model may be somewhere in between. The Maximum community involvement column illustrates a model where all Authority Led Community Supported Libraries are successful and the minimum community involvement column illustrates where no community involvement has been possible resulting in Tier 3 libraries closing (5 libraries).
- 7.3. Table showing potential savings if **staffing levels are retained** within the service (but with a different staffing structure) thus mitigating impact on the Welsh Public Library Standards.

	Library Service Strategy with maximum community involvement (Tier 2 and 3) This would see the strategy fully implemented in all 10 static libraries with no closures		Library Service Strategy with minimum community involvement (potential for 5 closures from Tier 3 with mitigating factors put in place)	
	Transferring car park income* to 3 rd party group	Service retaining Library car park income within service budget	Car park income no longer in service budget	Retaining Library car park income within service budget
Total saving of the strategy against 13/14 budget	-£70,459.46 -8.14%	-£78,459.46 -9.11%	-£39,515.88 -4.57%	-£47,855.28 -5.53%
Service savings already achieved during 2013-17	£61,000 -7%	£61,000 -7%	£61,000 -7%	£61,000 -7%
Total Library Service Savings during 2013-17 (savings already achieved + Strategy savings)	£131,459.46 -15.14%	£139,459.46 -16.11%	£100,515.88 -11.57%	£108,855.28 -12.53%

*car parking income relates to income received into the service budget from the carpark adjacent to Beaumaris library

7.4. Table showing potential savings if **staffing levels are not retained** within the service. The Service is below minimum staffing levels already. Further reduction will impact performance and service levels.

	Library Service Strategy with maximum community involvement (Tier 2 and 3) This would see the strategy fully implemented in all 10 static libraries with no closures		Library Service Strategy with minimum community involvement (potential for 5 closures from Tier 3 with mitigating factors put in place)	
	Transferring car park income* to 3 rd party group	Service retaining Library car park income within service budget	Car park income no longer in service budget	Retaining Library car park income within service budget

Total saving of the strategy against 13/14 budget	£115,509.46 -13.35%	-£123,848.86 -14.32%	-£121,865.88 -14.09%	-£130,205.28 -15%
Service savings already achieved during 2013-17	£61,000 -7%	£61,000 -7%	£61,000 -7%	£61,000 -7%
Total Library Service Savings during 2013-17 (savings already achieved + Strategy savings)	£176,509.46 -20.35%	£184,848.86 -21.35%	£182,865.88 -21.09%	£191,205.28 -22%

*car parking income relates to income received into the service budget from the carpark adjacent to Beaumaris library

7.5. Appendix 4 outlines these costings in more detail

8. Next Steps

8.1. The Library Service is now planning to hold a public consultation on the Draft Library Service Strategy, and progress discussions with interested parties. This step of the process will be a way of gathering feedback to our recommendations.

8.2. Following the public consultation, the Cabinet Member will recommend the Final Library Service Strategy to the Executive for a final decision in the Autumn 2017.

9. Timetable

- Present the Draft Library Service strategy and draft Library Equality and Need Impact Assessment to the Executive Committee in 13 February 2017.
- Consultation on the Draft Library Service Strategy with stakeholders and users following the local election May. The Consultation will take place between June and August 2017.
- To report on the Draft Library Service Strategy, in light of the public consultation findings, to the Executive Committee by November 2017.
- Final decision on the strategic direction of the Isle of Anglesey Library Service to be agreed by the Executive Committee by November 2017 following due regard to the public consultation and equality legislation.

B – What other options did you consider and why did you reject them and/or opt for this option?

The transformation process has considered and consulted on a wide range of possible options.

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C – Why is this a decision for the Executive?
The remodelling is being carried out in response to a specific Corporate request under the remit of the Lifelong Learning Transformation Board.

CH – Is this decision consistent with policy approved by the full Council?

D – Is this decision within the budget approved by the Council?

DD – Who did you consult?		What did they say?
1	Chief Executive / Senior Leadership Team (SLT) (mandatory)	Support the principles
2	Finance / Section 151 (mandatory)	
3	Legal / Monitoring Officer (mandatory)	No observations
4	Human Resources (HR)	Any staffing matters arising from the Strategy should be dealt with in accordance with consultation and other recognised HR processes. If HR support is required regarding consultation there may be a need to build capacity in the unit in order to include this in the workload.
5	Property	
6	Information Communication Technology (ICT)	
7	Procurement	
8	Scrutiny	
9	Local Members	
10	Any external bodies / other/s	

E – Risks and any mitigation (if relevant)	
1	Economic
2	Anti-poverty

3	Crime and Disorder	
4	Environmental	
5	Equalities	
6	Outcome Agreements	
7	Other	

F - Appendices:
<p>Appendix 1 : Draft Library Service Strategy Appendix 2 : Viability Assessment Appendix 2b: Mapping Appendix 3: Equality Impact and Needs Assessment Appendix 4 : Costings</p>

FF - Background papers (please contact the author of the Report for any further information):
<p>Background papers included as links in the report</p>

Isle of Anglesey Draft Library Service Strategy 2017-2022

1. Introduction

Anglesey Library Service has undertaken a Library Service Review with the aim of ensuring that the best possible service can be delivered within the available resources. The key drivers for change are financial and technological. In 2013 Anglesey County Council was challenged with finding £16m of efficiencies in the following 3 years¹.

It is also necessary to review the public library service in light of technological change which is impacting on: how people access and consume the core offer (reading); how people satisfy their information needs, and how people who are digitally excluded are being increasingly disadvantaged as we move ever closer to a 'digital first' society.

The County Council is committed to providing a statutory library service that is comprehensive and efficient as required by section 7 of the Public Libraries and Museums Act 1964². This strategy aims to lay firm sustainable foundations that will allow us to serve our residents and meet the statutory requirements over the coming years.

The County Council is also mindful of the Welsh Public Library Standards (WPLS), which are administered by the Welsh Government. Whilst not directly linked to statute, the Council acknowledges that they are a useful means of benchmarking library services across Wales, and give the responsible Minister assurances over service use, standards and quality.

It is important to note at the outset of this paper that while various papers have been prepared for, and discussed by the Council members, no decisions have been made on the future of the library service on Anglesey. The Decision on how to deliver the best possible service within the available resources will be informed by the consultation the Council will undertake and the comments made by stakeholders, consultees and users during the process.

¹ <http://www.anglesey.gov.uk/Journals/2014/04/02/u/s/p/corporate-plan-2013-2017.pdf>

² <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1964/75/contents>

2. Context / Process so far

The Isle of Anglesey Corporate Plan 2013-17³ states:

We want to keep our place and presence at the heart of communities with our library provision becoming a 'universal front door' for us as a council

The Council would;

explore options and implement a revised Library provision model.

It was noted that the success measure would be:

- *New Library and cultural heritage management models being implemented*
- *A focused and sustainable library provision*

and that the aim of the Council would be:

..to reduce the overall costs of these services (Leisure, culture and libraries) to the Council by 60% over the period of this plan.

As a result of these commitments a Library Service Review was undertaken⁴ which analysed topics such as usage, needs, and options for transformation. The review identified several options for the future development of the service.

³ <http://www.anglesey.gov.uk/Journals/2014/04/02/u/s/p/corporate-plan-2013-2017.pdf> p.13

⁴ <http://www.anglesey.gov.uk/download/47802>

A public and stakeholder consultation was held during October 2015 to gather views on the options identified by the Library Service Review and to invite any alternative ideas. There were nearly 2,000 responses to the consultation provided in questionnaires, face to face sessions and workshops⁵. Although there was no clear preferred option has emerged from these responses, there was evidence that it would be beneficial to seek opportunities for 'community support' models, working with social enterprises or alternative providers to work with the Council to maintain the service rather than any potential withdrawal of service.⁶

We have listened to respondents views and have taken their comments into account in devising this strategy. These include the proposal to ensure that libraries:

- Maintain book lending which is highly valued
- Maintain strong ICT and Network provision
- Continue to help children, young people and adults to improve skills and learn
- Have suitably trained staff to deliver services
- Act as a hub within the community providing information and activities
- Facilitate seamless access to Council services
- Demonstrate a clear link to Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015⁷

3. Anglesey Library Service.

The demand for library services is changing. Nationally there is declining demand in book issues and library visits. This trend is visible across Anglesey Library Service, albeit to a lesser degree than in many other areas in the UK

When developing proposals for this Library Strategy, the following were taken in to account as part of a detailed Equality Impact and Needs Assessment⁸

- Library usage (number of users) and operating costs

⁵ <http://www.anglesey.gov.uk/council-and-democracy/consultations/previous-consultations/library-service-review-consultation/127248.article>

⁶ <http://www.anglesey.gov.uk/findings-of-the-libraries-consultation/128045.article>

⁷ <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/anaw/2015/2/contents/enacted>

⁸ Appendix 3 EINA assessment

- Demographic information about Anglesey communities, including future growth
- Location of static libraries and mobile library stops
- Patterns of library use by customers
- Size of library catchments including travel distances
- Levels of deprivation in library catchment areas
- Educational attainment by children
- Car ownership and public transport
- Needs of people who have protected characteristics under the Equalities Act
- Library Service Performance: The Welsh Public Library Standards Framework 5 and 6

4. The Vision for the Future

Anglesey's libraries are welcoming places to read, learn and discover – the trusted guide at the heart of our communities.

Underpinning the vision are the core aims:

Promoting equality and inclusion – We recognise that public libraries have always been driven by the principles of equality and inclusion.

Making it easy for everyone to use our services – We recognise that not everyone can, or wishes to access the library service in the same way, we will ensure our service is inclusive to all.

Providing a high quality customer focussed services - We will deliver high quality resources in welcoming spaces

Being a trusted guide – We are available to help access information in a trusted environment.

Partnership with organisations and agencies – We recognise that successful partnerships have clear roles and responsibilities, managed expectations and tangible outcomes for each partner.

Staff – We want our staff and volunteers to help you get the most from your libraries. We also know that our staff are our greatest asset and we want to be a great place to work. We want to create opportunities for volunteers.

5. How we will deliver the Anglesey Library Service to achieve this vision

Looking to the future we must be realistic regarding the current economic climate. The library service is a statutory service that must operate within the available budget. This draft strategy therefore aims to lay firm sustainable foundations that will allow us to serve island residents and meet the statutory requirements in the coming years.

The Library Service Review coupled with the Library Equality Impact and Needs Assessment and the public consultation required allows us to present a draft strategy that will meet the requirements of the library service as well as offering the best possible service to the residents of Anglesey.

Evidence from the Library Equality Impact and Needs Assessment⁹ shows that Anglesey Library Service could move to a three-tier statutory Library Service in Anglesey in terms of usage, need, impact and strategic location. A pattern of static libraries would be in addition to the Mobile Library Service, Housebound library Service and the School Library Service.

The above categories have been compiled from good practice and from consideration of the recommendations from the Welsh Government in their latest report on the future of public library services in Wales 'scoping a New Public Library Service for Wales'¹⁰ and they draw on the requirements of the Welsh Public Library Standards 6th Framework.¹¹

The Council is open to the possibility of 'community support' models, such as working with social enterprises or alternative providers including a Trust model for Anglesey Library Services and this draft strategy does not dictate a Governance model.

In light of the above and specifically the Library Service Review, the public and stakeholder consultation undertaken to date and the Council's vision and objectives, this draft Strategy recommends moving to a pattern of provision based on:

- A. Area Libraries
- B. Authority led Community Supported Libraries
- C. Mobile Services (The Community Mobile, Housebound Service and Schools Library Service)
- D. Potential community access points

⁹ Appendix 3 EINA

¹⁰ <http://gov.wales/docs/drah/publications/151019-scoping-a-future-for-public-libraries-en.pdf>

¹¹ <http://gov.wales/topics/culture-tourism-sport/museums-archives-libraries/libraries/public-library-standards/?lang=en>

The potential model is as follows:

Tier 1 Area Libraries: Full time, fully staffed library open approximately 40 hours per week, supported by a professional team on a County wide level as is the existing pattern.

Tier 2 Council led Community Supported Libraries: Approximately 20 hours of core staffed opening hours provided by the Authority this front-line (branch level), staffing will be supported by a professional team on a County wide level as is the existing pattern.

Tier 3 Council Led Community Supported libraries: Approximately 10-12 hours of core staffed opening hours provided by the Authority this front-line (branch level), staffing will be supported by a professional team on a County wide level as is the existing pattern. However, with this third tier, if there is no support from the communities or other parties there is a possibility that the library will close. In this case, mitigating factors will be required for example a 'contact point' within the community or increased Mobile Library presence; this provision will take into account Equality Impact measures.

Alongside the above will be a full review of routes and stops of the housebound and Mobile Library Services. Changes are inevitable in this area of service going forward and it is a possibility that alternative models, for example, partnering with the third sector to deliver elements of Housebound Service, may be implemented.

6. Table detailing what each category means:

Category (draft)	The facilities that will be available: (Draft)
<p>Area Library</p> <p>with:</p> <p>Over 50,000 Annual visits and, Over 50,000 Annual Loans and Over 8,000 sessions computers Use</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The library is situated in the catchment area of the main shopping area. • Opening hours between 25 and 40 hours per week • At least 10,000 items of stock in a wide variety of formats, with between 10,000 and 15,000 items of stock in the larger libraries. • Link to e-government and e-learning and provision of specialist collections, e.g. - Local History, Health and Welfare, sets of books for Reading Groups, • at least 16 computers, free Wi-Fi service, lap-top space and tablets available for use • Space within the children’s area for activities or easy access to an appropriate space

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Space, or access to space, for holding community events and arts • Ongoing consideration to co-location with similar services or partners
<p>Council Led Community Supported library: approximately 20 hours of core service provided by the Council</p> <p>with:</p> <p>Over 12,000 Annual visits and Over 20,000 Annual Loans and Over 1500 Computer sessions</p>	<p>The library is located near the centre of town / village or in / adjacent community centre / school</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Co-located with partners from the community / council or others where it is possible • Opening hours: minimum 20 hours • Element self-service depending on local needs and any other use made of the community site. • least 6 computers available to the public • Free Wi-Fi • A variety of sources of information on paper and online • Space to hold community meetings or events where it is possible • Use of volunteers for additional activities or extended non-core opening hours
<p>Council Led Community Supported library:</p> <p>Approximately 10-12 hours of core service provided by the Council.</p> <p>with:</p> <p>under 12,000 Annual visits and, under 20,000 Annual Loans and, under 1500 Computer sessions</p>	<p>The library is located near the center of town / village or in / adjacent community centre / school</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opening hours: minimum 10 hours • At least 5,000 items of stock • At least 6 computers available to the public • Free Wi-Fi • A variety of sources of information on paper and online • Element of self-service depending on local needs and any other use made of the community site. • Space to hold community meetings or events where it is possible • Co-located with partners from the community / council or others where it is possible • Use of volunteers for additional activities or extended opening hours
Mobile Libraries	

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To the community <ul style="list-style-type: none">• To the Home <p>School Library Service</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Servicing population between 200 and 1000 within walking distance of a quarter mile• Length of stops - between a quarter and three quarters of an hour.• Stops are chosen based on previous use, the distance of the nearest library building, access to public transport and health and safety considerations.• Monthly visits <ul style="list-style-type: none">• a 'Home Service' is offered to those who are unable to visit a static library or the mobile library service due to illness or other factors• Visits monthly <p>All subscribing primary schools are visited by the school's library mobile van where pupils can borrow books as required.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Thematic Project Packs• Access to Author visits and activities• Subscription costs are based on pupil numbers.
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Conclusion

This draft Strategy, within the context of available resources, will provide a firm foundation on which to deliver and develop an efficient and effective library service within the context of the Welsh Government Library Standards and the statutory framework set out in the Public Libraries and Museums Act 1964.

Asesiad o hyfywedd opsiynau ar gyfer ffyrdd amrywiol o gyflwyno'r Gwasanaeth Llyfrgell. Rydym yn defnyddio system RAG i wneud yr asesiad a hynny ar 3 ffactor;

Assessment of the viability of options for the various ways of delivering the Library Service. The assessment is RAG rated on 3 criteria:

1 – A fydd y Gwasanaeth yn cyrraedd Safonau Llyfrgelloedd Cyhoeddus(5ed Fframwiath) Llywodraeth Cymru; (**Gwyrdd** – Bydd, **Amber** – Rhannol, **Coch** – Na)

Will the Service reach the WPLS (5th Framework); (Green – yes, Amber – Partially, Red – No)

2 – A fydd yna effaith negyddol ar drigolion yr ynys (**Gwyrdd** – Dim, **Amber** – Peth, **Coch** – Mawr)

Will there be a negative effect on the island's residents (Green – None, Amber – Some, Red – Great)

3 – A fydd yna oblygiadau cyllidebol (**Gwyrdd** – Arbediad, **Amber** – Yr un fath, **Coch** – Costio Mwy)

Will there be budgetary implications (Green – Saving, Amber – Neutral, Red – More expensive)

Opsiynau / Options	Safonau / Standards	Effaith / Effect	Cyllideb / Budget	RAG
Opsiw 1. Cynnal y gwasanaeth presennol Option 1. Maintaining the Current Service	Dim newid byddwn yn parhau i gyflawni yr un nifer o Safonau No change, continue to achieve the same Standards	Dim newid No Change	Dim newid (nid yw hyn yn gynaliadwy yn y sefyllfa ariannol bresennol) Neutral (however, this is not sustainable in the current financial climate)	
Opsiw 2. Lleihau'r Gwasanaeth Llyfrgell Option 2. Reducing the Library Service				
I. Lleihau oriau agor Reducing opening hours	Er mwyn cyrraedd y safon WPLSQ16 Oriau agor rhaid cael 120 awr y flwyddyn i bob 1,000 o'r boblogaeth – golyga hyn y gellir colli 21 awr yr wythnos a chyrraedd y safon.	Posibl y bydd yn amharu ar allu pobl i gyrraedd y pwyntiau gwasanaeth It could have an impact on people's ability to reach service points during opening hours	£11,000 (oddeutu) Pe collir yr oriau staffio yn unig. £11,000 (approx.) If staffing hours alone are lost.	

	Fodd bynnag os collir yr oriau staffio byddwn yn bellach o gyrraedd y safon WPLSQ13 <i>In order to reach the WPLSQ16 Opening Hours we must have 120 hours per annum for every 1,000 population – we could reduce by 21 opening hours per week across the service and reach the standard</i>			
II. Cau rhai llyfrgelloedd a pharhau gyda'r gwasanaeth teithiol <i>Closing some libraries and maintain mobile service</i>	Gellir cyrraedd y safon WPLSQ15 lleoliad pwyntiau gwasanaeth yn rhannol – ni fydd gan 70% o'r boblogaeth fynediad at wasanaethau amrywiol ond byddan yn gallu benthyg ac archebu llyfrau <i>WPLSQ15 could be partially met (depending on how many closures) – 70% of the households may not be within 3m of a static or 1/4m to a mobile and as a result would have limited access to the service</i>	Dim argaeledd cyfrifiaduron i aelodau'r cyhoedd sydd heb fynediad i offer TG /gysylltiad Band eang <i>Reduced access to ICT infrastructure to those who do not have access to equipment/reliable and affordable connectivity</i>	Bydd arbediad tymor byr yn ddibynol ar y model a ddewisir, ond gan y bydd rhaid adnewyddu'r Llyfrgell deithiol o fewn y 5 mlynedd nesaf(amc. £100,000) mae'n anodd darganfod arbedion tymor hir <i>There would be a short term saving dependant on the model however capital cost of replacing mobile library (£100,000 approx) may impact in the long term</i>	
III. Cau rhai llyfrgelloedd a rhoi'r gorau i'r gwasanaeth teithiol <i>Closing some libraries and withdraw mobile service</i>	Byddwn yn methu a chyrraedd y Safon (70% o fewn 3 milltr i lyfrgell statig/ .25 milltr o arhosfan symudol) O ganlyniad 5/9 Safon fyddwn yn ei gyrraedd. <i>Failure to meet WPLSQ15 can be expected if branch libraries close and the mobile is to be withdrawn</i>	Aelodau'r gymuned yn methu a chael mynediad at y Gwasanaeth Llyfrgell yn lleol. Posibl na fydd yn cael ei weld fel gwasanaeth 'cynhwysfawr ac effeithlon'. <i>Residents would not be able to access the service locally. Could be seen as failing to be a "comprehensive and efficient" service</i>	Bydd arbediad yn ddibynol ar pa lyfrgelloedd fyddai'n cau... Gweler costau isod (Opsiynau unigol) <i>The saving would depend on which libraries would close... See costings below (individual options)</i>	
IV. Rhoi'r gorau i'r gwasanaeth	Byddwn yn parhau i gyrraedd y	Aelodau'r gymuned yn methu a	Byddai arbediad o	

<p>Llyfrgell deithiol Withdrawing the mobile library service</p>	<p>Safon (70% o fewn 3 milltr i lyfrgell statig/ .25 milltr o arhosfan symudol)ond bydd pobl mewn ardaloedd gwledig ac i ganol yr ynys yn cael eu hallgau We could meet WPLSQ115 should the mobile be withdrawn, however it would exclude people living in rural and central parts of the island</p>	<p>chael mynediad at y Gwasanaeth Llyfrgell yn lleol. Posibl na fydd yn cael ei weld fel gwasanaeth ‘cynhwysfawr ac effeithlon’. Residents would not be able to access the service locally. Could be seen as failing to be a “comprehensive and efficient” service</p>	<p>£29,337 Gan gymryd y byddai’r gwasanaeth CIT yn cael ei allanoli i wirfoddolwyr A saving of £29,337 could be achieved Assuming that the Housebound service is outsourced to volunteers/3rd sector</p>	
<p>V. ailstrwythuro’r gwasanaeth Llyfrgell deithiol (yn dilyn II.) restructuring the mobile library service (following II.)</p>	<p>Byddai modd Cyflawni’r un nifer o safonau a rwan It would be possible to maintain our current attainment against the Standards</p>	<p>Byddai rhoi ystod ehangach o deithiau yn cyfoethogi’r gwasanaeth. Byddai cynnig teithiau hwyrol yn rhoi mwy o gyfle i unigolion sydd yn gweithio a phlant ysgol ddefnyddio’r gwasanaeth. Byddai aros yn hirach mewn rhai mannau yn bosibilrwydd. Byddai modd cynnig mwy o wasanaeth CIT trwy recriwtio gwirfoddolwyr i gyflwyno’r gwasanaeth. Offering a broader route/timetable would enrich the service. Evening and weekend routes would give working adults and school children the opportunity to make use of the service. Longer stops in certain areas may encourage use and could possible result in the ability to offer a greater IT offer on the Mobile.</p>	<p>Mae’n anhebygol y gellir cyflawni arbediad ac yn bosibl y byddai’n costio mwy na’r hyn sydd gennym yn bresenol. Byddai’n rhaid cael gyrrwr ychwanegol ac aelod o staff cefndirol yn gwneud gwaith rheoli stoc. Golyga hyn gynnydd o oddeutu £43,000 (dibynna’r arbediad ar pa lyfrgelloedd fyddai’n cael eu cau) It is unlikely that a saving could be made and costs would probably increase. An additional driver would be required and possibly a library assistant to undertake stock management activity. This could mean an increase of £43,000 (the saving would depend on which libraries would close)</p>	
<p>VI. Lleihau’r costau staffio</p>	<p>Rydym eisoes yn methu a</p>	<p>Ni fyddai modd i’r Gwasanaeth fod</p>	<p>Byddai arbediad yn ddibynol ar</p>	

<p>Reducing overall staffing costs</p>	<p>chyrraedd y safon WPLSQ113 am nifer o staff 0.37/ 1000 o boblogaeth fel ag y mae yn Fframwaith 4 (0.33 ydym ni'n gyrraedd) Mae'r lefel fymryn yn is yn Fframwaith 5 ar 0.36/1000 o boblogaeth sydd yn darged o 25.2fte yn seiliedig ar boblogaeth o 70000, fodd bynnag ers ei gyflwyno mae ein lefelau staffio ni wedi gostwng. <i>We have been unable to reach the WPLSQ113 Number of staff 0.37/100 population as it was in Framwork 4 (0.33 was attained in the final reporting year)</i> <i>The level is slightly lower in the 5th Framework at 0.36/1000 population which gives a target of 25.2fte based on a population of 70000 however since its introduction our staffing levels have also reduced</i></p>	<p>yn "Comprehensive and efficient" ac o ganlyniad bydd yr Awdurdod yn methu a chyflawni ei dyletswyddau Statudol Byddai risg o ymchwiliad gan Llywodraeth Cymru ac yn y pen draw gallai'r Gweinidog drosglwyddo'r gwasanaeth I'r Llywodraeth neu sefydliad arall gyda Ynys Mon yn talu ar sail beth y mae LIC yn weld yn rhesymol I gynnal y gwasanaeth. <i>It would not be possible for the Service to be "comprehensive and efficient" and as a result it would be difficult for the Authority to demonstrate that it was fulfilling its statutory obligation and duty. There would be a risk of a Welsh Government enquiry and the Minister could transfer the duty either to the Government or another organisation with Anglesey paying based on WG's assessment of what is reasonable to maintain the service</i></p>	<p>faint y lleihad. <i>The saving would depend on the extent of the reduction</i></p>	
<p>VII. Lleihau gwariant ar lyfrau a stoc arall (megis llyfrau llafar ac e-lyfrau) <i>Reducing expenditure on library books and other stock (such as audio books and e-books)</i></p>	<p>Byddwn yn parhau i fethu a chyrraedd y safon ar wariant or isafswm o £1685 / 1000 pop <i>WE would continue to be unable to achieve the minimum spend per 1,000 population</i></p>	<p>Os nad oes buddsoddiad mewn adnoddau yna bydd defnydd yn gostwng (false economy) <i>If there is no investment in resources useage will decrease (false economy)</i></p>		
<p>Opsiwn 3. Cydleoli – rhannu</p>	<p>Dim effaith ar ein cyflawniad</p>	<p>Yn ddibynol ar argaeledd gofod</p>	<p>Yn ddibynol ar gytundebau gyda</p>	

<p>Ileoliadau gyda gwasanaethau eraill neu adleoli i adeiladau eraill o eiddo'r Awdurdod Lleol (ee. Ysgolion/canolfannau hamdden) neu adeiladau o eiddo'r gymuned</p> <p>Option 3. Co-Location – sharing premises with other services or relocating to other Local Authority buildings (ie. Schools/Leisure centres) or community owned buildings</p>	<p>parthed y Safonau</p> <p>No impact on our achievement against the Standards</p>	<p>addas</p> <p>Dependant on the availability of suitable space</p>	<p>gwasanaethau eraill neu sefydliadau allanol</p> <p>Dependant on agreement with other services or external organisations</p>	
<p>Opsiwn 4. Cydweithio</p> <p>Option 4. Collaboration</p>		<p>Angen gyriant gwleidyddol</p> <p>Political steer needed</p>		
<p>I. Lleol (gyda gwasanaethau eraill)</p> <p>Local (with other services)</p>		<p>Angen gyriant gwleidyddol</p> <p>Political steer needed</p>		
<p>II. Rhanbarthol (SRhLI a Gwasanaethau llyfryddol)</p> <p>Regional (LMS and Bibliographic Services)</p>	<p>Dim effaith ar ein cyflawniad parthed y Safonau</p> <p>No impact on our achievement against the Standards</p>	<p>Cynlluniau i sefydlu LMS cenedlaethol, wedi cychwyn yn rhanbarthol ar draws Gogledd Cymru – Modd ehangu TalNET i gydfynd a'r ardal hon (Economies of scale yn cael effaith)</p> <p>Plans for an all Wales LMS, has begun regionally across the 6 North Wales authorities – could develop TALNET to mirror this region (economies of scale could come into play)</p>	<p>Mae arbediad wedi ei gyflawni yn ystod 2015-16 (£10,000)</p> <p>Efficiency was achieved in 2015-16 (£10,000)</p>	
<p>III. Cenedlaethol (fel uchod a chaffael)</p> <p>National (as above plus)</p>	<p>Dim effaith ar ein cyflawniad parthed y Safonau</p> <p>No impact on our achievement</p>	<p>Fel uchod</p> <p>As above</p>	<p>Bydd arbediad, ond mae'n ddibynol ar y cytundeb a'r cwmni fydd yn ennill y cytundeb beth fydd eu</p>	

<p><i>procurement</i>)</p>	<p>against the Standards</p>		<p>math y cytundeb! Savings will be made however their extent will depend on the agreement and the companies which win any tenders and their nature</p>	
<p>Opsiwn 5. Rhannu adnoddau gyda Chynghorau eraill Option 5. Sharing services with other Councils</p>		<p>Yn gwbl ddibynol ar ewyllys wleidyddol ac ar hyn o bryd nid yw'n opsiwn – Hynny ydi'n bellach na Opsiwn 4.II a 4.III Completely dependent on political will and currently not an option – that is, no further than options 4.11 and 4.111</p>		
<p>Opsiwn 7. Darparwyr allanol (cynghorau cymuned/ grwpiau gwirfoddol / menter gymdeithasol / cwmni preifat) Option 6. External providers (community council / voluntary group/Social enterprise/private company)</p>	<p>Effaith ar ein gallu i gyflawni'r Safonau yn ddibynol ar y model – posibl na fydd modd defnyddio fel rhan o'r Gwasanaeth Sirol - Dibynol ar y cytundeb lefel gwasanaeth fyddai'n bodoli. Our ability to achieve against the Standards would depend on the model – it is possible that it would not be possible to use it as part of the County Service for reporting. Dependent on the SLA</p>	<p>Dim sicrwydd o safon gwasanaeth – Perygl i'r Awdurdod gan fod y gyfrifoldeb statudol yn parhau gyda'r Cyngor – pe methir a chyflawni'r gwasanaeth i lefel o 'comprehensive and efficient'. NO guarantee of service quality - Risk to the Authority as the legal responsibility remains with the Council should an organisation fail to deliver a 'comprehensive and efficient' level of service</p>	<p>Byddai unrhyw arbedion yn ddibynol ar y model a'r CLG a gytunir Level of saving would depend on the model agreed and the SLA put in place</p>	
<p>Opsiwn 7. Cymunedau'n cynnal yr adnoddau Option 7. Community-run Facilities</p>				

<p>I. Rheolaeth cymunedol o'r adeiladau Community management of buildings</p>	<p>Dim newid i'n cyflawniad os oes Cymunedau/Grwpiau a diddordeb rhedeg yr adeiladau No change to our provision if there are Communities/Groups interested in running buildings</p>	<p>Mae'n bosibl y byddai modd gwella'r gwasanaeth i'r cyhoedd – ehangu mynediad a chyflwyno gweithgareddau eraill (ambell i Gymuned) os oes digon o wirfoddolwyr ar gael It is possible that the service to the public could be improved – extended access and introduction of new activities(in some communities) if sufficient volunteers are available</p>	<p>Arbediad yn ddibynol ar pa gymunedau fyddai yn dangos diddordeb a'r modd ganddynt i gynnal yr adeiladau. Rhwng Saving dependent on which communities would be interested and their ability to maintain the buildings Between</p>	
<p>II. Gwasanaeth Llyfrgell wedi ei reoli gan y gymuned Community managed library service</p>	<p>Ni fyddai modd cynnwys yn ein adroddiadau ni tuag at y Safonau – Ni fyddai modd i ni gyflawni..... It would not be possible to include this in reports against standards.</p>	<p>Mae'n bosibl y byddai modd gwella'r gwasanaeth i'r cyhoedd – ehangu mynediad a chyflwyno gweithgareddau eraill (ambell i Gymuned) Mae'n ddibynol ar bersonoliaethau It may be possible to improve the service to the public – extend access and introduce new activities however success dependent on volunteers and personalities</p>	<p>Byddai'r arbediad yn ddibynol ar pa leoliadau £££ Savings would depend on which locations</p>	
<p>III. Adeilad wedi ei reoli gan y gymuned gyda oriau craidd gan yr Awdurdod ac oriau pellach gan wirfoddolwyr Community managed building with Authority staffed core hours and further staffed by volunteers</p>	<p>Byddem yn parhau i fethu a chyrraedd y safon staffio ac fe fyddem yn adrodd lleihad mewn oriau o'i gymharu a'r hyn sydd yn weithredol ar hyn o bryd. Failure to achieve the staffing Standard would continue and we would be reporting a reduction in hours to those in operation</p>	<p>Mae'n bosibl y byddai modd gwella'r gwasanaeth i'r cyhoedd – ehangu mynediad a chyflwyno gweithgareddau eraill (ambell i Gymuned) It is possible to improve the service to the public by expanding access and introducing activities (some communities)</p>	<p>Costau adeiladau fyddai'r arbediad yma gyda posibilrwydd am rhywfaint o leihad mewn oriau (byddai rhaid ystyried y WPLS a'r safon ar lefelau staffio) Gweler costau yn yr opsiynnau unigol isod Savings here would be building costs and a possible reduction in</p>	

	<i>currently</i>		<i>staff hours (WPLS would have to be carefully considered) See costing in the individual options below</i>	
Opsiwn 8. Pwyntiau mynediad cymunedol. Er enghraifft mewn ysgol/siop/neuadd gymuned Option 8. Community Library Access Points for example in shop/school/community hall	Ddim yn Llyfrgell – ac ni fydden nhw'n cyfrif tuag at Safonau Not a library and therefore would not be counted towards the Standards	Caniatau i ddarllenwyr fenthyg ac archebu llyfrau – dim modd defnyddio TG – dim cefnogaeth broffesiynol i ddefnyddwyr. Fodd bynnag byddai modd defnyddio ambell leoliad l grynau unrhyw fodel cyflenwi newydd a gyflwynir Allows the reader to borrow and order books – no access to ICT – no professional support to users. However, it may be possible to use these to supplement any new (reduced) delivery model	Yn y tymor hir byddai arbedion, ond byddai rhaid buddsoddi mewn RFID a pheiriannau hunan wasanaeth neu sefydlu system o fenthyg 'trust based' gyda'r potensial i golli stoc. In the long term there would be savings but there may be set up cost (investment in RFID technology) or the development of a trust based model with the possibility of loss of stock.	
Opsiwn 9 Statws ymddiriedolaeth Option 9. Trust status	Byddai rhaid cael cyngor cyfreithiol manwl iawn parthed cytundebau a fyddai'n angenrheidiol er mwyn galluogi i'r Awdurdod fod yn cyflawni ei dyletswydd cyn belled ac y mae'r Ddeddf Detailed legal advice would need to be obtained regarding the required contracts to allow the Authority to fulfil its statutory duty	Mae'r gyfrifoldeb Statudol yn parhau gyda'r Awdurdod ac o ganlyniad mae risg y gall methiant Ymddiriedolaeth olygu costau ychwanegol yn y pendraw. The Statutory duty remains with the Authority and there is a risk that should a trust fail there may be additional costs in the long term	Byddai rhaid sicrhau fod adeiladau, stoc etc yn cael eu trosglwyddo yn y cyflwr gorau posibl – Byddai rhaid dod i gytundeb parthed cyfraniad yr Awdurdod tuag at gynnal yr ymddiriedolaeth wedyn. Stock, buildings etc would have to be transferred in the best possible condition – an agreement regarding any financial support would have to be agreed	
Opsiynnau unigol Individual Options				

<p>Torri'r oriau i'r isafswm posibl a chyrraedd y safon <i>Cut hours to minimum possible to achieve standards</i></p>	<p>Er mwyn parhau i gyrraedd y Safon rhaid cynnig 120 o oriau i bob 1000 o boblogaeth (21 o oriau yr wythnos ellir eu colli) Fodd bynnag pe collir yr oriau staffio o'r sefydliad byddwn yn perfformio yn waeth yn erbyn y safon ar lefelau staffio. <i>In order to reach the standard there must be a minimum of 120 hours/annum/1000 population (hours could be reduced by 21 per week) However, if those hours are lost from the staffing establishment we would reduce our performance against the standard</i></p>	<p>Gellir ddewis canghenau lle mae nifer uchel o oriau er mwyn cyflawni'r arbediad heb effaith mawr ar y gymuned <i>It would be possible to select the libraries with the highest proportion of hours in order to achieve the saving with the minimum impact on users</i></p>	<p>Oddeutu £11,000 Approx</p>	
<p>Cau – Llyfrgell Cemaes a cholli'r oriau staffio <i>Close – Cemaes Library and lose staffing hours</i></p>	<p>Byddai prefformiad yn erbyn y safon staffio yn gwaethygu Lleihad o 3.2% o boblogaeth o fewn 3m i lyfrgell Statig <i>Performance against the staffing standard would worsen Reduction of 3.2% of population within 3m of a static library</i></p>	<p>Bydd rhaid gweithio ar asesiad effaith i'r lleoliadau i gyd <i>An impact assessment will need to be conducted for each location</i></p>	<p>Oddeutu £ 16,691.00 Approx</p>	
<p>Cau – Llyfrgell Amlwch a cholli'r oriau staffio <i>Close – Amlwch Library and lose staffing hours</i></p>	<p>Byddai prefformiad yn erbyn y safon staffio yn gwaethygu Lleihad o 7.27% o boblogaeth o fewn 3m i lyfrgell Statig <i>Performance against the staffing standard would worsen Reduction of 7.27% of population within 3m of a static library</i></p>		<p>Oddeutu £ 28,610.00 Approx</p>	

Cau – Llyfrgell Moelfre a cholli'r oriau staffio <i>Close – Moelfre Library and lose staffing hours</i>	Byddai prefformiad yn erbyn y safon staffio yn gwaethygu Lleihad o 1.57% o boblogaeth o fewn 3m i lyfrgell Statig <i>Performance against the staffing standard would worsen Reduction of 1.57% of population within 3m of a static library</i>		Oddeutu £ 6,927.00 Approx	
Cau – Llyfrgell Benllech a cholli'r oriau staffio <i>Close – Benllech Library and lose staffing hours</i>	Byddai prefformiad yn erbyn y safon staffio yn gwaethygu Lleihad o 5.56% o boblogaeth o fewn 3m i lyfrgell Statig <i>Performance against the staffing standard would worsen Reduction of 5.56% of population within 3m of a static library</i>		Oddeutu £ 29,896.00 Approx	
Cau – Llyfrgell Biwmares a cholli'r oriau staffio <i>Close – Beaumaris Library and lose staffing hours</i>	Byddai prefformiad yn erbyn y safon staffio yn gwaethygu Lleihad o 3.98% o boblogaeth o fewn 3m i lyfrgell Statig <i>Performance against the staffing standard would worsen Reduction of 3.98% of population within 3m of a static library</i>		Oddeutu £ 26,854.00 Approx	
Cau – Llyfrgell Porthaethwy a cholli'r oriau staffio <i>Close – Menai Bridge Library and lose staffing hours</i>	Byddai prefformiad yn erbyn y safon staffio yn gwaethygu Lleihad o 11.8% o boblogaeth o fewn 3m i lyfrgell Statig <i>Performance against the staffing standard would worsen Reduction of 11.8% of population within 3m of a static library</i>		Oddeutu £ 42,656.00 Approx	
Cau – Llyfrgell Niwbwrch a	Byddai prefformiad yn erbyn y		Oddeutu £ 4,483.00 Approx	

cholli'r oriau staffio Close – Newborough Library and lose staffing hours	safon staffio yn gwaethygu Lleihad o 3.55% o boblogaeth o fewn 3m i lyfrgell Statig Performance against the staffing standard would worsen Reduction of 3.55% of population within 3m of a static library			
Cau – Llyfrgell Rhosneigr a cholli'r oriau staffio Close – Rhosneigr Library and lose staffing hours	Byddai prefformiad yn erbyn y safon staffio yn gwaethygu Lleihad o 2.74% o boblogaeth o fewn 3m i lyfrgell Statig Performance against the staffing standard would worsen Reduction of 2.74% of population within 3m of a static library			Oddeutu £ 15,490.00 Approx
Cau – Llyfrgell Llangefni a cholli'r oriau staffio Close – Llangefni Library and lose staffing hours	Byddai prefformiad yn erbyn y safon staffio yn gwaethygu Lleihad o 9.98% o boblogaeth o fewn 3m i lyfrgell Statig Performance against the staffing standard would worsen Reduction of 9.98% of population within 3m of a static library			Oddeutu £133,332.00 Approx
Cau – Llyfrgell Caergybi a cholli'r oriau staffio Close – Holyhead Library and lose staffing hours	Byddai prefformiad yn erbyn y safon staffio yn gwaethygu Lleihad o 17.72% o boblogaeth o fewn 3m i lyfrgell Statig Performance against the staffing standard would worsen Reduction of 17.72% of population within 3m of a static library			Oddeutu £126,302.00 Approx
Cau – Llyfrgell Cemaes a	Byddai prefformiad yn erbyn y	Bydd rhaid gweithio ar asesiad		Oddeutu £ 10,000.00 Approx

<p>throsglwyddo'r oriau i ran arall o'r gwasanaeth Close – Cemaes Library and transfer staffing hours to another part of the service</p>	<p>safon staffio yn parhau yn gyson ac fe fyddai modd dangos fod staff yn gallu gwneud mwy o ymgysylltu a datblygu darllenwyr Performance against the staffing standard would remain the same and it would be possible for staff to undertake more engagement and development work</p>	<p>effaith l'r lleoliadau I gyd An impact assessment will need to be conducted for each location</p>	<p>Bydd rhaid ystyried costau adleoli a allai ostwng y ffigwr hwn Need to consider the possibility of relocation expenses which may reduce this figure</p>	
<p>Cau – Llyfrgell Amlwch a throsglwyddo'r oriau i ran arall o'r gwasanaeth Close – Amlwch Library and transfer staffing hours to another part of the service</p>	<p>Byddai perfformiad yn erbyn y safon staffio yn parhau yn gyson ac fe fyddai modd dangos fod staff yn gallu gwneud mwy o ymgysylltu a datblygu darllenwyr Performance against the staffing standard would remain the same and it would be possible for staff to undertake more engagement and development work</p>		<p>Oddeutu £ 8,610.00 Approx Bydd rhaid ystyried costau adleoli a allai ostwng y ffigwr hwn Need to consider the possibility of relocation expenses which may reduce this figure</p>	
<p>Cau – Llyfrgell Moelfre a throsglwyddo'r oriau i ran arall o'r gwasanaeth Close – Moelfre Library and transfer staffing hours to another part of the service</p>	<p>Byddai perfformiad yn erbyn y safon staffio yn parhau yn gyson ac fe fyddai modd dangos fod staff yn gallu gwneud mwy o ymgysylltu a datblygu darllenwyr Performance against the staffing standard would remain the same and it would be possible for staff to undertake more engagement and development work</p>		<p>Oddeutu £ 1,927.00 Approx Bydd rhaid ystyried costau adleoli a allai ostwng y ffigwr hwn Need to consider the possibility of relocation expenses which may reduce this figure</p>	
<p>Cau – Llyfrgell Benllech a throsglwyddo'r oriau i ran arall o'r gwasanaeth Close – Benllech Library and</p>	<p>Byddai perfformiad yn erbyn y safon staffio yn parhau yn gyson ac fe fyddai modd dangos fod staff yn gallu gwneud mwy o ymgysylltu a</p>		<p>Oddeutu £ 14,896.00 Approx Bydd rhaid ystyried costau adleoli a allai ostwng y ffigwr hwn Need to consider the possibility of</p>	

<p><i>transfer staffing hours to another part of the service</i></p>	<p>datblygu darllenwyr Performance against the staffing standard would remain the same and it would be possible for staff to undertake more engagement and development work</p>		<p>relocation expenses which may reduce this figure</p>	
<p>Cau – Llyfrgell Biwmares a throsglwyddo’r oriau i ran arall o’r gwasanaeth Close – Beaumaris Library and transfer staffing hours to another part of the service</p>	<p>Byddai perfformiad yn erbyn y safon staffio yn parhau yn gyson ac fe fyddai modd dangos fod staff yn gallu gwneud mwy o ymgysylltu a datblygu darllenwyr Performance against the staffing standard would remain the same and it would be possible for staff to undertake more engagement and development work</p>		<p>Oddeutu £ 10,854.00 Approx Bydd rhaid ystyried costau adleoli a allai ostwng y ffigwr hwn Need to consider the possibility of relocation expenses which may reduce this figure</p>	
<p>Cau – Llyfrgell Porthaethwy a throsglwyddo’r oriau i ran arall o’r gwasanaeth Close – Menai Bridge Library and transfer staffing hours to another part of the service</p>	<p>Byddai perfformiad yn erbyn y safon staffio yn parhau yn gyson ac fe fyddai modd dangos fod staff yn gallu gwneud mwy o ymgysylltu a datblygu darllenwyr Performance against the staffing standard would remain the same and it would be possible for staff to undertake more engagement and development work</p>		<p>Oddeutu £ 14,656.00 Approx Bydd rhaid ystyried costau adleoli a allai ostwng y ffigwr hwn Need to consider the possibility of relocation expenses which may reduce this figure</p>	
<p>Cau – Llyfrgell Niwbwrch a throsglwyddo’r oriau i ran arall o’r gwasanaeth Close – Newborough Library and transfer staffing hours to another part of the service</p>	<p>Byddai perfformiad yn erbyn y safon staffio yn parhau yn gyson ac fe fyddai modd dangos fod staff yn gallu gwneud mwy o ymgysylltu a datblygu darllenwyr Performance against the staffing standard would remain the same</p>		<p>Oddeutu £ 1,000.00 Approx Bydd rhaid ystyried costau adleoli a allai ostwng y ffigwr hwn Need to consider the possibility of relocation expenses which may reduce this figure</p>	

	<i>and it would be possible for staff to undertake more engagement and development work</i>			
Cau – Llyfrgell Llangefni a throsglwyddo'r oriau i ran arall o'r gwasanaeth <i>Close – Rhosneigr Library and transfer staffing hours to another part of the service</i>	Byddai perfformiad yn erbyn y safon staffio yn parhau yn gyson ac fe fyddai modd dangos fod staff yn gallu gwneud mwy o ymgysylltu a datblygu darllenwyr <i>Performance against the staffing standard would remain the same and it would be possible for staff to undertake more engagement and development work</i>		Oddeutu £ 6,490.00 Approx Bydd rhaid ystyried costau adleoli a allai ostwng y ffigwr hwn <i>Need to consider the possibility of relocation expenses which may reduce this figure</i>	
Cau – Llyfrgell Llangefni a throsglwyddo'r oriau staffio i ran arall o'r gwasanaeth <i>Close – Llangefni Library and transfer staffing hours to another part of the service</i>	Byddai perfformiad yn erbyn y safon staffio yn parhau yn gyson ac fe fyddai modd dangos fod staff yn gallu gwneud mwy o ymgysylltu a datblygu darllenwyr <i>Performance against the staffing standard would remain the same and it would be possible for staff to undertake more engagement and development work</i>		Oddeutu £ 52,332.00 Approx Bydd rhaid ystyried costau adleoli a allai ostwng y ffigwr hwn. Hefyd adleoli staff canolog a staff y Gwasanaeth Llyfrgell Ysgolion (a'r stoc) <i>Need to consider the possibility of relocation expenses which may reduce this figure. Relocation of central staff and the Schools' Library Service (and it's stock) also need to be considered</i>	
Cau – Llyfrgell Caergybi a throsglwyddo'r oriau staffio i ran arall o'r gwasanaeth <i>Close – Holyhead Library and transfer staffing hours to another part of the service</i>	Byddai perfformiad yn erbyn y safon staffio yn parhau yn gyson ac fe fyddai modd dangos fod staff yn gallu gwneud mwy o ymgysylltu a datblygu darllenwyr <i>Performance against the staffing standard would remain the same and it would be possible for staff</i>		Oddeutu £ 50,302.00 Approx Bydd rhaid ystyried costau adleoli a allai ostwng y ffigwr hwn <i>Need to consider the possibility of relocation expenses which may reduce this figure</i>	

	to undertake more engagement and development work			
Rhoi'r gorau - Gwasanaeth Teithiol Cease – Mobile Service	Byddwn 28.29% yn is yn erbyn y safon 70% o'r boblogaeth o fewn 3 milltr i Lyfrgell statig neu 0.25 milltr i arosfan We would be 29.29% lower against the standard of 70% of population within 3m of a static library or 0.25m from a mobile stop		Van(ffigurau 13-14) £5900 Staffio = £21510 gorfod cynnig CIT – ond modd cynnig allan i'r 3ydd Sector (posibl arbed £1927 ychwanegol) Van (13-14 figures) = £5900 Staffing = £24844.12 Have to offer housebound but could offer out to 3rd sector (could potentially save a further £1927)	
Cynnal – 2 fan gwasanaeth mawr llawn amser 60 awr Maintain – 2 large fulltime 60hr Service points	Yn seiliedig ar y lefelau staffio presennol byddai'n amhosibl cyflawni'r Safon (nid ydym yn ei gyrraedd ar hyn o bryd). Buasai cyrraedd 70% o'r boblogaeth yn ddaearyddol bron yn amhosibl. Byddai'n rhiad i'r ddwy lyfrgell fod ar agor am 85 awr yr wythnos er mwyn cyrraedd y Safon SLICCQ16. Ni fyddem yn cyrraedd y safon ar fynediad at gynnig digido (ni fyddai digon o le ar gyfer y caledwydd fyddai'n angenrheidiol i leihau'r effaith o golli llyfrgelloedd). Based on current staffing levels it would be impossible to achieve staffing Standard (we do not meet this currently). Reaching 70% of the population geographically would be almost impossible. Both libraries would have to be	Byddai'n rhaid cynnal cyfres o weithgareddau allgyrraedd er mwyn lleihau'r effaith ar y gymuned yn ogystal â chynnal y dyletswydd statudol i hyrwyddo'r gwasanaeth. Amhosibl gwneud gwaith allgyrraedd gyda'r lefelau staffio presennol Would need to have a programme of outreach in order to lessen impact and maintain Statutory obligation to promote the service. Impossible to do necessary outreach work with current staffing level	Staffio = £193,014 Arall = £70,486 Adeiladau = £79,659 Gwariant cyffredinol gan gynnwys staff proff a cronfa lyfrau = £351,200 Cyfanswm=£694,359 Gallasai hyn weld y Gwasanaeth yn cyflawni arbediad o £162,451 (19% o'r gyllideb weithredol / 13% o'r gyllideb gyflawn) (ffigurau yn seiliedig ar fodel staffio (14-15), fodd bynnag, rhagwelir y byddai angen am staffio ychwanegol yn seiliedig ar y cynnydd disgwylidig mewn defnydd o'r 2 lyfrgell ac i gyflawni gwaith allgyrraedd) Staffing=£193,014	

	<p><i>open for 85 hours a week in order for us to achieve WPLSQI16. Would not reach standard for access to Digital offer (no space for additional PC's to negate effect of closures.</i></p>		<p><i>Other=£70,486 Building=£79,659 PlusGeneral inc prof staff and Book fund =£351,200 Total =£694,359 This could see the service achieving a saving of £162,451 (19% Of Operational / 13% of Gross)</i></p> <p><i>(figures based on (14-15)staffing model, however it is envisaged that there would be an increase in staffing needed to cover anticipated footfall in the 2 libraries and to cover additional outreach activities)</i></p>	
<p>Cynnal – 2 fan Gwasanaeth mawr, llawn amser 60awr & gwasanaeth teithiol wedi ei ehangu Maintain – 2 large fulltime 60hr Service points & an enhanced mobile service</p>	<p>Byddai'n bosibl gyflawni'r safon o gynnig arhosfan Llyfrgell deithiol o fewn 0.25 neu lyfrgell statig o fewn 3 milltr o 70% o'r boblogaeth. Fodd bynnag, buasai'r safon staffio yn sylweddol is na'r presennol. Mae nifer o risgiau i'r model hwn, er fod modd disgrifio'r Gwasanaeth Llyfrgell Deithiol yn effeithlon nid yw'n gynhwysfawr ac fe allasai'r Cyngor fethu yn ei ddyletswydd statudol It would be possible to achieve the standard of offering a mobile stop within 0.25miles or having a static library within a distance of 3 miles</p>	<p>Byddai'r effaith yn fawr gan na fyddai digon o staff nac adnoddau i gynnal gwasanaeth cynhwysfawr ac effeithlon ac i hyrwyddo darllen a llythrennedd fel y nodir yn neddfwrieth 1964. The effect would be great as there would be insufficient staff and resources to maintain a 'comprehensive and efficient' service and to promote reading and literacy as stipulated in the 1964 statute.</p>	<p>Fel uchod yn nhermau'r llyfrgelloedd statig, fodd bynnag byddai'n rhaid ailstrwythuro'r gwasanaeth teithiol er mwyn cynnwys arhosiadau hirach mewn rhai ardaloedd yn ogystal a theithiau ar benwythnosau a gyda'r nose r mwyn lleihau yr effaith. Amcangyfrifir y buasai'n rhaid cael gyrrwr llawn amser ychwanegol er mwyn cyflawni hyn a'r gwasanaeth Caeth i'w Tai ar gost o odeutu £39,000. Fe fyddai costau tanwydd a chynnal a chadw ychwanegol o tua £2,000 Byddai'r model hwn yn costio</p>	

	<p><i>to 70% of the population. However the standard for staffing would be considerably lower than at present. There are considerable risks to this as the mobile service while it may be efficient cannot be described as comprehensive and the Council could be at risk of failing to meet its statutory duty</i></p>		<p>£93,337 + £694,359 = £788,356 fyddai'n arbediad o tua £68,454 (8% gweithredol / 6% o'r cyflawn)</p> <p>Mae'r Llyfrgell deithiol presennol yn 10ml oed ac fe fydd yn rhaid caffael un newydd o fewn y 5 mlynedd nesaf ar gost o tua £120,000</p> <p><i>As above in terms of the static sites, however the mobile service would need to be restructured allowing for longer stops in some areas to compensate for closures as well as adding evening stops and a weekend run. It is estimated that we would need an additional FTE driver to fulfil this remit and to continue with the Housebound service at approx. £32,000. There would also be additional fuel and maintenance costs and the housebound van at approx. £2,000 Therefore this model would cost £93,337 + £694,359 = £788,356 giving a saving of £68,454 (8% of Operational / 6% of Gross)</i></p> <p><i>The current mobile library is 10 years old and will need to be replaced in the next 5 years at a cost of circa £120,000.</i></p>	
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<p>Cynnal – 2 fan gwasanaeth llawn amser 60awr ac 1 canolig 35awr Maintain – 2 large fulltime 60hr & 1 medium 35hr Service points</p>	<p>Byddai'n amhosibl cyrraedd y safon o 70% o'r boblogaeth o fewn 3 milltir neu 15 munud gyda trafndiaeth cyhoeddus. Byddai'r model hwn hefyd yn lleihau lefel staffio sydd eisoes yn isel ac ni fyddai yn caniatáu digon o weithgareddau addysgu a hyrwyddo.</p> <p><i>It would be impossible to achieve the standard of 70% of the population within 3 miles or 15 minutes buy public transport. This model would also exasperate the already low staffing level and would not enable sufficient promotional/educational activities.</i></p>	<p>Rhaid cynnal asesiad effaith cydraddoldeb manwl yn ogystal ag asesiad effaith cymunedol. <i>There would need to be a thorough equalities impact assessment as well as a community impact assessment.</i></p>	<p>Fel yr opsiwn am 2 x 60 awr - £694,359 Gyda'r costau adeilad ychwanegol o tua £15,000 Staffio 3.5clla = tua £60,000 Yn rhoi amcangyfrif o £769,359 yn rhoi arbediad o oddeutu £87,451 (10% o'r Gweithredol / 7% o'r gyllidef llawn) <i>As the option for 2 x 60hr = £694,359 With the addition of building costs of approx. £15,000 Staffing 3.5FTE = £60,000 approx. giving a total estimated cost of £769,359 giving a saving of £87,451 (10% of Operational / 7% of Gross budget)</i></p>	
<p>Cynnal – 2 fan gwasanaeth mawr llawn amser 60 awr & 1 ganolig 35 awr & gwasanaeth teithiol wedi ei ehangu Maintain – 2 large fulltime 60hr & 1 medium 35hr Service points & an enhanced mobile service</p>	<p>Byddai'n amhosibl cyrraedd y safon o 70% o'r boblogaeth o fewn 3 milltir neu 15 munud gyda trafndiaeth cyhoeddus. Ond buasai modd cyrraedd o fewn 0.25milltir i arhosfan deithiol Byddai'r model hwn hefyd yn lleihau lefel staffio sydd eisoes yn isel ac ni fyddai yn caniatáu digon o weithgareddau addysgu a hyrwyddo.</p> <p><i>It would be impossible to achieve the standard of 70% of the population within 3 miles or 15</i></p>	<p>Rhaid cynnal asesiad effaith cydraddoldeb manwl yn ogystal ag asesiad effaith cymunedol. <i>There would need to be a thorough equalities impact assessment as well as a community impact assessment.</i></p>	<p>Fel uchod = £769,359 £93,337 yn rhoi cyfanswm o £862,696. Bydd hyn yn gwneud y gwasanaeth £5,886 yn ddrytach i'w redeg Mae'r Llyfrgell deithiol presennol yn 10ml oed ac fe fydd yn rhaid caffael un newydd o fewn y 5 mlynedd nesaf ar gost o tua £120,000 <i>As above = £769,359 plus £93,337 Giving a total cost of £862,696 This will give a service which is</i></p>	

	<p><i>minutes buy public transport. However, it would be possible to be within 0.25m of a mobile stop. This model would also exasperate the already low staffing level and would not enable sufficient promotional/educational activities.</i></p>		<p>£5,886 more expensive to run</p> <p><i>The current mobile library is 10 years old and will need to be replaced in the next 5 years at a cost of circa £120,000</i></p>	
<p>Cynnal – 2 fan gwasanaeth mawr llawn amser 60 awr a 2 canolig 25 awr Maintain – 2 large fulltime 60hr & 2 medium 25hr Service points</p>	<p>Byddai'n amhosibl cyrraedd y safon o 70% o'r boblogaeth o fewn 3 milltir neu 15 munud gyda trafndiaeth cyhoeddus, ond, gallai fod yn bosibl i gyrraedd 51% neu 55% o'r boblogaeth (yn ddibynnol ar pa llyfrgelloedd ychwanegol a gedwir). Byddai'r model hwn hefyd yn lleihau lefel staffio sydd eisoes yn isel ac ni fyddai yn caniatáu digon o weithgareddau addysgu a hyrwyddo. <i>It would be impossible to achieve the standard of 70% of the population within 3 miles or 15 minutes buy public transport, however it may be possible to reach between 51% and 55% of the population(dependant on which 2 additional libraries were maintained).</i> <i>This model would also exasperate the already low staffing level and</i></p>	<p>Rhaid cynnal asesiad effaith cydraddoldeb manwl yn ogystal ag asesiad effaith cymunedol. <i>There would need to be a thorough equalities impact assessment as well as a community impact assessment.</i></p>	<p>£694,359 + Cost 2 adeilad oddeutu £15,000 yr un = £30,000 Hefyd staffio 2 lyfrgell 25 awr = £65,650 yn rhoi cost gweithredol o = £791,009 Arbediad o £65,801 (7.5% Gweithredol / 5% o'r gyllideb gyflawn) £694,359 + <i>The cost of 2 buildings approx. £15,000 each = £30,000</i> <i>Also staffing of 2 x 25 hr libraries = £65,650 giving an operational cost of = £791,009</i> <i>Giving a saving of £65,801 (7.5% Operational / 5% Gross Budget)</i></p>	

	would not enable sufficient promotional/educational activities.			
<p>Trosglwyddo cyfrifoldebau adeiladau i drydydd parti (pob safle) tra'n cynnal gwasanaeth cyfredol</p> <p>Transfer building responsibilities to third parties(all sites) while maintaining current service</p>	<p>Byddem yn parhau i gyflawni yn yr un modd yn erbyn 5ed fframwaith SLICC ond byddai gostyniad yn y gwariant fesul 1000 o'r boblogaeth</p> <p>We would continue to achieve to the WPLS 5th framework as we would currently with a further fall behind the average on spend / 1000population on the provision of a Library Service</p>	<p>Ni fydd pob cymuned mewn sefyllfa i gymryd cyfrifoldeb am adeilad cyhoeddus arall. Byddai perygl i ni wneud Llyfrgelloedd yn anhygyrch i rai o drigolion Môn ac o ganlyniad yn methu y neid dyletswydd statudol i ddarparu gwasanaeth Llyfrgell 'cynhwysfawr ac effeithlon' i'r holl 'drigolion sydd yn dymuno gwneud defnydd ohono'</p> <p>Buasai rhaid cael trefniadau mewn lle rhag ofn i drydydd parti fethu</p> <p>Not all communities will be in a position to take on another community building. We would be in danger of making Libraries inaccessible to some of Anglesey's population and therefore of failing in our statutory duties to provide a 'comprehensive and efficient' library service for all 'resident who wish to make use thereof'</p> <p>Would need to have arrangements in place should the third party fail</p>	<p>Gallasai gyflawni arbediad o £171,067 yn seiliedig ar gyfartaledd gwariant dros 3 blynedd (12-13, 13-14 a 14-15) 20% o'r gyllideb weithredol / 14% o'r gyllideb lawnHeb ei warantu a byddai angen cael trefniadau mewn lle pe byddai'r 3ydd parti yn methu â chynnal yr adeilad yn ariannol</p> <p>Could give a saving based on average of past 3 year (12-13, 13-14 a 14-15) property spend of approx. £171,067 20% of Operational / 14% of Gross budget</p> <p>Not guaranteed and would need to have arrangements in place should the 3rd party fail to maintain the building financially</p>	
<p>Trosglwyddo cyfrifoldebau adeiladau i drydydd parti (7 safle - Amlwch, Cemaes, Rhosneigr, Porthaethwy, Biwmares,</p>		<p>Drwy gynnal y 2 brif Llyfrgell o fewn y gwasanaeth, byddem yn osgoi rhoi baich treuliau yr adeiladau hyn ar yr boblogaeth,</p>	<p>Arbedion posib o £ 68,433 (8% o'r gyllideb weithredol a 5.5% o'r Gyllideb Gros)</p> <p>Heb ei warantu a byddai angen cael</p>	

<p>Benllech, Moelfre) tra'n cynnal gwasanaeth cyfredol Transfer building responsibilities to third parties (7 sites – Amlwch, Cemaes, Rhosneigr, Menai Bridge, Beaumaris, Benllech, Moelfre) while maintaining current service</p>		<p>byddai cynnal staffio ar y lefelau presennol ar bob safle yn negyddu unrhyw effaith bosibl o gau a gall rhai o'r cymunedau weld gwelliant yn y gwasanaeth gan y gall fod parodrwydd yn y gymuned i gynnig oriau Llyfrgell pellach neu weithgareddau eraill / gwasanaethau. By maintaining the 2 main Library sites within the service we would avoid burdening the population with the expense of these buildings, however maintaining staffing at the current levels at all sites would negate any possible impact of closure and some of the communities may see an enhancement of service as there may be willingness within the community to offer further Library hours or other activities/services from the building.</p>	<p>trefniadau mewn lle pe byddai'r 3ydd parti yn methu â chynnal yr adeilad yn ariannol Possible saving of £68,433 (8% Of the operational budget and 5.5% of the Gross Budget) Not guaranteed and would need to have arrangements in place should the 3rd party fail to maintain the building financially</p>	
<p>Trosglwyddo cyfrifoldebau adeilad i 3ydd partion tra'n cynnal 15 awr (neu'r oriau cyfredol os yn is na 15awr) o amser staffio a chymorth proffesiynol 'ystafell gefn' llawn (Model Conwy o Lyfrgelloedd a gefnogir gan y Cymuned) Transfer building responsibilities to 3rd parties</p>		<p>Ni fyddai hyn yn opsiwn mewn rhai safleoedd heb effaith sylweddol i'r Gwasanaeth a'i defnyddwyr. Fodd bynnag, gallai fod yn model ymarferol o fewn rhai cymunedau Er mwyn osgoi disgyn ymhellach o dan y safon ar gyfer lefelau staffio gallai'r oriau sydd yn cael eu tynnu oddi ar rai safleoedd gael eu hailgyflwyno mewn eraill i gynnal</p>	<p>Bydd costau'r adeilad bras yn cael eu harbed o'r gyllideb weithredol fel a ganlyn: Amlwch = £ 7,500 Benllech = £ 12,000 Biwmares = £ 15,500 pont menai = £ 10,500 Cemaes = £ 7,000 Moelfre = £ 200 Niwbwrch = £ 850</p>	

<p>while maintaining 15 hours(or maintain current if below 15hrs) of staffed time and full professional back room support (Conwy model of Community supported Libraries)</p>		<p>gweithgareddau, i hyrwyddo darllen, llythrennedd a llythrennedd digidol. Byddai hyn yn lleihau'r effaith a allai ychwanegu gwerth pellach i waith y gwasanaeth.</p> <p><i>This would not be an option in some sites without considerable impact to the Service and its users. However it could be a workable model within some communities. To avoid falling further behind the standard for staffing levels the hours removed from some sites could be reintroduced in others to conduct activities to promote reading, literacy and digital literacy. This would lessen the impact and could add further value to the service's works</i></p>	<p>Rhosneigr = £ 7,500 Cyfanswm = £ 61,050 Bydd y costau staffio naill ai'n gyfartal i'r rhai cyfredol neu ychydig yn is yn dibynnu ar nifer y cymunedau sydd â diddordeb.</p> <p><i>Approximate building costs would be saved from the Operational budget as follows:</i></p> <p><i>Amlwch= £ 7,500</i> <i>Benllech= £12,000</i> <i>Beaumaris= £15,500</i> <i>Menai bridge= £10,500</i> <i>Cemaes= £ 7,000</i> <i>Moelfre= £ 200</i> <i>Newborough= £ 850</i> <i>Rhosneigr= £ 7,500</i> <i>Total= £61,050</i></p> <p><i>There would be staffing costs either equalling current or a little lower depending on the number of communities interested.</i></p>	
<p>Trydydd partïon yn cymryd rheolaeth dros 8 llyfrgell ac ymgymryd â chostau sy'n gysylltiedig a rhedeg yr adeilad gan gynnwys rhent, trethi a gwasanaethau 2 grwp o 4 llyfrgell (Amlwch, Benllech, Biwmares, Porthaethwy) a (Cemaes, Moelfre, Niwbwrch,</p>		<p>Ni fyddai hyn yn opsiwn mewn rhai safleoedd heb effaith sylweddol i'r Gwasanaeth a'i defnyddwyr. Fodd bynnag, gallai fod yn fodel ymarferol o fewn rhai cymunedau. Er mwyn osgoi disgyn ymhellach o dan y safon ar gyfer lefelau staffio gallai'r oriau staff sydd yn cael eu tynnu oddi ar rai safleoedd yn cael</p>	<p>Grŵp 1 - Amlwch = £ 7,500 Benllech = £ 12,000 Biwmares = £ 15,500 pont menai = £ 10,500 Cyfanswm = £ 45,500 Arbediad ychwanegol gan leihau oriau ac nid adleoli allai gyflawni arbediad o £ 80,460 ond rydym yn</p>	

<p>Rhosneigr) Third parties taking control of 8 libraries and taking over the associated costs of running the building including rent, rates, utilities 2 groups of 4 libraries (Amlwch, Benllech, Beaumaris, Menai Bridge) and (Cemaes, Moelfre, Newborough, Rhosneigr)</p>		<p>eu hailgyflwyno mewn i eraill i gynnal gweithgareddau i hyrwyddo darllen, llythrennedd a llythrennedd digidol. Byddai hyn yn lleihau'r effaith a allai ychwanegu gwerth pellach i waith y gwasanaeth</p> <p><i>This would not be an option in some sites without considerable impact to the Service and its users. However it could be a workable model within some communities. To avoid falling further behind the standard for staffing levels the hours removed from some sites could be reintroduced in others to conduct activities to promote reading, literacy and digital literacy. This would lessen the impact and could add further value to the service's works</i></p>	<p>rhedeg y risg o gael eu dal yn atebol gan y Gweinidog am beidio â chydymffurfio â'r WPLSQ113</p> <p>Grŵp 2 - Dim arbedion ychwanegol o staffio (eisoes o dan 15awr)</p> <p>Cemaes = £ 7,000 Moelfre = £ 200 Niwbwrch = £ 850 Rhosneigr = £ 7,500 Cyfanswm = £ 15,550</p> <p>Group 1 – Amlwch= £ 7,500 Benllech= £12,000 Beaumaris= £15,500 Menai bridge= £10,500 Total= £45,500 Additional saving from reducing hours and not redeploying could achieve a saving of £80,460 but we run the risk of being held accountable by the Minister for non-compliance with the WPLSQ113</p> <p>Group 2 – No additional savings from staffing (already below 15hrs) Cemaes= £ 7,000 Moelfre= £ 200 Newborough= £ 850</p>	
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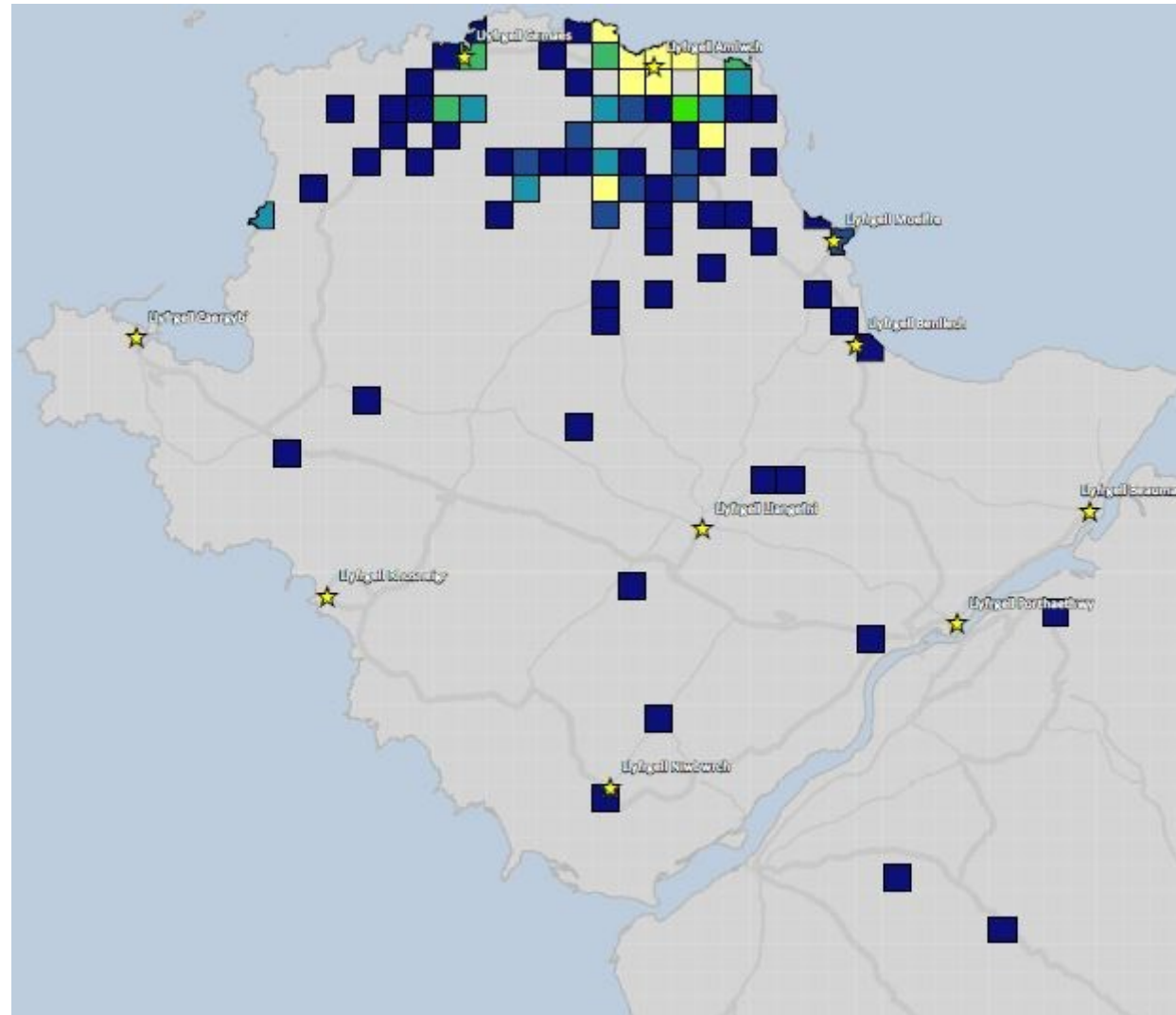
			Rhosneigr= £ 7,500 Total= £15,550	
Adleoli'r gwasanaeth i fodel cydleoli Relocate services into collocated model				
Rhosneigr i'r ysgol Rhosneigr into school		Dim ond 47m2 ar gael a byddai angen i greu pwynt mynediad ar gyfer y cyhoedd sydd ar wahân i fynedfa'r ysgol. Only 47m² available and would need to create an access point for the public which is separate from the school entrance.	Byddai angen buddsoddiad ymlaen llaw er mwyn creu mynediad addas Up front investment would be needed to create suitable access	
Cemaes i'r ysgol Cemaes into school		Nid oes lle ar gael ar gyfer darparu gwasanaeth llyfrgell o fewn adeilad yr ysgol ar hyn o bryd There is currently no available space for the provision of a library service within the school building		
Niwbwrch i'r ysgol Niwbwrch into school		Nid oes lle ar gael ar gyfer darparu gwasanaeth llyfrgell o fewn adeilad yr ysgol ar hyn o bryd. Fodd bynnag, gallai o bosibl fod lle os yw cynlluniau i ailfodelu addysg yn ardal Rhosyr yn digwydd. (2018) There is currently no available space for the provision of a library service within the school building. However there could potentially be space if plans to remodel education in the Rhosyr area come		

		about. (2018)		
Amlwch i'r ysgol Amlwch into school		Nid oes lle ar gael ar gyfer darparu gwasanaeth llyfrgell o fewn adeilad yr ysgol gynradd ar hyn o bryd. Mae yna le o fewn Ysgol Syr Thomas Jones. There is currently no available space for the provision of a library service within the primary school building,. However there is space within Ysgol Syr Thomas Jones.		
Porthaethwy mewn i'r ysgol Menai Bridge into school		Nid oes lle ar gael ar gyfer darparu gwasanaeth llyfrgell o fewn adeiladau'r ysgol ar hyn o bryd There is currently no available space for the provision of a library service within the school buildings		
Caergybi mewn i ddatblygiad Neuadd y farchnad Holyhead into proposed Market Hall development		Os bydd caffael yr adeilad yn mynd yn ei flaen, mae cyllid yn ei le i leoli llyfrgell newydd o fewn datblygiad Neuadd y Farchnad. Byddai'r llyfrgell yn brif denant a byddai'r datblygiad yn arwain at lyfrgell sy'n 'darparu at y dyfodol'. If the acquisition of the building goes ahead there is funding in place to locate a new Library within the Market Hall development. The Library would be the anchor tenant and the development would result in a library which is 'future proof'	Byddai angen cael buddsoddiad cyfalaf i ddechrau, fodd bynnag, effallai bydd rhywfaint o ryddhau cyfalaf o werthu safle llyfrgell bresennol. Bydd y Neuadd Farchnad yn rhatach i'w rhedeg na'r adeilad presennol ac mae tua £ 210,000 o waith adfer gael ei wneud yn y safle presennol. There would need to be capital investment initially, however there could be some release of capital from the sale of the current library site. The Market Hall will be cheaper to run than the current building and	

			<i>there is approx £210,000 of remedial works to be done in the current site.</i>	
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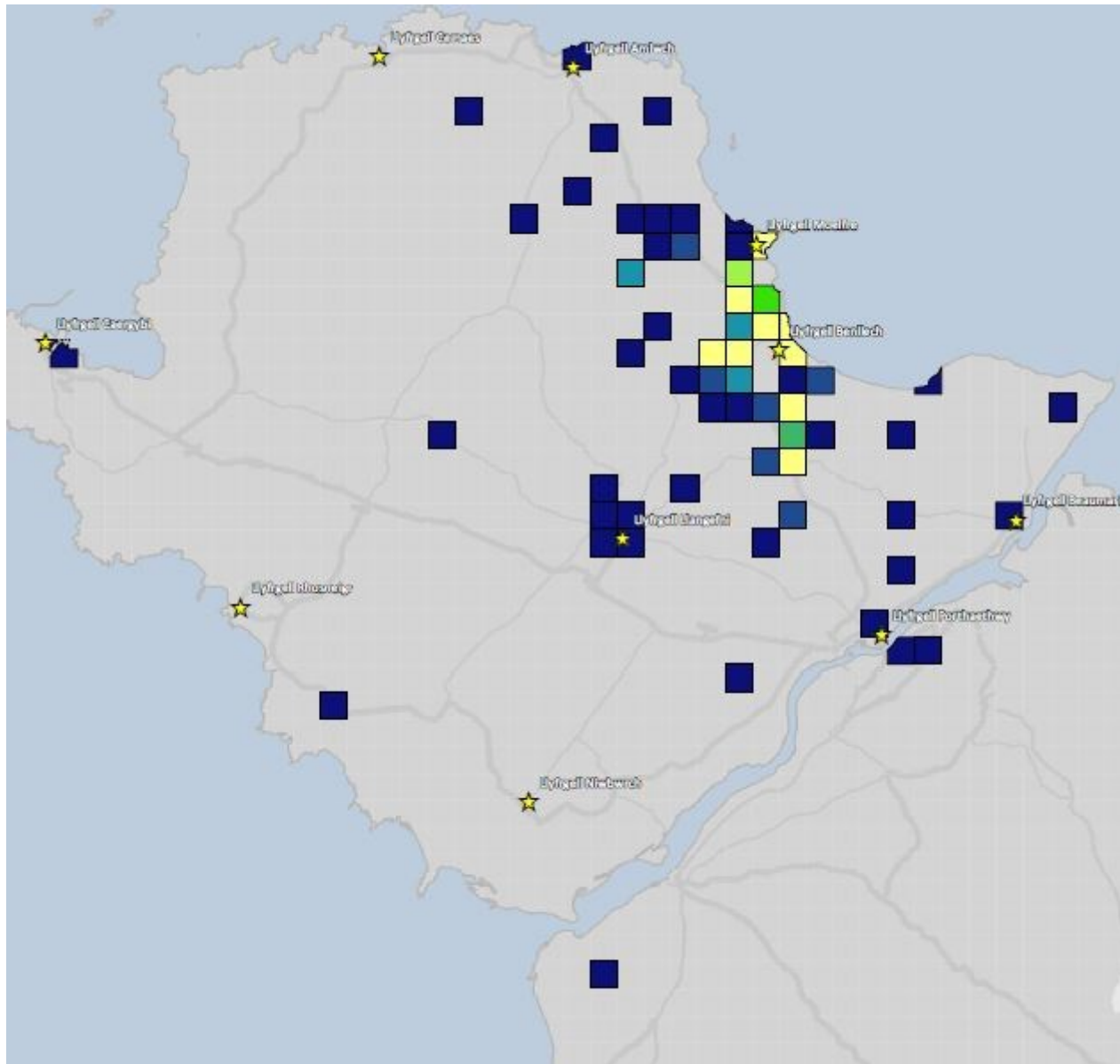
Defnyddwyr Llyfrgell Amlwch

Amlwch Library Users



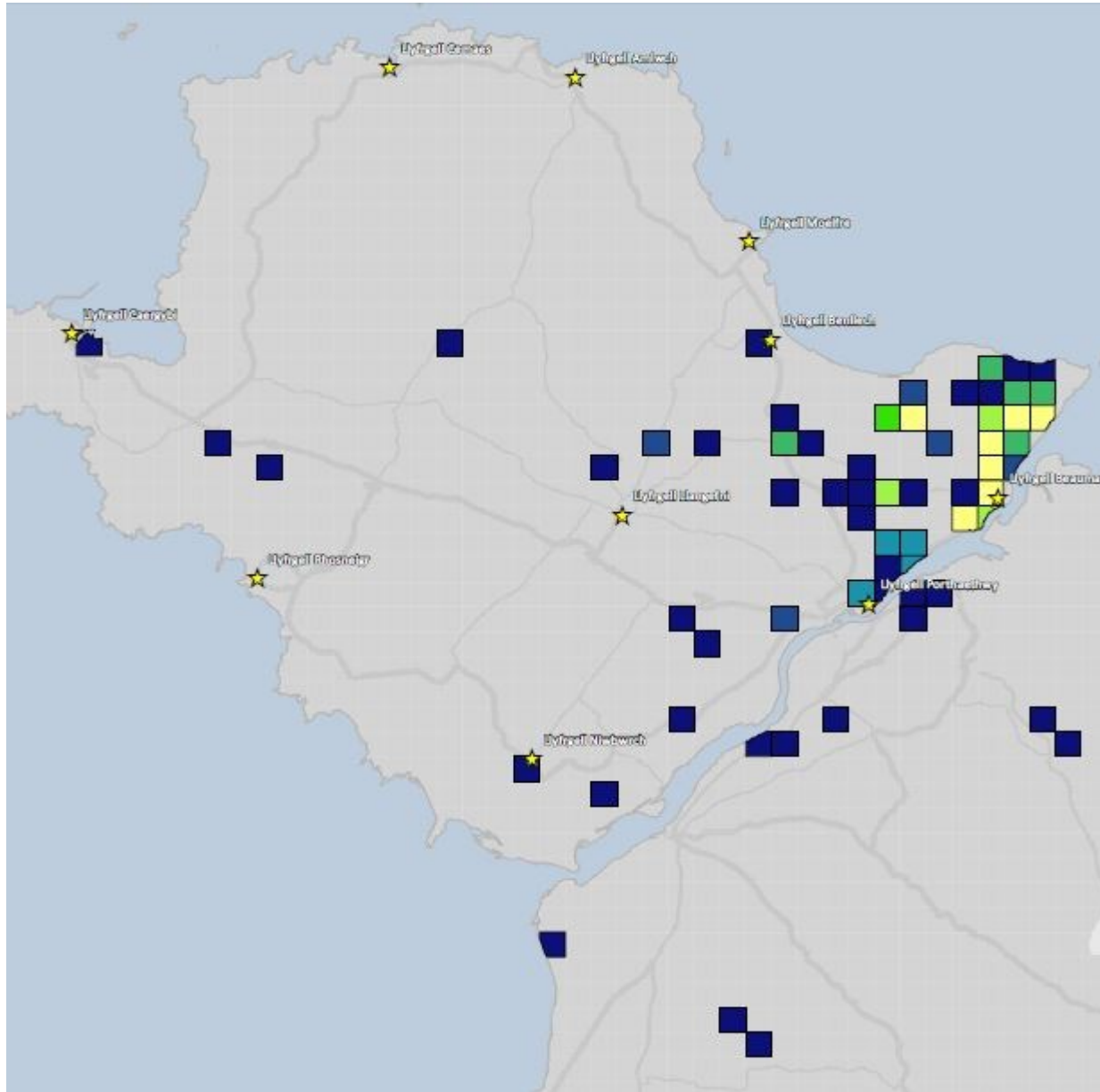
Defnyddwyr Llyfrgell Benllech

Benllech Library Users



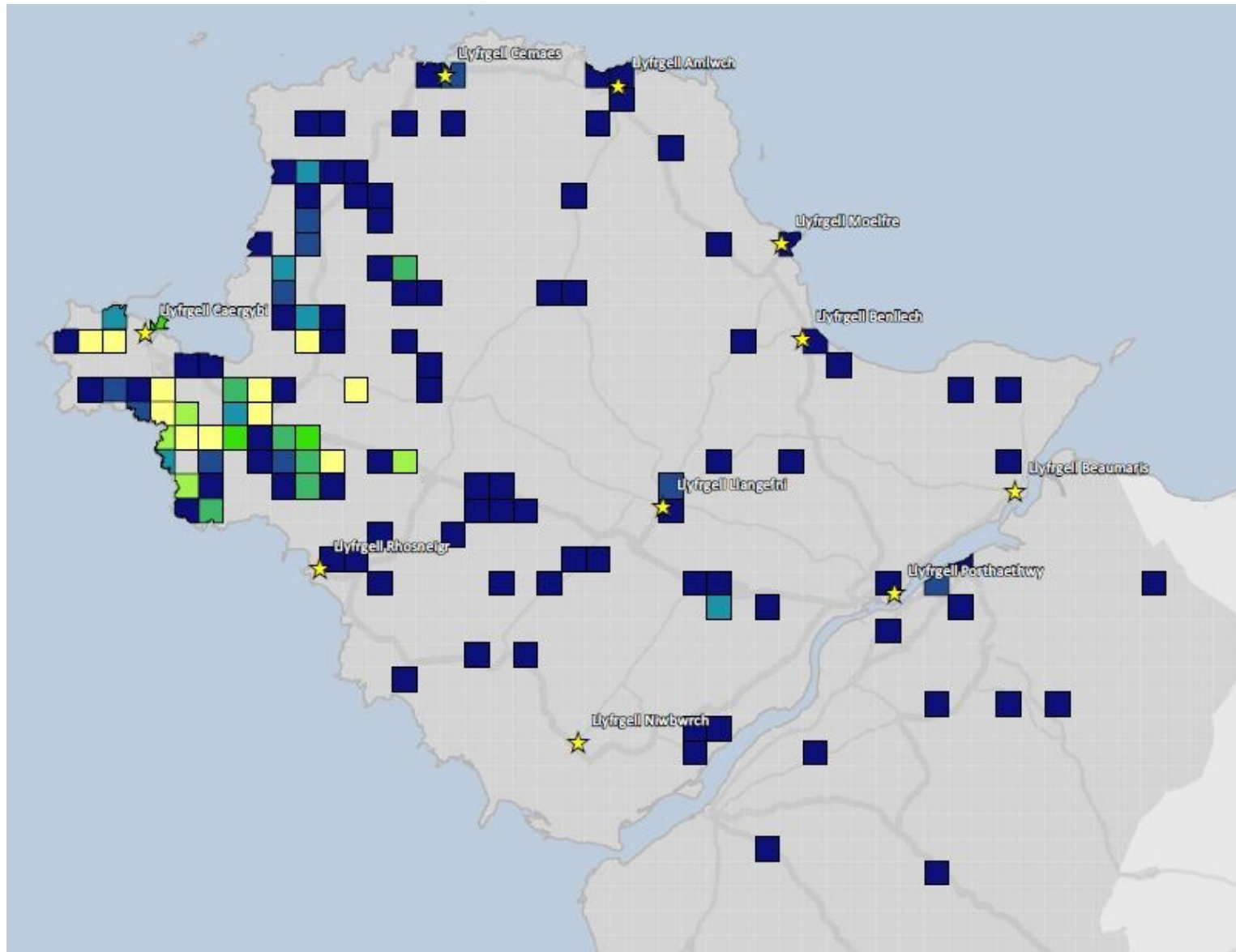
Defnyddwyr Llyfrgell Bwmares

Beumaris Library Users



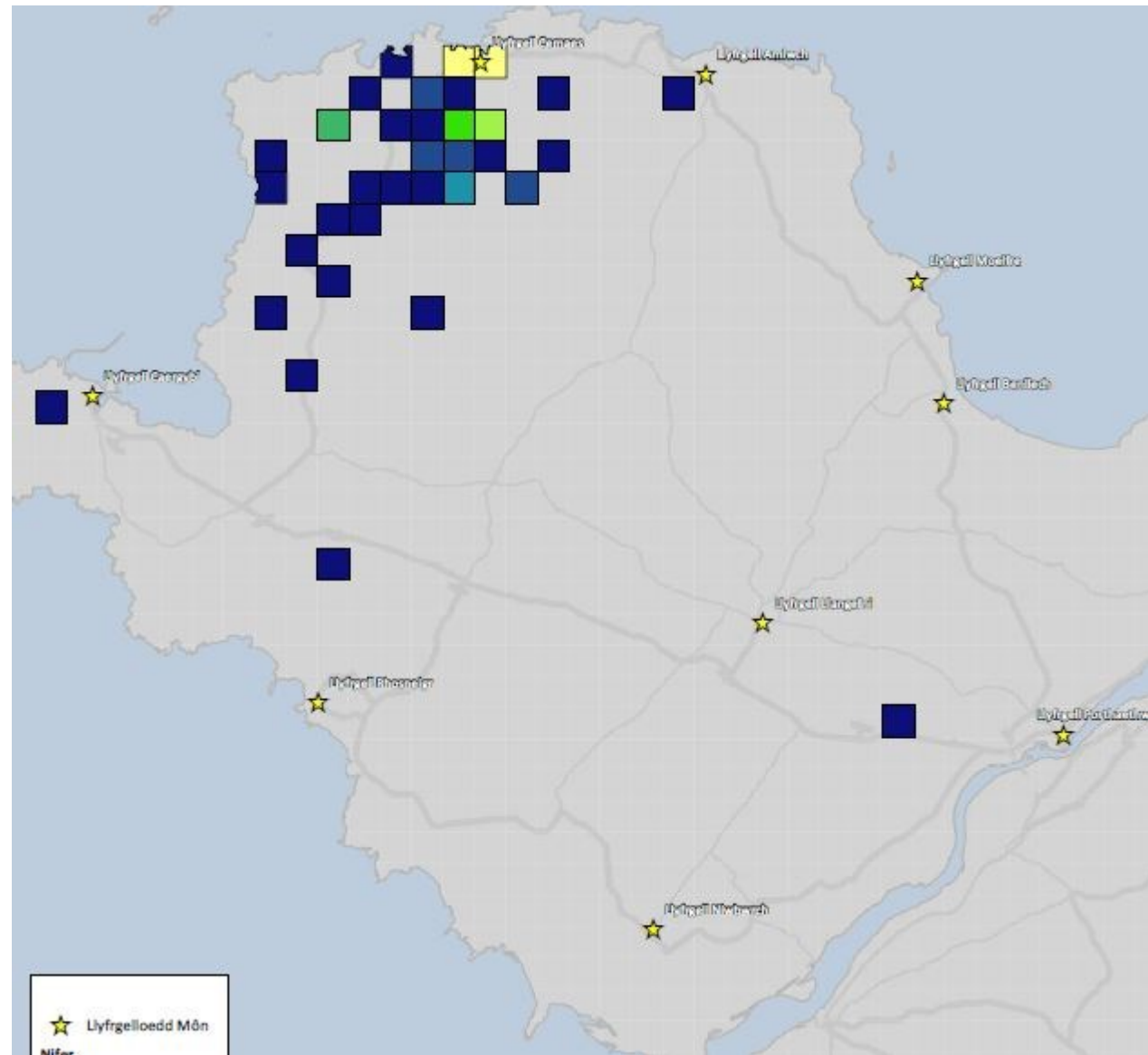
Defnyddwyr Llyfrgell Caergybi

Holyhead Library Users



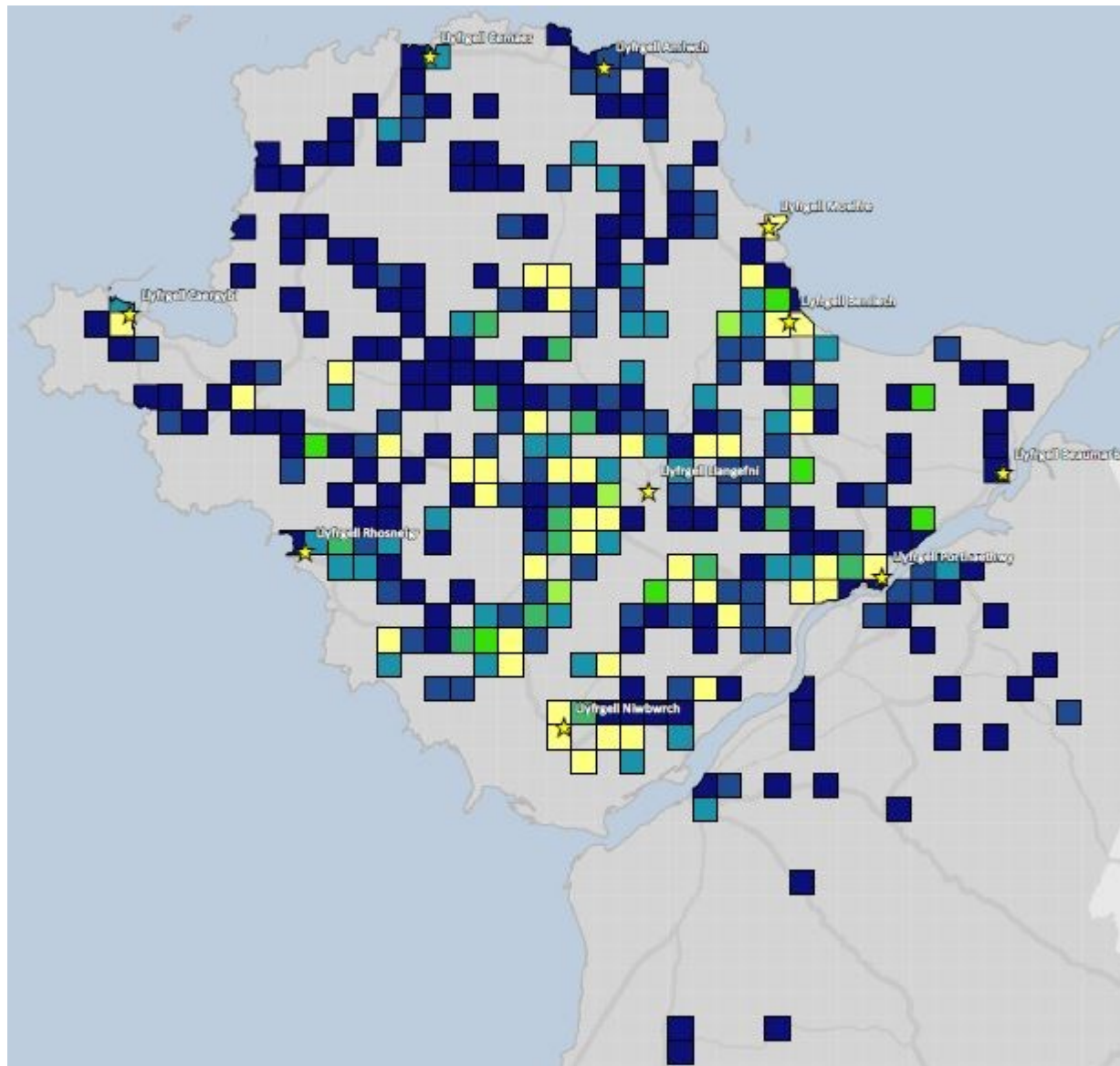
Defnyddwyr Llyfrgell Cemaes

Cemaes Library Users



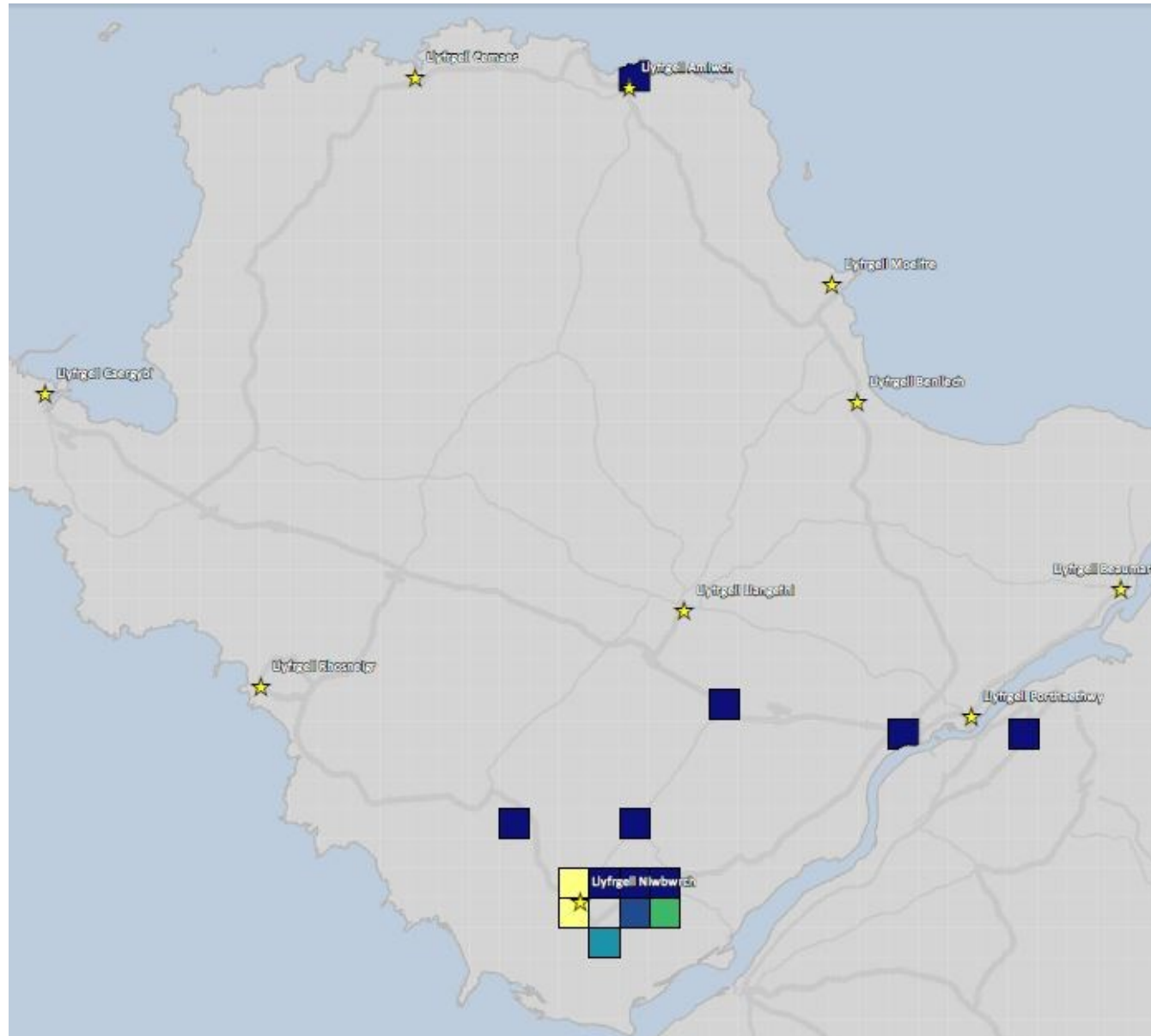
Defnyddwyr Llyfrgell Llangefni

Llangefni Library Users



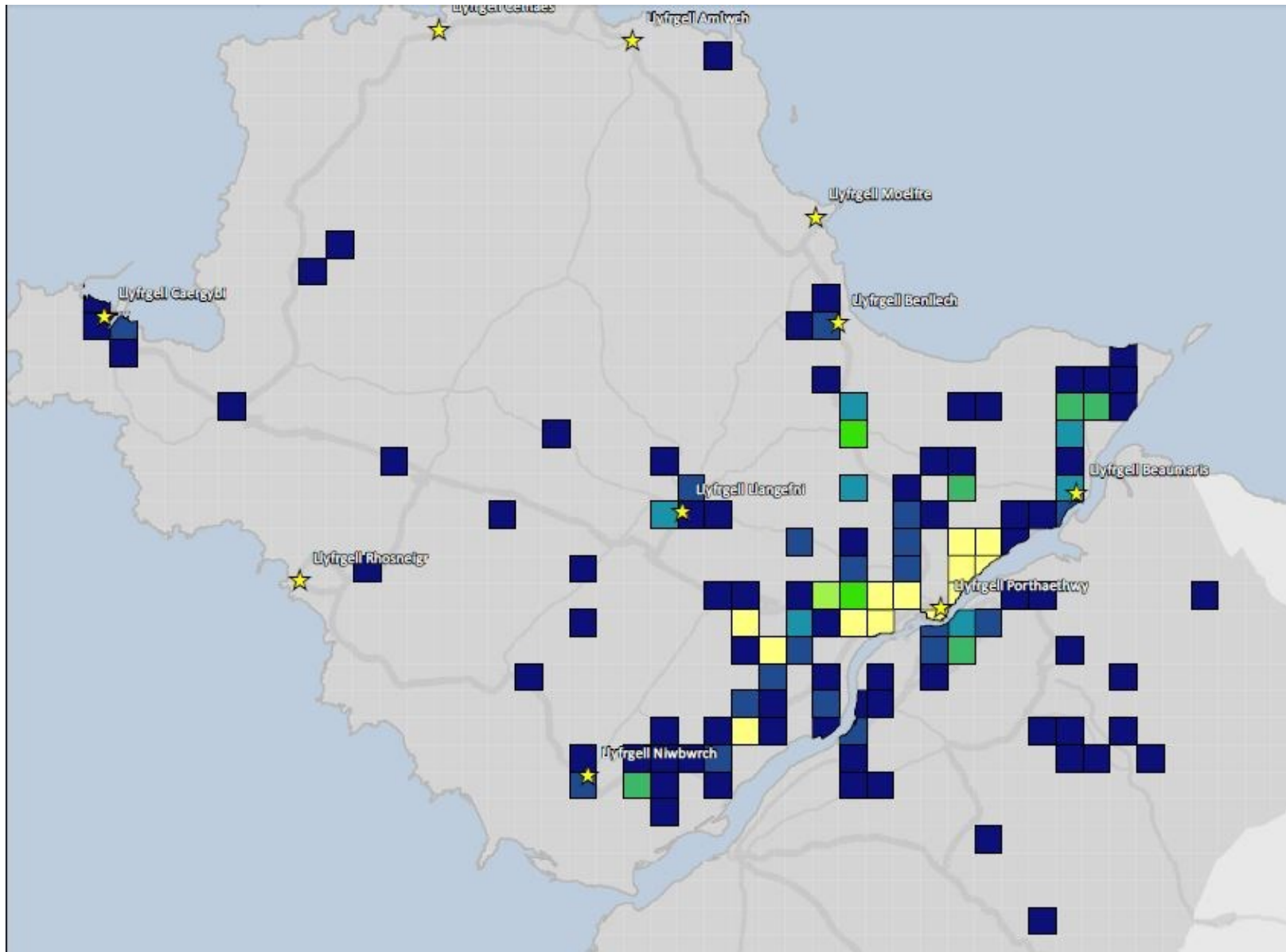
Defnyddwyr Llyfrgell Niwbwrch

Newborough Library Users



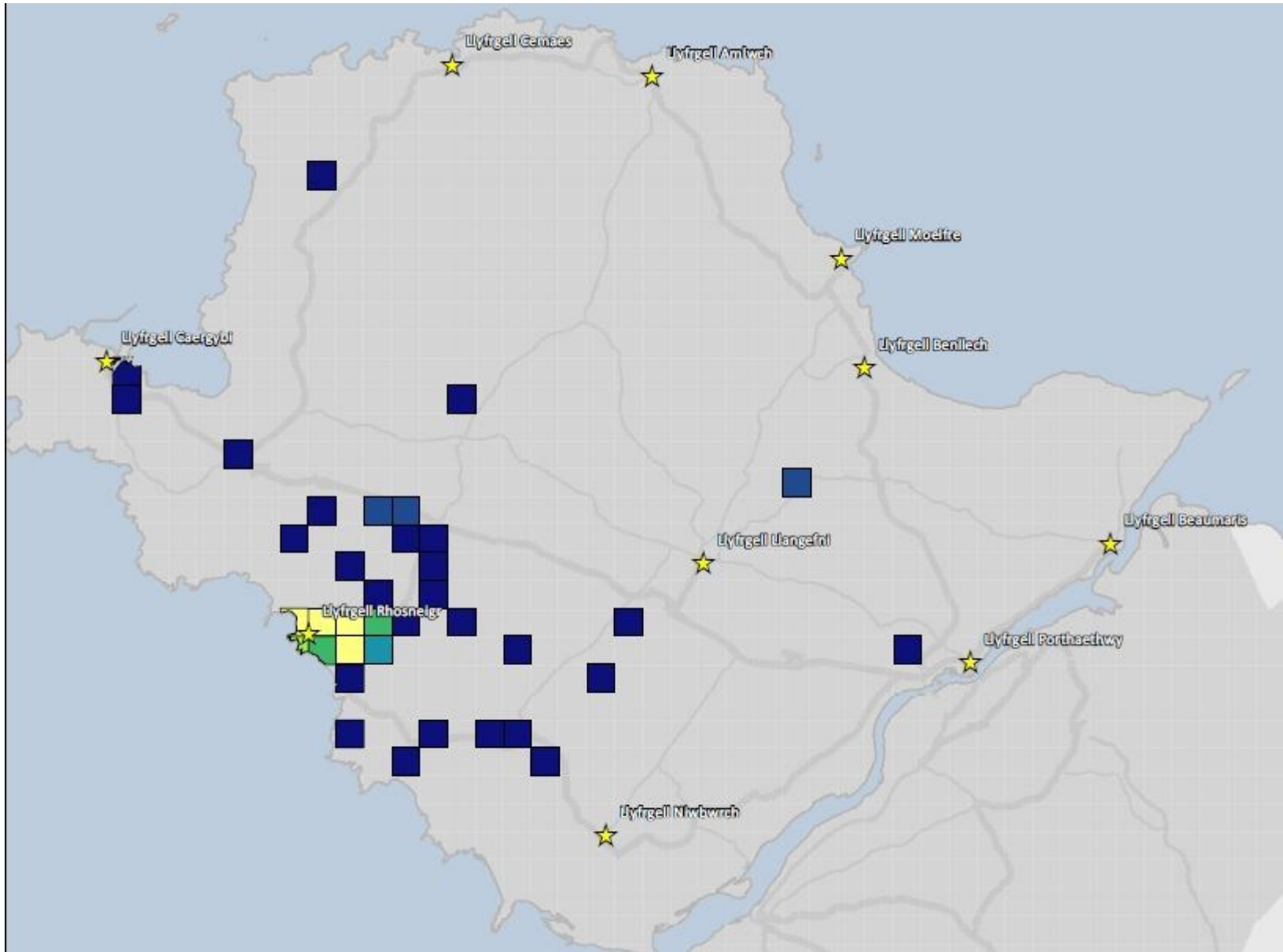
Defnyddwyr Llyfrgell Porthaethwy

Menai Bridge Library Users



Defnyddwyr Llyfrgell Rhosneigr

Rhosneigr Library Users



Equality Impact and Needs Assessment (EINA)

Library Service

Proposal	Transformation of the Library Service – Introduction of a new management model offering a focussed and sustainable library service
Date of assessment	On going
Officer responsible for EINA	
Assessment Team	Bethan Hughes-Jones, Rachel Rowlands,
Review Date	

1. The proposal

This section should outline details of the proposal. This could include (where applicable):

- Information on the current approach to the service
- Description of the proposal
- Aim or purpose of the proposal
- Who should benefit from the proposal
- What outcomes you want to achieve from the proposal
- Details of other services the proposal could impact on

Following the publication of the Isle of Anglesey County Council (“the Council”) [Corporate Plan 2013-17](#) the Library Service has undergone a [full review](#), which resulted in a long list of possible options for the introduction of a new management model offering a focussed, and sustainable library service.

During the autumn of 2015, the Council conducted a [consultation](#) on the long list of options to gauge the public feeling towards the possible options. The results of the consultation were not conclusive; however, the public’s support for the service was highlighted, and a preference was apparent to have a community supported model rather than losing the service. Following on from the consultation findings, the service began discussions with communities, groups, social enterprises and community councils regarding the possibilities surrounding alternative delivery/management models. The proposal is therefore that the Council develops and introduces a new management model, which offers a focussed and sustainable service with community support where possible.

The EINA will assess the need for the Library Service and the impact of any proposed changes to management structure on the population who may want to make use of it. All options will need careful consideration in terms of the impact on the residents of Anglesey as well as the Council’s ability to provide a ‘comprehensive and efficient’ library service in accordance with the Public Libraries and Museums Act 1964. In addition, there will be consideration to the Welsh Public Library Standards and the needs for Library Authorities in Wales to report on their annual performance in respect of these Standards.

2. Evidence and research

What research, information or other intelligence have you used to develop this proposal?

Research can include monitoring information, satisfaction surveys, desktop research, professional journals, comments from individuals and groups. We must publish details of information considered when assessing the impact.

Information source	What has this told you?
Public Libraries User Survey (PLUS) 2014	Who our users are and what they use us for. It also gives us an idea of the impact the Library Service has on lives
Census 2011	Valuable data regarding groups with protected characteristics, car ownership
NOMIS	Valuable information relating to the Labour Market including JSA and ESA claimants in various wards around the library locations
StatsWales	Demographical information about the population of Anglesey
DWP	How many JSA claimants there are currently (Aug 2016) in the vicinity of the current library locations
Public Consultation and Focussed activity during autumn 2015	The views of the public regarding the possible changes to the Library Service have been gathered and collated.
WIMD	Information regarding deprivation throughout the county by LSOA
Connected Nations 2015(Ofcom report)	Anglesey residents are likely to be digitally excluded when all digital and demographic factors are considered

2.1 Population

The Isle of Anglesey covers 714 km², most of it rural with a population of approximately 70,000 (mid-year estimates) and a population density of 99 people per square kilometre.

There are five main towns Menai Bridge, Beaumaris, Amlwch, Llangefni, and Holyhead. The latter two housing some of the most deprived areas in Wales.

2.2 Demography (Age Sex Race)

The population for Anglesey, like the rest of Wales is equally divided by gender. However, age data shows that the percentage of young people 0-15 at 17.2% is approximately 1% lower than the Wales average. The Island's working age population is 59.2% compared to the national average of 62.5%. And at 23.7% of the population in the post 65 group, Anglesey is second only in Wales to Conwy at 25.7%. Both are areas that attract people in retirement. This analysis is supported by the data on countries of birth where 28.8% of the island's inhabitants were born in England. 3.6% were born outside the UK.

2.3 Race

In figures by Stats Wales, in the year ending 31st of March, 2016; it was found that of all 69,400 people living on Anglesey that:-

- 68,100 said that they are from a white background
- 1,300 said that they are from a non-white background (1.9% of Anglesey's population)

Awaiting GIS mapping from Gwynedd to identify if we should be mindful of any areas which have a higher density of ethnic minority populations.

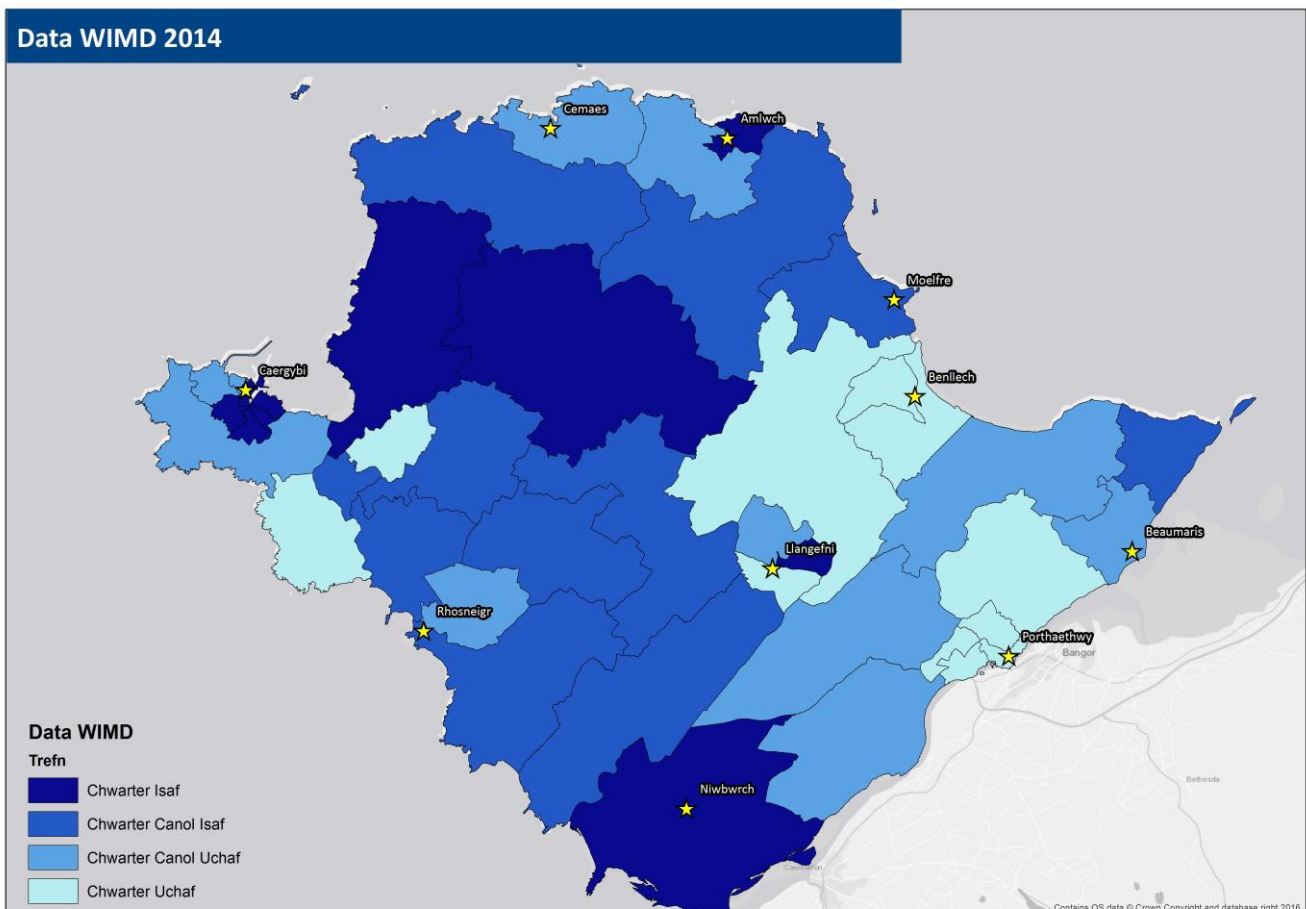
2.4 Deprivation

Communities First

Anglesey is home to some of the most deprived wards in Wales according to the WIMD these areas are in Holyhead (Holyhead Town, Morawelon, London Road, Kingsland, Porthyfelin and Maeshyfyrd) and Llangefni (Tudur). The Communities First Cluster (Mon CF) supports these wards. It aims to reduce the divide that exists between those living in the most deprived areas and the more affluent areas. Holyhead Library is situated on the edge of Holyhead Town and Porthyfelin 1 wards while Llangefni Library is slightly south west of the Tudur ward.

Rural Deprivation

Although the most deprived communities on Anglesey are identified as being in the two main towns it is apparent that some of the more rural communities are also facing deprivation. Some of the rural communities identified as being in the lowest quartile (those with the highest levels of deprivation) are facing issues in relation to housing, transport and lack of services.



Flying Start

The Flying Start Program is aimed at tackling child poverty and supporting families through early intervention. The program is Post Code based which means that it is area specific and not necessarily utilized or accessed by those most in need. The areas covered by the program on Anglesey are in Holyhead, Llangefnï, Newborough and Gwalchmai. There are in the region of 630 children living within these areas who are subject to Flying Start intervention (data correct at 3rd August 2016).

Out of Work Benefits

NOMIS data for May 2016 noted that of 5,700(14% of working age population) people claiming benefits on Anglesey, 2,850 (7%) were claiming ESA and incapacity benefits whilst 930 (2.3%) were claiming Job Seekers Allowance. Male claimants for JSA are almost double that of females. This total number has been decreasing slowly since May 2012 (1,786 claims).

Anglesey JSA or UC claimants July 2016 figures within library areas

1. LL65 1 (Holyhead) = 170
 2. LL68 9 (Amlwch) = 123
 3. LL77 7 (Llangefnï) = 90
 4. LL64 4 (Rhosneigr) = 46
 5. LL61 6 (Newborough) =28
 6. LL59 5 (Menai Bridge) = 22
 7. LL67 0 (Cemaes Bay) = 18
 8. LL58 8 (Beaumaris) = 16
 9. LL74 8 (Benllech) = 15
 10. LL72 8 (Moelfre) = 8
- (Data DWP Direct Aug 2016)

Workless households

In the year end data for 2015, there was an estimated 3,800 workless households on the Isle of Anglesey which is 18.7%. This is slightly above the national average for Wales which was 18.3%. Of those households, 1,000 had children living within them which is 9.1% of all households on Anglesey. (Stats Wales)
20.2% of the working age population, excluding students, are classed as economically inactive on Anglesey(Stats Wales – year ending 30th September 2016).

Lone Parents

There are 1811 households on Anglesey which are classed as those with lone parents between the ages of 16 – 74 with dependent children.

Possible Impact

Library closure or reduction in hours could impact negatively on JSA and ESA and Universal Credit claimants who do not have access to a reliable internet enabled device or a reliable and affordable connection to the internet. People's ability to make and manage claims could be affected thus resulting in either no claim being possible or sanctions for non-conformity with the claimant contract.

The figures above demonstrate that the highest numbers claiming JSA in library areas are in the three larger towns and the rural areas of Newborough and the combined wards of Aberffraw and Rhosneigr 1 & 2.

2.5 Digital Exclusion

Residents in rural Wales can expect to have poorer digital connectivity as a direct result of poor fixed and mobile infrastructure according to Ofcom in their [Connected Nations 2015](#) report.

The Go ON UK [Digital Exclusion Heatmap](#), developed with support from the BBC, the Local Government Association and The London School of Economics and Political Science, in association with Lloyds Banking Group uses fresh insight into Basic Digital Skills along with the effect of infrastructure to show where digital exclusion is likely.

The Digital Exclusion Heatmap shows that it is extremely likely that Anglesey residents be Digitally Excluded. Research shows that 40.9% of adults have never been on line although 76% of adults have claimed to have all 5 digital skills (Managing Information, Communicating, Transacting, Problem Solving and Creating). However, only 36% of adults have used all 5 skills in the last three months.

Libraries currently offer a facility within communities enabling those unable to connect digitally in their homes to do so either through PC or WiFi use.

2.6 The Welsh language on Anglesey

Anglesey continues to be an area in Wales with a strong Welsh language presence. The 2011 Census shows that 45.6% of the population were able to speak, read, and write in Welsh. This is the second highest rate in Wales, second only to Gwynedd (56.0%). The overall Welsh average was 14.6% (2011 Census).

Holyhead was the area in Anglesey where the least residents were able to collectively speak, read and write in Welsh. The LSOA around Valley in the west of Anglesey, is where the highest percentage of residents stated they have no skills in Welsh, with 55.2%.

Libraries offer books both physical and electronic, activities and opportunities to use the Welsh language in an informal non-threatening setting.

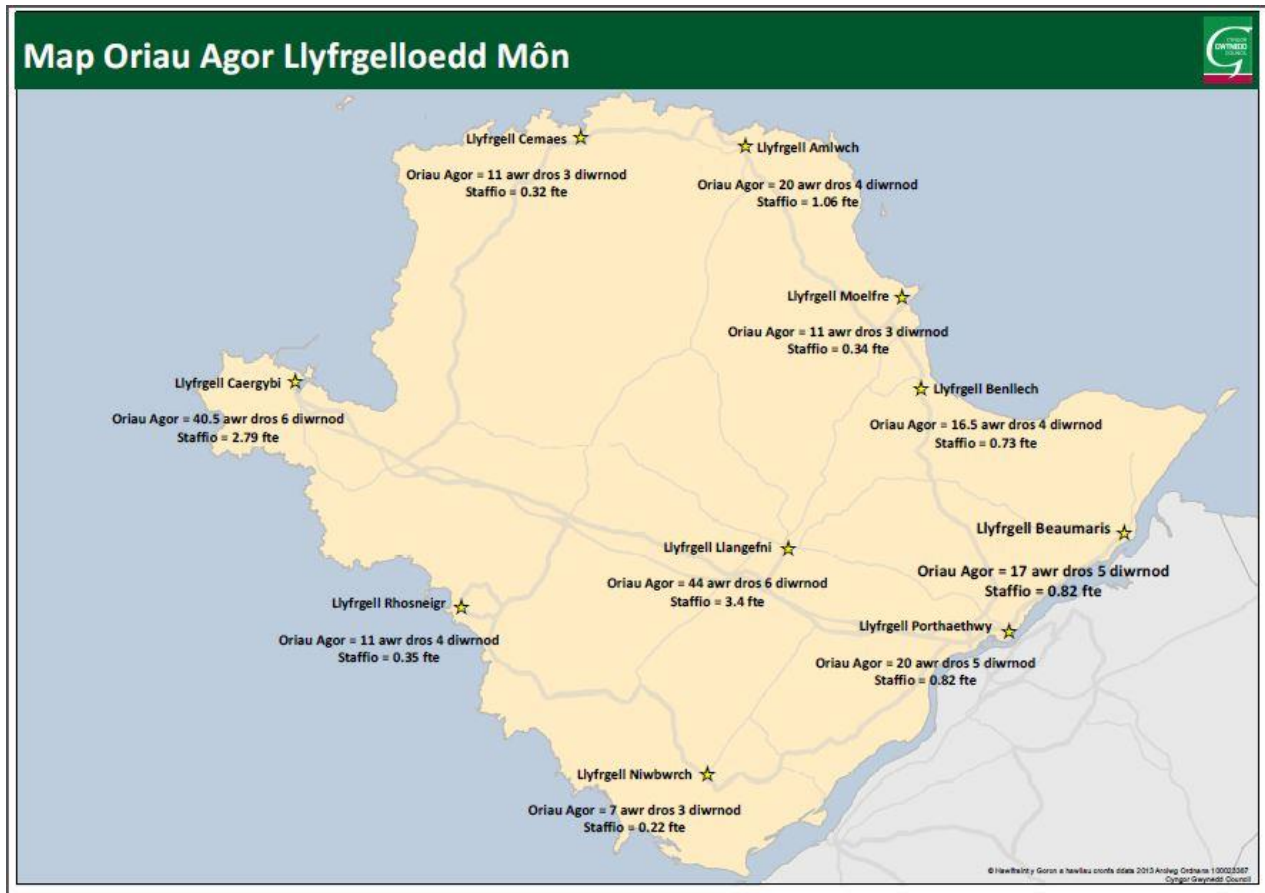
2.7 Library Use on Anglesey

There are 10 static libraries on Anglesey serving the population of approximately 70,000 residents. Stars on the following map note the sites of the static libraries.

Eight of the ten are purpose built libraries with Newborough housed in the Prichard Jones Institute and Moelfre within the community wing of the Primary School.

There is a Housebound and Mobile Library Service that visits over 60 communities with in the region of a hundred stops monthly. In addition, the housebound service makes monthly visits to residents who cannot physically attend a static library or get to the mobile stop.

Schools across the county subscribe to the Schools Library Service and receive resource packs to assist with curriculum planning and enhancement as well as having a visit from the School Library van once a term to enable children to experience selecting their own books



Use of the Library Service was demonstrated in detail in Appendix 3 of the [Library Service Review](#). However, the data for the static libraries included within the review documentation is replicated below.

Library	Opening hours per week	Visits per annum	Visits per hour open	Items loaned per annum	Items loaned per hour open	Cost per visit	Cost per item loaned
Amlwch	20	33,133	33.1	23,758	23.8	£0.86	£1.28
Beaumaris	17	10,522	12.4	19,942	23.5	£1.65	£0.87
Benllech	16.5	33,511	40.6	23,634	28.6	£0.61	£0.74
Cemaes	11	3,446	6.3	6,618	12.0	£3.84	£1.84
Holyhead	40.5	69,953	34.5	55,044	27.2	£1.50	£1.78
Llangefni	44	91,388	41.5	74,876	34.0	£1.15	£1.33
Menai Bridge	20	40,787	40.8	40,109	40.1	£0.92	£0.88
Moelfre	11	2,422	4.4	5,348	9.7	£2.47	£1.62
Newborough	7	1,160	3.3	4,289	12.3	£4.03	£0.88
Rhosneigr	11	5,703	10.4	5,539	10.1	£3.22	£2.76
Totals	198	286,254	227.3	273,552	221.3		
					Average Costs	£1.24	£1.30

The costs above are based on direct costs that are attributed to each Library as they were at the time of the Review, they do not include stock, professional support or ICT costs which are

centralised within the service. Average costs are based on an average expenditure of the 3 years prior to publication.

Usage patterns for the libraries vary with some having very localised use while others draw customers from a large geographical area.

Maps showing where library users live have been created using User Data and can be found in Appendix 1.

3. Engagement

- Have you or will you engage with key stakeholder groups?
- Please consider groups such as BME communities, carers, disabled people, LGB communities, religious groups, older people.
- We must publish details of engagement when assessing the impact of proposals.

Engagement - date	Who did you invite	How many attended? What groups did they represent?	Main issues
Oct – Nov 2015	Public Consultation invited all members of the public including Library users and non-users to respond either electronically via Smart Survey or on paper by post or at Libraries or through a face to face street survey in the town centres (Approx. 100)	1081 respondents to public consultation. 90% of which were regular Library users.	Engaging with non-users and difficult to engage groups in order to ascertain their views proved a challenge. Lessons were learnt and a greater emphasis will be placed on these groups in the next round of consultation.
Oct – Nov 2015	Stakeholder Consultation	24 respondents	Detailed list of Stakeholders managed by PM – main issue in terms of the consultation was that only around 5% of those invited to express an opinion through mail out responded. Possibly need resources in order to discover more localised links to some national organisations.

Nov 2015	All Staff within the Service		
9+10/12/2015	Language and Play groups in Holyhead (Parents and guardians of young children living in disadvantaged areas of Holyhead – specifically living in Flying Start areas)	11 – young parents, grandparents of children living in Flying Start areas	Need to be able to walk / access public transport to activities Need to be able to visit at times, which are convenient for other family commitments such as nursery/school run.
14/12/2015	Members of the Llais Ni forum (a 3rd sector/LA partnership engaging specifically with young people from 10-25)	24	Rurality prevented many young people from accessing services as they are reliant on parents/guardians for lifts. Lack of awareness of services available was another barrier
19-25/11/2015	Pupils from 4 of the 5 main stream Secondary Schools	Approx. 200	Rurality prevented many young people from accessing services as they are reliant on parents/guardians for lifts. Lack of awareness of services available was another barrier
	Lleisiau Lleol is a 3rd sector partnership project set up to ascertain the opinions of people who are represented by specific organisations such as Age Cymru, North Wales Deaf Association,		

- If you plan more engagement, when will this happen?

- If you have identified stakeholder groups that may be discriminated against or may receive unfair treatment, please ensure you share the EINA with them for their feedback and challenge.
- Review this section after each engagement. The event may have identified further issues for consideration

Following the Consultation in 2015, a Draft Strategy is being developed and will be presented in final draft form to the executive in February 2017. Following any changes required by the executive, the Strategy would go out to full public consultation in late spring 2017 following local elections. Wide ranging engagement will take place at that point. All previous avenues of consultation will be followed.

4. Assessing the impact

Using the table below, please identify:

- If the proposal could result in some groups being disadvantaged or treated unfairly; or if it could result in an opportunity to promote equality or inclusion.
- Where there is potential for disadvantage or unfair treatment what are your plans to overcome this, mitigate it or justify it.
- If you don't identify any impacts, you must explain how you decided this.

	Do the proposals impact on staff or customers?	Could the proposals lead to any groups being disadvantaged or treated unfairly? Please explain why.	How do you plan to remove, reduce or justify this? Who will have responsibility for the identified action and what are the timescales involved?	Could the proposal promote equality? Please explain how.
Age (younger people or older people)	Customers	Yes – children and babies 0-4 who are reliant on public transport or ability to walk with parent to library. Children 8-14 who visit the local library independently of parents Older people - a higher proportion of library users are over the age of 65 therefore any changes could impact negatively on this age group		
Disability (including carers)		Yes – any closure could result in people with disabilities or their carers being disadvantaged by making it more difficult to access the Library.	Remodelling the Housebound and Mobile Library Service could mitigate against this to a degree. This will not however replace the act of visiting the library as	

			independently as possible. Library Service Transformation team	
Marriage or civil partnerships		There is no identified reason for people to suffer disadvantage for being either married, single, divorced, or in a civil partnership.		
Sex or Gender (Includes Transsexuality, pregnancy and maternity)	Customers	Yes – higher percentage of library users are female reduction in service could impact negatively on older females who rely on the Service for wellbeing. It could also impact on parents (both genders) who bring young children to the library to develop and support the child’s literacy and communication skills as well as for their own wellbeing and to socialise	Remodelling the Housebound and Mobile Library Service could mitigate against this to a degree. This may not be sufficient to replace the interaction that is achieved by visiting a static library, but it may go some way to alleviate the impact.	
	Staff	Majority of the Library Service workforce is female and therefor any changes are likely to disadvantage them greater than males.	Making every possible attempt to maintain staffing hours within the service and where there is a reduction and substantial changes to contractual hours or duties that appropriate action is taken with HR to ensure the impact is minimised.	
Sexual orientation		Any changes to the service should not		

		have a direct effect on individuals as a result of their sexual orientation		
Race		Any changes to the service should not have a direct effect on individuals as a result of their race (detailed analysis of demographic data is under way to ensure that this is true across the geographical area)		
Religion or belief		Any changes to the service should not have a direct effect on individuals as a result of their religion or belief		
Welsh Language	Customers	Changes to the service may have an effect on individuals' ability to use the Welsh language within their communities.	Should a Council led Community Supported model be adopted in some areas robust Service Level Agreements will need to be in place to ensure that people wanting to make use of the Library Service are able to do so in either Welsh or English both during and outside core hours.	

5. Assessing the impact on community cohesion and social inclusion

Under the general equality duty, the law requires us to foster good relations between people who share a relevant characteristic and those who don't (community cohesion). When assessing the impact on community cohesion you should consider the following:

- Could any groups see the proposals as unfair (even if you think that they are fair)?
- Could the proposals bring different groups into greater contact with one another?
- Could the proposals cause or contribute to conflict or tensions between groups?

You should also consider any potential impact of the proposal on social inclusion. Social inclusion is about closing the gap between the least and most advantaged in the county.

Work is currently being undertaken in relation to latest data. However, the most disadvantaged communities appear to be within the catchment area of the Llangefni and Holyhead Libraries which will be least affected by any changes to the service delivery model as suggested within the Library Service Strategy.

Areas where individuals may be disadvantaged due to rurality and poor connections are being mapped and considerations will be made to increasing community access to the service should any changes to the delivery model result in any library closures.

There are opportunities to develop and build community cohesion and resilience in communities where there is an appetite to collaborate with the Council to deliver services in new ways.

The decision on how to deliver the best possible service within the available resources will be informed by the consultation and the final EINA will take into account the comments made by stakeholders, consultees and users during that process.

The Council is however open and receptive to suggestions regarding different ways of working which may result in the service improving and not declining as a result of a long term strategy.

In developing the draft Strategy, we are seeking views from all.

In some areas, there may be tensions between established groups whose ideas regarding the future delivery of a Library service differ, however, by offering many opportunities for discussion it is envisaged that there should not be any lasting tension because of the proposal.

The proposal should not cause any tension between groups with protected characteristics and others with or without.

6. Any other areas for consideration

PLEASE NOTE

Information in this document may be available to the public. This means that any information used in decisions should also be available.

Once the form is complete, your Directorate E&D rep will share this document for review and challenge.

This is a living document.

Actions identified need to be monitored and reviewed.

Date of review	Reviewing officer	Comments

Definitions and requirements

Equality: What the legal duty requires - a quick outline

Public authorities have wide-ranging legal duties on equalities. This includes a general duty to have 'due regard' to the need to eliminate discrimination, harassment and victimisation, advance equality of opportunity between people who share a relevant characteristic and persons who do not and foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it. (the due regard duty')

By law, an equality impact assessment must:

- Reflect information about the potential impact that the draft Strategy may have on its ability to comply with its due regard duty
- Identify ways to mitigate or avoid any negative impact.

This does not have to be contained in one document called an Equality Impact Needs Assessment (EINA), but we must publish details of the analysis we carried out where it shows a substantial impact (or likely impact) on the Council's ability to meet the due regard duty, indicating what information we considered. We need to show we have considered and tried to mitigate impacts, not that we have managed to mitigate them.

Social inclusion and community cohesion:

To ensure a comprehensive approach, we also consider social inclusion and community cohesion in our assessments. **Social inclusion** is our shorthand for assessing the wider potential implications of proposals about how they might affect all potentially excluded people accessing services, resources and opportunities. We need to consider issues like cost, location and transport.

As with inclusion, there is no direct duty to promote **community cohesion**, but there is a strong business case. We need to promote positive relations between groups and minimise tensions associated with any part of our services. If we don't there can be significant costs in public order, community safety, health, and the county's economy and reputation.

Libraries Budget 13/14

Cemaes	6320
Amlwch	21580
Beaumaris	10810
Benllech	14580
Moelfre	4850
Llangefni	77970
Newborough	3580
Rhosneigr	6840
Menai Bridge	27610
Holyhead	95240
Bud Hold	<u>552490</u>
	821870
Less Anglesey Connected	<u>15050</u>
	806820
Mobile	<u>58540</u>
	<u><u>865360</u></u>

Draft Library Service Strategy 2017-2022 Costings reflect not retaining staffing hours within the service that have been released due to restructuring

Model 8 - Authority Led 3 tier with Max community involvement				Authority Led 3 tier : NO community involvement(resulting in closure of 5 libraries)			
Libraries Staffing Cost			241830	Libraries Staffing Cost			204530
Central Staffing Cost			230330	Central Staffing Cost			230330
Total Staffing			472160	Total Staffing			434860
Total Budget	Emp		517210	Total Budget	Emp		517210
	Oth		364750		Oth		364750
			881960				881960
Saving			-45050	Saving			-82350

Saving against 13/14 budget (£865,360)

-5%

-10%

£ saving against 13/14 budget based on 3yr av with maximum Community involvement (but transferring Car Park income - IRO£9k/yr)			-£70,459.46	£ saving against 13/14 budget based on 3yr av with no community involvement (Close tier 3 and lose car park income)			-£39,515.88
% saving against 13/14 budget based on 3yr av			-8.14%	% saving against 13/14 budget on 3yr av			-4.57%
£ saving against 13/14 budget based on 3yr av with maximum Community involvement (but IOACC keeping Car Park income - IRO£9k/yr)			-£78,798.86	£ saving against 13/14 budget based on 3yr av with no community involvement (Close tier 3) retain car park income			-£47,855.28
% saving against 13/14 budget based on 3yr av			-9.11%				-5.53%

Total Saving against 13/14 budget having transferred Car Park

-£115,509.46
-13.35%

-£121,865.88
-14.09%

Total Saving against 13/14 budget maintaining Car Park

-£123,848.86
-14.32%

-£130,205.28
-15.05%

Draft Library Service Strategy 2017-2022 Costings reflect retaining the staffing hours that have been released due to restructuring within the service

	Model 8 - Authority Led 3 tier with Max community involvement	Authority Led 3 tier : NO community involvement(resulting in closure of 5 libraries)
	£ saving against 13/14 budget based on 3yr av with maximum Community involvement (but transferring Car Park income - IRO£9k/yr)	£ saving against 13/14 budget based on 3yr av with no community involvement (Close tier 3 and lose car park income)
	-£70,459.46	-£39,515.88
	% saving against 13/14 budget based on 3yr av	% saving against 13/14 budget on 3yr av
	-8.14%	-4.57%
	£ saving against 13/14 budget based on 3yr av with maximum Community involvement (but IOACC keeping Car Park income - IRO£9k/yr)	£ saving against 13/14 budget based on 3yr av with no community involvement (Close tier 3) retain car park income
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	-9.11%	-5.53%
Total Saving against 13/14 budget having transferred Car Park	-£70,459.46	-£39,515.88
	-8.14%	-4.57%
	-£78,798.86	-£47,855.28
Total Saving against 13/14 budget maintaining Car Park	-9.11%	-5.53%

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ISLE OF ANGLESEY COUNTY COUNCIL	
Report to:	Executive Committee
Date:	14/02/2017
Subject;	Options for re-modelling of the Youth Service
Portfolio Member(s):	Councillor Kenneth P Hughes
Head of Service:	Delyth Molyneux
Report Author: Phone number: E-mail:	Enid Williams 01248 752938 ewxed@ynysmon.gov.uk
Local Members:	Relevant to all members.

A – Recommendation(s) and Reason(s)
<p>1. Purpose</p> <p>The purpose of the paper is to present options for re-modelling the Youth Service and for the Executive Committee to decide on the option to be implemented for the future of the service.</p> <p>2. Introduction</p> <p>As a result of the Corporate Plan and the needs of the service, a detailed review was carried out from 2013/14 and 5 options were identified for the future development of the service, which identified what could be delivered with between 20% and 60% efficiency savings.</p> <p>An extensive consultation was carried out with over 1,000 young people (Autumn 2015), using printed and online questionnaires and focus groups. Adults (including parents, councillors, community councillors and the public) were also given an opportunity to respond, and 129 responses were received. As a result of the first consultation, the least popular provision was eliminated, namely the County Youth Zone and the Outreach Bus Service.</p> <p>Findings of the consultation can be found at : http://www.anglesey.gov.uk/council-and-democracy/consultations/findings-of-the-youth-service-consultations/128489.article</p> <p>With the remaining options, a Youth Conference was held on the 24th of September 2016, and 54 young people attended, with a cross section of the 11-25 age group, including young men and women, from all parts of the island. The service options were also presented to staff in the Staff Seminar on the 8th of October.</p>

3. What's new since the Members' Briefing Session on 14/7/16?

During the second consultation, some issues considered priorities and others not considered priorities by the young people were highlighted as part of the remodelling, e.g.

- The two youth clubs for young people who have special educational needs should be kept open
- No support for lunchtime accreditation clubs
- They were unwilling to travel to a town-based club if the village club closed
- The clubs should be run by qualified/experienced youth workers, not volunteers.

- Small youth clubs should not be closed down completely in order to keep the large clubs open twice a week
- It is important that youth workers speak Welsh
- It is important to have a youth worker in every school
- They were angry/disappointed that the Council was making cuts to the service

Some of these desires were incorporated into the final options for the remodelling. (Appendix 1- Re- modelling options)

4. Remodelling Risks

There are substantial risks within the remodelling, and the main ones are due to the changes to the part-time staff posts, and the risk of losing qualified staff with substantial experience in the field. In addition, the same provision will not be available to young people in rural communities, even though contact with Youth Workers will be more accessible if they will be working more closely with schools.

5. Revenue Savings

In 2013/14 The Lifelong Learning Department were tasked with finding possible cuts of between 10% - 60% in the youth service's budget.

Net budget for Youth Service at the time was £560,170.

Cut of 10% to 60% of cuts against the budget would look as follows:

Cuts	10% cut	20% cut	30% cut	40% cut	50% cut	60% cut
	£ 56,017	£ 112,034	£ 168,051	£ 224,068	£ 280,085	£ 336,102

Since 2013/14, the youth team have already made cuts to the tune of £151,300. Below are listed how much further cuts would be required to reach the target of 10% to 60%.

Further cuts required to reach the target of:	10% cut	20% cut	30% cut	40% cut	50% cut	60% cut
	Already reached	Already reached	£ 16,751	£ 72,768	£ 128,785	£ 184,802

The Lifelong Learning Service has modelled 5 service delivery models that could deliver these cuts in the youth service. The resource put in each model varies to reflect the level of cuts that may be possible.

Financial implications of the 5 models are shown below:

Standstill Budget for 2017/18	£ 457,710
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	Expenditure	Grant Income	Net Expenditure	Cut 2017 - 18	Total Cut	Total cuts since 2013 (%)
Option 1	£ 585,099	-£ 133,260	£ 451,839	£ 5,871	£ 157,171	28%
Option 2	£ 540,692	-£ 133,260	£ 407,432	£50,278	£ 207,449	36%
Option 3	£ 486,865	-£ 133,260	£ 353,605	£ 104,105	£ 255,405	46%
Option 4	£ 425,873	-£ 133,260	£ 292,613	£ 165,097	£286,742	56%
Option 5	£ 366,227	-£ 133,260	£ 232,967	£ 224,743	£ 376,043	67%

The Executive Committee is requested to arrive at a decision according to the following:

- The options were presented to the Scrutiny Committee for an opinion on 22.11.16, to be passed to receive directive from the Executive Committee regarding their preferred model, to start implementing in April 2017, and to be operational in clubs and schools by September 2017.

B – Which other options did you consider and what were your reasons for rejecting them and/or choosing this option?

The possibility of placing the service out to tender to be run by the Third Sector was considered, but due to the failure experienced by other authorities to find suitable providers, and the fact that the need to ensure bilingual provision on the island would make it even less attractive to providers, so this was rejected as a practical option.

C – Why is this a decision for the Executive Committee?

The remodelling was carried out in response to a specific Corporate request and working throughout with the Lifelong Learning Transformation Board.

D – Is this decision consistent with the policy approved by the full Council?

Yes

E – Is this decision within the budget approved by the Council? No

No – all the options depend on the continuation of the grants that the service currently receives, and the continuation of support to the two main Welsh-medium youth organisations (the Urdd and the Young Farmers) by the Anglesey Trust Fund.

F – Who did you consult with?	What were their comments?
1 Chief Executive / Senior Management Team (SMT) (mandatory)	Supportive to the content of the report and the need to agree a model which will meet future challenges and contribute to the required savings.
2 Finance / Department 151 (mandatory)	The savings target for the service is very challenging and the Executive needs to be mindful of the target and the potential savings each option delivers when considering which option they favour, although it is noted that there is a need to balance between the level of savings and ensuring that sufficient budget remains to continue with a viable service into the future.
3 Legal / Monitoring Officer (mandatory)	
4 Human Resources (HR)	All staffing matters arising from the recommendations should follow the recognised consultation processes required by human resources.
5 Property	
6 Information and Communication Technology (ICT)	
7 Procurement	
8 Scrutiny – 22.11.16 (Report in Appendix 3)	- That Option 1, a cut of the minimum of 28%, be the Partnership and Regeneration Scrutiny Committee's preferred option;

Wyneb-ddalen i Bwyllgor Gwaith 14.02.17 Tud 4 o 5

		- To express concern that the Executive will not consider the matter until February 2017.
9	Local Members	
10	Any external bodies / others	

G – Risks and any mitigation measures (if relevant)		
1	Economic	
2	Anti-poverty	
3	Crime and Disorder	
4	Environmental	
5	Equalities	Equality Impact Assessment.(Appendix 2)
6	Outcome Agreements	
7	Other	

H - Appendices:
<p>Appendix 1- Re-modelling options</p> <p>Appendix 2 -Equality Impact Assessment</p> <p>Appendix 3 - Report from Scrutiny Committee 22.11.16</p> <p>Appendix 4 – Young People’s Comments from Youth Conference 14.9.16</p> <p>Appendix 5 – Comments from Staff Seminar 8.10.16</p>

I – Background Papers (please contact the author of the Report for any further information):
<p>Enid Williams on 01248 752938 or 07775984957</p> <p>Email: ewxed@ynysmon.gov.uk</p> <p>Comments by Young People and Staff from the Youth Conference 24.9.16 and the Staff Seminar (8.10.16)</p>

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THE NEED FOR CHANGE

Following the recent Welsh Government election it looks likely that there will be little change in the future expectations for priorities from Youth Services. The following documents therefore are likely to remain relevant for consideration for future provision:

1. Expectations outlined in the **Welsh Government Strategy for Youth Services 2014-2018**.
2. Expectations of the **Youth Engagement and Progression Framework**
3. The considerations outlined in the **A National Approach to Youth Work Delivery in Wales**
4. The proposals within the **'Quality Mark'** for Youth services.

This will mean the service will be required to work much more closely with schools, (and also to be assisting with delivering the agenda outlined in the Donaldson report regarding the provision of alternative curriculum, and the expectation for the service to be taking much more of a role in the provision for engaging young people who are 16+ and Not in Employment, Education or Training (NEETS). Also figures show that there has been a significant drop in the numbers of young people who attend clubs between 2013-14 and 2014-15, although this seems to be improving again in 2015-16, with last year's figures showing a small increase in the numbers who attended a youth club (22813 to 23060). This year there remain concerns regarding the average attendance in some clubs, whilst others seem now to have turned a corner, and certainly at the beginning of this term, membership has seen a significant improvement. This situation however prompted the service to engage in a wide ranging consultation, to look at a complete re-modelling of service. The third driver for change remains the significant cutbacks that the Council will need to find as part of its Efficiency Savings programme, and the Youth service working with the Transformation Board was tasked to set out what could be provided for between 10% and 60% of the budget it had in 2013-14.

CONSULTATIONS

During the autumn 2015 a consultation was done with over 1,000 young people regarding the future of the Youth Service. As a result of this first consultation, some of the proposals of options for the service were dropped, such as the Outreach Bus and the County Youth Zone. The remaining options were further developed and presented to a Youth Conference at Cartio Môn on Saturday, September 24th, 2016 and to the part-time staff in the Staff Training Seminar held at Ysgol Uwchadd Bodedern on the 8th of October, 2016, and have been discussed throughout development with the Lifelong Learning Transformation Board.

54 young people attended the conference, with a meaningful discussion being held with the young people voicing their opinions in a forthright and considerate manner. Members from the service's Youth Clubs attended from all areas of the island, also members of the Urdd, Young Farmers, Llais Ni and members and former members of

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Duke of Edinburgh Award groups. 38 young women and 16 young men attended the conference, aged as follows:

Age	Number
12/13	11
14/15	21
16-26	22

Full details of the comments made on paper by the young people are included in Atodiad 4, but generally the main points can be summed up as follows:

- Both clubs for Special Needs Young People (Clwb Ni and Clwb Cybi) should be retained
- No support for lunchtime accreditation clubs
- They were not happy to travel to a club in a town if their village club closed
- Clubs should be run by qualified and experienced youth workers and not by volunteers
- Small clubs should not be closed to retain 2 nights in large clubs
- It is important that the youth workers are able to speak Welsh
- It is important to have a youth worker in every school
- They were disappointed/angry that the Council was making cuts to the service

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The Staff Seminar on the 8th of October generally came up with similar messages, but with the additional concern for their future employment, in particular within the proposals for the higher level of cut (Atodiad 5)

YOUTH SERVICE BUDGET

Net Budget for the Youth Service in 2013/14 was £560,170.

Cuts of 10% to 60% against the budget would look as follows:

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Cuts	10% cut	20% cut	30% cut	40% cut	50% cut	60% cut
	£ 56,017	£ 112,034	£ 168,051	£ 224,068	£ 280,085	£ 336,102

Since 2013/14 the youth team have already found £151,300 in cuts. Below is shown how much further cuts would be required to reach the target of 10% to 60%.

Further cuts to be made to reach set targets:	10% cut	20% cut	30% cut	40% cut	50% cut	60% cut
	Already achieved	Already achieved	£ 16,751	£ 72,768	£ 128,785	£ 184,802

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Lifelong Learning has put forward 5 possible options for delivery of the Youth Service, bearing in mind both the expectations of Welsh Government, Anglesey Young People's priorities, and the requirement for efficiency savings. Resources put in each model reflect the level of cuts possible.

Below the financial implications for the 5 models are noted:

Static Budget for 2017/18	£ 457,710
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	Expenditure	Grant Income	Net Expenditure	Cut 2017 -	Total Cuts since 2013-14	Total cut since 2013 (%)
Option 1	£ 585,099	-£ 133,260	£ 451,839	£ 5,871	£ 157,171	28%
Option 2	£ 540,692	-£ 133,260	£ 407,432	£ 50,278	£ 207,449	36%
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Option 4	£ 425,873	-£ 133,260	£ 292,613	£ 165,097	£ 286,742	56%
Option 5	£ 366,227	-£ 133,260	£ 232,967	£ 224,743	£ 376,043	67%

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STAFFING

All staff are currently paid on Soulbury Terms and Conditions (Principal Officer); NJC (Admin Staff and Coffee Bar staff); full-time Youth Workers on JNC (National Terms and Conditions for Youth Workers) and part-time staff on a Local Agreements linked to JNC. Initial discussions with the Transformation Board included transferring all staff to NJC, to bring the staff in line with other Local Authority Staff. However, since these changes were discussed, a National settlement has been made to retain the JNC scales at least for a further 2 years.

Because of this the current recommendation is that all staff are employed on the JNC scales (both full-time and part-time staff) as negotiating a change of scale, together with all the changes to the service will entail considerable negotiations, and bring in further complications which could hamper the ability of the service to deliver on its remodelling plan by the 2017-18 season.

Because of this the Options for service have now been calculated on the JNC terms and conditions. Within the options for service the posts under consideration are as follows:

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PRINCIPAL YOUTH OFFICER AND EPC (Engagement and Progression Co-ordinator)

Responsible for managing the service and providing a strategic lead, completing reports on the service and for funders, and ensuring that the service is developed in line with the expectations from the Local Authority, Welsh Government and the young people of the county. The Officer now also holds responsibility for the work of the Engagement and Progression Co-ordinator (with the Trac Project Manager). These posts are usually held by two people in all other Welsh authorities.

In Option 4 and 5 this role would have to be re-considered, and the Authority would need to upgrade the role of the Admin Officer to Business Manager, and appoint a part-time Admin Assistant, or enter discussions with a neighbouring authority to share the post of Youth Officer and/or EPC across 2 counties.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

Responsible for all the service's administration, as well as processing bills, and wages, auditing club accounts, assisting with managing the service's budgets and taking minutes in all meetings. She also finds supply staff when necessary, and is responsible for sickness absence records and staff holidays.

AREA YOUTH DEVELOPMENT WORKERS

Would be responsible for running the clubs within their school area, including programming, planning and delivering sessions, staff supervision and development and club development. They would be working 3 nights a week during school term, and would also have responsibility for some summer projects, and for running the area's Open Award Centre for the Dof E Award, including the expeditions. They would also facilitate drop-in sessions at the school, and assist Llais Ni with developing the County Youth Council. They will also support the post 16 Engagement Worker to find the young people who are in Tier 1 and 2 in the Youth Engagement and Progression Framework (i.e. to find and re-engage those young people in a provision). Each worker will also hold a specialism within the County e.g. Dof E x 2; Training, Information Management/MIS; and Marketing and Promotion.

SENIOR YOUTH WORKER (Part-time)

Upgrade the current role of Club Leader to be a Senior Youth Worker to assist the Area Youth Development Worker to develop the clubs within their area. They will work with the full-time worker to develop and deliver club programmes, provide leadership for the clubs in their area, prepare and deliver sessions, assist with the club admin (including the banking, shopping etc). Working up to 3 nights per week (3.7 hours) so that there is time within the post for preparation to support the clubs in their area.

Risk – by removing the responsibility for an individual club there may not be the same commitment to their own village/community

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YOUTH SUPPORT WORKER

Currently supports the Club Leader, prepares and delivers session in the club and provides support for young people. Currently employed for 3.7 hours, with 2 hours being allocated for face-to-face contact, and the rest being preparation time. Recommendation is that this role is now for 2.5 hours – 2 hours face-to-face work, and 15 minutes to set up and 15 minutes to clear, and complete any necessary paperwork. They will only be responsible for delivering sessions prepared by the Area Development Worker or the Senior Youth Worker.

By reducing the hours this poses a significant risk of losing qualified and experienced staff, with years of service (compare this with the current situation regarding classroom assistants).

SPECIALIST YOUTH WORKERS

County Roles. One full-time post delivering specialist sessions to clubs, schools, college, and one-to-one work on Alcohol and Substance Misuse. This is currently fully-funded with a grant, and it was identified by young people as being important for retention.

One half-time post to work on the Engagement of Young People 16-24 who are not in Employment Education or Training (NEETS). This post is also currently grant funded, but even without the grant the Authority would still be expected to deliver this work, and is likely to become a statutory post (2 grant funded posts)

LLAIS NI WORKER

This post is for a Youth Worker to develop Youth Forums on the island and to ensure a mechanism for consulting with young people. Previously funded partly by the Young People's Partnership and a Big Lottery Grant through the Lleisiau Lleol project and now fully funded by Lleisiau Lleol until end of March 2017. There is likely to be an increased expectation for the local authority to have a Youth Council. Currently funding has been allocated only for a half-time post, in Option 1 only, as it looks likely that the third sector look set to continue developing this work, although should their bids for funding prove unsuccessful, they may look again to the local authority to provide the funding.

WELSH LANGUAGE PROVISION

All provision through the youth service is bilingual. Specialist Welsh Language provision is now supported through the Urdd and Young Farmers, who are funded by the Anglesey Trust Fund. This funding has a further 3 years to run. All options put forward for services assumes the continuation of this funding. Should this not be the case, then it is likely that both organisations will return to seek funding from the local authority, and priorities may need to be reviewed.

The intention of the service is to have a decision on the option by Council in November 2016, so that re-modelling on the preferred Option can be started in the new year, so that the model will be delivered in clubs and schools by September, 2017.

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OPTION 1 - would deliver a 28% cut since 2013/14, service remodelled, but only a further cut of £5,871 for the Authority

Principal Youth Officer/EPC , 5 Full-time Area Development Youth Workers, 1 Admin Officer on current salaries	257,291
2 Specialist Youth Workers (1 Full-time Alcohol and Substance Misuse, 0.5 post 16+ Youth Engagement Worker)	51,345
0.5 Llais Ni Youth Worker	17,115
Canolfan Jesse Hughes, Plas Arthur Youth Wing and rents	70,000
Part-time Senior Youth Workers	38,601
Part-time Youth Support Workers	65,894
Clwb Ni and Clwb Cybi (Clubs for young people with Additional Learning Needs)	7,382
Technical Support for Duke of Edinburgh Award	12,000
Travelling, Admin, Accreditation and other costs	65,471
TOTAL	£585,099

Blue – partly grant funded; Pink – fully grant funded

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POSITIVES	RISKS
All clubs open during term time (currently only 2 clubs open for 38 weeks)	Almost no further cuts for the Authority
Full-time worker covering each High School Area – more contact with youth worker for young people.	No lunchtime accreditation clubs as young people did not see this as a priority, but risk of not achieving expected level of accreditations by WG.
Retain Jesse Hughes and Plas Arthur Youth Wing (which also houses voluntary provision – Beavers, Scouts, Majorettes and the DofE Open Award Centre)	High risk of losing qualified and experienced Assistant Youth Workers, as and £11 drop in hours/wages per night may make the job unattractive to staff
Retain Principal Youth Officer and EPC for strategic lead for the service	
Retain 5 night of club provision in each area	
Retain Specialist Youth Workers	Specialist Youth Service posts dependent on grant funding
Senior Youth Workers would have more time for preparation for club sessions	
2 Special Needs Clubs retained	Welsh Language provision (Urdd and YFC) remains dependent on Anglesey Trust Fund funding
Authority has a Youth Engagement Worker as expected by WG in the Youth Engagement and Progression framework	Possibly more work in this field being passed on from WG to local authorities but no more funding. Currently service relies on ESF projects to deliver much of the work
Retain DofE in each school	

YNYS MÔN YOUTH SERVICE

Our Youth, Our Future

Small budget allocated for funding Youth Support Workers to assist in delivering summer projects	
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On current performance/attendance likely club provision in each area would be:

Bodedern Area – Bodedern x 2 nights, Gwalchmai, Llanfaelog, Llanfachraeth

David Hughes Area – Beaumaris, Llanfairpwll, Brynsiencyn, Dwyran, Llanddaniel or Llandegfan

Sir Thomas Jones Area – Penysarn, Cemaes, Amlwch, Moelfre, Llanerchymedd

Holyhead Area – Jesse Hughes Senior Club x 2; Valley, Llaingoch, Jesse Hughes Junior Club

Llangefni Area – Llangefni x 2, Llangristiolus, Newborough, Rhosmeirch

Clwb Cybi and Clwb Ni – remain the same.

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Clubs likely to close – Pentraeth, Llangefni Junior Club, Bodffordd, Llanddaniel or Llandegfan.

(Pentraeth currently closed because of staffing issues, and Bodffordd was closed this month because of poor attendance over last few years. Llangefni Club now takes in Yr 7 so need reduced for a Junior Club, although currently high attendance but Year 6 is not a youth service priority).

Changes to staffing:

Increase full-time staff from 3 to 5

Lose 25 Leader in charge posts

Appoint Senior Youth Workers (5 nights x 48 weeks)

Assistant Youth Workers – currently 47 nights, would come down to 15 workers employed for 38 week, 12 x 26 weeks and some summer work and £11 per night drop in hours/wages) – loss of 20 posts/nights

No funding for Llais Ni post

YNYS MÔN YOUTH SERVICE

Our Youth, Our Future

OPTION 2 - would deliver a 36% cut since 2013/14, service remodelled, and a further cut of £50,278 for the Authority

Principal Youth Officer/EPC , 5 Full-time Area Development Youth Workers, 1 Admin Officer on current salaries	257,291
2 Specialist Youth Workers (1 Full-time Alcohol and Substance Misuse, 0.5 post 16+ Youth Engagement Worker)	51,345
0.5 Llais Ni Youth Worker	
Canolfan Jesse Hughes, Plas Arthur Youth Wing and rents	70,000
Part-time Senior Youth Workers	17,258
Part-time Youth Support Workers	54,861
Clwb Ni and Clwb Cybi (Clubs for young people with Additional Learning Needs)	7,382
Technical Support for Duke of Edinburgh Award	12,000
Travelling, Admin, Accreditation and other costs	70,555
TOTAL	540,692

Blue – partly grant funded; Pink – fully grant funded

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POSITIVES	RISKS
Two clubs open during term time (currently only 2 clubs open for 38 weeks) and 3 for 26 weeks.	High risk of losing qualified and experienced Assistant Youth Workers, as and £11 drop in hours/wages per night and shorter term may make the job unattractive to staff
Full-time worker covering each High School Area – more contact with youth worker for young people.	No lunchtime accreditation clubs as young people did not see this as a priority, but risk of not achieving expected level of accreditations by WG.
Retain Jesse Hughes and Plas Arthur Youth Wing (which also houses voluntary provision – Beavers, Scouts, Majorettes and the DofE Open Award Centre	
Retain Principal Youth Officer and EPC for strategic lead for the service	
Retain 5 night of club provision in each area	
Retain Specialist Youth Workers	Specialist Youth Service posts dependent on grant funding
Senior Youth Workers would have more time for preparation for club sessions	
2 Special Needs Clubs retained	Welsh Language provision (Urdd and YFC) remains dependent on Anglesey Trust Fund funding

YNYS MÔN YOUTH SERVICE

Our Youth, Our Future

Authority has a Youth Engagement Worker as expected by WG in the Youth Engagement and Progression framework	Possibly more work in this field being passed on from WG to local authorities but no more funding. Currently service relies on ESF projects to deliver much of the work
Retain DoFE in each school	

On current performance/attendance likely club provision in each area would be:

Bodedern Area – Bodedern x 2 nights x 38 weeks, Gwalchmai, Llanfaelog, Llanfachraeth x 26 weeks

David Hughes Area – Beaumaris, Llanfairpwll, Brynsiencyn, Dwyran, Llanddaniel or Llandegfan (2 open for 38 weeks, 3 open for 26)

Sir Thomas Jones Area – Penysarn, Cemaes, Amlwch, Moelfre, Llanerchymedd (2 open for 38 weeks, 3 open for 26)

Holyhead Area – Jesse Hughes Senior Club x 2; Valley, Llaingoch, Jesse Hughes Junior Club (JH Senior opens for 38 weeks, 3 open for 26)

Llangefni Area – Llangefni x 2, Llangristiolus, Newborough, Rhosmeirch (Llangefni opens for 38 weeks, 3 open for 26)

Clwb Cybi and Clwb Ni – remain the same.

Clubs likely to close – Pentraeth, Llangefni Junior Club, Bodffordd, Llanddaniel or Llandegfan.

(Pentraeth currently closed because of staffing issues, and Bodffordd was closed this month because of poor attendance over last few years. Llangefni Club now takes in Yr 7 so need reduced for a Junior Club, although currently high attendance but Year 6 is not a youth service priority).

Changes to staffing:

Increase full-time staff from 3 to 5

Lose 25 Leader in charge posts

Appoint Senior Youth Workers (9 nights x 26 weeks)

Assistant Youth Workers – currently 47 nights, majority working 26 weeks, but with option for summer term. With remodelling 18 would work for 38 weeks, 23 for 26 weeks and and £11 per night drop in hours/wages)

No funding for Llais Ni post

YNYS MÔN YOUTH SERVICE

Our Youth, Our Future

OPTION 3 - would deliver a 46% cut since 2013/14, service remodelled, and further cut of £104,105 for the Authority

Principal Youth Officer/EPC , 5 Full-time Area Development Youth Workers, 1 Admin Officer on current salaries	257,291
2 Specialist Youth Workers (1 Full-time Alcohol and Substance Misuse, 0.5 post 16+ Youth Engagement Worker)	51,345
0.5 Llais Ni Youth Worker	
Canolfan Jesse Hughes, Plas Arthur Youth Wing and rents	60,000
Part-time Senior Youth Workers	14,846
Part-time Youth Support Workers	34,001
Clwb Ni and Clwb Cybi (Clubs for young people with Additional Learning Needs)	7,382
Technical Support for Duke of Edinburgh Award	12,000
Travelling, Admin, Accreditation and other costs	50,000
TOTAL	£486,865

Blue – partly grant funded; Pink – fully grant funded

POSITIVES	RISKS
One main club in each area open during term time. Currently only 2 clubs open for 38 weeks.	High risk of losing qualified and experienced Assistant Youth Workers, as an £11 drop in hours/wages per night may make the job unattractive to staff and no summer work
Full-time worker covering each High School Area – more contact with youth worker for young people.	No lunchtime accreditation clubs as young people did not see this as a priority, but risk of not achieving expected level of accreditations by WG.
Retain Jesse Hughes and Plas Arthur Youth Wing - which also hosts voluntary provision – Beavers, Scouts, Majorettes and the DofE Open Award Centre	
Funding allocated for part-time worker to develop voluntary clubs	No support for Llais Ni worker
Retain 4 night of club provision in each area, but reduced term	Most clubs open only Sept to March
Retain Specialist Youth Workers	Specialist Youth Service posts dependent on grant funding
Senior Youth Workers would have more time for preparation for club sessions	More reliance on schools to support DofE

YNYS MÔN YOUTH SERVICE

Our Youth, Our Future

2 Special Needs Clubs retained	
Authority has a Youth Engagement Worker as expected by WG in the Youth Engagement and Progression framework	Possibly more work in this field being passed on from WG to local authorities but no more funding. Currently service relies on ESF projects to deliver much of the work
Retain DofE in each school	Welsh Language provision (Urdd and YFC) remains dependent on Anglesey Trust Fund funding

On current performance/attendance/local need likely club provision in each area would be:

Bodedern Area – Bodedern x 2 nights x 38 weeks, Gwalchmai, Llanfaelog or Llanfachraeth open x 26 weeks

David Hughes Area – Beaumaris, Llanfairpwll, Brynsiencyn, Dwyran (1 open x 38 weeks, 3 open x 26 weeks)

Sir Thomas Jones Area – Penysarn, Cemaes, Moelfre, Llanerchymedd (1 open x 38 weeks, 3 open x 26 weeks)

Holyhead Area – Jesse Hughes Senior Club x 2; Valley, Llaingoch (1 open 38 weeks x 2 nights, 2 open 26 weeks)

Llangefni Area – Llangefni x 2, Llangristiolus, Newborough or Rhosmeirch (1 open 38 weeks x 2 nights, 2 open x 26 weeks)

Clwb Cybi and Clwb Ni – remain the same.

Clubs likely to close – Pentraeth, Llangefni Junior Club, Bodffordd, Llanddaniel, Llandegfan, Amlwch, Jesse Hughes Junior Club, Newborough or Rhosmeirch, Llanfaelog or Llanfachraeth

(Pentraeth currently closed because of staffing issues, and Bodffordd was closed this month because of poor attendance over last few years. Llangefni Club now takes in Yr 7 so need reduced for a Junior Club, although currently high attendance but Year 6 is not a youth service priority).

Changes to staffing:

Increase full-time staff from 3 to 5

Lose 25 Leader in charge posts

Appoint Senior Youth Worker (5 nights x 38 weeks)

Assistant Youth Workers – currently 47 nights, would come down to 15 working 38 weeks and 12 working 26 weeks and £11 per night drop in hours/wages)

Llais Ni post nor currently funded by Authority

YNYS MÔN YOUTH SERVICE

Our Youth, Our Future

OPTION 4 - would deliver a 51% cut since 2013/14, service remodelled, and further cut of £159,353 for the Authority

Promote Admin Officer to Business Manager or share post with another authority/ 5 Full-time Area Development Youth Workers on current salaries	211,329
2 Specialist Youth Workers (1 Full-time Alcohol and Substance Misuse, 0.5 post 16+ Youth Engagement Worker)	51,345
0.5 Clerical Worker	10,869
No Llais Ni Youth Worker	
Canolfan Jesse Hughes, Plas Arthur Youth Wing and rents	40,000
Part-time Senior Youth Workers	
Part-time Youth Support Workers	37,800
Part-time Youth Support Workers – short term project work	5,760
Clwb Ni and Clwb Cybi (Clubs for young people with Additional Learning Needs)	7,382
Technical Support for Duke of Edinburgh Award	12,000
0.5 Worker to develop Voluntary provision	17,115
Travelling, Admin, Accreditation and other costs	32,273
TOTAL	£425,873

Blue – partly grant funded; Pink – fully grant funded

POSITIVES	RISKS
Three main clubs open 34 weeks x 2 nights (Jesse Hughes, Llangefni and Bodedern) 12 small clubs open 34 weeks	No part-time Senior worker to support Full-time worker.
Full-time worker covering each High School Area – more contact with youth worker for young people.	No lunchtime accreditation clubs as young people did not see this as a priority, but risk of not achieving expected level of accreditations by WG.
Retain Jesse Hughes and Plas Arthur Youth Wing - which also hosts voluntary provision – Beavers, Scouts, Majorettes and the DofE Open Award Centre	High risk of losing qualified and experienced Assistant Youth Workers, as an £11 drop in hours/wages per night may make the job unattractive to staff
	No support for Llais Ni worker
Retain 3 nights of club provision in each area, but reduced term	No Principal Youth Officer and EPC for strategic lead for the service
Retain Specialist Youth Workers	Specialist Youth Service posts dependent on grant funding
	More reliance on schools to support DofE

YNYS MÔN YOUTH SERVICE

Our Youth, Our Future

2 Special Needs Clubs retained	
Authority has a Youth Engagement Worker as expected by WG in the Youth Engagement and Progression framework	Possibly more work in this field being passed on from WG to local authorities but no more funding. Currently service relies on ESF projects to deliver much of the work
Retain DofE in each school	Welsh Language provision (Urdd and YFC) remains dependent on Anglesey Trust Fund funding

On current performance/attendance/local need likely club provision in each area would be:

Bodedern Area – Bodedern x 2 nights, 1 club from Gwalchmai, Llanfaelog or Llanfachraeth

David Hughes Area – 3 club nights from Beaumaris, Llanfairpwll, Brynsiencyn, Dwyran

Sir Thomas Jones Area – 3 club nights from Penysarn, Cemaes, Moelfre, Llanerchymedd

Holyhead Area – Jesse Hughes Senior Club x 2; 1 club night Valley or Llaingoch

Llangefni Area – Llangefni x 2, 1 night Llangristiolus,

Clwb Cybi and Clwb Ni – remain the same.

Number of clubs that will close – 14

Changes to staffing:

Increase full-time staff from 3 to 5

Lose 25 Leader in charge posts

No Senior Youth Workers as full-time worker will be running every club night

Assistant Youth Workers – currently 47 nights, would come down to 30 x 34 weeks and £11 per night drop in hours/wages)

Llais Ni post nor currently funded by Authority

YNYS MÔN YOUTH SERVICE

Our Youth, Our Future

OPTION 5 - would deliver a 67% cut since 2013/14, service remodelled, and further cut of £224,743 for the Authority

Promote Admin Officer to Business Manager or share post with another authority/ 3 Full-time Area Development Youth Workers on current salaries	146,088
2 Specialist Youth Workers (1 Full-time Alcohol and Substance Misuse, 0.5 post 16+ Youth Engagement Worker)	51,345
0.5 Clerical Worker	10,869
No Llais Ni Youth Worker	
Canolfan Jesse Hughes and rents	35,000
Part-time Senior Youth Workers	12,371
Part-time Youth Support Workers	27,400
Part-time Youth Support Workers – short term project work	5,760
Clwb Ni and Clwb Cybi (Clubs for young people with Additional Learning Needs)	5,279
Technical Support for Duke of Edinburgh Award	
0.5 Worker to develop Voluntary provision	17,115
Start up grants for voluntary provision	20,000
Travelling, Admin, Accreditation and other costs	35,000
TOTAL	336,227

Blue – partly grant funded; Pink – fully grant funded

POSITIVES	RISKS
2 nights youth club provision in each High School Area x 34 weeks	No part-time Senior worker to support Full-time worker.
One Full Time Worker in Holyhead School, One between Llangefni/Amlwch; and one between David Hughes and Bodedern	Not enough time in either schools for quality youth work
Retain Jesse Hughes	Not retaining Plas Arthur does leaves Llangefni YC vulnerable to losing support of town, and also no venue for voluntary organisations that currently have use free of charge.
No Principal Youth Officer and EPC for strategic lead for the service	No support for Llais Ni worker
	DofE would have to be wholly delivered by schools
Retain Specialist Youth Workers	Specialist Youth Service posts dependent on grant funding

YNYS MÔN YOUTH SERVICE

Our Youth, Our Future

2 Special Needs Clubs retained	High risk of losing qualified and experienced Assistant Youth Workers, as an £11 drop in hours/wages per night may make the job unattractive to staff
Authority has a Youth Engagement Worker as expected by WG in the Youth Engagement and Progression framework	Possibly more work in this field being passed on from WG to local authorities but no more funding. Currently service relies on ESF projects to deliver much of the work . Youth workers would be unlikely to have time to assist with home visits if covering 2 schools.
	Welsh Language provision (Urdd and YFC) remains dependent on Anglesey Trust Fund funding
	Risk of losing grants as youth service may no longer be delivering on many youth service priorities set out by WG.
	Young people stated if this was the option then there really is no viable service left.

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On current performance/attendance/local need likely club provision in each area would be:

Bodedern Area – Bodedern x 2 nights

David Hughes Area – 2 club nights chosen from Beaumaris, Llanfairpwll, Brynsiencyn, Dwyran

Sir Thomas Jones Area – 2 club nights chosen from Penysarn, Cemaes, Moelfre, Llanerchymedd

Holyhead Area – Jesse Hughes Senior Club x 2;

Llangefni Area – Llangefni x 2,

Clwb Cybi and Clwb Ni – remain the same.

Number of clubs that will close – 18

Changes to staffing:

No change in number of full-time youth workers but change in responsibilities

Lose 25 Leader in charge posts

Appoint Senior Youth Workers 5 x 1 night per week)

Assistant Youth Workers – currently 47 nights, would come down to 22 x 34 weeks and £11 per night drop in hours/wages)

Llais Ni post not currently funded by Authority

Isle of Anglesey County Council

Equality Impact Assessment

What are you assessing?

Ensuring sustainable and efficient services for the future : Re-modelling the Youth Service

New /Existing/Updating /Amending : **New**

Start Date : 14/09/2015 Completion date :On going

Who is responsible for developing and implementing the Policy?

Delyth Wyn Molyneux – Head of Learning

Enid Williams – Principal Youth Officer

1. What are the aims and purpose of the Policy?

The aim is to agree through public consultation the option(s) that provide the most sustainable model for delivery of the youth services, and to implement without adversely impacting on service delivery.

2. Please provide background information on the policy and any research done?

Background :

The national and local agendas and financial challenges make it necessary for us to review the way that we provide our youth services.

The main drivers for change are:

1. Targets within the Wales Youth Service Strategy 2014-2018.

It recognises the need for the service to remain a strategic educational service and not be part of leisure provision. Good youth work can improve attendance, behaviour, motivation and relationships within school. Within the strategy there is now an increasing emphasis on placing youth workers in schools to support young people to remain engaged in education, remaining in formal education and training. The strategy recognizes distinct fields where services should be focused:

a. Access to non-formal and informal education that expands horizons, challenges thinking and develops skills through strengthening the relationship between youth work and formal education.

b. Delivering an improved and more co-ordinated approach in what youth services can provide through both the voluntary and the statutory sector, to reduce duplication, share information and promote activities that increase capacity, and provide high quality services that address the contemporary needs of young people.

c. Continue to reduce the number of young people who are NEET (not in education, training or

employment) – as a result of educational, health or other interventions.

d. Targeted youth work, based on working in partnership to provide positive outcomes for young people in mainstream education and training.

e. Delivering personal, social and health education in schools.

2. The requirements of the Youth Engagement and Progression Framework

This document again places an emphasis on the Youth Service playing a key role in ensuring 16+ young people remain in education, training or employment.

3. Anglesey and Gwynedd have retained the largest network of small rural clubs, throughout Wales. However there has been a decrease in the numbers attending a youth club between 2013-14 and 2014-15. This in itself would be a driver for a review on how we are engaging with young people, and has prompted the service through the work of the Transformation Board to start the re-structure by consulting widely with young people, and asking them what services they require, for the future.

4. This will need to be coupled with the Authority's agenda of identifying its priorities while implementing an extensive programme of efficiency savings. The service therefore needs to identify the current needs of young people, while implementing the radical changes in national priorities, and ensure that it is delivering to current agendas, rather than providing a service based on historical or traditional programmes of work.

Current Provision

The Youth Service delivers services to young people across the island, for the age group of 10-26, with the main focus on the 11-16 age groups. To date the service has been open to any young person who chooses to access the service (open access), and the main elements of the service are:

- Youth Club provision (Winter Programme and Summer Programme)
- Accreditation Development Work
- Alcohol and Substance Misuse Outreach Worker
- Youth Engagement and Progression Provision
- Voluntary Youth Work provision supported by the Anglesey Trust Fund

Work is delivered following the 5 columns within the National Youth Work Curriculum which are:

1. Empowering
2. Educative
3. Participative
4. Inclusive
5. Expressive

The aim is to create an informal environment, where young people feel safe, supported and appreciated and most important of all have fun. Young people are supported to improve their personal prospects by providing a programme of non-formal and informal learning activities that improves their personal, social and political education.

At the heart of the service from its inception in 1945 is that the engagement is a VOLUNTARY one between the young person and the Youth Worker, or the Youth Service, and this makes it unique within Education.

Also, by now unique to Ynys Môn and Gwynedd is the fact that we have resolutely held on to maintain a comparatively large network of small rural part-time clubs, that provides a service to the young person within their own community, whereas many counties now only provide a service in a few large centres, and/or working only within schools (e.g. Rhondda Cynon Taf). Also unique to the two authorities is the fact that the service is completely bilingual.

The service works towards the following corporate aims:

- Reducing Poverty
- Reducing inequality
- Improving education
- Improving employability
- Improving Health and Well-being, including emotional health
- Improving young people's participation within their community
- Providing opportunities for young people to socialise through the medium of Welsh

Club Attendance

i. This is the most important driver for change and why a thorough review is necessary. While many other authorities have been reporting a gradual decline in the number of young people who attend the traditional youth club, it is only in 2014-15 that Ynys Môn has seen a serious decline. This was a 17% decrease between 2013-14 and 2014-15. However in 2015/16 there was a small increase. This in itself would be a driver for a review on how we are engaging with young people, and it is only by consulting widely with them, that we will be able to answer the question of what services do they require, and ensure that the service remains viable and vibrant for the future, and that we are servicing the needs of the local population.

ii. Coupled with this is the Authority's agenda of identifying its priorities while implementing a radical programme of efficiency savings, so the service needs to see how it can implement the change in national priorities. As part of this review therefore, all aspects of the service need consideration, looking at outcomes, how it may be provided in future, if the Authority continues to hold the responsibility for the service. As part of the review the service will need to look at savings of up to 60% over the life of the Corporate plan 2013-2017.

Numbers attending the clubs 2012-2016

Year	Total
2015/16	23060
2014/15	22813
2013/14	27536
2012/13	27866

Provision in clubs

Core provision -Youth Clubs have traditionally opened for 26 weeks from September to end of March. Clubs open for this period because of financial constraints, attendance patterns, and also the Authority's policy of providing a service for young people within his or her own community. If participation numbers drop to a level where a club is no longer sustainable (usually under 10), then clubs will be closed, and staff either re-located, unless they choose to resign. Entrance fee is 50p per night, and the club retains this towards their running costs.

The two clubs for young people with Additional Learning Needs (Clwb Cybi and Clwb Ni) are open for 34 weeks, and over the last 3 years they have also been able to access a grant that has allowed them to open all summer.

Because of the uncertainty regarding future budgets, and the need to re-structure and possibly change the direction of the service, no new clubs have been opened during the last 3 years, although discussions are in hand to open a Welsh Language Club in Holyhead, working with the Urdd, Menter Iaith and the YFC. Instead the service has experimented with opening Open Award Centres, these being held after-school and mainly delivering the D of E Award.

Youth Engagement Provision

The Principal Youth Officer also work as the Engagement and Progression Co-ordinator, working with the Trac Manager (ESF funded) to work with identifying the pre-NEETs young people to provide additional support for those young people who need additional support either in school or to those that are EOTAS (Educated Other than in School). Trac currently has a team of 8 people working on this agenda, and is funded for a further 2 years. The PYO and the Trac Manager also manage a Post-16 Multi Agency Panel that seeks to re-engage young people between 16 and 18 back into either Training or Employment. A part-time worker – the Engagement Youth Worker is also employed to find young people whose destination are unknown to Careers Wales, so that they may be re-directed to some provision currently provided by one of the agencies that sit on the Post-16 multi-agency Engagement Panel. More resources are currently being sought through European Funding for the 16-24 age group through the Ad-Trac Project.

Promoting Health and Well-being

There remains a perception that all youth clubs is a place to go and play table tennis and darts, but the National Youth Work Curriculum has placed an increased emphasis on providing a meaningful programme of activities, and that emerging issues with young people are addressed within club programmes. During 2014-15 the following is an analysis of the number of young people who attended issue based sessions within the clubs:

Theme	Number of Sessions	Females who attended	Males who attended	Total
Arts and Crafts	344	1658	963	2621
Community and Environment	76	449	414	863
Consultation	43	330	328	658
Cookery	223	1091	969	2060
Fun and Entertainment	287	1684	1688	3372
Healthy Eating/Health Promotion	127	715	654	1369
Alcohol	103	496	387	883
Smoking	73	390	255	645
Bullying	28	140	88	228
Domestic Violence	3	13	20	33
Drugs	39	178	148	326
Sex and Relationships	42	189	140	329
Safety – Fireworks/Arson	10	49	43	92
Homelessness	1	9	4	13
Internet Safety and Safe Use of Social Media	29	105	111	216
Racism	1	8	0	8
Other Issue Based Sessions	204	977	699	1676
Careers	12	45	59	104
Language and Culture	26	141	109	250
Drama and Music	11	62	46	108
IT Skills	43	51	175	226
Sports	328	1583	2722	4305
Trips	44	304	311	615
TOTAL SESSIONS	2097	10,667	10,333	21,000

Alcohol and Substance Misuse Outreach Worker

A specialist Alcohol and Substance Misuse Youth Outreach Worker is employed using a grant from the Community Safety Partnership. This is the only project of its sort funded in North Wales, and as grant has now been regionalised, this may impact on the long-term funding of this project. Work however is seen as best practice in a rural area as discussions are on-going to extend and appoint a similar worker for Gwynedd in 2017-18, which suggests that the future of this work looks to be continued via the current grant.

Accreditation Development Work

The service has allocated much of the grants received in core staff time to develop this aspect of work. One full-time worker and one part-time worker is currently employed, delivering ASDAN Awards, Duke of Edinburgh Awards, Agored Cymru Awards, John Muir Awards, and also local achievement certificates like the Young People's University and Millennium Volunteer Awards. The Youth Awards Night has become an established and prestigious event in the Youth Service Calendar.

Staff profile (Autumn 2016)

Full time	6
Part time staff	2
Part-time Club staff	50

CONSULTATIONS

The Youth Service undertook a consultation between 2 November 2015 -11 December 2015 with young people and interested adults. This was done via questionnaires (on-line and paper) through Youth Clubs, Schools and with Focus groups.

The young people's questionnaires focused on finding what the young people thought of current services, which services they are currently using, and what are their priorities for future delivery.

Young People's Consultation

930 young people's questionnaires were completed, with breakdown of respondents as follows:

Males	392	42.5%
Females	520	55.9%
Preferred not to say	18	1.94%

Age of respondents was as follows:

Age	10	4	0.43%
	11	124	13.3%
	12	192	20.65%
	13	200	21.51%
	14	200	21.51%
	15	109	11.72%
	16	37	3.98%
	17	32	3.4%
	18-24	30	3.2%
	25+	2	0.22%

75.7% respondents attend either a Youth Club or an Open Award Centre.

Questionnaires from all 5 High Schools were completed, (with the schools selecting the pupils at random), and Focus Groups were held with Llais Ni County Youth Forum, a YFC event at the Anglesey Winter Fair, and the 2 Special Needs Clubs.

30 letters received from Individuals or members, and 29 written responses in other formats. It also generated an on-line petition organised by Llangefni Youth Club Members who also held a Public Meeting, with a presentation given by young people objecting to any reduction in youth club provision. This was attended by County Councillors and Town Councillors.

Of those who did not attend a Youth Club, reasons for not attending were as follows:

No club nearby	40	18%
Don't know what happens there	34	15.3%

Don't like the staff	5	2.25%
Don't like the meeting place	10	4.5%
Nothing of interest in their programme	43	19.37%
Too expensive	4	1.8%
Something else on the same night	63	28.3
Feel too old to attend a youth club	36	16.2
Caring responsibilities	2	0.9%
Other	38	17.1%

All respondents were asked if they attend any other provision. 52.6% said that they did, and 47.74% did not attend any other provision. Clubs that they either currently attend or had attended in the past, were as follows:

Non Local Authority Youth Clubs	1
YFC	39
Yr Urdd	24
Guides	16
Cadets (Army, RAF or Sea)	24
Llais NI	17
Majorettes	16
Football	89
Rugby	32
Gymnastics, Athletics of Track Clubs	35
Hockey	11
Pony Club or Horse Riding	19
Boxing	3
Netball	24
Young Carers of Family Circle	4
Homework Clubs	10
Swimming, Life Saving or Water based sports	32
Dance	32
5x60	3
Martial Arts	27
Charity Work	6
Arts based clubs e.g. choir, band, pantomime, shows	29
Other (including badminton, climbing, cookery, archery, RSPB, weightlifting, Young Firefighters, St John's.	34

Priorities for young people

Young people were questioned what their 4 priorities would be for the future of the youth service, scoring them from 1 to 4, with 1 being the most important.

Results were as follows:

	1	2	3	4	Response Total
Have only one big club in each High School area open up to 4 nights a week, all year round.	36.3% (160)	19.5% (86)	28.3% (125)	15.9% (70)	441
Between 15 and 18 clubs meeting one night a week in the main towns/villages	26.0% (125)	37.4% (180)	19.3% (93)	17.3% (83)	481
Short term project moving from area to area for up to 3 months (on a youth bus or in a local building)	12.7% (23)	27.6% (50)	33.7% (61)	26.0% (47)	181
Clubs run by volunteers only i.e. run by parents or people from the community	15.6% (42)	32.6% (88)	25.6% (69)	26.3% (71)	270
Keep clubs as present within the money available, ONLY opening from September to end of March	65.3% (359)	15.5% (85)	9.8% (54)	9.5% (52)	550
One County Youth Worker supporting unemployed young people 16-24 back to work, or training.	8.4% (14)	30.5% (51)	34.1% (57)	26.9% (45)	167
After school Open Award Centres in each school offering Duke of Edinburgh Awards, OCNs, Taking up the Challenge run by Youth Service	14.3% (38)	25.9% (69)	25.9% (69)	33.8% (90)	266
Duke of Edinburgh Award run completely by school staff i.e. teachers and teaching assistants	11.2% (12)	20.6% (22)	33.6% (36)	34.6% (37)	107
One County Youth Worker to visit each school running	10.0%	27.8%	35.1%	27.1%	399

7

workshops on Alcohol, Drugs, Sex Education etc.	(40)	(111)	(140)	(108)	
Full-time Youth Worker in each school running a mix of the following services for that area – Youth Club, Duke of Edinburgh Award; lunch-time Accreditation Club; informal drop-ins; and supporting 16+ young people who have left school into training/work	12.4% (48)	21.8% (84)	31.1% (120)	34.7% (134)	386
No youth clubs but create 1 or 2 County Youth Zones delivering a Youth Café, Recording Studio, Skate Park, and arranging temporary pop-up shops in other areas.	14.5% (23)	23.9% (38)	21.4% (34)	40.3% (64)	159
Youth Forum (like Llais Ni) to develop a County Youth Council to work with the County Council informing it about services to provide for young people.	9.6% (20)	19.1% (40)	22.0% (46)	49.3% (103)	209
				answered	904

The clear forerunners in the options are to maintain the current club structure, but as 75.7% of respondents are young people who attend a club, this was to be expected. However, there are clear forerunners among the other options, which give an indication of where a compromise may be reached, and where there are options to be explored to provide services in other ways.

Youth Conference

A youth conference was held on the 24/09/2016.

54 young people (38 female and 16 male) attended representing the islands Youth Clubs.

Age	Number
12/13	11
14/15	21
16-26	22

From group discussions on the day the main message from young people was:

- To keep the two special needs clubs open
- No support for lunch time clubs in the high schools
- Not willing to travel to a club in town should a village club close
- Qualified/experienced youth workers running the clubs rather than volunteers
- Small youth clubs not to close completely so that larger youth clubs can open twice weekly
- Important for a youth worker to be able to speak welsh
- Important to have a school youth worker in every school
- Angry/disappointed that the Council are cutting their service

Staff Seminar

A staff seminar was held on the 08/10/2016 attended by 25 part-time youth club workers.

The main message was similar to the feedback from the young people's conference on the 24/09/2016; however they were concerned about their own jobs and the reduced level of accessibility for young people if rural clubs close.

3. ASSESS IMPACT ON THE PROTECTED CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Age

Will this policy have a potential impact (Positive or Negative) on younger/older people?

Age	Yes	No	N/A
11-16	✓		
17-26	✓		
Over 26			✓
Over 65			✓

Please give details of potential impact and what actions can be taken to address the impact.

3.1.1 Young People / Service users

The Youth service works with young people aged 11-26 years old, with the main focus on the 11-16 age groups. The closure of clubs would affect young people in rural areas being able to attend a provision within their own community. Each percentage of cut will mean fewer clubs available within local communities.

Figures for average attendance and footfall for each club in 2014-16 were:

CLUB	Average attendance 2014/15			Footfall	Average attendance 2015-16			Footfall
	Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total	
AMLWCH	3	9	12	658	6	6	12	348
BIWMARES	8	7	15	564	14	7	22	593
BODEDERN	17	18	35	2584	17	14	21	2097
BODFFORDD	10	5	15	373	7	3	10	334
BRYNGWRAN	9	6	15	422	0	0	0	0
BRYNSIENCYN	6	7	13	273	9	10	19	469
CEMAES	6	12	18	583	10	18	28	731
CLWB CYBI	10	7	17	707	10	7	17	634
CLWB NI MON	13	2	15	569	13	1	14	534
DWYRAN	9	11	20	523	11	8	19	546
GAERWEN	0	0	0	0	Adran Bentref yr Urdd now providing provision			
GWALCHMAI	11	12	23	808	8	13	20	639
J Hughes /Senior	9	6	15	1375	33	29	62	3278
J Hughes / Junior	14	15	29	976	23	20	42	1192
Y Nyth (Lunch Time Club)	7	11	19	843	11	10	21	629
LLAIN GOCH	17	14	31	801	12	9	22	680
LLANDEGFAN	10	2	12	430	9	0	9	217
LLANDDANIEL	5	9	14	352	3	8	11	226
LLANERCHYMEDD	13	9	22	741	9	7	16	431
LLANFACHRAETH	11	8	19	481	8	10	18	576
LLANFAELOG	12	5	17	441	14	8	22	583
LLANFAIRPWLL	20	6	26	863	14	12	26	733
LLANFAIRYNGHORNWY	5	4	9	196	0	0	0	0
LLANFEHELL	0	0	0	0	Voluntary club now hold a drop-in provision			
LLANGFNFI	22	7	29	2077	25	11	36	2306
LLANGFNFI (Junior)	21	12	33	747	13	5	18	474
LLANGRISTIOLUS	11	19	30	1317	10	19	29	1054
MOELFRE	3	10	13	331	7	9	16	382
NIWBWRCH	9	3	12	408	8	3	11	315
PENTRAETH	5	7	12	306	7	6	13	409
PENYSARN	13	10	23	1265	12	12	24	1243
PORTHAETHWY	0	0	0	0	No club but DofE Open Award Group in school			
RHOSMEIRCH	2	12	14	414	7	9	16	380
VALLEY	9	7	16	385	12	11	23	650
DofE								377
TOTAL				22,813				23,060

YOUTH CLUB PROVISION

Current provision provides 28 youth clubs, some opening 26 weeks, and some for 30 weeks, some for 34 weeks, and one up to 38 weeks.

Service re-modelling will disproportionately impact directly on young people aged 11-25 across the island, but mainly on the age group 11-16 as they are the highest proportion of service users.

Option 1 (28% cut) – With the re-modelling proposed in Option 1 would look at providing 5 youth club nights per school area all open for 38-40 weeks. 4 clubs would close.

Impact – all remaining clubs have parity of term, but 4 villages will not have a club.

Option 2 (36% cut) – With the re-modelling proposed in Option 2 – 2 nights of provision in each area for 38-40 weeks in the main clubs; 3 nights of provision for 26 weeks in smaller clubs (Sept – March). 3 clubs close.

Impact – Main provision in each area will be open during term time. 3 smaller clubs will have an autumn/winter provision. 3 villages will not have a club.

Option 3 (46% cut) – 3 main clubs would open for 38-40 weeks x 2 nights; 14 small clubs would open for 26 weeks (Sept to March). 11 clubs will close.

Impact – main provision in 3 areas will be open during term time. 14 small clubs will open for 26 weeks (Sept-March)

Option 4 (56% cut) - 3 main clubs would be open for 34 weeks x 2 nights; 4 small clubs would open for 34 weeks, 10 small clubs would open for 26 weeks. 11 clubs will close.

Impact – no club provision anywhere for whole of school term. Retains some of the structure of rural clubs.

Option 5 (67% cut) – 2 club nights in each school area open for 34 weeks.

Impact - 3 main clubs open for 2 nights per week. 4 small clubs open for 1 night per week. Close 19 clubs. No school youth worker in every school.

Consultation feedback (02/11/2015-11/12/2015)

Young people were asked how they get to club. Response was as follows :

Walk	54.6%
Own car or motor bike	3.34%
Lift from parent	51.83%
Bike	1.94%
Bus	3.02%
Other	3.36%

Any restructure of Youth Service Clubs therefore needs to consider that over 54% of young people currently walk to their club, and this may have a big impact on the numbers of young people who are able to access provision, if there are fewer clubs.

When asked what is important to young people attending a club the following was noted as being important :

Meeting friends	88.5%
Club is nearby	59.7%
Issue based work & information e.g. alcohol, drugs, sex ed.	42.6%
Sports	56.3%
Cookery, Craft	45%
Acting, singing etc.	26%
Voicing their opinion	40%
Feeling safe in club	60.4%
Learn new things	61.7%
Learn to respect others	51%
Gain confidence	56%
Trips	64%
Have fun	86.5%

59.7% of young people that having a club nearby is important to them, any restructure of clubs will need to address this point. They were also concerned about a rise in anti-social behaviour, and not having a safe place to go. Also about losing the personal, supportive and trusting relationship they had developed with existing staff. Being unable to travel to a new provision also concerned them. Not being able to walk to a club, or no club nearby was seen as having a negative impact on young people in the first consultation, and this was again stressed in the second consultation in the youth conference. This was the main reason why the young people also opted to have more evening clubs rather than have lunchtime accreditation clubs based in the school. However in the new re modelling option provision of a youth worker working more closely in each high school and its area means that more young people will be able to access time with a youth worker.

What Actions can be taken to address impact?

In the new re modelling option provision of a youth worker working more closely in each high school and its area means that more young people will be able to access time with a youth worker.

With regards to the young people consulted and the concern they express about the potential loss of an established relationship with youth workers, in re-modelling the service by involving young people in the staff recruitment and selection procedures, appropriately qualified and experienced staff with the qualities to engage and build positive relationships with a wide range of young people with a variety of needs will be secured.

If there is to be a greater reliance on staff from the voluntary sector then we will foster relationships with them to support them with staff training.

All models also seek to ensure that there is parity of provision in each high school area.

ACCREDITATION DEVELOPMENT WORK

The service has invested heavily over the last few years using its grants and core staff time to develop accreditation work.

Young people were asked how important accreditation is to them:

- 56.8% felt that it was Important,
- 39.4 felt that it was fairly important
- 3.8% feeling that there was no need for this

Of the young people who completed the questionnaire:

- 43% had gained certificates
- 56% had not gained certificates
- 76 had achieved them through club
- 42 in school,
- 11 in Summer Projects
- 30 in other venues

From this we can conclude that the opportunity to gain accreditations through the youth service continues to be important to young people. They also wanted the youth service to retain delivery of the Duke of Edinburgh Award, rather than see it delivered by school staff.

What Actions can be taken to address impact?

- As Full-time staff and senior part-time workers will now be responsible for preparing the sessions for clubs, they will be in a better position to be able to focus club work on ensuring young people have the opportunity to gain accreditations. Also, the presence of a youth worker in each school should mean more opportunity to keep in contact with young people

and so ensure more are able to access the Duke of Edinburgh Award.

- This will also mean one person in each area responsible for this work, rather than one worker trying to cover all club and school provision.

ALCOHOL AND SUBSTANCE MISUSE OUTREACH WORKER

A specialist Alcohol and Substance Misuse Youth Outreach Worker is employed with a grant from the Community Safety Partnership. This is the only project of its sort funded in North Wales, and as grants have now been regionalised, this may impact on the long-term funding of this project.

The project works in every High School, the PRU, the College, Youth Club, Di-gartref Hostels, work with NEET young people, and any young people or families that are referred to the worker that would benefit from intervention programmes.

Of the young people who responded 62.5% had had contact with service. Contact had been in the following venues:

Clubs	68.7%
School or school based events (Crucial Crew, Choose Life presentations)	72%
Youth Bus or similar projects	1.38%

88% rated the service as being either Very Good or Good, and 10% said it was ok, and only 0.8% rating it as poor.

What Actions can be taken to address impact?

- The proposed re modelling of the youth service has no impact on this work, but it remains dependent on grant funding.

LLAIS NI

A Focus Group was held with members of the Llais Ni County Youth Forum, with the consultation being combined with a consultation on Authority's Budgets, and the future of the Library Service. This meeting was attended by 23 Llais Ni members. It was run with the members spending time in 3 working groups to look each separate issue under consultation.

Attendance was as follows:

12 years old : 3 females, 1 male
13 years old: 1 female, 1 male
14 years old: 3 females, 1 male
15 years old: 5 females, 1 male
16 years old: 1 female, 1 male
18-24 years old: 4 females, 1 male.

The results from this group were as follows:

- Top priority was for the continuation of Llais Ni Youth Forum Project, with all recipients' placing this within their first or second priority.
- The second most popular option with this group was to retain the current structure of youth clubs, but only opening from September until March,
- The third favoured option and only one vote behind the second, was to have a Youth Worker available in each High School, with 19 placing this within their 4 favoured options. Much lower in their favoured option (scoring 12,10, and 7 were the continuation of the County Alcohol Misuse Youth Worker, the support for the young unemployed and the retention of the D of E within the Youth Service.
- There was little support for any of the other proposals.

The findings of this group therefore mirrored the favoured options listed as their priorities by the

majority of other respondents who completed the paper or on-line questionnaires.

What Actions can be taken to address impact?

This provision is now run through a grant to the third sector, and the Council are discussing that the third sector continues to take over this provision. However they only have funding secured until the end of March 2017, so work will need to continue to ensure the future of this provision, and its development to look at new fields of work e.g. pupil voice within schools.

Will this policy have an impact on Adults – STAFF?

In all option, closing some youth clubs will have to be considered, as the service is looking to deliver in other areas of work that Welsh Government has highlighted as a priority. All Job Descriptions will need to be reviewed according to the new responsibilities.

What Actions can be taken to address impact?

There may be a case for offering voluntary redundancies within the service, and there the service will work with the Council's HR department to seek opportunities for re-deployment where possible, in line with the council's HR policies and procedures, throughout the re-modelling process.

3.2 DISABILITY

Will this policy have a potential impact (Positive or Negative) on disabled people? NO

	Yes	No	N/A
Hearing Impairment		✓	
Physical Impairment		✓	
Visual Impairment		✓	
Learning Disability		✓	
Long – standing illness or health condition		✓	
Mental Health		✓	
Substance misuse		✓	
Other		✓	

Customers Service users

CLUBS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE WITH ADDITIONAL LEARNING NEEDS CLUBS (CLWB CYBI AND

CLWB NI)

The service currently runs two clubs for young people with Additional Learning Needs. Focus groups were held in both clubs to discuss the re- modelling proposals.

Feedback form Consultations and Focus groups

Parents and support workers were anxious to make the point that the members who attend these clubs do have special needs and therefore deserve special consideration. In contrast to other young people who may attend a range of different provisions, the Special Needs clubs are the only opportunity that many of these young people have to socialise and gain independence from parents. Closing these clubs would push them into further isolation.

If the clubs were amalgamated some parents foresaw that they would not be able to travel to a venue further afield, as it would be too costly, or too tiring for the young person. Also, some members were reliant on support workers to take them to club, and they currently worked in both clubs with different young people, so they questioned if there would be enough new support workers available to bring all the young people to one venue on one night.

The club was also a lifeline for parents when respite services etc., have already been decreased, and having their child in club on one night enables them to give time to focus on their other children, who do not have special needs.

Other parents felt that they could help out, but one of the most important aspects of the club was that the young person was able to be there independently of their parents. Both clubs are already heavily reliant on volunteers who work on a regular basis, and have done so for many years. These volunteers did not feel able to take on the increase in responsibilities which running the club would entail.

Of the options discussed there was a feeling that keeping both clubs but running every other week would be the fairest option, but in the long term they did not feel that this would work as these young people and parents need routine, and structure, and that membership would dwindle because young people and their parents wouldn't know where they were. Meeting for a shorter period of an evening, or a shorter term may not attract staff as it would not be financially viable for them to commit to this.

Through staff consultation we also know that a number of other current youth service members/users have a broad range of complex needs, but may not disclose these need to staff concerned.

Young people's Conference feedback 24/09/2016

Young people overwhelmingly indicated that they wanted to keep both Clwb Cybi and Clwb Ni open.

What actions can be taken to address the potential impact?

The service in all re modelling options has been able to include Clwb Cybi and Clwb Ni, therefore no closure of either club is anticipated. However both these clubs currently focus on members with additional learning needs, and in future the service will need to look at how it may engage with third sector providers to provide support for additional groups in order to better develop and target provision for users e.g. young people with hearing with hearing impairment, visual impairment or specific support for young people who have mental health issues.

Staff

The Youth Service will fully engage with HR to ensure that all equalities procedures are adhered to. We are aware that there is a need for improving the representation of employees with a disability and will work to achieve this.

3.3 GENDER REASSIGNMENT

Will this policy have a potential impact (Positive or Negative) on transgender people?

	Yes	No	N/A
Transgender People (People who are proposing to undergo, are undergoing, or have undergone a process (or part of a process) to reassign their sex by changing physiological or other attributes of sex)		✓	

The Youth service currently have three young people accessing the youth service or staff who have declared that they are going through or considering gender re assignment. They currently access mainstream club provision and see no requirement for a specialist provision.

What actions can be taken to address the potential impact?

The youth service currently runs training programmes for all staff working with young people in this field. With more full-time staff able to access training, it is anticipated that working with specialist groups such as this group will mean that all staff will be better informed, and have more support to work with these young people, and maintain them in the mainstream provision. Any young people who require additional support will be signposted onto specialist organisations.

3.4 Marriage and Civil Partnership

Will this policy have a potential impact (Positive or Negative) on marriage and civil partnership?

	Yes	No	N/A
Marriage			✓
Civil partnership			✓

What Actions can be taken to address impact?

3.5 Pregnancy and Maternity

Will this policy have a potential impact (Positive or Negative) on pregnancy and maternity?

16

	Yes	No	N/A
Pregnancy	✓		
Maternity	✓		

Please give details of potential impact and what actions can be taken to address the impact.

During 2014/15 young people attended sex and relationship based sessions within the clubs

Theme	Number of Sessions	Females who attended	Males who attended	Total
Sex and Relationships	42	189	140	329

There were no under 16 years of age recorded pregnancies and 21 recorded pregnancies for 16-18 year old between the 1st of September 2015 and 31st of August 2016 in Anglesey.

Consultation Feedback 02/11/2015-11/12/2015

When asked what is important in the club 42% young people who responded noted that issue based work & information e.g. alcohol, drugs, sex education, as being important .

What actions can be taken to address the potential impact?

The youth service currently runs training programmes for all staff working with young people in this field. With more full-time staff able to access training, it is anticipated that working with specialist groups such as this group will mean that all staff will be better informed, and have more support to work with these young people, and maintain them in the mainstream provision.

Better accessibility to a youth worker in a school will mean that

- more young people will have access to a youth worker
- access during the whole school term, rather than as is currently the case in many smaller clubs from September to end of March
- better opportunities to network with external agencies like Project Lydia to deliver more sex education programmes to young people within a formal and informal setting.

3.6 Race

Will this policy have a potential impact (Positive or Negative) on the following groups?

White, Mixed/multiple Ethnic groups, Asian/ Asian British, Black / African/Caribbean/ Black British, Other Ethnic groups.

No impact

Please give details of potential impact and what actions can be taken to address the impact.

Customers/ service users.

The Isle of Anglesey has a minority ethnic population (non – white) 11-26 year of age of 2.4 %.(2011 Census).

What actions can be taken to address the potential impact?

The youth service works with young people equally and have an open door policy that enables all young people to feel welcome.

3.7 Religion, Belief or Non-Belief

Will this policy have a potential impact (Positive or Negative) on people with different religions, beliefs or non - beliefs?

No impact

Please give details of potential impact and what actions can be taken to address the impact.**Customers / Service Users**

Consultation Feedback 02/11/2015-11/12/2015

From the small number that chose to complete this section in the consultation exercise, this was the declared number who declared a religion or belief.

Religion or Belief			Response Percent	Response Total
1	Baha'i		0.00%	0
2	Buddhist		0.79%	2
3	Christian		40.94%	104
4	Hindu		0.00%	0
5	Jain		0.00%	0
6	Jewish		0.00%	0
7	Muslim		0.00%	0
8	No religion or belief		46.46%	118

9	Sikh		0.39%	1
10	Prefer not to say		8.66%	22
11	Other (please state):		2.76%	7
			answered	254

Reduction in open access provision will impact across all belief systems due to a reduction in opportunities to access provision

Staff

No negative impact on service employees or users.

What actions can be taken to address the potential impact?

The Youth Service will commit to increase partnership work with specific faith based youth groups and organisations to ensure the needs of young people from all belief systems are met.

The service will also adhere to all Council procedures regarding equality when devising new staffing structure, and will continue to ensure staff come from a range of communities that reflect the client group they represent.

3.8 Gender

Will this policy have a potential impact (Positive or Negative) on gender?

	Yes	No	N/A
Men	✓		
Women	✓		

Please give details of potential impact and what actions can be taken to address the impact.

Service Users - Reduction in open access youth provision will impact both male and females. However, traditionally clubs appeal more to young males, with females choosing to socialize more within each other's homes. Young males will also attend up to 18/19 years of age if there is provision for sports as part of the club, whereas young females stop attending at an earlier age. Services like the Duke of Edinburgh Award and work towards gaining accreditations in general appeals more to young women.

Staff

The service will adhere to all Council procedures regarding equality when devising new staffing structures, and is aware that currently there is a gender imbalance between the number of males and females that are currently employed.

What actions can be taken to address the potential impact?

- The school youth worker will work more closely with the school 5x60 worker to try to develop accreditation opportunities from work done with the leisure department e.g. Sectional Certificates for the DofE for Skills Development for the hours where they attend 5x60 sessions, to try to develop alternative provision for young males who may no longer be able to attend a youth club. .
- Liaise with the Leisure Department to discuss new development opportunities where the Youth Service works more closely with the Leisure Department to develop new opportunities making more use of all their facilities, and working more closely to promote work that they may already be developed within other department witin the authority.
- Work on developing the accreditation programme to find sessions that have a more generic appeal, or work on delivering specific programmes that are gender specific.

3.9 Sexual Orientation

Will this policy have a potential impact (Positive or Negative) on the following groups?

No Impact

	Yes	No	N/A
Bisexual		✓	
Gay Men		✓	
Lesbian		✓	
Heterosexual		✓	

Please give details of potential impact and what actions can be taken to address the impact.

From consultation responses, young people wishing to divulge their sexual orientation is low.

Consultation Feedback 02/11/2015-11/12/2015

Sexual Orientation				
			Response Percent	Response Total
1	Bisexual		1.29%	3
2	Gay		0.43%	1
3	Heterosexual		88.84%	207
4	Lesbian		0.86%	2
5	Prefer not to say		8.58%	20

What actions can be taken to address the potential impact?

Young people - It is considered that there is no impact .For those young people who require additional support, the youth service would sign post to organisations such as Stonewall who provide services to young people who are gay, lesbian, bisexual and transgender.

Employees /Staff

Continue to support access to Council support systems through Human Resources

3.10 Welsh Language

Will this policy have a potential impact (Positive or Negative) on the Welsh Language?

	Yes	No	N/A
Welsh Language	✓		

Current Welsh Language provision

There is an increasing demand on Authorities through the Welsh Language Standards and the Youth Service Strategy to provide opportunities for young people to use the Welsh Language in a social setting

Current Situation of Welsh Language speakers who attend clubs

STATUDOL/STATUTORY Clwb/Club	Cymraeg Rhugl Fluent Welsh	Gallu Siarad/Able to speak some Welsh	Dim Cymraeg / No Welsh	Cyllid Funding Core/Craidd
Amlwch	13	3	0	Core/Craidd

Biwmares	19	37	0	Core/Craidd
Bodedern	62	6	0	Core/Craidd
Bodffordd	12	1	0	Core/Craidd
Brynsiencyn	35	2	0	Core/Craidd
Cemaes	39	19	4	Core/Craidd
Clwb Cybi (ADY/ALN)	6	9	8	Core/Craidd
Clwb Ni (ADY/ALN)	8	10	1	Core/Craidd
Dwyran	17	6	1	Core/Craidd
Gwalchmai	30	2	0	Core/Craidd
Jesse Hughes (Hŷn/Senior)	54	143	41	Core/Craidd
Jesse Hughes (Iau/Junior)	47	48	14	Core/Craidd
Llaingoch	15	38	17	Core/Craidd
Llanddaniel	17	2	1	Core/Craidd
Llandegfan	14	4	0	Core/Craidd
Llanerchymedd	27	1	0	Core/Craidd
Llanfachraeth	33	5	0	Core/Craidd
Llanfaelog	11	10	4	Core/Craidd
Llanfairpwll	50	3	2	Core/Craidd
Llangefni	45	6	1	Core/Craidd
Llangefni Iau	34	4	0	Core/Craidd
Llangristiolus	59	1	0	Core/Craidd
Niwbwrch	20	2	3	Core/Craidd
Moelfre	15	8	0	Core/Craidd
Pentraeth	22	4	1	Core/Craidd
Penysarn	27	1	0	Core/Craidd
Rhosmeirch	24	0	0	Core/Craidd
Y Fali	73	17	8	Core/Craidd
	828	392	106	

GWIRFODDOL/VOLUNTARY

Cffi Bodedern YFC	54	0	0	Ymddiriedolaeth
CFF I Dwyran YFC	16	0	0	Ymddiriedolaeth
Cffi Llangefni YFC	55	0	0	Ymddiriedolaeth
Cffi Llangoed YFC	7	0	0	Ymddiriedolaeth
Cffi Penmynydd YFC	26	0	0	Ymddiriedolaeth
C Ffi Rhosybol YFC	68	0	0	Ymddiriedolaeth
Aelodaeth yr Urdd Membership – Secondary School Age Only / Uwchradd	680	0	0	Ymddiriedolaeth

(Urdd - Uwchadran Amlwch, Uwch Adran Gaerwen, Aelwydydd Yr Ynys, Talaw and Amlwch, Membership in schools and individual membership / aelodau yn yr ysgolion ac aelodau unigol)

Welsh Language provision in statutory youth service

Number of Clubs where all staff are Welsh speaking and service is fully bilingual	25 clubs
Number of Clubs where at least one member of staff is a fluent Welsh Speaker and others are Welsh second language.	3 clubs
Number of Clubs where all staff are Welsh Second Language	0

Number of Clubs where at least one member of staff is fluent	28 out of 28
Open Award Centres – 6 and 3 School Groups	7 are bilingual
Groups that offer opportunities for gaining accreditations through the medium of Welsh (ASDAN/ Agored Cymru)	20 clubs

Please give details of potential impact and what actions can be taken to address the impact.

Customers / Service Users

Closure of some clubs which are run predominately in Welsh will affect young people who prefer the provision in Welsh as the evidence below suggests.

Consultation Feedback 02/11/2015-11/12/2015

Is it important to you that you can speak in your chosen language?

			Response Percent	Response Total
1	Yes		94.94%	881
2	No		5.06%	47
			answered	928

Preferred language (spoken)

			Response Percent	Response Total
1	Welsh		45.36%	132
2	English		48.11%	140
3	British Sign Language		2.75%	8
4	Other		3.78%	11

Preferred language (written)





			Response Percent	Response Total
1	Welsh		34.38%	99
2	English		59.03%	170
3	Braille		1.74%	5

4	Other	4.86%	14
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Youth Conference 24/09/2016

In the Youth Conference young people were asked to respond to the following question stating whether it was very important / important/ unimportant or very unimportant:

Is it important that a Youth worker can speak Welsh?

			
Very important	important	unimportant	Not at all important
57%	35%	4%	4%

What actions can be taken to address the potential impact?

- Where it may be proposed that clubs close, the Council will need to work with the community and other partners to explore quality alternative provision through the medium of Welsh. e.g. Urdd and Young Farmers. However, the specialist Welsh language provision is dependent on securing external funding (grants). The service will continue supporting these organisations in their work when making new grant applications.
- Ensure that the new provision within schools that will partly replace the Club Provision is able to deliver all aspects of work bilingually.
- Look at areas where there is currently no specific Welsh Language provision e.g. Holyhead, and work with the Urdd, YFC, and Menter Iaith to develop provision in this area.

3.11 Rural Communities

Will this policy have a potential impact (Positive or Negative) on Rural Communities?

	Yes	No	N/A
Rural Communities	✓		





Please give details of potential impact and what actions can be taken to address the impact.

Closure of rural clubs will have an impact on rural communities. Young people would have to travel to clubs in towns . However young people voiced clearly in the youth conference (See Below) that they would be unwilling to travel.

Youth Conference 24/09/2016

In the Youth Conference young people were asked to respond to the following question stating whether they were very satisfied / satisfied/ dissatisfied or very dissatisfied with the premise:

If the club in the village closes, do you think young people would go to a club in town?

			
Very satisfied	Satisfied	Dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied
8%	20%	20%	52%

What actions can be taken to address the potential impact?

- Limited opportunity in some areas to use community mini buses to transport young people from rural villages to the larger clubs e.g. the Beaumaris area, and Bodedern area.
- Young people would have access to a School Youth worker at their high school as opposed to a rural club, which will mean they have access to a worker throughout the school term, rather than from September to end of March as is currently available with most rural provision.
- Specialist workers e.g. Alcohol and Substance misuse worker and the Youth Engagement Worker will cover the whole island.

3.13 Poverty/Deprivation

Will this policy have a potential impact (Positive or Negative) on Poverty / deprivation?

Yes

Please give details of potential impact and what actions can be taken to address the impact.

Proposed changes to the youth service/ closure of clubs may impact on the ability of young people where there is no public transport, and/or where there is no access to transport in the home may find it difficult to travel to another provision.

Also, taking young people out of their own community to access a service will have a negative impact on community cohesion.

What actions can be taken to address the potential impact?

- If the Authority is forced to opt for a substantial cut in funding (Option 3,4, and 5), then there will need to be a significant needs analysis completed in all areas, to ensure that provision

remains where there is the highest need due to deprivation

- Ensure that there is no duplication of services within communities between the voluntary sector and the statutory sector, particularly where Communities First or the voluntary sector may already be making significant investment in an area.
- Ensure that any attendance fees continue to be kept to a minimum where there are recognised high poverty levels.
- Ensure that some budget is set aside for ensuring that no young people are unable to access a part of the service, due to poverty e.g. the Duke of Edinburgh Award

PARTNERSHIP AND REGENERATION SCRUTINY COMMITTEE

Extract of Minutes of the meeting held on 22 November 2016 (to be confirmed by the committee)

4 SCRUTINY OPINION ON THE OPTIONS FOR RE-MODELLING THE YOUTH SERVICE

Submitted – the report of the Head of Learning in relation to the above.

It was reported that as a result of the Corporate Plan and the needs of the service, a detailed review of the Youth Service was carried out from 2013/14 and five options were identified for the future development of the service. Different scenarios were identified which could be delivered with between 28% and 67% efficiency savings. An extensive consultation was carried out with over 1,000 young people during the Autumn of 2015. With the remaining options, a Youth Conference was held on the 24th September, 2016 and 54 young people attended, with a cross section of the 11 to 25 age group from all parts of the Island. The service options were also presented to staff in the Staff Seminar on the 8th October, 2016.

In 2013/14 the Lifelong Learning were tasked to find possible cuts of between 10% and 60% in the youth service budget; the net budget for the Youth Service at the time was £560,170. A breakdown of the potential cuts models/options were highlighted within the report.

During the second consultation the following issues were highlighted :-

- The two youth clubs for young people who have special educational needs should be kept open;
- No support for lunchtime accreditation clubs;
- They were unwilling to travel to a town based if the village club closed;
- The clubs should be run by qualified/experienced youth workers, not volunteers;
- Small youth clubs should not be closed down completely in order to keep the large clubs open twice a week;
- It is important that youth workers speak Welsh;
- It is important to have a youth worker in every school;
- They were angry/disappointed that the Council was making cuts to the youth service.

The Principal Youth Worker said that it is considered that there are risks within the remodelling due to the changes to the part-time staff posts and losing qualified staff with substantial experience. In addition, the same provision will not be available to young people in rural communities, although contact with Youth Workers will be more accessible as they will be working more closely with schools.

Issues raised by Members :-

- Young people are afforded valuable opportunities within youth clubs and there is a need to protect the service;
- The Isle of Anglesey Charitable Trust has recently supported a grant application by the Young Farmers Organisation and the Urdd but youth clubs do not have such an avenue of grant funding;

APPENDIX

- Young people who attend their village youth clubs are unwilling to travel to youth clubs located in town locations as their affiliation and ownership of their youth club is paramount. The closure of community youth clubs may result in the congregation of young people causing antisocial behaviour within the community due to lack of a place for them to socialise; some villages do not have a local Young Farmers Club nor a Urdd facility;
- The reduction in community youth clubs would deprive young people of cultural and historical visits to different locations within the UK;
- Young people have the opportunity to discuss a variety of different subjects i.e. bullying, sex education, abuse, drugs and alcohol problems etc.;
- Questions were asked whether youth clubs could take over/help with some elements of the Welsh Baccalaureate i.e. community voluntary work. The Principal Youth Officer responded that locating Youth Workers within secondary schools would afford young people a contact link for voluntary/community work;
- Under the new arrangement young people would continue to have the opportunity to take part in the Duke of Edinburgh award scheme within their school in all but one of the service options;
- Young people are afforded the opportunity to take part in the Duke of Edinburgh award scheme within the youth clubs;
- Recently an after school facility for children and young people has been opened in Holyhead by Communities First. The 'Holyhead Pod' affords activities for young people to await until parents/carers are home from work. Questions were raised as to whether such a facility would affect the attendance levels of the youth club at Jesse Hughes Centre. The Principal Youth Officer said that the 'Holyhead Pod' facility attracts children and young people who come from school rather than the youth club which is open later in the evening. Members suggested that a 'Pod' facility could be beneficial in other towns/communities on the Island. The Principal Youth Officer responded that duplication of services needed to be considered before considering such a 'Pod' facility when there is an youth club within a town location;
- Concerns raised that the Executive has decided not to discuss the future of the Youth Services until after the Council's Budget Consultation has taken place.

It was RESOLVED to recommend to the Executive :-

- **That Option 1, a cut of the minimum of 28%, be the Partnership and Regeneration Scrutiny Committee's preferred option;**
- **To express concern that the Executive will not consider the matter until February 2017.**

ACTION : As note above.

**COUNCILLOR DERLWYN R. HUGHES
CHAIR**

ADBORTH Y BOBL IFANC / YOUNG PEOPLE'S FEEDBACK

(Verbatim)

Cynigion Toriadau 20% Cutback Proposals
WIFI
Close to home
Why do you have to pay so much
Engaging youth workers
Keep all special needs clubs open!
They should keep the special needs club open why don't they open more special needs clubs
Lots of activities
Youth workers who can relate/connect with young people
Also kids get the bus to Cemaes with their friends to go to Cemaes youthie if it's in Amlwch it would cause issues.
In the 40% cut most of the small clubs will be closed and the big clubs will turn into small clubs some people will not be happy about this
Local youth workers who know the young people
The club is important because kids want to go and see their friends and chill. Cemaes Youth Club is very important also its good place for kids/teens to go so that kids aren't wondering the street at night
Pwysig i glybiau cael mynediad i lle cynnes sydd hefo cyfleusterau syn cwrdd a anghenion pobl ifanc
It worries me that there are 2 much clubs closing due to budget loss
I wouldn't go to any youth club if Jesse Hughes closed as I am comfortable talking to people there I wouldn't feel comfortable anywhere else
Youth club after school, not in school
Rydwyl yn meddwl ddylia un clwb amser cinio ddigwydd a cael cadw un neu ddau clwb bach
They should not close any special needs clubs in fact they need to open more.
I believe that youth clubs promote and encourage health and well being, they allow a child to express their concerns.
Keep all special needs clubs open!!!
Democratiaeth pobl ifanc yn cael sefydlu eu hunain a cael bod yn man o benderfyniadau am sut I redeg clwb darpariaeth o glybiau CFFI gyda'r nos yn bwysig. Dim jysd o fewn ysgolion.
Regular club meeting. Socialising with friends. Good youth clubs. WIFI. Connection between youth work.
If local clubs are closed people may not have the time, energy or money to be able to go further in towns.
It is important to give support to 16-24 year olds to go back into work or education. I BELIEVE THIS IS THE SAME FOR HOMELESS PEOPLE. We need to help give homeless people a place to live until they can get a job and provide for themselves rather than be ignored. If young people don't get this support also, they may end up homeless.
20% depends where the small clubs are set, for instance if they are in small areas young people they won't have anywhere else to go. However if you closed them in large towns it wouldn't make much difference for they will have somewhere else to go. It is important to keep youth clubs open for it gives a place for young people to be themselves without any judgement from others there are other places youth can go to , e.e. ATE(search it up), however some people may not be able to afford it.
Why do the small clubs have huge cuts but the big ones don't!?!
Travelling to Amlwch for youth club would be a problem because its further for my parents, also my mother does things in Cemaes while I'm in youthie
I haven't attended a youth club from what I understand they're organizatively that are independent of any school, this independence must remain
Prioritize special needs!

ADBORTH Y BOBL IFANC / YOUNG PEOPLE'S FEEDBACK

(Verbatim)

They should not close special needs club, because what if the disabled person does not travel very far.
Dylia 1 clwb cau i cael cadw y clybiau anghenion arbennig
I prefer sticking to 1 youth club because I feel more comfortable around people I know.
If the 40% happens the big clubs will turn into 2 small clubs and lose some money
20% cut I can't really make a judgement as I have no experience with youth clubs. To me it sounds reasonable.
I think it's more important to keep the night clubs than the school lunchtime ones.
Rights of children are safeguarded by these organizations. They have the best interest of CHILDREN at heart, this being a valuable asset.
We must evenly balance funding in the event of major cuts. We can't afford to create a discourse where cuts to youth services turns youth to crime e.g.
40% cut the larger reduction is greatly visible and saddened to see the cuts to disabled & special needs services. It is a priority that these disadvantaged members of society do not have their interests defunded.

Cynigion Toriadau 40-60% Cutback Proposals

Colli clwb ychwanegol yn bob ardal I gadw clwb anghenion arbennig
Clybiau amser cinio ynyr ysgol yn barod. Pwysig cadw clybiau nos
Trfenu bws mini I rhai ardaloedd
Nid wyf yn cytuno hefo torri/canslo clwb anghenion arbennig!
Torri cyflogau gwenud synnwyr(ar hyd yn cyngor – dechra gyda dyn ar y top)
Dim pwynt agor ar 60% o doriad. Colli rheolwr a Llangefni yn colli gwasanaeth cyfan.
Safe warm well equipped meet places providing opportunities for arts and sports.
Torri hyder cryfder a creu trafferthion I emotions a meddyliau pobl ifanc.
60% cut dim yn gweithio I pobl ifanc o gwbl. Dim ar ol iddynt
Rhaid cadw y llefydd mawr fel Plas Arthur Bro Alaw Jesse Hughes gan eu bod yn berffaith ir pobl ifanc dod a atmosfier iawn.
60% yn negelctio angen y pobl ifanc yn eu cymuned
Mi fydd yna trwbl yn y cymunedau gan fod yno ddim iw wneud
With the 60% most of the small clubs will close and kids won't want to travel far to clubs and in the small villages there is not a lot of things for the kids to do
NO 60% because the small clubs will be closed and like me, people live in streets with trouble quite frequently, having nowhere to go will cause people like me to resort to the streets and cause trouble for my own amusement

Cynigion Toriadau 60% Cutback Proposals

It won't be good because people will stop socialising and just stay in their home
Tydy gweithiwr gwirfoddol ddim yn syniad da oherwydd bydd pobl ddim eisiau rhieni/teulu/pobl lleol; I rhedeg y clybiau oherwydd rydym yn mynd yna I cael amser heb rhieni
Does yna ddim digon o glybiau ieuentid lleol. Felly fuswn I ddim yn mynd I clybiau ieuentid mawr e.e. Llanfairpwll, Biwmaris, hefyd does gan pawb ddim ffordd/lift I fynd I'r clybiau mawr.
Mae o yn boring yn youth club Bodedern ac dani ddim yn cael mynd allan or ysgol I mynd I siop ac

ADBORTH Y BOBL IFANC / YOUNG PEOPLE'S FEEDBACK

(Verbatim)

dwi heb dim lift I fynd yna. cadw clwb Llanfachraeth.
If the 60% cut happens all of the small youth clubs will close including our youth club Llanfachraeth if you close all the youth clubs think of the teenagers as we get older we get less social if youth club closes teenagers may well start on drugs and alcohol.
The 60% is not fair because they will be closing half of the youth clubs.
Yn Brynsiencyn mae yna pethe i neud ond tydy pobl ddim am ddod at ei gilydd ac bydd plant yn cyfarthrebu tu allan oi tai hefoi gilydd.
Easier to talk to than teachers.
Os fydd y 60% cut yn digwydd bydd pobl stopio cymdeithasu.
No because it will be embarrassing having your family members.
Os fydd na ddim youth club fydd y fi yn bedroom fi neu park neu youth shelter. So fydd o yn boring .Yn youth club gan y ni rw bath i wneud.
No because it will be embarrassing having your family there
If the 60% cut happens all of the teenagers might stop socialising and start doing drugs and alcohol maybe.
They say that youth club costs too much but it costs only fifty pence
100's of brand new cameras in school every corner there's a camera, it's not needed it's too much and a waste of money that could be used elsewhere.
We need to try our best to preserve local youth clubs. Loyalty to your local club has been created some wouldn't be willing to travel to the neighbouring town for a club
A total of 60 million pounds has been lost through funding since 2012 leading to the closure of about 350 youth clubs in Britain
In the 60% cut there will be a loss of socialising in teenagers.
A youth club is an opportunity for youth to learn new skills, independent of schools. This is a major loss to those deprived. It would be a major blow to a community. The loss of a vital service would deprive children.
Sefydliadau gwirfoddol e.e.RUS yn lle talu i rhywun ffendio gwirfoddolwyr
350 youth clubs have closed since 2012
If the 60% cut there will be loads of small clubs closing down in our villages,
No because it will be embarrassing having family members there.
If there is willing volunteers, then we should encourage them to run these clubs.
Re-open Bryngwran youth club for year 6 and above.
Pam mae yna grants I ysgolion gael teledu's sydd yn pointless? Bysa well gennym ni gael y grant I gael fwy o adnoddau neu I gadw fwy o glybiau yn gorad!
Bollards refusing entrances to where teacher's park for "safety purposes" all the years before then nothing ever happened. Why waste money on it now?
Does dim digon o glybiau leuenctid a fyswn i ddim yn mynd i clwb ieuenctid arall yn yr ardal a ddim yn deg ar y pobl eraill syn mynd i'r clwb.
Voluntary clubs are a rather good suggestion however, they'd need the training.

Cynigion Toriadau 60% Cutbacks Proposals – positif a negatif

It's not good to close all the youth clubs
I wouldn't particularly exactly help out at a youth service or even only volunteers to run a club because I feel they wouldn't gain enough confidence because of the lack of experience,
Having to travel to other youth clubs is a problem some people can't travel and also having children to travel could be dangerous if they travel on a bus late at night and could miss the bus and be stuck

ADBORTH Y BOBL IFANC / YOUNG PEOPLE'S FEEDBACK

(Verbatim)

It's unfair if they close small youth clubs because then that would leave lots of people with no youth clubs as they would not go to a big one further away.
Have one big club and another one on alternative weeks for smaller clubs
Most kids would turn to crime because there is nothing else to do
I would not like my mum or dad helping because in the youth club you can have fun and it would not feel right
We should have a youth clubs in the villages in the same place, different dates, so one at lunch and one at night, would it make more money?
60% would close loads of youth clubs cuts
People go to youth clubs to get away from home to release stress, I wouldn't want my mum or dad to work
It's not a good idea to close any of the youth because not everyone will be comfortable with it.
That some clubs would close which would decrease the opportunity die to the clubs being further away
If this quantity of youth clubs went to a miniscule amount it would decrease a great and incredibly good opportunity because if they went to a larger club they wouldn't be familiar.
Wouldn't like people volunteering because it will make us feel uncomfortable talking to someone unprofessional if someone had any problems
Some people wouldn't be comfortable with going to youth clubs with new people it's unfair making them feel that way.
I wouldn't go to another club because it's too far and if Llanddaniel club closed there wouldn't be anything left for the younger kids to do in the village.
I would not want my family members running the club it would be embarrassing and I go to club to get away from family.
Unfair to close down Llangefni club because a lot of people have developed many skills there and to just drop it like that isn't right.
People only go out to go to youth clubs no one would communicate anymore.
I would be ok for my mum to help in the youth club
I wouldn't mind a volunteer youth worker as long as they are nice and if the clubs did have a pool table and a ping pong table etc.
Youth worker going around schools
I wouldn't go to other youth clubs that meant having to travel. *keep Brynsiencyn
60% not as bad as I thought but still not good
It is important to have prof.youth workers as they have experience

ADBORTH STAFF / STAFF FEEDBACK

(Verbatim)

Cynigion Toriadau 20% Cutback Proposals

some clubs would close but percentage would keep club open

No lunch clubs ,free time for lunch, no pressure for young people

Smaller/strong communities/clubs to stay open 3 weeks * option to large clubs on 4th week

Spend the money sat in accounts distribute closed clubs money and equipment to closed clubs.

I feel we could live with a 20% cut anything more will impact the provision and young people MASSIVLY! In a negative way!!

Young people need clubs in smaller areas – nothing else to offer – no one to talk to – too late when they've hit rock bottom

No school youth worker

Our members need youth clubs, so they can interact with their peers

Cynigion Toriadau 40% Cutback Proposals

Does it matter how many members in club – all need the same service and needs

Stop wasting time effort money consulting and tell us what the cuts are so we can move on.

North Wales Police grants for equipment. Town /Community Councils – letter of support and maybe help with costs of hiring halls.

Don't get rid of Principal Officer Council operation couldn't cope

To youth, clubs are more than meeting place its hard being a teenager. They need somewhere to be "safe from harm" to go to youth clubs

Colli clwb ychwanegol yn bob ardal I gadw clwb anghenion arbennig

Clybiau amser cinio yn yr ysgol yn barod. Pwysig cadw clybiau nos

Trfenu bws mini i rhai ardaloedd

Nid wyf yn cytuno hefo torri/canslo clwb anghenion arbennig!

Torri cyflogau gwenud synnwyr(ar hyd yn cyngor – dechra gyda'r dyn ar y top)

Dim pwynt agora ar 60% o doriad. Colli rheolwr a Llangefni yn colli gwasanaeth cyfan.

Safe warm well equipped meeting places providing opportunities for arts and sports.

Torri hyder cryfder a creu trafferthion I emotions a meddyliau pobl ifanc.

60% cut dim yn gweithio i pobl ifanc o gwbl. Dim ar ol iddynt

Rhaid cadw y llefydd mawr fel Plas Arthur Bro Alaw Jesse Hughesb gan eu bod yn berffaith ir pobl ifanc dod a atmosfier iawn.

60% yn negelctio angen y pobl ifanc yn ein cymuned

Mi fydd yna trwbl yn ein cymunedau gan fod yno ddim iw wneud

With the 60% most of the small clubs will close and kids won't want to travel far to clubs and in the small villages there is not a lot of things for the kids to do

Cynigion Toriadau 60% Cutback Proposals

If 60% could we not have skills instructors to help

If they don't want lunch clubs – can't we re-arrange that provision to the night?

Bobl ifanc angen rhywbeth ar ôl ysgol i gymdeithasu gyda ffrindiau

Young people don't want friends or families to volunteer

Children want smaller clubs geographically not all YP mix well or wish to mix, having a 60% will cause

ADBORTH STAFF / STAFF FEEDBACK

(Verbatim)

an overall drop in YOUTH ENGAGEMENT
Plas Arthur Youth Wing is V successful. Ebeneser is already utilised by other youth based project, closing PA may cause YP to no longer engage with IOACC Youth Services
Don't want parents to volunteer
No way of getting to another club parents don't drive
If they do close the smaller clubs will they provide or maybe subsidise cost of travel for young members to go to nearest available club

Sylwadau pellach / Additional Comments

I question where the money is distributed why close front face clubs and spend £1000's on the foyer in council offices??
Mae digonedd o glybiau gwahanol ar gael yn ein ysgolion uwchradd ar hyn o bryd
Raise subs from 50p to £1/£2 make clubs more sustainable
Some young people have no social interaction apart from youth club
Fydd cau clybiau ieuentid yn slap mawr i hogia ifanc pob ardal. Ddylia'r Cyngor feddwl yn ddwys am eu penderfyniad.
Local councillor to visit their clubs to see for themselves how important youth clubs are for the young people. To show them actually how they play and learn and make friends and socialise. See them in their own environment.
Keeping small clubs open is just as important as keeping big clubs open
Where will young people go if they lose their youth clubs.
Club teach members important life skills that they might not get at home
Mae angen i chi sylweddoli y pwysigrwydd o gael clybiau ieuentid
We need to keep both disabilities club open due to location
Youth clubs make these people feel like part of the community
Head of services, AO and admin costs 10% cut move money save other things
Cut youth worker wage 5 – 10%
Close 1 to 3 clubs if small numbers going per area.
Would volunteers be willing to volunteer in a youth club where the young people throw arts and crafts equipment all over the club and run in and out of the club and swear at you when you tell them off? For example one club a group of young boys gathered around the member of staff being aggressive and giving them verbal abuse.
Young people see a youth worker in a different way to a teacher or sometimes a parent. They feel they can talk to a youth worker openly and know the line between being professional.
Mae clwb ieuentid yn lle saff i berson ifanc cael mynegi eu barn a cael siarad i rhywun sydd am wrando arnyn nhw a ddim gwneud hwyl ar eu pennau nhw. Mae'r iaith Gymraeg hefyd yn bwysig i'r pobol ifanc a iddyn nhw cael dewis eu hiaith.
Club staff deal with a variety of issues from family troubles with estranged parents giving verbal abuse and youth club members with emotional and behavioural problems, these issues have to be sorted out in a confidential manner whilst keeping the remaining youth club members entertained, would volunteers be able to cope with this?

ADBORTH STAFF / STAFF FEEDBACK

(Verbatim)

ISLE OF ANGLESEY COUNTY COUNCIL	
Report to:	Executive Committee
Date:	14 February, 2017
Subject:	Growth Vision and Strategy for the Economy of North Wales
Portfolio Holder(s):	Council Leader, Councillor Ieuan Williams
Head of Service:	Chief Executive
Report Author:	Chief Executive
Tel:	
E-mail:	
Local Members:	

A –Recommendation/s and reason/s
<p>1.0 Executive Summary</p> <p>1.1 The Executive adopted the <i>Growth Vision for the Economy of North Wales</i> in September 2016. The vision sets out a clear strategic ambition for North Wales for infrastructure development, skills and employment, and business growth. The cabinets of the five partner councils in the region similarly adopted the strategy.</p> <p>1.2 North Wales has been formally invited to develop the strategy into a ‘Growth Bid’ for national investment and the conferment of powers to the region by the UK and Welsh Governments. Our regional work is running in parallel to the development and agreement of growth bids in selected regions of England and in South Wales.</p> <p>1.3 Work is ongoing to prioritise the content of the strategy for inclusion in a formal bid. The six councils have reached an outline agreement on a governance model for the regional economic strategy.</p> <p>1.4 The preferred regional governance model of a statutory joint committee is set out in the report (Section B of the report).</p> <p>2.0 Report Details</p> <p>2.1 The adopted <i>Growth Vision for the Economy of North Wales</i> is re-attached for reference. The vision sets out a clear ambition for North Wales for infrastructure development, skills and employment, and business growth. The strategy aspires to increasing the value of the regional economy from £12.8 billion to £20 billion by 2035 with the creation of 120,000 new employment opportunities.</p>

- 2.2 Selected regions of England, and the Cardiff Capital City Region and the Swansea Bay City Region, have been invited by the UK Government to develop a 'Growth Bid' for approval. North Wales was invited to develop a bid by the UK Government in mid-2016. This Governmental commitment to support a regional bid was restated in the Chancellor's autumn statement.
- 2.3 A Growth Bid is a formal proposal for Government investment and the conferment of devolved powers. Bidding regions are required to have a legal, resilient and accountable governance model for the planning and implementation of their strategy. Regions are expected to be prepared to invest in their own strategies, alongside Government(s), in capital allocations, sharing in capital borrowing, the use of land and assets, and in resourcing professional and project capacity. Each bid will have negotiated objectives and targets. For North Wales, the Cardiff Capital City Region and the Swansea Bay Region the bidding process involves both the UK and Welsh Governments.
- 2.4 For North Wales there is a Governmental expectation that there is close joint strategic planning with the immediate North West of England and with the wider Northern Powerhouse network. Our vision and strategy builds on the strong alliances and joint planning both within the region, through the work of the North Wales Economic Ambition Board, and cross-border through the Mersey Dee Alliance and joint work with the Cheshire and Warrington Local Enterprise Partnership. The North Wales and the Cheshire and Warrington growth bids are being developed together and there is a co-dependency for their success. North Wales is also making contributions to the wider strategy of the Northern Powerhouse network, for example the nomination of prime strategic sites for business growth and inward investment. Road and rail infrastructure and connectivity, and wider transport planning including bus routes, are central to the strategy. The Growth Track 360 plan which makes the case for cross-border rail investment is progressing through the Governmental case-making and decision-making stages.
- 2.5 The strategy is supported by the leaders and Chief Executives of all six unitary authorities within the region, the North Wales Business Council, Bangor University, Glyndwr University, Coleg Cambria and Grwp Llandrillo – Menai (College). North Wales is a united region with a strong sense of identity. The strategy is also supported by the North Wales Economic Ambition Board which has a broad membership representing the public, private, education and third sectors. The Economic Ambition Board will remain an important stakeholder network. Local government is expected to lead the planning and implementation of the strategy and the pivotal role of local government in Wales in regional planning has been reinforced by statements made by the Cabinet Secretary for Local Government and Finance, and latterly in the white paper for local government reform. Alongside the Economic Ambition Board a legal, resilient accountable governance model is required for the critical stages of (1) developing a formal Growth Bid from the strategy (2) agreeing an investment plan and (3) setting and overseeing an implementation plan.

2.6 In the interim period prior to the local elections work will be completed on a draft constitution and Inter Authority Agreement.

2.7 Work continues in preparing for a formal Growth Bid with civil servants with the expectation that formal negotiations over a bid will begin by July once the joint committee is in being.

RECOMMENDATION

R1. To endorse the preferred regional governance model of a statutory joint committee for further development.

R2. To invite the newly elected Council to enter into a statutory joint committee model with the five partner councils, within the first three months of the new Council term, once a detailed constitution and inter-authority agreement is available.

B – What other options did you consider and why did you reject them and/or opt for this option?

There are few governance models available to the partner six councils. Whilst a combined authority model, which has growing popularity in England may be possible in the future, there is currently no legislative capacity for this model in Wales. The preferred governance model recommended by the leaders and chief executives of the partner councils, and supported informally by civil servants from Welsh Government, the Wales Office and UK Government departments is a statutory joint committee.

The statutory joint committee model is a known and dependable model. It is though a model with limitations. To support the joint committee a host authority will need to be nominated to provide legal, secretarial and administrative support, and one or more host authorities will need to be nominated to host the professional officers who will manage the programmes and projects within strategy implementation. Having several host authorities might be a more workable model as there will be several functions to oversee - specifically economic development, transport, and skills. Joint committees are a familiar model in the region with recent examples being the GWE School Improvement Consortium and the North Wales Residual Waste Treatment Project. A relevant past example is Taith as the former transport consortium.

An outline of the suggested terms of reference is set out below. The joint committee will require a constitution, which will include the terms of reference for its functions, and will be underpinned by an Inter Authority Agreement (IAA). An IAA is a joint agreement which sets out how the joint committee will be governed, the limitations of decision-making and the matters which are reserved for individual council approvals, the roles of host authorities, how financial contributions to the joint committee and the host authorities are to be apportioned, and how risks and benefits will be shared.

The recommended membership of the joint committee is the leaders of each of the six councils. Each leader would have a nominated deputy. The committee would be advised by lead professionals and the chief executives. There is the option to co-opt representative from key partner organisations including the North Wales Business Council, higher education and further education. Close working relationships with the Cheshire and Warrington Local Enterprise Partnership will be important and a form of cross-border joint co-ordinating group, without decision-making powers, is proposed.

Outline Terms of Reference

Functions

- Economic growth strategy and planning
- Infrastructure prioritisation and planning
- Strategic land use planning and allocation
- Transport planning and commissioning
- Skills planning and commissioning strategy
- Others to be added as powers are devolved

Strategy

- Setting of directional regional strategy
- On-going assessment of evidential regional need and opportunity to underpin the strategy
- Setting of priorities and investment plans to deliver the strategy

Prioritisation

- Prioritisation of contributory schemes
- Business case development and case-making for prioritised schemes
- Investment profiling and prioritisation
- Securing investment agreements

Representation

- Engagement and relationship management with regional partners
- Engagement and relationship management with cross-border partners
- Advocacy and lobbying with Welsh Government and UK Government, Ministers and political groupings
- Public and media relations and profile

Performance

- Programme management of implementation of the strategy
- Oversight of performance against key progress milestones and outcome measures
- Securing strategic, programme management, and project development and management resources to implement contributory schemes

Accountability

- Reporting to the six local authorities
- Reporting to regional partners on performance, investment performance and risk management
- Reporting to Welsh Government on performance and the effective use of their investment
- Reporting to UK Government on performance and the effective use of their investment

Examples of decisions which will be reserved for individual council approvals are:-

- Agreement of functions to be given to the Joint Committee
- Agreement of annual budget contributions for the Joint Committee and host authorities
- Investment and borrowing commitments and risk exposure levels
- Allocation of land and other asset for pooling

A detailed constitution and Inter Authority Agreement will be developed in readiness for the new council term. This work will involve Chief Executives and the respective professional leads for economic development, the Monitoring Officers and the Finance Managers/Section 151 Officers.

C – Why is this a decision for the Executive?

The possible decision to enter into a Joint Committee model is a matter for the Executive. There is also the possibility of a financial contribution towards the operation of the Joint Committee.

D – Is this decision consistent with policy approved by the full Council?

Yes

DD – Is this decision within the budget approved by the Council?

There are no resource implications at this early stage. There will be costs of servicing a joint committee, and the more significant costs for programme and project management for the development and implementation of the strategy. The costs are being evaluated amongst the six councils.

E – Who did you consult?		What did they say?
1	Chief Executive / Strategic Leadership Team (SLT) (mandatory)	Chief Executive is the author of the report.
2	Finance / Section 151 (mandatory)	
3	Legal / Monitoring Officer (mandatory)	
5	Human Resources (HR)	Any staffing implications arising from adoption of the model to be dealt with in accordance with Council and statutory HR processes.

6	Property	
7	Information Communication Technology (ICT)	
8	Scrutiny	
9	Local Members	
10	Any external bodies / other/s	

F – Risks and any mitigation (if relevant)		
1	Economic	
2	Anti-poverty	
3	Crime and Disorder	
4	Environmental	
5	Equalities	
6	Outcome Agreements	
7	Other	

FF - Appendices:

G - Background papers (please contact the author of the Report for any further information):
<p>None</p> <p>GLOSSARY OF TERMS</p> <p>Local Enterprise Partnerships (LEP) - Set up in England in 2011, by the Department for Business innovation and skills to lead economic growth and job creation across a region. They are voluntary partnerships between Local Authorities, and business.</p> <p>Growth Deal – funds provided to LEP's - or local authority partnerships in Wales - for projects that benefit the local area and the economy.</p> <p>Devolution Deals- have no set format, but involve the devolution of powers and budgets for the delivery of services across a region.</p> <p>North Wales Economic Ambition Board – a partnership of local authorities, private sector and education institutions working to develop stronger economic growth for the North Wales region.</p> <p>Mersey Dee Alliance – a partnership of Flintshire, Wrexham, Wirral and Cheshire West and Chester councils, with the private sector and education institutions, working together for sustained economic growth in the cross-border reion.</p>

DDIM I'W GYHOEDDI

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

Moderneiddio Ysgolion Môn – Ysgol newydd ym Mro Rhosyr/Bro Aberffraw
Modernising Anglesey Schools – New School in Bro Rhosyr/Bro Aberffraw

PRAWF BUDD Y CYHOEDD PUBLIC INTEREST TEST

<p>Paragraff 14 Atodlen 12A Deddf Llywodraeth Leol 1972 Paragraph 14 Schedule 12A Local Government Act 1972</p>	
<p>Y PRAWF – THE TEST</p>	
<p>Mae yna fudd i'r cyhoedd wrth ddatgan oherwydd / There is a public interest in disclosure as:-</p> <p>Mae'r ABLI sy'n atodol yn cynnwys gwybodaeth masnachol sensitif am y prosiect.</p> <p>The attached FBC contains commercial sensitive information.</p>	<p>Y budd y cyhoedd with beidio datgelu yw / The public interest in not disclosing is:-</p> <p>Gwybodaeth yn ymwneud â materion ariannol neu fasnachol unigolyn penodol (gan gynnwys yr Awdurdod sy'n dal y wybodaeth).</p> <p>Information relating to the financial or business affairs of any particular of any particular person (including the authority holding that information).</p>
<p>Argymhelliad: *Mae budd y cyhoedd wrth gadw'r eithriad yn llai o bwys na budd y cyhoedd wrth ddatgelu'r wybodaeth [* dilewch y geiriau nad ydynt yn berthnasol]</p> <p>Recommendation: *The public interest in maintaining the exemption does not outweigh the public interest in disclosing the information. [*delete as appropriate]</p>	

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