

To: Members of the County Council

Date: 8 February 2017

Direct Dial: 01824706141

e-mail: democratic@denbighshire.gov.uk

Dear Councillor

You are invited to attend a meeting of the **COUNTY COUNCIL** to be held at **10.00 am** on **TUESDAY, 14 FEBRUARY 2017** in **COUNCIL CHAMBER, COUNTY HALL, RUTHIN LL15 1YN**.

Yours sincerely

G Williams
Head of Legal, HR and Democratic Services

AGENDA

PART 1 - THE PRESS AND PUBLIC ARE INVITED TO ATTEND THIS PART OF THE MEETING

1 APOLOGIES

2 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

Members to declare any personal or prejudicial interests in any business identified to be considered at this meeting.

3 URGENT MATTERS AS AGREED BY THE CHAIR

Notice of items which, in the opinion of the Chair, should be considered at the meeting as a matter of urgency pursuant to Section 100B(4) of the Local Government Act, 1972.

4 NORTH WALES POPULATION ASSESSMENT (Pages 5 - 62)

To consider a report (copy attached) to see the County Council's approval of the draft North Wales Population Assessment before the final version is produced by 1 April 2017

5 COUNCIL TAX 2017/18 AND ASSOCIATED MATTERS (Pages 63 - 64)

To consider a report (copy attached) to set the levels of Council Tax for 2017/18 (Appendix to follow).

6 CAPITAL PLAN 2016/17 - 2019/20 (Pages 65 - 204)

To consider a report (copy attached) to provide Members with an updated Capital Plan

7 TREASURY MANAGEMENT STRATEGY STATEMENT 2017/18 (TMSS) AND PRUDENTIAL INDICATORS 2017/18 - 2019/20 (Pages 205 - 240)

To consider a report (copy attached) to see County Council's approval of the TMSS and Prudential Indicators

8 COUNTY COUNCIL FORWARD WORK PROGRAMME (Pages 241 - 242)

To consider the Council's forward work programme (copy enclosed).

MEMBERSHIP

Councillors

Councillor Ann Davies (Chair)

Brian Blakeley
Joan Butterfield
Jeanette Chamberlain-Jones
Bill Cowie
Meirick Davies
Stuart Davies
Peter Duffy
Hugh Evans
Peter Evans
Bobby Feeley
Carys Guy
Huw Hilditch-Roberts
Martyn Holland
Colin Hughes
Rhys Hughes
Hugh Irving
Alan James
Alice Jones
Huw Jones
Pat Jones
Gwyneth Kensler
Geraint Lloyd-Williams

Councillor Win Mullen-James (Vice-Chair)

Jason McLellan
Barry Mellor
Bob Murray
Dewi Owens
Merfyn Parry
Paul Penlington
Pete Prendergast
Arwel Roberts
Anton Sampson
Gareth Sandilands
David Simmons
Barbara Smith
David Smith
Bill Tasker
Julian Thompson-Hill
Joe Welch
Cefyn Williams
Cheryl Williams
David Williams
Eryl Williams
Huw Williams
Mark Young

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Report To: Full Council

Date of Meeting: 14th February 2017

Lead Member / Officer: Councillor Bobby Feeley/ Nicola Stubbins

Report Author: Gwynfor Griffiths/James Wood (based on a North Wales version produced by Jenny Williams, Director of Social Services, Conwy County Borough Council)

Title: North Wales Population Assessment

1. What is the report about?

1.1 This report provides general information regarding the draft Population Assessment for North Wales, which has been produced in partnership with; the other five North Wales Local Authorities, Betsi Cadwaladr University Local Health Board and Public Health Wales.

2. What is the reason for making this report?

2.1 To seek the County Council's approval of the draft North Wales Population Assessment before the final version is produced by 1st April 2017. The Assessment is expected to make a significant contribution to a greater understanding of; the needs of our communities, what services are in place to meet those needs and what gaps exist in provision.

3. What are the Recommendations?

3.1 That Members consider the draft Population Assessment and approve it pending the final versions being produced. A summary of the assessment is attached to this report (Appendix 2) and the full version, which is approximately 350 pages, has been e mailed to individual members of the Full Council.

4. Report details

4.1 The Population Assessment has to be produced on a legal basis under Section 14 of the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014 and the Care and Support (Population Assessment) Wales Regulations 2015. It must be jointly produced by the six North Wales local authorities and the Local Health Board. Once completed, it has to be published on our website and be submitted to the Welsh Government.

4.2 A toolkit produced by the Social Services Improvement Agency and commissioned by the Welsh Government describes the purpose of the Population Assessment as follows;

"The population assessment will ensure services are planned and developed in an efficient and effective way by public sector partners to promote the well-being of people with care and support needs. The assessment will... enable both local

authorities and Local Health Boards to focus on approaches to care and support which prevent needs occurring or escalating. It will provide the information required to support resources and budgeting decisions; ensuring services and outcomes are targeted, sustainable, effective and efficient”.

4.3 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

4.4 The report must cover as a minimum the following themes: children and young people; older people; health / physical disabilities; learning disability/autism; mental health; sensory impairment; carers who need support; and, violence against women, domestic abuse and sexual violence. In North Wales the following themes have also been included: homelessness, veterans and people in the secure estate, along with a link to the Area Planning Board Substance Misuse Needs Assessment.

4.5 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.

4.6 The North Wales Social Care and Wellbeing Services Improvement Collaborative set up a regional steering group to lead the work with technical, engagement and theme-based groups to lead on specific tasks. The steering group is chaired by Jenny Williams, Director of Social Services and Education, Conwy County Borough Council. Membership of the groups is from each North Wales local authority, Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board (BCUHB) and Public Health Wales. A governance structure is attached in appendix 1.

Report scope and structure

4.7 The Population Assessment report was engagement led. It was based on feedback from staff, partner organisations, service users and the general public to identify strategic needs for care and support. This included information from existing commissioning strategies and needs assessments. The project team collected evidence to challenge these hypotheses through data analysis, background literature reviews, service reviews and additional focussed engagement work.

4.8 The requirement to produce an accessible, regional report in a short timescale has limited what can be included. 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 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.

Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015

4.9A Well-being Assessment must be produced as a requirement of the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 by each Public Service Board in a similar timescale to the Population Assessment. The Population Assessment considered the care and support needs of the population while the Well-being Assessment covers prosperity, health, resilience, equality, vibrant culture, global responsibility and cohesive communities. There is overlap between the two so the project team are providing highlight reports to the four Public Services Boards in North Wales about the progress of the Population Assessment and are working with officers responsible for the Well-being Assessment to avoid duplication and maximise the use of resources. An example is joint engagement work carried out for both assessments.

Area plan

4.10 The next phase of the project will involve using the Population Assessment to develop an Area Plan for the region and we are currently awaiting the guidance about this from Welsh Government. Due to the tight timescales for producing the population assessment work on the area plan may involve further research and consultation to explore priority areas in more depth before agreeing which areas to prioritise for regional work.

5. How does the decision contribute to the Corporate Priorities?

5.1 The preparation of the Population Assessment will provide the authority with a much greater understanding of the needs of the specific population groups that it has to address and help us to identify the priorities for future planning and commissioning of services.

6. What will it cost and how will it affect other services?

6.1 The North Wales Social Care and Wellbeing Services Improvement Collaborative funds a Regional Project Manager to support the project and associated costs including translation and specialist engagement.

6.2 There is a cost to the local authorities, BCUHB and Public Health Wales in staff time to support the project. This includes staff to carry out engagement work with the public, service users, staff and elected members and staff to support the analysis and writing of the report. The majority of this work took place between April and November 2016.

6.3 The main cost identified relates to staffing resources. Currently, two service managers represent the authority in taking this work forward and another manager is involved in planning the engagement processes that need to be in place with the target population groups.

7. What are the main conclusions of the Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA) undertaken on the decision? (The completed EqIA template should be attached as an appendix to the report)

7.1 The final report will have an impact on anti-poverty strategies by improving the way social care and health needs are met. There are strong links between poverty and health inequalities which the population assessment should help address. There are links with crime and disorder through the chapter on violence against women, domestic abuse and sexual violence. The report will also consider the requirements of the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 including sustainability.

7.2 A full Equalities Impact Assessment has been carried out and is attached to this report. (Appendix 3)

8. What consultations have been carried out with Scrutiny and others?

8.1 Engagement for the Population Assessment included: a questionnaire for organisations that asks for their views and evidence; a facilitator's guide for partners to use to run discussion groups with service users; a questionnaire for the public available on the Citizen's Panel website along with interviews with Citizen's Panel members and workshops with staff and councillors organised by each local authority.

8.2 A stakeholder map has been produced and reviewed listing all the population groups who may need care and support services to ensure that as many people as possible have the opportunity to have their say. This includes engagement with hard to reach groups.

9. Chief Finance Officer Statement

The assessment will help inform strategic planning and priorities for care and related support across the region. Careful consideration will have to be given to determining priorities how resources are prioritised to support them.

10. What risks are there and is there anything we can do to reduce them?

10.1 That regional partners do not have enough capacity or local governance structures to deliver the project or engage with the process effectively. To mitigate any issues will be raised with the regional steering group.

10.2 That it will not be possible gain approval from all six councils and the Board of BCUHB in time to publish on the 1 April 2017. To mitigate the project team aim consult as widely as possible before the approval process begins in December 2016.

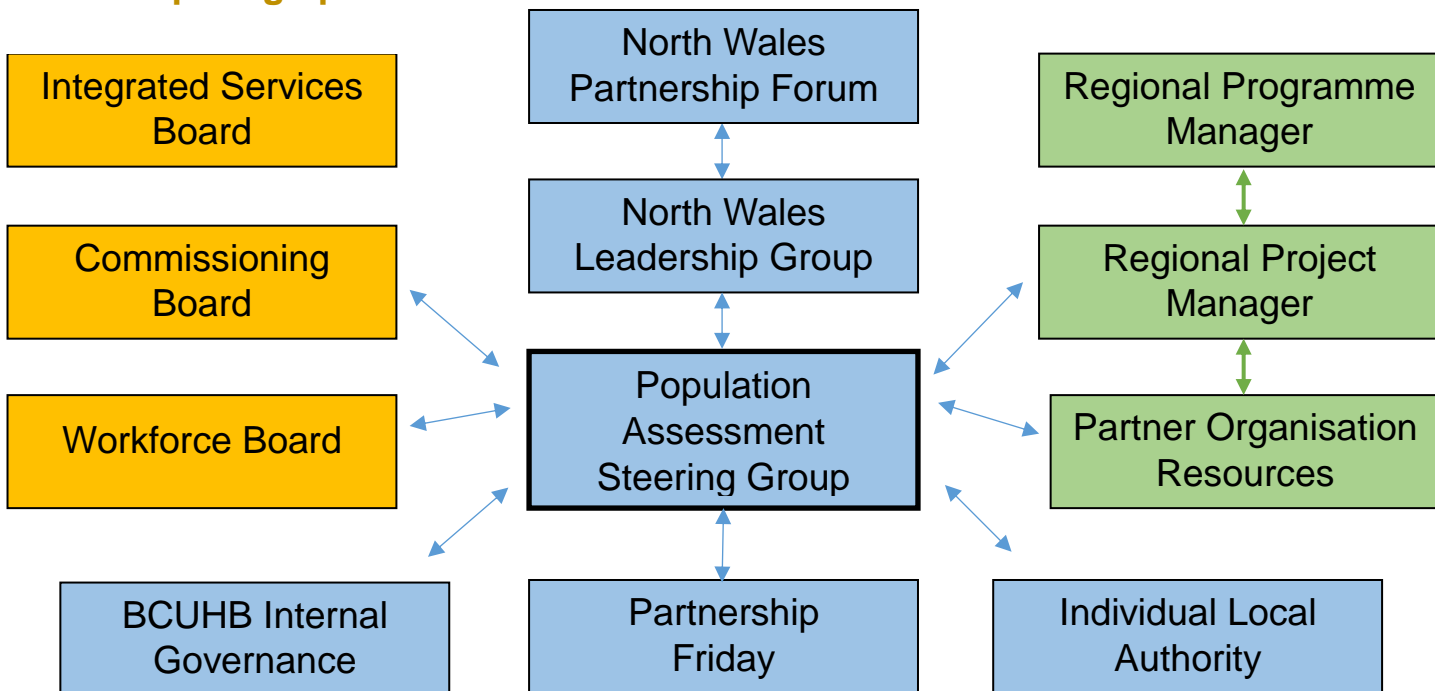
11. **Power to make the Decision**

11.1 It is essential to gain the approval of the Full Council to the Population Assessment before it is adopted as the final version .The final version will need to be shared with the Welsh Government and made available on the County Council's website.

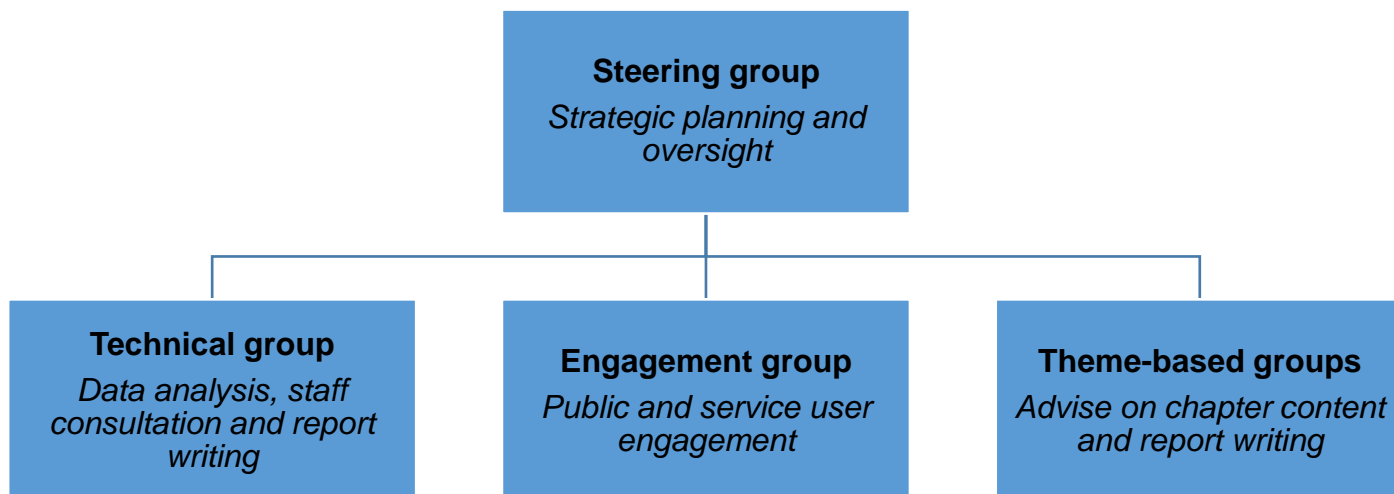
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Appendix 1: North Wales Population Assessment Governance structure

Other regional work areas requiring updates



Project Management structure



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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-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.

Draft

13 References

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Equality Impact Assessment: Are We Being Fair?

Template

Compulsory for all proposals

Throughout this document we use the word ‘proposal’ to refer to what we are assessing. In this context, the term includes the different things that we do, including strategies, functions, procedures, practices, policies, initiatives and projects.

This template covers **all equality assessment needs** from initial screening to a full Impact Assessment, by following the 6 steps:

1. Screening the equality needs of the proposal
2. Data collection and evidence
3. Involvement and consultation
4. Assessing impact and strengthening the proposal
5. Procurement and partnerships
6. Monitoring, evaluating and reviewing

The aim of an equality impact assessment (EIA) is to ensure that equality issues have been consciously considered [Due Regard] throughout the decision making processes of the work we do.

The EIA highlights any areas of risk and maximises the benefits of proposals in terms of equality. It therefore helps to ensure we have considered everyone who might be affected by the proposal. It also helps us to meet our legal responsibilities under the general equality duties (Single Equality Act 2010). There is also a requirement under Human Rights legislation for Local Authorities to consider Human Rights in developing proposals.

Our approach to EIAs will help us to strengthen our work to promote equality. It will also help to identify and address any potential discriminatory effects before introducing something new or changing the way we work and reduce the risk of potential legal challenges.

When carrying out an EIA you should consider both the positive and negative consequences of your proposals. If a project is designed for a specific group e.g. disabled people, you also need to think about what potential effects it could have on other areas of equality e.g. young people with a disability, BME people with a disability.

Further guidance on Equality Impact Assessments and making difficult decisions in times of financial restraint can be found in The Equality and Human Rights Commission ‘Carrying out an Equality Impact Assessment: 9 Myth Busters’ and ‘Public Sector Equality Decisions and Financial Decisions’ available on the Intranet.

Department / Organisation	North Wales Social Care and Well-being Services Improvement Collaborative (NWSCWIC), a partnership of the six North Wales local authorities and Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board
Responsible Officer	Jenny Williams
e-mail address	Jenny.williams@conwy.gov.uk
Full job title	Director of Social Services, Conwy County Borough Council
Contact officer	Sarah Bartlett, sarah.bartlett@denbighshire.gov.uk
Title of Proposal or Policy	Population Assessment for the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014
Rationale: Why is it being considered? What need is being addressed?	Statutory duty under the Social Services and Well-being act to undertake a population assessment for the North Wales region. To purpose of the population assessment is to assess the care and support needs of the population and the support needs of carers. The purpose of this Equalities Impact Assessment is to ensure that this is done in an inclusive way.
Aim: What is the intended outcome of the proposal / policy?	To ensure that the assessment for North Wales does reflect the needs of all people in North Wales including those with protected characteristics. All actions arising from this assessment reflect the identified needs of people with protected characteristics.
How: How will it be delivered, by whom and by when?	The population assessment will be carried out by NWSCWIC, the representatives of the six North Wales local authorities and Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board during 2016-17. A variety of methods will be used including data analysis, online surveys and face to face consultation.
Who: Who are the people likely to be affected by this proposal or policy? How have you consulted with the people who are likely to be affected?	The assessment will affect all protected characteristics; it's a whole population approach to understanding the care and support needs of people in North Wales. We consulted with people through established groups, face to face interviews and workshops. Further consultation will be undertaken by NWSCWIC, individual local authorities, health and partnerships as they develop action plans in response to the findings in the population assessment.
Measures: How will you know you	People in North Wales, stakeholders and people with protected characteristics feel that they have informed the

<p>have achieved your aims?</p> <p>What are your measures / indicators of success?</p>	<p>population assessment.</p> <p>Feedback from stakeholders and people with protected characteristics.</p> <p>The assessment is well-being is approved by the full council of each of the six North Wales local authorities and the health board.</p>
<p>Identify any other policy or decision [internal or external] that may affect your proposal.</p> <p>Consider this in terms of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statutory requirements; local policies e.g. WCBC Housing Policy; • Regional decisions e.g. those made by cross county partnerships for your sector e.g. North Wales Chief Officers Board; and / or • National policies e.g. Welfare Reforms 	<p>Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015</p> <p>Regulation of Social Care (Wales) Act 2016</p> <p>Children Act 1989</p> <p>Childcare Act (2006)</p> <p>Additional Learning Needs and Education Tribunal Bill 2015</p> <p>United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child</p> <p>Play Sufficiency Duty</p> <p>Strategy for Older People in Wales 2013-23</p> <p>United Nations Principles for Older Persons</p> <p>Welsh Government Declaration of the Rights of Older People in Wales</p> <p>Mental Health (Wales) Measure 2010</p> <p>Mental Capacity Act 2005</p> <p>Violence Against Women, Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence (Wales) Act 2015</p> <p>Serious Crimes Act</p> <p>Housing (Wales) Act 2014</p>

Screening Tool

As part of our Annual Equality Return we have to evidence what we have actively done to support people with Protected Characteristics who receive our services. We also have to evidence what we are doing to reduce any negative impact.

Note: Poverty, Carers and Welsh language and culture are not protected characteristics but we have included them because they are important considerations.

Please place a '+' or '-' symbol in every box to indicate whether your proposal will have a positive or negative effect note: people may have one or more of the protected characteristics. If there is no impact at all place 'n/a'. If there is a positive and negative effect indicate both i.e.. '+/-':

	Carers	Age CYP	Age Adults	Disability	Gender / Sex	Pregnancy and Maternity	Race/ Ethnicity	Religion or Belief	Sexual Orientation	Marriage and Civil Partners-hip	Gender Reassign-ment	Poverty	Welsh language / culture
Q1 Would this proposal significantly affect how functions are delivered to any of these groups?	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-
Q2 Would this discriminate against any of these groups?	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-
Q3 Would this proposal advance the equality of opportunity for these groups?	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-
Q4 Would this promote good relations between these groups and the wider community?	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-

Where you have identified a positive impact (+) in the Screening Tool, please outline this briefly using bullet points:

The positive impacts of the population assessment are:

- A better understanding of need across the region for all protected characteristics
- Services can be developed based on actual need
- Because the assessment is being done on a regional basis it's easier for people with protected characteristics to get involved and can develop regional response to the assessment which may have financial benefits, avoid duplication and so on.

Where you have identified no impact (n/a) in the Screening Tool, please outline this briefly using bullet points:

Any other issues identified, please outline briefly using bullet points:

The other issues identified are:

- Raised expectations as a result of consulting
- Raised expectations of the third sector to deliver and meet needs
- The capacity of the public sector to meet the needs identified in the assessment
- The assessment may not identify cumulative impacts, for example, on people with a number of different protected characteristics, or combined with other needs such as poverty or caring responsibilities.

If you have indicated a possible negative effect on any Protected Characteristic within the screening tool, please complete the relevant sections of the Matrix below that correspond to that possible negative effect. You will need to consider:

- **What is the likely scale of the impact and how this can be reduced?**
- **Who are the people that are likely to be affected by this proposal, could they experience multiple disadvantage e.g. if they are young and have a disability.**

EIA: Are we being fair?

Please complete the <u>relevant</u> sections of the Matrix below that correspond to any ‘-‘ symbols you have recorded in the screening tool	List what information you have used to identify these issues e.g. consultation, stakeholder involvement, reports, data ...	Based on the information you have gathered give a summary of key issues that have been identified.	How will you mitigate these issues to improve the service?	Who is officer responsible for delivering the mitigation?	By when
Carers	See consultation report	See population assessment.	Share population assessment with the six North Wales Local Authorities and health who are responsible for developing actions based on the population assessment. Further EIAs will be undertaken in relation to these action plans and the area plan.	Each of the six local authorities and health.	The area plan deadline is 1 April 2018
Age CYP	See consultation report	See population assessment.	Share population assessment with the six North Wales Local Authorities and health who are responsible for developing actions based on the population assessment. Further EIAs will be undertaken in relation to these action plans and the area plan.	Each of the six local authorities and health.	The area plan deadline is 1 April 2018
Age Adult	See consultation report	See population assessment.	Share population assessment with the six North Wales Local Authorities and health who are responsible for developing actions based on the population assessment. Further EIAs will be undertaken in relation to	Each of the six local authorities and health.	The area plan deadline is 1 April 2018

Please complete the <u>relevant</u> sections of the Matrix below that correspond to any ‘-‘ symbols you have recorded in the screening tool	List what information you have used to identify these issues e.g. consultation, stakeholder involvement, reports, data ...	Based on the information you have gathered give a summary of key issues that have been identified.	How will you mitigate these issues to improve the service?	Who is officer responsible for delivering the mitigation?	By when
			these action plans and the area plan.		
Disability	See consultation report	See population assessment.	Share population assessment with the six North Wales Local Authorities and health who are responsible for developing actions based on the population assessment. Further EIAs will be undertaken in relation to these action plans and the area plan.	Each of the six local authorities and health.	The area plan deadline is 1 April 2018
Gender / Sex	See consultation report	See population assessment.	Share population assessment with the six North Wales Local Authorities and health who are responsible for developing actions based on the population assessment. Further EIAs will be undertaken in relation to these action plans and the area plan.	Each of the six local authorities and health.	The area plan deadline is 1 April 2018
Pregnancy and Maternity	See consultation report	See population assessment.	Share population assessment with the six North Wales Local Authorities and health who are responsible for developing actions based on the population assessment. Further EIAs will be undertaken in relation to these action plans and the area plan.	Each of the six local authorities and health.	The area plan deadline is 1 April 2018

Please complete the <u>relevant</u> sections of the Matrix below that correspond to any ‘-‘ symbols you have recorded in the screening tool	List what information you have used to identify these issues e.g. consultation, stakeholder involvement, reports, data ...	Based on the information you have gathered give a summary of key issues that have been identified.	How will you mitigate these issues to improve the service?	Who is officer responsible for delivering the mitigation?	By when
Race/ Ethnicity	See consultation report	See population assessment.	Share population assessment with the six North Wales Local Authorities and health who are responsible for developing actions based on the population assessment. Further EIAs will be undertaken in relation to these action plans and the area plan.	Each of the six local authorities and health.	The area plan deadline is 1 April 2018
Religion or Belief	See consultation report	See population assessment.	Share population assessment with the six North Wales Local Authorities and health who are responsible for developing actions based on the population assessment. Further EIAs will be undertaken in relation to these action plans and the area plan.	Each of the six local authorities and health.	The area plan deadline is 1 April 2018
Sexual Orientation	See consultation report	See population assessment.	Share population assessment with the six North Wales Local Authorities and health who are responsible for developing actions based on the population assessment. Further EIAs will be undertaken in relation to these action plans and the area plan.	Each of the six local authorities and health.	The area plan deadline is 1 April 2018
Marriage and	See consultation	See population	Share population assessment with the six	Each of the	The area plan

Please complete the <u>relevant</u> sections of the Matrix below that correspond to any ‘-‘ symbols you have recorded in the screening tool	List what information you have used to identify these issues e.g. consultation, stakeholder involvement, reports, data ...	Based on the information you have gathered give a summary of key issues that have been identified.	How will you mitigate these issues to improve the service?	Who is officer responsible for delivering the mitigation?	By when
Civil Partnership	report	assessment.	North Wales Local Authorities and health who are responsible for developing actions based on the population assessment. Further EIAs will be undertaken in relation to these action plans and the area plan.	six local authorities and health.	deadline is 1 April 2018
Gender Reassignment	See consultation report	See population assessment.	Share population assessment with the six North Wales Local Authorities and health who are responsible for developing actions based on the population assessment. Further EIAs will be undertaken in relation to these action plans and the area plan.	Each of the six local authorities and health.	The area plan deadline is 1 April 2018
Welsh Language and Culture	See consultation report	See population assessment.	Share population assessment with the six North Wales Local Authorities and health who are responsible for developing actions based on the population assessment. Further EIAs will be undertaken in relation to these action plans and the area plan.	Each of the six local authorities and health.	The area plan deadline is 1 April 2018
Poverty	See consultation report	See population assessment.	Share population assessment with the six North Wales Local Authorities and health who	Each of the six local	The area plan deadline is 1

Please complete the <u>relevant</u> sections of the Matrix below that correspond to any ‘-‘ symbols you have recorded in the screening tool	List what information you have used to identify these issues e.g. consultation, stakeholder involvement, reports, data ...	Based on the information you have gathered give a summary of key issues that have been identified.	How will you mitigate these issues to improve the service?	Who is officer responsible for delivering the mitigation?	By when
			are responsible for developing actions based on the population assessment. Further EIAs will be undertaken in relation to these action plans and the area plan.	authorities and health.	April 2018

Please respond to the following questions within **12 months** of implementation of the proposal:

- a) Was any mitigation applied or was the proposal delivered as originally planned prior to the Equality Impact Assessment?
- b) Were the intended outcomes of the proposal achieved or were there other results?
- c) Were the impacts confined to the people you initially thought would be effected, or were other people affected? How?

Evidence documents

North Wales Population Assessment

North Wales Population Assessment consultation report and appendices (including stakeholder map)

Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014 Part 2 Code of Practice (General Functions)

Population assessment toolkit (WLGA/SSIA)

Welsh Government Part 2 Equalities Impact Assessment

Population Assessment reference list (see Endnote database)

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Report To:	County Council
Date of Meeting:	14 th February 2017
Lead Member / Officer:	Councillor Julian Thompson-Hill / Richard Weigh, Head of Finance
Report Author:	Richard Weigh, Head of Finance
Title:	Council Tax 2017/18 and Associated Matters

1. What is the report about?

In adopting the resolutions of the Council budget meeting of the 31 January 2017 it is necessary for the Council to pass further resolutions in a particular form to ensure that the Council Tax and its associated matters are legally valid.

2. What is the reason for making this report?

A decision is required to set the levels of Council Tax for 2017/18.

3. What are the Recommendations?

- 3.1 It is necessary for the County Council, as the Billing Authority, to consider the precepts received from the Police & Crime Commissioner for North Wales and the Town/Community Councils and declare the Council Tax levels for the 2017/18 financial year.
- 3.2 It is recommended that the amounts calculated by the Council for the 2017/18 financial year, in accordance with Sections 32 to 34 (1) of the Local Government Finance Act 1992 (the Act) and Alteration of Requisite Calculations (Wales) Regulations 2008 be as Appendix A section 3.
- 3.3 It is recommended that the amounts calculated by the Council for the 2017/18 financial year, in accordance with Sections 34 (2) to 36 (1) of the Local Government Finance Act 1992 (the Act) be as Appendix A section 4.
- 3.4 That the amounts of Council Tax for the 2017/18 financial year for each of the categories of dwellings be as shown in Appendix C.
- 3.5 That the level of discount for Class A, B, and C as prescribed under the Council Tax (Prescribed Class of Dwellings) (Wales) Regulations 2004 be set at zero for the financial year 2017/18 with the caveat that this is dependent on no changes to legislation or local conditions.

4. Report details

Due to the requirement to approve the resolution and recommendations in the prescribed manner Appendix A contains the report details.

- 5. How does the decision contribute to the Corporate Priorities?**
If the recommendations are not approved the Authority will be unable to raise Council Tax demands, therefore income required to fund Corporate Priorities will not be available.
- 6. What will it cost and how will it affect other services?**
The cost of raising and distributing Council Tax demands is met from within existing resources.
- 7. What are the main conclusions of the Well-being Impact Assessment?**
An overall impact assessment was undertaken as part of the council's budget process and formed part of the budget papers presented to Full Council on 31 January 2017.
- 8. What consultations have been carried out with Scrutiny and others?**
The level of Council Tax forms part of the budget set by the Council. The budget process is a standing item for the Corporate Governance Committee, Cabinet Briefing and CET. Budget workshops with members have been held in July and November. The trade unions have been kept informed via the Corporate Joint Meetings. The Cutting Our Cloth Task & Finish group reviews savings and assesses their impact on the public. The proposals in this report have been considered by the Cabinet and Full Council approved the budget on 31 January 2017.
- 9. Chief Finance Officer Statement**
The Council has a legal obligation to set a Council Tax. The regulations are prescriptive as to how this is to be done and this report meets those requirements.
- 10. What risks are there and is there anything we can do to reduce them?**
The financial risk of being unable to collect Council Tax income. Collection rates are high and are monitored closely throughout the year.
- 11. Power to make the Decision**
The Local Government Finance Act 1992 and Alteration of Requisite Calculations (Wales) Regulations 2008.

Report To:	Council
Date of Meeting:	14 February 2017
Lead Member / Officer:	Councillor Julian Thompson-Hill/Richard Weigh
Report Author:	Richard Weigh
Title:	Capital Plan 2016/17 – 2019/20 and Recommendations of the Strategic Investment Group

1. What is the report about?

The report updates members on the 2016/17 element of the Capital Plan. Also attached are the recommendations of the Strategic Investment Group of Capital bids recommended for inclusion in the Capital Plan.

2. What is the reason for making this report?

- 2.1 To provide members with an updated Capital Plan including an update on major projects and the corporate plan.

The following Appendices are included:

- Appendix 1: Summary capital plan funding
- Appendix 2: Summary capital plan by Head of Service
- Appendix 3: Details of scheme estimates
- Appendix 4: Major capital project updates
- Appendix 5: Details of recommendations by Strategic Investment Group
- Appendix 6: Capital Bids recommended for approval
- Appendix 7: Capital Bids recommended for approval – Additional supporting information
- Appendix 8: Wellbeing Impact Assessment Report (WIAR) – Private Sector Housing Assistance
- Appendix 9: WIAR – Minor Adaptations; Community Equipment & Telecare
- Appendix 10: WIAR – Agricultural Estate
- Appendix 11: WIAR – Schools Capital Maintenance Works
- Appendix 12: WIAR – Non-School Public Buildings Capital Maintenance Works
- Appendix 13: WIAR – Traffic Works
- Appendix 14: WIAR – Highways Block Allocation
- Appendix 15: WIAR – Highways Works – Prudential Borrowing
- Appendix 16: WIAR – Highway Structures Backlog
- Appendix 17: WIAR – Concrete Column Replacement Programme
- Appendix 18: WIAR – Lighting Pole Replacement Programme
- Appendix 19: WIAR – Sustainable LED Street Lighting

3. What are the Recommendations?

- 3.1 That Members note the latest position on the 2016/17 element of the Capital Plan and the update on major projects.
- 3.2 Members support the recommendation of the Strategic Investment Group as detailed in Appendix 5 and summarised in Appendix 6.
- 3.3 To approve the 2017/18 Capital Plan.

4. Report details

4.1 Capital Expenditure 2016/17

The full Capital Plan was last reported to Council in February 2016. Monthly updates are presented to Cabinet. The Estimated Capital Plan is now **£38.9m**. The plan has been updated since being reported to Cabinet on 24th January 2017.

4.2 Major Projects

Appendix 4 provides an update on the following major projects:

- Rhyl Harbour Development
- 21st Century Schools Programme – Rhyl New School
- 21st Century Schools Programme – Ysgol Glan Clwyd
- 21st Century Schools Programme – Rhos Street and Ysgol Penbarras
- 21st Century Schools Programme – Ysgol Carreg Emlyn
- 21st Century Schools Programme – Ysgol Llanfair
- 21st Century Schools Programme – Faith School
- Rhyl Waterfront Development
- West Rhyl Coastal Defence Phase 3

4.3 Corporate Plan

The Corporate Plan 2012-17 sets out the Council's ambition to deliver significant capital investment in its priorities and the latest figures highlights that the Council will need to invest in the region of £118.845m of capital funding.

A large proportion of this work will be in the delivery of nine Projects within the proposals for 21st Century Schools.

	Council Funding £m	External Funding £m
21 st Century Schools	49.670	43.029
Extra Care Housing and Cefndy	7.500	
Highways	13.730	4.916
Total	70.900	47.945

The Plan makes critical assumptions on various factors, including funding from both the Welsh Government and the Council's own resources, estimated costs and the timing of the works.

A summary of the latest estimate of the Corporate Plan is shown in Appendix 1.

4.4 Capital Receipts

The Capital Plan is dependent for part of its funding on capital receipts generated by the sale of Council assets. The table below shows those gross receipts achieved in 2016/17. In addition, a number of potential disposals are also currently in development.

	2016/17 £000
Efail Y Waen, Bodfari	356
Tyn y Celyn, Llanbedr	530
Lodge Farm, Denbigh	950
Land at Rhuddlan	90
Total	1,926

4.5 Prudential Indicators

Each year the Council sets Prudential Indicators that determine prudent limits on its borrowing. The Council's outstanding debt is currently £193.4m. This is within the Operational Boundary (£235m) and Authorised Limit (£240m) and is less than the forecast Capital Financing Requirement (£247.9m). This means the Council is adhering to the Prudential Code of Capital Finance and is not borrowing in excess of its capital needs.

The ratio of financing costs to the net revenue stream for 2016/17 is 7.14%. This ratio is an indicator of affordability and highlights the revenue implications of existing and proposed capital expenditure by identifying the proportion of the revenue budget required to meet borrowing costs.

4.6 Recommendations of the Strategic Investment Group (SIG)

The Strategic Investment Group has reviewed capital bids and has made recommendations for inclusion in the Capital Plan from 2017/18 onwards. These are detailed in Appendix 5 and summarised in Appendix 6.

5. How does the decision contribute to the Corporate Priorities?

Projects have been reviewed to ensure that they satisfy the Council's Corporate Objectives.

6. What will it cost and how will it affect other services?

6.1 Cost Implications

It is necessary to ensure that the Capital Plan is fully funded as any cost overruns above the total available funding have to be funded from revenue budgets.

6.2 Staffing/IT/Accommodation Implications

Each new project is required to complete a Business Case form and any specific implications are discussed at that stage.

6.3 Assessment of Impact on Climate Change – Mitigation and Adaptation:

New capital projects are subject to scrutiny by the Strategic Investment Group. Each business case will show, where relevant carbon tonne emission pre and post project, thus identifying whether the project is carbon emission positive, negative or neutral. In addition, it is necessary to ensure new capital projects are future proof and able to adapt to climate change.

7. What are the main conclusions of the Well-being Impact Assessment?

A full Impact Assessment has been completed for each capital bid reviewed by the Strategic Investment Group. These are included within Appendices 8 to 19.

8. What consultations have been carried out with Scrutiny and others?

Projects are prepared and subsequently monitored in consultation with Heads of Service. The figures used in the reports are based upon the latest estimates available.

All members have been informed of the bids, with hard copies of bids being located in the Members room and project bids available to view on Mod.Gov.

9. Chief Finance Officer Statement

No project should commence without being fully funded against a robust project plan and the project being discussed with the Strategic Investment Group.

Project Sponsors need to exercise tight control over their capital expenditure to ensure that the projects are able to remain within their budgets.

The Council is delivering an ambitious Corporate Plan. Underpinning the affordability of the Plan are key assumptions around revenue budgets and cash. The scale of the Corporate Plan means that it spans a 5-7 year horizon and will undoubtedly mean that as it continues, there will be timing differences between planned and actual assumptions around the use of cash. This may mean that earmarked reserves may increase until commitments are made. It is crucial however to appreciate that if resources are diverted through the life of the Plan, it will have an impact on project delivery.

10. What risks are there and is there anything we can do to reduce them?

- 10.1 Possible risks would include schemes not progressing, loss of grant and disruptions to services. The condition of assets would continue to deteriorate if investment is not made, and this may lead to the loss of important services.
- 10.2 No capital project is without risk. However all schemes are reviewed by the Strategic Investment Group and also subject to on-going monthly monitoring and reporting.

11. Power to make the Decision

Local Authorities are required under section 151 of the Local Government Act (1972) to make arrangements for the proper administration of their financial affairs.

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General Capital Plan

		2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
		£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Capital Expenditure					
	Total Estimated Payments - General	18,835	9,946	242	171
	Total Estimated Payments - Corporate Plan Contingency	19,917	15,572	937	0
		184	500	500	500
	Total	38,936	26,018	1,679	671
Capital Financing					
1	External Funding	15,730	15,258	5,286	4,869
2	Receipts and Reserves	13,611	2,567	138	
3	Prudential Borrowing	9,595	8,193	624	171
5	Unallocated Funding	0	0	(4,369)	(4,369)
	Total Capital Financing	38,936	26,018	1,679	671

Corporate Plan

Revised February 2016

		£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Approved Capital Expenditure					
	Cefndy Healthcare Investment	0	103		
	Extra Care	20	80		
	included in above plan	2,742	2,550	368	
	New Ruthin School	3,898	6,891		
	Feasibility Study - Carreg Emlyn	273			
	Llanfair New School	29	407		
	Rhyl High School	2,585	340		
	Ysgol Bro Dyfrdwy - Dee Valley West Review	33			
	Bodnant Community School	928	43		
	Ysgol Glan Clwyd	9,328	3,806	569	
	Faith Based Secondary	81	1,352		
	Estimated Capital Expenditure	0	6,968	25,009	9,422
	Total Estimated Payments	19,917	22,540	25,946	9,422
Approved Capital Funding					
	External Funding	4,653	6,330	417	
	Receipts and Reserves	8,180	1,552	138	
	Prudential Borrowing	7,084	7,690	382	
	Estimated Capital Funding	0	2,170	12,898	592
	External Funding	0	2,170	12,898	592
	Receipts and Reserves	0	1,449	3,317	4
	Prudential Borrowing	0	3,349	8,794	8,826
	Total Estimated Funding	19,917	22,540	25,946	9,422

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Denbighshire County Council - Capital Plan 2016/17 - 2019/20
Position to January 2017

APPENDIX 2

HEAD OF SERVICE
CAPITAL PROGRAMME SUMMARY

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
	Estimated	Estimated	Estimated	Estimated
	Programme	Programme	Programme	Programme
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Economic and Business Development	4,352	477		
Highways and Environmental Services	7,448	6,568		
Education and Childrens Services	19,839	14,864	937	
Customers, Communication and Marketing	112			
Planning and Public Protection	3,760	1,310		
Facilities, Assets and Housing	1,837	1,386		
Business Improvement and Modernisation	964	277	242	171
Community Support Services	287	570		
Legal, HR and Democratic Services	153	66		
Contingency	184	500	500	500
TOTAL HEAD OF SERVICE SUMMARY	38,936	26,018	1,679	671

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Denbighshire County Council - Capital Plan 2016/17 - 2019/20				
			APPENDIX 3	
Position to January 2017				
	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
CAPITAL PROGRAMME	Estimated	Estimated	Estimated	Estimated
DETAILS OF SCHEMES	Programme	Programme	Programme	Programme
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Economic and Business Development				
Rhyl Harbour Development	60			
Rhyl Waterfront Development	3,500	277		
Business Development Grants	17			
Community Projects	20			
Vibrant and Viable Places Grant	650			
West Rhyl Housing Improvement Programme - Main Programme works	105	200		
Total Economic and Business Development	4,352	477	0	0
Highways and Environmental Services				
Playgrounds	16			
Loggerheads - Car Park Extension	309			
Streetscene vehicles	151			
Highways Maintenance and Other	3,301	3,190		
Bridges	227	220		
Rights of Way	98			
Asset Management	59			
Street Lighting	198			
Street Lighting - Rechargeable energy reduction measures	30			
Street Lighting - Sustainable LED Lighting	226	269		
Coastal Defence - Inspections and Essential maintenance	246	50		
Coastal Defence - West Rhyl Ph 3	214			
East Rhyl Coastal Defence Scheme	20	2,639		
Coastal Floods 2013	165			
Rhyl Yacht Club Replacement Wall - Project Appraisal	130			
Rhyl Golf Club - Coastal Defence Phases 1 - 4	710	200		
Flood Prevention Schemes - Denbigh and others	272			
Flood prevention Scheme - Dyserth Design & Development	101			
Glasdir Flood Bund	18			
Lon Parcwr Depot - Improvement Works	57			
Vehicles, Plant and Equipment	900			
Total Highways and Environmental Services	7,448	6,568	0	0
Education and Childrens Services				
Schools Capital Maintenance	2,240	2,025		
School Safeguarding	30			
School Workplace Transport	70			

Denbighshire County Council - Capital Plan 2016/17 - 2019/20			APPENDIX 3		
Position to January 2017					
DDA Works	58				
Ysgol Plas Brondyffryn - Entrance Remodelling	13				
Transforming 3-18 Welsh Medium Education in North Denbighshire	59				
21st Century Schools - Ysgol Bro Dyfrdwy -Extension and Refurbishment	33				
21st Century Schools - Rhyl New school Build	2,585	340			
21st Century Schools - Bodnant Community School - Extension and Refurbishment	928	43			
21st Century Schools - Ysgol Glan Clwyd - Extension and Refurbishment	9,328	3,806	569		
21st Century schools - Rhos Street and Ysgol Penbarras	3,898	6,891	368		
21st Century schools - Llanfair - New school build	29	407			
21st Century Schools - Ysgol Carreg Emlyn - New School Build - Feasibility/Design	273				
21st Century Schools - Faith School	81	1,352			
Adaptations to Foster Carer Homes	214				
Total Education and Childrens Services	19,839	14,864	937	0	
Customers, Communication and Marketing					
Prestatyn Library - Re-location	15				
Prestatyn Nova - Works to Car Park	97				
Total Customers, Communication and Marketing	112	0	0	0	
Planning and Public Protection					
Housing Improvement Grants	1,716	1,200			
Renewal Areas	1,014				
Maximising ECO - Private Sector Housing Phase 2	144				
Town and Country Planning - Section 106	51				
Traffic Block Allocation	178	110			
Car Parks	46				
Local Transport Fund 2016/17	257				
Safe Routes in Communities 2016/17	263				
Local Road Safety 2016/17	91				
Total Planning and Public Protection	3,760	1,310	0	0	
Facilities, Assets and Housing					
Agricultural Estates	293	140			
Asbestos	351	50			
DDA works/Equalities	42	20			
Property Block Allocation	650	1,050			
Fire Risk Assessment Works - Public Buildings	28	20			
Asset Energy and Carbon Efficiency Programme	60				
Essential H & S Works (capital receipts)	20				
Energy Efficient Lighting schemes	65				
Radon Gas Exposure Monitoring	5				
Brighton Road Office Closure	313				
Haul Road, Prestatyn - Informal Wildlife Area	10				

<u>Denbighshire County Council - Capital Plan 2016/17 - 2019/20</u>			APPENDIX 3		
Position to January 2017					
Health and Safety Works - School Kitchens		46			
Public Conveniences Refurbishment Programme		60			
Total Facilities, Assets and Housing	1,837	1,386	0	0	
Business Improvement and Modernisation					
ICT Strategy - Phase 2	822	277	242	171	
Town and Area Plans	142				
Total Business Improvement and Modernisation	964	277	242	171	
Community Support Services					
Minor Adaptations, Community Equipment and Telecare	248	220			
PARIS Enhancements	19	40			
Cefndy Healthcare Investment		103			
Cysgod y Gaer - Biomass		127			
Extra Care - Denbigh	19	80			
Extra Care - Corwen	1				
Total Community Support Services	287	570	0	0	
Legal, HR and Democratic Services					
Legal Estate Improvement project		21			
Rhyl Resister Office - Relocation to Rhyl Town Hall	50	45			
County Hall, Ruthin - Improvements to Council Chamber	103				
Total Legal, HR and Democratic Services	153	66	0	0	
Contingency	184	500	500	500	
Total Capital Plan Services	38,936	26,018	1,679	671	

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Appendix 4 - Major Capital Projects Update - January 2017

Rhyl Harbour Development	
Total Budget	£10.695m
Expenditure to date	£10.565m
Estimated remaining spend in 2016/17	£ 0.130m
Future Years estimated spend	£ 0.000m
Funding	WG £2.545m; WEFO £5.899m; Sustrans £0.700m: RWE £155k; WREN/NRW £83k and DCC £1.313m
Narrative:	
As the project is being brought to a close, the remaining defects are being dealt with and the maintenance schedule for the bridge is being reviewed; this is to ensure that the current maintenance schedule is appropriate for the longer term.	
Forecast In Year Expenditure 16/17	£0.130m

21st Century Schools Programme - Rhyl New School	
Total Budget	£24.290m
Expenditure to date	£23.257m
Estimated remaining spend in 16/17	£ 0.693m
Future Years estimated spend	£ 0.340m
Funding	DCC £11.001m; WG £13.289m
Narrative:	
The project has provided a new school building for Rhyl High School to accommodate 1,200 pupils in mainstream education and approximately 45 pupils from Ysgol Tir Morfa, the community special school in Rhyl. The works have also included some extensive refurbishment to the exterior of the Leisure Centre.	
Contractual works to be undertaken include the remedial works to the reception area to overcome a design defect which is causing the area to be draughty, completion of the snagging works and management of any defects.	
There will remain other minor finishing works which are being undertaken outside the main contract.	
Forecast In Year Expenditure 16/17	£2.585m

21st Century Schools Programme – Ysgol Glan Clwyd

Total Budget	£16.321m
Expenditure to date	£11.037m
Estimated remaining spend in 16/17	£ 1.478m
Future Years estimated spend	£ 3.806m
Funding	DCC £7.431m; WG £8.890m
<p>Narrative:</p> <p>This scheme is within the Band A proposals for 21st Century Schools Programme. The project will deliver an extended and refurbished Ysgol Glan Clwyd to accommodate a long term capacity of up to 1,250 pupils via a new three storey extension, partial demolition of existing buildings and refurbishment of the retained buildings.</p> <p>The project will also see extensive landscaping, with creation of new outdoor hard & soft landscaped areas including a new sports field, extended and rationalised car park and coach parking area.</p> <p>Construction of the new three storey extension and associated landscaping works forming Phase 1 of the project are now complete and were handed over on Friday 16th December 2016. In addition, the main car parking and bus area on the site has been temporarily relocated ready for the start of Phase 2 of the project.</p> <p>Following handover, a decant and clearance programme has seen the school relocated to the new building and parts of the existing buildings with the bulk of the existing buildings vacated and cleared of all loose items prior to possession by the contractor on Thursday 5th January 2017. This has enabled the contractor to commence Phase 2 remodelling and refurbishment works. Initial activities under Phase 2 are now underway and include a full Asbestos Survey and Soft Strip of the building prior to commencement of demolition works.</p> <p>Final completion is anticipated by the end of September 2017.</p> <p>There is ongoing consultation with all key stakeholders including all users of the site. In addition, regular updates via newsletters are distributed locally.</p> <p>The project team are working with the school and wider community to engage with them to develop and deliver a number of community benefits.</p>	
Forecast In Year Expenditure 16/17	£9.328m

21st Century Schools Programme – Ruthin Primary Schools

Total Budget	£12.258m
Expenditure to date	£1.362m
Estimated remaining spend in 16/17	£3.229m
Future Years estimated spend	£7.667m
Funding	DCC £3.588m WG £8.670m

Narrative:

Denbighshire received permission to extend the scope of the 21st Century Schools Programme to include the three Ruthin primary school projects in September 2015. In January 2016, the Strategic Outline Case for the three projects was approved by the Welsh Government. On-going work has enabled firm project costs, including contingency funding, to be established for the new Rhos Street / Penbarras schools.

Rhos Street School and Ysgol Penbarras

This project which will deliver a new shared school building site for Rhos Street School and Ysgol Penbarras at Glasdir, Ruthin.

A letter of intent was issued to the contractor prior to Christmas following receipt of the final costs from the contractor. The 61 week contract commenced on 9th January 2017.

The first item of work will be the creation of a site entrance followed by the stripping back of topsoil and importing fill to raise the site level.

Ysgol Carreg Emlyn

This project will deliver a new school building comprising 4 classrooms, a new school hall and supporting facilities. This will allow pupils to move from the two existing sites onto a single site. Both existing sites will then become surplus to requirements.

Planning approval remains outstanding. Currently a drainage solution is being developed as part of the response to objections and concerns raised during the consultation period. Representatives from the Council are currently liaising with Natural Resources Wales officials on aspects of the drainage solution.

The initial target completion date for the new building of September 2017 will now not be met and will be revised when the drainage solution is known.

Llanfair New School

This proposed scheme would see the development of a new build school to accommodate 126 FT pupils and 18 part time pupils.

A meeting took place in December 2016 with the Head teacher, Governing Body and the Diocese of St Asaph to discuss the design brief for the new school. Following on from this meeting, an indicative design layout has been created by the Design and Construction service.

The scheme has been reviewed by the Strategic Investment Group, and Cabinet on 24th January 2017 approved the business case for a replacement school for submission to the

Welsh Government.

Forecast In Year Expenditure 16/17	£4.200m
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21st Century Schools Programme – Rhyl 3-16 Faith School

Total Budget	£1.5m (Feasibility and Design)
Expenditure to date	£0.067m
Estimated remaining spend in 16/17	£0.081m
Future Years estimated spend	£1.352m
Funding	DCC £1.5m

Narrative:

Cabinet gave approval in January 2017 for a £1.5m allocation to allow the design stages for a new 3 -16 Catholic School to commence following the recommendation of the initial Business Case by the Strategic Investment Group.

It is anticipated that the procurement arrangements will be completed by the end of April 2017 to enable a preferred contractor to be appointed to develop the project through the design and planning stages prior to construction. In parallel the approvals for the School Organisation process and from the Welsh Government will be sought to assist the project to be delivered.

Forecast In Year Expenditure 16/17	£0.081m
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Rhyl Waterfront Development

Total Budget	£4.677m
Expenditure to date	£0.992m
Estimated remaining spend in 16/17	£2.508m
Future Years estimated spend	£1.177m
Funding	WG £3.500m; DCC£1.177m

Narrative:

Work has now commenced on the Pavilion Theatre car park and the recladding of the Theatre, and work will start in early February on enhancements to the Sky Tower. Demolition of the Sun Centre is now complete and the work on the new western elevation and internal improvements to the Theatre (ground and first floor) are still being carried out. This should be complete around May/June.

The design for improvements to the Children's Village underground car park has not been agreed with costs higher than anticipated, so work on this element will be postponed until 2017/18. This facility is integral to the success of the Waterpark and Leisure Attraction so is still very much high on the agenda.

Forecast In Year Expenditure 16/17	£3.500m
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West Rhyl Coastal Development Phase 3	
Total Budget	£5.732m
Expenditure to date	£5.685m
Estimated remaining spend in 16/17	£0.047m
Future Years estimated spend	£0.000m
Funding	DCC £0.634m;WG/WEFO £4.648m; WG £0.198m; Town Plans/Town Council £0.217m; Other £0.035
Narrative:	
<p>This coastal defence scheme is the final phase of works designed to protect 2,700 properties from coastal flooding.</p> <p>The coastal defence works are now operationally complete and the final account requires agreement with the main contractor. The end of maintenance period has expired and a final inspection will be undertaken.</p>	
Forecast In Year Expenditure 16/17	£0.214m

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Appendix 5

Summary of Strategic Investment Group Recommendations (Capital Plan 2017/18)

1. Report details

- 1.1 The Welsh Government's capital settlement for 2017/18 is in line with that for 2016/17 and continues the recent flat capital settlements.
- 1.2 With the continued lack of growth in capital investment from the Welsh Government, the Council has no choice but to rely on its own resources to invest in key projects. This means either selling assets to generate receipts or using Prudential Borrowing.
- 1.3 The Council is aiming to dispose of a number of sites over the next three years. The total available funding in 2017/18 includes £750k from assets that are currently proceeding to disposal. The allocation of these funds to schemes is provisional until the funds are received from disposals.
- 1.4 The available funding for 2017/18 is shown below:

Source	Amount £000
General Capital Grant	1,840
Un-hypothecated Supported Borrowing	3,025
Prudential Borrowing - Highways	2,819
Capital Receipts	650
Future Capital Receipts – Disposal of assets on-going	750
Unspent Contingency b/f	500
Total Funds Available 2017/18	9,584

- 1.5 The Capital Plan spends money on two types of project. Firstly there are one-off projects such as a new school or refurbishment of a leisure centre; the second type is a 'block allocation'. These are on-going programmes of work that stretch over several years (and may never be complete) e.g. schools maintenance. Elements of this work may be paid for from repair and maintenance budgets but a significant part is funded through the capital plan.

Recommendations of the Strategic Investment Group

- 1.6 The Strategic Investment Group decided to invite bids in line with previously agreed block allocations from departments. The Strategic Investment Group has reviewed 12 bids over a number of meetings.
- 1.7 Each bid was submitted with approval of the relevant head of service.

- It is proposed to allocate £1.2m in support of Private Sector Housing Assistance. The funding will be used in the main on the provision of Disabled Facilities Grants.
- An allocation of £220k is recommended for Minor Adaptations, Community Equipment and Telecare. This funding is targeted at enabling the elderly and disabled to remain in their own homes.
- It is proposed to allocate £50k to the Agricultural Estate to support the rationalisation of the estate and address Health & Safety issues including Asbestos surveys and removal.
- Both the school and non-school capital maintenance bids include provision for essential maintenance such as Asbestos Removal, Fire Risk Assessment Work, DDA etc. It is recommended that £2.4m be allocated to Schools Capital Maintenance Works. Of this, £375k will be provisional, subject to future disposal of assets. It is also proposed to allocate £1.375m to non-schools capital maintenance work. Of this, £375k will be provisional, subject to future disposal of assets. It is further recommended that the appropriate Heads of Service determine the precise allocations to works required, in order of priority.
- Highways have received £150k to support prudential borrowing as part of the revenue budget for 2017/18. This will allow approximately £2.550m of capital expenditure. In addition to this, it is proposed to allocate £690k block allocation for structural and other repairs including highway maintenance, street lighting and bridges. Also included within this recommendation is a further £220k for repairs to bridge structures. This is first year of a proposed ten year Highways Structure Backlog Project.
- An allocation of 110k is recommended to carry out road safety improvements.
- The Strategic Investment Group considered a proposal for the continuation of a six year programme of replacement of all the street lighting lanterns within Denbighshire with new LED lanterns. The programme commenced in 2015/16 and will cost £1.5m in total, providing significant savings on energy costs and on-going maintenance costs. The scheme is funded through the Government Salix funding initiative which provides interest free loans for energy efficient projects and will be repaid using the savings generated. Applications for Salix funding are required on an annual basis, and the strategic Investment Group recommends the submission of an application to take out a Salix loan for year three costs of up to £269k repayable over 6 years.
- The Strategic Investment Group recommends maintaining the allocation set aside for any contingencies at £0.5m, in line with 2016/17.
- The Strategic Investment Group have considered a range of projects and applied a consistent approach with the focus of proposed funding on maintenance priorities. Appendix 7 highlights specific bids which the Strategic Investment Group have considered and have recommended no or reduced funding be allocated.

1.8 Appendix 6 shows the projects listed with recommended funding for each. Each project that is being recommended for approval is shown under a different column in the appendix:

- PB Highways - £2.819m. This is £0.800m prudential borrowing to be supported from the revenue budget, as approved by Council on 26th January 2016 and a further £1.750m as supported by Council on 31st January 2017, together with a proposed £269k application for Salix funding.
- Council funds – These are funds such as general grants, capital receipts and unspent contingency.

1.9 The membership of the Strategic Investment Group is as follows:

- Cabinet Member – Lead Member for Finance, Corporate Plan & Performance
- Cabinet Member – Leader of the Council and Lead Member for the Economy
- Cabinet Member – Lead Member for Modernising and Housing
- Representative from each Scrutiny Committee
- Corporate Director – Economy and Public Realm
- Chief Finance Officer/S.151 Officer
- Head of Facilities, Assets and Housing
- Business Information Team Manager

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2017/18 Capital Bids - Proposed Block Allocations

APPENDIX 6

Ref	Project Name	Head of Service	Total Project Cost £000	Capital Plan Requirement 2017/18 £000	P B Highways £000	Council Funds £000	Subject to Capital Receipts £000	TOTAL 2017/18 £000	Brief Description
B01	Private Sector Housing Assistance	Graham Boase	2,172	1,500		1,200		1,200	Housing Improvement works to private sector dwellings
B02	Minor Adaptations; Community Equipment, Telecare	Phil Gilroy	220	220		220		220	Minor Adaptations and Equipment
B03	Agricultural Estate Capital Works	Jamie Groves	335	335		50		50	H & S Asbestos surveys & removal
B04	Schools Capital Maintenance Works	Jamie Groves	8,293	8,293		2,025	375	2,400	Works to a range of work streams in schools.
B05	Non School Public Buildings Capital Maintenance Works	Jamie Groves	4,003	4,003		1,000	375	1,375	Works to a range of work streams for Public Buildings
B06	Traffic Works	Graham Boase	210	210		110		110	Road Safety Improvement Schemes.
B07/B08/B09/B10/B11	Highways works	Tony Ward	9,079	3,560	2,550	910		3,460	Improvements to roads and bridges and street lighting.
B12	Sustainable LED Lighting (Salix)	Tony Ward	931	269	269			269	Application for loan to Salix to replace street lighting lanterns - see Note 1
	Capital Contingency					500		500	
	TOTALS		25,243	18,390	2,819	6,015	750	9,584	

For Information Only:

Note 1 Sustainable LED Lighting (Salix) - Application for loan from Government funded Salix initiative

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2017/18 Capital Bids - Supporting information on Strategic Investment Group Recommendations

Appendix 7

Ref	Project Name	Head of Service	Detail of proposal	Total Bid £000	SIG Recommendation £000	Reason for Recommendation
B04	Schools Capital Maintenance Works	Jamie Groves	School Safeguarding	100	0	Bid appeared to be lower priority compared to overall maintenance requirements.
B04	Schools Capital Maintenance Works	Jamie Groves	School Workplace Transport	250	0	Bid appeared to be lower priority compared to overall maintenance requirements.
B06	Traffic Works	Graham Boase	Renewal of both Puffin Crossings adjacent to Aldi in Prestatyn	90	0	Bid appeared to be lower priority compared to overall maintenance requirements.
B06	Traffic Works	Graham Boase	Match funding for Welsh Government Grant bid for renewal of Dual Toucan crossing on A525 Rhuddlan (near Sainsburys)	10	0	Bid appeared to be lower priority compared to overall maintenance requirements.
B07	Highways Block	Tony Ward	Public Rights of Way	50	0	Road maintenance considered to be a greater priority. Other sources of funding to be explored.
B07	Highways Block	Tony Ward	Coastal Defence	100	50	Recommendation to cover essential works only
	TOTALS			600	50	

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Block capital bid for Housing Renewal

Wellbeing Impact Assessment Report

This report summarises the likely impact of a proposal on the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of Denbighshire, Wales and the world.

Assessment Number:	179
Brief description:	Block capital bid for Housing Renewal
Date Completed:	Version: 0
Completed By:	
Responsible Service:	Planning & Public Protection
Localities affected by the proposal:	Whole County,

IMPACT ASSESSMENT SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

Before we look in detail at the contribution and impact of the proposal, it is important to consider how the proposal is applying the sustainable development principle. This means that we must act "in a manner which seeks to ensure that the needs of the present are met without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs."

Score for the sustainability of the approach

Could you do more to make your approach more sustainable?

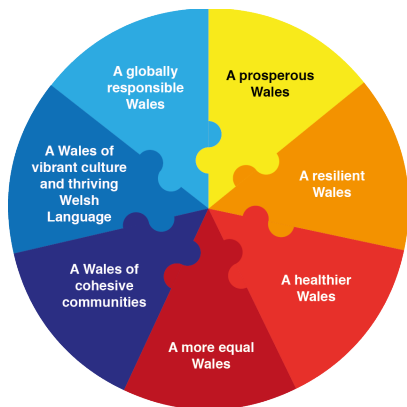
(2 out of 4 stars)



Actual score: 15/ 24.

Summary of impact

Wellbeing Goals



A prosperous Denbighshire	Positive
A resilient Denbighshire	Positive
A healthier Denbighshire	Positive
A more equal Denbighshire	Positive
A Denbighshire of cohesive communities	Positive
A Denbighshire of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language	Neutral
A globally responsible Denbighshire	Neutral

Main conclusions

THE LIKELY IMPACT ON DENBIGHSHIRE, WALES AND THE WORLD

A prosperous Denbighshire

Overall Impact:	Positive
Justification for Impact:	Projects are awarded to local contractors who in turn use locals sub-contractors and local builders merchants. Resources are spent within the local community and local employment. Opportunities for new local employment and training.

Positive consequences identified:

All work carried out in accordance with Building Regulations and where possible energy efficiency of existing dwellings will be improved.

Local contractors are used to carry out the work. Local employment

Unintended negative consequences identified:

Mitigating actions:

A resilient Denbighshire

Overall Impact:	Positive
Justification for Impact:	Some funding is provided to improve energy efficiency in dwellings and energy conservation advice is provided to residents. Officers are able to provide Energy Performance Reports to help residents better understand how to be more energy efficient in and around the home and help to reduce fuel consumption and reduce fuel costs.

Positive consequences identified:

Properties that receive energy conservation financial assistance will be more energy efficient and therefore lower energy consumption and reduced energy usage
Energy conservation advice offered to householders together with signposting to potential financial support for energy conservation measures

Unintended negative consequences identified:

Mitigating actions:

A healthier Denbighshire

Overall Impact:	Positive
Justification for Impact:	Residents indoor environments are improved through being adapted to meet the needs of the residents, The work promotes independent living and therefore contributes to a healthier mental and physical life style

Positive consequences identified:

Adaptation of dwellings for the benefit of the disabled occupants will provide an environment to promote independence. Provision of improved access to and from the dwelling and to and from the garden encourages a healthier more active lifestyle.

Steps, paths and walls – trips hazards within homes are removed

Adaptation of dwellings for the benefit of the disabled occupants promotes independence in and around the home which will have a positive impact on the emotional and mental well-being of the occupants

Unintended negative consequences identified:

Mitigating actions:

A more equal Denbighshire

Overall Impact:	Positive
Justification for Impact:	Housing Renewal assistance helps to provide better quality of housing and living conditions for people in greatest need. Projects enable vulnerable people to live as independently as possible.

Positive consequences identified:

Financial assistance is prioritised to applicants with disabilities to adapt dwellings to assist the disabled occupants to access facilities in and around the home

All applications for financial assistance are means tested and awards are based on applicants ability to pay.

Applicants are referred to 3rd sector for benefits checks where appropriate in order to maximise income.

Unintended negative consequences identified:

Mitigating actions:

A Denbighshire of cohesive communities

Overall Impact:	Positive
Justification for Impact:	Improvements to the visual amenity of an area

Positive consequences identified:

Assistance is offered to make dwellings safe and secure to benefit the occupants. Assistance is also available to elderly residents to help them maintain their dwellings and therefore to remain living independently in their own homes for longer.

Assistance is provided to bring empty homes back into use. This can improve the visual amenity of an area and can prevent further potential deterioration of the visual impact in the community

Unintended negative consequences identified:

Mitigating actions:

A Denbighshire of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language

Overall Impact:	Neutral
Justification for Impact:	Impact on Welsh language is neutral however improvements in promoting the Welsh language could be made through encouraging contractors to use bi-lingual signage, company stationary and their websites etc

Positive consequences identified:

A number of officers within the team are Welsh speaking.

Unintended negative consequences identified:

Mitigating actions:

A globally responsible Denbighshire

Overall Impact:	Neutral
Justification for Impact:	Advice and physical environmental improvements to properties and behaviours of residents and a key element in delivering housing renewal projects

Positive consequences identified:

Local contractors and supply chains are used to deliver projects

Unintended negative consequences identified:

Mitigating actions:

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A bid for The continuation of a Capital Allocation to CSS to fund Minor Adaptations, Telecare & Specialist Equipment

Wellbeing Impact Assessment Report

This report summarises the likely impact of a proposal on the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of Denbighshire, Wales and the world.

Assessment Number:	89
Brief description:	Continuation of funding for minor adaptations, telecare and specialist equipment.
Date Completed:	Version: 0
Completed By:	
Responsible Service:	Community Support Services
Localities affected by the proposal:	Whole County,

IMPACT ASSESSMENT SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

Before we look in detail at the contribution and impact of the proposal, it is important to consider how the proposal is applying the sustainable development principle. This means that we must act "in a manner which seeks to ensure that the needs of the present are met without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs."

Score for the sustainability of the approach

Could some small changes in your thinking produce a better result?

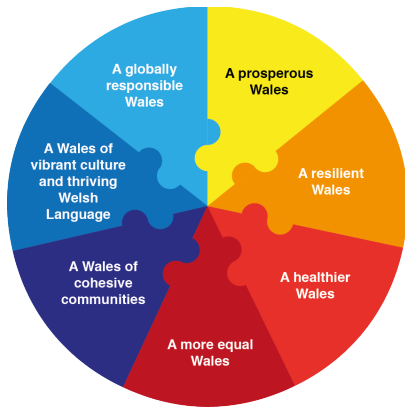
(3 out of 4 stars)



Actual score: 17/ 24.

Summary of impact

Wellbeing Goals



A prosperous Denbighshire	Neutral
A resilient Denbighshire	Positive
A healthier Denbighshire	Positive
A more equal Denbighshire	Positive
A Denbighshire of cohesive communities	Positive
A Denbighshire of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language	Neutral
A globally responsible Denbighshire	Neutral

Main conclusions

THE LIKELY IMPACT ON DENBIGHSHIRE, WALES AND THE WORLD

A prosperous Denbighshire

Overall Impact:	Neutral
Justification for Impact:	The Capital Bid helps CSS to fulfil statutory responsibilities to vulnerable citizens within Denbighshire in the most cost efficient way. It has a positive effect on such individuals within the community because it helps them to remain safe and independent within their own homes for longer. However the above categories are not strictly relevant hence only a neutral impact

Positive consequences identified:

Unintended negative consequences identified:

Mitigating actions:

see above

A resilient Denbighshire

Overall Impact:	Positive
Justification for Impact:	As above - Our Community Equipment Service works to provide an efficient delivery of equipment to the people of Denbighshire in the most economical way, recycling where possible

Positive consequences identified:

We have a robust recycling programme within our Community Equipment Service which ensures that all stock is automatically considered for re-use wherever possible.

Fleet vehicles are used to deliver and collect equipment. The daily rounds are organised by area to ensure that deliveries / collections are maximised in the most economical way.

Unintended negative consequences identified:

Mitigating actions:

A healthier Denbighshire

Overall Impact:	Positive
Justification for Impact:	Specialist Equipment, Telecare and Minor Adaptations enable people to be more physically independent which in turn can impact on positive mental well being for themselves and their carers

Positive consequences identified:

Specialist Equipment, Telecare and Minor Adaptations enable people to be more physically independent which in turn can impact on positive mental well being for themselves and their carers

Unintended negative consequences identified:

Mitigating actions:

A more equal Denbighshire

Overall Impact:	Positive
Justification for Impact:	Equipment and adaptations will allow each citizen to do the things that matter to them personally. Enabling them to be more independent, safer and included . Reducing reliance upon carers and other family.

Positive consequences identified:

This Bid is designed to help people with disabilities to access specialist equipment, Minor adaptations and telecare which will in turn enable them to be independent, safer and included within their environment.

The provision of specialist equipment and minor adaptations will be of direct benefit to those who are on lower incomes and who would be unable to fund these items themselves or from their family / wider community.

Unintended negative consequences identified:

Mitigating actions:

A Denbighshire of cohesive communities

Overall Impact:	Positive
Justification for Impact:	Telecare enables vulnerable citizens to live more safely within their home enabling them to call for help in an emergency and giving family members peace of mind knowing that they have the means to contact help in an emergency.

Positive consequences identified:

Our bid includes the provision of Telecare devices which enable vulnerable citizens to live more safely within their home giving family members peace of mind knowing that they have the means to contact help in an emergency.

Unintended negative consequences identified:

Mitigating actions:

A Denbighshire of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language

Overall Impact:	Neutral
Justification for Impact:	The Bid will not improve or reduce the current use of the welsh language.

Positive consequences identified:

All paperwork is bilingual and we have Staff within our Stores who are welsh speaking.

Unintended negative consequences identified:

Mitigating actions:

A globally responsible Denbighshire

Overall Impact:	Neutral
Justification for Impact:	Not Applicable

Positive consequences identified:

Unintended negative consequences identified:

Mitigating actions:

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Ref: B 03

Capital Investment for Agricultural Estate for 2017/2018

Wellbeing Impact Assessment Report

This report summarises the likely impact of a proposal on the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of Denbighshire, Wales and the world.

Assessment Number:	113
Brief description:	The proposal is the requirement for capital investment in the Council's owned Agricultural Estate to meet health and safety and legal obligation and requirements
Date Completed:	24/11/2016 11:00:56 Version: 1
Completed By:	Mair Jones
Responsible Service:	Facilities, Assets & Housing
Localities affected by the proposal:	Whole County,

IMPACT ASSESSMENT SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

Before we look in detail at the contribution and impact of the proposal, it is important to consider how the proposal is applying the sustainable development principle. This means that we must act "in a manner which seeks to ensure that the needs of the present are met without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs."

Score for the sustainability of the approach

Could some small changes in your thinking produce a better result?

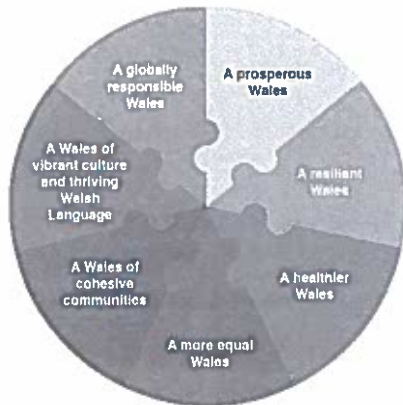
(3 out of 4 stars)



Actual score: 17/ 24.

Summary of impact

Wellbeing Goals



- | | |
|---|----------|
| A prosperous Denbighshire | Positive |
| A resilient Denbighshire | Positive |
| A healthier Denbighshire | Positive |
| A more equal Denbighshire | Positive |
| A Denbighshire of cohesive communities | Positive |
| A Denbighshire of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language | Positive |
| A globally responsible Denbighshire | Positive |

Main conclusions

Continued investment is required in order for the agricultural estate to be maintained with the Council as the Landlord meeting its legal, statutory and health and safety obligations. This will also safeguard the market value of the estate as a high value asset to the Council for the Future.

THE LIKELY IMPACT ON DENBIGHSHIRE, WALES AND THE WORLD

A prosperous Denbighshire

Overall Impact:	Positive
Justification for Impact:	The impact will be positive since the necessary investment in the houses and the health and safety work will result in work in the local community and maintain the values of Denbighshire's assets.

Positive consequences identified:

Improving the general fabric of farmhouses will create more energy efficient houses.

Opportunities will exist for local contractors to benefit from additional contracts for building work. Investment in the houses will also maintain the market values of the houses for the long term benefit of the Authority's assets.

It will lead to better job security for employees in the contracting firms

This can also lead to improved training opportunities and up skilling.

Will provide better and more efficient homes and workplaces for tenants.

Unintended negative consequences identified:

Mitigating actions:

A resilient Denbighshire

Overall Impact:	Positive
Justification for Impact:	The impact will be positive since it will; provide information to the Authority on implication of possible changes to NVZ regulations, safeguard old stone /slate building and improve the energy efficiency in more farmhouses.

Positive consequences identified:

The availability of funds to review new possible NVZ regulations will place the Authority in an advantageous position with regard to knowledge of possible consequences.

Repair and health and safety work on a stone and slate building will safeguard a vernacular building with many original features

Wherever possible and without creating any detriment to the quality of the work, slates are reused where possible in any farmhouse roof repair/replacement works.

Energy efficiency of farmhouses being improved.

Unintended negative consequences identified:

Mitigating actions:

A healthier Denbighshire

Overall Impact:	Positive
Justification for Impact:	Compliance with statutory and legal responsibilities can only be a positive effect for the Council.

Positive consequences identified:

Improving the fabric of some farmhouses and carrying out health and safety work will ensure that the Council meets its statutory responsibilities as a Landlord

Unintended negative consequences identified:

Mitigating actions:

A more equal Denbighshire

Overall Impact:	Positive
Justification for Impact:	Investment in the agricultural estate will be a positive contribution to rural areas of the County.

Positive consequences identified:

Investment in properties located in more rural areas of the County.
Positive impact on housing quality and the effect of reduced requirement for fuel.

Unintended negative consequences identified:

Mitigating actions:

A Denbighshire of cohesive communities

Overall Impact:	Positive
Justification for Impact:	Farms and holdings in rural areas that are well looked after contribute positively to rural communities and can improve general quality of life, community participation to reduce crime and also the tourism experience.

Positive consequences identified:

Well maintained and looked after properties will have a positive effect on the physical appearance of rural areas.
Training and employment opportunities available for local contractors.

Unintended negative consequences identified:

Mitigating actions:

A Denbighshire of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language

Overall Impact:	Positive
Justification for Impact:	The majority of the agricultural estate is located in rural areas where there are traditionally a higher number of Welsh speaking communities. Investment in these areas is essential to safeguard the culture and the language in these areas for future generations .

Positive consequences identified:

Rural areas often have a higher percentage of Welsh speaking communities. Being able to maintain families in rural areas and provide opportunities for local contractors will have the effect of keeping people/children in local communities.

Contractors will be encouraged to use bilingual signs.

Maintaining numbers of Welsh speakers in rural communities has a positive effect on cultural events such as Eisteddfodau held in the locality.

Unintended negative consequences identified:

Mitigating actions:

A globally responsible Denbighshire

Overall Impact:	Positive
Justification for Impact:	Further contracting opportunities may be provided by the current proposals.

Positive consequences identified:

Local contractors will be able to benefit from employment opportunities. Contribution to agricultural holdings helps the activities and sustainability of rural communities.
Improved information on the effect of possible new NVZ regulations will assist the Council to plan for the future.

Unintended negative consequences identified:

Mitigating actions:

Capital Investment - Essential H&S Works to School Buildings 2017 / 2018

Wellbeing Impact Assessment Report

This report summarises the likely impact of a proposal on the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of Denbighshire, Wales and the world.

Assessment Number:	85
Brief description:	Capital Investment for the schools maintenance programme 2017 / 18 - Essential H&S works
Date Completed:	26/10/2016 17:25:41 Version: 3
Completed By:	Sion Evans
Responsible Service:	Facilities, Assets & Housing
Localities affected by the proposal:	Whole County,

IMPACT ASSESSMENT SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

Before we look in detail at the contribution and impact of the proposal, it is important to consider how the proposal is applying the sustainable development principle. This means that we must act "in a manner which seeks to ensure that the needs of the present are met without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs."

Score for the sustainability of the approach

Could some small changes in your thinking produce a better result?

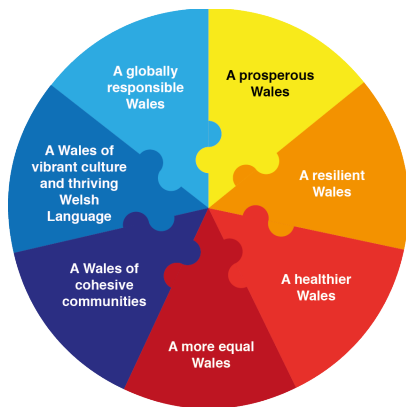
(3 out of 4 stars)



Actual score: 17/ 24.

Summary of impact

Wellbeing Goals



A prosperous Denbighshire	Positive
A resilient Denbighshire	Positive
A healthier Denbighshire	Positive
A more equal Denbighshire	Positive
A Denbighshire of cohesive communities	Positive
A Denbighshire of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language	Positive
A globally responsible Denbighshire	Positive

Main conclusions

School buildings that are safe, secure and energy efficient. The delivery of the programme of works will protect Denbighshire County Council's assets, workforce, school children, parents, governors and other school users. Works identified on the programme may also lead to savings in future maintenance and running costs.

THE LIKELY IMPACT ON DENBIGHSHIRE, WALES AND THE WORLD

A prosperous Denbighshire

Overall Impact:	Positive
Justification for Impact:	The programme is fundamental to ensure the Council meets its statutory obligations from both a H&S legislative and a curriculum delivery perspective as explained in more detail in the accompanying Business Case.

Positive consequences identified:

Upgrading / improving the building services and fabric of our school stock will create more energy efficient buildings and therefore lower carbon emissions

Opportunity for the local contracting community and help deliver wider community benefits such as training and employment opportunities

Improve and enhance the working environment for both school teaching and support staff and also provide improved facilities for the pupils. Investment in this programme will provide the local contracting community with an opportunity to invest in their staff and offer training placement to the wider community where applicable.

Maintenance framework set up by Property will be utilised to deliver elements of this programme. Reporting on KPI's is embedded into this framework and will be regularly monitored to ensure the providers are delivering the committed community benefits which include training, apprenticeships and up skilling their work force.

Allow the council to meet it's statutory H&S obligations and allow the schools to deliver their curriculum.

Ensure school buildings can be maintained to a level that allows to schools teaching staff to deliver the curriculum in a safe and suitable environment.

Unintended negative consequences identified:

Mitigating actions:

A resilient Denbighshire

Overall Impact:	Positive
Justification for Impact:	The programme will ensure school buildings comply with H&S legislation and improve the energy efficiency of the school building stock.

Positive consequences identified:

No impact foreseen on biodiversity, where individual projects are identified that may impact on the biodiversity, consultation will be carried out with the Ecology Officer and an Ecologist may be appointed to advise in such cases.

Larger project will require contractors to provide and comply with their waste management plan, which sets out how they intend to deal with waste associated with a project.

Improve the energy efficiency of the building stock and reduce the carbon emissions.

Unintended negative consequences identified:

Mitigating actions:

Where practical (i.e. following a cost benefit analysis) specify suitable energy efficient materials and equipment. Contractors to provide details of their waste management procedures wherever practical.

A healthier Denbighshire

Overall Impact:	Positive
Justification for Impact:	Improving the school building stock and ensuring the Council meets its statutory obligation will provide a positive impact.

Positive consequences identified:

School buildings that are compliant with H&E legislation and provide a safe and suitable learning environment

Unintended negative consequences identified:

Mitigating actions:

A more equal Denbighshire

Overall Impact:	Positive
Justification for Impact:	School building are fully inclusive

Positive consequences identified:

Improve accessibility for disabled staff and pupils

Unintended negative consequences identified:

Mitigating actions:

A Denbighshire of cohesive communities

Overall Impact:	Positive
Justification for Impact:	School buildings that meet the statutory H&S requirements and create teaching facilities that enable the delivery of the curriculum

Positive consequences identified:

Training and employment opportunities with contractors through community benefits

Unintended negative consequences identified:

Mitigating actions:

A Denbighshire of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language

Overall Impact:	Positive
Justification for Impact:	Welsh Language Standards embedded in the tendering process

Positive consequences identified:

Welsh Language Standards promoted through contracts

Unintended negative consequences identified:

Mitigating actions:

A globally responsible Denbighshire

Overall Impact:	Positive
Justification for Impact:	Local contracting community will have the opportunity through works projects to develop benefits such as training and employment opportunities to the wider community.

Positive consequences identified:

Opportunities for the local contracting community and help deliver wider community benefits such as training and employment opportunities

All contractors appointed will comply fully with current legislation

Employment and training opportunities maybe created through the procurement of projects

Unintended negative consequences identified:

Mitigating actions:

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Capital Investment - Essential H&S Works to Non-School / Public Buildings 2017 / 2018

Wellbeing Impact Assessment Report

This report summarises the likely impact of a proposal on the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of Denbighshire, Wales and the world.

Assessment Number:	88
Brief description:	Capital Investment for the Non-schools / Public Buildings maintenance programme 2017 / 18 - Essential H&S Works
Date Completed:	28/10/2016 13:32:09 Version: 4
Completed By:	Sion Evans
Responsible Service:	Facilities, Assets & Housing
Localities affected by the proposal:	Whole County,

IMPACT ASSESSMENT SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

Before we look in detail at the contribution and impact of the proposal, it is important to consider how the proposal is applying the sustainable development principle. This means that we must act "in a manner which seeks to ensure that the needs of the present are met without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs."

Score for the sustainability of the approach

Could some small changes in your thinking produce a better result?

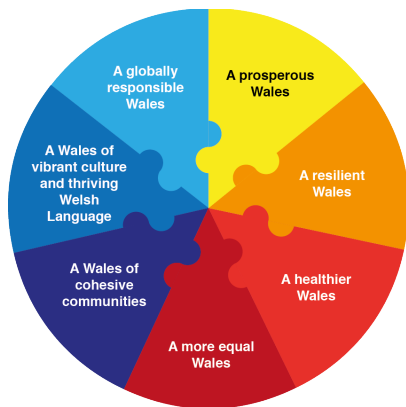
(3 out of 4 stars)



Actual score: 17/ 24.

Summary of impact

Wellbeing Goals



A prosperous Denbighshire	Positive
A resilient Denbighshire	Positive
A healthier Denbighshire	Positive
A more equal Denbighshire	Positive
A Denbighshire of cohesive communities	Positive
A Denbighshire of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language	Positive
A globally responsible Denbighshire	Positive

Main conclusions

Non-school / Public buildings that are safe, secure and energy efficient. The delivery of the programme of works will protect Denbighshire County Council's assets, workforce, visitors and members of the public. Improvement and upgrading works will also create savings in future maintenance and running costs.

THE LIKELY IMPACT ON DENBIGHSHIRE, WALES AND THE WORLD

A prosperous Denbighshire

Overall Impact:	Positive
Justification for Impact:	The programme is fundamental to ensure the Council meets its statutory obligations from a H&S legislative perspective and provided a safe and suitable workplace for staff, visitors and members of the public as explained in more detail in the accompanying Business Case.

Positive consequences identified:

Upgrading / improving the building services and fabric of our non-school / public buildings will create more energy efficient buildings and therefore lower carbon emissions
Opportunity for the local contracting community and help deliver wider community benefits such as training and employment opportunities
Improve and enhance the working environment for both staff and visitors and also provide improved facilities for members of the public. Investment in this programme will provide the local contracting community with an opportunity to invest in their staff and offer training placement to the wider community where applicable.
Maintenance framework set up by Property will be utilised to deliver elements of this programme. Reporting on KPI's is embedded into this framework and will be regularly monitored to ensure the providers are delivering the committed community benefits which include training, apprenticeships and up skilling their work force.
Allow the council to meet it's statutory H&S obligations and provides a safe workplace for staff, visitors and members of the public.

Unintended negative consequences identified:

Mitigating actions:

A resilient Denbighshire

Overall Impact:	Positive
Justification for Impact:	The programme will ensure the council's non-schools / public buildings comply with H&S legislation and improve the energy efficiency of the assets.

Positive consequences identified:

No impact foreseen on biodiversity, where individual projects are identified that may impact on the biodiversity, consultation will be carried out with the Ecology Officer and an Ecologist may be appointed to advise in such cases.

Larger project will require contractors to provide and comply with their waste management plan, which sets out how they intend to deal with waste associated with a project.

Improve the energy efficiency of the building stock and reduce the carbon emissions.

Unintended negative consequences identified:

Mitigating actions:

Where practical (i.e. following a cost benefit analysis) specify suitable energy efficient materials and equipment. Contractors to provide details of their waste management procedures wherever practical.

A healthier Denbighshire

Overall Impact:	Positive
Justification for Impact:	Improving the councils non-school / public buildings and ensuring the council meets its statutory obligation will provide a positive impact.

Positive consequences identified:

Improved leisure provision

Non-school / public buildings that are compliant with H&E legislation and provide a safe and suitable environment for staff, visitors and members of the public.

Unintended negative consequences identified:

Mitigating actions:

A more equal Denbighshire

Overall Impact:	Positive
Justification for Impact:	Buildings that are fully inclusive to all users.

Positive consequences identified:

Improve accessibility for disabled staff, visitors and members of the public.

Unintended negative consequences identified:

Mitigating actions:

A Denbighshire of cohesive communities

Overall Impact:	Positive
Justification for Impact:	Community / Public buildings that are suitable and accessible to all users, that meet the statutory H&S requirements.

Positive consequences identified:

Training and employment opportunities with contractors through community benefits

Unintended negative consequences identified:

Mitigating actions:

A Denbighshire of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language

Overall Impact:	Positive
Justification for Impact:	Welsh Language Standards embedded in the tendering process

Positive consequences identified:

Welsh Language Standards promoted through contracts

Unintended negative consequences identified:

Mitigating actions:

A globally responsible Denbighshire

Overall Impact:	Positive
Justification for Impact:	Local contracting community will have the opportunity through works projects to develop benefits such as training and employment opportunities to the wider community.

Positive consequences identified:

Opportunities for the local contracting community and help deliver wider community benefits such as training and employment opportunities

All contractors appointed will comply fully with current legislation

Employment and training opportunities maybe created through the procurement of projects

Unintended negative consequences identified:

Mitigating actions:

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Traffic Capital Projects 2017-18

Wellbeing Impact Assessment Report

This report summarises the likely impact of a proposal on the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of Denbighshire, Wales and the world.

Assessment Number:	102
Brief description:	Block capital bid for traffic schemes
Date Completed:	Version: 0
Completed By:	
Responsible Service:	Planning & Public Protection
Localities affected by the proposal:	Whole County,

IMPACT ASSESSMENT SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

Before we look in detail at the contribution and impact of the proposal, it is important to consider how the proposal is applying the sustainable development principle. This means that we must act "in a manner which seeks to ensure that the needs of the present are met without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs."

Score for the sustainability of the approach

Could you do more to make your approach more sustainable?

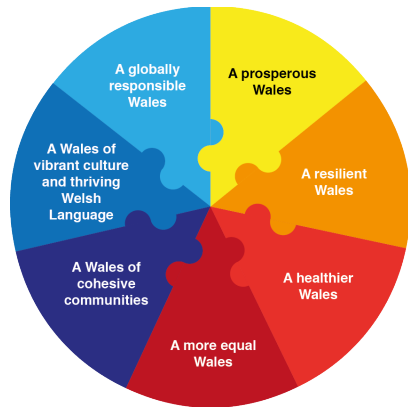
(2 out of 4 stars)



Actual score: 16/ 24.

Summary of impact

Wellbeing Goals



A prosperous Denbighshire	Positive
A resilient Denbighshire	Positive
A healthier Denbighshire	Positive
A more equal Denbighshire	Neutral
A Denbighshire of cohesive communities	Positive
A Denbighshire of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language	Neutral
A globally responsible Denbighshire	

Main conclusions

THE LIKELY IMPACT ON DENBIGHSHIRE, WALES AND THE WORLD

A prosperous Denbighshire

Overall Impact:	Positive
Justification for Impact:	The proposals will contribute towards road safety and improve travel choices

Positive consequences identified:

Active travel routes encourage more journeys on foot and bicycle and thus can reduce numbers of car journeys
Improved walking and cycling routes, lower speed limits contribute towards safety and choice

Unintended negative consequences identified:

Mitigating actions:

A resilient Denbighshire

Overall Impact:	Positive
Justification for Impact:	Reduced car journeys

Positive consequences identified:

More journeys by bike and on foot can reduce journeys by car

Unintended negative consequences identified:

Mitigating actions:

A healthier Denbighshire

Overall Impact:	Positive
Justification for Impact:	Increased opportunity for active travel and contribution towards improving road safety

Positive consequences identified:

Increased opportunity for active travel and contribution towards road safety

Unintended negative consequences identified:

Mitigating actions:

A more equal Denbighshire

Overall Impact:	Neutral
Justification for Impact:	not applicable

Positive consequences identified:

Unintended negative consequences identified:

Mitigating actions:

A Denbighshire of cohesive communities

Overall Impact:	Positive
Justification for Impact:	Improved road safety

Positive consequences identified:

Speed limit schemes and speed camera scheme contributes towards road safety

Unintended negative consequences identified:

Mitigating actions:

A Denbighshire of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language

Overall Impact:	Neutral
Justification for Impact:	n/a

Positive consequences identified:

Unintended negative consequences identified:

Mitigating actions:

A globally responsible Denbighshire

Overall Impact:	
Justification for Impact:	

Positive consequences identified:

Unintended negative consequences identified:

Mitigating actions:

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Ref: B07

Highways Block Allocation Bid

Wellbeing Impact Assessment Report

This report summarises the likely impact of a proposal on the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of Denbighshire, Wales and the world.

Assessment Number:	94
Brief description:	Funding to maintain / enhance bridges, flood defences, footways and other public rights of way
Date Completed:	Version: 0
Completed By:	
Responsible Service:	Highways & Environmental Services
Localities affected by the proposal:	Whole County,

IMPACT ASSESSMENT SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

Before we look in detail at the contribution and impact of the proposal, it is important to consider how the proposal is applying the sustainable development principle. This means that we must act "in a manner which seeks to ensure that the needs of the present are met without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs."

Score for the sustainability of the approach

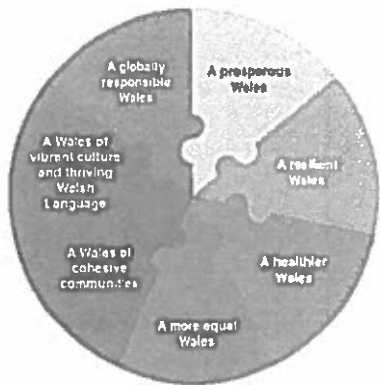
Could some small changes in your thinking produce a better result?
(3 out of 4 stars)



Actual score: 19/ 24.

Summary of impact

Wellbeing Goals



A prosperous Denbighshire	Positive
A resilient Denbighshire	Positive
A healthier Denbighshire	Positive
A more equal Denbighshire	Positive
A Denbighshire of cohesive communities	Neutral
A Denbighshire of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language	Neutral
A globally responsible Denbighshire	Neutral

Main conclusions

THE LIKELY IMPACT ON DENBIGHSHIRE, WALES AND THE WORLD

A prosperous Denbighshire

Overall Impact:

Positive

Justification for Impact:

This funding will be used to boost access opportunities for many

Positive consequences identified:

This proposal includes the opportunity to improve disabled access in urban areas and enhance access to the countryside for others

Easier access to the countryside has been shown to boost tourism. Well maintained bridges will stop roads from having restrictions on them

This proposal is specifically designed to improve the highway / PROW infrastructure

Unintended negative consequences identified:

This proposal also includes a bid to fund bridge maintenance which could make driving more desirable

Mitigating actions:

Overall Impact:	Positive
Justification for Impact:	On the whole this project is likely to have a slight positive impact

Positive consequences identified:

Greater access to the countryside will enhance visitor's experience of the environment

Unintended negative consequences identified:

Work to bridges will result in some minimal production of potentially hazardous waste material

Mitigating actions:

A healthier Denbighshire

Overall Impact:

Positive

Justification for Impact:

As far as possible this bid will enhance health

Positive consequences identified:

The proposal will improve access for the disabled, walkers, cyclists and horse riders by giving improved access via dropped kerb crossing, better bridleways and along the coast

The proposal will improve access for the disabled, walkers, cyclists and horse riders by giving improved access via dropped kerb crossing, better bridleways and along the coast

The proposal will improve access for the disabled, walkers, cyclists and horse riders by giving improved access via dropped kerb crossing, better bridleways and along the coast

The decision to target dropped kerb accesses at chemist shops, surgeries etc., will aid access for all

Unintended negative consequences identified:

Mitigating actions:

A more equal Denbighshire

Overall Impact:	Positive
Justification for Impact:	as far as possible this proposal supports the desire to provide a more equal Denbighshire

Positive consequences identified:

Dropped kerbs and improved access to coastal facilities as well as the countryside will prove beneficial to all
Dropped kerbs and improved access to coastal facilities as well as the countryside will prove beneficial to all

Unintended negative consequences identified:

Mitigating actions:

A Denbighshire of cohesive communities

Overall Impact:

Neutral

Justification for Impact:

Positive consequences identified:

Unintended negative consequences identified:

Mitigating actions:

A Denbighshire of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language

Overall Impact:	Neutral
Justification for Impact:	

Positive consequences identified:

Unintended negative consequences identified:

Mitigating actions:

Overall Impact:

Neutral

Justification for Impact:

Positive consequences identified:

Unintended negative consequences identified:

Mitigating actions:



Highway Capital programme

Wellbeing Impact Assessment Report

This report summarises the likely impact of a proposal on the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of Denbighshire, Wales and the world.

Assessment Number:	90
Brief description:	Provision of highway maintenance
Date Completed:	27/10/2016 14:40:04 Version: 1
Completed By:	Tim Towers
Responsible Service:	Highways & Environmental Services
Localities affected by the proposal:	Whole County,

IMPACT ASSESSMENT SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

Before we look in detail at the contribution and impact of the proposal, it is important to consider how the proposal is applying the sustainable development principle. This means that we must act "in a manner which seeks to ensure that the needs of the present are met without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs."

Score for the sustainability of the approach

Could you do more to make your approach more sustainable?

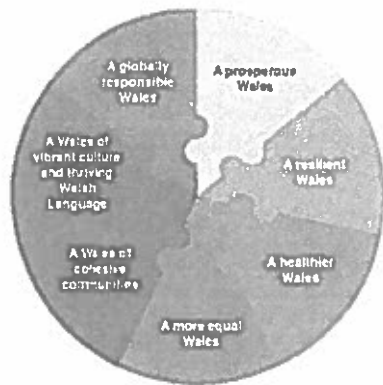
(2 out of 4 stars)



Actual score: 16/ 24.

Summary of impact

Wellbeing Goals



A prosperous Denbighshire	Positive
A resilient Denbighshire	Negative
A healthier Denbighshire	Positive
A more equal Denbighshire	Positive
A Denbighshire of cohesive communities	Neutral
A Denbighshire of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language	Neutral
A globally responsible Denbighshire	Positive

Main conclusions

This proposal is basically offering a like for like outcome and therefore wouldn't be expected to add significantly to the aims of the Wellbeing and Future Generations Act however it will also have very little negative effect too

THE LIKELY IMPACT ON DENBIGHSHIRE, WALES AND THE WORLD

A prosperous Denbighshire

Overall Impact:

Positive

Justification for Impact:

A good road network is vital to so many areas of everyday life

Positive consequences identified:

A good quality road network has been proven to boost economic benefit

A good local economy can create quality long term jobs

A good local economy can create quality long term jobs

The whole purpose of the project is to boost this

Unintended negative consequences identified:

Better roads could make driving more desirable

Mitigating actions:

Other initiatives can be used to assist with walking / cycling

A resilient Denbighshire

Overall Impact:	Negative
Justification for Impact:	By it's very nature the processes and end result of this work tend to be detrimental to the environment

Positive consequences identified:

As part of the normal maintenance we tend to clean and upgrade drainage systems thus reducing risk

Unintended negative consequences identified:

Highway maintenance produces often hazardous waste
The proposal is likely to sustain energy levels and may even increase them

Mitigating actions:

Where possible we will overlay existing roads or recycle material to reduce waste

A healthier Denbighshire

Overall Impact: Positive

Justification for Impact: A good quality network encourages people to get out more and provides for a safer environment

Positive consequences identified:

This proposal would certainly provide a safer environment

A good quality network encourages cycling and walking due to a reduction in hazards such as potholes

A good network aids movement

Unintended negative consequences identified:



Mitigating actions:



A more equal Denbighshire

Overall Impact:	Positive
Justification for Impact:	A good quality road and footway network with adequate dropped kerbs creates a better environment for all

Positive consequences identified:

A good quality road and footway network with adequate dropped kerbs creates a better environment for all
A good quality road and footway network with adequate dropped kerbs creates a better environment for all

Unintended negative consequences identified:

Mitigating actions:

A Denbighshire of cohesive communities

Overall Impact:

Neutral

Justification for Impact:

Users and residents tend to take a good quality road for granted but don't like poor ones

Positive consequences identified:

Good quality roads and footways are easier to clean and are aesthetically pleasing

Unintended negative consequences identified:

Mitigating actions:

A Denbighshire of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language

Overall Impact:

Neutral

Justification for Impact:

Positive consequences identified:

Unintended negative consequences identified:

Mitigating actions:

A globally responsible Denbighshire

Overall Impact:

Positive

Justification for Impact:

Positive consequences identified:

The road network contributes to many service provision aims

Unintended negative consequences identified:

Mitigating actions:





Ref: B09

Investment in Highway Bridges and Retaining Walls

Wellbeing Impact Assessment Report

This report summarises the likely impact of a proposal on the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of Denbighshire, Wales and the world.

Assessment Number:	100
Brief description:	The desire to fund a backlog in bridge maintenance
Date Completed:	04/11/2016 13:40:31 Version: 1
Completed By:	Tim Towers
Responsible Service:	Highways & Environmental Services
Localities affected by the proposal:	Whole County,

IMPACT ASSESSMENT SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

Before we look in detail at the contribution and impact of the proposal, it is important to consider how the proposal is applying the sustainable development principle. This means that we must act 'in a manner which seeks to ensure that the needs of the present are met without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.'

Score for the sustainability of the approach

Could some small changes in your thinking produce a better result?

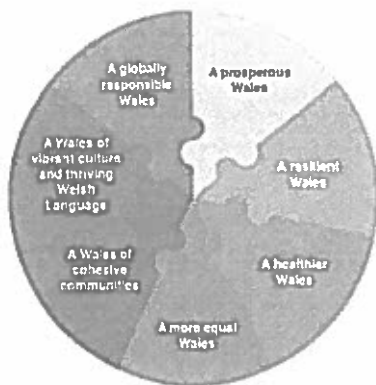
(3 out of 4 stars)



Actual score: 19/ 24.

Summary of impact

Wellbeing Goals



A prosperous Denbighshire	Positive
A resilient Denbighshire	Neutral
A healthier Denbighshire	Positive
A more equal Denbighshire	Positive
A Denbighshire of cohesive communities	Positive
A Denbighshire of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language	Neutral
A globally responsible Denbighshire	Positive

Main conclusions

Although this work is intended to fulfil our Statutory Duty to provide a safe network it can also be used to underpin the aims of the Wellbeing Act

THE LIKELY IMPACT ON DENBIGHSHIRE, WALES AND THE WORLD

A prosperous Denbighshire

Overall Impact:

Positive

Justification for Impact:

For the reasons outlined above there is an overall benefit

Positive consequences identified:

A good quality road network has been proven to boost economic benefit

A good local economy can create quality, long term jobs

A good local economy can create quality long term skills

The whole project is designed to boost this

Unintended negative consequences identified:

A better road network could make driving more desirable

Mitigating actions:

Other initiatives can be used to assist with walking and cycling to combat the potential negative effect on a low carbon society

A resilient Denbighshire

Overall Impact:	Neutral
Justification for Impact:	

Positive consequences identified:

As part of the normal maintenance we tend to clean out watercourses and upgrade adjacent drainage systems thus reducing risk

Unintended negative consequences identified:

The proposal is likely to sustain energy levels and may even increase them

Mitigating actions:

A healthier Denbighshire

Overall Impact:

Positive

Justification for Impact:

A good quality network encourages people to get out more and provides for a safer environment

Positive consequences identified:

Open bridges allow greater access for walkers, cyclists etc.

Open bridges allow greater access for walkers, cyclists etc.

Open bridges allow greater access to all our facilities

Unintended negative consequences identified:



Mitigating actions:



A more equal Denbighshire

Overall Impact:	Positive
Justification for Impact:	Where possible the maintenance work will incorporate improvements to enable greater access

Positive consequences identified:

Where possible the maintenance work will incorporate improvements to enable greater access
Where possible the maintenance work will incorporate improvements to enable greater access

Unintended negative consequences identified:

Mitigating actions:

A Denbighshire of cohesive communities

Overall Impact:

Positive

Justification for Impact:

Overall, even minor improvements can make a good positive difference

Positive consequences identified:

These works are designed to provide a safer environment for users

Many of these bridges are Listed Structures and so to enhance them will add to the attractiveness of the environment

Unintended negative consequences identified:

Mitigating actions:

A Denbighshire of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language

Overall Impact:	Neutral
Justification for Impact:	

Positive consequences identified:

Unintended negative consequences identified:

Mitigating actions:

A globally responsible Denbighshire

Overall Impact: Positive

Justification for Impact: The road network contributes to many service provision aims

Positive consequences identified:

The road network contributes to many service provision aims

Unintended negative consequences identified:

Mitigating actions:



Replacement of concrete lighting columns

Ref: B10

Wellbeing Impact Assessment Report

This report summarises the likely impact of a proposal on the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of Denbighshire, Wales and the world.

Assessment Number:	74
Brief description:	Replacement of obsolete concrete lighting columns
Date Completed:	18/10/2016 10:15:10 Version: 1
Completed by:	Craig Wilson
Responsible Service:	Highways & Environmental Services
Localities affected by the proposal:	Whole County,

IMPACT ASSESSMENT SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

Before we look in detail at the contribution and impact of the proposal, it is important to consider how the proposal is applying the sustainable development principle. This means that we must act "in a manner which seeks to ensure that the needs of the present are met without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs."

Score for the sustainability of the approach

Could some small changes in your thinking produce a better result?

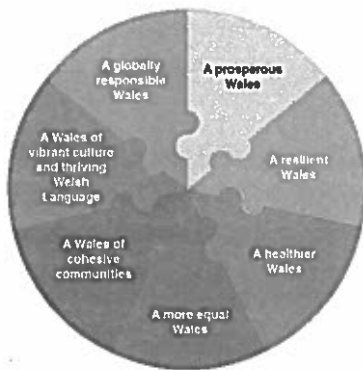


(3 out of 4 stars)

Actual score : 17 / 24.

Summary of impact

Wellbeing Goals



A prosperous Denbighshire	Positive
A resilient Denbighshire	Positive
A healthier Denbighshire	Neutral
A more equal Denbighshire	Neutral
A Denbighshire of cohesive communities	Positive
A Denbighshire of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language	Neutral
A globally responsible Denbighshire	Neutral

Main conclusions

Lower energy consumption and carbon emissions as a consequence of this project. The project will improve the lighting standard and appearance of the existing road network.

THE LIKELY IMPACT ON DENBIGHSHIRE, WALES AND THE WORLD

A prosperous Denbighshire

Overall Impact	Positive
Justification for impact	The project will improve the safety, illumination and appearance of the road network.

Positive consequences identified:

Lower energy consumption and carbon emissions.
Improvement and enhancement of existing assets.
Improved transport infrastructure

Unintended negative consequences identified:

Mitigating actions:

Consultation with affected stakeholders

A resilient Denbighshire

Overall Impact	Positive
Justification for impact	This proposal will allow cost savings to be made in terms of ongoing maintenance and energy consumption

Positive consequences identified:

Use of recyclable products and reduction in light pollution
Some materials are reused and others that cannot be used are recycled where possible.
Use of more efficient equipment will provide opportunities to reduce energy consumption

Unintended negative consequences identified:

Increase in waste collection

Mitigating actions:

Selection and use of most appropriate equipment

A healthier Denbighshire

Overall Impact	Neutral
Justification for impact	This project has a minimal impact on the health and well being of residents within Denbighshire.

Positive consequences identified:

Improved light promotes a sense of security and wellbeing

Unintended negative consequences identified:

Mitigating actions:

Not applicable

A more equal Denbighshire

Overall Impact	Neutral
Justification for impact	Not applicable

Positive consequences identified:

Unintended negative consequences identified:

Mitigating actions:

Not applicable

A Denbighshire of cohesive communities

Overall Impact	Positive
Justification for impact	The lighting improvement will be beneficial to residents and will improve the standard of street furniture in the surrounding area.

Positive consequences identified:

Lighting improvements will reduce the fear of crime and promote a sense of security. The project will improve the appearance of the general area.

Unintended negative consequences identified:

Mitigating actions:

Not applicable.

A Denbighshire of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language

Overall Impact	Neutral
Justification for impact	No impact

Positive consequences identified:

Unintended negative consequences identified:

Mitigating actions:

No impact

A globally responsible Denbighshire

Overall Impact	Neutral
Justification for impact	Negligible impact as consequence of the project

Positive consequences identified:

Unintended negative consequences identified:

Most materials are only available through national supply chains

Mitigating actions:

Negligible impact as consequence of the project



Lighting pole brackets replacement programme

Ref: B11

Wellbeing Impact Assessment Report

This report summarises the likely impact of a proposal on the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of Denbighshire, Wales and the world.

Assessment Number:	92
Brief description:	To replace outdated and dangerous lighting pole brackets
Date Completed:	02/11/2016 12:56:25 Version: 2
Completed By:	Craig Willson
Responsible Service:	Highways & Environmental Services
Localities affected by the proposal:	Whole County,

IMPACT ASSESSMENT SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

Before we look in detail at the contribution and impact of the proposal, it is important to consider how the proposal is applying the sustainable development principle. This means that we must act "in a manner which seeks to ensure that the needs of the present are met without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs."

Score for the sustainability of the approach

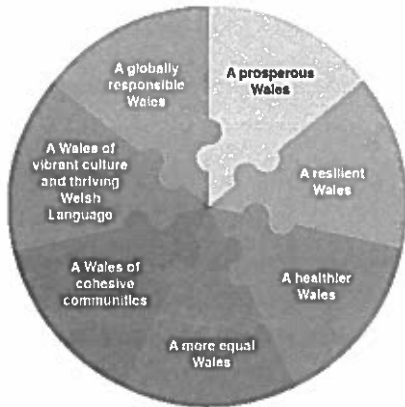
Could you do more to make your approach more sustainable?



Actual score: 11/ 24.

Summary of impact

Wellbeing Goals



A prosperous Denbighshire	Positive
A resilient Denbighshire	Positive
A healthier Denbighshire	Positive
A more equal Denbighshire	Neutral
A Denbighshire of cohesive communities	Positive
A Denbighshire of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language	Neutral
A globally responsible Denbighshire	Negative

Non conclusions

The improved lighting will have a positive effect on the road infrastructure and can be positive socially in improving appearance and a sense of well being in reducing the fear of crime.

THE LIKELY IMPACT ON DENBIGHSHIRE, WALES AND THE WORLD

A prosperous Denbighshire

Overall Impact:	Positive
Justification for Impact:	Energy reduction and improvement of infrastructure make this a positive project

Positive consequences identified:

Reduction in energy and carbon
Improve lighting of road network

Unintended negative consequences identified:

Mitigating actions:

Use of most efficient equipment

A resilient Denbighshire

Overall Impact:	Positive
Justification for Impact:	A reduction in energy consumption and therefore carbon make this a positive project.

Positive consequences identified:

Reduced energy consumption

Unintended negative consequences identified:

Increase in waste

Mitigating actions:



Recycle waste products



A healthier Denbighshire

Overall Impact:	Positive
Justification for Impact:	Improvement of road network and lighting can help regenerate area's.

Positive consequences identified:

Improvement of road network
Improved lighting can help reduce fear of crime

Unintended negative consequences identified:

Mitigating actions:

Carefully considered design

A more equal Denbighshire

Overall Impact:

Neutral

Justification for Impact:

Not relevant

Positive consequences identified:

Unintended negative consequences identified:

Mitigating actions:

Not relevant



A Denbighshire of cohesive communities

Overall Impact:	Positive
Justification for Impact:	Improved feeling of security for residents and better aesthetically

Positive consequences identified:

Improved lighting can help reduce the fear of crime
Better lighting can improve the appearance of an area.

Unintended negative consequences identified:

Mitigating actions:

Carefully considered lighting design

A Denbighshire of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language

Overall Impact:

Neutral

Justification for Impact:

n/a

Positive consequences identified:

Unintended negative consequences identified:

Mitigating actions:

n/a



A globally responsible Denbighshire

Overall Impact:	Negative
Justification for Impact:	Most of our materials will be sourced nationally

Positive consequences identified:

Unintended negative consequences identified:

Local supply chains can rarely fill requirements

Mitigating actions:

Purchase locally when possible



Programme for Sustainable LED Street Lighting

Ref. B12

Wellbeing Impact Assessment Report

This report summarises the likely impact of a proposal on the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of Denbighshire, Wales and the world.

Assessment Number:	77
Brief description:	Conversion of existing assets to more energy efficient equipment
Date Completed:	18/10/2016 11:14:12 Version: 1
Completed by:	Craig Wilson
Responsible Service:	Highways & Environmental Services
Localities affected by the proposal:	Whole County,

IMPACT ASSESSMENT SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

Before we look in detail at the contribution and impact of the proposal, it is important to consider how the proposal is applying the sustainable development principle. This means that we must act "in a manner which seeks to ensure that the needs of the present are met without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs."

Score for the sustainability of the approach

Could some small changes in your thinking produce a better result?

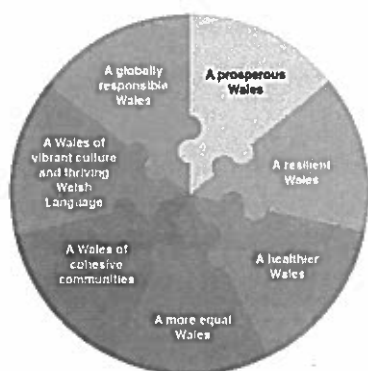


(3 out of 4 stars)

Actual score : 18 / 24.

Summary of impact

Wellbeing Goals



A prosperous Denbighshire	Positive
A resilient Denbighshire	Positive
A healthier Denbighshire	Neutral
A more equal Denbighshire	Neutral
A Denbighshire of cohesive communities	Positive
A Denbighshire of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language	Neutral
A globally responsible Denbighshire	Neutral

Main conclusions

This project will reduce energy consumption and associated carbon emissions, whilst improving lighting standards and the appearance of the existing road network throughout the county.

THE LIKELY IMPACT ON DENBIGHSHIRE, WALES AND THE WORLD

A prosperous Denbighshire

Overall Impact	Positive
Justification for impact	The project will improve the safety, illumination and appearance of the road network

Positive consequences identified:

Lower energy consumption and carbon emissions
 The project will improve the general appearance of the area
 Improved road and network infrastructure

Unintended negative consequences identified:

Mitigating actions:

Consultation with affected stakeholders

A resilient Denbighshire

Overall Impact	Positive
Justification for impact	Improvement to existing lighting standards whilst achieving energy and carbon reductions

Positive consequences identified:

Use of recyclable products and reduction of light pollution.
 Reduction in energy consumption and carbon emissions
 Less light pollution comparison to previous assets. Press release issued to raise awareness

Unintended negative consequences identified:

Increased waste collections

Mitigating actions:

Old equipment is reused or recycled where possible.

A healthier Denbighshire

Overall Impact	Neutral
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Justification for impact	This project has a negligible impact on promoting healthy lifestyles.
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Positive consequences identified:

Improved lighting promotes a sense of security and well being.

Unintended negative consequences identified:

Mitigating actions:

Not applicable.

A more equal Denbighshire

Overall Impact	Neutral
Justification for impact	This project has no impact

Positive consequences identified:

Unintended negative consequences identified:

Mitigating actions:

This project has no impact

A Denbighshire of cohesive communities

Overall Impact	Positive
Justification for impact	This project will have a positive impact on community safety and well being.

Positive consequences identified:

Better lighting promotes a sense of security and reduces the fear of crime.
The project will improve the aesthetic appearance of the area

Unintended negative consequences identified:

Mitigating actions:

No negative impacts

A Denbighshire of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language

Overall Impact	Neutral
Justification for impact	No impact

Positive consequences identified:

Unintended negative consequences identified:

Mitigating actions:

No impact

A globally responsible Denbighshire

Overall Impact	Neutral
Justification for impact	Negligible impact as a consequence of the project

Positive consequences identified:

Products will be sourced responsibly.

Unintended negative consequences identified:

Materials cannot be procured from local suppliers due to the specialised nature of the equipment.

Mitigating actions:

Negligible impact as a consequence of the project

Report To:	Council
Date of Meeting:	14 February 2017
Lead Member / Officer:	Cllr Julian Thompson-Hill
Report Author:	Chief Finance Officer
Title:	Treasury Management Strategy Statement (TMSS) 2017/18 and Prudential Indicators 2017/18 to 2019/20 (Appendix 1)

1 What is the report about?

- 1.1 The TMSS (Appendix 1) shows how the Council will manage its investments and its borrowing for the coming year and sets the policies within which the TM function operates. The report also outlines the likely impact of the Corporate Plan on this strategy and on the Prudential Indicators.

2 What is the reason for making this report?

- 2.1 The Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy's Code of Practice on Treasury Management (the "CIPFA TM Code") requires the Council to approve the TMSS and Prudential Indicators annually. A decision is required therefore to approve the recommendations below.

3 What are the Recommendations?

- 3.1 That Council approves the TMSS for 2017/18 (Appendix 1).
- 3.2 That Council approves the setting of Prudential Indicators for 2017/18, 2018/19 and 2019/20 (Appendix 1 Annex A).
- 3.3 That Council approves the Minimum Revenue Provision Statement (Appendix 1 Section 6).

4 Report details

Background

- 4.1 TM involves looking after the Council's cash which is a vital part of the Council's work because approximately £0.5bn passes through the Council's bank account every year.

- 4.2 At any one time, the Council has at least £10m in cash so it needs to make sure that the best rate of return possible is achieved without putting the cash at risk which is why money is invested with a number of financial institutions.

When investing, the Council's priorities are to:

- keep money safe (security);
- make sure that the money comes back when it is needed (liquidity);
- make sure a decent rate of return is achieved (yield).

TMSS 2017/18

- 4.3 The TMSS for 2017/18 is set out in Appendix 1. This report includes Prudential Indicators which set limits on the Council's TM activity and demonstrate that the Council's borrowing is affordable.

Prudential Indicators

- 4.4 The Council Fund indicators are based on the latest Capital Plan.
- 4.5 The Housing Revenue Account indicators have been calculated based on the latest Housing Stock Business Plan.
- 4.6 The individual Prudential Indicators recommended for approval are set out in Appendix 1 Annex A.

5 How does the decision contribute to the Corporate Priorities?

- 5.1 An efficient TM strategy allows the Council to minimise its borrowing costs and release funding for its investment priorities.

6 What will it cost and how will it affect other services?

- 6.1 There are no cost implications arising as a result of the setting of Prudential Indicators. The point of the TM Strategy is to obtain the best return within a properly managed risk framework.

7 What are the main conclusions of the Wellbeing Impact Assessment?

- 7.1 Financial planning and decision making should ensure that proper regard is given to the requirements of the Wellbeing of Future Generations Act and in particular, proper consideration of the long term impact of financial decisions, including the payback period and whole life costs of capital investment decisions, properly impact assessed budget proposals and long term debt and investment (treasury management) strategies. The principles of prudence, affordability and sustainability are already enshrined within the requirements of the Prudential Code and should underpin financial planning and decision making.
- 7.2 In the context of treasury management, the existing requirements to assess and report on the long term financial consequences of investment and

borrowing decisions using prudential indicators and long-term debt planning support the sustainability goals of the Wellbeing Act.

- 7.3 The Wellbeing Impact Assessment report is included in Appendix 2 which shows how an efficient Treasury Management strategy promotes the wellbeing goals of the Act.

8 What consultations have been carried out with Scrutiny and others?

- 8.1 The Council's Capital Plan and Revenue Budget have been prepared in consultation with Heads of Service, Corporate Directors, Scrutiny Committees, Cabinet and Council.
- 8.2 The Housing Stock Business Plan, revenue and capital budgets will be presented to members. Denbighshire Tenants and Residents Federation will also be consulted on the proposals.
- 8.3 The Strategy Statement was reviewed by the Corporate Governance Committee on 25 January 2017.
- 8.4 The Council has consulted with its TM consultants, Arlingclose Ltd.

9 Chief Finance Officer Statement

- 9.1 TM involves looking after significant sums of cash so it is a vital part of the Council's work. It requires a sound strategy and appropriate controls to safeguard the Council's money, to ensure that reasonable returns on investments are achieved and that debt is effectively and prudently managed.
- 9.2 Council adopted the revised CIPFA Code of Practice on TM (Nov 11) at its meeting on 28 February 2012. It is a requirement of that Code for Council to approve a TMSS each financial year.

10 What risks are there and is there anything we can do to reduce them?

- 10.1 There are inherent risks involved in any TM activity as outlined in the Strategy Statement. The Council has a risk management policy but it is impossible to eliminate these risks completely.

11 Power to make the Decision

- 11.1 The Local Government Act 2003 determines the requirement for local authorities to set Prudential Indicators and requires the Council to comply with the Prudential Code of Capital Finance for Local Authorities that has been produced by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA).

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Denbighshire County Council

**Treasury Management Strategy Statement
and Investment Strategy 2017/18 to 2019/20**

Contents

- 1. Background**
- 2. Treasury Position**
- 3. Investment Strategy**
- 4. Borrowing Strategy**
- 5. Debt Rescheduling**
- 6. MRP Statement 2017/18**
- 7. Reporting Treasury Management Activity**
- 8. Other Items**

Annexes

- A. Prudential Indicators**
- B. Interest Rate Outlook**
- C. Glossary**

Treasury Management Strategy Statement and Investment Strategy 2017/18 to 2019/20

1 Background

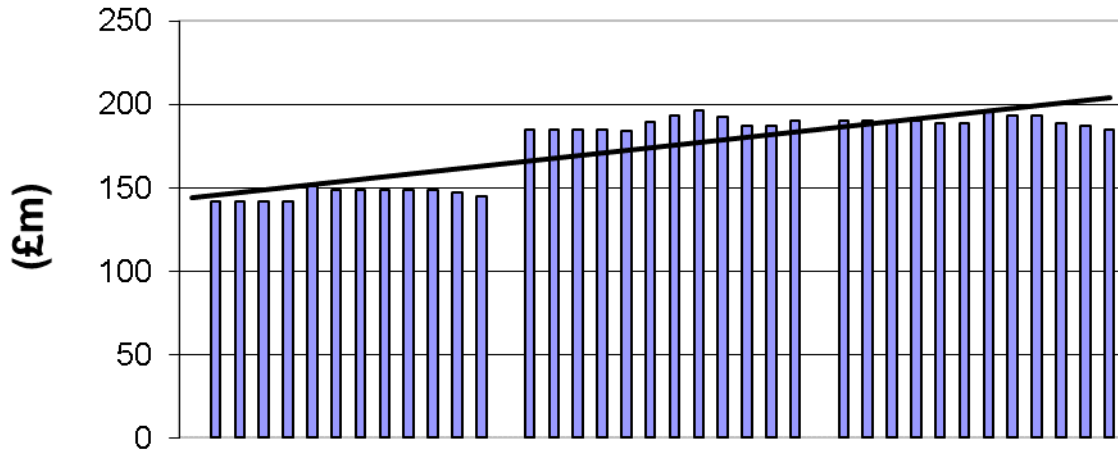
- 1.1 The Council is responsible for its Treasury Management decisions and activity which involves looking after the Council's cash. This is a vital part of the Council's work because approximately £0.5bn passes through the Council's bank account every year.
- 1.2 On 28 February 2012 the Authority adopted the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy's *Treasury Management in the Public Services: Code of Practice 2011 Edition* (the CIPFA Code) which requires the Authority to approve a treasury management strategy statement (TMSS) before the start of each financial year.
- 1.3 In addition, the Welsh Government (WG) issued revised *Guidance on Local Authority Investments* in March 2010 that requires the Authority to approve an investment strategy before the start of each financial year.
- 1.4 This report fulfils the Authority's legal obligation under the *Local Government Act 2003* to have regard to both the CIPFA Code and the WG Guidance.
- 1.5 The purpose of the TMSS is to set the:
 - Treasury Management Strategy for 2017/18
 - Annual Investment Strategy for 2017/18
 - Prudential Indicators for 2017/18, 2018/19 and 2019/20 (Annex A)
 - Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP) Statement

2 Treasury Position

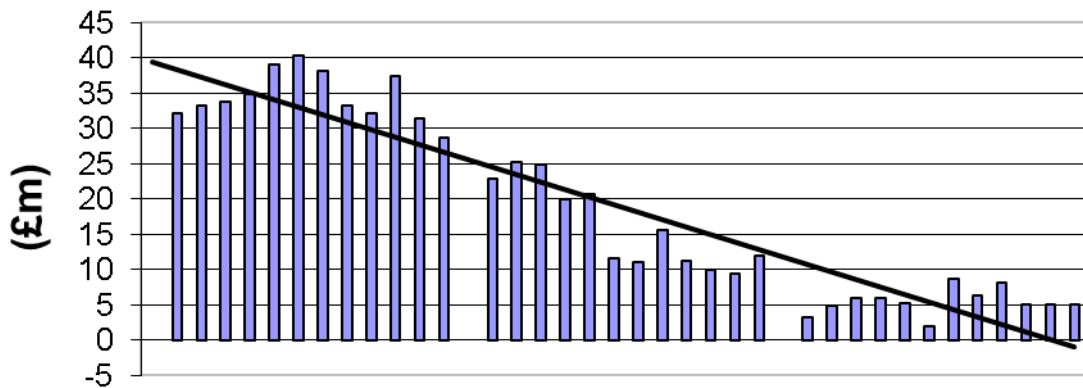
- 2.1 The levels of the Council's borrowing and investment balances over the last three years are shown in the graphs below. The first chart shows the Council's borrowing has increased over this period because the Council borrowed £40m from the Public Works Loan Board (PWLB) on 02/04/15 to buy itself out of the subsidy scheme to become self-financing. The second chart shows a decrease in the amount of money which is available for investment because the PFI contract on the Council offices in Ruthin was terminated on 04/09/15 and as planned, a significant proportion of investment balances was used to achieve this.

Treasury Management Strategy Statement
and Investment Strategy 2017/18 to 2019/20

Borrowing Balances (2014/15 - 2016/17)



Investment Balances (£m) (2014/15 - 2016/17)



3 Investment Strategy

3.1 Both the CIPFA Code and the WG Guidance require the Authority to invest its funds prudently, and to have regard to the security and liquidity of its investments before seeking the highest rate of return, or yield. The Authority's objective when investing money is to strike an appropriate balance between risk and return, minimising the risk of incurring losses from defaults and the risk of receiving unsuitably low investment income.

Treasury Management Strategy Statement and Investment Strategy 2017/18 to 2019/20

- 3.2 If the UK enters into a recession in 2017/18, there is a small chance that the Bank of England could set its Bank Rate at or below zero, which is likely to feed through to negative interest rates on all low risk, short-term investment options. This situation already exists in many other European countries. In this event, security will be measured as receiving the contractually agreed amount at maturity, even though this may be less than the amount originally invested.
- 3.3 Given the increasing risk and falling returns from short-term unsecured bank investments, the Authority will consider more secure investments such as reverse repurchase agreements (REPOs) and covered bonds as detailed in paragraph 3.4 below.
- 3.4 The Authority may invest its surplus funds with any of the counterparty types in table 1 below, subject to the cash limits (per counterparty) and the time limits shown.

Table 1: Approved Investment Counterparties and Limits

Credit Rating	Banks / Building Societies Unsecured	Banks / Building Societies Secured	Government / Local Authorities	Corporates	Registered Providers
UK Govt	n/a	n/a	£Unlimited 50 years	n/a	n/a
AAA	£5m 5 years	£10m 20 years	£8m 50 years	£5m 20 years	£5m 20 years
AA+	£5m 5 years	£10m 10 years	£8m 25 years	£5m 10 years	£5m 10 years
AA	£5m 4 years	£10m 5 years	£8m 15 years	£5m 5 years	£5m 10 years
AA-	£5m 3 years	£10m 4 years	£8m 10 years	£5m 4 years	£5m 10 years
A+	£5m 2 years	£10m 3 years	£8m 5 years	£5m 3 years	£5m 5 years
A	£5m 13 months	£10m 2 years	£8m 5 years	£5m 2 years	£5m 5 years
A-	£5m 6 months	£10m 13 months	£8m 5 years	£5m 13 months	£5m 5 years
BBB+	£5m 100 days	£10m 6 months	£8m 2 years	£5m 6 months	£5m 2 years
None	£1m 6 months	n/a	£8m 25 years	£5m 5 years	£5m 5 years
Pooled funds	£8m per fund				

Treasury Management Strategy Statement and Investment Strategy 2017/18 to 2019/20

Credit Rating: Investment limits are set by reference to the lowest published long-term credit rating from Fitch, Moody's or Standard & Poor's. Where available, the credit rating relevant to the specific investment or class of investment is used, otherwise the counterparty credit rating is used. However, investment decisions are never made solely based on credit ratings, and all other relevant factors including external advice will be taken into account.

Banks Unsecured: Accounts, deposits, certificates of deposit and senior unsecured bonds with banks and building societies, other than multilateral development banks. These investments are subject to the risk of credit loss via a bail-in should the regulator determine that the bank is failing or likely to fail.

Banks Secured: Covered bonds, reverse repurchase agreements (REPOs) and other collateralised arrangements with banks and building societies. These investments are secured on the bank's assets, which limits the potential losses in the unlikely event of insolvency, and means that they are exempt from bail-in.

Government: Loans, bonds and bills issued or guaranteed by national governments, regional and local authorities and multilateral development banks. These investments are not subject to bail-in, and there is an insignificant risk of insolvency. Investments with the UK Central Government may be made in unlimited amounts for up to 50 years.

Corporates: Loans, bonds and commercial paper issued by companies other than banks and registered providers. These investments are not subject to bail-in, but are exposed to the risk of the company going insolvent. Loans to unrated companies will only be made as part of a diversified pool in order to spread the risk widely.

Registered Providers: Loans and bonds issued by, guaranteed by or secured on the assets of Registered Providers of Social Housing, formerly known as Housing Associations. These bodies are tightly regulated by the Welsh Government and, as providers of public services, they retain the likelihood of receiving government support if needed.

Pooled Funds: Shares in diversified investment vehicles consisting of any of the above investment types, plus equity shares and property. These funds have the advantage of providing wide diversification of investment risks, coupled with the services of a professional fund manager in return for a fee. Short-term Money Market Funds that offer same-day liquidity and very low or no volatility will be used as an alternative to instant access bank accounts.

Treasury Management Strategy Statement and Investment Strategy 2017/18 to 2019/20

- 3.5 Natwest is the Council's banker and will continue to be used for operational and liquidity purposes by transferring cash in and out of the instant access account as required even if its credit rating falls below those shown in the table above.
- 3.6 For a group of banks under the same ownership, the banking group limit is equal to the individual bank limit.
- 3.7 Credit ratings are obtained and monitored by the Authority's treasury advisers, who will notify changes in ratings as they occur. Where an entity has its credit rating downgraded so that it fails to meet the approved investment criteria then:
- no new investments will be made,
 - any existing investments that can be recalled or sold at no cost will be, and
 - full consideration will be given to the recall or sale of all other existing investments with the affected counterparty.
- 3.8 The Authority understands that credit ratings are good, but not perfect, predictors of investment default. Full regard will therefore be given to other available information on the credit quality of the organisations in which it invests, including credit default swap prices (the cost of banks insuring themselves against default), financial statements, information on potential government support and reports in the quality financial press. No investments will be made with an organisation if there are substantive doubts about its credit quality, even though it may meet the credit rating criteria.
- 3.9 When deteriorating financial market conditions affect the creditworthiness of all organisations, as happened in 2008 and 2011, this is not generally reflected in credit ratings, but can be seen in other market measures. In these circumstances, the Authority will restrict its investments to those organisations of higher credit quality and reduce the maximum duration of its investments to maintain the required level of security. If these restrictions mean that insufficient commercial organisations of high credit quality are available to invest the Authority's cash balances, then the surplus will be deposited with the UK Government, via the Debt Management Office or invested in government treasury bills for example, or with other local authorities. This will cause a reduction in the level of investment income earned, but will protect the principal sum invested.

The reduction in investment income which the Council has suffered over the last seven years due to the historically low level of the official bank rate at 0.25% is illustrated in Table 2 below:

**Treasury Management Strategy Statement
and Investment Strategy 2017/18 to 2019/20**

Table 2: Investment Income

2008/09 Interest £000	2009/10 Interest £000	2010/11 Interest £000	2011/12 Interest £000	2012/13 Interest £000	2013/14 Interest £000	2014/15 Interest £000	2015/16 Interest £000
2,219	635	398	408	239	265	230	108

3.10 **Specified Investments:** The WG Guidance defines specified investments as those:

- denominated in pound sterling,
- due to be repaid within 12 months of arrangement,
- not defined as capital expenditure by legislation, and
- invested with one of:
 - the UK Government,
 - a UK local authority, parish council or community council, or
 - a body or investment scheme of “high credit quality”.

The Authority defines “high credit quality” organisations as those having a credit rating of A- or higher that are domiciled in the UK or a foreign country with a sovereign rating of AA+ or higher.

3.11 **Non-specified Investments:** Any investment not meeting the definition of a specified investment is classed as non-specified. The Authority does not intend to make any investments denominated in foreign currencies. Non-specified investments will therefore be limited to long-term investments, i.e. those that are due to mature 12 months or longer from the date of arrangement; those that are defined as capital expenditure by legislation, such as shares in money market funds and other pooled funds, and investments with bodies and schemes not meeting the definition of high credit quality. Limits on non-specified investments are shown in table 3 below.

Table 3: Non-Specified Investment Limits

	Cash limit
Total long-term investments	£10m
Total shares in money market funds	£10m
Total shares in other pooled funds	£10m
Total investments without credit ratings or rated below A-	£60m
Total investments in foreign countries rated below AA+	£10m
Total non-specified investments	£100m

Treasury Management Strategy Statement and Investment Strategy 2017/18 to 2019/20

4 Borrowing Strategy

- 4.1 Borrowing strategies continue to be influenced by the relationship between investment and borrowing rates. The interest rate forecast provided in **Annex B** indicates that an acute difference between investment and borrowing rates is expected to continue. This difference creates a “cost of carry” for any new longer term borrowing where the proceeds are temporarily held as investments because of the difference between what is paid on the borrowing and what is earned on the investment.
- 4.2 In view of this, the strategy which has been in place for some time now has been to reduce investment balances and rely on internal borrowing as much as possible instead of external borrowing from the Public Works Loan Board (PWLB).
- 4.3 The Council has been accessing temporary borrowing from other local authorities at very low rates to cover short-term cash flow requirements and will continue to do so as this is a good source of readily available cash at historically low rates varying between 0.3% and 0.5%. At the same time, the Council will also continue to monitor its cash position and interest rate levels to ensure that long term borrowing from the PWLB is undertaken at the optimal time to fund on-going Capital commitments.
- 4.4 While the Council can borrow from a number of banks, it normally only borrows from the PWLB which is a Government body that lends to public sector organisations.

The approved sources of borrowing are listed below:

- PWLB and any successor body
- any institution approved for investments
- any other bank or building society authorised to operate in the UK
- UK public and private sector pension funds (except Clwyd Pension Fund)
- capital market bond investors
- UK Municipal Bonds Agency plc and other special purpose companies created to enable local authority bond issues

5 Debt Rescheduling

- 5.1 The Council is able to pay off loans earlier than it has to and to replace them with cheaper loans in order to save money or to reduce the risk to the Council. Sometimes, these loans will be replaced and sometimes not, depending on market conditions and interest rates.
- 5.2 The lower interest rate environment and changes in the rules regarding the premature repayment of PWLB loans has adversely affected the scope to

Treasury Management Strategy Statement and Investment Strategy 2017/18 to 2019/20

undertake meaningful debt rescheduling although occasional opportunities arise.

6 Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP) Statement

- 6.1 The Council sets aside money each year to repay debt and this is known as the Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP).
- 6.2 There are four different methods of calculating MRP and the Council needs to say each year which methods it will use. This is known as the MRP Statement.
- 6.3 The MRP Statement will be submitted to Council before the start of the 2017/18 financial year. If it is ever proposed to vary the terms of the original MRP Statement during the year, a revised statement will be put to Council at that time.

6.4 MRP Statement

The Council will apply the Regulatory Method for supported capital expenditure which means that MRP is charged at 4% of the Council's Capital Financing Requirement (CFR).

The Council will apply the Asset Life Method for unsupported capital expenditure which means that MRP is determined by the life of the asset for which the borrowing is undertaken.

The different methods of calculation will affect how much money the Council sets aside for debt repayment. The above statement means that where the Welsh Government gives the money to repay debt, the Council will repay it at 4% of whatever is outstanding. Where the Council borrows through Prudential Borrowing, an amount will be charged that allows the debt to be repaid over the expected life of the asset.

- 6.5 Adopting International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) has resulted in leases coming on the balance sheet. This affects how much it appears the Council has borrowed but this is effectively covered by grant payments. MRP in respect of leases brought on the balance sheet under IFRS will match the annual principal repayment for the associated deferred liability. This is a technical accounting adjustment which is cost neutral for the Council.
- 6.6 MRP on housing assets funded through Prudential Borrowing is charged at 5% of the HRA's CFR. MRP on all other items such as the buy-out and new builds are charged at 2% of the HRA's CFR.
- 6.7 The Council's MRP policy will be reviewed during 2017/18 to explore potential savings options. Any changes will be implemented from 2018/19 and will be reported to Council.

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7 Reporting Treasury Management Activity

7.1 The Section 151 Officer (Chief Finance Officer) will report to the Corporate Governance Committee on treasury management activity / performance as follows:

(a) The Treasury Management Strategy Statement and Prudential Indicators will be submitted to the committee in January each year prior to approval by Council.

(b) Two treasury management updates will be submitted to the committee in January and July each year.

(c) An annual report on treasury activity will be submitted to the committee in July each year for the preceding year prior to approval by Cabinet.

A treasury update showing the latest investment and borrowing position will be included in the monthly Revenue Monitoring report and borrowing will also be reported on in the Capital Plan to Council.

8 Other items

8.1 Investment Training

8.1.1 Member Training

The CIPFA Code of Practice on Treasury Management requires the Section 151 Officer to ensure that all members tasked with treasury management responsibilities, including scrutiny of the treasury management function, receive appropriate training relevant to their needs and understand fully their roles and responsibilities.

The Council has nominated the Corporate Governance Committee as the committee which has responsibility for scrutiny of the treasury management function. Annual training requirements will be agreed with the Corporate Governance Committee.

8.1.2 Staff Training

Staff attend training courses, seminars and conferences provided by Arlingclose and CIPFA. There is a team of three members of staff who cover TM duties on a rota basis to ensure that their knowledge is kept up to date. These members of staff are also members of professional accountancy bodies including the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) and the Association of Accounting Technicians (AAT).

8.2 Treasury Management Advisers

The Council uses Arlingclose Ltd as Treasury Management Advisers and receives the following services:

- Credit advice

Treasury Management Strategy Statement and Investment Strategy 2017/18 to 2019/20

- Investment advice
- Borrowing advice
- Technical accounting advice
- Economic & interest rate forecasts
- Workshops and training events

The Council maintains the quality of the service with its advisers by holding quarterly strategy meetings and tendering every 5 years. Following a tendering exercise, the contract was renewed with Arlingclose from 01 January 2014 for three years with an option to extend for a further two year period. The Council reviewed the contract at the end of 2016 and decided to continue for a further two year period.

8.3 Investment of Money Borrowed in Advance of Need

The Authority may, from time to time, borrow in advance of need, where this is expected to provide the best long term value for money. Since amounts borrowed will be invested until spent, the Authority is aware that it will be exposed to the risk of loss of the borrowed sums, and the risk that investment and borrowing interest rates may change in the intervening period. These risks will be managed as part of the Authority's overall management of its treasury risks.

The total amount borrowed will not exceed the authorised borrowing limit of £250 million. The maximum period between borrowing and expenditure is expected to be three years, although the Authority is not required to link particular loans with particular items of expenditure.

8.4 Policy on Use of Financial Derivatives

In the absence of any explicit legal power to do so, the Authority will not use standalone financial derivatives (such as swaps, forwards, futures and options). Derivatives embedded into loans and investments, including pooled funds and forward starting transactions, may be used, and the risks that they present will be managed in line with the overall treasury risk management strategy.

8.5 Abolition of the PWLB

The Department of Communities and Local Government (CLG) has confirmed that HM Treasury (HMT) will be taking the necessary legislative steps to abolish the PWLB. The CLG has stated that it will have no impact on existing loans held by local authorities or the government's policy on local authority borrowing. Despite its abolition, HMT has confirmed that its lending functions will continue unaffected albeit under a different body so that local authorities will continue to access borrowing at rates which offer good value for money.

**Treasury Management Strategy Statement
and Investment Strategy 2017/18 to 2019/20**

ANNEX A

PRUDENTIAL INDICATORS 2017/18 TO 2018/19

1 Background

1.1 The indicators are calculated to demonstrate that the Council’s borrowing is affordable and are underpinned by the following regulations. There is a requirement under the Local Government Act 2003 for local authorities to have regard to CIPFA’s Prudential Code for Capital Finance in Local Authorities (the “CIPFA Prudential Code”) when setting and reviewing their Prudential Indicators.

2 Gross Debt and the Capital Financing Requirement

2.1 This is a key indicator of prudence. In order to ensure that over the medium term debt will only be for a capital purpose, the Council should ensure that debt does not, except in the short term, exceed the total of the capital financing requirement in the preceding year plus the estimates of any additional increases to the capital financing requirement for the current and next two financial years.

2.2 The Section 151 Officer reports that the Council had no difficulty meeting this requirement in 2016/17 to date nor are there any difficulties envisaged in future years. This view takes into account current commitments, existing plans and the proposals in the approved budget.

3 Estimates of Capital Expenditure

3.1 This indicator is set to ensure that the level of proposed capital expenditure remains within sustainable limits and, in particular, to consider the impact on Council Tax and in the case of the HRA, housing rent levels.

Capital Expenditure	2016/17 Approved £000	2016/17 Revised £000	2017/18 Estimate £000	2018/19 Estimate £000	2019/20 Estimate £000
Council Fund	9,860	24,375	8,153	5,611	5,611
Corporate Plan	29,933	20,045	22,324	25,946	9,422
HRA	11,768	11,184	10,058	11,392	10,922
Total	51,561	55,604	40,535	42,949	25,955

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3.2 Capital expenditure will be financed as follows:

Capital Financing	2016/17 Approved £000	2016/17 Revised £000	2017/18 Estimate £000	2018/19 Estimate £000	2019/20 Estimate £000
Council Fund					
Capital Receipts	888	1,458	650	0	0
Grants & Contributions	2,485	8,373	1,943	1,843	1,843
Revenue Contributions & Reserves	1,595	3,493	148	0	0
Supported Borrowing	3,452	4,790	3,866	3,026	3,026
Prudential Borrowing	1,440	6,261	1,546	742	742
	9,860	24,375	8,153	5,611	5,611
Corporate Plan					
Capital Receipts	0	238	0	0	0
Grants & Contributions	10,270	5,810	7,916	13,316	592
Revenue Contributions & Reserves	4,621	6,526	2,991	3,331	4
Supported Borrowing	0	153	0	0	0
Prudential Borrowing	15,042	7,318	11,417	9,299	8,826
	29,933	20,045	22,324	25,946	9,422
Total	39,793	44,420	30,477	31,557	15,033
HRA					
Capital Receipts	23	177	20	1,100	0
Grants & Contributions	2,410	2,420	2,420	2,420	2,420
Revenue Contributions & Reserves	1,821	1,703	1,710	1,153	1,570
Supported Borrowing	0	0	0	0	0
Prudential Borrowing	7,514	6,884	5,908	6,719	6,932
Total	11,768	11,184	10,058	11,392	10,922

4 Ratio of Financing Costs to Net Revenue Stream

4.1 This is an indicator of affordability and highlights the revenue implications of existing and proposed capital expenditure by identifying the proportion of the revenue budget required to meet borrowing costs. It shows how much of its budget the Council uses to repay debt and interest.

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4.2 The ratio is based on costs net of investment income.

Ratio of Financing Costs to Net Revenue Stream	2016/17 Approved £000	2016/17 Revised £000	2017/18 Estimate £000	2018/19 Estimate £000	2019/20 Estimate £000
Financing Costs	12,445	13,214	12,864	12,914	12,914
Net Revenue Stream	185,056	185,062	189,252	188,661	187,500
Council Fund Ratio	6.73%	7.14%	6.80%	6.85%	6.89%
Financing Costs	6,016	5,982	6,602	7,058	7,567
Net Revenue Stream	13,620	14,129	14,864	15,240	16,276
HRA Ratio	44.17%	42.34%	44.42%	46.31%	46.49%

5 Capital Financing Requirement

5.1 The Capital Plan relies on various sources of finance i.e. grants, contributions and capital receipts. Once these are used up, the Council needs to rely on borrowing and the Capital Financing Requirement (CFR) is the amount of borrowing which is needed. Total borrowing shouldn't therefore go above the CFR. The Council's CFR and borrowing levels are compared in the table below for the current and future years.

Capital Financing Requirement	31/03/17 Approved £000	31/03/17 Revised £000	31/03/18 Estimate £000	31/03/19 Estimate £000	31/03/20 Estimate £000
Council Fund	190,539	176,635	186,054	191,295	187,347
HRA	71,958	71,279	74,215	77,730	81,122
Total CFR	262,497	247,914	260,269	269,025	268,469
Total Debt	201,059	194,725	205,192	215,802	221,430

6 Incremental Impact of Capital Investment Decisions

6.1 This indicator shows how much of the Council Tax income is spent on paying debt interest.

Incremental Impact of Capital Investment Decisions	2016/17 Approved £	2017/18 Estimate £	2018/19 Estimate £	2019/20 Estimate £
Increase in Band D Council Tax due to:				
Prudential Borrowing	6.00	5.37	2.63	2.63
Capital Receipts	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Reserves	2.79	0.61	0.00	0.00
Total	8.79	5.98	2.63	2.63

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6.2 This indicator shows the equivalent impact on Council Tax of the decision to undertake Prudential Borrowing as well as the investment interest lost by using capital receipts and reserves to part fund the Capital Plan. The impact of supported borrowing has not been included because it is assumed that the Council would always spend its supported borrowing to fund its Capital Plan.

7 Authorised Limit & Operational Boundary for External Debt

7.1 The Council has an integrated treasury management strategy and manages its treasury position in accordance with its approved strategy and practice. Overall borrowing will therefore arise as a consequence of all the financial transactions of the Council and not just those arising from capital spending reflected in the CFR.

7.2 The **Authorised Limit** sets the maximum level of external borrowing. It is measured on a daily basis against all external borrowing items on the Balance Sheet i.e. long and short term borrowing, overdrawn bank balances and long term liabilities. This Prudential Indicator separately identifies borrowing from other long term liabilities such as finance leases. It is consistent with the Council’s existing commitments, its proposals for capital expenditure and financing and its approved treasury management policy statement and practices. This is reported as a part of the Capital Monitoring Report.

7.3 The Authorised Limit has been set on the estimate of the most likely, prudent but not worst case scenario with sufficient headroom over and above this to allow for unusual cash movements.

7.4 The Authorised Limit is the statutory limit determined under Section 3(1) of the Local Government Act 2003 (referred to in the legislation as the Affordable Limit) and if it is breached, it would be reported to the next Council meeting.

Authorised Limit for External Debt	2016/17 Approved £000	2016/17 Revised £000	2017/18 Proposed £000	2018/19 Proposed £000	2019/20 Proposed £000
Borrowing	250,000	240,000	250,000	260,000	260,000

7.5 The **Operational Boundary** links directly to the Council’s estimates of the CFR and estimates of other cash flow requirements. This indicator is based on the same estimates as the Authorised Limit reflecting the most likely, prudent but not worst case scenario but without the additional headroom included within the Authorised Limit.

Operational Boundary for External Debt	2016/17 Approved £000	2016/17 Revised £000	2017/18 Proposed £000	2018/19 Proposed £000	2019/20 Proposed £000
Borrowing	245,000	235,000	245,000	255,000	255,000

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8 Adoption of the CIPFA Treasury Management Code

8.1 This indicator demonstrates that the Council has adopted the principles of best practice. The Council adopted the original Code in March 2002. A revised Code was issued in November 2009 and another in November 2011. One of the recommendations is that the Code is adopted by Council.

Adoption of the CIPFA Code of Practice in Treasury Management
The Council approved the adoption of the revised CIPFA Treasury Management Code (Nov 2011) at its meeting on 28 February 2012.

9 Upper Limits for Fixed Interest Rate Exposure and Variable Interest Rate Exposure

9.1 These indicators allow the Council to manage the extent to which it is exposed to changes in interest rates. This Council calculates these limits on a net interest paid basis (i.e. interest paid on fixed rate debt net of interest received on fixed rate investments).

9.2 The upper limit for variable rate exposure has been set to ensure that the Council is not exposed to interest rate rises which could adversely impact on the revenue budget. The limit allows for the use of variable rate debt to offset exposure to changes in short-term rates on investments.

	2016/17 Approved %	2017/18 Estimate %	2018/19 Estimate %	2019/20 Estimate %
Upper Limit for Fixed Interest Rate Exposure	100	100	100	100
Upper Limit for Variable Rate Exposure	40	40	40	40

9.3 The limits above provide the necessary flexibility within which decisions will be made for drawing down new loans on a fixed or variable rate basis; the decisions will ultimately be determined by expectations of anticipated interest rate movements as set out in the Council's treasury management strategy.

10 Maturity Structure of Fixed Rate borrowing

10.1 This indicator highlights the existence of any large concentrations of fixed rate debt needing to be replaced at times of uncertainty over interest rates and is designed to protect against excessive exposures to interest rate changes in any one period, in particular in the course of the next ten years.

10.2 It is calculated as the amount of projected borrowing that is fixed rate maturing in each period as a percentage of total projected borrowing that is

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fixed rate. The maturity of borrowing is determined by reference to the earliest date on which the lender can require payment.

Maturity structure of fixed rate borrowing	Actual %	Lower Limit %	Upper Limit %
under 12 months	2.33	0	30
12 months and within 24 months	2.25	0	30
24 months and within 5 years	7.07	0	30
5 years and within 10 years	7.07	0	30
10 years and above	81.28	50	100

11 Credit Risk

- 11.1 The Council considers security, liquidity and yield, in that order, when making investment decisions.
- 11.2 Credit ratings remain an important element of assessing credit risk, but they are not a sole feature in the Council's assessment of counterparty credit risk.
- 11.3 The Council also considers alternative assessments of credit strength, and information on corporate developments of and market sentiment towards counterparties. The following key tools are used to assess credit risk:
- Published credit ratings of the financial institution (minimum A- or equivalent) and its sovereign (minimum AA+ or equivalent for non-UK sovereigns);
 - Sovereign support mechanisms;
 - Credit default swaps (where quoted);
 - Share prices (where available);
 - Economic fundamentals, such as a country's net debt as a percentage of its GDP;
 - Corporate developments, news, articles, markets sentiment and momentum;
 - Subjective overlay.
- 11.4 The only indicators with prescriptive values are credit ratings. Other indicators of creditworthiness are considered in relative rather than absolute terms.

12 Upper Limit for total principal sums invested over 364 days

- 12.1 The purpose of this limit is to contain exposure to the possibility of loss that may arise as a result of the Council having to seek early repayment of the sums invested.

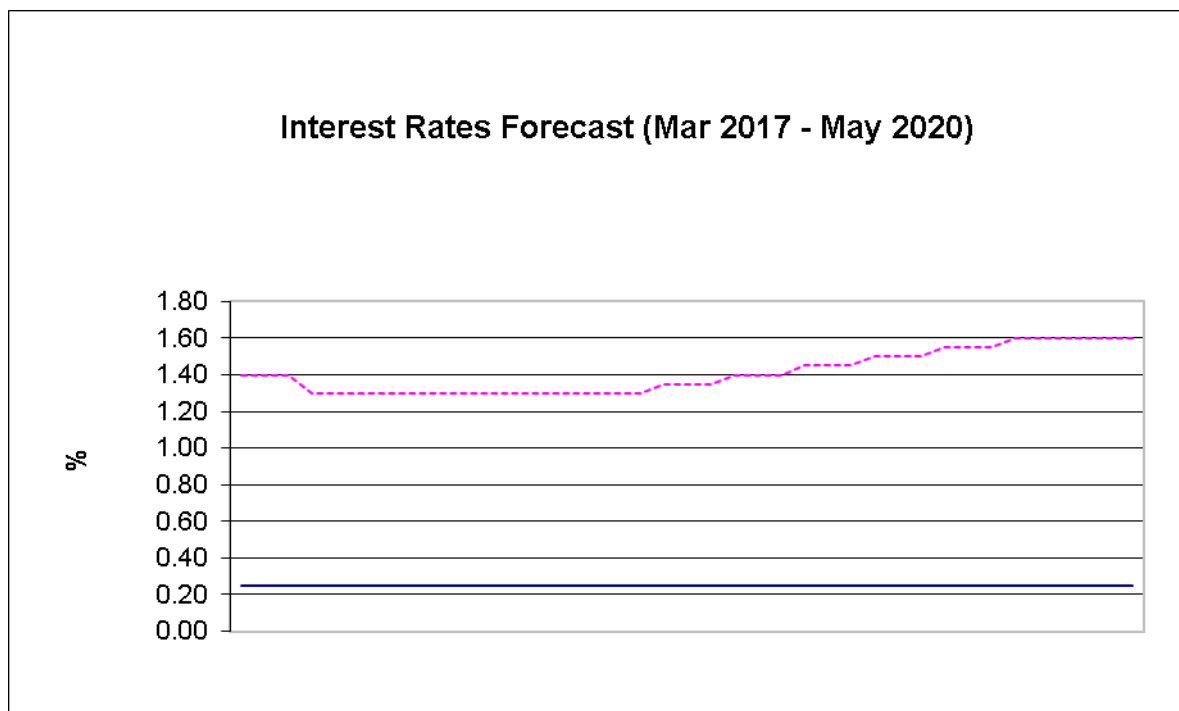
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Upper Limit for total principal sums invested over 364 days	2016/17 Approved £m	2017/18 Estimate £m	2018/19 Estimate £m	2019/20 Estimate £m
	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00

INTEREST RATES FORECAST

The graph below shows the interest rate forecast for the Official UK Bank Rate and the 50 year GILT rate from March 2017 to May 2020. The Official Bank Rate influences the rate at which the Council can invest. The GILT rate is the rate at which the Government borrows money and therefore this affects the rate at which the Council can borrow from the PWLB which is approximately 1% above GILT rates.

As the graph shows, it's much more expensive to borrow than to invest at the moment with the Official UK Bank Rate expected to remain constant over the period. The graph illustrates that the difference between investment and borrowing rates is approximately 2%. This means that the cost of carry referred to in paragraph 4.1 in **Appendix 1** is approximately £20,000 for every £1m borrowed because the Council could borrow for 50 years at a rate of approximately 2.25% but could only invest at a rate of approximately 0.25%.



—— Official Bank Rate

- - - - 50-yr GILT Rate

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ANNEX C

GLOSSARY - Useful guide to Treasury Management Terms and Acronyms

BANK OF ENGLAND	UK's Central Bank
BANK RATE	Bank of England Interest Rate (also known as Base Rate)
CPI	Consumer Price Index – a measure of the increase in prices
RPI	Retail Price Index – a measure of the increase in prices
DMO	Debt Management Office – issuer of gilts on behalf of HM Treasury
FSA	Financial Services Authority - the UK financial watchdog
GDP	Gross Domestic Product – a measure of financial output of the UK
LIBID	London Interbank Bid Rate - International rate that banks lend to other banks
LIBOR	London Interbank Offer Rate – International rate that banks borrow from other banks (the most widely used benchmark or reference for short term interest rates)
PWLB	Public Works Loan Board – a Government department that lends money to Public Sector Organisations
MPC	Monetary Policy Committee - the committee of the Bank of England that sets the Bank Rate
LONG TERM RATES	More than 12 months duration
SHORT TERM RATES	Less than 12 months duration
BOND (GENERAL)	An investment in which an investor loans money to a public or private company that borrows the funds for a defined period of time at a fixed interest rate
GOVERNMENT BOND	A type of bond issued by a national government generally with a promise to pay periodic interest payments and to repay the face value on the maturity date

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CORPORATE BOND	A type of bond issued by a corporation to raise money in order to expand its business
COVERED BOND	A corporate bond issued by a financial institution but with an extra layer of protection for investors whereby the investor has recourse to a pool of assets that secures or “covers” the bond if the financial institution becomes insolvent
GILT	A bond that is issued by the British government which is classed as a low risk investment as the capital investment is guaranteed by the government
REPO	A repurchase agreement involving the selling of a security (usually bonds or gilts) with the agreement to buy it back at a higher price at a specific future date For the party selling the security (and agreeing to repurchase it in the future) it is a REPO For the party on the other end of the transaction e.g. the local authority (buying the security and agreeing to sell in the future) it is a reverse REPO
FTSE 100	Financial Times Stock Exchange 100 - An index composed of the 100 largest companies listed on the London Stock Exchange which provides a good indication of the performance of major UK companies

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Treasury Management Strategy Statement

Wellbeing Impact Assessment Report

This report summarises the likely impact of a proposal on the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of Denbighshire, Wales and the world.

Assessment Number:	148
Brief description:	The Treasury Management strategy for 2017/18
Date Completed:	13/01/2017 12:41:25 Version: 1
Completed By:	Rhys Ifor Jones
Responsible Service:	Finance
Localities affected by the proposal:	Whole County,

IMPACT ASSESSMENT SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

Before we look in detail at the contribution and impact of the proposal, it is important to consider how the proposal is applying the sustainable development principle. This means that we must act "in a manner which seeks to ensure that the needs of the present are met without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs."

Score for the sustainability of the approach

Could you do more to make your approach more sustainable?

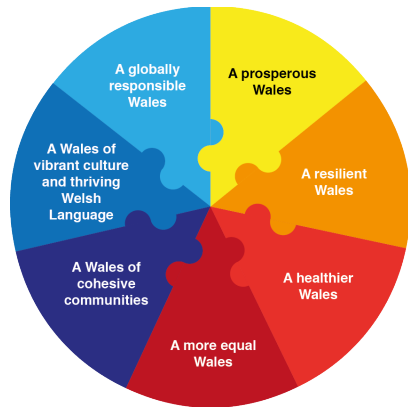
(2 out of 4 stars)



Actual score: 12/ 24.

Summary of impact

Wellbeing Goals



A prosperous Denbighshire	Positive
A resilient Denbighshire	Positive
A healthier Denbighshire	Neutral
A more equal Denbighshire	Neutral
A Denbighshire of cohesive communities	Neutral
A Denbighshire of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language	Neutral
A globally responsible Denbighshire	Neutral

Main conclusions

An effective Treasury Management strategy ensures that the Council's investment and borrowing decisions will contribute towards the goal of maximising income and minimising costs which supports efficient service delivery.

THE LIKELY IMPACT ON DENBIGHSHIRE, WALES AND THE WORLD

A prosperous Denbighshire

Overall Impact:	Positive
Justification for Impact:	An effective Treasury Management strategy ensures that the Council's investment and borrowing decisions will contribute towards the goal of maximising income and minimising costs which supports efficient service delivery.

Positive consequences identified:

The Treasury Management strategy and Prudential Indicators ensure that the Council's cash is safeguarded as much as possible by making investments in banks recommended in the annual strategy statement.

Sound investment and borrowing decisions relating to the Council's cash will maximise the Council's income within the guidelines set in the Treasury Management strategy.

The strategy ensures that the Council's borrowing is monitored and is within set limits and is affordable. It identifies current financing requirements for the Capital Plan and estimates the proposed capital requirements for the next three financial years.

Financial planning and decision making ensures that proper consideration of the long term impact of financial decisions is given, including the payback period and whole life costs of capital investment decisions, properly impact assessed budget proposals and long term debt and investment (treasury management) strategies.

The Prudential Indicators are a statutory requirement which demonstrate the affordability of our plans and contribute towards the overall financial wellbeing of Denbighshire.

Unintended negative consequences identified:

Mitigating actions:

A resilient Denbighshire

Overall Impact:	Positive
Justification for Impact:	A sound Treasury Management strategy ensures that the Council's cash is secure and new borrowing is affordable. It also enables the Council to react quickly to market volatility by continual monitoring of the financial institutions throughout the year.

Positive consequences identified:

Good investment decisions will help the Council to develop more efficient working practices which will use less resources.

The strategy is set at the start of the financial year but it is monitored carefully throughout the year to ensure that the Council reacts quickly to any market volatility and the impact on the banking institutions.

Unintended negative consequences identified:

Mitigating actions:

A healthier Denbighshire

Overall Impact:	Neutral
Justification for Impact:	Proposals have little or no direct impact on the vast majority of residents as the strategy involves managing the Council's investments and borrowing.

Positive consequences identified:

The strategy contributes to the overall financial health of Denbighshire and therefore supports the delivery of the annual budget.

Unintended negative consequences identified:

Mitigating actions:

A more equal Denbighshire

Overall Impact:	Neutral
Justification for Impact:	A good treasury management strategy contributes to the overall financial resilience of the Council and supports the on-going work of the Authority without impacting on residents.

Positive consequences identified:

An efficient treasury management strategy contributes to the financial resilience of the Council and supports service delivery.

Unintended negative consequences identified:

Mitigating actions:

A Denbighshire of cohesive communities

Overall Impact:	Neutral
Justification for Impact:	A good treasury management strategy contributes to the overall financial resilience of the Council and supports the on-going work of the Authority without impacting on residents.

Positive consequences identified:

Unintended negative consequences identified:

Mitigating actions:

A Denbighshire of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language

Overall Impact:	Neutral
Justification for Impact:	A good treasury management strategy contributes to the overall financial resilience of the Council and supports the on-going work of the Authority. It has no direct impact on the language and the culture because any treasury management decisions are based on the treasury strategy and advice from financial consultants.

Positive consequences identified:

Unintended negative consequences identified:

Mitigating actions:

A globally responsible Denbighshire

Overall Impact:	Neutral
Justification for Impact:	A good treasury management strategy contributes to the overall financial resilience of the Council and supports the on-going work of the Authority. It has no direct impact on the local area.

Positive consequences identified:

All investments are undertaken from national institutions in line with the strategy and financial advice. The strategy determines the institutions with the minimum credit rating which the Authority is permitted to invest with.

All borrowing is undertaken from central Government as detailed in the strategy and in line with other local authorities.

Unintended negative consequences identified:

Mitigating actions:

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COUNCIL FORWARD WORK PROGRAMME

Meeting	Item (Description / Title)	Purpose of Report	Council Decision Required (yes/no)	Lead member and Contact Officer	
COUNCIL BRIEFING 6 March 2017	1	Superfast Cymru Roll-out in Denbighshire	To discuss with WG the extent of the current roll-out programme, their plans for future roll-out and how they will address not-spot areas in the county	N/A	Leader/Rebecca Maxwell/Stuart Whitfield/Steve Price/Rhian Evans
	2	Local Government White Paper	To consider the white paper	N/A	Mohammed Mehmet / Gary Williams
	3	Member Training & Development Strategy	To consider and comment on the programme for training and development for 2017 onwards.	N/A	Cllr Barbara Smith / Steve Price
		<i>Regulation of Un-manned Aircraft</i>	<i>To brief members on the extent of current regulations governing the use of un-manned aircraft, the potential for introducing byelaws and seek their views on a draft response to a Department for Transport consultation on 'Unlocking the UK's High Tech Economy: Consultation on the Safe Use of Drones in the UK'</i>	Yes	<i>Gary Williams</i>
4 April 2017					
23 May 2017 Annual Meeting	1	Appointment of Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Council	To appoint to these civic posts for the 2017/18 municipal year.	Yes	Gary Williams / Eleri Woolford / Steve Price
	2	Election of Leader of the Council	To elect the Leader of the Council.	Yes	Gary Williams

COUNCIL FORWARD WORK PROGRAMME

	3	Annual Review of Political Balance and the 2018 Committee Timetable	To review the political balance of the Council's committees and confirm the 2018 committee timetable.	Yes	Steve Price
	4	Independent Remuneration Panel's Annual Report	To consider the Panel's determinations in respect of members' remuneration	Yes	Gary Williams / Steve Price
COUNCIL BRIEFING 12 June 2017	1.	Water and Flood Management in Denbighshire (Joint presentation by the County Council and Natural Resources Wales (NRW))	To assist councillors to understand both the Council and NRW's statutory responsibilities with respect to water and flood management (including coastal and river maintenance responsibilities, and how both organisations work together to mitigate the risk of flooding)	N/A	Wayne Hope/Keith Ivens (NRW) (stemming from a request from Communities Scrutiny Committee – December 2016)
4 July 2017					
5 September 2017					
17 October 2017	1.	Long term empty properties and second home taxation		Yes	Paul Barnes / Richard Weigh
COUNCIL BRIEFING 13 November 2017					
5 December 2017					