

To: Members of the County Council

Date: 13 February 2018

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, 20 FEBRUARY 2018** 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 CHAIRMAN'S DIARY (Pages 5 - 6)

To note the civic engagements undertaken by the Chairman of the Council (copy attached).

5 COUNCIL TAX 2018/19 AND ASSOCIATED MATTERS (Pages 7 - 18)

To consider a report by the Head of Finance (copy attached) to set the levels of Council Tax for 2018/19.

6 CAPITAL PLAN 2017/18 - 2020/212 AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE STRATEGIC INVESTMENT GROUP (Pages 19 - 108)

To consider a report by the Head of Finance (copy attached) to provide Members with an updated Capital Plan including an update on major projects and the Corporate Plan.

7 NORTH WALES POPULATION ASSESSMENT REGIONAL PLAN (Pages 109 - 230)

To consider a report by the Regional Project Manager – Population Assessment and the Strategy Development Officer (copy attached) for Council to approve the Regional Plan.

8 TREASURY MANAGEMENT STRATEGY STATEMENT 2018/19 AND PRUDENTIAL INDICATORS 2018/19 TO 2020/21 (Pages 231 - 262)

To consider a report by the Head of Finance (copy attached) to seek the Council's approval of the Treasury Management Strategy Statement 2018/19 and Prudential Indicators 2018/19 – 2020/21

9 CONWY & DENBIGHSHIRE PUBLIC SERVICES BOARD WELL-BEING PLAN 2018-2023 (Pages 263 - 294)

To consider a report by the Strategic Planning Team Manager (copy attached) to seek Council approval for the Conwy & Denbighshire PSB Well-being Plan 2018-23.

10 APPOINTMENT OF A CITY, TOWN AND COMMUNITY COUNCIL MEMBER TO STANDARDS COMMITTEE (Pages 295 - 298)

To consider a report by the Monitoring Officer (copy attached) for Council to approve the appointment of a City Town & Community Council Member to the Standards Committee.

11 COUNTY COUNCIL FORWARD WORK PROGRAMME (Pages 299 - 300)

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

MEMBERSHIP

Councillors

Councillor Pete Prendergast (Chair)

Mabon ap Gwynfor
Brian Blakeley
Joan Butterfield
Jeanette Chamberlain-Jones
Ellie Chard

Richard Mainon
Christine Marston
Barry Mellor
Melvyn Mile
Bob Murray

Ann Davies
Gareth Davies
Meirick Davies
Hugh Evans
Peter Evans
Bobby Feeley
Rachel Flynn
Tony Flynn
Huw Hilditch-Roberts
Martyn Holland
Hugh Irving
Alan James
Brian Jones
Huw Jones
Pat Jones
Tina Jones
Gwyneth Kensler
Geraint Lloyd-Williams

Merfyn Parry
Paul Penlington
Arwel Roberts
Anton Sampson
Peter Scott (Vice-Chair)
Glenn Swingler
Andrew Thomas
Rhys Thomas
Tony Thomas
Julian Thompson-Hill
Graham Timms
Joe Welch
Cheryl Williams
David Williams
Eryl Williams
Huw Williams
Emrys Wynne
Mark Young

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Town and Community Councils

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Agenda Item 4

Digwyddiadau wedi eu mynychu gan y Cadeirydd / Events attended by Chairman

<u>Dyddiad/Date</u>	<u>Digwyddiad/Event</u>	<u>Lleoliad/Location</u>
25/01/18	Ymweliad Ysgol i Neuadd y Sir School Visit to County Hall	Rhuthun / Ruthin
27/01/18	Cyngerdd Elusennol Maer Tref Dinbych Denbigh Mayor's Charity Concert	Dinbych / Denbigh
10/02/18	Ddawns Elusennol Maer Llandudno Mayor of Llandudno's Charity Ball	Llandudno

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Report To: County Council

Date of Meeting: 20 February 2018

Lead Member / Officer: Councillor Julian Thompson-Hill / Richard Weigh, Head of Finance

Report Author: Richard Weigh, Head of Finance

Title: **Council Tax 2018/19 and Associated Matters**

1. What is the report about?

In adopting the resolutions of the Council budget meeting of the 30 January 2018 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 2018/19.

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 2018/19 financial year.
- 3.2 It is recommended that the amounts calculated by the Council for the 2018/19 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 2018/19 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 2018/19 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 2018/19 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?**
Wellbeing assessments for the savings proposals and the Council Tax rise were undertaken as part of the budget process and formed part of the budget papers presented to Full Council on 30 January 2018. An assessment for the MRP policy change was included in the report to Council in September 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. Members were briefed on the financial position in September and following the provisional settlement announcement in October. Two specific budget briefings were held in November. SLT have been part of the budget process. Briefings with political groups have been offered by the Lead Member. The proposals in this report have been considered by the Cabinet and Full Council approved the budget on 30 January 2018.
- 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.

Appendix A

1.0 SETTING THE COUNCIL TAX FOR 2018/19

1.1 Background.

At the Council meeting on the 30 January 2018 members considered and approved Cabinet's budget proposals and resulting impact on Council Tax for next financial year.

The main features of the proposal included:

- A cash reduction in the Council's Local Government revenue settlement from Welsh Government of -0.2%.
- A reduction in Welsh Government general capital funding of -0.64%.
- The provision of additional resources for the impact of some inflationary pressures.
- An increase in funding to schools of £1.792m.
- The provision of £1.5m in recognition of the continuing financial pressures facing adult and child social care provision.
- Inflationary pressures met by service efficiency savings of £1.2m; changes to the Council's Minimum Revenue Provision policy savings of £2.0m; corporate savings of £1.0m; service savings of £0.4m and increased Council Tax funding.
- Investment of £0.5m in priority areas.
- Use of £2.0m reserves (Budget Mitigation Reserve)

1.2 Section 151 Officer's statement

In accordance with the requirements of the Local Government Act 2003 the observations of the Section 151 Officer on the budget for 2018/19 are required to be presented to members.

a) Robustness of Budget Estimates

The budget proposals for 2018/19 contain a level of financial estimates. This is due to the uncertainty around the future impact upon the Council of current economic events. A considered view has been taken on the level of funding that services require and on the amount and timing of efficiency savings.

I consider the budget proposals for 2018/19 to be sensible and robust.

b) Adequacy of Reserves

The level of general balances is stable and I consider they are broadly appropriate given the financial risks that the council faces. Adequate general balances are vital to protect the Council from unforeseen problems or in-year emergencies. The 2018/19 budget has been set using £2.0m of

specific reserves, if required, with agreement to use £1.378m for the following year. This is sustainable as a medium term measure but is not a permanent solution to funding a gap in the budget.

In adopting the resolutions of the Council meeting of the 30 January 2018 it will be necessary for the Council to pass certain further resolutions in a particular form so as to ensure that the Council Tax and its associated matters are legally valid. I attach a copy of the required resolutions and request that these be approved.

1.3 The average increase for Council Tax bills (based on Band D) payable is:

	2017/18 £	2018/19 £	Increase %
Denbighshire County Council	1,191.26	1,247.84	4.75
Police & Crime Commissioner for North Wales	249.21	258.12	3.58
Town/Community Councils (Average)	46.71	49.43	5.82
Total	1,487.18	1,555.39	4.59

2.0 COUNCIL TAX RESOLUTION

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 2018/19 financial year.

2.1 TOWN/COMMUNITY COUNCILS – PRECEPTS

The following precepts have been received:-

	2017/18 £	2018/19 £
Aberwheeler	3,000	2,500
Betws Gwerfil Goch	2,902	2,902
Bodelwyddan	0	28,000
Bodfari	3,400	3,400
Bryneglwys	5,700	7,000
Cefn Meiriadog	3,456	3,456
Clocaenog	3,690	3,690
Corwen	30,000	36,000
Cyffylliog	5,955	6,345
Cynwyd	4,050	4,050
Denbigh	200,040	214,784
Derwen	6,000	6,000
Dyserth	39,000	41,000
Efenechtyd	5,920	5,940
Gwyddelwern	3,488	3,584

Henllan	11,455	11,370
Llanarmon yn Ial	22,000	22,000
Llanbedr D C	5,000	25,500
Llandegla	6,600	10,000
Llandrillo	5,883	5,883
Llandyrnog	10,375	10,582
Llanelidan	4,100	5,000
Llanfair D C	18,934	29,010
Llanferres	8,250	9,150
Llangollen Town	129,100	114,400
Llangynhafal	1,500	2,500
Llanrhaeadr Y C	11,880	11,952
Llantysilio	9,700	10,000
Llanynys	8,925	9,175
Nantglyn	5,500	5,500
Prestatyn	464,305	470,745
Rhuddlan	70,610	84,370
Rhyl	497,629	520,022
Ruthin	128,720	136,050
St. Asaph	75,517	79,813
Trefnant	10,896	2,061
Tremeirchion/Cwm/Waen	11,000	11,330
Total	1,834,480	1,955,064

3.0 DENBIGHSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL/TOWN AND COMMUNITY COUNCILS - INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

It is recommended that the amounts calculated by the Council for the 2018/19 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 follows:-

	£
(a) The aggregate of the amounts which the Council estimates for the items set out in Section 32 (2) (a) to (e) of the Act.	307,767,008
(b) The aggregate of the amounts which the Council estimates for the items set out in Section 32 (3) (a) to (c) of the Act.	111,393,944
(c) The amount by which the aggregate of Section 32 (2) above, exceeds the aggregate of Section 32 (3) above, calculated in accordance with Section 32 (4) of the Act, as its budget requirement for the year.	196,373,064

- (d) The aggregate amount which the Council estimates will be payable for the year into its general fund in respect of redistributed non-domestic rates and revenue support grant less cost of discretionary non-domestic rate reliefs. 145,059,148
- (e) The amount at (c) above less the amount at (d) above, divided by council tax base for the year, 39,555.24, calculated by the Council in accordance with Section 33 (1) of the Act, (i.e. basic amount Council Tax). 1,297.27
- (f) The aggregate amount of all special items referred to in Section 34 (1) of the Act (Town/Community Council Precepts). 1,955,064
- (g) The amount at (e) above less the result given by dividing the amount at (f) above by the council tax base, calculated by the Council, in accordance with Section 34 (2) of the Act, as the basic amount of its Council Tax for the year for dwellings in those parts of its area to which no special items relate. 1,247.84

4.0 DENBIGHSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL/TOWN AND COMMUNITY COUNCILS - COUNCIL TAX

It is recommended that the amounts calculated by the Council for the 2018/19 financial year, in accordance with Sections 34 (2) to 36 (1) of the Local Government Finance Act 1992 (the Act) be as follows:-

(a) the amounts calculated in accordance with Sections 34 (2) and (3) of the Act as the basic amounts of its Council Tax for the year for dwellings in part of the Council's area :-

COUNCIL TAX 2018/19 BAND 'D'

<u>Community</u>	<u>County Council</u>	<u>Community Precept</u>	<u>Total</u>
	£	£	£
Aberwheeler	1,247.84	14.37	1,262.21
Betws G G	1,247.84	18.02	1,265.86
Bodelwyddan	1,247.84	33.53	1,281.37
Bodfari	1,247.84	16.92	1,264.76
Bryneglwys	1,247.84	39.55	1,287.39
Cefn Meiriadog	1,247.84	16.94	1,264.78
Clocaenog	1,247.84	30.00	1,277.84
Corwen	1,247.84	36.29	1,284.13
Cyffylliog	1,247.84	27.00	1,274.84
Cynwyd	1,247.84	15.23	1,263.07

Denbigh	1,247.84	64.00	1,311.84
Derwen	1,247.84	25.42	1,273.26
Dyserth	1,247.84	38.18	1,286.02
Efenechtyd	1,247.84	20.00	1,267.84
Gwyddelwern	1,247.84	16.00	1,263.84
Henllan	1,247.84	30.08	1,277.92
Llanarmon yn Ial	1,247.84	37.54	1,285.38
Llanbedr D C	1,247.84	53.91	1,301.75
Llandegla	1,247.84	32.57	1,280.41
Llandrillo	1,247.84	19.04	1,266.88
Llandyrnog	1,247.84	20.63	1,268.47
Llanelidan	1,247.84	29.76	1,277.60
Llanfair D C	1,247.84	50.28	1,298.12
Llanferres	1,247.84	22.15	1,269.99
Llangollen Town	1,247.84	64.60	1,312.44
Llangynhafal	1,247.84	7.29	1,255.13
Llanrhaeadr Y C	1,247.84	24.00	1,271.84
Llantysilio	1,247.84	38.91	1,286.75
Llanynys	1,247.84	25.00	1,272.84
Nantglyn	1,247.84	32.93	1,280.77
Prestatyn	1,247.84	61.33	1,309.17
Rhuddlan	1,247.84	53.10	1,300.94
Rhyl	1,247.84	55.52	1,303.36
Ruthin	1,247.84	56.57	1,304.41
St. Asaph	1,247.84	53.53	1,301.37
Trefnant	1,247.84	3.04	1,250.88
Tremeirchion/ Cwm/Waen	1,247.84	16.96	1,264.80

- (b) The amounts calculated in accordance with Section 36 (1) of the Act as the amounts to be taken into account for the year in respect of dwellings listed in different valuation bands. (Appendix B)

5.0 Police & Crime Commissioner for North Wales - PRECEPT

The precept for the Police & Crime Commissioner for North Wales for 2018/19 is £10,209,999

In accordance with Section 40 of the Local Government Finance Act 1992, it is noted that the amounts applicable for the year in respect of dwellings listed in different valuation bands are as follows :-

Valuation Bands

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
172.08	200.76	229.44	258.12	315.48	372.84	430.20	516.24	602.28

6.0 AGGREGATE COUNCIL TAX – 2018/19 (including Police & Crime Commissioner for North Wales)

Having calculated the aggregates in each case of the amounts at 4.0 and 5.0 above in accordance with Section 30 (2) of the Local Government Finance Act 1992, it is

RECOMMENDED

That the amounts of Council Tax for the 2018/19 financial year for each of the categories of dwellings be as shown in Appendix C.

7.0 PRESCRIBED CLASS OF DWELLINGS - THE COUNCIL TAX (PRESCRIBED CLASS OF DWELLINGS) (WALES) REGULATIONS 1998 - SI 1998/105 AS AMENDED BY PRESCRIBED CLASS OF DWELLINGS - THE COUNCIL TAX (PRESCRIBED CLASS OF DWELLINGS) (WALES) (AMENDMENT) REGULATIONS 2004

7.1 In Wales, Section 12 of the Local Government Finance Act 1992 creates a special class of property (prescribed class of dwellings) which allows a local billing authority to use its discretion in determining the level of discount to be awarded. If a dwelling meets certain criteria, then a billing authority can set the level of discount at either 25% or zero (i.e. no discount) for classes A & B, 50% or zero for class C.

7.2 The Council Tax (Prescribed Class of Dwellings)(Wales) Regulations 1998 as amended 2004, has with effect from 1st April, 2004 designated three classes of prescribed dwellings.

The classes are:-

Class A.

- a. A dwelling which is not the sole or main residence of an individual.
- b. Dwelling which is furnished.
- c. Occupation of the dwelling is prohibited by law for a continuous period of at least 28 days in the relevant year.
- d. Dwelling is not a mooring occupied by a boat or pitch occupied by a caravan.
- e. Dwelling is unoccupied and is managed by a personal representative in relation to the administration of a deceased person.

Class B

- a. A dwelling which is not the sole or main residence of an individual.
- b. Dwelling which is furnished.
- c. Occupation of the dwelling is not prohibited by law for a continuous period of at least 28 days in the relevant year.
- d. Dwelling is not a mooring occupied by a boat or pitch occupied by a caravan.
- e. Dwelling is unoccupied and is managed by a personal representative in relation to the administration of a deceased person.

Class C

- a. A dwelling which is unoccupied.
- b. A dwelling which is substantially unfurnished.

7.3 The difference between the classes A and B is the fact Class B has unrestricted occupation throughout 365 days a year whereas Class A is restricted to a maximum of 11 months occupation in a year. E.g. planning restriction as commonly applied to holiday chalets.

7.4 The main type of property covered by these regulations relate to furnished dwellings and not someone's sole or main residence e.g. second homes.

7.5 Class C was introduced to end the Council Tax discount for chargeable dwellings which are unoccupied and substantially unfurnished for periods greater than 6 months.

This allows the Authority to levy a full charge once the initial 6 month exemption period expires; this benefits Denbighshire residents in that

- a. The property owner would be contributing a full charge
- b. There is a financial incentive to the owner to occupy the property leading to.

- The potential of increasing accommodation availability
- The reduction in the number of empty properties in communities

7.6 In the year 2009/2010 the Council resolved not to award a discount to Class A, B or C for the remaining term of the Council with the caveat that this was dependant on, no changes to Legislation or local conditions. The purpose of this resolution enabled consistency in the calculation of the Tax Base, a shorter report and the reduction in the volumes of paper produced.

7.7 **IT IS RECOMMENDED**

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 2018/19 being the term of this Council with the caveat that this is dependent on, no changes to Legislation or local conditions.

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DENBIGHSHIRE COUNCIL COUNCILAppendix B

	<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>COMMUNITY</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>BAND A</u>	<u>BAND B</u>	<u>BAND C</u>	<u>BAND D</u>	<u>BAND E</u>	<u>BAND F</u>	<u>BAND G</u>	<u>BAND H</u>	<u>BAND I</u>
	<u>PRECEPT</u>	<u>PRECEPT</u>										
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
ABERWHEELER	1,247.84	14.37	1,262.21	841.47	981.72	1,121.96	1,262.21	1,542.70	1,823.19	2,103.68	2,524.42	2,945.16
BETWS G G	1,247.84	18.02	1,265.86	843.91	984.56	1,125.21	1,265.86	1,547.16	1,828.46	2,109.77	2,531.72	2,953.67
BODELWYDDAN	1,247.84	33.53	1,281.37	854.25	996.62	1,139.00	1,281.37	1,566.12	1,850.87	2,135.62	2,562.74	2,989.86
BODFARI	1,247.84	16.92	1,264.76	843.17	983.70	1,124.23	1,264.76	1,545.82	1,826.88	2,107.93	2,529.52	2,951.11
BRYNEGLWYS	1,247.84	39.55	1,287.39	858.26	1,001.30	1,144.35	1,287.39	1,573.48	1,859.56	2,145.65	2,574.78	3,003.91
CEFN MEIRIADOG	1,247.84	16.94	1,264.78	843.19	983.72	1,124.25	1,264.78	1,545.84	1,826.90	2,107.97	2,529.56	2,951.15
CLOCAENOG	1,247.84	30.00	1,277.84	851.89	993.88	1,135.86	1,277.84	1,561.80	1,845.77	2,129.73	2,555.68	2,981.63
CORWEN	1,247.84	36.29	1,284.13	856.09	998.77	1,141.45	1,284.13	1,569.49	1,854.85	2,140.22	2,568.26	2,996.30
CYFYLLIOG	1,247.84	27.00	1,274.84	849.89	991.54	1,133.19	1,274.84	1,558.14	1,841.44	2,124.73	2,549.68	2,974.63
CYNWYD	1,247.84	15.23	1,263.07	842.05	982.39	1,122.73	1,263.07	1,543.75	1,824.43	2,105.12	2,526.14	2,947.16
DENBIGH	1,247.84	64.00	1,311.84	874.56	1,020.32	1,166.08	1,311.84	1,603.36	1,894.88	2,186.40	2,623.68	3,060.96
DERWEN	1,247.84	25.42	1,273.26	848.84	990.31	1,131.79	1,273.26	1,556.21	1,839.15	2,122.10	2,546.52	2,970.94
DYSERTH	1,247.84	38.18	1,286.02	857.35	1,000.24	1,143.13	1,286.02	1,571.80	1,857.58	2,143.37	2,572.04	3,000.71
EFENECHTYD	1,247.84	20.00	1,267.84	845.23	986.10	1,126.97	1,267.84	1,549.58	1,831.32	2,113.07	2,535.68	2,958.29
GWYDDELWERN	1,247.84	16.00	1,263.84	842.56	982.99	1,123.41	1,263.84	1,544.69	1,825.55	2,106.40	2,527.68	2,948.96
HENLLAN	1,247.84	30.08	1,277.92	851.95	993.94	1,135.93	1,277.92	1,561.90	1,845.88	2,129.87	2,555.84	2,981.81
LLANARMON YN IAL	1,247.84	37.54	1,285.38	856.92	999.74	1,142.56	1,285.38	1,571.02	1,856.66	2,142.30	2,570.76	2,999.22
LLANBEDR D C	1,247.84	53.91	1,301.75	867.83	1,012.47	1,157.11	1,301.75	1,591.03	1,880.31	2,169.58	2,603.50	3,037.42
LLANDEGLA	1,247.84	32.57	1,280.41	853.61	995.87	1,138.14	1,280.41	1,564.95	1,849.48	2,134.02	2,560.82	2,987.62
LLANDRILLO	1,247.84	19.04	1,266.88	844.59	985.35	1,126.12	1,266.88	1,548.41	1,829.94	2,111.47	2,533.76	2,956.05
LLANDYRNOG	1,247.84	20.63	1,268.47	845.65	986.59	1,127.53	1,268.47	1,550.35	1,832.23	2,114.12	2,536.94	2,959.76
LLANELIDAN	1,247.84	29.76	1,277.60	851.73	993.69	1,135.64	1,277.60	1,561.51	1,845.42	2,129.33	2,555.20	2,981.07
LLANFAIR DC	1,247.84	50.28	1,298.12	865.41	1,009.65	1,153.88	1,298.12	1,586.59	1,875.06	2,163.53	2,596.24	3,028.95
LLANFERRES	1,247.84	22.15	1,269.99	846.66	987.77	1,128.88	1,269.99	1,552.21	1,834.43	2,116.65	2,539.98	2,963.31
LLANGOLLEN TOWN	1,247.84	64.60	1,312.44	874.96	1,020.79	1,166.61	1,312.44	1,604.09	1,895.75	2,187.40	2,624.88	3,062.36
LLANGYNHAFAL	1,247.84	7.29	1,255.13	836.75	976.21	1,115.67	1,255.13	1,534.05	1,812.97	2,091.88	2,510.26	2,928.64
LLANRHAADR Y C	1,247.84	24.00	1,271.84	847.89	989.21	1,130.52	1,271.84	1,554.47	1,837.10	2,119.73	2,543.68	2,967.63
LLANTYSILIO	1,247.84	38.91	1,286.75	857.83	1,000.81	1,143.78	1,286.75	1,572.69	1,858.64	2,144.58	2,573.50	3,002.42
LLANYNYS	1,247.84	25.00	1,272.84	848.56	989.99	1,131.41	1,272.84	1,555.69	1,838.55	2,121.40	2,545.68	2,969.96
NANTGLYN	1,247.84	32.93	1,280.77	853.85	996.15	1,138.46	1,280.77	1,565.39	1,850.00	2,134.62	2,561.54	2,988.46
PRESTATYN	1,247.84	61.33	1,309.17	872.78	1,018.24	1,163.71	1,309.17	1,600.10	1,891.02	2,181.95	2,618.34	3,054.73
RHUDDLAN	1,247.84	53.10	1,300.94	867.29	1,011.84	1,156.39	1,300.94	1,590.04	1,879.14	2,168.23	2,601.88	3,035.53
RHYL	1,247.84	55.52	1,303.36	868.91	1,013.72	1,158.54	1,303.36	1,593.00	1,882.63	2,172.27	2,606.72	3,041.17
RUTHIN	1,247.84	56.57	1,304.41	869.61	1,014.54	1,159.48	1,304.41	1,594.28	1,884.15	2,174.02	2,608.82	3,043.62
ST ASAPH	1,247.84	53.53	1,301.37	867.58	1,012.18	1,156.77	1,301.37	1,590.56	1,879.76	2,168.95	2,602.74	3,036.53
TREFNANT	1,247.84	3.04	1,250.88	833.92	972.91	1,111.89	1,250.88	1,528.85	1,806.83	2,084.80	2,501.76	2,918.72
TREMEIRCHION	1,247.84	16.96	1,264.80	843.20	983.73	1,124.27	1,264.80	1,545.87	1,826.93	2,108.00	2,529.60	2,951.20

DENBIGHSHIRE COUNCIL COUNCILAppendix C

	<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>COMMUNITY</u>	<u>POLICE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>BAND A</u>	<u>BAND B</u>	<u>BAND C</u>	<u>BAND D</u>	<u>BAND E</u>	<u>BAND F</u>	<u>BAND G</u>	<u>BAND H</u>	<u>BAND I</u>
	<u>PRECEPT</u>	<u>PRECEPT</u>	<u>PRECEPT</u>										
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
ABERWHEELER	1,247.84	14.37	258.12	1,520.33	1,013.55	1,182.48	1,351.40	1,520.33	1,858.18	2,196.03	2,533.88	3,040.66	3,547.44
BETWS G G	1,247.84	18.02	258.12	1,523.98	1,015.99	1,185.32	1,354.65	1,523.98	1,862.64	2,201.30	2,539.97	3,047.96	3,555.95
BODELWYDDAN	1,247.84	33.53	258.12	1,539.49	1,026.33	1,197.38	1,368.44	1,539.49	1,881.60	2,223.71	2,565.82	3,078.98	3,592.14
BODFARI	1,247.84	16.92	258.12	1,522.88	1,015.25	1,184.46	1,353.67	1,522.88	1,861.30	2,199.72	2,538.13	3,045.76	3,553.39
BRYNEGLWYS	1,247.84	39.55	258.12	1,545.51	1,030.34	1,202.06	1,373.79	1,545.51	1,888.96	2,232.40	2,575.85	3,091.02	3,606.19
CEFN MEIRIADOG	1,247.84	16.94	258.12	1,522.90	1,015.27	1,184.48	1,353.69	1,522.90	1,861.32	2,199.74	2,538.17	3,045.80	3,553.43
CLOCAENOG	1,247.84	30.00	258.12	1,535.96	1,023.97	1,194.64	1,365.30	1,535.96	1,877.28	2,218.61	2,559.93	3,071.92	3,583.91
CORWEN	1,247.84	36.29	258.12	1,542.25	1,028.17	1,199.53	1,370.89	1,542.25	1,884.97	2,227.69	2,570.42	3,084.50	3,598.58
CYFYLLIOG	1,247.84	27.00	258.12	1,532.96	1,021.97	1,192.30	1,362.63	1,532.96	1,873.62	2,214.28	2,554.93	3,065.92	3,576.91
CYNWYD	1,247.84	15.23	258.12	1,521.19	1,014.13	1,183.15	1,352.17	1,521.19	1,859.23	2,197.27	2,535.32	3,042.38	3,549.44
DENBIGH	1,247.84	64.00	258.12	1,569.96	1,046.64	1,221.08	1,395.52	1,569.96	1,918.84	2,267.72	2,616.60	3,139.92	3,663.24
DERWEN	1,247.84	25.42	258.12	1,531.38	1,020.92	1,191.07	1,361.23	1,531.38	1,871.69	2,211.99	2,552.30	3,062.76	3,573.22
DYSERTH	1,247.84	38.18	258.12	1,544.14	1,029.43	1,201.00	1,372.57	1,544.14	1,887.28	2,230.42	2,573.57	3,088.28	3,602.99
EFENECHTYD	1,247.84	20.00	258.12	1,525.96	1,017.31	1,186.86	1,356.41	1,525.96	1,865.06	2,204.16	2,543.27	3,051.92	3,560.57
GWYDDELWERN	1,247.84	16.00	258.12	1,521.96	1,014.64	1,183.75	1,352.85	1,521.96	1,860.17	2,198.39	2,536.60	3,043.92	3,551.24
HENLLAN	1,247.84	30.08	258.12	1,536.04	1,024.03	1,194.70	1,365.37	1,536.04	1,877.38	2,218.72	2,560.07	3,072.08	3,584.09
LLANARMON YN IAL	1,247.84	37.54	258.12	1,543.50	1,029.00	1,200.50	1,372.00	1,543.50	1,886.50	2,229.50	2,572.50	3,087.00	3,601.50
LLANBEDR D C	1,247.84	53.91	258.12	1,559.87	1,039.91	1,213.23	1,386.55	1,559.87	1,906.51	2,253.15	2,599.78	3,119.74	3,639.70
LLANDEGLA	1,247.84	32.57	258.12	1,538.53	1,025.69	1,196.63	1,367.58	1,538.53	1,880.43	2,222.32	2,564.22	3,077.06	3,589.90
LLANDRILLO	1,247.84	19.04	258.12	1,525.00	1,016.67	1,186.11	1,355.56	1,525.00	1,863.89	2,202.78	2,541.67	3,050.00	3,558.33
LLANDYRNOG	1,247.84	20.63	258.12	1,526.59	1,017.73	1,187.35	1,356.97	1,526.59	1,865.83	2,205.07	2,544.32	3,053.18	3,562.04
LLANELIDAN	1,247.84	29.76	258.12	1,535.72	1,023.81	1,194.45	1,365.08	1,535.72	1,876.99	2,218.26	2,559.53	3,071.44	3,583.35
LLANFAIR DC	1,247.84	50.28	258.12	1,556.24	1,037.49	1,210.41	1,383.32	1,556.24	1,902.07	2,247.90	2,593.73	3,112.48	3,631.23
LLANFERRES	1,247.84	22.15	258.12	1,528.11	1,018.74	1,188.53	1,358.32	1,528.11	1,867.69	2,207.27	2,546.85	3,056.22	3,565.59
LLANGOLLEN TOWN	1,247.84	64.60	258.12	1,570.56	1,047.04	1,221.55	1,396.05	1,570.56	1,919.57	2,268.59	2,617.60	3,141.12	3,664.64
LLANGYNHAFAL	1,247.84	7.29	258.12	1,513.25	1,008.83	1,176.97	1,345.11	1,513.25	1,849.53	2,185.81	2,522.08	3,026.50	3,530.92
LLANRHAADR Y C	1,247.84	24.00	258.12	1,529.96	1,019.97	1,189.97	1,359.96	1,529.96	1,869.95	2,209.94	2,549.93	3,059.92	3,569.91
LLANTYSILIO	1,247.84	38.91	258.12	1,544.87	1,029.91	1,201.57	1,373.22	1,544.87	1,888.17	2,231.48	2,574.78	3,089.74	3,604.70
LLANYNYS	1,247.84	25.00	258.12	1,530.96	1,020.64	1,190.75	1,360.85	1,530.96	1,871.17	2,211.39	2,551.60	3,061.92	3,572.24
NANTGLYN	1,247.84	32.93	258.12	1,538.89	1,025.93	1,196.91	1,367.90	1,538.89	1,880.87	2,222.84	2,564.82	3,077.78	3,590.74
PRESTATYN	1,247.84	61.33	258.12	1,567.29	1,044.86	1,219.00	1,393.15	1,567.29	1,915.58	2,263.86	2,612.15	3,134.58	3,657.01
RHUDDLAN	1,247.84	53.10	258.12	1,559.06	1,039.37	1,212.60	1,385.83	1,559.06	1,905.52	2,251.98	2,598.43	3,118.12	3,637.81
RHYL	1,247.84	55.52	258.12	1,561.48	1,040.99	1,214.48	1,387.98	1,561.48	1,908.48	2,255.47	2,602.47	3,122.96	3,643.45
RUTHIN	1,247.84	56.57	258.12	1,562.53	1,041.69	1,215.30	1,388.92	1,562.53	1,909.76	2,256.99	2,604.22	3,125.06	3,645.90
ST ASAPH	1,247.84	53.53	258.12	1,559.49	1,039.66	1,212.94	1,386.21	1,559.49	1,906.04	2,252.60	2,599.15	3,118.98	3,638.81
TREFNANT	1,247.84	3.04	258.12	1,509.00	1,006.00	1,173.67	1,341.33	1,509.00	1,844.33	2,179.67	2,515.00	3,018.00	3,521.00
TREMEIRCHION	1,247.84	16.96	258.12	1,522.92	1,015.28	1,184.49	1,353.71	1,522.92	1,861.35	2,199.77	2,538.20	3,045.84	3,553.48

Report To:	Council
Date of Meeting:	20 February 2018
Lead Member / Officer:	Councillor Julian Thompson-Hill/Richard Weigh
Report Author:	Richard Weigh
Title:	Capital Plan 2017/18 – 2020/21 and Recommendations of the Strategic Investment Group

1. What is the report about?

The report updates members on the 2017/18 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 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 - 17: Wellbeing Impact Assessment Report for each project considered by the Strategic Investment Group

3. What are the Recommendations?

- 3.1 That Members note the latest position on the 2017/18 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 Members support the recommendation of Cabinet to approve £25k for the Horseshoe Pass 40 mph speed limit proposal as detailed in Appendix 5 and summarised in Appendix 6.
- 3.4 To approve the 2018/19 Capital Plan.

4. Report details

4.1 Capital Expenditure 2017/18

The full Capital Plan was last reported to Council in February 2017. Monthly updates are presented to Cabinet. The Estimated Capital Plan is now **£38.5m**. The plan has been updated since being reported to Cabinet on 23rd January 2018.

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
- Rhyl Waterfront and Waterpark Development

4.3 Corporate Plan

The Corporate Plan 2012-17 set out the Council's ambition to deliver significant investment in its priorities and the latest figures highlight that the Council's capital investment in the Plan will be in the region of £116.955m .

A large proportion of this investment is in the delivery of eight projects within the proposals for 21st Century Schools (Band A).

	Council Funding £m	External Funding £m
21 st Century Schools	48.010	43.029
Extra Care Housing and Cefndy	7.500	0
Highways	13.500	4.916
Total	69.010	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 2012-2017 Corporate Plan is shown in Appendix 1.

Council approved the latest Corporate Plan 2017-2022 on 17 October 2017. This sets out the Council's vision for the current term. The total cost of the plan has been estimated at £135m, but this is likely to change as proposals are developed. The Plan

includes the next band of school improvement proposals. As part of this, Cabinet on 23rd January 2018 confirmed its financial commitment to delivering Band B proposals.

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 2017/18. In addition, a number of potential disposals are also currently in development.

	2017/18 £000
Bodynys, Rhewl	900
Maes Glas, Efenechtyd	350
Land at East Parade, Rhyl	200
Total	1,450

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 £205.1m. This is within the Operational Boundary (£235m) and Authorised Limit (£240m) and is less than the forecast Capital Financing Requirement (£253.1m). 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 2017/18 is 6.85%. 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 2018/19 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 17.

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 continues to invest in its priorities through the 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

		2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
		£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Capital Expenditure					
	Total Estimated Payments - General	21,156	23,955	171	200
	Total Estimated Payments - Corporate Plan Contingency	17,276	3,241	0	0
		158	500	500	500
	Total	38,590	27,696	671	700
Capital Financing					
1	External Funding	16,955	12,184	4,834	4,834
2	Receipts and Reserves	10,050	2,908		
3	Prudential Borrowing	11,585	12,604	171	200
5	Unallocated Funding	0	0	(4,334)	(4,334)
	Total Capital Financing	38,590	27,696	671	700

Corporate Plan

Revised February 2016

		£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Approved Capital Expenditure					
	Cefndy Healthcare Investment	103			
	Extra Care	20	74		
	included in above plan	3,179	2,550		
	Highways Maintenance and bridges				
	Glasdir Project	8,425	263		
	Feasibility Study - Carreg Emlyn	131			
	Llanfair New School	339			
	Rhyl New School	437			
	Ysgol Bro Dyfrdwy - Dee Valley West Review	33			
	Bodnant Community School	65			
	Ysgol Glan Clwyd	3,140	354		
	Rhyl 3-16 Secondary Faith	1,404	0		
	Estimated Capital Expenditure	0	23,466	12,903	1,560
	Total Estimated Payments	17,276	26,707	12,903	1,560
Approved Capital Funding					
	External Funding	9,882	30		
	Receipts and Reserves	3,432	661		
	Prudential Borrowing	3,962	2,550		
	Estimated Capital Funding		5,405	657	
	External Funding				
	Receipts and Reserves		3,183	1,751	
	Prudential Borrowing		14,878	10,495	1,560
	Total Estimated Funding	17,276	26,707	12,903	1,560

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Denbighshire County Council - Capital Plan 2017/18 - 2020/21
Position to January 2018

APPENDIX 2

SERVICE CAPITAL PROGRAMME SUMMARY	2017/18 Estimated Programme £000	2018/19 Estimated Programme £000	2019/20 Estimated Programme £000	2020/21 Estimated Programme £000
Legal, HR and Democratic Services	148	21		
Facilities, Assets and Housing	9,078	13,622		
Planning and Public Protection	2,781	1,942		
Business Improvement and Modernisation	743	442	171	200
Community Support Services	394	393		
Customers, Communication and Marketing	36	0		
Highways and Environmental Services	7,891	7,397		
Education and Childrens Services	17,361	3,379	0	
Contingency	158	500	500	500
TOTAL HEAD OF SERVICE SUMMARY	38,590	27,696	671	700

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<u>Denbighshire County Council - Capital Plan 2017/18 - 2020/21</u>				<u>APPENDIX 3</u>
Position to January 2018				
	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
CAPITAL PROGRAMME	Estimated	Estimated	Estimated	Estimated
DETAILS OF SCHEMES	Programme	Programme	Programme	Programme
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Legal, HR and Democratic Services				
Legal Estate Improvement Project		21		
Rhyl Register Office - Relocation to Rhyl Town Hall	103			
County Hall, Ruthin - Improvements to Council Chamber	45			
Total Legal, HR and Democratic Services	148	21	0	0
Facilities, Assets and Housing				
Agricultural Estates	80	188		
Asbestos	361			
Equalities	54	50		
Property, Capital Maintenance Works - Block Allocation	1,096	1,573		
Fire Risk Assessment Works - Public Buildings	257			
Asset Energy and Carbon Efficiency Programme	88			
Corwen Pavilion Development	39			
Energy Efficient Lighting Schemes	3			
Radon Gas Exposure Monitoring	24			
Brighton Road Office Closure	1			
Haul Road, Prestatyn	5	5		
County Hall Ruthin, Car Park Refurbishment	87			
Rhyl Waterfront and Waterpark Development	5,755	10,721		
Town Centre Loan Scheme	440	450		
West Rhyl Housing Improvement Programme	17	200		
Rhyl Leisure Centre - New Fitness Facilities	506	400		
Rhyl Leisure Centre - Improvements to Foyer	24			
St Asaph Leisure Centre - All Weather Pitch Surface Renewal	215			
Prestatyn Nova - Redevelopment	1			
Public Conveniences - Refurbishment Programme	25	35		
Total Facilities, Assets and Housing	9,078	13,622	0	0
Planning and Public Protection				
Housing Improvement Grants	1,462	1,416		
Renewal Areas	149			

<u>Denbighshire County Council - Capital Plan 2017/18 - 2020/21</u>			<u>APPENDIX 3</u>	
Position to January 2018				
Enable Funding	125			
ARBED Energy Surveys	14			
ARBED - East Rhyl	26			
Warm Homes Fund	200	371		
Town and County Planning - Section 106	8			
Traffic Block Allocation	142	155		
Car Parks	14			
Local Transport Fund 2017-18	69			
Safe Routes in Communities 2017-18	366			
Local Road Safety 2017-18	96			
Denbighshire CCTV Partnership - New server	110			
Total Planning and Public Protection	2,781	1,942	0	0
Business Improvement and Modernisation				
ICT Strategy Phase 2	376	442	171	200
Town and Area Plans	350			
Business Development Grants	17			
Total Business Improvement and Modernisation	743	442	171	200
Community Support Services				
Minor Adaptations and Equipment	254	150		
Replace Care.Com (PARIS)		59		
Cefndy Healthcare Investment	103			
Cysgod - Gaer - Biomass	17	110		
Extra Care	20	74		
Total Community Support Services	394	393	0	0
Customers, Communication and Marketing				
Replacement Payment Kiosks	36			
Total Customers, Communication and Marketing	36	0	0	0
Highways and Environmental Services				
Playground Improvements	16			
Highways Maintenance	3,567	3,070		
Bridges	699	349		
Rights of Way	69			

<u>Denbighshire County Council - Capital Plan 2017/18 - 2020/21</u>			<u>APPENDIX 3</u>	
Position to January 2018				
Asset Management	43			
Street Lighting	227	40		
Street Lighting - Sustainable LED Lighting (Salix)	274	231		
Coastal Defence - Inspections and Essential Maintenance	351			
Rhyl Yacht Club Wall Replacement - Project Appraisal	108			
East Rhyl Coastal Defence Scheme	1,110	2,634		
West Rhyl Coastal Defence Phases 3	28			
Flood Prevention Scheme - Denbigh and others	270			
Flood Prevention Scheme - Dyserth Design and Development	86			
Glasdir Flood Bund	15			
Botanical Gardens - Health & Safety Improvement Works	18			
Vehicles, Plant & Equipment	1,010	1,000		
Rhyl Harbour Development		73		
Total Highways and Environmental Services	7,891	7,397	0	0
Education and Children's Services				
Schools Capital Maintenance Block Allocation	2,772	2,650		
Equalities	65			
School Mobile Acquisition	206			
St Asaph VP - Mobile Unit with Catering Facilities	158			
Ysgol Bro Cinmeirch - Extension	121			
21st Century Schools Programme - Transitional	65			
Ysgol Bro Dyfrdwy - New Area School	33			
Rhyl High School - New School	437			
Bodnant Community School	65			
Ysgol Glan Clwyd - New Extension and Remodelling	3,140	354		
Rhos Street and Ysgol Penbarras - New Schools	8,425	263		
Ysgol Llanfair - New School	339			
Ysgol Carreg Emlyn - New School	131			
Faith School, Rhyl	1,404			
Adaptations to Foster Carer Homes		112		
Total Education and Children's Services	17,361	3,379	0	0
Contingency	158	500	500	500
Total Capital Plan Services	38,590	27,696	671	700

<u>Denbighshire County Council - Capital Plan 2017/18 - 2020/21</u>				APPENDIX 3	
<u>Position to January 2018</u>					

Appendix 4 - Major Capital Projects Update - January 2018

Rhyl Harbour Development	
Total Budget	£10.654m
Expenditure to date	£10.579m
Estimated remaining spend in 2017/18	£ 0.000m
Future Years estimated spend	£ 0.075m
Funding	WG £2.545m; WEFO £5.899m; Sustrans £0.700m: RWE £155k; WREN/NRW £83k and DCC £1.272m
Narrative:	
<p>Now that the bridge has been operational for a few years, it is apparent that the maintenance schedule needs to be revised to ensure that the bridge is properly maintained for the longer term. The Corporate Executive Team have considered a report regarding the maintenance regime and have agreed in-principle to amend the maintenance schedule, although decisions about the long term funding of this have still to be finalised. When the revised bridge maintenance contract has been agreed with Dawnus Construction Ltd, the final account for the bridge will be negotiated and this will complete the project. In the meanwhile the necessary maintenance is being undertaken to keep the bridge in good working order.</p>	
Forecast In Year Expenditure 17/18	£0.000m

21st Century Schools Programme - Rhyl New School	
Total Budget	£23.822m
Expenditure to date	£23.427m
Estimated remaining spend in 17/18	£ 0.395m
Future Years estimated spend	£ 0.000m
Funding	DCC £10.133m; WG £13.689m
Narrative:	
<p>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.</p> <p>Further to a meeting with the contractor there are now just a small number of snags and defects to be completed and some amount of retention will be retained in respect of these items. It is expected that the majority of the remedial works will be completed during January, although the assessment period for the BREEAM excellent certification may delay this a little longer.</p>	
Forecast In Year Expenditure 17/18	£0.437m

21st Century Schools Programme – Ysgol Glan Clwyd

Total Budget	£16.710m
Expenditure to date	£16.385m
Estimated remaining spend in 17/18	£ 0.051m
Future Years estimated spend	£ 0.274m
Funding	DCC £5.249m; WG £11.461m

Narrative:

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.

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.

Phase 1, a new three storey extension was completed and handed over for occupation by the school from January 2017. Following handover of the old buildings that make up Phase 2 to the contractor in January 2017, asbestos has been removed, the buildings have been soft stripped and work to remodel and refurbish them has been underway since February 2017. Phase 2 is being handed back in sections to the school. The first two sections of the old buildings following remodelling and refurbishment, comprising Phases 2a and 2b were handed over on 9th May 2017 and 28th June 2017 respectively. Part of Phase 2b included the new Visitors Car Park and new Main Reception. The school were decanted into these areas on 29th June 2017.

Over the summer break the three mobile classrooms on site were removed/demolished and demolition of the old three storey block was completed. The final main section of remodelling and refurbishment of the old buildings, Phase 2c, was completed on 4th September 2017 and handed back to the school ready for the start of the new academic year.

Remaining internal works to create the new Leisure Centre facility and the final three rooms for the school were completed and handed over on 13th October 2017; at the same time the new Car Park and Coach Area and remaining external landscaping were also completed and handed over.

The final activities have seen the old Tennis Courts resurfaced and fenced to create a Multi-Use Games Area and clearance of the Contractors site offices and compound; this work was completed and a final handover occurred on Friday 10th November 2017 and the Contractor has now left site and the School and Leisure Centre have returned to business as usual.

Moving forward, remaining tasks will be around dealing with any Defects in association with the 12 month Defects Periods for each of the Phase/Sub Phase sectional completions; this will continue to a completion by the end of 2018.

Forecast In Year Expenditure 17/18	£3.221m
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21st Century Schools Programme – Ruthin Primary Schools

Total Budget	£12.191m
Expenditure to date	£ 9.881m
Estimated remaining spend in 17/18	£ 2.073m
Future Years estimated spend	£ 0.237m
Funding	DCC £5.622m WG £6.569m

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.

Rhos Street School and Ysgol Penbarras

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

The main structure of the building is complete and the focus is on the internal installations which are being progressed. These include the 2nd instalment of mechanical and electrical infrastructure, floor finishes, ceilings and painting.

In terms of external work, the drainage works have been completed and the car park has had a sub-course. The installation of equipment and landscaping will continue until the end of the construction phase.

Ysgol Carreg Emlyn

The land purchase is now imminent and follows a period of negotiations for the land purchase of the site where the new Ysgol Carreg Emlyn will be located.

The contractor is progressing with the technical design stage. Regular meetings will take place with the school to review the design during this phase.

It is envisaged that construction will commence on site in the Spring.

Llanfair New School

The Full Business Case has now been approved by the Welsh Government.

Planning has been approved by the Council's planning committee.

The appointed contractor is progressing with the technical design stage. Regular meetings will take place with the school to review the design during this phase.

The land purchase is ongoing, with heads of terms agreed and the purchase being passed to both parties' solicitors.

Construction is expected to commence on site in the Spring.

Forecast In Year Expenditure 17/18	£8.956m
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21st Century Schools Programme – Rhyl 3-16 Faith School

Total Budget	£1.500m (Feasibility and Design)
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Expenditure to date	£0.703m
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Estimated remaining spend in 17/18	£0.128m
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Future Years estimated spend	£0.669m
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Funding	DCC £1.5.m
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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.

The planning application was submitted at the beginning of December 2017. Some initial enabling works will commence towards the end of February 2018, these works are being discussed with both schools to minimise disruption.

The Full Business Case was submitted to the Welsh Government just before Christmas, and a decision is expected towards the end of January 2018.

Forecast In Year Expenditure 17/18	£0.735m
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Rhyl Waterfront and Waterpark	
Total Budget	£20.755m
Expenditure to date	£8.169m
Estimated remaining spend in 17/18	£2.105m
Future Years estimated spend	£10.481m
Funding	WG £4.354m; DCC£14.401m; Rhyl Town Council £2.000m
Narrative:	
<p>Work on the Pavilion Theatre is complete with the creation of a new bar and restaurant which opened in December 2017.</p> <p>The Sky Tower improvements and East Car Park are now complete.</p> <p>The Waterpark construction started on site in early October and is progressing well; the steelwork has started to be erected on the Leisure Box.</p> <p>Funding has been secured from the Welsh Government -Tourism Investment Support Scheme.</p> <p>The facility is still on course to open early 2019.</p> <p>A planning application for the skate park relocation was submitted before Christmas 2017.</p> <p>The Travelodge/Marstons development on the site of the East Parade Coach and Car Park started in December 2017 and is scheduled to complete in December 2018.</p> <p>Demolition of Unit C on the Children's Village started on 8th January 2018 and will take two months to complete.</p>	
Forecast In Year Expenditure 17/18	£6.466m

Appendix 5

Summary of Strategic Investment Group Recommendations (Capital Plan 2018/19)

1. Report details

- 1.1 The Welsh Government's capital settlement for 2018/19 has seen a reduction of £31k on the 2017-18 settlement figure. This continues the recent poor 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 2018/19 includes £325k 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 2018/19 is shown below:

Source	Amount £000
General Capital Grant	1,829
Un-hypothecated Supported Borrowing	3,005
Prudential Borrowing - Highways	2,781
Capital Receipts	602
Future Capital Receipts – Disposal of assets on-going	325
Contribution from capital financing budget	1,053
Unspent Contingency b/f	500
Total Funds Available 2017/18	10,095

- 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 11 bids over a number of meetings.

1.7 Each bid was submitted with approval of the relevant head of service. The proposed allocations are detailed in Appendix 6 and in summary are as follows:

- 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 £150k 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, Equalities etc. It is recommended that £2.8m be allocated to Schools Capital Maintenance Works. Of this, £150k will be provisional, subject to future disposal of assets. It is also proposed to allocate £1.4m to non-schools capital maintenance work. It is further recommended that the appropriate Heads of Service determine the precise allocations to works required, in order of priority.
- Highways have received £50k to support prudential borrowing as approved by Council on 26th January 2016 and included within the Corporate Plan. In addition, Council on 30th January 2018 approved £100k for Highways as part of the 2018/19 Corporate Plan priority bids. This will allow approximately £2.550m of capital expenditure.
- In addition to this, it is proposed to allocate £710k block allocation for structural and other repairs including highway maintenance, street lighting and bridges. Of this, £150k will be provisional, subject to future disposal of assets. Also included within this recommendation is a further £349k for repairs to bridge structures. This is the second year of a proposed ten year Highways Structure Backlog Project.
- An allocation of 130k is recommended to carry out road safety improvements. In addition, Cabinet on 23rd January 2018 recommended that £25k is approved in respect of the Horseshoe Pass 40 mph speed limit proposal; this will be provisional, subject to future disposal of assets. However, it is hoped that the Horseshoe Pass 40 mph speed limit works will be grant funded by the Welsh Government. If the grant submission is successful, there will be no requirement for funding from the disposal of assets.
- 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 four costs of up to £231k repayable over 6 years.

- The Strategic Investment Group recommends maintaining the allocation set aside for any contingencies at £0.5m, in line with 2017/18.
- The Strategic Investment Group have considered a range of projects and have had to make recommendations within the funding available. Appendix 7 highlights areas where points, other than basic affordability, were raised in relation to specific elements of bids as part of SIG's recommendations.

1.8 Appendix 6 shows the projects listed with recommended funding source for each highlighted in the appropriate column. For additional clarity, the following points should be noted:

- PB Highways - £2.781m. 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 30th January 2018. In addition, a proposed £231k application for Salix funding.
- Council funds column – 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, Performance and Strategic Assets (Chair)
- Cabinet Member – Leader of the Council and Lead Member for the Economy and Corporate Governance
- Cabinet Member – Lead Member for Developing Community Infrastructure
- Representative from each Scrutiny Committee
- Corporate Director – Economy and Public Realm
- Head of Finance/S.151 Officer
- Head of Facilities, Assets and Housing (County Landlord)
- Business Information Team Manager

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2018/19 Capital Bids - Proposed Block Allocations

APPENDIX 6

Ref	Project Name	Head of Service	Total Project Cost £000	Capital Plan Requirement 2018/19 £000	P B Highways £000	Council Funds £000	Subject to Capital Receipts £000	TOTAL 2018/19 £000	Brief Description
C01	Private Sector Housing Assistance	Emlyn Jones	1,500	1,500		1,200		1,200	Housing Improvement works to private sector dwellings
C02	Minor Adaptations; Community Equipment, Telecare	Phil Gilroy	220	220		150		150	Minor Adaptations and Equipment
C03	Agricultural Estate Capital Works	Jamie Groves	285	285		50		50	H & S Asbestos surveys & removal
C04	Schools Capital Maintenance Works	Jamie Groves	9,215	9,215		2,650	150	2,800	Works to a range of work streams in schools.
C05	Non School Public Buildings Capital Maintenance Works	Jamie Groves	5,561	5,561		1,400		1,400	Works to a range of work streams for Public Buildings
C06	Traffic Works	Emlyn Jones	708	187		130	25	155	Road Safety Improvement Schemes.
C07/C08/C09/C10	Highways works	Tony Ward	6,472	3,709	2,550	909	150	3,609	Improvements to roads and bridges and street lighting.
C11	Sustainable LED Lighting (Salix)	Tony Ward	694	231	231			231	Application for loan to Salix to replace street lighting lanterns - see Note 1
	Capital Contingency					500		500	
	TOTALS		24,655	20,908	2,781	6,989	325	10,095	

For Information Only:

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

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2018/19 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
C06	Traffic Works	Emlyn Jones	Prestatyn and Meliden Traffic Study	40	28	Affordability. Recommended funding will enable study to proceed
C06	Traffic Works	Emlyn Jones	Coach Parking Feasibility Study	20	0	Affordability. Other sources of funding to be explored
C07	Highways Block	Tony Ward	Public Rights of Way	40	0	Road maintenance considered to be a greater priority. Other sources of funding to be explored.
C07	Highways Block	Tony Ward	Infrastructure Improvements to allow continuation of LED replacement programme	100	40	Affordability. Recommended funding will enable works to proceed
	TOTALS			200	68	

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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?

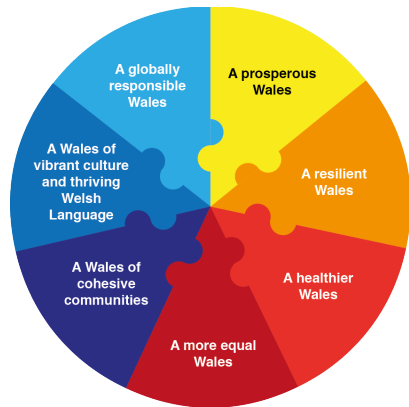
(2 out of 4 stars)



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

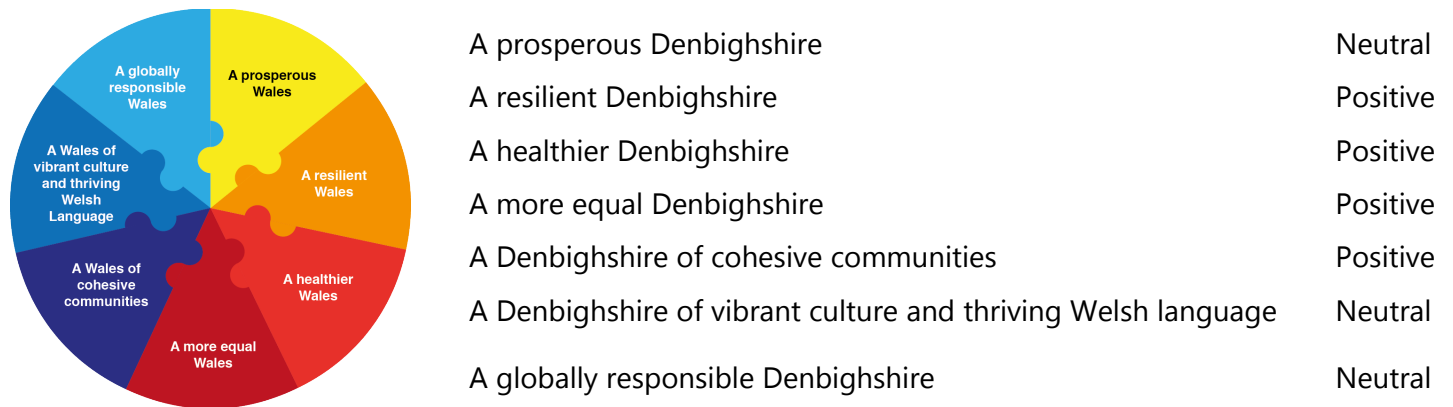
Could some small changes in your thinking produce a better result?
(3 out of 4 stars)



Actual score: 17/ 24.

Summary of impact

Wellbeing Goals



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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Capital Investment for the Agricultural Estate for 2018/2019

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:	326
Brief description:	The proposal is the requirement for capital investment in the Council's owned Agricultural Estate to meet health and safety and legal obligations and requirements.
Date Completed:	Version: 0
Completed by:	
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?

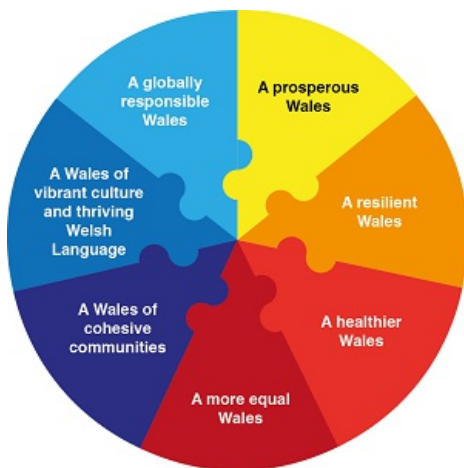


(3 out of 4 stars)

Actual score : 18 / 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

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 house and the health and safety work will result in work in the local community and maintain the values of Denbighshire's assets. It will provide better and more energy efficient homes and workplaces for tenants.

Positive consequences identified:

Improving the general fabric of farmhouses will create better 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. This will lead to better job security for employees in the contracting firms. This can also lead to improved training opportunities and up skilling

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 buildings 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. 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
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Justification for impact	Complying with statutory and legal obligations is a positive effect for the Council and improves people's general well-being.
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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:

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

Unintended negative consequences identified:

Mitigating actions:

A Denbighshire of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language

Overall Impact	Positive
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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.
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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	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.

Positive consequences identified:

Further contracting opportunities may be provided by the current proposals.

Unintended negative consequences identified:

Mitigating actions:

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Capital Investment - Essential H&S Works to Buildings 2018/19

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:	341
Brief description:	Capital Investment for the building maintenance programme 2018/19 - Essential H&S works
Date Completed:	01/12/2017 13:21:03 Version: 1
Completed by:	David Lorey
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?

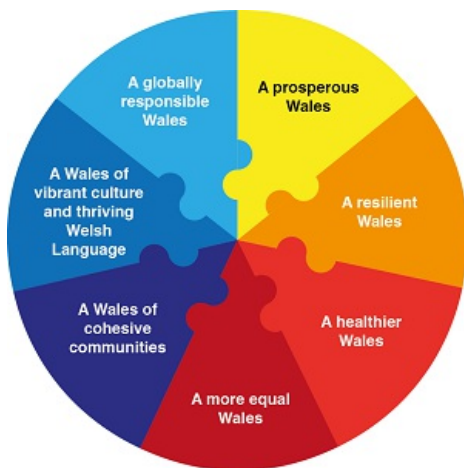


(3 out of 4 stars)

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

Council 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 and residents. 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 in terms of accommodation to deliver services across the corporate spectrum. As an example, poor maintenance of educational and leisure facilities etc. will impact negatively on the delivery of statutory and non statutory services which improve the prospects and wellbeing of DCC residents and in some cases the commercial viability of providing opportunities for growth within the public and private sector.

Positive consequences identified:

The maintenance of building fabric and systems is essential in reducing heating & power needs. Where possible, increased levels of insulation are incorporated into the proposed works and any upgrading of heating and/or power systems incorporates more modern & efficient equipment and controls.

The works programme will provide opportunities for the local contracting community and help deliver wider community benefits such as training and employment opportunities created via the procurement process. Local supply chains will be supported in terms of both specific materials and labour and supporting local employment.

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 employees including school teaching and support staff and also provide improved facilities for pupils and customers of the Council. 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.

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. Improved educational facilities will help deliver the curriculum and improve educational standards.

Maintaining the Council's property stock provides buildings which are suitable for a range of service delivery requirements, including pre/after school clubs, youth centres, schools and leisure centres which contribute to the education and wellbeing of children in controlled environments.

Unintended negative consequences identified:

Mitigating actions:

A resilient Denbighshire

Overall Impact	Positive
Justification for impact	The programme will ensure Council buildings comply with H&S legislation and improve the energy efficiency of the 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.

Upgrading / improving the building services and fabric of our school stock will create more energy efficient buildings and therefore lower 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	Buildings that are compliant with H&E legislation and provide safe and suitable working, learning, leisure and customer environments.

Positive consequences identified:

Poor maintenance of educational and leisure facilities will impact negatively on the delivery of statutory and non statutory services which improve the prospects and wellbeing of DCC residents. Well maintained school kitchens provide healthy meals to children during school term.

Ensures well maintained and updated leisure provision via Leisure Centres, Youth Clubs, Libraries and public realm.

Well maintained educational facilities contribute to learning opportunities including access to educational and health care professionals

Maintaining office accommodation to provide potential space sharing opportunities with health agencies etc.

Unintended negative consequences identified:

Mitigating actions:

A more equal Denbighshire

Overall Impact	Positive
Justification for impact	The work packages have potential to address physical shortfalls in access to services for all.

Positive consequences identified:

Larger improvement schemes will encompass accessibility improvements across all portfolios.

Unintended negative consequences identified:

Mitigating actions:

A Denbighshire of cohesive communities

Overall Impact	Positive
Justification for impact	Improvements to the internal and external fabric and appearance of buildings and open spaces will ensure safe use and improve the visual appearance of public areas.

Positive consequences identified:

The works will address identified H&S issues within the Council's building stock. Improvements to the external appearance of buildings and open spaces, including improving access, will enhance the appearance of street scenes and public realm.

Unintended negative consequences identified:

Mitigating actions:

A Denbighshire of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language

Overall Impact	Positive
Justification for impact	Opportunities to communicate in Welsh and promote the language via bilingual signs, public notices etc. are incorporated into the contract tenders & awards.

Positive consequences identified:

Well maintained buildings enhance learning opportunities and interpretation opportunities. All tendering of works includes opportunities to communicate via the medium of Welsh. All site information boards etc. are bilingual. Welsh Language Standards are promoted through contracts.

Unintended negative consequences identified:

Mitigating actions:

A globally responsible Denbighshire

Overall Impact	Positive
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Justification for impact	Opportunities for local growth, reduced carbon emissions, more attractive and safer buildings and open spaces are maximised wherever possible and the nature of the works undertaken is to maintain and improve service provision from the Council and it's partner organisations.
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Positive consequences identified:

Opportunities for the local contracting community and help deliver wider community benefits such as training and employment opportunities. Where applicable, OJEU compliant tendering is undertaken

Unintended negative consequences identified:

Mitigating actions:

Traffic Block Capital Bid for 2018-19

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:	344
Brief description:	The Traffic block capital bid for 2018-19 which comprises of a number of separate road safety, active travel schemes and traffic management 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 some small changes in your thinking produce a better result?

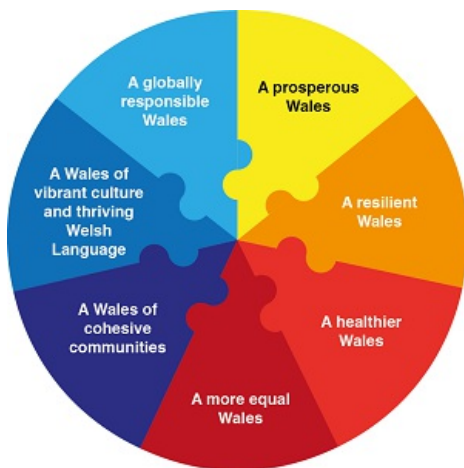


(3 out of 4 stars)

Actual score : 18 / 24.

Summary of impact

Wellbeing Goals



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

Main conclusions

THE LIKELY IMPACT ON DENBIGHSHIRE, WALES AND THE WORLD

A prosperous Denbighshire

Overall Impact	Positive
Justification for impact	The carbon reduction benefits, improved transport infrastructure and benefits for the local economy.

Positive consequences identified:

Increased levels of walking and cycling can reduce carbon emissions if those journeys replace journeys that would otherwise have been made by car. Improving the efficiency of how traffic flows through Rhyl town centre, and the ease of which traffic locates parking spaces, will reduce unnecessary miles driven searching for spaces.

Improved facilities for coaches will benefit town centre retail and tourist attractions

All of the schemes contribute towards improving the quality of transport infrastructure, either by upgrading existing facilities or by building new alternatives such as active travel routes.

Unintended negative consequences identified:

Mitigating actions:

Continue to work with organisations such as Sustrans to promote active travel to make the best use of new active travel infrastructure

A resilient Denbighshire

Overall Impact	Neutral
Justification for impact	Reduced fuel consumption is positive, but impact on biodiversity in the natural environment is potentially negative

Positive consequences identified:

Increased use of active modes of travel may reduce use of motor vehicles and therefore reduce fuel consumption.

Unintended negative consequences identified:

Constructing an active travel route (e.g. a tarmac path) in roadside verge or an adjacent field may have a negative impact upon existing flora and affect habitat.

Mitigating actions:

Conduct an environmental impact assessment and liaise with Biodiversity Officer to try and minimise negative impact of active travel route schemes and identify potential mitigation measures where appropriate.

Overall Impact	Positive
Justification for impact	The health benefits of active travel routes. The benefits of road safety schemes potentially reducing the likelihood of road traffic collision casualties.

Positive consequences identified:

Greater use of active travel encourages healthier lifestyles. Schemes that improve road safety potentially reduce the likelihood of road traffic accidents
As above, active travel routes increase opportunities to live a more active lifestyle.

Unintended negative consequences identified:

Mitigating actions:

Work with organisations such as Sustrans to promote active travel.

A more equal Denbighshire

Overall Impact	Neutral
Justification for impact	N/A

Positive consequences identified:

Unintended negative consequences identified:

Mitigating actions:

N/A

A Denbighshire of cohesive communities

Overall Impact	Neutral
Justification for impact	The positive road safety benefits are cancelled out by the potential negative impact of providing a tarmac path in grass verge

Positive consequences identified:

The road safety schemes contribute towards improving safety.

Unintended negative consequences identified:

Some opponents to active travel routes say that they detract from the attractiveness of an area e.g. by providing a tarmac path in an existing grass verge.

Mitigating actions:

Ensure sympathetic design to minimise visual impact of active travel route.

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	Positive
Justification for impact	Potential business during construction phase for local contractors and suppliers of construction materials.

Positive consequences identified:

Local contractors and suppliers of construction materials would be used.

Unintended negative consequences identified:

Mitigating actions:

None.

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Highways Block Allocation Bid

C 07

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:	02/11/2016 16:57:02 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?

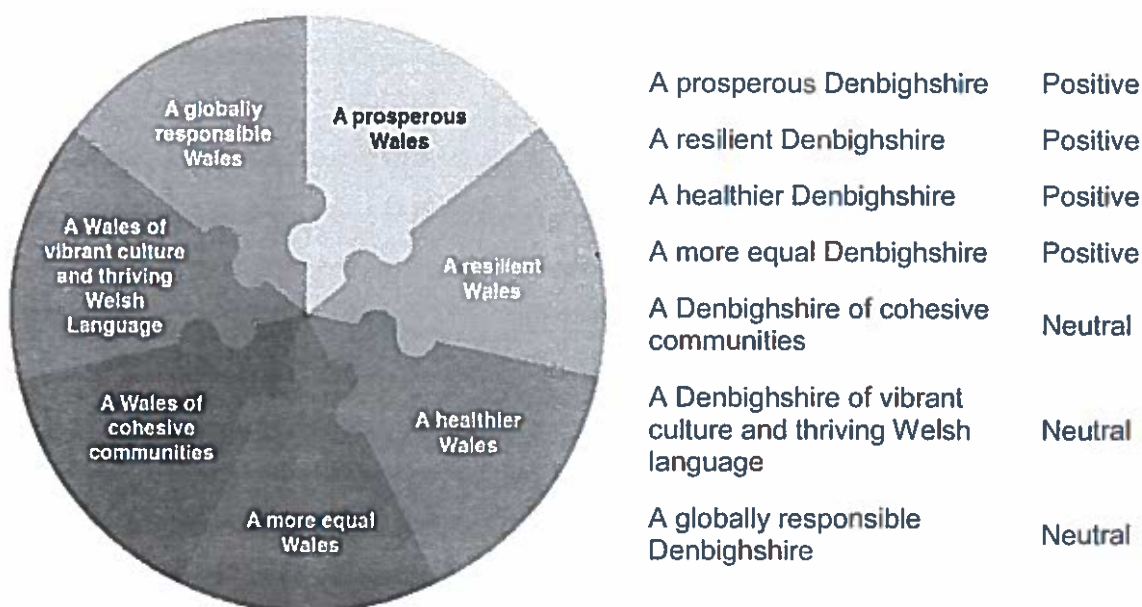


(3 out of 4 stars)

Actual score : 19 / 24.

Summary of impact

Wellbeing Goals



Main conclusions

Overall this outcome shows that targeted funding that both helps with general maintenance whilst at the same time improving access for users will prove beneficial when measured against the desires of the Act

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:

A resilient Denbighshire

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:

A globally responsible Denbighshire

Overall Impact Neutral

Justification for impact

Positive consequences identified:

Unintended negative consequences identified:

Mitigating actions:

Highway Capital programme

C 08

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?

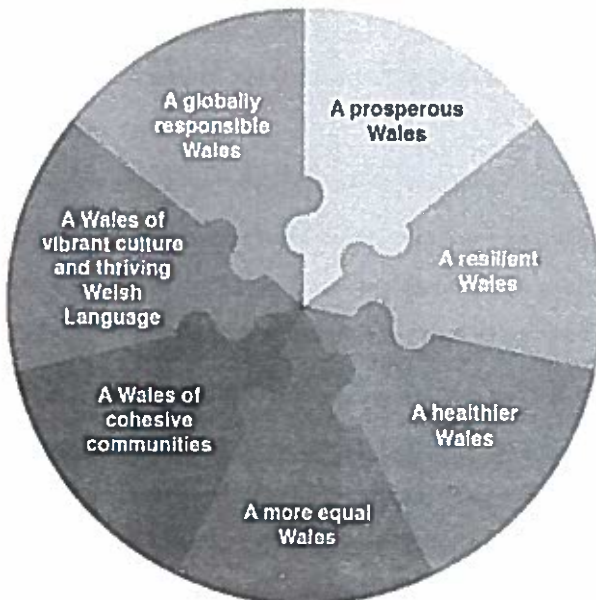


(2 out of 4 stars)

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:



C09

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?

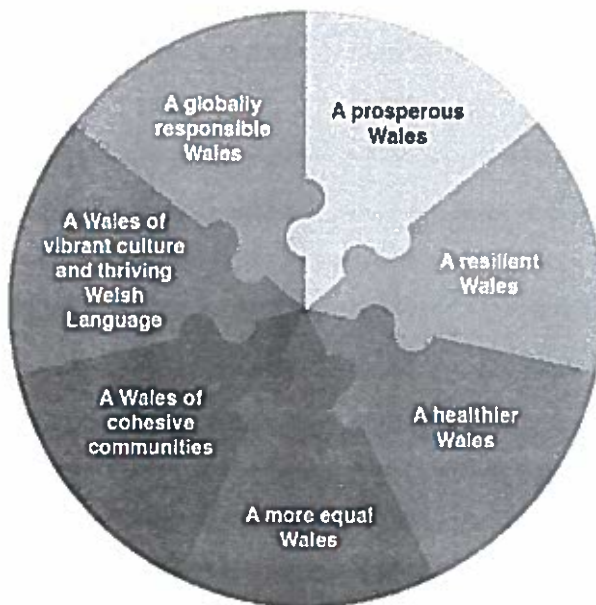


(3 out of 4 stars)

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

C 10

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

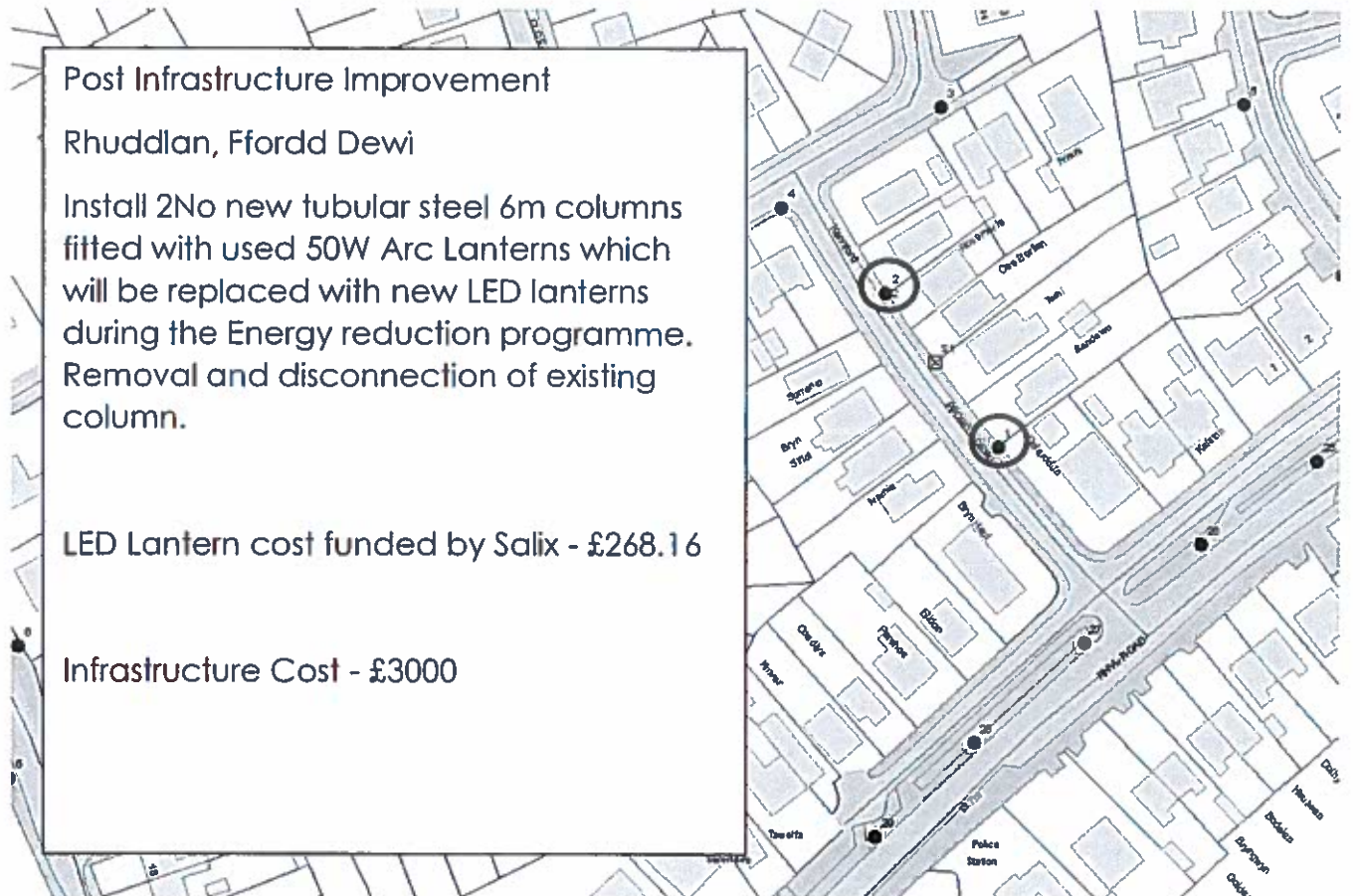
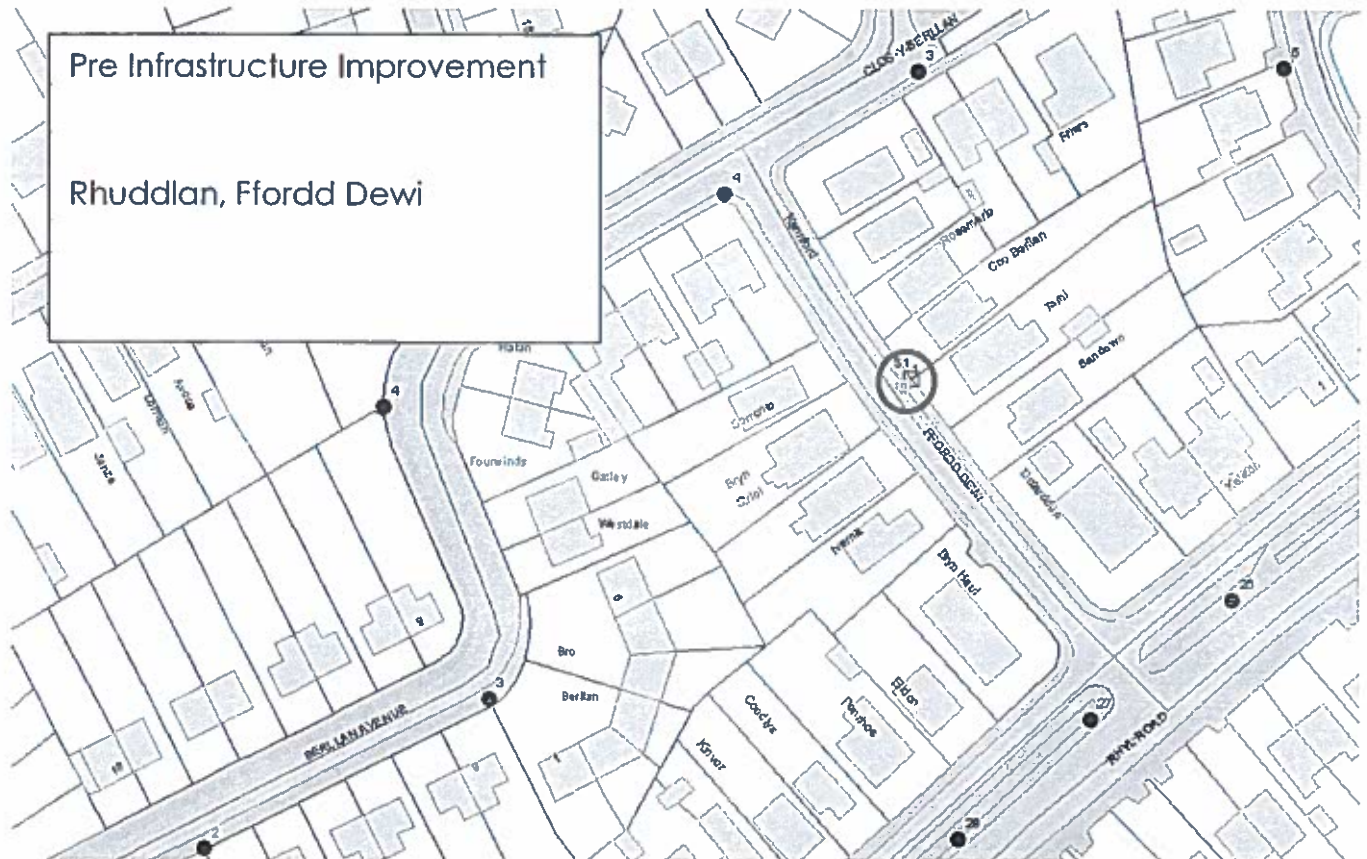
Positive consequences identified:

Unintended negative consequences identified:

Most materials are only available through national supply chains

Mitigating actions:

Negligible impact as consequence of the project





Programme for Sustainable LED Street Lighting

C 11

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

Date of Meeting: 20th February 2018

Lead Member / Officer: Cllrs Huw Hilditch-Roberts & Bobby Feeley

Report Author: Sarah Bartlett; Gary Major

Title: **North Wales Population Assessment Regional Plan**

1. What is the report about?

The North Wales Population Assessment Regional Plan. The plan is the joint area plan required by the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) 2014 Act and the Care and Support (Area Planning) (Wales) Regulations 2017.

2. What is the reason for making this report?

A decision is required on the approval of the Regional Plan.

3. What are the Recommendations?

- 3.1 To approve the draft North Wales Population Assessment Regional Plan.
- 3.2 That the Committee confirms that it has read, understood and taken account of the Well-being Impact Assessment (Appendix C) as part of its consideration.

4. Report details

- 4.1 Local authorities and the health board in the North Wales region must produce a joint area plan in response to the population assessment by 1 April 2018. It should be a five year plan. In North Wales we have agreed to call the plan the 'Population Assessment Regional Plan' to avoid confusion with the three health board areas.
- 4.2 The statutory guidance states: "Where a combined population assessment report has been produced, local authorities and LHBs should produce a joint area plan. These joint area plans must provide a description of the range and level of services proposed to be provided, or arranged, to respond to the care and support needs, and the support needs of carers, identified in the combined population assessment reports.
- 4.3 Joint area plans must focus on the integrated services planned in response to each core theme identified in the population assessment. As part of this, joint area plans must include:
 - the actions partners will take in relation to the priority areas of integration for the Regional Partnership Boards;
 - the instances and details of pooled funds to be established in response to the population assessment;
 - how services will be procured or arranged to be delivered, including by alternative delivery models;
 - details of the preventative services that will be provided or arranged;

- actions being taken in relation to the provision of information, advice and assistance services; and
- actions required to deliver services through the medium of Welsh”

4.4 Social Care Wales and Welsh Government produced a template for the plan, which we have used as a basis for the North Wales draft regional plan. The first draft of the plan was based on the findings of the population assessment and what we legally must do and was approved at the Regional Leadership Group on 30 June 2017 and the Regional Partnership Board on 21 July 2017.

4.5 The consultation on the draft plan took place between 11 August and 17 November 2017. The purpose of consulting on an early version of the draft plan was to involve as many people as possible in writing and shaping the plan at an early stage in the project. The findings from the consultation have been incorporated into a revised draft of the plan and a full consultation report has been produced (Appendix B).

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

5.1 The plan is supportive of Corporate Priorities, particularly in the areas of Housing, Resilient Communities and Young People. The Regional Plan will build on insights provided by the Population Assessment to reflect and support decision-making around the planning and commissioning of services to meet the needs of specific population groups.

5.2 The plan will have an impact on anti-poverty strategies by aiming to improve the way social care and health needs are met. There are strong links between poverty and health inequalities which this work help address. There are links with crime and disorder through the chapter on violence against women, domestic abuse and sexual violence.

5.3 A Wellbeing Impact Assessment and consultation report has been completed for the plan. Further Impact Assessments will need to be carried out as detailed plans are developed under each of the strategic priorities.

5.4 The report will also consider the requirements of the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 including sustainability. We have carried out a well-being impact assessment on this plan (Appendix C).

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 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 writing of the population assessment and regional plan.

6.3 There will resource implications to delivering the priorities in the regional plan. More information is available in the plan and in detailed scope and delivery plans prepared for each priority.

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

- 7.1 The aim of the plan is to show how we will meet people's care and support needs and the support needs of carers in North Wales. If the plan's aims are achieved it should have a positive impact on people's health, reduce inequalities and support the development of cohesive communities in North Wales.
- 7.2 There are potential negative impacts which may result, particularly from difficult choices about where to prioritise investment which may disadvantage some groups over others. There are also potential positive and negative impacts from the way we will commission, procure and use and develop physical assets in the region to meet care and support needs.
- 7.3 The impact assessment has highlighted some potential impacts of the strategic regional plan and we recommend that the impacts continue to be assessed as further strategic and operational decisions are made about how to implement the plan.
- 7.4 The approach taken to completing the Well-being Impact Assessment was to hold a facilitated session on 10 October 2017, inviting people from each local authority and the health board to take part. The draft produced at the session was reviewed on 1 December 2017 by the project steering group which includes representatives from each local authority, BCUHB and Public Health Wales. The Well-being Impact Assessment was reviewed at Denbighshire County Council's Quality Assurance Group on 31 November 2017.
- 7.5 The intention of the plan is to influence decision making and allocation of resources. How it will work practically will become clearer. We considered a number of different scenarios to complete the impact assessment which will need to be reviewed as more information becomes available. We need to ensure we understand the impact of the plan on people with protected characteristics and how we can manage impact/remove negatives, and what impact that will have on finances. Carrying out the impact assessment also identified risks which need to be transferred to the project risk register.

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

- 8.1 Consultation on the plan took place between 11 August and 17 November 2017 (see 4.5 above and Appendix B)
- 8.2 The draft plan was circulated to all Members of Denbighshire County Council by email on 26 October 2017.
- 8.3 The proposed route for the report is:
- Approval by the Regional Leadership Group 15 December 2017 and Regional Partnership Board 11 January 2018
 - Approval by local authorities and the health board (January to March 2018)
 - Publication (1 April 2018)

9. Chief Finance Officer Statement

The plan will help inform strategic planning and priorities for care and related support across the region. Careful consideration will have to be given to how resources are prioritised in support of the Plan.

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

- 10.1 The risk that the plan will not meet Welsh Government’s requirements under the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014. To mitigate, the report is based on the template produced by Social Care Wales and we are working closely with Welsh Government through the regional leads group.
- 10.2 The risk that the plan will not meet the needs of the Regional Partnership Board, carers and people who need care and support. To mitigate, we have consulted and engaged with a wide range of stakeholders.
- 10.3 The risk that there will not be capacity in the region to deliver any additional or expanded priorities over and above the current priorities of the Regional Partnership Board.

11. Power to make the Decision

It is essential to gain the approval of the Full Council to the Regional Plan 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.

Appendices	A. North Wales Regional Plan B. North Wales Regional Plan Consultation Report C. North Wales Regional Plan Well-being Impact Assessment (includes the Equality Impact Assessment).
Background papers	North Wales population assessment: www.northwalescollaborative.wales Area plan statutory guidance: http://gov.wales/docs/dhss/publications/170206statutory-guidanceen.pdf Social Care Wales area plan template and guidance: https://socialcare.wales/hub/hub-resource-sub-categories/planning-and-promoting

Appendix A

Report to Council re. North Wales Population Assessment Regional Plan

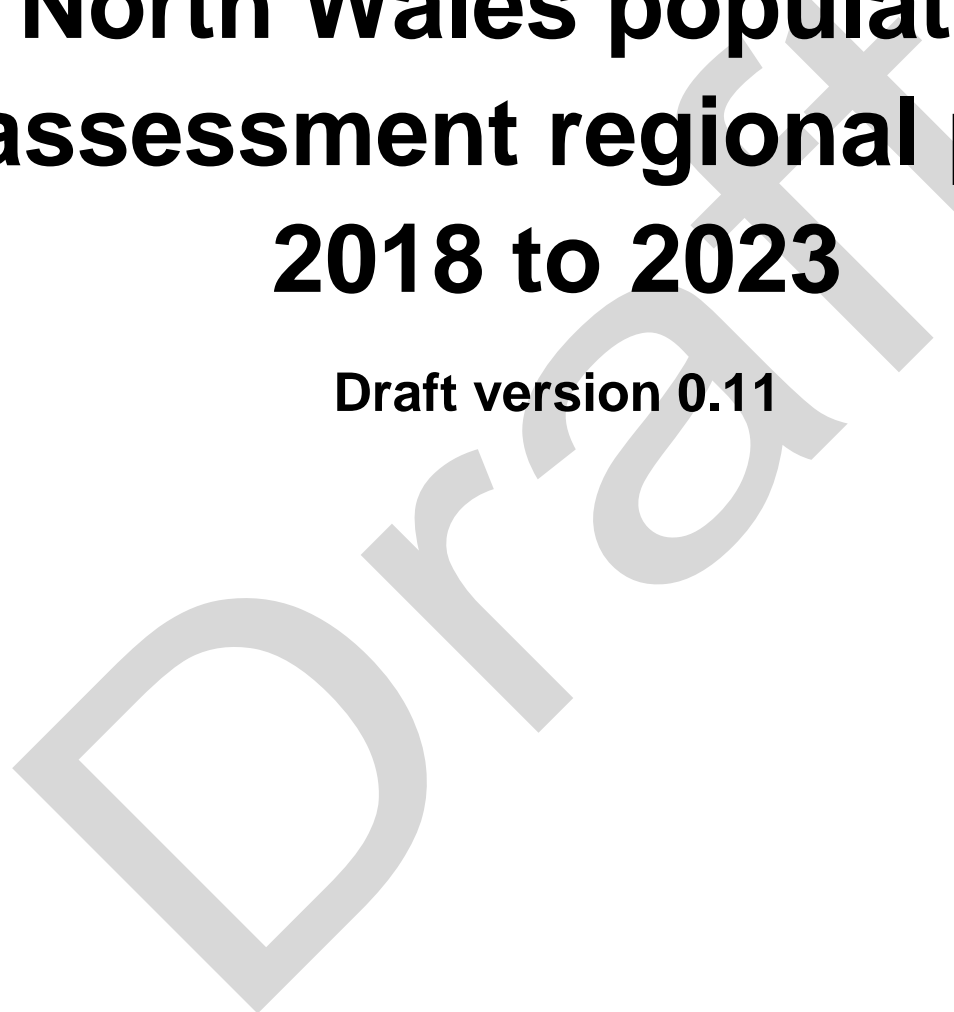


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NORTH WALES SOCIAL CARE AND WELL-BEING
SERVICES IMPROVEMENT COLLABORATIVE

North Wales population assessment regional plan 2018 to 2023

Draft version 0.11



This document is the joint area plan required by the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) 2014 Act and the Care and Support (Area Planning) (Wales) Regulations 2017.

Notes on the draft regional plan

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

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

The report will be published in Welsh and English on 1 April 2018 at www.northwalescollaborative.wales.

Contact us

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Introduction

This plan sets out how the Regional Partnership Board (RPB) will respond to the findings of the North Wales population assessment published on 1 April 2017.

The population assessment brings together information about people's care and support needs and the support needs of carers in North Wales. It aims to show how well people's needs are being met and the services we will need to meet them in future. Local authorities in North Wales worked together with Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board (BCUHB) supported by Public Health Wales to produce the assessment, a requirement of the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014.

We used all kinds of evidence to identify what's needed and asked people what they think is important including people who currently use care and support services, the North Wales citizen's panel, and staff who deliver services in the local authorities, health, private and voluntary sectors.

The assessment highlighted an increasing need for care and support, particularly to support complex needs and to make sure Welsh language services are available. It showed that public services need to work together, including local community groups and volunteers to support people earlier and prevent needs escalating where possible.

The full assessment is available online at: www.northwalescollaborative.wales

The main focus of this plan is on Regional Partnership Board priorities for integrated working between health and social care at a regional scale. Many of the findings of the population assessment are being addressed by partners as part of their core business or by existing partnerships between agencies across a variety of geographical boundaries. The plan briefly describes where this is taking place and links to further information. The population assessment and plan can be used to support other local and regional planning. When planning services we recommend going back to the relevant population assessment chapter and consultation reports for full details about what care and support is needed.

For information about services in your area please see [Part D: For more information](#).

What the regional plan does

- The plan sets out high level principles, outcomes and priorities for **regional working** across health and social care in North Wales.
- It is a starting point for **formal** regional working under the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014 and sets a framework for health and social care partners to work together to a common agenda.
- It focusses on priorities that have been highlighted by citizens.

What the regional plan doesn't do

- It doesn't contain all health and social care priorities as the plan would be too large, instead it focusses on areas of work that require **partnership** working.
- It's not a huge collection of detailed actions lifted from partner's work plans as this would be duplication, instead the plan 'signposts' to other plans.

Reviewing the population assessment

Preparing a single accessible population assessment across six counties and one health board area for the first time was a challenging process. There is plenty that we learnt from the process and more that needs to be done. We have produced a comprehensive feedback report which lists areas where further information is needed ([available on request](#)). These areas were considered when developing this plan and will also be looked at when we carry out the interim review of the population assessment during 2018-19.

We have also produced monthly newsletters about the population assessment. Each newsletter includes a summary of one of the chapters along with updates about the project and any developments or new initiatives related to the chapter. The newsletters are available here:

www.northwalescollaborative.wales/?s=population+assessment+update

How we developed the plan

The plan was developed by the Regional Partnership Board made up of the following members:

Name	Title
Llinos Medi Huws	Lead Member, Isle of Anglesey County Council
Morwena Edwards	Director, Gwynedd Council
Cllr Bobby Feeley	Lead Member, Denbighshire County Council
Caroline Turner	Director, Isle of Anglesey County Council
Cllr Christine Jones	Lead Member, Flintshire County Council
Clare Field	Director, Wrexham County Borough Council
Cllr Liz Roberts	Lead Member, Conwy County Borough Council
David Worrall	Third Sector Rep
Debbie Shaffer	Service User Rep
Jenny Williams	Director, Conwy County Borough Council
Cllr Joan Lowe	Lead Member, Wrexham County Borough Council
Lynda Colwell	Third Sector Rep
Margaret Hanson	BCUHB

Name	Title
Mary Wimbury	Provider Rep
Morag Olsen	Chief Operating Officer, BCUHB
Neil Ayling	Director, Flintshire County Council
Nicola Stubbins	Director, Denbighshire County Council
Richard Weigh	Chief Finance Officer (section 151) (Co-opted)
Vin West	Carer Rep
Wendy Jones	Third Sector Rep
Cllr William Gareth Roberts (Chair)	Lead Member, Gwynedd Council
Assistant Chief Constable Richard Debicki	North Wales Police (Co-opted)
Richard Fairhead	North Wales Fire and Rescue Service (Co-opted)
Andy Long	North Wales Ambulance Service (Co-opted)
Teresa Owen	Executive Director of Public Health, BCUHB (Co-opted)
Bethan Jones Edwards	Head of Regional Collaboration – Business Management Support

The plan is based on the consultation and engagement carried out as part of the population assessment. More information is available in [appendix 1](#) of the population assessment. Consultation and engagement is also being built into the scope and delivery plans prepared for each of the regional priorities.

We published a draft version and summary version of the regional plan on our website for consultation between 11 August and 17 November 2017. We promoted the link through regional networks, the voluntary sector councils, local authorities and health as well as through our monthly newsletters. The engagement group monitored responses and followed up the invite with under-represented groups. We arranged workshops with under-represented groups where possible. We made paper copies of the report and questionnaire available on request.

The purpose of consulting on an early version of the draft plan was to involve as many people as possible in writing and shaping the plan at an early stage in the project. We received 135 response to the consultation and the regional plan webpage was viewed around 1,800 times. We also received feedback from regional groups such as the Learning Disability Partnership and North Wales Armed Forces Forum.

Further consultation also took place during the approval process. The report has been reviewed by the Regional Partnership Board, the appropriate senior executive meetings, scrutiny and/or cabinet meetings in each local authority and the health board. For more information please see the consultation report [\[add link\]](#).

Equality and human rights

The Equality Act 2010 introduced a public sector equality duty which requires all public bodies including the council to tackle discrimination, advance equality of opportunity and promote good relations. An equality impact assessment was undertaken to identify any potential inequalities arising from the development and delivery of this plan. We consulted with people with protected characteristics about the plan and the population assessment that informed it. More information is available in [appendix 1](#) of the population assessment and in the consultation report [\[add link\]](#) produced for this plan.

When developing services in response to the regional plan additional equalities impact assessments **must** be undertaken. Each chapter in the population assessment includes information about the issues that may affect people with protected characteristics and a summary is included in this plan. The summary of issues is far from comprehensive and is there to act as a prompt to consider the full range of issues. Additional information to inform these assessments is available in the consultation reports and the population assessment document library.

The Regional Partnership Board is committed to co-producing services with people who use them and their carers. The board recognises that carers are key partners in providing care throughout this plan.

All public sector partners represented on the Regional Partnership Board are required to publish [strategic equality plans](#) which set out their equality objectives and action plans. The regional plan supports the objectives set out in these plans and many of the actions will contribute to addressing inequalities in health and well-being.

Every effort has been made to use appropriate language to describe people with different needs and protected characteristics within the plan. We acknowledge that preferred terms change over time and that people may have different opinions about the language they prefer to describe themselves. The debate will be welcome and hopefully helps us towards a common understanding about the use of language.

The Human Rights Act 1998 sets out the basic rights we all have because we are human. They help protect people by giving public services, including health and social care services, a legal duty to treat people with fairness, equality, dignity, respect and autonomy. Services developed in response to this plan also need to be based on the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) and the UN Principles for Older Persons (UNPOP).

What works: using research evidence

We want services to be based on evidence of what works wherever possible. As part of the assessment, Public Health Wales carried out a review of the evidence available for early intervention and prevention services, which is available here: www.publichealthwalesobservatory.wales.nhs.uk

More information about the evidence base for services is available from the UK What Works centres in social policy. Links to the centres and guidance on how to use research evidence in practice are available here: www.alliance4usefulevidence.org

How will we know we've made a difference?

We will monitor and evaluate progress against this plan through the annual Regional Partnership Board report. More information about how we will monitor progress around each integrated priority is available in the [scope and delivery plans](#).

Each of the regional priorities identified in this plan contribute to the outcomes set in the [National Outcomes Framework](#) for people who need care and support, which we will use as a framework for measuring outcomes.

Governance

The Regional Partnership Board have agreed the Delivering Transformation Regional Structure shown in [figure 1](#) below.

Regional Partnership Board

This North Wales Regional Partnership Board was established to meet Part 9 of the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014. See membership [above](#).

The guiding principles¹ of the Regional Partnership Board are that we are committed to the delivery of sustainable and improved health and well-being for all people in North Wales. This means:

- 1 Whole system change and reinvestment of resources to a preventative model that promotes good health and well-being and draws effectively on evidence of what works best
- 2 Care is delivered in joined up ways centred around the needs, preferences and social assets of people (service users, carers and communities)
- 3 People are enabled to use their confidence and skills to live independently, supported by a range of high quality, community based options

¹ Principles were developed at the board workshop on 10 November 2016

- 4 Embedding co-production in decision making so that citizens and their communities shape services
- 5 We recognise the broad range of factors that influence health and well-being and the importance of the links to these areas (including education, housing, welfare, reduced homelessness, economic growth, regeneration, leisure and the environment)

The Regional Partnership Board's priorities are based on the principles of the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014:

- The act supports people who have care and support needs to achieve well-being.
- People are at the heart of the new system by giving them an equal say in the support they receive
- Partnership and co-operation drives service delivery
- Services will promote the prevention of escalating need and the right help is available at the right time

The board is committed to strengthening Welsh language services and providing an active offer through the [Mwy na geiriau/More than just words](#) framework.

More information about the act is available at the Social Care Wales [Information and Learning Hub](#) and more information about the board is available on our [website](#).

North Wales Regional Leadership Board

The Regional Partnership Board reports to the Regional Leadership Board which includes:

- The Council Leaders and Chief Executives of the six local authorities
- The Chair and Chief Executive of the Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board (BCUHB)
- The Chief Constable of the North Wales Police
- The Chair and Chief Fire Officer of the North Wales Fire and Rescue Authority.

The Regional Leadership Board aims to provide strategic leadership by strengthening relationships across public services in North Wales.

Addressing other report findings

Governance will be through each organisation's own structures and Partnership Friday, a series of regional meetings that take place once a month including:

- North Wales Social Services and Well-being Improvement Collaborative (Directors of Social Services)

- Regional Leadership Group (Directors of Social Services and the Area Directors from BCUHB)
- North Wales Heads of Children's Services (NWHoCs)
- North Wales Adults Service Heads (NASH)

In addition the North Wales Safeguarding Board (NWSB) including the North Wales Safeguarding Children's Board (NWSAB) and North Wales Safeguarding Adults' Boards (NWSAB) provide governance of some elements of the plan.

Links with other regional governance structures

Public Services Boards and Well-being Plans

There are four Public Services Boards (PSBs) in North Wales established by the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015. The purpose of the PSBs is to improve the economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being in their area by strengthening joint working across all public services in North Wales. Each PSB prepared a well-being assessment in parallel with the population assessment and is preparing a well-being plan in parallel with this regional plan. More information is available on the PSB websites.

[Gwynedd and Anglesey Public Services Board](#)

[Conwy and Denbighshire Public Services Board](#)

[Flintshire Public Services Board](#)

[Wrexham Public Services Board](#)

The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 requires us to think about the long-term impact of our decisions, work better with people, communities and each other and to prevent persistent problems such as poverty, health inequalities and climate change. We have carried out a well-being impact assessment [\[add link\]](#) on this plan as part of this duty.

The governance structure needs to consider overlaps with Public Services Board priorities and how these will be managed. Where issues can be resolved locally by partners this will be through the PSBs and health and social care issues that require a regional solution will be brought to the Regional Partnership Board.

Resources

The plan will be delivered using resources from all partners including core budgets from BCUHB and local authority social services departments and additional grant funding for specific projects. More information about the resources required is included in the scope and delivery plans for each of the regional priorities.

To deliver the broad aims of the plan we will need to make the best use of the resources we have - not just health and social care budgets but local businesses, charities, community organisations, families and friends.

Integrated Care Fund (ICF)

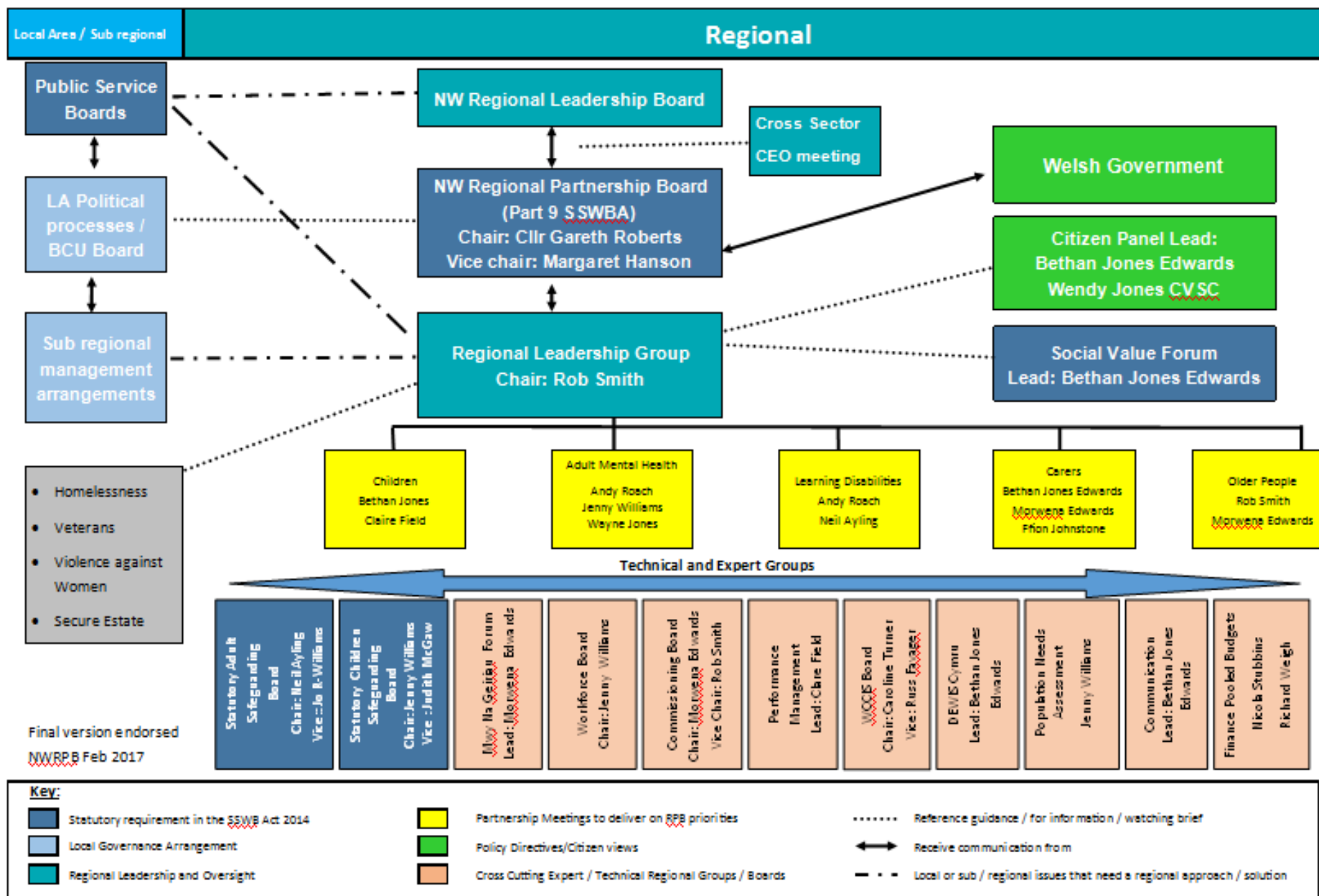
The Regional Partnership Board must use the Integrated Care Fund (ICF) to support schemes and activities that provide an effective, integrated and collaborative approach in relation to the following Regional Partnership Board priorities for integration:

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

The ICF budget for North Wales is £11,500,000 for 2017-18 for revenue and capital £2,200,000. Part of the ICF funding is also ring-fenced for the Integrated Autism Service and Community Care Information System (WCCIS).

For more information for the specific projects funded by the grant please see the website [\[add link\]](#).

Figure 1: Delivering Transformation Regional Structure



Part A: Regional priorities

The priorities that the Regional Partnership Board have chosen to deliver in partnership are integration of services in relation to:

- Older people with complex needs and long term conditions, including dementia
- People with learning disabilities
- Carers, including young carers
- Children and young people
- Integrated Family Support Services
- Mental health

The first five priorities were chosen as priorities for integration to meet the statutory duties for integration of services in Part 9 of the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014. In addition, the board has chosen mental health as a priority. The statutory duty for children and young people is to integrate services for children with complex needs due to disability or illness. The board have agreed to expand this to include additional priorities for children and young people. The Regional Partnership Board agreed to adopt these priorities in November 2016 based on local needs and current capacity. As each project is completed the board will review the lessons learned and the population assessment to choose the next priority area.

Overall 88% of respondents to the consultation agreed with these priorities. A number of people commented that the priority 'older people with complex needs and long term conditions, including dementia' should be expanded to include all adults. Prioritising integrated services for older people is what Regional Partnership Board legally must do, however there is more information in [part B](#) of the plan about support available for all adults with care and support needs, including younger people with dementia. More information about the consultation findings and our response is available in the consultation report [\[add link\]](#).

The table below gives information about the Regional Partnership Board's plans for integrated working in their priority areas. Progress against these plans will be included in the board's annual report available at:

<https://www.northwalescollaborative.wales/regional-partnership-board/>

More information about other activities taking place regionally and locally are available in [part B](#) which summarises the wider response to the issues identified in each population assessment chapter.

Regional partnership board action plan: Integration of services

Regional priority	Action / how will we deliver	Partner agencies and lead partner	Timescales / milestones	Resources (including ICF projects)	IAA	Preventative	Alt. models
Children and young people See also children and young people's chapter .							
Children and young people <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children with complex needs • Prevention and mitigation of Adverse Childhood Experiences – delivering trauma informed services Improving outcomes in the first 1,000 days of life Improving emotional health, mental well-being and resilience of children and families <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of healthy weight and prevention of childhood obesity • Review of crisis intervention for children and young people who are experiencing an urgent perceived mental health crisis 	Priority areas were agreed by the Children's Transformation Group during a workshop on 7 June 2017. Project teams and leads have been established for each priority along with terms of reference including scope, outcomes, key partners and relationships between the priorities.	<i>RPB Lead/Sponsor</i> : Bethan Jones and Clare Field The Children's Transformation Group is leading on this priority. It is a multiagency meeting with membership from Social Services, Education, CAMHS, Youth Justice, Community Paediatrics/Children's Services, Acute Paediatrics, Voluntary Sector, Adult Mental Health and Police. It is currently chaired by the Area Director (Central) BCU.	Produce communication and engagement plan by 2018. Produce 3 year Children and Young People Plan for North Wales for 2018-21 including project activities, timescales and quarterly milestones.				
Integrated Family Support Services	Services are already configured sub-regionally across North Wales Programme of integration to be defined and agreed by leads by April 2017 (scope and delivery plan)	<i>RPB Lead/Sponsor</i> : Clare Field WCBC <i>Partners</i> : The six local authorities.	Annual report to RPB	Mainstreamed service. Consider pooling budgets where this is not currently the case as pooled budget is stipulated in the act.		✓	
Young carers (see carers section)							

Regional priority	Action / how will we deliver	Partner agencies and lead partner	Timescales / milestones	Resources (including ICF projects)	IAA	Preventative	Alt. models
Older people See also older people's chapter							
Integration of services for older people with complex needs and long term conditions, including dementia	Programme of integration defined and agreed in scope and delivery plan	Rob Smith and Morwena Edwards	Workshop 28 November 2017				
Maintain a sustainable provider market across North Wales	<p>Understand the issues that face the provider sector in North Wales and impact on their business sustainability to include funding, processes and flows, workforce, quality of care and so on.</p> <p>This also links to the work programmes of the Regional Commissioning Board and Regional Workforce Boards</p> <p>5 day partnership workshop to agree areas of work to be taken forward regionally. Share findings in a regional position statement.</p>	<p><i>RPB Lead/Sponsor:</i> Chair of the leadership group</p> <p><i>Partners:</i> The six local authorities and health</p>	<p>Care home market analysis completed.</p> <p>Market Position Statement / Care Home Market Shaping statement. Sign off during 2017.</p> <p>Regional domiciliary care tendering exercise during 2017-18.</p> <p>Pilot projects (pooled budgets). Report to RPB April 2018</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community services – Ffordd Gwynedd (Tywyn, Gwynedd). Report to RPB April 2018. • Flintshire care home capacity (south Flintshire). Report to RPB April 2018 • Conwy section 117 care home placements. 				

Regional priority	Action / how will we deliver	Partner agencies and lead partner	Timescales / milestones	Resources (including ICF projects)	IAA	Preventative	Alt. models
Learning disabilities See also learning disability chapter							
Page 128 Integration of services for people with learning disabilities <i>See scope and delivery plan for details</i>	Understand the partnership approach required to develop an integrated service; explore different models and best practice	<i>RPB Lead/Sponsor:</i> Andy Roach BCUHB / Neil Ayling Flintshire County Council <i>Partners:</i> The six local authorities and BCUHB through the Learning Disability Partnership Group	Report to the RPB February 2018	Will look at resources as part of initial scoping requirements.			
	Planning and working towards developing integrated services in a phased approach. Consider pooled budgets and develop where appropriate	<i>RPB Lead/Sponsor:</i> Andy Roach BCUHB / Neil Ayling Flintshire County Council <i>Partners:</i> The six local authorities and BCUHB Disability Partnership Group	To be agreed				
Mental health See also mental health chapter							
Develop an integrated mental health strategy	Collaborative approach to the developing of the integrated MH Strategy for North Wales Together for mental health partnership board has reconvened and is driving the delivery of this priority.	<i>Lead partner:</i> BCUHB <i>RPB Lead/Sponsor:</i> Andy Roach BCUHB / Jenny Williams Conwy County Borough Council <i>Partners:</i> The six local authorities, BCUHB and the third sector	Strategy completed and signed off. Delivery – annual report to the Regional Partnership Board				

Regional priority	Action / how will we deliver	Partner agencies and lead partner	Timescales / milestones	Resources (including ICF projects)	IAA	Preventative	Alt. models
Carers See also carers chapter							
Integration of services for Carers, including young carers <i>See scope and delivery plan for details</i>	Map current provision and services and assess these against the requirements in the Social Services and Well-Being (Wales) Act 2014 Explore and develop approaches for integrated Carer's services and consider whether a pooled budget can be created to support these services	<i>RPB Lead/Sponsor:</i> Bethan Jones Edwards / Morwena Edwards GC / Ffion Johnstone BCUHB <i>Partners:</i> The six local authorities, BCUHB, providers	Carers stories work completed. Resource mapping (December/January 2018) Workshops (November/December 2017) Report (March 2018)	Regional Carers Business Manager to end of March 2018. Carers transitional grant funding			

Part B: Response to population assessment chapters and core themes

The population assessment was structured into chapters based on the core themes listed in the [Part 2 Code of Practice](#). These are listed below. Although the plan is split into chapters there are many overlaps between them and individuals with multiple care and support needs.

Clicking on the links will take you to the equivalent chapter in this plan.

- [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](#).

We also included additional chapters on:

- [Secure estate](#)
- [Veterans](#)
- [Housing and homelessness](#)

Part A of this plan listed the integrated working that the Regional Partnership Board have planned in response to the population assessment. Parts B and C list other activities planned in response to the population assessment findings from each chapter.

To save space and avoid duplication we have provided links to more information wherever possible. When planning services we recommend going back to the relevant [population assessment chapter](#) and consultation reports for full details about what care and support is needed. Please [contact us](#) for details of feedback received after the population assessment was published.

Children and young people

Population assessment: what we found out

- There are 140,000 children and young people aged 0-17 in North Wales. There has been very little change in the number of children in North Wales over the past five years and a trend towards lower birth rates may mean the number remains similar or reduces slightly over the next 25 years.
- There has been a fall in referrals to children's services, but this may change as eligibility changes. Most referrals are from the police or within the council and half are due to abuse or neglect.
- In the last five years there has been a 9% increase in the number of children on the child protection register.
- There are 1,000 children looked after by councils in North Wales and the number is increasing. Councils have to try to place children with family or friends before other placements which is changing the demands on fostering services.
- There are more disabled children and children with very complex needs.
- Most children are healthy but we still need to promote healthier lifestyles, prevent adverse childhood experiences and improve health in the first 1,000 days of each child's life.
- Sexting and online bullying are an increasing problem.
- The number of young offenders is decreasing but more young people are reporting that they are victims of crime.
- Many people are concerned about children's mental health including a rise in self-harm and eating disorders.
- Services for children and young people must take a child-centered and family-focused approach that takes into account the different needs of people with protected characteristics.

How the report findings will be addressed

Issue	Lead organisation	What's being done	Regional Partnership Board role
<p>Children and young people</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children with highly complex needs • Prevention and mitigation of Adverse Childhood Experiences – delivering trauma informed services • Improving outcomes in the first 1,000 days of life • Improving emotional health, mental well-being and resilience of children and families • Promotion of healthy weight and prevention of childhood obesity • Review of crisis intervention for children and young people who are experiencing an urgent perceived mental health crisis 	<p>Regional Partnership Board through Children's Transformation Group</p>	<p>Regional Partnership Board Priority Producing Children and Young People Plan for North Wales for 2018-21 Mental Health Strategy Board</p>	<p>The RPB lead on this priority</p>
<p>Integrated Family Support Services</p>	<p>Regional Partnership Board</p>	<p>Regional Partnership Board Priority</p>	<p>The RPB lead on this priority</p>
<p>Young carers (see carers section)</p>	<p>Regional Partnership Board</p>	<p>Regional Partnership Board Priority</p>	<p>The RPB lead on this priority</p>
<p>Early intervention and prevention including Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) and parenting support</p>	<p>BCUHB and Public Services Boards supported by Public Health Wales North Wales Police North Wales Safeguarding Children's Board (NWSCB) Third sector, voluntary and community organisations</p>	<p>BCUHB Living Healthier, Staying Well Strategy: improving health, reducing health inequalities Families First Flying Start Developing a North Wales referral form covering information about ACEs to be launched January 2017</p>	<p>Links to the Regional Partnership Board's children and young people priority: first 1,000 days.</p>
<p>Promote healthier lifestyles and reducing health inequalities</p>	<p>BCUHB and</p>	<p>Getting North Wales Moving Programme</p>	<p>Links to the Regional Partnership Board's children and young</p>

Issue	Lead organisation	What's being done	Regional Partnership Board role
	Public Services Boards supported by Public Health Wales Third sector, voluntary and community organisations.	BCUHB Living Healthier, Staying Well Strategy: improving health, reducing health inequalities	people priority: healthy weight in childhood
Embed new duties from the act including assessments, IAA and duty to report child at risk, When I'm Ready, widening eligibility criteria for assessment	Local authorities	Regional When I'm Ready policy in place. Work underway to develop assessments	Aligns with RPB priorities and will be taken forward by partner agencies as part of their core business. Regional projects monitored by NWHoCs.
Respond to rise in looked-after children and changing demands on fostering services, improve outcomes for looked-after children.	Local authorities NWHoCs	Develop North Wales Fostering Strategy National Fostering Framework Fostering team managers meet quarterly to share best practice. Participate as a region in the Children's Commissioning Consortium Cymru (4Cs) framework for foster care services. Plan regional tender for residential care and residential care with education placements by the end of 2017.	Aligns with RPB priorities and will be taken forward by partner agencies as part of their core business. Regional projects monitored by NWHoCs.
Provide support for care leavers	Local authorities Third sector, voluntary and community organisations Housing associations and Registered Social Landlords	Projects to support young people who are not in education, employment or training (NEETs)	Aligns with RPB priorities and will be taken forward by partner agencies as part of their core business
Respond to increasing and additional demands on services from looked-after children from outside of the region who are placed in North Wales	Local authorities including housing departments Youth Justice System	Reviewed data in population assessment	Aligns with RPB priorities and will be taken forward by partner agencies as part of their core business
Provide efficient and effective adoption services	North Wales Adoption Service	National Adoption Service	Aligns with RPB priorities and will be taken forward by partner agencies as part of their core

Issue	Lead organisation	What's being done	Regional Partnership Board role
			business. Monitored by NWHoCs.
Respond to rise in number of children on the child protection register	Local authority Regional governance provided by NWHoCs NWSCB	Findings shared with local authorities. NWSCB monitor number of children on the register. Present quality assurance report every six months. Audit reasons children remain on the register	Aligns with RPB priorities and will be taken forward by partner agencies as part of their core business. Monitoring by NWSCB
Address sexting and online bullying concerns	NWSCB Education	NWSCB strategic priorities NWSCB to support the implementation of the NSPCC Stop IT toolkit	Aligns with RPB priorities and will be taken forward by partner agencies as part of their core business. Delivery monitored by NWSCB.
Respond to increase in young people reporting that they are victims of crime	North Wales Police	Share report findings	Aligns with RPB priorities and will be taken forward by partner agencies as part of their core business.
Improve resettlement services for young offenders	North Wales Resettlement Broker Co-ordination Project	North Wales Resettlement Broker Co-ordination Project	Aligns with RPB priorities and will be taken forward by partner agencies as part of their core business.
Address speech, language and communication needs	Local authorities, BCUHB Third sector, voluntary and community organisations	Collated additional information to include in review Shared findings with Families First and Flying Start (support for parents)	Aligns with RPB priorities and will be taken forward by partner agencies as part of their core business.
Provide sufficient childcare	Local authorities Childcare providers	Childcare sufficiency assessments	Aligns with RPB priorities and will be taken forward by partner agencies as part of their core business.
Promote play opportunities and children's right to play	Local authorities Third sector, voluntary and community organisations.	Play sufficiency assessments	Aligns with RPB priorities and will be taken forward by partner agencies as part of their core business.
Promote Children's Rights and the UNCRC	All partners	Local projects	Aligns with RPB priorities and will be

Issue	Lead organisation	What's being done	Regional Partnership Board role
			taken forward by partner agencies as part of their core business. RPB projects should promote children's rights and the UNCRC
Support children and young people with ASD	National autism service Local authority ASD leads, BCUHB Third sector, voluntary and community organisations.	Implementation of National Autism Service	The RPB are responsible for delivering the IAS in North Wales and receive regular updates on progress.
Support refugees and asylum seeking children	Local authorities Third sector, voluntary and community organisations	Local projects	Aligns with RPB priorities and will be taken forward by partner agencies as part of their core business.
Support young people with care and support needs with transition to adult services	Local authorities BCUHB	Local projects	Aligns with RPB priorities and will be taken forward by partner agencies as part of their core business.

Older people

Population assessment: what we found out

- There are 150,000 people aged 65 and over in North Wales. We expect there will be 210,000 by 2039, which will be 30% of the total population.
- The counties likely to have the highest proportion of people aged 65 and over are Conwy, Anglesey and Denbighshire.
- Around 82,000 people are aged 85 and over in North Wales and we expect there will be more than twice as many by 2039 which is likely to increase the need for care and support.
- Reducing loneliness and isolation is one of the main challenges identified in our consultation and engagement.
- Continuing to live in their own homes is a priority for many older people. The demand for support to live at home is likely to increase as the number of older people increases. More people are needing more complex support and a higher number of hours care each week.
- Around 11,000 people live with dementia in North Wales. This is likely to increase but not by as much as first thought due to improvements in health.
- We are likely to need more nursing home places, particularly supporting people with mental health needs and dementia.
- Research suggests living with a long-term condition can be a stronger predictor of the need for care and support than age.
- Services developed need to take account of the different needs of people with protected characteristics. Issues identified included: higher risks of loneliness for men and disabled people; findings from the Minority Ethnic Elders Advocacy Project; cyber-crime, personal safety and hate crime; and, dementia awareness with a particular focus on older transgender people and support for older LGBT people.
- Services must take into account the United Nations Principles for Older Persons and Welsh Government's Declaration of the Rights of Older People in Wales.

How the report findings will be addressed

Issue	Lead organisation	What's being done	Regional Partnership Board role
Integration of services for older people with complex needs and long term conditions, including dementia	Regional Partnership Board	Regional Partnership Board Priority	The RPB lead on this priority
Maintain a sustainable provider market across North Wales	Regional Partnership Board	Regional Partnership Board Priority	The RPB lead on this priority
<p>Support people affected by dementia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide more information and support after diagnosis • Additional training for care workers in working with people who have dementia • Develop additional services that meet individual needs, particularly for younger people with dementia and through the medium of Welsh • Make sure there is sufficient mental health nursing provision and residential care for older people • Improve joint working between services 	<p>Local authorities BCUHB Third sector, voluntary and community organisations Housing associations and Registered Social Landlords</p>	<p>Ageing Well Plans Regional Partnership Board priority Dementia RED: a regional project to provide Care Information Centre Points in GP surgeries BCUHB Dementia Strategy</p>	Regional Partnership Board priority
Reduce loneliness and isolation in our communities	<p>Local authorities Third sector, voluntary and community organisations Housing associations and Registered Social Landlords</p>	<p>Ageing Well Plans PSB Well-being Plans Links to social prescribing</p>	<p>The RPB promote Dewis Cymru and monitor quality of 'what matters' assessment implementation Will also be taken forward by partner agencies as part of their core business.</p>
Promote independent living; people's choice and control over their own lives	<p>Local authorities BCUHB Advocacy services</p>		Quality monitoring of 'what matters' assessment implementation

Issue	Lead organisation	What's being done	Regional Partnership Board role
Perspective and needs of older people around delivery of health, health-care and well-being services	BCUHB	Older people delivery framework – outcomes focussed approach in providing health, health care and well-being services	Aligns with RPB priorities and will be taken forward by partner agencies as part of their core business.
Promoting healthier lifestyles and reducing health inequalities	Health Board Public Services Boards (both supported by Public Health Wales) Third sector, voluntary and community organisations	Getting North Wales Moving Programme BCUHB Living Healthier, Staying Well Strategy: improving health, reducing health inequalities PSB Well-being Plans	Aligns with RPB priorities and will be taken forward by partner agencies as part of their core business.
Care and support at home (domiciliary care)	Local authorities Third sector, voluntary and community organisations Housing associations and Registered Social Landlords	North Wales collaborative commissioning process: North Wales Domiciliary Care Agreement and Framework Management (work starting September 2017, framework in place from April 2018 until March 2025. Social Care Wales care and support at home in Wales: Five year strategic plan 2017-2022	The RPB leads the design and provision of care and support at home through the work of the commissioning board.
Need for quality nursing home and care home places (Strategic commissioning of care homes)	North Wales Commissioning Board Regional workforce board	Developing Market Position Statement. Workforce board to monitor workforce trends in care homes. Track and evaluate homes within escalating concerns process. Joint audit monitoring tool between BCUHB and contract officers is being launched around quality assurance in care homes.	The RPB receives reports from the commissioning board
Developing greater support for good end of life care	BCUHB Hospices	BCUHB Older People's Strategy and Care closer to home group	Aligns with RPB priorities and will be taken forward by partner agencies as part of their core business.

Health, physical disability and sensory impairments

Population assessment: what we found out

- Around 80% of people in North Wales say they are in good health. This is better than the Welsh average although it varies from place to place.
- People who live in more deprived areas in North Wales tend to have poorer health than people living in less deprived areas.
- Around one third of people in North Wales are living with a chronic condition, such as high blood pressure, asthma or diabetes.
- The number of people who have visual or hearing impairments is expected to increase as people live longer.
- The number of people living with a limiting long-term illness is predicted to increase by around 20% by 2035 due to people living longer.
- Lifestyle issues affecting health include smoking, obesity, physical activity and alcohol.
- Disabled people told us that their local communities, services and public transport need to be more accessible. Public services need to listen more and involve them in developing services.
- BME people can experience additional barriers to accessing health and social care services.
- Around 1 in 4 of the Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) population employed in North Wales work in health and social care.

How the report findings will be addressed

Issue	Lead organisation	What's being done	Regional Partnership Board role
Review specialised services and provide care closer to home	BCUHB	BCUHB Older People's Strategy and Care closer to home group	Aligns with RPB priorities and will be taken forward by partner agencies as part of their core business.
Develop primary care and community resources to provide quicker access and more holistic services	BCUHB Care Closer to Home programme Third sector, voluntary and community organisations	BCUHB Community services transformation board, primary care transformation board, Care Closer to Home group	Aligns with RPB priorities and will be taken forward by partner agencies as part of their core business.
Promote healthier lifestyles and reducing health inequalities	BCUHB and Public Services Boards supported by Public Health Wales	Getting North Wales Moving Programme BCUHB Living Healthier, Staying Well Strategy: improving health, reducing health inequalities	Aligns with RPB priorities and will be taken forward by partner agencies as part of their core business. The RPB receive updates from the health board where appropriate.
Develop social prescribing – strengthen the links between healthcare providers and community, voluntary and local authority services	BCUHB and partner organisations including third sector, voluntary and community organisations	BCUHB Health Improvement, Health Inequalities and Care Closer to Home programmes. North Wales conference held 25 November 2017. Development of navigator roles for social prescribing.	Aligns with RPB priorities and will be taken forward by partner agencies as part of their core business.
Provide support for people with physical disabilities and sensory impairments. Build on the social model of disability - develop services that facilitate participation, respect for individual needs and inclusivity.	Local authorities BCUHB Third sector, voluntary and community organisations	Promotion of equality and inclusion. Development of accessible services. See consultation report for responses about services available.	Aligns with RPB priorities and will be taken forward by partner agencies as part of their core business.

Issue	Lead organisation	What's being done	Regional Partnership Board role
Provide support for people with chronic conditions.	Local authorities BCUHB Third sector, voluntary and community organisations	Support for people with long term conditions will be a significant element of the BCUHB Care Closer to Home programme and the development of support through local cluster teams. See consultation report for responses about services available.	Aligns with RPB priorities and will be taken forward by partner agencies as part of their core business. Linked to older people's workstream

Learning disabilities

Population assessment: what we found out

- There are around 2,700 people with learning disabilities on local council registers in North Wales. The actual number of people with learning disabilities may be higher.
- The number of people with learning disabilities needing support is increasing and people with learning disabilities are living longer. These trends are likely to continue.
- 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.
- There are likely to be more young people with complex needs needing support.
- People with learning disabilities may have other protected characteristics and experience additional disadvantage because of these. For example, older people with learning disabilities and people with profound and multiple disabilities and the use of the Welsh language.

How the report findings will be addressed

Issue	Lead organisation	What's being done	Regional Partnership Board role
Integration of services for people with learning disabilities	Regional Partnership Board	Regional Partnership Board Priority	The RPB lead on this priority
Support older carers and older people with learning disabilities	Local authorities BCUHB Third sector, voluntary and community organisations Housing associations and Registered Social Landlords	Part of the RPB Learning Disability workstream being delivered by the Learning Disability Partnership	The RPB leads on this priority through the work of the Learning Disability Partnership
Promote good health of older people with learning disabilities and support people with learning disabilities who have dementia	BCUHB Local authorities Third sector, voluntary and community organisations	Part of the RPB Learning Disability workstream being delivered by the Learning Disability Partnership	The RPB leads on this priority through the work of the Learning Disability Partnership

Issue	Lead organisation	What's being done	Regional Partnership Board role
Develop more access in the community to support people with a learning disability, including work and friendships.	Third sector, voluntary and community organisations	Part of the RPB Learning Disability workstream being delivered by the Learning Disability Partnership	The RPB leads on this priority through the work of the Learning Disability Partnership
Safeguarding adults with learning disabilities, including with technology and when out and about	Local authorities NWSAB North Wales Police Safeguarding training and workforce group, Local authority training Third sector, voluntary and community organisations Housing associations and Registered Social Landlords	Part of the RPB Learning Disability workstream being delivered by the Learning Disability Partnership. NWSAB to raise awareness of the risk of financial abuse, scams and so on. Ensure the workforce supporting adults with learning disabilities is aware of the risk around financial abuse.	The RPB leads on this priority through the work of the Learning Disability Partnership
Support for young people age 16 to 25 moving between children's and adults services, including young people with very complex needs	Local authorities BCUHB Third sector, voluntary and community organisations	Part of the RPB Learning Disability workstream being delivered by the Learning Disability Partnership	The RPB leads on this priority through the work of the Learning Disability Partnership
See ASD chapter for more information about the gap in support for adults on the autism spectrum.			

Mental health and substance misuse

Population assessment: what we found out

- An estimated 92,000 adults in North Wales are affected by mental health issues, 16% of the population.
- People in North Wales report slightly better mental health than in Wales as a whole.
- The number of people with mental health needs is likely to increase.
- The most common mental illnesses reported are anxiety and depression.
- Research suggests a high number of people with mental health needs are not seeking help.
- There has been an issue with the number of people who are being admitted to mental health facilities outside of the region, which is being addressed as part of the mental health strategy.
- The number of people with more complex needs is increasing.
- People with mental health issues are more likely to have poor physical health.
- The consultation identified that Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic (BAME) groups are facing increasing levels of harassment and those who live outside areas in which minorities cluster are more likely to experience harassment. Harassment damages mental health even among those who do not directly experience it.
- Risk factors for mental health needs disproportionately affect people from marginalized groups. For example, BAME groups, LGBTQ people, people with physical disability, sensory impairments or long term health conditions; refugees and asylum seekers.
- The population assessment linked to the work of the [Area Planning Board for substance misuse](#).

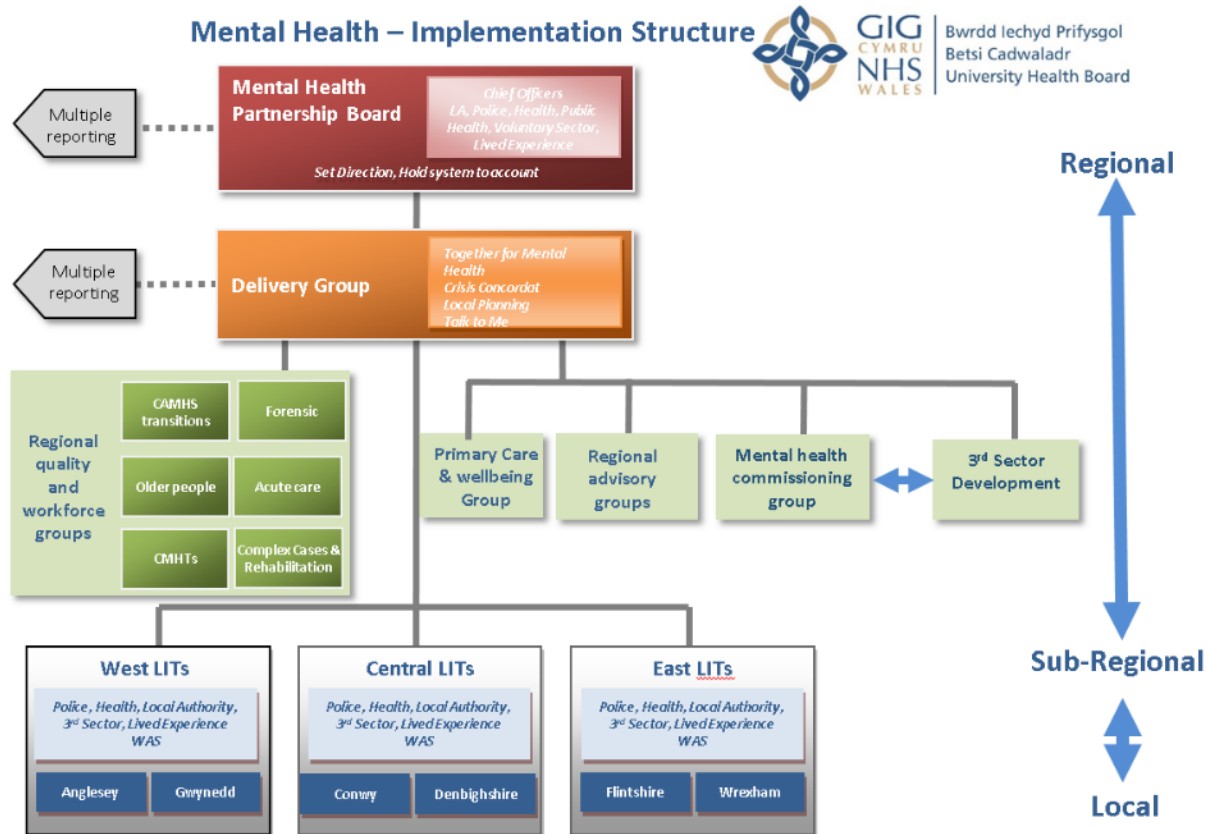
How the report findings will be addressed

Issue	Lead organisation	What's being done	Regional Partnership Board role
Develop an integrated mental health strategy	Regional Partnership Board	Regional Partnership Board Priority	The RPB lead on this priority
<p>Improving mental health services, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote health and well-being for everyone, focussing on prevention of mental ill health, and early intervention when required; Treat common mental health conditions in the community as early as possible; Are community-based wherever possible, reducing our reliance on inpatient care Identify and treat serious mental illness as early as possible; Manage acute and serious episodes of mental illness safely, compassionately, and effectively; Support people to recovery, to regain and learn the skills they need after mental illness Assess and treat the full range of mental health problems, working alongside services for people with physical health needs. 	<p>BCUHB Local authorities Third sector, voluntary and community organisations</p>	<p>BCUHB Mental Health Strategy North Wales Together for Mental Health Partnership Board reconvened in July</p>	<p>The work is being led by the Together for Mental Health Partnership Board which reports to the Regional Partnership Board.</p>
<p>Promote mental well-being, including providing befriending opportunities to access existing social activities and employment opportunities Better identification of mental health needs and early intervention</p>	<p>BCUHB, local authorities and PSBs, supported by Public Health Wales Third sector, voluntary and community organisations</p>	<p>BCUHB Mental Health Strategy Well-being assessments and plans</p>	<p>Aligns with RPB priorities and will be taken forward by partner agencies as part of their core business. Together for mental health board reports to the RPB</p>

Issue	Lead organisation	What's being done	Regional Partnership Board role
Reduce suicides and self-harm in the population.	North Wales Suicide and Self Harm Prevention Group and Local Implementation Teams in each council area.	North Wales Suicide and self-harm reduction strategic plan 2018-21 [add link]	The North Wales Suicide and Self Harm Prevention Group reports to the Together for Mental Health Partnership Board which reports to the RPB.
Substance misuse	Area Planning Board for substance misuse	Improvement in outcomes for service users; service user involvement; and engagement with recovery programmes. Harm reduction group monitoring potential increase in drug related deaths across Wales. Core standards due to be reviewed nationally.	Annual report from the area planning board to the RPB

See [ASD chapter](#) for more information about the gap in support for adults on the autism spectrum.

Many of the report findings will be addressed through the Together for Mental Health implementation structure below.



Carers

Population assessment: what we found out

- Carers provide a crucial role in the provision of care and support, providing between 70% and 95% of care, saving £7.72 billion every year in Wales. There is therefore a case for developing and preparing services for carers first.
- 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.
- People with protected characteristics may experience multiple disadvantages due to their caring role and additional barriers to accessing support.

Service mapping and gathering carers' stories: what we found out

- Early identification of carers is key in order to ensure that they are considered on an equal basis to the person cared for.
- As all carers' situations are unique, they have needs for tailored packages of support, taking into account their personal circumstances and the emotional impact of their caring role.

How the report findings will be addressed

Issue	Lead organisation	What's being done	Regional Partnership Board role
Integration of services for carers, including young carers	Regional Partnership Board	Regional Partnership Board Priority	The RPB lead on this priority
Develop carers assessments and joint assessments that meet the requirements of the act and help achieve good outcomes for carers	Local authorities North Wales Carers' Strategy Group	Implementing 'What matters' assessments Carers' Strategy Group considering use of language (carers not seeing themselves as carers) and improving consistency across North Wales	Regional Partnership Board priority Monitor implementation of the act and numbers of assessments completed.
Early identification and support for carers	BCUHB including GPs	Royal college of GPs assessment tool pilot	Regional Partnership Board priority
Provide sufficient, flexible carer break provision	Local authorities North Wales Carers' Strategy Group Third sector, voluntary and community organisations	Regional carers projects Social prescribing Community navigators	Carers Strategic Group report to the North Wales Leadership Group Also taken forward by partner agencies as part of their core business.
Support carers in employment	Employers across North Wales Link to work of PSBs Third sector, voluntary and community organisations	Regional carers projects	
Support carers by better meeting the needs of the cared for person	Local authorities BCUHB Third sector, voluntary and community organisations	See other chapters.	
Young carers	Local authorities, including social services and schools BCUHB Third sector, voluntary and community organisations	Young carers' services in place across the region. Commissioned sub-regionally. Young carers sub-group	

Violence against women, domestic abuse and sexual violence

Population assessment: what we found out

- Domestic and sexual violence and abuse are under-reported but the number of reports is increasing.
- The total number of domestic incidents recorded by the police was around 11,000 and the number of recorded sexual offences was around 1,400 in North Wales during 2015-16.
- Domestic and sexual violence and abuse affects both women and men although women are more likely to experience them. Services should take into account the different needs of women and men and the needs of people in same sex partnerships.
- 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 estimated £66 million a year in North Wales in health care, criminal justice, social services, housing and refuges, legal costs and lost economic output.

Suggested priorities for future work include:

- Developing stronger strategic and practice links between domestic abuse services and adult safeguarding. Raise awareness with staff about impact of domestic abuse on the people they work with.
- 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.

How the report findings will be addressed

Local authorities and local health boards have to prepare strategies by May 2018 under the Violence against Women, Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence (Wales) Act 2015. A North Wales strategy is being prepared which will build on the findings of the population assessment and additional feedback received since publication. The strategy is available at: [\[add link once available\]](#)

Domestic abuse is a priority for the North Wales Safeguarding Children and Adult's Boards. They will continue to monitor domestic abuse trends through the North Wales Quality Assurance Framework. The North Wales Safeguarding Board Workforce and Training sub-group will monitor issues around compliance with training as will training officers in local authorities.

Secure estate

Population assessment: what we found out

- The number of prisoners from North Wales is usually between 760 and 850, of which 40-50 are female, 60-70 are young offenders and 50-60 are high security.
- The number of people held in prison has been increasing.
- The prevalence of mental illness, substance misuse and learning disabilities is higher among the adult prison population than the general population.
- The prison population made up of offenders aged 50 years or over has increased proportionately more than any other age group, which has implications for social care.
- Less than one percent of the total prison population have one or more personal care needs. The proportion increases with age with 13% of people age 65-74 and 23% of people aged over 75 having personal care needs.
- Children with a parent in prison are twice as likely as other children to experience conduct and mental health issues and three times more likely to offend themselves.
- A detailed North Wales Prison Health Needs Assessment and Adult Social Care Prison Strategy were carried out to inform the development of HMP Berwyn in Wrexham.

How the report findings will be addressed

Issue	Lead organisation	What's being done	Regional Partnership Board role
Support adults with care and support needs in the secure estate within their county boundary	Local authorities in partnership with Her Majesty's Prison and Probation Service (HMPPS) and BCUHB Wrexham County Borough Council lead for HMP Berwyn Prison Health, Well-being and Social Care Partnership Board	Adult Social Care Prison Strategy (Wrexham County Borough Council) Welsh Government National Pathway for care and support for those in the secure estate.	Aligns with RPB priorities and will be taken forward by partner agencies as part of their core business.

Issue	Lead organisation	What's being done	Regional Partnership Board role
Provide continuity of care for offenders coming into their area on release	Local authorities Third sector, voluntary and community organisations Housing associations and Registered Social Landlords	Welsh Government National Pathway for care and support for those in the secure estate.	Aligns with RPB priorities and will be taken forward by partner agencies as part of their core business.
Support children with care and support needs in the secure estate	Local authorities		Aligns with RPB priorities and will be taken forward by partner agencies as part of their core business.
Improve resettlement outcomes for young people and adults	Youth Justice Board Local authorities Third sector, voluntary and community organisations Housing associations and Registered Social Landlords	North Wales Resettlement Broker Project. Llamau Report. Resettlement panel group in place for HMP Berwyn – including health and social care	Aligns with RPB priorities and will be taken forward by partner agencies as part of their core business.
Offenders held out of the region: particularly women, young offenders and men from other categories (HMP Berwyn is category C)	UK Government	Decisions about where to site prisons and other parts of the secure estate are taken by the UK Government. We will continue to highlight the needs of offenders held out of the region.	Aligns with RPB priorities and will be taken forward by partner agencies as part of their core business.
Support children and families of offenders	North Wales Safer Communities Board Local authorities BCUHB Third sector, voluntary and community organisations	Two regional posts funded to develop the programme for North Wales for children and families affected by the imprisonment of a family member North Wales Safeguarding Children's Board includes representation from HMP Berwyn	Links to first 1,000 days project and Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) programmes. Aligns with RPB priorities and will be taken forward by partner agencies as part of their core business.

Veterans

Population assessment: what we found out

- 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.
- There are an estimated 51,000 veterans living in North Wales, around 9% of the population over 16.
- The number of veterans is predicted to decline over future years to around 22,000 by 2030.
- The majority of veterans are aged 65 and over so in future a greater proportion of the veteran population will be made up of younger people with a more diverse background.
- Around one in five veterans have a long-term illness related to military service, such as musculoskeletal problems, hearing problems and mental health needs.
- All local authorities in North Wales have signed an Armed Forces Community Covenant, pledging to support service personnel and veterans in education, skills and employment; housing; health and well-being.

How the report findings will be addressed

Issue	Lead organisation	What's being done	Regional Partnership Board role
Veterans' needs for social care; health and well-being; housing; education, skills and employment	Local authorities BCUHB Third sector, voluntary and community organisations Housing associations and Registered Social Landlords	Detailed needs assessment completed to inform population assessment. Action plan developed by North Wales Armed Forces Forum Health Board Armed Forces Health Sub-Group established	Aligns with RPB priorities and will be taken forward by The North Wales Armed Forces Forum and by partner agencies as part of their core business.
Improving support for veterans, serving military personnel and their families across North Wales.	North Wales Armed Forces Forum Partners: BCUHB, Public Health Wales, local authorities, Armed Forces, North Wales Police, Welsh Government, third sector		

Housing and homelessness

Population assessment: what we found out

- Good quality housing is important for people’s health, education, employment and for creating strong communities.
- Most people want to stay in their own home as long as they can. Inclusive design and adaptations can help make this possible.
- There are unmet needs for specialist housing including extra-care housing, supported housing for people with learning disabilities, ‘move on’ accommodation for people with mental health needs, single person accommodation and emergency night time accommodation. There is a need for support for BME people with housing issues.

How the report findings will be addressed

Issue	Lead organisation	What’s being done	Regional Partnership Board role
Housing assistance for people leaving the secure estate	Local authorities Third sector, voluntary and community organisations Housing associations and Registered Social Landlords	Welsh Government National Pathway. Local housing strategies Researching support services for people leaving prison in North Wales	Aligns with RPB priorities and will also be taken forward by partner agencies as part of their core business. Work with Supporting People Regional Collaborative Committee.
Need for specialist housing	Local authorities Housing associations and Registered Social Landlords	Local housing strategies	
Preventing homelessness	Local authorities Third sector, voluntary and community organisations Housing associations and Registered Social Landlords		
Housing and mental health services collaboration	BCUHB and local authorities	Mental Health Rehab and Accommodation group. Produced commissioning statement Appointed supported housing development post	Aligns with RPB priorities and will be taken forward by partner agencies as part of their core business.

Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD)

Population assessment: what we found out

- Around 1% of the UK population are estimated to be on the autistic spectrum with men four times as likely to be on the autistic spectrum as women.
- The number of autistic people has increased and is expected to continue to increase. This may be due to increased awareness and broadening of the concept of ASD.
- By 2035 the number of children on the autistic spectrum in North Wales is predicted to remain around 1,600 and the number of adults aged 18 and over is predicted to rise from 5,500 to 6,000.
- It is likely Autistic adults may not have a diagnosis as the assessment only became available in the early 1990s and has largely focused on children.
- Learning disability and mental health services currently provide some support to people on the autistic spectrum in North Wales. We identified a gap in support for Autistic people who are not eligible for those services.

How the report findings will be addressed

Issue	Lead organisation	What's being done	Regional Partnership Board role
Develop an Integrated Autism Service for people not eligible for learning disability or mental health services	The North Wales Integrated Autism Service (IAS) Strategy Group	Development of the Integrated Autism Service for North Wales.	The RPB are responsible for delivering the IAS in North Wales.
Develop training and awareness raising around ASD	North Wales Integrated Autism Service (IAS) Strategy Group	Plans being developed	Supporting the regional approach through the IAS Strategy Group.
Address the high suicide rate among Autistic people	North Wales Suicide and Self-Harm Prevention Group: Health Board, Public Health Wales, local authorities, Police, National Rail, third sector, voluntary and community organisations	Development of North Wales Suicide and Self-harm prevention strategic plan	The North Wales Suicide and Self Harm Prevention Group reports to the Together for Mental Health Partnership Board which reports to the RPB.

Part C: Overall findings

Population assessment: what we found out

All the chapters identified needs in relation to the following cross-cutting themes:

- Prevention and early intervention
- Information, advice and assistance
- Equality and human rights
- Advocacy
- Transport and access to services
- Availability of services in the Welsh language
- Promote social enterprises, co-operatives, user led services and the third sector
- Encourage informal support from family, friends and community networks and support carers
- Provide services based on 'what matters' to individuals
- Citizen voice
- Safeguarding
- Poverty and inequality
- Quality of population and performance data
- Challenges of delivering services in the current financial climate

How the report findings will be addressed

The cross-cutting themes are all being addressed by partners as part of their core business. This work will support the implementation and embedding of the requirements of the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014. All these cross-cutting issues need to be considered when developing regional priorities and fully integrated services.

More information can be found in each partner's plans and reports including corporate plans, strategic equality plans and local development plans below.

Organisation	Strategies and plans	Director of Social Services Annual Report
Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board	http://www.wales.nhs.uk/sitesplus/861/page/87716 Strategic equality plan	
Isle of Anglesey County Council	http://www.anglesey.gov.uk/council-and-democracy/governance-and-performance/corporate-plan-and-performance/ Strategic equality plan	http://www.anglesey.gov.uk/council-and-democracy/council-strategies-and-policies/social-care-housing-and-health/annual-report-of-the-director-of-social-services/114410.article
Gwynedd Council	https://www.gwynedd.llyw.cymru/en/Council/Strategies-and-policies/Corporate-plans-and-strategies/Corporate-plans-and-strategies.aspx Strategic equality plan	https://www.gwynedd.llyw.cymru/en/Council/Performance-and-spending/Audits,-inspections-and-assessments/Annual-assessment-for-Social-Services.aspx
Conwy County Borough Council	www.conwy.gov.uk/en/Council/Strategies-Plans-and-Policies/Strategies-Plans-and-Policies.aspx Strategic equality plan	www.conwysocialservicesannualreport.org.uk
Denbighshire County Council	https://www.denbighshire.gov.uk/en/your-council/strategies-plans-and-policies/strategies-plans-and-policies.aspx Strategic equality plan	https://www.denbighshire.gov.uk/en/your-council/strategies-plans-and-policies/social-care/social-services-annual-report.aspx
Flintshire County Council	http://www.flintshire.gov.uk/en/Resident/Council-and-Democracy/Council-Plan.aspx Strategic equality plan	http://www.flintshire.gov.uk/en/PDF/Files/Social-Services/Social-Services-Annual-Report-2016-17.pdf
Wrexham County Borough Council	http://www.wrexham.gov.uk/english/council/documents/index.htm Strategic equality plan	http://www.wrexham.gov.uk/english/council/social_services/annual_report.htm

There are also a number of regional and local initiatives led by local authorities and the health board to address these priorities, as shown in the table below.

Issue	Lead organisation	What's being done	Regional Partnership Board role
Prevention and early intervention	<p>BCUHB</p> <p>Local authorities (including Flying Start and Families First programmes)</p> <p>Public Services Boards</p> <p>Third sector, voluntary and community organisations</p> <p>Housing associations and Registered Social Landlords</p>	<p>Improving health and reducing inequalities work-stream (includes ACEs)</p> <p>Findings from the population assessment have been shared with commissioners to inform the Families First programme. Regional commissioning learning set overseeing Families' First commissioning Integrated Care Fund (ICF)</p> <p>A wide variety of projects being delivered by partners – see Dewis for examples.</p>	<p>Lead for ICF: Six-monthly update reporting to the board. Exception reporting as required. Partnership oversight of the operational management of ICF</p>
Information, advice and assistance	<p>Dewis Cymru</p> <p>Third sector, voluntary and community organisations</p> <p>Housing associations and Registered Social Landlords</p>	<p>North Wales Information Network established, meets every two months. Chaired by Bethan Jones-Edwards, Regional Collaboration Team</p> <p>Dewis Cymru has been promoted as part of the population assessment.</p>	<p>The RPB receive information update reports from the network.</p>
	<p>Single Points of Access</p> <p>Family Information Service</p>	<p>In place in each local authority, many are MDTs, care coordination.</p>	<p>Aligns with RPB priorities and will be taken forward by partner agencies as part of their core business.</p>
Equality and human rights	<p>All public sector organisations and partners.</p>	<p>All services developed in response to the plan will require an Equalities Impact Assessment (EIA). Issues to consider and links to research evidence and consultation are included in the EIA and consultation report for this plan.</p>	<p>Regional Partnership Board to make sure an EIA is completed whenever appropriate on each of the integrated priorities developed under this plan.</p>

Issue	Lead organisation	What's being done	Regional Partnership Board role
Advocacy	Local authorities BCUHB Third sector, voluntary and community organisations Housing associations and Registered Social Landlords	Link with Golden Thread Advocacy Programme (Age Cymru) Children's advocacy regional contract – Tros Gynnal	Aligns with RPB priorities and will be taken forward by partner agencies as part of their core business. NWASH and NWHoCs lead on regional advocacy projects.
Transport and access to services	Local authorities BCUHB Third sector, voluntary and community organisations	BCUHB pilot initiatives with Welsh Ambulance Services Trust and Community Transport Association	Need to discuss and agree with Public Services Boards where this priority should sit.
Welsh language	Mwy Na Geiriau / More than Words Forum and Workforce Board plus local plans (Morwena Edwards) Regional meeting social services and health, chair Meilyr Emrys BCUHB	Findings from the population assessment were shared with the lead agencies. They have been reflected in the workforce strategy .	The RPB receive reports through the workforce work-stream.
Promoting social enterprises, co-operatives, user led services and third sector	Regional collaboration team (social value forum) Social enterprises, third sector, voluntary and community organisations	Promoting social value in social care services and commissioning. Developing a social value forum in each local authority area.	The RPB receive six monthly reports from the social value forum
Citizen voice	CVSC under contract to Regional Partnership Board.	North Wales Citizen Panel	The RPB receive an annual report
Poverty and inequality. Impact of welfare reform including homelessness (particularly for young people) and mental health	Public Services Boards Local authority – housing strategy Third sector, voluntary and community organisations (welfare rights) Housing associations and Registered Social Landlords	PSB Well-being plans Welsh Government Tackling Poverty Action Plan	Aligns with RPB priorities and will be taken forward by partner agencies as part of their core business.

Issue	Lead organisation	What's being done	Regional Partnership Board role
Safeguarding	Safeguarding Business Unit, Regional collaboration team All partners	Adults and Children Business plan. North Wales Safeguarding Children and Adult Boards	Aligns with RPB priorities and will be taken forward by partner agencies as part of their core business. Delivery monitored by the statutory safeguarding board.
Improve quality of population and performance data	Welsh Government Local Government BCUHB Public Health Wales	Shared issues identified by the population assessment with Local Government Data Unit. New performance management framework introduced by Welsh Government	Aligns with RPB priorities and will be taken forward by partner agencies as part of their core business.
Challenges of delivering services in the current financial climate	All partners	Commitment to carrying out Equality Impact Assessments on service changes and mitigating any disproportionate impacts. Supporting the third/voluntary sector through improved commissioning practice.	The RPB recognise the additional pressures faced by all services.

Part D: For more information

How to access the services available to support people with care and support needs and their carers in North Wales.

Children and young people

Information, advice and assistance for children and families

For other support for families including childcare, contact Family Information Services.

Isle of Anglesey County Council: <http://www.anglesey.gov.uk/community/children-and-families/family-information-service/>

Gwynedd Council: www.gwynedd-ni.org.uk

Conwy County Borough Council: www.conwy.gov.uk/children

Denbighshire County Council:

<https://www.denbighshire.gov.uk/en/resident/community-and-living/childcare-and-parenting/childcare-and-parenting.aspx>

Flintshire County Council: <http://www.fisflintshire.co.uk/#>

Wrexham County Borough Council:

<http://www.wrexham.gov.uk/english/community/fis/index.htm>

Concerned about a child?

If you know a child who is at risk of abuse or is being abused, it's very important that you let the council or police know.

If the individual is in direct danger, call the Police immediately on 999. If not, phone Social Services as soon as possible to share your concerns.

Phone numbers for Social Services in North Wales are available here:

www.northwalessafeguardingboard.wales

Adults

Information, advice and assistance for adults and carers

For information about services in your area see Dewis Cymru www.dewis.wales

Or contact the Single Point of Access (SPoA) at your local council for information about services available to support people's health and well-being.

Isle of Anglesey County Council: www.anglesey.gov.uk/health-and-care/adult-services/

Gwynedd Council: <https://www.gwynedd.llyw.cymru/en/Residents/Health-and-social-care/Adults-and-older-people/Adultsandolderpeople.aspx>

Conwy County Borough Council: <http://www.conwy.gov.uk/en/Resident/Social-Care-and-Wellbeing/Contact-us/Single-Point-of-Access-SPOA/Conwy-Access-Team.aspx>

Denbighshire County Council: <https://www.denbighshire.gov.uk/en/resident/health-and-social-care/adults-and-older-people/single-point-of-access.aspx>

Flintshire County Council: <http://www.flintshire.gov.uk/en/Resident/Social-Services/Social-Services.aspx>

Wrexham County Borough Council:
http://www.wrexham.gov.uk/english/council/social_services/SocialServices.htm

Concerned about an adult?

If you know of an adult who is at risk of abuse or is being abused, it's very important that you let the council or the police know.

If the individual is in direct danger, call the Police immediately on 999. If not, phone Social Services as soon as possible to share your concerns.

Phone numbers for Social Services in North Wales are available here:
www.northwalessafeguardingboard.wales

Appendix B

Report to Council re. North Wales Population Assessment Regional Plan



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

NORTH WALES SOCIAL CARE AND WELL-BEING
SERVICES IMPROVEMENT COLLABORATIVE

North Wales population assessment regional plan 2018 to 2023

Consultation report

1 April 2018

DRAG



Bwrdd Iechyd Prifysgol
Betsi Cadwaladr
University Health Board



Iechyd Cyhoeddus
Cymru
Public Health
Wales



Draft

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Introduction

An Equality Impact Assessment was undertaken to identify potential inequalities arising from the development and delivery of the population assessment regional plan. The information gained through this process has been used to develop the North Wales population assessment regional plan.

This report provides details of the consultation undertaken as part of the Equality Impact Assessment and provides evidence of how we are meeting the requirements of the public sector equality duty. The online Equality Impact Assessment document is available on our website.

Background

The regional plan sets out how the Regional Partnership Board (RPB) will respond to the findings of the North Wales population assessment published on 1 April 2017.

The population assessment brings together information about people's care and support needs and the support needs of carers in North Wales. It aims to show how well people's needs are being met and the services we will need to meet them in future. Local authorities in North Wales worked together with Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board (BCUHB) supported by Public Health Wales to produce the assessment, a requirement of the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act (2014).

The regional plan is the joint area plan required by the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) 2014 Act and the Care and Support (Area Planning) (Wales) Regulations 2017.

The regional plan is a strategic document. Actions and plans developed in response by the Regional Partnership Board, the six North Wales local authorities and BCUHB will need an Equality Impact Assessment to assess their potential impact.

Public sector equality duty

The Equality Act 2010 introduced a new public sector duty which requires all public bodies to tackle discrimination, advance equality of opportunity and promote good relations. The table below outlines the duties of public bodies.

Public bodies must have due regard to the need to:	Having due regard for advancing equality means:
Eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation and any other conduct that is prohibited under the Act.	Removing or minimising discrimination, harassment or victimisation suffered by people due to their protected characteristic.

Advance equality of opportunity between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not.	Taking steps to meet the needs of people from protected groups where these are different from the needs of other people.
Foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not.	Taking steps to build communities where people feel confident that they belong and are comfortable mixing and interacting with others.

Councils in Wales also have specific legal duties set out in the Equality Act 2010 (Wales) regulations 2011 including assessing the impact of relevant policies and plans – the Equality Impact Assessment.

In order to establish a sound basis for the population assessment regional plan we have:

- reviewed the performance measurement and population indicator data recommended in the data catalogue provided by Welsh Government, along with other relevant local, regional and national data
- consulted as widely as possible across the North Wales region including with the general public, colleagues and people with protected characteristics;
- reviewed relevant research and consultation literature including legislation, strategies, commissioning plans, needs assessments and consultation reports.

Details of the local, regional and national data, the literature review and a summary of the consultation findings is provided in the [population assessment report](#).

This report sets out the additional consultation carried out for the regional plan including:

- who we have consulted with;
- how we have consulted; and
- the consultation feedback.

Consultation principles

A key part of the Equality Impact Assessment is consulting with people who may be affected by the population assessment regional plan and in particular people with protected characteristics. The protected characteristics are:

- Age
- Disability
- Gender reassignment
- Marriage and civil partnership
- Pregnancy and maternity
- Race
- Religion and belief

- Sex
- Sexual orientation
- Welsh language

Case law has provided a set of consultation principles which describe the legal expectation on public bodies in the development of strategies, plans and services. These are known as the Gunning Principles:

1. Consultation must take place when the proposal is still at a formative stage.
2. Sufficient reasons must be put forward for the proposal to allow for intelligent consideration and response.
3. Adequate time must be given for consideration and response.
4. The product of the consultation must be conscientiously taken into account.

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.

Consultation and engagement

The aim of the consultation was to involve as many people as possible in writing the plan. We wanted to make sure the plan works for people who need care and support and that we make the best use of the resources we have - not just health and social care budgets but local businesses, charities, community organisations, families and friends.

Consultation process

The Equality Impact Assessment initial screening process was carried out by the population assessment regional plan steering group which includes representatives from each of the six local authorities, BCUHB and Public Health Boards at their meeting on 12 July 2017. A workshop was planned for 10 October to carry out a more detailed impact assessment including broader aspects of well-being in response to the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015. This impact assessment was reviewed at Denbighshire County Council's quality assurance group on 31 October. It was reviewed again at the steering group meeting on 1 December 2017.

The steering group agreed that wide consultation needed to take place to inform the regional plan that includes people with protected characteristics. This included going back to people who took part in the initial consultation for the population assessment.

We put together a draft based on the findings of the population assessment and what we legally must do. The questions we asked were as follows.

Consultation questions

1. Do you think these are the right priorities?
2. What else do you think we need to include or change in the plan?

Please think about:

- what's already happening to support people in North Wales with the issues identified;
- what else needs to happen;
- how the Regional Partnership Board can make the most difference; and,
- anything else you would like to say about the plan

We also produced a summary version of the report designed by Youth Friendly to be easier to read than the full report.

The engagement group who had coordinated the consultation and engagement for the population assessment was re-established to coordinate engagement on the regional plan. This group included representatives from each local authority and BCUHB.

The timetable for the development of the regional plan was as follows.

Month	Actions
April to July 2017	Project plan and initial Equality Impact Assessment screening agreed Write draft regional plan based on population assessment and statutory requirements Produce summary version of the draft regional plan Develop consultation plan and agree consultation questions
August to October 2017	Consultation and engagement including online questionnaire, service user discussion groups and presentations to local authority staff and partner organisations.
November and December 2017	Revise the regional plan in response to feedback from the consultation and engagement.
January to March 2018	Approval process. The report must go to the Regional Partnership Board, each of the six local authorities and to the health board.

The consultation was extended until 17 November following a request by a community group for more time to complete a response.

Consultation methods

The consultation methods we used were:

- Online questionnaire circulated widely to staff, partner organisations, the citizen's panel, service users and other members of the public.

- Discussion groups with service users. We tried to go back to the groups we consulted for the population assessment to check the findings and plans with them.
- Presenting the report at local and regional meetings to engage local authority staff and partner organisations.

Promotion plan

The draft regional plan and online questionnaire were made available on our website www.northwalescollaborative.wales/. We promoted the link through regional networks, the voluntary sector councils, local authorities and health. Initial emails were sent out on 11 August 2017 with a reminder on 19 September. Specific groups were followed up by the engagement group. We made paper copies of the report and questionnaire available on request. For more information about the promotion carried out please see appendix 1.

Further consultation also took place during the approval process. The report has been reviewed by the Regional Partnership Board, the appropriate senior executive meetings, scrutiny and/or cabinet meetings in each local authority and the health board.

The stakeholder map and details of engagement that took place are available in appendix 1. Around half way through the consultation period the engagement group met to review the engagement taken place so far against the stakeholder map and make arrangements to fill any gaps identified. Following this meeting additional workshops were arranged with children and young people including looked after children and care leavers.

Consultation and engagement review

There were 135 responses in total to the consultation and around 1,800 views of the regional plan page on the website. To encourage people to respond the survey was kept [short and simple](#) and we produced a summary consultation version of the plan. Completing the survey did still require time to read and comment on the plan which may explain much of the gap between the numbers viewing the plan and the numbers who responded to the survey.

Table 1 below shows the breakdown by members of the public and representatives of the organisations and table 2 shows the number of people with different protected characteristics who completed the online questionnaire.

Table 2 shows that we were able to reach people in all age groups, people who have a disability or long standing illness/health condition and carers, Welsh and English speakers. We had responses from women and men although there were not as many responses from men. We also had responses from people with different marital statuses, ethnic identity and sexuality. We did not get many responses from

people with protected characteristics of national identity, religion or gender identity. We did make sure the survey and reminders were sent to groups and networks of people with these protected characteristics and held workshops with Flintshire and Conwy’s involvement networks.

Please note, the tables below only reflect the individual responses to the online consultation. Some responses represented larger groups, such as those by youth councils or involvement networks and around 40% of respondents chose not to complete the equality questionnaire. For a full picture of the engagement with people with protected characteristics these figures should be considered alongside the list of [organisations](#) who responded to the regional plan consultation and the [organisations and service user groups](#) who responded to the more in-depth engagement carried out for the population assessment that informed the regional plan.

We used this data to monitor the responses while the consultation was open and encouraged groups representing under-represented groups to share the survey and take part. Members of the engagement group offered to hold workshops for groups as an alternative to the online survey and paper copies were distributed to other groups who did not have online access.

Feedback from the workshops held said that as it is a regional strategic plan it was more difficult for people to engage with and understand the likely impact on their lives than it was for people to engage with the population assessment. We had commissioned a more accessible version of the plan from Youth Friendly to help with this. There are still understandable difficulties, as much of the practical impact of the plan is yet to emerge so additional impact assessments, consultation and engagement will need to be carried out on specific plans arising from the regional plan as they develop.

Table 1: Number of responses by members of the public and organisations

Type of response	Number	% of responses
Member of public	56	41%
Representative of an organisation	79	59%
Total	135	100%

Table 2.1: Age

Age	Number
0-15	1
16-24	1
25-34	7
35-44	17
45-54	28
55-64	20
65-74	5
75 and over	2
Prefer not to say	54
Total	135

Notes

More young people took part in the consultation than is shown in the table above. We held five workshops with groups of children and young people, including groups of children with disabilities and looked after children. Each group submitted one response on behalf of the group.

Table 2.2: Sex

Sex	Number
Female	66
Male	16
Prefer not to say	53
Total	135

Table 2.3: National identity

National identity	Number
Welsh	39
British	25
English	13
Scottish	1
Other European	1
Prefer not to say	56
Total	135

Table 2.4: Ethnic identity

Ethnic identity	Number
White	69
Mixed heritage	2
Black	1
Prefer not to say	63
Total	135

Table 2.5: Preferred language

Preferred language	Number
Spoken English	64
Spoken Welsh	17
Prefer not to say	54
Total	135
Written English	66
Written Welsh	14
Prefer not to say	55
Total	135

Table 2.6: Disability

Disability	Number
Long standing illness/health condition	15
Physical impairment	8
Mental health condition	8
Sensory impairment	3
Learning disability / difficulty	1
Total number of people	24

Notes

The total above does not sum as some people had more than one disability.

Table 2.7: Religion

Religion	Number
Christian	51
None	24
Other (Agnostic)	1
Prefer not to say	59
Total	135

Table 2.8: Sexuality

Religion	Number
Heterosexual / straight	75
Bisexual	2
Gay woman / lesbian	1
Prefer not to say	57
Total	135

Table 2.9: Carers

Carer	Number
Yes	27
1-19 hours	15
20-49 hours	8
50 hours or more	3
No	51
Prefer not to say	57
Total	135

Table 2.8: Marital status

Marital status	Number
Married	51
Single	16
Divorced	4
Widowed	2
In a same sex civil partnership	1
Legally separated	1
Prefer not to say	60
Total	135

Draft

Organisations represented in the consultation

Local authorities and health

- Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board
- Public Health Wales
- Isle of Anglesey County Council
- Gwynedd Council
- Conwy County Borough Council
- Denbighshire County Council
- Flintshire County Council
- Wrexham County Borough Council

Responses from health staff included representatives from the Public Health Directorate; adult mental health; older people services; the planning department; equalities and human rights; and, occupational therapists.

Responses from local authority staff were mainly from within social services departments, both children's and adults as well as a family information service, environmental protection and homeless prevention services. In addition, we had a response from a Welsh Assembly Member.

Service user groups and organisations

These have been grouped based on the chapters in the plan and some organisations appear twice.

Children and young people

- Conwy Leaving Care Forum: young people who have left care, group discussion
- Conwy Youth Council
- Flintshire Looked After Children Participation Group
- Wrexham Young People's Care Council
- Ysgol y Gogarth: Day and residential Special School (Llandudno), response from a group of teachers and a group of pupils
- GISDA: Work with vulnerable/homeless young people age 16 to 26
- The Learning Centre – Flintshire: An educational provision for pupils not in mainstream education

Older people

- Age Well Hwyllog Mon: Youth club for the over 50s
- Clwb yr Eifl: Over 50s club. We meet once a month with speakers and go on outings
- Royal Voluntary Service: Older people's charity
- South Meirionydd Older People's Forum
- Wimsly Care Home: Residential care for older adults

Health, physical disability and sensory impairments

- Arthritis Care Wales
- Bevan Commission: Provides independent, authoritative advice and guidance in matters relating to health and healthcare
- Epilepsy Action Cymru: Health charity supporting anyone affected by epilepsy
- MS Cymru: Support people with Multiple Sclerosis and their families across Wales
- North Wales Chronic Pain Group
- Stroke Association
- North Wales Community Health Council: patients' voice in the NHS
- Wales Council of the Blind

Learning disabilities

- Prospects for People with Learning Disabilities: Residential, domiciliary and daytime support with all aspects of daily living
- Seren Ffestiniog Cyf: Learning disability third sector charity
- NEWSA: Self advocacy for adults with a learning disability living in Denbighshire
- Learning Disability Partnership

Mental health and substance misuse

- North Wales Housing Mental health schemes: Provide support to people with mental health issues primarily schizophrenia
- Mental health local authority leads meeting

Carers

- Carers Outreach Services
- Carers Trust Wales: National charity working to promote and improve support, services and recognition for unpaid carers

Violence against women, domestic abuse and sexual violence

- Domestic Abuse Safety Unit: Domestic abuse service provider
- FNF Both Parents Matter Cymru
- BAWSO: Voluntary organisation that provide support for women, men and children fleeing domestic abuse

Secure estate

- Children and Families Affected by the Imprisonment of a Family Member: North Wales Programme

Veterans

- North Wales Armed Forces Forum

Housing and homelessness

- North Wales Housing Mental health schemes: Provide support to people with mental health issues primarily schizophrenia

There were also six responses from people who worked for local authority tenancy support or homeless prevention services.

Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD)

- NAS Cymru: Autism Charity

Other groups

- Aura: sports development unit in leisure, libraries and culture
- Community Transport Association
- Conwy Involvement Network
- Flintshire Involvement Project 'speaking out': client feedback group
- North Wales Regional Equality Network (NWREN)
- North Wales Safeguarding Board
- The Chardon Trust (Llandudno Museum)
- Unison: trade union

Consultation findings

Overall 88% of respondents agreed with the chosen priorities and a number of the comments mentioned the importance of mental health as a priority. The comments received were very diverse and touched on every chapter in the plan. The issues raised most frequently were:

- The importance of integrated working between health, social care and the third sector. Many people mentioned the importance of the third sector in delivering the plan and some raised concerns about the capacity of the sector.
- The need for integrated IT systems to support joint working between health and social care were mentioned by a number of different people.
- The need to raise awareness about issues covered in the plan and the information, advice and assistance available to support people.
- The links between the chapters and support for people with multiple needs.

All comments have been considered by the Regional Partnership Board and categorised as below.

- **Amend:** the plan was amended in response to the comment.
- **Share:** comments that the regional partnership board cannot address directly have been shared with the most appropriate organisation.
- **Note:** comments in support of the plan or providing more detail than can be included in the plan have been noted by the Regional Partnership Board.

Suggested priorities

Additional priorities suggested are listed below along with the response. They are listed in order with those mentioned most often at the top.

Suggested priorities	Response	Status
Young people age 16-18 – transition from children's to adult's services	Transition is included in Part B of the regional plan. The children and young people's priorities in Part A of the plan have been updated by the Children's Transformation Group following a workshop on 7 June. This comment will be shared with the group.	Share

Suggested priorities	Response	Status
Children and young people's mental health (including 16 to 25 age group). Suggestions included promotion in schools, understanding the reasons behind young people's mental health needs and helping young people know where to find help, contacts other than parents.	Children and young people's mental health is a Regional Partnership Board priority being delivered by the Children's Transformation Group.	Note
All adults with complicated needs and long term conditions, including dementia. Consider definition of 'older people'	<p>This priority 'older people with complicated needs and long term conditions, including dementia' is taken from the Social Services and Well-being Act and is a statutory priority for integrated services. The support available for other adults with complex needs is included in part B of the regional plan.</p> <p>Included a note in the regional plan introduction to explain where to find information about other adults with complex needs.</p>	Amend
Housing – linked to all other health and social care needs. Also impact on services of building additional extra-care housing needs considering by planning departments/Welsh Government	Housing is not currently a priority for the Regional Partnership Board although the Regional Partnership Board recognise the importance of good housing as a vital element of social care and well-being provision. More information about other work taking place is included in the housing chapter of the regional plan.	Note
Children and young people – additional priorities: ADHD, educating parents of children in need/at risk, more support and quicker access to services	Early intervention, prevention and parenting support are priorities in part B of the regional plan in the children and young people's chapter.	Note
Promoting healthier lifestyles	Promoting healthier lifestyles is a priority in part B of the regional plan in the children and young people's chapter and the health chapter.	Note
Support for frail vulnerable older people	Support for older people with complex needs is a Regional Partnership Board priority.	Note
Young families because of high levels of debt, unaffordable housing, student debt and worse pension provision than previous generations.	Poverty and inequality are included as a priority in part C of the regional plan.	Note

Suggested priorities	Response	Status
Services for people with physical disabilities	<p>All our services should be responsive to the needs of people with a physical disability. The importance of accessible services is recognised and work is being taken forward in individual organisations.</p> <p>Specialist support services are delivered by partners as part of their core business.</p> <p>Commissioning strategies will consider the provision of more specialist support for people with physical disabilities.</p>	Note
Delayed transfer of care (DToC) from hospital to social/nursing care in communities.	<p>The aim of the regional plan is to improve care and support available for people in North Wales. This should help to reduce delayed transfers of care.</p> <p>There is a national unscheduled care board. The work of the commissioning board and workforce strategy also help address this issue.</p>	Note
Care of veterans and members of public services that face adversity (police, fire service, health care staff and so on).	<p>More information is included in the veterans' chapter of the regional plan.</p> <p>Services for the whole population are included in part B of the regional plan, including front line workers. All public sector organisations have staff well-being initiatives and support in place. There is further information about the challenges faced by front line staff in the Suicide Action Plan.</p>	Note
Chronic long term health conditions	<p>Support for people with long term conditions will be a significant element of the BCUHB Care Closer to Home programme and the development of support through local cluster teams.</p> <p>Link to Older People with complex needs</p>	Note
Support for stroke survivors	<p>Healthcare support for stroke survivors and their carers is being considered through the stroke care services review work in BCU HB. The ongoing needs for social support and continued improvement in independence will be considered as part of broader development of support services within community resources.</p>	Note

Suggested priorities	Response	Status
People who have more than one type of need, particularly overlaps between physical health/disability and mental health. Other examples given were disabled young people who are also carers, people with learning disabilities and mental health needs, mental health services and supported housing for people released from prison or who have undergone drug rehab.	Added note in introduction to part B about the overlaps between the chapters and individuals with multiple care and support needs.	Amend

Comments on the plan

These comments have been summarised and are sorted by chapter and status.

Summary of feedback received	Response	Status
Children and young people		
Support school personnel to spot signs of Child Sexual Exploitation.	Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) is a priority for the North Wales Safeguarding Children's Board and North Wales Police . A 7 minute briefing for staff is available here: http://www.northwalessafeguardingboard.wales/resources/ More information about the work of the NW Safeguarding Boards (NWSB) has been added to the plan.	Amend
Support children to be resilient.	This is a priority for the Regional Partnership Board being delivered through the Children's Transformation Group. The priority on mental and emotional health has been expanded to 'improving emotional health, mental well-being and resilience in children and families'.	Amend
Mistake in summary plan: should say 124,000 children, not 24,000.	This has been corrected.	Amend
Include needs of 16-18 year olds.	The population assessment summary at the start of the regional plan chapter included the number of children aged 0-15. This was confusing as it looked like the definition of children and young people used in the regional plan. It has now been amended to use the figures for 0-17 year olds. The population assessment includes a fuller definition and information about the needs of young people aged 18-25.	Amend

Summary of feedback received	Response	Status
Consider children's needs in the context of their family. Need to strengthen the link between issues that can affect the same household for example domestic violence, substance misuse, mental health.	Added a bullet point to the 'what we found out' section in the regional plan about the need for a family-focused approach in the children's section. Added a note in the introduction to part B about the overlaps between chapters.	Amend
<p>Safeguarding</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developing a North Wales referral form covering information about ACEs to be launched Jan 2017. Number of children on child protection registered monitored by NWSCB – present a Quality Assurance report to the board every six months and carry out an audit around reasons children remain on the register. Care leavers – look at NEETS data 16-24, issue across North Wales (support for care leavers). Need supportive personal advisers for care leavers. 	Added to plan.	Amend
More support for BME young people.	Have strengthened the equality sections in the plan. Can look at more closely in the population assessment review - need more detail about specific needs.	Amend
Online bullying and sexting: need advice from trusted people, such as CAMHS workers and PSE lessons in school (more consistency needed). One group of young people said that schools handled this topic well. Another comment said parents/carers of young people with learning disabilities need education around dangers online. North Wales Safeguarding Children's Board – to support the implementation of the NSPCC Stop IT toolkit in North Wales.	<p>Share with NWHoCs and NWSCB.</p> <p>Added information about NWSCB work to support the implementation of the NSPCC Stop IT toolkit to the regional plan.</p>	Amend / Share
<p>Parenting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor children's rights to stay in contact with both parents and for both parents to share responsibility for bringing up their children. More support for teenage mums. Consider how to support parents who don't want help or 'put an act on'. 	<p>Have strengthened equalities section.</p> <p>There are a range of early interventions available in North Wales to support families including children's centres, Team Around the Family and Flying Start.</p>	Note

Summary of feedback received	Response	Status
Need more help and information for gay and trans-gender children in schools.	There are initiatives underway supported by schools and CAHMS. The Regional Partnership Board is supportive of these initiatives.	Note
More support for children after a bereavement.	This was identified as a need in the population assessment children and young people chapter. Early intervention is a priority in part B.	Note
Education reform.	Changes to education policy are the responsibility of Welsh Government.	Note
Need more services around Adverse Childhood Experiences.	This is a priority in the plan.	Note
Sexual health – education.	<p>More information about sexual health services available in North Wales are available here: http://www.wales.nhs.uk/sitesplus/861/page/51457</p> <p>Welsh Government provide guidance on sex and relationships education in schools in Wales: http://learning.gov.wales/resources/browse-all/sex-and-relationships-education-in-schools/?lang=en</p>	Note
Include more information about children's right to play and a better definition of play (not just playgrounds). Need play opportunities for older teenagers. More accessible play areas for children with a disability.	Promoting play opportunities and children's right to play is included in the plan. More information is available in each local authority's play sufficiency assessment which include definitions of play.	Note
Provide faster access to services or provide better support while waiting for a service.	Early intervention and prevention and improving care and support services are priorities in the plan.	Note
Childcare - 30 hour childcare offer to be rolled out in 2020 and issues with roll out.	Childcare is not a specific responsibility of the Regional Partnership Board but good childcare does contribute to achieving the aims of the plan. Included a link to local authority childcare sufficiency assessments.	Note
Use Cordis Bright vulnerable families mapping.	This was used to inform the population assessment on which the regional plan is based.	Note

Summary of feedback received	Response	Status
<p>Young people's views on social services inspections: should be unannounced and involve speaking to young people.</p>	<p>Share the findings with Care and Social Services Inspectorate Wales (CSSIW).</p>	<p>Share</p>
<p>Reduce exclusions from school.</p>	<p>Needs multi-agency work to address and has an impact on other well-being issues. Not currently a priority for regional working but will share the need with local authorities and partnerships.</p>	<p>Share</p>
<p>Better access and encouragement to attend leisure facilities. More things to do for young people and adults.</p> <p>Re-establish / provide better youth clubs, suggestions included boxing clubs, mentoring service and more intergenerational work.</p> <p>Link between activities for young people and reduction in crime and anti-social behaviour.</p>	<p>Good quality activities for young people can benefit their well-being but providing them is out of the scope of the Regional Partnership Board. Will pass information about the need on to local authorities.</p>	<p>Share</p>
<p>Looked after children</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have more of a say in where they live such as a choice of foster carers. • Importance of living near their school. • Better support to see friends and support with transport. • Continue contact with biological family in a way that best supports the child. • Clarity and consistency about going to friend's houses for sleepovers and whether police check is required (took view that the foster carer should have the responsibility to decide suitability). • Support children with the move to independence. • Consistent advocate. • Give looked after children at least 12 months to plan for leaving care and consider housing options. Create a strong moving on path. 	<p>Looked after children and support for care leavers are priorities in the plan. This information will be shared to inform the development of the North Wales Fostering Strategy.</p>	<p>Share</p>
<p>Fostering: Improve provision of specialist foster placements, teenage placements, placements for adults across North Wales, secure accommodation placements.</p>	<p>Responding to changing demands in fostering services is a priority in the plan. This information will be shared to inform the development of the North Wales Fostering Strategy.</p>	<p>Share</p>

Summary of feedback received	Response	Status
<p>Community safety: the police seeing children and young people as a problem rather than a trustworthy source may have an impact on children who report themselves as a victim of a crime. Need to address anti-social behaviour. More education about being aware of paedophiles.</p>	<p>Share with NWSCB.</p>	<p>Share</p>
<p>Children with disabilities and additional learning needs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More speech and language resources including regular appointments • Make sure pupils with dyslexia are identified and supported in schools • Support from the Stroke Association for the children with complex needs due to disability or illness priority, inclusion of speech and language therapy and support for carers. Recommend needs of young stroke survivors considered in these plans e.g. making sure schools can meet the needs of children who may have aphasia as a result of their stroke. 	<p>Speech and language is a priority in the plan. Share the findings about need for support in schools.</p>	<p>Share</p>
<p>More promotion of healthy lifestyles in schools – needs to be fun and be backed up by healthy food options in school. Need to understand the reasons behind unhealthy lifestyles, for example, people who are obese because of their mental health or a traumatic time. A youth council raised the issue of vaping as an increasing problem that needs addressing.</p>	<p>Promoting healthier lifestyles and reducing health inequalities is a priority in the plan. Share the findings with BCUHB and Public Health Wales.</p>	<p>Share</p>
<p>Mental health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for parents who are supporting children with mental health needs • Promote mental well-being of under 5s • Behaviour support for under 10s • Be pro-active – supporting children's mental health is vital to avoid problems in future. 	<p>Children's mental health is a priority for the Regional Partnership Board. This information will be shared with the Together for Mental Health Partnership Board which is leading on mental health and NWHoCs.</p>	<p>Share</p>

Summary of feedback received	Response	Status
Older people		
Improve support at home and joint working between health and local authorities. Strengthen care provision and commission care more flexibly.	We have added into the plan the following information about work underway to improve care at home. North Wales collaborative commissioning process: North Wales Domiciliary Care Agreement and Framework Management (work starting September 2017, framework in place from April 2018 until March 2025.	Amend
End of life care.	This has been included as a priority in the older people's chapter and was highlighted as a gap where we need more information in the population assessment review.	Amend
Change references to BCUHB programmes to better reflect them.	Changes made.	Amend
Safeguarding <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make sure workforce trends in care homes are monitored – Regional Workforce Board. • Track and evaluate homes within escalating concerns process – practice development team in health report monthly – has been a recent increase. • Joint audit monitoring tool between BCUHB and contract officers is being launched around quality assurance in care homes. 	Changes made.	Amend
Older people feeling safe in their communities if going out, especially in the evening.	Reducing loneliness and isolation in our communities is a priority in the plan.	Note
Maintenance service for older people to help them retain their independence.	Promoting independent living; people's choice and control over their own lives is a priority in the plan.	Note
Suggestions for supporting people with dementia: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use music and singing • Improve community dementia service using 'buddying' and voluntary support in the community 	Supporting people affected by dementia is a priority in the plan.	Note

Summary of feedback received	Response	Status
Well-being: Support for older people to enjoy old age; exercise programmes to help with isolation and fitness, identify those at higher risk – older people with no family.	Promoting healthier lifestyles and improving well-being are priorities in the plan.	Note
Include 50 to 65 year olds.	<p>The population assessment summary at the start of the regional plan older people chapter included the number of people aged 65 and older and 85 and over.</p> <p>The population assessment includes a wider definition of older people including 50 to 65 year olds. The figures included in the summary were chosen because they have the greatest implications for social care needs over the term of the plan.</p>	Note
<p>Stroke association comments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age is the biggest single risk factor for stroke. • Provided data about numbers affected and future modelling. • Information about Life After Stroke pilot scheme in Cardiff and Vale • The Regional Partnership Board should think about stroke survivors in an acute setting and their ongoing role and consider how to provide support to an increased number of stroke survivors in future years. 	Will share the full Stroke Associate response with the health board.	Share
Health, physical disabilities and sensory impairment		
Change the summary to say the Living Healthier, Staying Well Strategy is a strategy rather than a programme.	Change made	Amend
Include sport and physical activity – either inclusive mainstream provision or disability specific.	<p>Promoting healthier lifestyles and reducing health inequalities is a priority in the plan.</p> <p>Added more information about Getting North Wales Moving programme.</p> <p>Social prescribing and the promotion of physical activity are priority areas for action.</p>	Amend

Summary of feedback received	Response	Status
Include self-care / supported self-management. Self-care office (BCU) provides a range of services across north Wales to support individuals with long term conditions, carers and mental health.	The population assessment referenced the need to support self-care and promote independence. Supporting self-care and self-management are important elements of the Care Closer to Home programme of BCUHB with partner organisations.	Note
Long waiting lists including for chronic pain management, counselling and joint replacements. Suggest self-management and support groups in interim.	The need to reduce waiting times for certain services and the impact of longer waits is recognised within the BCUHB Living Healthier, Staying Well strategy.	Note
Support for people with fibromyalgia	Support for people with long term conditions is an important element in the BCUHB Care Closer to Home programme. As with other specific conditions, the need to promote well-being as well as treat specific symptoms is recognised.	Note
Epilepsy Action Cymru has appointed a bilingual development worker to provide support to people affected by epilepsy in North Wales. Recommend promoting through the health board.	It is interesting to hear of this development. The Health Board would be pleased to learn of the details.	Note
Improve accessibility of the physical environment for people with physical disabilities, including wheelchair users.	Included as a need.	Note
All service users should have full access to their health records.	Service users are entitled to full access to their health records. For more information contact the health board. http://www.wales.nhs.uk/sitesplus/861/page/45101	Note
Availability of GP appointments. Need to give GPs more time to treat people.	Access to primary care is one of the key elements of the BCUHB Care Closer to Home programme	Note
Work closer with Hywel Dda Health Board to support people living in South Gwynedd.	Working relationships have been improved through the work of the Mid Wales Healthcare Collaborative. Specific developments are being explored and taken forward through joint work between BCUHB teams and Hywel Dda and we are committed to partnership working to support the South Gwynedd area.	Note
Lack of dental care in Tywyn.	This has been raised with the dental team in BCUHB.	Share

Summary of feedback received	Response	Status
<p>The Wales Council for the Blind sent a letter to the Regional Partnership Board on 22 December 2017 including recommendations for addressing the needs of people with sight impairment. They included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meet the Benchmarking Good Practice Guidance around rehabilitation for vision impaired people. • Contact adults newly certified as sight impaired within 14 days. • Adopt the Adult Sight Loss Pathway • Continue the Low Vision Service Wales and link with Rehabilitation Officers • Use the All-Wales Integrated Pathway for Children and Young People with Vision Impairment and their Families as a central 'spine' from which other pathways are developed • Include support available from the third sector in the area plan 	<p>Supporting people with sensory impairment is a priority in the plan. Third sector organisations are included as key partners in delivering the priority and links to the services they provide are included in Part D of the regional plan.</p> <p>The full letter received from the Wales Council of the Blind (22/12/17) was shared with the RBP.</p> <p>There is more information about the needs of people with sensory impairments in the population assessment document library (available on request) including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the letter received from the Wales Council for the Blind; • Population Needs Assessments: Rehabilitation and Habilitation for Welsh citizens with Vision Impairment report; • Population Needs Assessments: Sensory Loss – What each Regional Partnership Board needs to know report; • A research study of habilitation service provision for children and young people with a vision impairment in Wales; and, • Blind Children UK Cymru's habilitation campaign report. 	Share

Summary of feedback received	Response	Status
<p>Stroke association provided a detailed response including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Needs of stroke survivors, families and carers to be a priority for integrated services to follow. Stroke survivors say they often feel abandoned on leaving the hospital. The service in North Wales includes coordinators at stroke acute units - introduce the Stroke Recovery Services, carry out a holistic assessment of needs on discharge, support and advice on local services, peer support groups, project and activities. Stroke is a leading cause of disability and the problems people may experience which may need support from health and social care as well as impacts on carers and family. Statistics on number of stroke patients leaving hospital with a joint health and social care plan (Ysbyty Gwynedd 100%, Wrexham Maelor 98%, Glan Clwyd 95%). Better understanding of needs of stroke survivors and training for professionals including communication, aphasia (a communication impairment). Reduce variation in quality of care. Recommend centralised Hyper Acute Stroke Units. Increase use of early supported discharge from hospital to community/home care. 	<p>BCUHB are pleased to receive the response from the Stroke Association and have fed this into the stroke care services review. It is important however that the ongoing needs for social support and independence are recognised within partnership plans.</p>	<p>Share</p>
<h3>Learning disabilities</h3>		
<p>Support for young adults between 16 and 25. Tends to reduce as they leave school when they need most support to get into work. Need more social opportunities, mental health support and opportunities to be part of the community.</p>	<p>Priority in the plan. Reworded to make it clearer.</p>	<p>Amend</p>

Summary of feedback received	Response	Status
<p>Safeguarding</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safeguarding adults with learning disabilities including with technology and when out and about. NWSAB to raise awareness of the risk of financial abuse, scams etc. Ensure the workforce supporting adults with learning disabilities is aware of the risks around financial abuse – Safeguarding Training and Workforce Group / LA training. 	Changes made.	Amend
Use psycho-social models rather than medical models to understand people's needs.	The RPB supports a social model of disability and this is something we are working towards achieving.	Note
Support for families where people with learning disabilities are living with older/parents carers. What will you do to solve the problem?	This is a priority in the plan. There is not an easy solution but we are working together across the region in the Learning Disability Partnership to share ideas.	Note
Support pupils with additional needs to maintain their place in mainstream education where possible, for example, with the support of teacher's assistants.	Share with education services.	Share
More health support for people who have a learning disability and more accessible literature and alternatives in doctors' surgeries, such as easy read.	This is a priority in the plan. Will share the comment about accessible literature with the Learning Disability Partnership.	Share
Mental health and substance misuse		
Suicide risk for men.	The issues raised are included in the North Wales Suicide and Self-Harm Prevention Strategic Plan 2018-21. A reference to the plan has been added to the regional plan.	Amend
Adult mental health priority is too broad.	Added more information about the priorities of the mental health strategy.	Amend
Support people in their 20s and 30s with complex needs and mental health needs. Another comments said more is needed for 18-25 year olds who have been well supported up to the age of 18.	Improving mental health services is a priority. Share with BCUHB / local authority leads. Added a priority about transition to the children and young people's chapter	Amend
Support people with mental health needs to find employment that suits their needs.	Added employment to section on mental well-being.	Amend

Summary of feedback received	Response	Status
Reduce stigma around mental health and promote in a more positive manner. Support needs to be 24/7 and non-discriminatory.	Promoting mental well-being is a priority in the plan and included in the health board mental health strategy. Added more information.	Amend
Need information about the powers the Regional Partnership Board has to make sure the health board mental health strategy is robust enough and is implemented by the health board.	A Together for Mental Health Partnership Board has been established and partners are working together to implement the strategy. The RPB can make recommendations but it is not a decision making group (see Part 9 statutory guidance, Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014. The decision making authority rests with the six local authorities and BCUHB.	Note
More support for people with a dual diagnosis, including people with learning disability and mental health needs.	Improving mental health services is a priority. Dual diagnosis is included in the mental health strategy.	Note
Need plan for identifying undiagnosed mental illness. Support for people without a diagnosis is really important, raise awareness of support available to prevent escalation. Another comment said there is too much emphasis on diagnosis and emphasis should be on personal contact, effective support and intervention by joined up services.	Better identification of mental health needs and early intervention is included as a priority in the plan. The health board and other partners have plans in place to help address these needs.	Note
Workforce: Encourage more people to work in mental health. Put back-up plans in place for managing staff sickness to reduce the impact on service users. Need to reduce use of agency staff.	Improving mental health services is a priority. The mental health strategy includes a section on workforce.	Note
Raise awareness of the risks certain medication can have on mental health.	Improving mental health services is a priority. Share with BCUHB / local authority leads.	Share
Reduce number of out of area placements and improve services in rural areas.	Improving mental health services is a priority. Share with BCUHB / local authority leads.	Share
Complete mental health assessments quicker and reduce waiting lists for services.	Improving mental health services is a priority. Share with BCUHB / local authority leads.	Share

Summary of feedback received	Response	Status
Improve the provision of detox for people with drug and alcohol problems. Increase the number of beds at Hafan Wen (detoxification unit, Wrexham).	Improving mental health services is a priority. Share with BCUHB and area planning board.	Share
<p>Stroke association response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two thirds of stroke survivors surveyed said their emotional needs were not looked after as well as their physical needs. Information about the psychological impact on carers. Importance of accurate, timely and accessible information to help adjust to the emotional impact. Stroke survivors should receive appropriate psychological support, peer support, access to rehabilitation services and speech and language therapy. Provide six-month reviews of patient needs and integrated service to meet needs identified. 	Mental well-being and carers are priorities in the plan. Share with BCUHB and local authority leads.	Share
Carers		
Carers should be recognised as key partners in care throughout the plan.	Added to equality section that carers are key partners in providing care throughout the plan.	Amend
Difficulties of working full-time with a caring role. Lack of understanding in the work place of the stress being a carer can cause.	Supporting carers in employment is a priority in the plan.	Note
Need support for young carers including activities for them.	Supporting young carers is a priority in the plan.	Note
Challenges for carers supporting elderly parents and providing childcare for grandchildren.	Supporting carers is a priority in the plan.	Note
<p>Stroke association response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> agree with carers priority; effective rehabilitation important; carers should have assessments – this should be a priority in the plan; services they provide including ‘Caring and You’ education programme. 	Developing carers’ assessments is a priority in the plan. Share details with carers work-stream leads.	Note

Summary of feedback received	Response	Status
Need more respite, day and residential centres for those who are being cared for. More respite needed for parents of children with very challenging behaviour / learning disabilities or ASD.	Providing sufficient, flexible, carer break provision is a priority in the plan. Share details with carers work-stream leads.	Share
Violence against women, domestic abuse and sexual violence		
Domestic abuse has an impact on many of the other areas, need to raise awareness for staff. Domestic abuse is a priority for the North Wales Safeguarding Boards. The adults and children's boards will continue to monitor domestic abuse trends, North Wales Quality Assurance Framework. North Wales Safeguarding Board Workforce and Training sub-group will monitor issues around compliance with training, as will training officers in the local authority.	Added to plan.	Amend
Make sure separate services are available that meet men's needs (including pressure not to speak out) and the needs of people in same sex partnerships.	The need for services that meet the different needs of women and men is highlighted in the plan. Provided contact details of the group developing the Violence against women, domestic abuse and sexual violence strategy when requested. Passed detailed comments onto the group. Added section about the needs of people in same sex partnerships.	Amend / share
Asked what is being done about human trafficking.	North Wales Police priority – Operation Scorpion https://www.north-wales.police.uk/advice-and-support/stay-safe/modern-slavery	Note
Support for people to speak out about their experiences, such as confidential councillors in schools. Promote the services available so people know where to go for help.	Shared with group developing the violence against women, domestic abuse and sexual violence strategy.	Share
Secure estate		
Education and employment for ex-offenders. Education of employers around stigmatising those who leave prison.	Improving resettlement outcomes for young people is a priority in the regional plan. Amended to include adults.	Amend

Summary of feedback received	Response	Status
North Wales Safeguarding Board. The children and adults boards now have representation from HMP Berwyn.	Added to plan.	Amend
Positive feedback about HMP Berwyn.	Shared with HMP Berwyn.	Share
Veterans		
Information to help people leaving the services. The services should take responsibility for people leave, make sure they have somewhere to go and are supported to settle, find work and register with services such as dentist and doctors.	Improving support for veterans is a priority in the plan.	Note
Armed Forces Champions should have a forces backgrounds.	Agree champions should have a good understanding of the needs of veterans and people serving in the armed forces.	Note
Housing and homelessness		
Promote services available for people facing homelessness, need emergency accommodation for homeless young people, supported living and employment support. Priority for social housing should be young people on low incomes. The summary doesn't mention homelessness as a priority or support for young people 18-25.	Added preventing homelessness as a priority.	Amend
Housing needs of BME groups.	Added to the plan.	Amend
Increase in homelessness is because of cuts to benefits. Difficult for people under 21 to get a flat. 18 and 19 year olds can't claim housing benefit.	Risks of welfare reform is highlighted as a priority in the plan.	Note
Autism		
Reword the sentence 'They have a new National Autism Service' to say 'There is a new National Autism Service'. Clarify that it is the responsibility of the RPB to develop the National Integrated Autism Service. Add more detail and link with Welsh Government's Autism Strategy.	Change made. Added more information about the development of the integrated autism service.	Amend

Summary of feedback received	Response	Status
Discussion of whether to use the term Autistic people or people with autism.	We acknowledge that people have different preferences in the terms used. We have followed the guidance from the National Autistic Society (Kenny et al., 2015) in the language used and included a section in the introduction about preferred terms.	Amend
Need more ASD diagnosis teams for children and specialist services for after diagnosis. Could use retired GPs or other health professionals.	BCUHB are implementing plans to redevelop services and reduce waiting lists. More information is available in the population assessment .	Note
Important the autism chapter is separate from the learning disability chapter.	Learning disability / autism is one of the themes in the Welsh Government guidance on population assessments but in North Wales we agreed to treat them as two separate chapters due to the different needs and service required.	Note
Support for adults with ASD. The transition from children's services and supporting young people with ASD to live independently 18-25 year olds). Support to manage social interactions in the community, get and maintain work.	Share with the team developing the Integrated Autism Service.	Share
Overall findings		
<p>More funding is needed to meet the needs in the population assessment and deliver the plan.</p> <p>Concerns about capacity of third sector organisations to provide support, including reliance on older volunteers. Concern reduced funding may reduce funding to voluntary groups supporting minorities to access health and other services. Also capacity of community groups to support people with complex needs or increasing numbers of referrals of people with complex needs.</p>	Challenges of delivering services in the current financial climate is included as a priority/overall finding. Added additional information about actions.	Amend
More engagement with the third sector. Request for a list of third sector organisations engaged with.	A list of third sector organisation engaged with has been included in this consultation report.	Amend

Summary of feedback received	Response	Status
<p>More information needed about third sector, voluntary organisations and other partners who can help deliver the plan. Need to strengthen the relationship between third sector and statutory organisations. Recognise the contribution the third sector can make. Make more use of existing informal, community groups – make sure they are inclusive e.g. dementia friendly. Request for information about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • what's free and chargeable; • organisations that can provide grants; • contact points for local support in communities. <p>Specific organisations mentioned were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing Associations and Registered Social Landlords; • My MS, My Rights, My Choices offering information, advice and advocacy for carers of people with Multiple Sclerosis; • Museums, including suggestions for improving access to them; • Cais; • Citizen's Advice Bureau; • Barnardos; • Welsh Ambulance Service NHS Trust; • Police; • Organisations supporting carers; 	<p>The Regional Partnership Board recognises the role for third sector and other agencies in improving health, social care and well-being and delivering the regional plan.</p> <p>Due to the scale of the plan it is not possible to list all the organisations in North Wales who can contribute to delivering it, particularly in the summary plan. In addition, producing the information in this format would mean it is likely to be out of date as soon as it is published. We have noted some organisations where they are delivering regional programmes that contribute to the plan's aims, such as Age Cymru's Golden Thread Advocacy Programme. We have added the voluntary/third sector, housing associations and Registered Social Landlords as a delivery partner throughout the plan.</p> <p>The Regional Partnership Board is promoting Dewis Cymru as a regularly updated resource about all the support available to people in North Wales. Organisations are encouraged to make sure details of their services are available on the site. Added links to contact information for SPoAs and Family Information Services.</p>	<p>Amend</p>
<p>Better integrated health and social care services.</p> <p>Consider an integrated complaints procedure for health and social care. Currently have different rules about timescales and responses.</p> <p>Share best practice.</p> <p>Better coordination could avoid duplication, competition for the same set of people and make stretched resources go further.</p> <p>More integrated IT systems.</p>	<p>Providing better integrated health and social care services is a key aim of the plan.</p> <p>Added information about the Welsh Community Care Information System (WCCIS)</p>	<p>Amend</p>

Summary of feedback received	Response	Status
<p>Prevention and early intervention:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The prevention and early intervention objective in part C is too broad – needs to be more targeted to manage expectations. • Early intervention and prevention are very important for reducing demand on statutory services. • Training and awareness raising to recognise and support people at risk, including support in education, needs of people with autism. • Information and advice for the public about improving their health and well-being. Include more information about information and advice for children. • Provide local information, such as information for Meirionnydd rather than Gwynedd. • Support to access employment, training and volunteering opportunities. 	<p>Amended lead organisation to include a wider range of partners and a link to early intervention and prevention being delivered by all those partners. It's not possible to include all the detail in a plan of this scale.</p> <p>Added links to information, advice and assistance for children and adults.</p>	Amend
<p>It's unrealistic to expect the Regional Partnership Board to be able to deliver all the priorities. Local partnership structures need to be supported to achieve local goals and outcomes. Need to use local information as well as the regional population assessment.</p>	<p>Added information to the introduction (main plan and summary) about the wide range of partners who contribute towards people's well-being – so much broader than social services.</p> <p>Agree local information and partnerships are needed in addition to the regional information available in the population assessment and regional plan.</p>	Amend
<p>Need independent checks on hospitals and homes.</p>	<p>Added information from North Wales Safeguarding Boards. Each local authority and the health board has in-house monitoring teams and independent regulators.</p>	Amend

Summary of feedback received	Response	Status
<p>Welfare reform, benefits and debt advice. Support needs to be available as a preventative service. Specific issues included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing benefit no longer paid directly to the landlord, leads to risk of homelessness for young people and vulnerable adults. • Support for carers receiving pensions as no longer eligible for carers allowance. • Universal Credit roll out. • Benefit cap. • Reductions in staff and support hours to help people with finances and budgeting to maintain tenancies • Impact of evictions, shortage of food and poor school attendance. • Rising state pension age and impacts of the way equalisation of state pension age between men and women has been implemented. <p>Support people with services rather than payments to individuals through the benefits system such as Personal Independence Payment (PIP) or Attendance Allowances.</p> <p>“Budgeting, promoting jobs and education is still a huge priority”.</p>	<p>This is as a result of a UK Government policy so cannot be changed by the Regional Partnership Board. It was raised as a risk in the population assessment in a number of chapters. Have combined into a priority/finding in part C about poverty and inequality and the impacts of welfare reform. The impact of welfare reform is also highlighted in the mental health strategy.</p> <p>The relative proportion of funding spent on services and through the benefits system is based on UK Government policy.</p> <p>Added more information to the introduction about the wide range of partners who contribute towards people’s well-being – so much broader than social services.</p>	Amend
<p>More emphasis on co-productive working with these individuals and groups. Everyone needs to work together. More consideration and consultation with service users and their advocates, including family and carers. Services need to listen and to support parents and carers to have their say without fear of losing the services they have. Suggest a parents and carers forum. Make sure groups address problems and don’t just include people who think things are working well.</p>	<p>Added a commitment to co-production.</p>	Amend
<p>Friends, family and community support. Need support for people without family or friends able to support them. Make sure there are place for people to get together in the community.</p>	<p>Added to the introduction more information about the wide range of partners who contribute towards people’s well-being – so much broader than social services.</p>	Amend

Summary of feedback received	Response	Status
<p>Digital inclusion: need services in place for people who cannot access the internet.</p>	<p>The internet is increasingly important as a way to access information about services and provides opportunities for improving the way we deliver services. Added section to the Equality Impact Assessment about unintended negative consequences of online access to services.</p> <p>Producing the regional plan online allows us to simplify the plan by providing links to further information. This reduces duplication and means we can provide links to information that is updated regularly. We will make paper copies available on request.</p> <p>In addition, the Regional Partnership Board supports initiatives to improve digital inclusion. This may also be a priority of the Public Services Boards.</p>	Amend
<p>Feedback on the regional plan approach:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide more information about what has changed. • Provide more information about current situation rather than future services. • Add links to websites. • Add information about how to follow-up if someone feels the priorities are not being followed. 	<p>There's more information in the population assessment about how services have changed over time and the current situation. The regional plan focuses on what will change and plans for the next 5 years. This is the first time we have produced these reports so more information about changes made will be included when they are repeated in five years' time. Annual updates will be available in the Regional Partnership Board report.</p> <p>More links will be included in the regional plan and on the website.</p> <p>Comments and complaints about services are best raised with the agency responsible.</p> <p>The Regional Partnership Board includes service user, carer third sector and provider representatives. A membership list and minutes from the meetings are available on the website. The population assessment review will provide an opportunity to comment on progress made.</p> <p>https://www.northwalescollaborative.wales/regional-partnership-board/</p>	Amend

Summary of feedback received	Response	Status
<p>Equality and human rights. Include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equality Act 2010 and Human Rights Act 1998 and approach. • List of protected characteristics and evidence for engagement. • Needs of Black and Ethnic Minorities (BME) and racism, barriers faced to accessing services, language, loneliness and isolation. • Diversity profile of the population groups e.g. carers – age groups, ethnicity, religion, sex, to help identify targeted actions needed. • Services should be accessible for stroke survivors with staff training so issues and needs are understood. <p>Consider challenges in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EHRC Is Wales Fairer? • WG Strategic Equality Objectives and human rights based approach; • Strategic Equality Plans; • Consultations with minority groups undertaken by BCUHB <p>Consider the issues identified by NWREN:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 27% of BME population employed in NW work in health and social care. • Gaps in research about the needs of BME people in North Wales due the size of the population – consider regional/all Wales research funding. • Older People’s Commissioner report • Increasing sense of insecurity among minorities – animosity to immigrants, refugees and citizens visibly of ‘minority’ background, increase in racially motivated attacks, hostility of popular press and UK Government challenges to people’s entitlement to be in the UK. • Ethnic minorities who live outside areas in which minorities cluster are <i>more</i> likely to experience harassment. Harassment damages mental health even among those who do not directly experience it. 	<p>Agree the commitment to equality and human rights needs to be made clearer in the plan. The plan is a concise, strategic document so it is not possible to include all the detail provided but we can make the commitment to equality and human rights clearer, set the direction and link to further information for developing more detailed plans in response to the regional plan.</p> <p>Changes made:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Added section referencing the Equality Act 2010, Human Rights Act 1998, UNCRC and UN Principles for Older Persons. • Added a link to all strategic equality plans • Added summary of equality and human rights sections from population rights sections from population assessment to the ‘what we found out’ summary at the start of each section and included some of the additional data sent through. • Any additional information not used in the plan has been added to the population assessment document library so it can be included when the population assessment is reviewed and shared on request. 	Amend

Summary of feedback received	Response	Status
<p>Provide more detail about the priorities, specific actions and suggestions for changing the language used to be more specific. Commenting on the plan was difficult because the priorities were vague. Comments about definitions of terms – mental health, keeping people safe. One comment preferred the level of detail in the consultation report and monthly population assessment newsletter.</p>	<p>It has been challenging to produce a plan that provides a strategic, concise summary of the approach to meeting the care and support needs of people in North Wales and the support needs of carers. The plan sets out the main priorities for the Regional Partnership Board and further information can be found in the scope and delivery plans. It also gives a summary of additional findings from the population assessment and links to more information about how they are being addressed.</p> <p>This consultation report will be published alongside the regional plan to provide additional information. Detailed definitions of terms used are included in the population assessment.</p> <p>We will continue to provide regular updates on our website in addition to the published regional plan.</p>	<p>Note</p>
<p>Role of Regional Partnership Board</p> <p>The board should promote partnership work and help make sure there is not duplication between work of public sector, independent sector and voluntary sector groups. Need future planning to keep pace with predicted increase in demands. Focus on what will actually be done. Improve communication from the partnership board to make the plan more effective.</p>	<p>To be noted by the Regional Partnership Board.</p>	<p>Note</p>
<p>Need to expand community based services and provide health services at a more local level. Suggestion of community hospitals or patient hotels on the Scandinavian model.</p>	<p>Included as recommendation in the health chapter</p>	<p>Note</p>
<p>Welsh language: agree with the needs for services in Welsh. People's language needs should be part of the core offer.</p>	<p>This is a priority.</p>	<p>Note</p>
<p>Impact of poor and insecure housing on mental health, particular for families with children.</p>	<p>Housing and homelessness are priorities in the plan.</p>	<p>Note</p>

Summary of feedback received	Response	Status
<p>Transport: all groups need accessible and inclusive transport in order for them to be able to access the services they require, and to prevent isolation and loneliness. The Community Transport Association can help co-ordinate transport solutions but don't have the capacity to undertake the work alone. Promote walking and cycling, improve road safety.</p>	<p>Transport and access to services are highlighted in the plan. Share with Public Services Board.</p>	Share
<p>A lack of adequate and accessible toilet facilities for people away from their homes can prevent people getting out and about, leading to loneliness and isolation.</p>	Share with Public Services Board.	Share
<p>Workforce: recruitment and retention of care workers. Shortage of qualified Occupational Therapists (particularly Welsh speakers) following withdrawal of training in Bangor. Improve availability of training for doctors and nurses in North Wales. Reduce reliance of locums and agency staff. Create expertise in the North so fewer people need to travel to England for treatment. 1 in 4 of the BME community in employment in North Wales work in health and social care.</p>	Share with workforce board.	Share
<p>Dewis Cymru needs more staff support and buy in, need to raise awareness and provide alternatives to online access. Suggestions included schools sending information to families and carers; local businesses putting up posters and leaflets about services available; using social media; better communication between partners about initiatives and ways to get messages out to service users.</p>	Share with Dewis Cymru project team.	Share
<p>Public Services Boards: Need to involve the public more and explain what they do and how to influence their work. Need better feedback to the public when there has been a consultation.</p>	Share with Public Services Boards	Share

References

Isle of Anglesey County Council, Gwynedd Council, Conwy County Borough Council, Denbighshire County Council, Flintshire County Council and Wrexham Council 2016. North Wales Regional Citizen Engagement Policy. NWASH.

Kenny, L., Hattersley, C., Molins, B., Buckley, C., Povey, C. and Pellicano, E. (2015) 'Which terms should be used to describe autism? Perspectives from the UK autism community', *Autism: The International Journal of Research and Practice*.

Draft

Appendix 1: Survey promotion

The survey was emailed out to [organisations on the stakeholder map](#) produced for the population assessment, [organisations who had responded to the population assessment questionnaire](#) and to the local voluntary councils to circulate to their members. The initial email was sent 11 August 2017 with a reminder on 19 September 2017. The consultation was originally open until 31 October 2017 but was extended to 17 November 2017 following a request by a community group for more time to complete a response.

Where we received bounce-back emails to say someone had left the organisation or the email had been undelivered we forwarded the email on to any contact details provided. If there were no contact details we forwarded the email onto the contact email address on the organisation's website.

The survey was also promoted through the monthly population assessment newsletters, on the [North Wales Social Care and Well-being Improvement Collaborative website](#) and was shared widely by members of the steering group and engagement group.

If you would like to be added to our mailing list or check the contact details we have for your organisation please contact sarah.bartlett@denbighshire.gov.uk.

Local authority and health board promotion

Isle of Anglesey County Council

Sent to all elected members, providers from the residential and nursing room forum, domiciliary care provider, senior managers within children and adults services. It was shared with third sector organisations on the Island, providers from the third and independent sectors and was published on the council social media platforms.

Gwynedd Council

Sent to elected members; provider group; senior managers in adults and children's social services departments; in house provider; learning disability transformation group; Older People's Council; Carers Partnership; all staff in adults, health and well-being; and children's and supporting families departments; and the Council's social media.

Conwy County Borough Council

Consulted with the Youth Council, care leavers forum, the involvement network and Ysgol y Gogarth. Consultation sent to Autism charities, Encompass and Arc Communities. Sent to all Social Services staff. Added a link to the consultation to the What's New section of the council website and social media.

Denbighshire County Council

Sent to all Community Support Services staff (Friday Update); Education and Children's Services staff; Youth Forum coordinator and councillors. Circulated to commissioning steering/strategy groups. Put a link on Facebook page.

Flintshire County Council

Consultation sent to:

- Elected Members
- All staff in Social Services for Children.
- All staff in Social Services for Adults (including Disability Services)
- Social Services Staff Newsletter
- Flintshire Youth Services
- Flintshire Youth Justice Service
- Flying Start
- Action For Children
- Clwyd Alyn Housing association
- Daffodils
- Pencoch School
- Maes Hyfryd Schol
- Family Information Service
- Flintshire Domestic Abuse Co-ordinator
- Autism Initiatives
- AFASIC Cymru
- FLVC
- Home Start
- Local Solutions Flintshire
- NEWCIS
- NYAS (advocacy service)
- Theatr Clwyd
- Urdd
- Arthritis Care
- Viva LGBT Group.

Workshops were also delivered to;

- Flintshire Involvement Project
- Flintshire Looked After Children's Group
- Flintshire and Wrexham, Mental Health Voluntary Sector Network

Wrexham County Borough Council

Sent to all Wrexham CBC staff in Friday Bulletin and all councillors.

Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board

Circulated to all operational teams and presented to the Strategy, Partnerships & Population Health Committee. Sent to the Carers Operational Group, Carers Strategic Group and Young Carers sub group.

Sent to the North Wales Public Sector Equality network and to the internal Equality Strategic Group.

Citizen's panel promotion

Sent to Citizen's panel members and promoted through Facebook.

Other promotion

Sent to county voluntary councils and asked to circulate to their networks:

- Mantell Gwynedd (Gwynedd)
- Medrwn Mon (Anglesey)
- CVSC (Conwy)
- DVSC (Denbighshire)
- FLVC (Flintshire)
- AVOW (Wrexham)

Sent to members of the:

- Regional Partnership Board
- North Wales Leadership Group,
- North Wales Adult Social Services Heads (NWASH),
- North Wales Heads of Children's Services (NWHoCS)
- Public Services Board Officers Group (also circulated a report for PSB members)

Presentations on the plan were given at the following meetings:

- North Wales Learning Disability Partnership
- North Wales Mental Health Leads
- North Wales Armed Forces Forum
- Conwy Strategic Housing Partnership
- BCUHB Strategy, Partnerships & Population Health Committee

Sent to all North Wales Assembly Members.

Social Care Wales circulated to the regional population assessment leads network (including third sector representatives) and publicised on their website.

Organisations on stakeholder map

This list was put together by the engagement group based on an exercise they undertook in 2016 to map all the different stakeholders affected by the population assessment, including people with protected characteristics. The list below is not fully comprehensive and it is not kept up to date to avoid duplicating other mailing lists. It includes organisations the group were aware of and had email addresses for and was used as a back-up for other methods of promotion.

Children and young people

Action for Children
Advance Brighter Futures
Afasic Cymru parent support groups
Afasic/Tape Backstage Youth Club
Arthritis Care
Barnardos
BCUHB Substance Misuse Services
CAIS
Careers Wales
Children in Wales
Cofis Bach
Conwy and Denbighshire National Autism Society Branch
Epilepsy Wales Support Group
Flintshire Resilience Team
Flintshire Youth Forum Worker
Flying Start – chair of regional coordinators group
FNF – Both Parents Matter
Gorwel (Women's Aid)
Gwynedd Young People's Youth Engagement Manager

Modern Slavery (Haven of Light CIC)
Motiv8 North Wales
North Wales Advocacy Service (Tros Gynnal)
North Wales Deaf Association
North Wales Society for the Blind
North Wales Regional Equality Network (NWREN)
Project Lydia (Sexual Health)
RNIB
SNAP Cymru
Venue Cymru (Arts Development Officer)
VIVA project
Voices from Care: National Looked After Children Forum
WCD Young Carers
West Rhyl Young People's Project
Whizz-kids
Young Arthritis North Wales
Youth Justice Service
Yr Urdd

Older people

Aberconwy Mind
Activity Club for the over 60s
Acton Children and Family Centre
Age Connects Forums
Age Cymru Area Forums
Alzheimers Society
Alzheimers Society Singing for the Brain
CAIS
Care and repair
Carers Outreach
Conwy Connect for Learning Disabilities
Cymryd Rhan – Taking Part – Domiciliary Care
De Meirionydd Older People's Forum
Dewis CIL Advocacy Services
Gwynedd Citizen Panel

Gwynedd Older People's Council
Hafal Family Support Service
Jigsaw (CAIS)
Llay Lunch Club
Make a Mark Community Interest Company 'Ceiriog Creates'
Mantell Gwynedd Health and Well-being Network
Mencap Cymru
'Mature Movers' Canolvan Ceiriog Centre
North East Wales Age Connects
NWREN
Penley Rainbow Centre Support Group
WBCB Community Cohesion Team
Wrexham Carers Services (AVOW)

Health, physical disabilities and sensory impairments

Arthritis Care in Wales
Awyr Las

Blind Veterans UK
Community Health Council

Cymryd-rhan
Diabetes UK Cymru Reference Group
Disability Sport Wales
Disability Wales
Dynamic 19-25 Club
Epilepsy Wales
Flintshire Disability Forum
Hope House Children's Hospices
Hospice of the Good Shepherd
Macmillan
Nightingale House Hospice
North Wales Cancer Network Patient Forum
North Wales Deaf Association
North Wales MS Nurse
North Wales Society for the Blind

Parkinsons UK
Scope
Sense Cymru
St David's Hospice
St Kentigerns Hospice
Stroke Association
Tenovus
The Arthritis and Musculokeletal Alliance (ARMA)
Ty Gobaith
VIEW Visually Impaired Endeavors in Wrexham
Wrexham Visionaries Network 'Walking for Health'

Learning disability and autism

Plus organisations listed in the children and young people and older people section

All Wales People First
Conwy Connect
Learning Disability Wales
Mantell Gwynedd Health and Well-being Network
North East Wales Self Advocacy

Mental health

Plus organisations listed in the children and young people and older people section

Hafal
Home Treatment Team, Heddfan Adult Psychiatric Unit, Wrexham Maelor Hospital
Mencap

Carers

Barnardos Families Matter and Hidden Harm
Carers outreach services
Crossroads care
NEWCIS
Carers strategic group
Carers operational group
Young carers sub-group

Violence against women, domestic abuse and sexual violence

Plus the regional domestic abuse coordinators group to share with their networks.

Amethyst – Sexual Assault Referral Centre (SARC)
Bawso (Black Association of Women Step Out)
Broken Rainbow
CAHA Women's Aid
Choose2Change (Relate Cymru)

Domestic Abuse Safety Unit (DASU) Deeside
Women's Aid
FNF Both Parents Matter
Glyndwr Women's Aid
Gorwel (Anglesey Domestic Abuse Service)
Hafan Cymru
Independent Domestic Violence Advocates
(IDVA) – Hafan Cymru, North Wales Women's
Centre

Men's Advice Line
North Wales RASA (Rape and Sexual Assault
Service)
Respect
Survivors UK
The Survivors Trust Cymru
Victim Support (North Wales)

Substance misuse

AGRO Cymru (Anglesey and Gwynedd Recovery Organisation)
Cais
Nacro Cymru

Other groups

Alabare (Home for Veterans)
ARC Communities
BAWSO
Change Step (CAIS)
Flintshire County Council lead on Gypsy and
Traveller Communities
Flintshire County Council LGBT Network
Flintshire County Council Welsh Language
Network

Flintshire International Social Group
Jigsaw (CAIS)
NWAMI
NWREN
Romani Arts
Stonewall Cymru
Tenant Participation Advisory Service
Unique Transgender Network

Organisations that responded to the population assessment survey

1	Carers Trust North Wales/Crossroads care	34	Gwynedd Council – Department for Adults, Health and Well-being
2	Wow Training	35	Denbighshire Community Support Services (Carers Services)
3	Cruse Bereavement North Wales	36	Wrexham Young People’s Care Council
4	Local Solutions	37	Marleyfield House Residential Home
5	Tender Loving Care Ltd	38	Mencap Cymru
6	Denbighshire County Council (on behalf of Education and Children’s Services and the Families First Grant)	39	Welsh Women’s Aid Wrexham
7	BCUHB Ophthalmology OPD	40	Wrexham County Borough Council Play Development Team
8	Awel Homecare and Support	41	National Probation Service
9	Stepping Stones	42	FCC - Youth Engagement & Progression Framework
10	Abbey Road Centre	43	Alzheimer’s Society North Wales
11	Bawso Ltd	44	Activ8-2-16 scheme
12	Backcare - Professional member (Chiropractor)	45	FDF
13	National Probation Service: Plas y Wern Approved Premises	46	British Red Cross
14	North Wales Housing	47	Anglesey Flying Start project
15	Individual response (GP)	48	Flintshire County Council - Llys Jasmine Extra Care
16	Tros Gynnal Plant	49	Domestic Abuse Safety Unit
17	BCUHB: Podiatry and Orthotics	50	NEWCIS
18	BCUHB: Dietetics	51	Unllais
19	Gyda’n Gilydd (Tîm o Amgylch y Teulu Gwynedd)	52	Veterans NHS Wales
20	BCUHB: Physiotherapy	53	Individual response (social care professional)
21	Llys Eleanor	54	Stepping Stones North Wales
22	KeyRing	55	Carers Outreach Service
23	Family Friends for 5’s to 11’s	56	Gorwellion Newydd Prop Molly Wright. Trading as AWT
24	Haulfryn Care Ltd	57	Flintshire County Council
25	Neuro Therapy Centre (NTC)	58	Barnardo’s Flintshire Young Carers
26	RainbowBiz Limited	59	Action for Children (Flintshire)
27	Action for Children, Gwynedd & Ynys Mon Young Carers Projects	60	Flintshire County Council – Early Years and Family Support
28	Community Support Service	61	Llys Gwenffrwd
29	The Rowan Organisation	62	Carers Trust Wales
30	Housing Department, WCBC	63	Wrexham Carers Service
31	Ansa Care Concept Plas Dyffryn	64	Flintshire County Council – Older People’s Strategy
32	Welsh Ambulance Services NHS Trust (WAST)	65	Flintshire County Council – Family Information Service
33	Flintshire County Council	66	Age Connects North East Wales

67	Sense Cymru	102	Golygfa Gwydyr
68	The Stroke Association	103	Relate Cymru
69	British Red Cross	104	Touchstones12
70	Flintshire Local Voluntary Council	105	RAF Valley
71	GISDA	106	Families Together Project
72	Down's Syndrome Association	107	Huntington's Disease Association
73	Powys carers and Wcd Young Carers	108	DYNAMIC centre for children and young people with disabilities
74	Home-Start Conwy	109	The STARS Project
75	Hafal	110	Antur Waunfawr
76	Gofal a Thrsio Gwynedd & Môn	111	RASASC
77	RASASC, North Wales	112	Powys Carers now called Credu Connecting Carers – regional project name -WCD Young Carers
78	CAIS: Accommodation and floating support (Anglesey)	113	Gingerbread
79	Cais: Tenancy support	114	Aberconwy Domestic Abuse
80	Cais: Supporting People	115	Caniad (Conwy and Denbighshire)
81	CAIS Ltd: Generic Tenancy Support, Offending Behaviour	116	Anheddau Cyf
82	Bawso Ltd	117	Plas Garnedd Carer Centre
83	Cais: Tenancy issues	118	Brynmair Care home
84	CAIS (Anglesey) 1	119	Anheddau
85	CAIS (Anglesey) 2	120	Willow Hall Residential Home
86	HAULFRE	121	Treherne Care and Consultancy Ltd
87	Health Centre Beaumaris	122	Gofal Bro Cyf Y Deri
88	Gwasanaeth Cynnal Ofalwyr	123	Plas Madryn Residential Home
89	Cadwyn Mon, Age Cymru Gwynedd a Mon	124	Urdd Gobaith Cymru
90	Gwalchmai Surgery	125	WCBC Day and employment opportunities service
91	Towyn Capel Residential Home	126	Plas Meddyg Surgery
92	Ynys Mon older persons community mental health team.	127	Flintshire Integrated Youth Provision (Youth Services) and the Traveller Education Service
93	Occupational therapy team, adult services, community (Anglesey)	128	Advocacy Services North East Wales Responses
94	Canolfan Byron -Gerddi Haulfre	129	Community Transport Association
95	BCUHB: Dementia	130	Glyndwr Women's Aid
96	Anglesey county council	131	BCUHB: Mental health
97	Anglesey County Council: Community support services	132	Royal British Legion
98	Bryngoleu residential home	133	Change Step
99	Itaca/Abergele Community Action	134	Help for Heroes
100	CVSC Play Development		
101	Fair Treatment for the Women of Wales		

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Appendix C

Report to Council re. North Wales Population Assessment Regional Plan



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

NORTH WALES SOCIAL CARE AND WELL-BEING
SERVICES IMPROVEMENT COLLABORATIVE

North Wales Population Assessment Regional Plan v5

Wellbeing Impact Assessment Report

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

Assessment Number:	302																			
Brief description:	<p>The North Wales Population Assessment and Regional Plan sets out how the Regional Partnership Board (RPB) will respond to the findings of the North Wales population assessment published on 1 April 2017. The aim of the population assessment was to assess the care and support needs of people in North Wales and the support needs of carers.</p> <p>The main focus of the plan is on Regional Partnership Board priorities for integrated working between health and social care at a regional scale.</p> <p>Producing a regional population assessment and plan is a requirement of the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014.</p>																			
Date Completed:	Version: 5																			
Completed by:	<table><tr><td>Jenny Williams</td><td>Conwy County Borough Council</td></tr><tr><td>Alan Thompson</td><td>Conwy County Borough Council</td></tr><tr><td>Gerald Witherington</td><td>Conwy County Borough Council</td></tr><tr><td>Mark Bowler</td><td>Conwy County Borough Council</td></tr><tr><td>Gary Major</td><td>Denbighshire County Council</td></tr><tr><td>Emma Horan</td><td>Denbighshire County Council</td></tr><tr><td>Sue Hudson</td><td>Denbighshire County Council</td></tr><tr><td>Natasha Hughes</td><td>Denbighshire County Council</td></tr><tr><td>Cathy Curtis-Nelson</td><td>Denbighshire County Council</td></tr></table>		Jenny Williams	Conwy County Borough Council	Alan Thompson	Conwy County Borough Council	Gerald Witherington	Conwy County Borough Council	Mark Bowler	Conwy County Borough Council	Gary Major	Denbighshire County Council	Emma Horan	Denbighshire County Council	Sue Hudson	Denbighshire County Council	Natasha Hughes	Denbighshire County Council	Cathy Curtis-Nelson	Denbighshire County Council
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	<p>Ann Lloyd Denbighshire County Council</p> <p>Gareth Jones Flintshire County Council</p> <p>Fiona Mocko Flintshire County Council</p> <p>Bethan Wyn Evans Gwynedd Council</p> <p>Tricia Jones Wrexham County Borough Council</p> <p>Delyth Pridding Wrexham County Borough Council</p> <p>Sally Baxter Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board</p> <p>Robert Atenstaedt Public Health Wales</p> <p>Sarah Bartlett Regional Collaboration Team</p>
Key stakeholders and consultation	<p>The plan will affect all protected characteristics; it's a whole population approach to understanding and meeting the care and support needs of people in North Wales.</p> <p>We consulted with people through established groups, face to face interviews, workshops and an online questionnaire.</p> <p>For details see the population assessment consultation report and the regional plan consultation report.</p>
Policies that may affect the proposal	<p>Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014</p> <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>
Responsible Service:	Regional Partnership Board
Localities affected by the proposal:	North Wales

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?

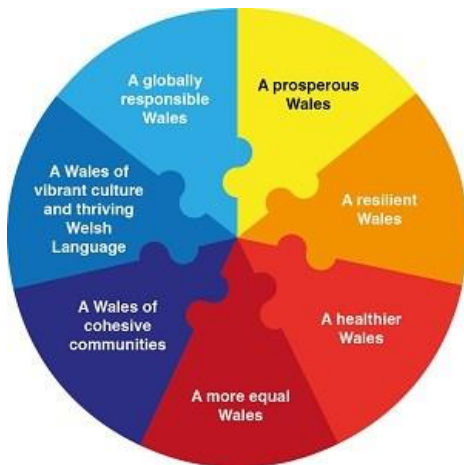


(3 out of 4 stars)

Actual score : 20 / 24.

Summary of impact

Wellbeing Goals



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

Main conclusions

The aim of the plan is to show how we will meet people's care and support needs and the support needs of carers in North Wales. If the plan's aims are achieved it should have a positive impact on people's health, reduce inequalities and support the development of cohesive communities in North Wales.

There are potential negative impacts which may result, particularly from difficult choices about where to prioritise investment which may disadvantage some groups over others. There are also potential positive and negative impacts from the way we will commission, procure and use and develop physical assets in the region to meet care and support needs.

The impact assessment has highlighted some potential impacts of the strategic regional plan and we recommend that the impacts continue to be assessed as further strategic and operational decisions are made about how to implement the plan.

The approach taken to completing the Well-being Impact Assessment was to hold a facilitated session on 10 October 2017, inviting people from each local authority and the health board to take part. The draft produced at the session was reviewed on 1 December 2017 by the project steering group which includes representatives from each local authority, BCUHB and Public Health Wales. The Well-being Impact Assessment was reviewed at Denbighshire County Council's Quality Assurance Group on 31 November 2017.

The intention of the plan is to influence decision making and allocation of resources. How it will work practically will become clearer. We had to consider a number of different scenarios to complete the impact assessment which will need to be reviewed as more information becomes available. We need to ensure we understand the impact of the plan on people with protected characteristics and how we can manage impact/remove negatives, and what impact that will have on finances. Carrying out the impact assessment also identified risks which need to be transferred to the project risk register.

THE LIKELY IMPACT ON THE REGION, WALES AND THE WORLD

A prosperous region

Overall Impact	Positive and negative
Justification for impact	There are potential negative impacts on progress towards a low carbon society as the focus on meeting care and support needs may not lead to the most energy efficient model of service provision. There may also be a negative impact on economic development as there is a risk that integration and new service models will mean fewer jobs available. It's difficult to say overall without knowing the specific models of care and support that will be developed in response to the regional plan. The models chosen may also have positive impacts on progress towards a low carbon society and economic development.

Positive consequences identified:

Providing services closer to home and making the most of support available from friends, family and within local communities can be more efficient and reduce the need to travel. There may be positive impacts from the development of extra care and shared housing which use energy efficiently, for example, for heating.

The social care and health sectors can have a positive impact on the local economy by providing employment and business opportunities for providing care as well as providing products and services to care providers.

Developing the health and social care workforce is a key element of delivering the regional plan which will contribute to quality jobs in the region. The choice of service model and provider could have a positive impact on the number, quality and length of jobs available. See the regional workforce strategy for more information.

Developing the health and social care workforce is a key element of delivering the regional plan which will help develop skills in the region. See the regional workforce strategy for more information.

Will need to consider best use of communications, infrastructure and transport when choosing where to base services.

The plan may affect the workforce's childcare needs and childcare may be needed to make services accessible.

Unintended negative consequences identified:

There may be negative impacts on energy efficiency of service models that support people in their own homes instead of shared housing or care homes. These models may also increase the distances care workers travel. Working regionally to develop the area plan creates more car journeys as people travel to meetings.

Working regionally to use buying power to reduce costs can have negative impacts on the economy if it leads to low paid, insecure employment and reduces the ability of providers to invest in their businesses. Commissioning larger scale contracts can make it more difficult for small, local providers to compete in the market.

Making services more efficient may mean reducing the number of jobs. The choice of service model and provider could have a negative impact on the number, quality and length of jobs available.

Will need to consider best use of communications, infrastructure and transport when choosing where to base services.

The plan may affect the workforce's childcare needs and childcare may be needed to make services accessible.

Mitigating actions:

Considering the impacts when more is known about the specific models will help mitigate the impacts. We can look at ways to reduce the carbon footprint of developing the regional plan by looking at the number of meetings held and the way people travel to them, for example, meeting in places accessible by public transport or encouraging car sharing.

A resilient region

Overall Impact	
Justification for impact	The impact will need to be considered when more is known about building projects which may result from the regional plan.

Positive consequences identified:

Services developed in response to the regional plan will need to consider how they can reduce waste, reuse and recycle. This could be considered as part of the commissioning process.

Services developed in response to the regional plan will need to consider how they can reduce energy/fuel consumption. This could be considered as part of the commissioning process.

People's awareness of the environment and biodiversity may not be affected directly but there may be specific projects, for example, to improve well-being by making the most of the natural environment, which will have a positive impact.

Unintended negative consequences identified:

The regional plan may lead to building projects which could have a negative impact on biodiversity and the natural and built environment.

Developing a regional plan does lead to increased fuel consumption due to travelling to meetings. The regional plan may lead to building projects which could have a negative impact on flood risk management.

Mitigating actions:

The energy/fuel consumption of developing regional projects can be minimised by making use of technology to reduce the number of meetings and encouraging people to use public transport, car share and use fuel efficient vehicles to travel. There may be opportunities to promote awareness of the environment and biodiversity when developing projects to improve well-being, which could be looked at along with the Public Services Boards.

A healthier region

Overall Impact	Positive
Justification for impact	Overall the regional plan aims to improve health and should have a positive impact.

Positive consequences identified:

The aim of the regional plan is to support health and well-being by providing the care and support people need, including support for carers.

Access to good quality, healthy food: services delivered in response to the regional plan do provide food which may have a positive impact. Will need to be considered by each service.

Providing support based around 'what matters' to people should help increase participation in chosen leisure opportunities.

The regional plan includes recommendations for improving mental well-being and developing public mental health.

The regional plan includes recommendations for improving access to health care.

Unintended negative consequences identified:

Access to good quality, healthy food: services delivered in response to the regional plan do provide food which may have a negative impact. Will need to be considered by each service.

Mitigating actions:

To minimise any negative impacts the specific health impacts of services should be considered as they are developed.

A more equal region

Overall Impact	Positive and negative
Justification for impact	<p>We can say the impact on tackling poverty will be positive more confidently than the impact on people with protected characteristics. The plan promotes advocacy which can help to improve the well-being of people with protected characteristics. Some of the regional priorities are more developed than others, and so the exact specification for each priority has not been agreed. The impact assessment will need to be revisited as plans progress. This plan is a collation of regional, sub-regional and local plans.</p> <p>Implementation of integrated services, including a workforce plan, will need to ensure we collectively alleviate poverty. Any issues around workforce pay and conditions will be considered further along in the process. Due to the higher than average proportion of people from ethnic minority groups employed in health and social care employed in North Wales changes to the workforce may have a disproportionate impact on these groups.</p>

The protected characteristics considered are:

- Age
- Disability
- Gender reassignment
- Marriage or civil partnership
- Pregnancy and maternity
- Race
- Religion or belief
- Sex
- Sexual orientation
- *For Welsh Language, please see [a region of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language](#)*

Using a screening tool we identified potential positive and negative impacts of the plan on all protected groups (appendix 1). The areas we considered were:

- Does the proposal relate to an area where there are known inequalities?
- To what extent will service users, employees or the wider community be affected?
- How will you know the needs of people with protected characteristics? What about individuals who have multiple protected characteristics? Does it relate to an area where there is a lack of published research or other evidence?
- Does it relate to an area where your organisation has set equality outcomes?
- Is there any evidence of higher or lower take-up or satisfaction by any of the identified groups?

- If there are limitations or barriers to access, do these amount to unlawful discrimination or is there potential for reducing inequalities or improving outcomes?

Positive consequences identified:

Improving the well-being of people with protected characteristics

The plan aims to improve the well-being of people who need care and support based around what matters to them. This should have positive impact on people with protected characteristics. There are specific chapters about improving services for children and young people, older people, people with chronic health conditions, physical disabilities and sensory impairments, learning disabilities, mental health needs, carers, women and men who experience domestic abuse and sexual violence. The plan is based on the population assessment of care and support needs and the support needs of carers in the region.

Because the plan is being produced on a regional basis it's easier for people with protected characteristics to get involved which may have financial benefits, avoid duplication and so on.

Each chapter of the population assessment includes an equalities and human rights section which summarises the evidence available about the needs of people with protected characteristics and any gaps. The evidence used included research reports and consultation. A full consultation report is available.

Addressing/reducing health inequalities

There is a chapter about healthier lifestyles and health inequalities which includes integrated working to prevent health inequalities such as the first 1,000 days project. The plan responds to the population assessment and reflects a lot of work that's going on already or currently being planned such as BCUHB's 'Living Healthier, Staying Well' strategy.

Tackling poverty

Tackling poverty is a priority for PSBs in North Wales. There are many factors that could affect poverty outside the control of the plan.

Unintended negative consequences identified:

Improving the well-being of people with protected characteristics

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 population assessment and included in the regional plan.

The population assessment and plan 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.

There is more information in the population assessment reference library and population assessment consultation report about issues facing these groups.

Feedback from the consultation highlighted concerns that the ethnic minority and migrant population in North Wales is exposed to conditions of rising hostility and is

vulnerable to the harassment that has been identified as contributing to mental health problems, especially in rural locations. It also highlighted the need to take account of the different needs of women and men.

One in four people from a BAME background employed in North Wales are employed in the health and social care sector. Any changes from the plan that affect the workforce could have a disproportionate impact on these groups.

Addressing/reducing health inequalities

No clear impact on Gypsy and Traveller groups (known to have worse health outcomes).

Tackling poverty

There could be a negative impact on people who are supporting themselves, for example, funding their own care. Services are increasingly accessed online – a reduction in alternatives could have a disproportionate impact on people who don't have access to the internet due to poverty or protected characteristics.

Mitigating actions:

The population assessment includes information about people with protected characteristics and this should be included in the final plan. We need to be careful not to look at older people, women and so on as a homogenous group, for example, as many people will have more than one protected characteristic. To mitigate we will consider including references to people with protected characteristics within each of the chapters in the plan.

Some groups representing people with protected characteristics responded and engaged but we have less detailed information/engagement with groups/people representing other people with protected characteristics. As services are developed we need to talk to people about the detail, for example, moving some services can have a positive impact on some and negatively impact others. However, a more strategic regional approach has to improve service provision and reduce/remove gaps.

We will share the regional plan, population assessment and consultation reports with the six North Wales local authorities, health board and other partners who are responsible for developing actions based on the findings. Engagement and consultation information from the population assessment can be re-examined. Each regional priority/service will need its own impact assessment. The priorities will be developed over the next five years.

Equality principles to be considered: Equality of opportunity and equality of access, for example, education, housing, access to outdoor space, transport and connectivity between areas, public amenities, access to the natural environment, information technology, health care and leisure, the cost of participation. Equality monitoring and analysis - commitment to on-going engagement each area to refer to its own Strategic Equality Plan and take necessary steps. We need to make an ongoing commitment to co-production. There is a social value forum looking at co-production that can support us.

During the equality impact assessment process the regional plan has been amended to include findings from the consultation about the impact on people with protected characteristics. It has also been amended to include clearer links back to the findings

from the population assessment about the needs of people with protected characteristics and each partner organisation's strategic equality plan.

The progress against the plan and outcomes will be monitored through the Regional Partnership Board's annual report.

Evidence documents

North Wales Regional Plan Consultation Report

North Wales Population Assessment

North Wales Population Assessment Consultation Report

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

Population assessment toolkit (Social Care Wales)

Area plan template (Social Care Wales)

Welsh Government Part 2 Equalities Impact Assessment

Strategic Equality Plans of the six local authorities and BCUHB

Population Assessment reference library (see Endnote database). The library includes:

- research reports, for example, on developing inclusive residential care for older LGBT people;
- findings from other consultations with people with protected characteristics, such as a report on access to statutory services from the perspective of Minority Ethnic Elders in North Wales;
- links to statistics measuring inequality in North Wales.

A region of cohesive communities

Overall Impact	Positive
Justification for impact	If the aims are achieved the regional plan should have a positive impact on community cohesion. The impact will depend on what mitigation we put in place and the links with the other strategies. It may change over time as people are involved and projects develop.

Positive consequences identified:

Links with the VAWDASV strategy and regional group; North Wales Safer Communities Board - project to work with families affected by prison; North Wales Safeguarding Adults and Children's Boards; Area Planning Board for substance misuse

Plan to continue participation as strategies develop, needs to be built into the regional plan. Social value forum, promoting co-production. Aim of the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act. New requirements of advocacy. Promoting the role of the third sector and social enterprises. Active offer of services in Welsh.

Care homes development. More appropriate housing for vulnerable groups in safe areas. Links to LDP and housing strategies and transport strategies.

Unintended negative consequences identified:

Supporting some communities at the expense of others can cause problems. Promoting independent living - can be risks around safeguarding, victims of crime, fraud

Focus on people who are engaging or have an advocate means we can miss people who are not. Care homes development. Other groups may see housing for vulnerable people having a negative effect on their area.

Mitigating actions:

Clear communication, bring people along with you, make sure they are included. Engage with hard to reach groups and supporting hard to reach groups to engage with us, including people with one or more protected characteristics. Changing the way we do engagement to make it more accessible, go to places where people are. Challenges around resourcing this. Respond to engagement, make sure it helps shape services. Independent living - consider safeguarding, isolation issues, transport, social groups participation - what matters conversations. If the 'what matters' approach is working, these issues will be mitigated. Think about how we collate the information from 'what matters' conversations to inform services.

A region of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language

Overall Impact	Positive
Justification for impact	The regional plan aims to improve services available in the Welsh language.

Positive consequences identified:

The population assessment included a Welsh language profile and identified that there is a need for more services in Welsh and the consultation supported this finding.

The regional plan supports the requirement to make an 'active offer' of Welsh language services. This needs to be considered further when developing services.

The consultation identified opportunities to use culture and heritage to support well-being, for example, through social prescribing. Focussing on what matters to people should help access to culture and heritage they choose.

Unintended negative consequences identified:

If we are not able to recruit enough Welsh speaking staff our services could have a negative impact on the number of people using Welsh.

Mitigating actions:

See the regional workforce strategy and 'More than Words' project for more information.

A globally responsible region

Overall Impact	Positive
Justification for impact	There are benefits to working together as a regional to write the plan Need to make sure we recognise the differences between areas and take the differences into account when designing services to meet local needs rather than regional structures.

Positive consequences identified:

Local, national and international supply chains are something to be considered as part of the projects when they reach the purchasing stage. Good commissioning will help providers plan services in future. We need to be clear about what's needed.

Integration of services done well should help. The Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014 requires us to support social enterprises.

The plan puts a spotlight on specific human rights issues that can affect people in receipt of services, such as prisons, children's and older people's rights, trafficking. Making support available for people who are vulnerable can help uphold people's rights, such as support to stay at home and right to family life.

Coproduction approach - people's right to have a say and advocacy.

Should help to inform other provision and better integrate strategies. It should also make us more aware of what other organisations are doing and help us be more consistent which will help other organisations and service users navigate the systems.

Unintended negative consequences identified:

The more you integrate services, they become larger which makes larger national/international providers more likely to bid for them which can have a negative impact on local organisations. This can affect the market. Larger organisations may be more likely to buy from international suppliers which can have negative impact on local businesses. Need a coordinated approach to community benefits. Make sure local people can access jobs that are being created and we don't exclude accidentally, for example, with training requirements. If we don't get the engagement correct we may miss out picking up on human rights issues affecting hard to reach groups. If we don't get advocacy or coproduction right or people can't access services it will have a negative impact. Decisions around allocation of resources may have negative impacts. Regional working could make it less obvious how to engage. Who's delivering or leading on what, loss of local relationships, learning from other regionalisation projects. Impacts on smaller organisations who don't have capacity to work at local level. Standardising services may mean loss of good practice in some areas.

Mitigating actions:

Support other stakeholders and partners to form consortiums and partnerships so they can work more effectively at a regional level. Support small organisations to expand or increase capacity to work at a regional level.

Appendix 1: Screening tool

	Age	Disability	Gender reassignment	Marriage or civil partnership	Pregnancy and maternity	Race	Religion or belief	Sex	Sexual orientation	Welsh language
Does the proposal relate to an area where there are known inequalities?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Will the proposal have a significant effect on these groups?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
How will you understand people's needs?	See population assessment and consultation reports	See population assessment and consultation reports	See population assessment and consultation reports	See population assessment and consultation reports	See population assessment and consultation reports	See population assessment and consultation reports	See population assessment and consultation reports	See population assessment and consultation reports	See population assessment and consultation reports	See population assessment and consultation reports
Evidence of higher or lower take-up or satisfaction?	See population assessment and consultation reports	See population assessment and consultation reports	See population assessment and consultation reports	See population assessment and consultation reports	See population assessment and consultation reports	See population assessment and consultation reports	See population assessment and consultation reports	See population assessment and consultation reports	See population assessment and consultation reports	See population assessment and consultation reports
Does the proposal discriminate against these groups?	Positive and negative effects	Positive and negative effects	Positive and negative effects	Positive and negative effects	Positive and negative effects	Positive and negative effects	Positive and negative effects	Positive and negative effects	Positive and negative effects	Positive and negative effects
Is there potential for reducing inequalities or improving outcomes?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Report To:	Council
Date of Meeting:	20 February 2018
Lead Member / Officer:	Cllr Julian Thompson-Hill
Report Author:	Chief Finance Officer
Title:	Treasury Management Strategy Statement (TMSS) 2018/19 and Prudential Indicators 2018/19 to 2020/21 (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 Capital 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 2018/19 (Appendix 1).
- 3.2 That Council approves the setting of Prudential Indicators for 2018/19, 2019/20 and 2020/21 (Appendix 1 Annex A).
- 3.3 That Council approves the Minimum Revenue Provision Statement (Appendix 1 Section 6).
- 3.4 That Council confirms that it has read, understood and taken account of the Well-being Impact Assessment (Appendix 2) as part of its consideration.

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 up to £20m 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 2018/19

- 4.3 The TMSS for 2018/19 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 07 February 2018.
- 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. CIPFA published its new 2017 edition of the Code at the end of 2017 but updated sector specific guidance notes, which include the Treasury Management indicators for local authorities, have yet to be published.

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 2018/19 to 2020/21**

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Treasury Management Strategy Statement and Investment Strategy 2018/19 to 2020/21

1 Background

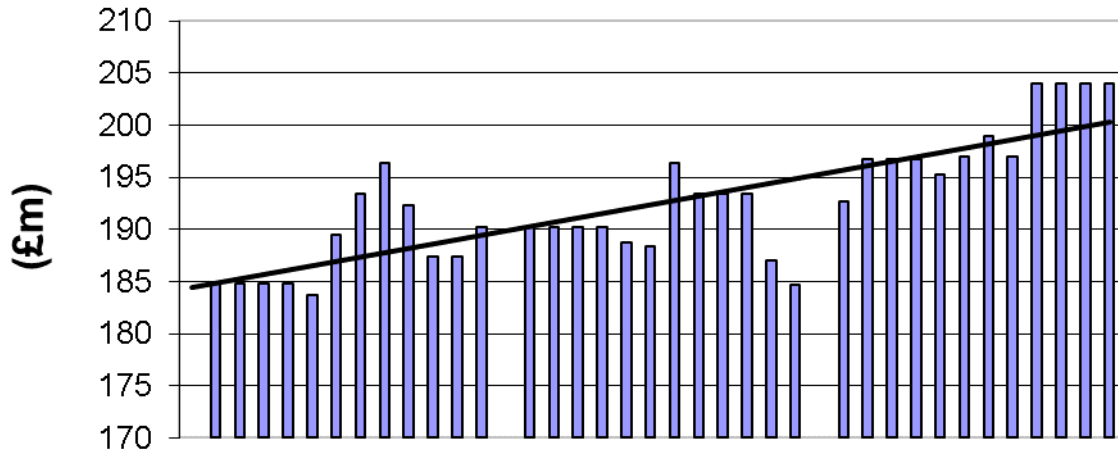
- 1.1 The Council is responsible for its Treasury Management decisions and activity which involves looking after the Council's cash. This is a vital part of the Council's work because approximately £0.5bn passes through the Council's bank account every year.
- 1.2 On 28 February 2012 the Authority adopted 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. CIPFA published its new 2017 edition of the Code at the end of 2017 but updated sector specific guidance notes, which include the Treasury Management indicators for local authorities, have yet to be published.
- 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 2018/19
 - Annual Investment Strategy for 2018/19
 - Prudential Indicators for 2018/19, 2019/20 and 2020/21 (Annex A)
 - Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP) Statement

2 Treasury Position

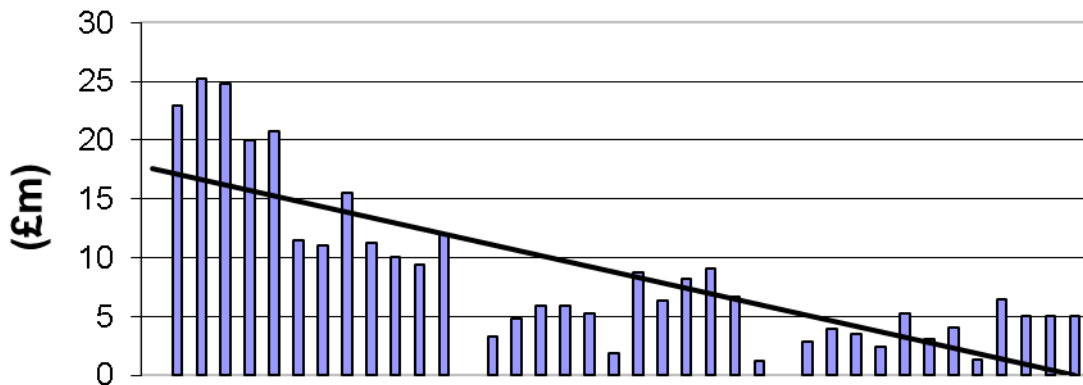
- 2.1 The levels of the Council's borrowing and investment balances over the last three years are shown in the graphs below. The first chart shows the Council's borrowing has increased over this period because the Council has been borrowing to fund its capital plan either from the Public Works Loan Board (PWLB) or on a temporary basis from other local authorities. The second chart shows a decrease in the amount of money which is available for investment because the Council has been maintaining a minimal amount of investment balances only to meet monthly cash flow requirements.

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and Investment Strategy 2018/19 to 2020/21**

Borrowing Balances (2015/16 - 2017/18)



Investment Balances (£m) (2015/16 - 2017/18)



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 2018/19 to 2020/21

- 3.2 Given the increasing risk and very low returns from short-term unsecured bank investments, the Council will continue to hold a minimal amount of investments for short-term cash flow purposes and will continue to place a far greater emphasis on investing with the UK Government's Debt Management Office and other local authorities in order to minimise these risks.
- 3.3 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				

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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 2018/19 to 2020/21

- 3.4 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.
- 3.5 For a group of banks under the same ownership, the banking group limit is equal to the individual bank limit.
- 3.6 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.
- 3.7 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.
- 3.8 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 nine years due to the historically low level of the official bank rate and the minimal amount of cash held is illustrated in Table 2 below:

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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	2016/17 Interest £000
2,219	635	398	408	239	265	230	108	32

3.9 **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.

3.10 **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 invested in Money Market Funds	£10m
Total invested in other pooled funds	£10m
Total investments without credit ratings or rated below A- (except the UK government and UK local authorities)	£10m
Total investments (except pooled funds) with institutions domiciled in foreign countries rated below AA+	£10m
Total non-specified investments	£50m

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- 3.11 **Non-Treasury Investments:** Although not classed as treasury management activities and therefore not covered by the CIPFA Code or the WG Guidance, the Authority may also purchase property for investment purposes and may also make loans and investments for service purposes.

Such loans and investments will be subject to the Authority's normal approval processes for revenue and capital expenditure and need not comply with this treasury management strategy.

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 long term 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

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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 undertake meaningful debt rescheduling although occasional opportunities arise. A weekly update on this is received from the Council's treasury management advisers so the position is kept under review.

6 Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP) Statement

- 6.1 The Council's MRP policy was reviewed during 2017/18 to explore potential savings options and the changes have been implemented from 2017/18. The revised MRP policy was agreed by Council on 17 October 2017.
- 6.2 The Council sets aside money each year to repay debt and this is known as the Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP).
- 6.3 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.
- 6.4 The MRP Statement is submitted to Council before the start of each financial year. If the terms of the original MRP Statement are revised again during the year, a revised statement will be put to Council at that time.

6.5 MRP Statement

The Council will apply the Asset Life Method to calculate MRP on outstanding supported borrowing incurred up to 31 March 2017 using a straight line calculation over 50 years. This represents a change from the Regulatory Method which had been applied previously.

The Council will apply the Asset Life Method to calculate MRP on supported borrowing incurred on or after 1 April 2017 using a straight line calculation over an appropriate number of years, dependent on the period of time that the capital expenditure is likely to generate benefits. This also represents a change from the Regulatory Method which had been applied previously.

The Council will apply the Asset Life Method to calculate MRP on all capital expenditure funded from unsupported borrowing. This represents a continuation of the previous policy.

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- 6.6 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.
- 6.7 MRP on housing assets funded through Prudential Borrowing is charged at 5% of the HRA's CFR. MRP on all other items such as new builds are charged at 2% of the HRA's CFR.

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, 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.

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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
- 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 which means that the contract is due to be renewed at the end of 2018.

8.3 Markets in Financial Instruments Directive (MIFID)

8.3.1 The way that local authorities can access financial services changed in January 2018 as a result of the second Markets in Financial Instruments Directive (MIFID) from the EU. Under the new regulations, local authorities can only continue to be classed as professional clients if they have at least a £10m investment balance and staff with relevant experience. Local authorities not meeting the criteria are reclassified as retail clients. Retail clients have greater protection when placing investments because there is a requirement for firms to ensure that investments are suitable for the client. Professional clients are assumed to have greater knowledge and therefore need less protection.

8.3.2 The Council is not in a position to be classed as a professional client because it does not have an investment balance which is consistently above £10m so it is classified as a retail client. In practice, this does not have an impact on the Council's treasury management activities which consist of cash deposits or loans which are outside the scope of MIFID. The Council's investment advisers, Arlingclose, will continue to advise retail

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clients as they have a retail adviser who is able to advise on any investment products which come under the scope of MIFID such as shares and bonds.

8.4 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.

8.5 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.

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and Investment Strategy 2018/19 to 2020/21**

ANNEX A

PRUDENTIAL INDICATORS 2018/19 TO 2019/20

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 2017/18 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	2017/18 Approved £000	2017/18 Revised £000	2018/19 Estimate £000	2019/20 Estimate £000	2020/21 Estimate £000
Council Fund	8,153	21,314	24,430	6,005	6,034
Corporate Plan (2014-17)	22,324	17,276	26,707	12,903	1,560
Corporate Plan (2017-22)	0	0	0	685	3,914
HRA	10,058	11,045	10,233	13,883	13,772
Total	40,535	49,635	61,370	33,476	25,280

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3.2 Capital expenditure will be financed as follows:

Capital Financing	2017/18 Approved £000	2017/18 Revised £000	2018/19 Estimate £000	2019/20 Estimate £000	2020/21 Estimate £000
Council Fund					
Capital Receipts	650	4,278	607	0	0
Grants & Contributions	1,943	5,747	5,766	1,829	1,829
Revenue Contributions & Reserves	148	2,340	1,615	0	0
Supported Borrowing	3,866	1,326	6,388	3,005	3,005
Prudential Borrowing	1,546	7,623	10,054	1,171	1,200
	8,153	21,314	24,430	6,005	6,034
Corporate Plan (2014-17)					
Capital Receipts	0	197	41	0	0
Grants & Contributions	7,916	9,849	5,435	657	0
Revenue Contributions & Reserves	2,991	3,235	3,803	1,751	0
Supported Borrowing	0	33	0	0	0
Prudential Borrowing	11,417	3,962	17,428	10,495	1,560
	22,324	17,276	26,707	12,903	1,560
Corporate Plan (2017-22)					
Capital Receipts	0	0	0	0	0
Grants & Contributions	0	0	0	229	883
Revenue Contributions & Reserves	0	0	0	0	0
Supported Borrowing	0	0	0	0	0
Prudential Borrowing	0	0	0	456	3,031
	0	0	0	685	3,914
Total	30,477	38,590	51,137	19,593	11,508
HRA					
Capital Receipts	20	126	0	1,100	0
Grants & Contributions	2,420	2,409	2,409	2,409	2,409
Revenue Contributions & Reserves	1,710	1,710	2,050	1,436	884
Supported Borrowing	0	0	0	0	0
Prudential Borrowing	5,908	6,800	5,774	8,938	10,479
Total	10,058	11,045	10,233	13,883	13,772

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	2017/18 Approved £000	2017/18 Revised £000	2018/19 Estimate £000	2019/20 Estimate £000	2020/21 Estimate £000
Financing Costs	12,864	12,962	11,005	10,995	10,995
Net Revenue Stream	189,252	189,252	194,418	193,370	191,343
Council Fund Ratio	6.80%	6.85%	5.66%	5.69%	5.75%
Financing Costs	6,602	6,261	6,757	7,250	8,002
Net Revenue Stream	14,864	14,566	15,535	16,532	17,022
HRA Ratio	44.42%	42.98%	43.50%	43.85%	47.01%

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	31/03/18 Approved £000	31/03/18 Revised £000	31/03/19 Estimate £000	31/03/20 Estimate £000	31/03/21 Estimate £000
Council Fund	186,054	180,761	208,906	216,975	220,247
HRA	74,215	71,717	74,271	80,780	87,182
Total CFR	260,269	252,478	283,177	297,755	307,429
Total Debt	205,192	205,192	220,802	231,430	237,839

6 Incremental Impact of Capital Investment Decisions

6.1 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.

Treasury Management Strategy Statement and Investment Strategy 2018/19 to 2020/21

Incremental Impact of Capital Investment Decisions	2017/18 Approved £	2018/19 Estimate £	2019/20 Estimate £	2020/21 Estimate £
Increase in Band D Council Tax due to:				
Prudential Borrowing	5.37	6.66	2.57	2.57
Capital Receipts	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Reserves	0.61	0.44	0.00	0.00
Total	5.98	7.10	2.57	2.57

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	2017/18 Approved £000	2017/18 Revised £000	2018/19 Proposed £000	2019/20 Proposed £000	2020/21 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.

**Treasury Management Strategy Statement
and Investment Strategy 2018/19 to 2020/21**

Operational Boundary for External Debt	2017/18 Approved £000	2017/18 Revised £000	2018/19 Proposed £000	2019/20 Proposed £000	2020/21 Proposed £000
Borrowing	245,000	235,000	245,000	255,000	255,000

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.

	2017/18 Approved %	2018/19 Estimate %	2019/20 Estimate %	2020/21 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

Treasury Management Strategy Statement and Investment Strategy 2018/19 to 2020/21

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 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	2.44	0	30
12 months and within 24 months	2.43	0	30
24 months and within 5 years	6.91	0	30
5 years and within 10 years	7.11	0	30
10 years and above	81.11	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.

**Treasury Management Strategy Statement
and Investment Strategy 2018/19 to 2020/21**

12 Upper Limit for total principal sums invested over 364 days

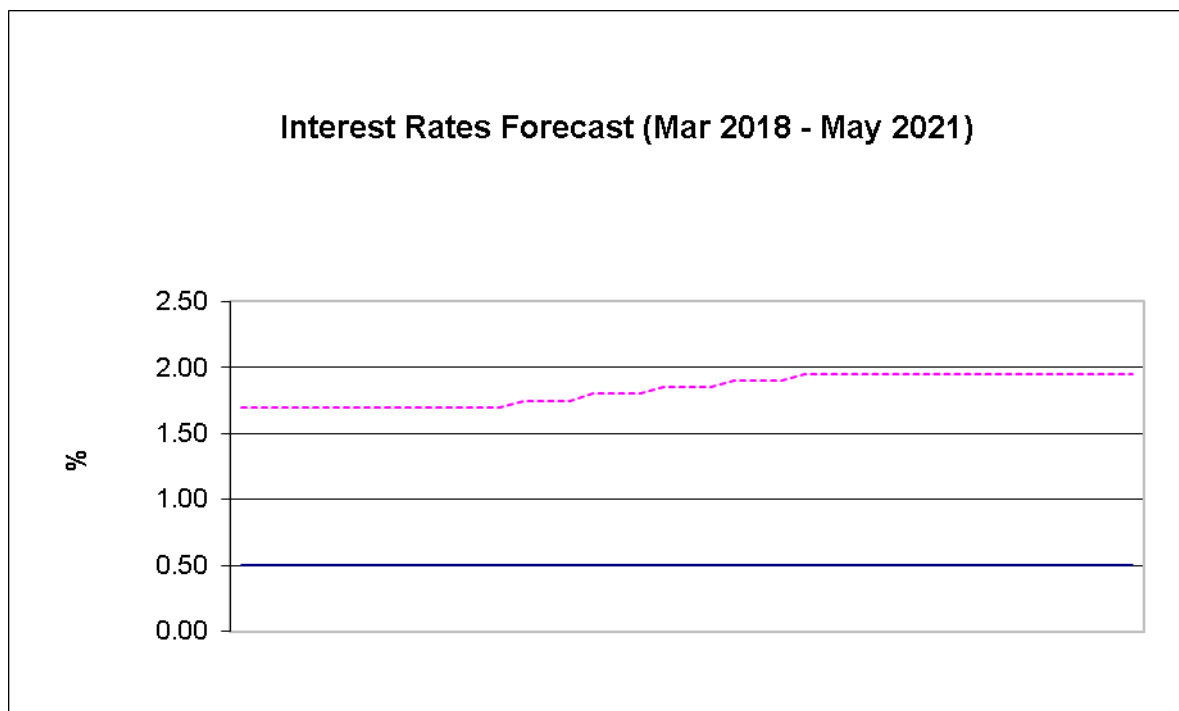
12.1 The purpose of this limit is to contain exposure to the possibility of loss that may arise as a result of the Council having to seek early repayment of the sums invested.

Upper Limit for total principal sums invested over 364 days	2017/18 Approved £m	2018/19 Estimate £m	2019/20 Estimate £m	2020/21 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 2018 to May 2021. 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 2.5% but could only invest at a rate of approximately 0.5%.



—— Official Bank Rate

- - - - 50-yr GILT Rate

**Treasury Management Strategy Statement
and Investment Strategy 2018/19 to 2020/21**

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

Treasury Management Strategy Statement and Investment Strategy 2018/19 to 2020/21

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

Treasury Management Strategy Statement 2018/19

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 2018/19
Date Completed:	17/01/2018 10:32:52 Version: 3
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?

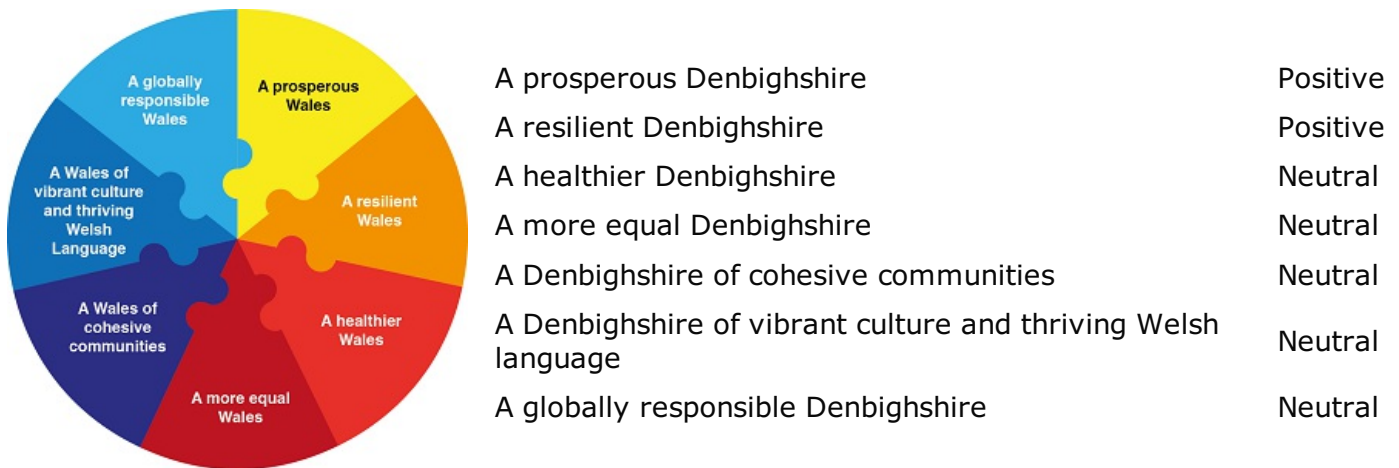


(2 out of 4 stars)

Actual score : 12 / 24.

Summary of impact

Wellbeing Goals



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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Report To: County Council

Date of Meeting: 20 February 2018

Lead Member / Officer: Cllr Hugh Evans, Leader /
Alan Smith, Head of Business Improvement & Modernisation

Report Author: Nicola Kneale, Strategic Planning Team Manager

Title: **Conwy & Denbighshire Public Services Board
Well-being Plan 2018-2023**

1. What is the report about?

The Conwy & Denbighshire Public Services Board (PSB) Well-being Plan 2018-2023.

2. What is the reason for making this report?

2.1 To seek Council approval for the Conwy & Denbighshire PSB Well-being Plan 2018-2023.

3. What are the Recommendations?

3.1 That the Committee confirms that it has read, understood and taken account of the Well-being Impact Assessment (Appendix A) as part of its consideration.

3.2 That Council supports the priorities for the Conwy & Denbighshire PSB Well-being Plan 2018-2023.

4. Report details

4.1 The PSB is a statutory organisation under the Well-being of Future Generations (WFG) (Wales) Act 2015, and membership includes:

- Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board (Chair)
- Community and Voluntary Support Conwy
- Conwy County Borough Council
- Denbighshire County Council
- Denbighshire Voluntary Services Council
- Natural Resource Wales
- National Probation Service
- North Wales Fire & Rescue Service
- North Wales Police
- Police and Crime Commissioner
- Public Health Wales
- Wales Community Rehabilitation Company
- Welsh Government

- 4.2** Under the WFG Act the Conwy & Denbighshire PSB must publish a Well-being Plan by 4 May 2018 (twelve months following the local government elections).
- 4.3** Before the plan can be published it must be approved by the Boards of each PSB member organisation. In the case of local authorities, approval must be sought from Full Council.
- 4.4** The Conwy & Denbighshire PSB will meet to approve publication of the plan on 16 April 2018.
- 4.5** This Well-being Plan has been arrived at via a thorough and clear process of evidence-gathering and analysis (Well-being Assessment) and in-depth consultation with our communities (County Conversation).
- 4.6** A first draft of this plan was published for consultation between 30 October 2017 and 22 January 2018. The draft version included six priorities, namely:
- i.** Supporting the First 1,000 Days of Life
 - ii.** Promoting Community Hubs
 - iii.** Promoting Good Mental Well-being for All
 - iv.** Promoting Resilience in Older People
 - v.** Environmental Resilience
 - vi.** Raising Resilient & Aspirational Young People
- 4.7** The Strategic Planning & Performance Officer attended Partnerships Scrutiny Committee on 14 December to present the draft plan and discuss the committee's view on the consultation questions. The questions asked and minutes from this committee on this particular item can be found at Appendix B.
- 4.8** The Conwy & Denbighshire PSB met on 29 January 2018 to review consultation feedback and consider where it could most usefully collaborate to have an impact on well-being in the area. As a result, the PSB rationalised the number of priorities according to where it thought it could add most value. The priorities the PSB has opted to take forward are:
- i.** People - Good mental wellbeing for all ages
(encompassing the 1st 1000 days and the impact this has on a person's future)
 - ii.** Community – Community Empowerment
(encompassing the resilience of young & older people)
 - iii.** Place – Environmental resilience
- These themes complement the priorities set out in Denbighshire's Corporate Plan.
- 4.9** The Public Services Board does not have any dedicated resource to deliver projects in support of these priorities, and also considers that the creation of another 'layer' of work would not be effective. Hence it has agreed it can most usefully provide leadership, scrutiny and promotion of work in these areas among existing structures, and seek to consolidate and challenge those structures to meet the agenda that it has set out.

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

Where there is overlap between the PSB's Well-being Plan and Denbighshire's Corporate Plan there should now be great opportunity to strengthen work in support of our corporate priorities due to the commitment from partner organisations to work towards shared outcomes.

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

6.1 Due to the fact that the PSB has agreed to take a leadership role in support of its priorities, no resources are required at this point of approval.

6.2 However, other services are likely to be affected in terms of the requirement to seek opportunities for successful collaboration with our PSB partners. This approach will be promoted among staff by the Strategic Planning team, who support colleagues in identifying key stakeholders to include in the development and delivery of projects that support Denbighshire's Corporate Plan.

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

The impact assessment considers the impact of our approach to developing the Conwy & Denbighshire Public Services Board's local Well-being Plan for the area. We have engaged our residents and worked with stakeholders to shape three priorities, and considered the kinds of steps we might take in support of each. Our Sustainable Development score is strong, but also tells us there are some further considerations that need to be made as the detail of the plan is developed and delivered by the Board.

The local Well-being Plan will seek to improve the mental well-being of the population, promote community resilience, and protect the environment - seeing that we balance its protection with its potential to support our personal, social and economic well-being.

We have particularly considered the young and the older demographic in this plan - we want to lay the foundations to address basic needs for the next generation (adequate housing, fulfilling jobs for which young people are prepared, etc.), and we recognise the importance of good health and networks for ageing well so want to promote these facets. We also recognise the environment and (physical and digital) infrastructure as important ingredients for well-being, and see that those living in rural areas and/or poverty are most likely to be deprived of these elements to some extent. We feel that the focus of the priorities is over the medium term at the moment, certainly in relation to the actions we'll take. We need to ensure communities and stakeholders have continued opportunity to be involved in the development of the plan, and in its implementation, and assessing the impact that our early interventions have on communities in the long-term will be a challenge, but one that might be shared across Wales.

The proposed priorities are focussed on resilience for everyone and will prompt alternative approaches to prevent problems from occurring. However, we must be careful not to replicate good work already taking place elsewhere.

We have found there to be a neutral impact on Welsh language and culture, but note that the Welsh Language Strategies of partner organisations underpin all that we do. Overall the impact on the 7 well-being goals is positive. We would expect that any projects taken forward to realise the ambition outlined within it are individually impact assessed, to check that the impact remains on track to be a positive one.

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

- 8.1 The draft PSB Well-being Plan was tabled at Denbighshire's Partnership Scrutiny Committee on 14 December 2017. This was as part of a twelve-week statutory consultation period, during which other statutory consultees included Conwy's Resources Scrutiny Committee, the Welsh Government, and the Future Generations Commissioner.
- 8.2 Prior to development of the Plan, extensive consultation took place with residents and professionals across Conwy & Denbighshire under the County Conversation project.

9. Chief Finance Officer Statement

There are no additional resources allocated for the delivery of priorities. As the priorities are developed in more detail, the PSB will assess the allocation of staff capacity and or funding resources either from existing budgets or through grant applications.

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

- 10.1 There is a risk that partners don't have the resources, matching priorities, etc. to support delivery of the projects on which we'd like to collaborate, impacting upon our ability to deliver.
- 10.2 Conversely though, the synergies between the PSB Plan and DCC's Corporate Plan also offer an opportunity to pool resources, remove organisational boundary barriers, and develop innovative solutions on a larger scale. If these opportunities aren't explored we risk missing out on their potential.

11. Power to make the Decision

The Well-being of Future Generations Act (Wales) 2015.

Development of the Public Services Board's Well-being Plan

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:	311
Brief description:	The Well-being of Future Generations Act (Wales) 2015 requires that Public Services Boards develop a local Well-being Plan for their area. The statutory publication date is May 2018. The development of the plans requires a collaborative approach with partners across Conwy and Denbighshire. The project also contains the following work streams: engagement and consultation, needs assessment, joint priority setting.
Date Completed:	05/02/2018 16:13:00 Version: 4
Completed by:	Nicola Kneale
Responsible Service:	Business Improvement & Modernisation
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?

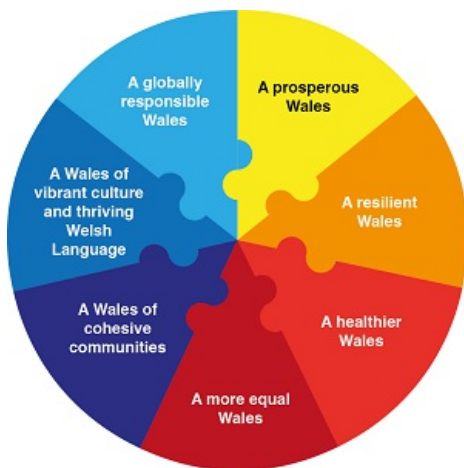


(3 out of 4 stars)

Actual score : 22 / 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	Positive

Main conclusions

This impact assessment considers the impact of our approach to developing the Conwy & Denbighshire Public Services Board's local Well-being Plan for the area. We have engaged our residents and worked with stakeholders to shape three priorities, and considered the kinds of steps we might take in support of each. Our Sustainable Development score is strong, but also tells us there are some further considerations that need to be made as the detail of the plan is developed and delivered by the Board. The local Well-being Plan will seek to improve the mental well-being of the population, promote community resilience, and protect the environment while seeing that we balance its protection with its potential to support our personal, social and economic well-being. We have particularly considered the young and the old demographic in this plan - we want to lay the foundations to address basic needs for the next generation (adequate housing, fulfilling jobs for which they are prepared, etc.), and we recognise the importance of good health and networks for ageing well so want to promote this. We also recognise the environment and (physical and digital) infrastructure as important ingredients for well-being, and see that those living in rural areas and/or poverty are most likely to be deprived of these to some extent. We feel that the focus of the priorities is over the medium term at the moment, certainly in relation to the actions we'll take. We need to ensure communities and stakeholders have continued opportunity to be involved in the development of the plan, and in its implementation, and assessing the impact that our early interventions have on communities in the longterm will be a challenge, but one that might be shared across Wales. The proposed priorities are focussed on resilience for everyone and will prompt alternative approaches to prevent problems from occurring. However, we must be careful not to replicate good work already taking place elsewhere. We have found there to be a neutral impact on

Welsh language and culture, but note that the Welsh Language Strategies of partner organisations underpin all that we do. Overall the impact on the 7 well-being goals is positive. We would expect that any projects taken forward to realise the ambition outlined within it are individually impact assessed, to check that the impact remains on track to be a positive one.

THE LIKELY IMPACT ON DENBIGHSHIRE, WALES AND THE WORLD

A prosperous Denbighshire

Overall Impact	Positive
Justification for impact	There is plenty of scope to have significant positive impact on the prosperity and green credentials across Conwy and Denbighshire. If there is regional PSB support for prosperity and carbon reduction initiatives, there is potential for us to further scale up our ambition and potential.

Positive consequences identified:

Specific detail around our commitments is yet to be agreed, but suggested goals under the Environment priority include a reduction in carbon from public sector assets, development of renewable energy opportunities, and higher energy efficiency ratings across social housing. Carbon reduction was very important to the community.

The proposed priorities around community resilience and personal mental well-being include reference to developing skills and opportunities (for young people in particular), support future prosperity of our counties.

Younger people are a particular focus in this plan, which aims to ensure that people in Conwy and Denbighshire have skills to work and access jobs. A focus on the environment could result in green job opportunities.

Within the proposed next steps for this plan there are explicit references to ensuring young people are skilled not just academically but also practically: 'life skills'. Some initiatives to be delivered, e.g. digital literacy, could become valuable volunteering opportunities for all age groups, particularly for those doing Welsh Bacc and/or DofE.

The priority around community Resilience will be critical in ensuring the long term sustainability/resilience of communities (socially and economically). There are proposed actions to be explored under sustainable travel to key sites, mixed use of public assets, and delivery of a top class digital infrastructure.

Unintended negative consequences identified:

We would need to work with communities to understand their aspirations for our environment. Some solutions can be divisive, e.g. reduced waste collections to deter people from producing waste.

More jobs could put pressure on the local housing market, and/or more housing could put pressure on public services such as schools, hospitals, GPs, etc.

There could be a focus on young people at the expense of other age groups.

We are not clear how the proposed priorities will impact on childcare. If working patterns in the area change, our childcare provision locally may not meet the needs of parents and carers.

Mitigating actions:

Ensure that any proposals are developed through the involvement of our communities.

A resilient Denbighshire

Overall Impact	Positive
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Justification for impact	The overall impact is estimated to be positive. Public bodies have not really prioritised the environment before, so there is great potential both in terms of contributions to the green agenda as organisations (reducing carbon emissions, for example) and in terms of how communities could be encouraged to change behaviour.
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Positive consequences identified:

There are no significant capital projects current proposed in this plan, but there are plans to preserve the environment. Hopefully this value will run through all activities so that we are sensitivity to biodiversity.

Discussions under the environment priority include plastic use (internally and as residents), plastic use by supermarkets, and the amount of waste produced overall. Although steps to reduce this have yet to be agreed upon, it's likely that some public sector pledges to reduce waste will be an outcome. Some communities in south Wales have declared themselves 'Plastic Free' and this is an initiative that could be explored.

Green technology for carbon reduction is highlighted in the current set of proposed priorities. Although nothing is yet confirmed, there has been talk of electric cars and requirement for a charging infrastructure. If services are taken to communities (under Resilient Communities) this could indirectly contribute to reduced fuel consumption.

Having a priority around environmental issues could contribute to greater awareness and personal ownership of biodiversity and renewable technology.

There is a pledge to manage flood risk and encourage communities to take responsibility for their environment.

Unintended negative consequences identified:

As projects are scoped to deliver the Well-being Plan, a loss of habitat could be a risk factor and should be monitored.

Increased use of our environment may pose challenges in terms of safeguarding species.

An opportunity to influence overall consumption may risk being missed if it's considered difficult to influence communities. we must remember many of our staff live in our communities too.

As the technology is new, it could be expensive initially and quickly become outdated.

Mitigating actions:

This well-being impact assessment is a key tool for helping us evaluate likely impacts. Ensuring we seek to work with key stakeholders and secure good advice in this emerging, important theme should help us to identify opportunities for integration, funding, and sustainable technology.

A healthier Denbighshire

Overall Impact	Positive
Justification for impact	The priorities are focussed on personal and community resilience and will contribute to improved health outcomes (physical and mental). There is potential to tackle health inequality (see "a more equal Conwy and Denbighshire"). However, we must be careful not to increase dependence on services.

Positive consequences identified:

Our priorities around mental well-being, and promoting resilience in all should contribute to an improved social and physical environment. The inclusion of the environment has led to discussion of

how the natural world supports physical and mental well-being. The draft plan proposes to promote the consumption of local produce, which should have positive health benefits (as well as environmental benefits). The draft environment priority encourages greater community participation with the environment, which should bring health benefits in terms of engagement with leisure activity and exercise. Teaching young people life skills should also help enforce positive behaviours when it comes to eating, exercising and the consumption of drugs and alcohol. Advice on money management may also help reduce levels of stress and anxiety among young people. Opportunities to change the way health care is delivered will be explored in the plan, aiming for communities and services that work better together.

Unintended negative consequences identified:

We could risk creating a dependence on services. WE're also making interventions at an early stage and it's possible that the interventions we take don't have the intended impact.

Mitigating actions:

It's potentially difficult - and a different approach - to demonstrate the impact of early intervention and its effect on communities. This is a national challenge, due to the long-term nature of well-being priorities, so we must engage in national and academic conversation and support to help us evaluate the effectiveness of interventions.

A more equal Denbighshire

Overall Impact	Positive
Justification for impact	The overall impact is positive, though we recognise there may be areas of inequality that are not directly addressed through the PSB's plan. Poverty, for example, could continue to be a primary factor in inequality if the local economy grows/develops at a slower pace. Promoting access to housing or education for any one age group may limit access for others. We need to do some work to assess the impact of any proposed activities on people with protected characteristics, and this would happen as projects are developed.

Positive consequences identified:

The emerging priorities are addressing some known inequalities and issues in our counties (e.g. housing and young people, digital inclusion and those in poverty, access to services for people in rural areas) and the intention is to have a positive impact on people with protected characteristics. We know that supporting people with protected characteristics to access services will benefit their lives. For instance, supporting access to housing for the young and old could help with improved health outcomes. Making better use of our assets and community groups can have a recognised positive impact on disabled people, or people with limited access to goods and services. A better range of stable jobs could result in better incomes and could lead to healthier lifestyles, and a reduction in ill-health (physical and mental). The emerging priorities intend to increase engagement/interaction with our natural environment, and to support children and young people with life skills and resilience. Where there is discussion about access to outside space, we must ensure everyone is able to access (for example, those living in deprived areas need access to green space). A better range of stable jobs could result in better incomes. Supporting younger people to be "work ready" could help, and providing accessible information to support well-being should reduce inequalities that often accompany deprivation. We want to ensure everyone is financially literate.

A focus on young people's skills could be to the detriment of other age groups (for example, older people). We need to ensure that our priorities are underpinned by 'accessibility' - making best use of different approaches and technologies. There is a risk that projects do not take into account people's needs, and could have limited impact, for instance, if digital services are not designed to meet people's needs. If alternative service delivery models are developed, they would need to ensure that there is understanding and inclusion of people with protected characteristics. We don't know if there could be a disproportionate negative impact on people with protected characteristics, other than age/disability and those living in deprivation.

There is a lot of work taking place in support of Tackling Poverty. We must be careful to ensure governance is simple so that it is effective.

Mitigating actions:

The PSB has discussed its role and the fact that it doesn't want to add 'layers' to existing activity, but that it wants to offer leadership, challenge, promotion, and opportunity to streamline governance arrangements for existing initiatives (especially where there is complexity). In impact assessing any individual projects, the PSB should consider the key areas of inequality highlighted in the Well-being Assessment and seek the advice of hard to reach groups and equality expertise.

A Denbighshire of cohesive communities

Overall Impact	Positive
Justification for impact	People being active in their communities and participating emerged as big themes for our communities. The attractiveness of the environment was important to some people as well. Safe communities for children to play and safe facilities/safe places to live emerged to a limited extent, and was more important to some areas than others. We cannot foresee any negative impacts but this needs to be revisited as projects are developed.

Positive consequences identified:

There is a draft priority around promoting community resilience, which it is hoped will help create communities that are strong, caring, safe and resilient. Our priority around mental well-being also supports a preventative approach to addressing health issues.

We want a continual conversation with our communities and we want them to get involved and have a say in improving services. We hope teaching young people life-skills, providing volunteer and work opportunities will lead to greater community participation. We also want to empower our communities so that they can become self-organising in support of the well-being agenda, and will provide advice, support, and assistance to them in doing so.

Unintended negative consequences identified:

Promotion of one community or community group over another. is there sufficient capacity to meet demand?

Mitigating actions:

It can be difficult to gain participation from certain communities of interest or place. The Public Services Board's plans around engagement and participation will hopefully help with community cohesion.

Overall Impact	Neutral
Justification for impact	Some older people were concerned about not being able to access services/support through the medium of Welsh. Many people said they valued Welsh language and culture as an asset. The current set of priorities have the potential to make rural communities more attractive places in which to live and work - this could stem the outward migration of young (welsh-speaking) people, and also attract people into the communities. The overall impact remains to be seen and is, therefore, neutral.

Positive consequences identified:

Offering more opportunity and better infrastructure in our communities may mean some of our local Welsh speakers stay in the area, and may also attract others.

Support for the Welsh language is a principle that will underpin all the work that we do, and our commitment to providing a bilingual service is captured in the Welsh Language policies of partners. At present there tends to be an outward migration of young people, particularly from rural communities. It is hoped that work to support communities, business and housing will improve the viability of our rural communities as places to live and work. It remains to be seen whether this can affect the outward migration of young (Welsh speaking) people, but the work has the potential to reverse the decline.

Unintended negative consequences identified:

If the area's a more attractive place to live and work it's possible that non-Welsh speakers will move to the area. If they do not use Welsh the language risks being diluted.

Mitigating actions:

The impact of our work must be monitored as we progress. Any projects taken forward should be impact assessed for their impact on the Welsh language.

A globally responsible Denbighshire

Overall Impact	Positive
Justification for impact	Some people were interested in hub/satellite services and using assets so that they are multi-functional (e.g. a building could be a health clinic on a Monday, a court on a Tuesday), and using assets, like school mini-buses, when they are out of use during holidays. The potential for this is less clear although work on community resilience will involve better understanding of how community assets are used. Our work to reduce carbon will have an impact on global plans to reduce carbon consumption and increase energy generation. Plans to promote local produce will also contribute positively here.

Positive consequences identified:

We need to find out if there could be positive impacts for local/national/international supply chains. There could be potential as the priorities develop, particularly if the scale to which we are working (e.g. pan NOrth Wales) scales up.

We might also consider potential positive impacts around employment practices and employer's responsibilities.

A greater focus on well-being could impact on health services, housing, education, welfare, and environmental groups. Approaching these issues as a partnership will bring benefits.

Unintended negative consequences identified:

None currently identified, but this will be reviewed as projects develop.

Mitigating actions:

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5 CONWY & DENBIGHSHIRE PUBLIC SERVICES BOARD'S WELLBEING PLAN 2018-2022

Councillor Gareth Lloyd Davies declared a personal interest as an employee of Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board (BCUHB).

The Deputy Leader and Lead Member for Finance, Performance and Strategic Assets, deputising for the Leader who was away on another appointment, introduced the report and the Conwy and Denbighshire Public Services Board's draft Well-being Plan 2018-2022 (previously circulated). During his introduction he briefed the Committee on the background to the establishment of the Public Services Board (PSB), its membership, purpose and remit prior to presenting the draft Well-being Plan to members. He advised the Committee that the draft Plan, which had been developed using a similar methodology to the Council's own Corporate Plan, had recently been published for public consultation and that the Committee was one of the statutory consultees with whom the PSB was required to consult on its proposed plans, hence the reason why the Board was seeking its views on the seven consultation questions listed in the report and draft Plan. The public consultation period would run for a period of twelve weeks at the conclusion of which each partner organisation would take the Plan through their designated decision-making bodies. In Denbighshire full Council would consider and hopefully approve the final Plan in February 2018.

During the introduction the Strategic Planning Team Manager stated that Denbighshire County Council was encouraged by the synergies between the six priorities in the PSB's draft Well-being Plan 2018-2022 and the five priorities in the Council's own Corporate Plan 2017-2022. Responding to members' questions the Lead Member and officers advised that :

- the Plan itself was a high level strategic document which set out the PSB's aims and aspirations for the next five years. It would be underpinned with detailed cross organisational delivery plans for how these objectives would be achieved;
- whilst the priority relating to 'Promoting Resilience in Older People' did not specifically mention physical well-being, the aim of building resilience amongst older people would include physical and mental well-being and ensuring that they were socially connected and did not suffer from isolation. It was all part of the prevailing 'prevention agenda';
- similarly, in a bid to reduce obesity, particularly child obesity, education and prevention during the first 1,000 days was seen as key in order to nurture good habits for life;
- prevention was a key feature of both the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 and the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014, both of which emphasised the need for every individual to take responsibility for their own health and well-being;
- whilst people were free to make their own life choices, in order to secure sufficient resources to deliver sustainable services for future generations an effective communication strategy required to be drawn up to 'sell' the benefits of sensible life choices and the prevention approach to residents. Consideration was currently being given to linking into work being undertaken by Bangor University on behavioural rates and how to change the focus of corporate communications from emphasising the negative impact of behaviours to highlighting the positive impacts and achievements of changing

behaviours and practices i.e. how much residents had achieved by recycling more waste etc.;

- there was a need encourage medical practitioners to promote the availability of physical or social activities taking place in their area, be they local authority, private or volunteer run, as a non-medical way of improving resilience and well-being;
- whilst the Well-being Impact Assessment's (WIA) conclusion on the draft Plan's effect on the well-being goal of 'a Conwy and Denbighshire of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language' was that it would be neutral, this related to the Plan itself. Each individual project taken forward would be individually assessed and monitored on its impact on each of the individual well-being goals. It was anticipated that if the priority relating to developing the economy could be progressed this could potentially improve the future sustainability of the language and culture in the area;
- it was highly unlikely that any of the PSB partner organisations would decide against approving the Well-being Plan in early 2018, as each individual organisation had been involved with its development since the beginning; and
- that the power to implement the priorities listed in the Well-being Plan lay with the constituent public service organisations that were members of the PSB, i.e. via their strategic plans, in Denbighshire its Corporate Plan. The success of the Plan's delivery would depend on effective working between all partner organisations and clear communication channels. The powers to implement the Plan were stipulated in the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 which placed a duty on public sector organisations in a geographical area to work together to improve outcomes for residents.

During the course of the meeting councillors raised concerns about how the 'normality' of excessive drinking and over indulging in alcohol was portrayed on various media portals and therefore accessible to all ages at all times of the day. Officers offered to raise these concerns with Public Health Wales (PHW) as education in relation to alcohol, tobacco and substance misuse formed part of its work, as did healthy eating etc.

Members asked for clarity to be provided on whether the term of the Well-being Plan was 2018-2022 as stated on the covering report or 2018-2023 as stated on the draft Plan, and stressed the need for Welsh Government (WG) priorities and policies to reflect and complement those of local authorities and public service bodies across Wales in order to realise maximum benefit from their delivery. In addition they asked that the Welsh version of the Plan be proof-read and checked thoroughly for typographical errors prior to the publication of the final version.

Prior to the conclusion of the discussion the Scrutiny Co-ordinator informed the Committee that the Scrutiny Chairs and Vice-Chairs Group (SCVCG) had, as part of its work in exploring effective methods of scrutinising the PSB, asked officers to research potential options for future scrutiny of the Board, including the advantages and disadvantages of undertaking the scrutiny on a joint basis with Conwy County Borough Council. This work was at present at a very early stage. A report on potential options would be presented to the Scrutiny Chairs and Vice-Chairs Group for consideration in due course, and to its equivalent group in Conwy Council. At the conclusion of the discussion the Committee:

Resolved:

- (i) subject to the above observations, to receive and support the report and the Conwy and Denbighshire Public Services Board's (PSB) Well-being Plan 2018-2023;**
- (ii) that in response to the consultation questions it wished to inform the Board that it:**
- wholeheartedly agreed and supported the Well-being Priorities the Public Service Board (PSB) was attempting to achieve;**
 - was of the view that the strength in the combined power of the Public Services Board (PSB) to make a difference lay in effective collaboration, pooling of resources, and communication between all partners and residents to drive forward a prevention/early intervention strategy with a view to mitigating problems from escalating to more complex and intensive ones in future;**
 - was of the view that, initially, the Board should focus on the 'Supporting the First 1,000 Days of Life' and 'Raising Resilient and Aspirational Young People' (including all children of school age) priorities;**
 - was not of the view that anything in the draft plan required to be changed;**
 - was of the view that no major elements had been omitted from the Plan, but it would be strengthened further if the importance of leading healthy lifestyles (including the dangers of tobacco and substance misuse, the benefits of active travel etc.), the need for affordable leisure facilities for all, and an objective of encouraging medical practitioners to 'prescribe' leisure and social interest as a way of improving health and well-being were explicitly referenced within it;**
 - felt that effective regular communication about the Plan and the Board's work would be key in order to continually engage residents and realise the Plan's delivery; and**
 - was of the view that effective scrutiny of the Council's Corporate Plan and the work of the Public Services Board (PSB) should help ensure the delivery of the Well-being Plan.**
- (iii) that for collaboration to work effectively, the priorities and work of the Public Services Board (PSB) needed to be embedded in the work of Denbighshire County Council (and vice versa) through synergies between the Council's Corporate Plan and the Board's Well-being Plan; and**
- (iv) confirmed that it had read, understood and taken into account the Well-being Impact Assessment (Appendix B) as part of its consideration.**

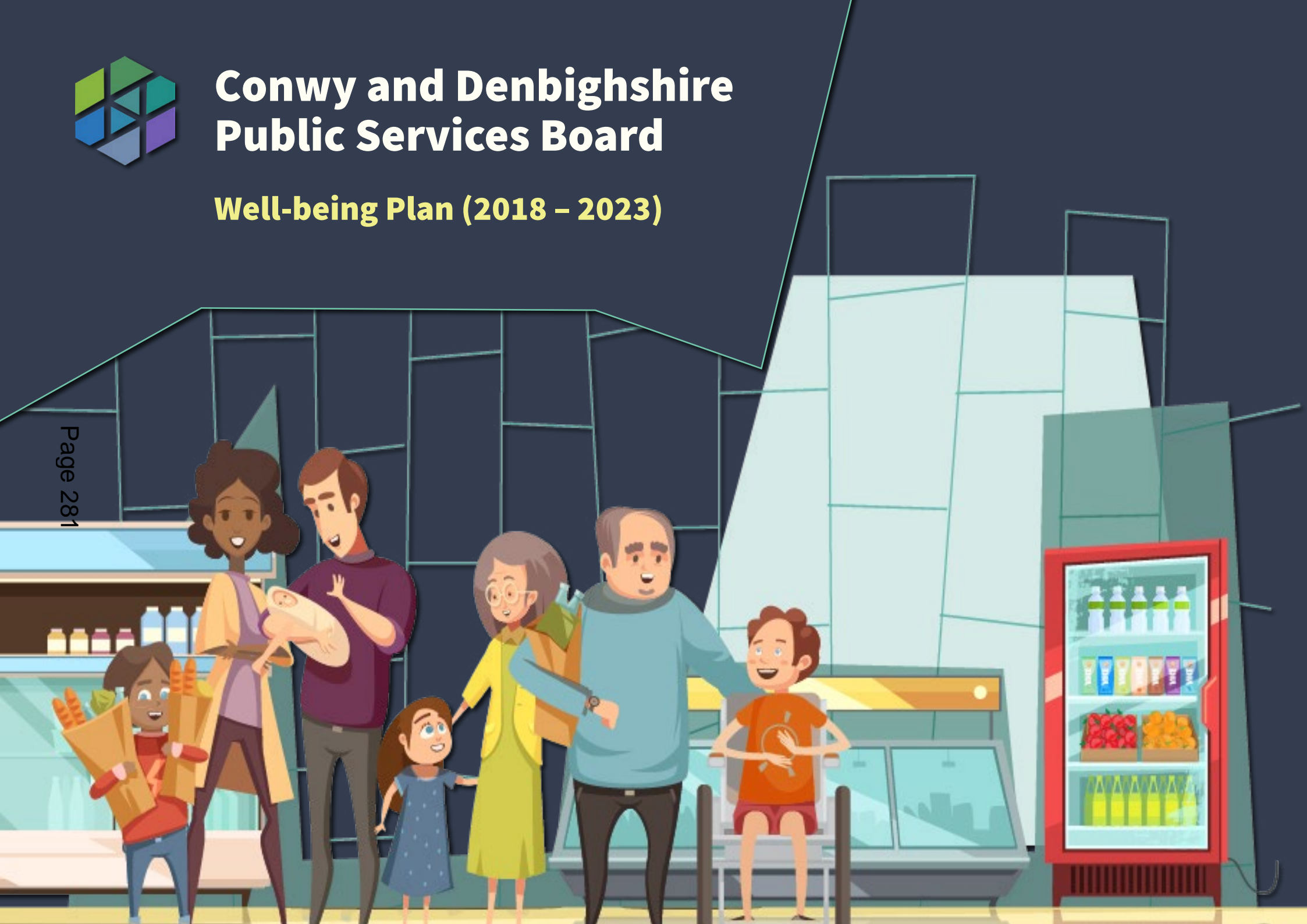
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Conwy and Denbighshire Public Services Board

Well-being Plan (2018 – 2023)

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Foreword

I am pleased, on behalf of partners on the **Conwy & Denbighshire Public Services Board (PSB)**, to introduce this Local Well-being Plan for our two counties. It is the culmination of work that began in April 2016, and represents our conclusions on what we feel are the key areas that pose the greatest need or challenge for our communities, and where we feel the PSB can make the greatest contribution without duplicating good work already taking place within existing partnerships and organisations.

A lot of work has already taken place to get us to this point, but this is only the start of the PSB's journey. This plan is an outline of what it is we would like to achieve, but there is more work to be done to develop our programme of work, and we would welcome your input into this as part of our ongoing conversation with our communities. If you would like to be kept informed of our work, get involved or provide feedback to us, please see our contact details on the last page of this document.

The PSB has afforded public services an exciting opportunity to come together to challenge serious problems in our community areas – the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 has enabled us to do this more effectively. We must of course be realistic about the financial constraints that our sectors are facing, but at the same time see this as a chance to effect real change and remain open to working in different ways. All partners on the board are committed to working collaboratively to deliver sustainable and effective services that prevent problems emerging in the long-term. We want to support our communities to be prosperous, resilient and healthier. We want to contribute to the Welsh Government vision of a more equal and globally responsible Wales, where we have cohesive communities and vibrant culture.



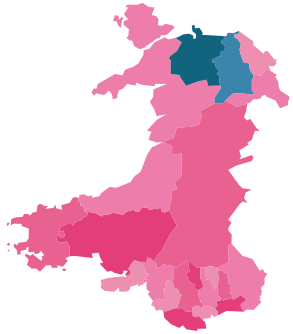
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Conwy and Denbighshire PSB is made up of a number of public sector organisations which include:






Well-being is about being healthy and happy in all areas of your life. Good physical and mental health but also good relationships and resilient communities.



Every county in Wales has a Public Services Board where public bodies work together to focus on the well-being of future generation.

Conwy and Denbighshire services already work together to support people across our region.

So we took this opportunity to establish one single Public Services Board. This means we can use our resources better to meet needs now and in the future. We help services work together to improve:

-  **cultural well-being**
-  **economic well-being**
-  **environmental well-being**
-  **social well-being.**

This is our **Well-being Plan** – it sets out the challenges communities face which we feel we can really improve by working together.

The plan focuses on **3 priority areas:**

- 1. People** – Supporting Good Mental Well-being for all ages
- 2. Community** – Supporting Community Empowerment
- 3. Place** – Supporting Environmental Resilience.

We have four principles that support these priorities:

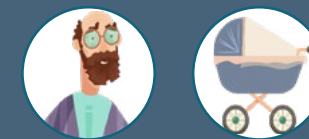
- To tackle inequalities and treat everyone equally
- To support and promote the Welsh Language
- To support people so they can access healthy, safe appropriate accommodation.
- To avoid duplicating work.

They were set-up under the **Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015**. It has seven goals that all plans need to work towards achieving:

- A prosperous Wales
- A resilient Wales
- A healthier Wales
- A more equal Wales
- A Wales of cohesive communities
- A Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language
- A globally responsible Wales.



Well-being facts about Conwy and Denbighshire



Cultural Facts:



26% of the population speak Welsh.

The combined population of Conwy and Denbighshire is **211,300**.

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Young people leave the area for different reasons including:

- education
- employment
- social and lifestyle.

Currently:

12% are 75+

27% are under 25

By 2039

19% will be 75+

25% will be under 25

Social Facts:



40% of adults drink above the recommended guidelines at least once a week.

Conwy & Denbighshire are ranked the **3rd** and **4th** highest in Wales for alcohol related hospital admissions.

54-58% are obese or overweight.

Young mothers

2014 conception rates for under 18's:

30 per 1,000 in Conwy

31 per 1,000 in Denbighshire.
(25.4 per 1,000 in Wales)



Low birth weight in 2016

5.5% of all live births in Conwy

8.3% of all live births in Denbighshire.

Immunisations

95% Conwy

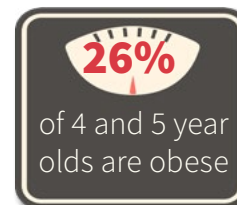
96% Denbighshire.

Breastfeeding:

50% of infants are breastfed (57% in Wales)

37% receive breast milk at 10 days

30% at 6 weeks



Smoking mothers reduced from 14% to 5% during 2016 - 2017.



35% of adults eat '5 a day' of fruit or vegetables.

Children 0-4 years living in poverty:

30% in Conwy

31% in Denbighshire.



Infant mortality

5.1 per 1,000 births in Conwy

4.7 per 1,000 births in Denbighshire.

Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE)

In Wales **1 in every 7** adults have experienced four or more ACEs.

Risk factors at the start of life:

- age of mother
- contact with alcohol, drugs or tobacco
- bad nutrition or diet
- inadequate antenatal care
- exposure to violence or abuse
- facing poverty or disadvantage
- inconsistent parenting
- poor language development
- poor attachment and bonding with an adult.

Well-being facts about Conwy and Denbighshire



Environmental facts:



Farmers manage over **75%** of the land.

Woodlands cover **13.5%** of the counties.



Nearly **26,000** properties are at a significant risk of flooding.



Fuel poverty affects **7,600** households.

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Economic facts:



11% are self-employed (compared to 9.2% in Wales).

38% are in public sector employment.

38% people have either a NVQ level 4, a degree or higher qualification.

15 million people visit each year. This brings in over **£1.2 billion** to the local economy.

Wages

This area has lower average weekly wages for full-time jobs

- £469 – Denbighshire
- £485 – Conwy
- £498 – Wales
- £541– UK

Overall household income levels are below the national average.

Education

Gaining level 2 key stage 4:

53% Conwy

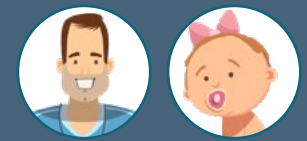
57% Denbighshire (58% in Wales).

30% work in tourism related jobs.



1. People – Supporting good mental well-being for all ages

We will look at ways partners can work together to make sure everyone has mental well-being.



How things are

Some people with mental health issues don't ask for help.



In the UK each year:

25% of people will have mental health needs. The most common issues are anxiety and depression.

In Wales each year

20% of the NHS expenditure goes on mental health services. A large number of emergency and hospital admissions are related to mental health problems.

Mental Illness

12.1 % of the population report being treated for a mental illness.



There were:

- **9.8%** in Conwy
- **11.6%** in Denbighshire.

Self-harm

The number of assessments for children and young people **more**

than doubled between 2012–13 and 2015–16.

For young people under 18, the rate of admission for mental health is **30%** higher than the rest of Wales.



People living with dementia registered with GP surgeries:

2011 – **1,700** patients

2016 – **2,050** patients.

If nothing changes

We'll miss the opportunity to support the development of healthy adults.

We'll have about 1,000 more people with poor mental health by 2035.

Even more people won't seek help.

We'll miss opportunities to step in early and stop issues getting worse.

The well-being of some young people will get worse.

There will be more issues for services to deal with.

In certain areas, some families won't be able to get the same level of support.

Children will face health inequalities.



Next Steps



We will explore ways to:

- work together to support parents so children have the best start in life
- work together to support unpaid carers
- help young people learn life-skills and behaviours that support health and well-being
- encourage our partner organisations to give mental well-being training to their workforce
- support young people's well-being, aspiration, resilience and life-skills
- have more activities that bring generations together
- make the most of volunteer services
- use the environment to encourage mental well-being
- make the most of social prescribing – supporting people in their communities to improve well-being
- develop new ways of working to promote health and well-being
- help people be less reliant on health and social care services.



How this supports the
**Well-being of Future
Generations (Wales)
Act 2015:**

- **A Healthier Wales**
- **A more Equal Wales**
- **A Wales of Cohesive Communities.**

2. Community – Supporting community empowerment



We will look at ways for partners to work together to make sure we have strong, thriving communities.

How things are

People told us they value their communities. They value:

- community involvement
- services that promote well-being and independence.



They want advice and support to help groups to operate independently and successfully.

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27% of Conwy & Denbighshire's population feel they're able to influence decisions affecting their local area (21% in Wales).

15-29 year olds



3,500 leave every year

3,000 move in.

Unpaid care

£ There's a rise in unpaid care across the UK. Unpaid care is valued at

£132 billion per year.

That's close to the UK health spend of £134.1 billion each year.

Life expectancy

25% of our population are over 65 (20% in Wales).

Pensioners

17% of houses are occupied by a single pensioner.

40.9% of pensioners don't have a car. This brings a risk of isolation.

17% of houses are occupied by a single pensioner in this region. Many face fuel poverty.

Employment

50% of businesses found school leavers were unprepared for work.

If we had a job for everyone of working age, we'd need **13,500** more jobs in the region.

Housing

We need over **400** new homes each year.

314 were built in 2016.



If nothing changes

By 2039:

- 19% of the community will be 75+
- 24% will be under 25
- lone pensioner households will increase by 3,600.

Changes in funding and cuts mean:

- public services will find it more difficult
- facilities like libraries will have to depend on community support a lot more.

Services will have a lot more to do. As people are living longer there will be more:

- health problems because of unhealthy life choices
- illnesses like Type 2 Diabetes and joint problems
- people who need support to stay in their own home
- loneliness and isolation.

We'll have fewer young people living here. By 2039 only:

- 16.3% will be 0-15
- 13.5% will be 16-29.

This will impact our communities.

We'll have fewer people of working age to support the needs of older people.

Employers will face challenges. This includes Health and Social Care employers who need to replace an aging workforce.

There will be even more demand for housing.

Next Steps:



We will explore ways to:

- have communities that can meet the needs of all ages
- help older people to do what matters to them
- help services and communities work together better
- find affordable ways to support people to stay in their own home
- help people adapt their homes to meet their needs
- encourage people to plan and shape their communities
- help people to travel to work, education and services
- make superfast broadband and mobile networks available to everyone
- get support to the people who need training to use digital services
- give young people better career advice and mentoring
- offer young people the opportunity to develop skills through volunteering and work experience
- deliver extra homes across Conwy and Denbighshire
- connect people to accommodation they can afford
- support people to prepare for their later years

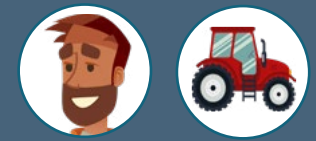


How this supports the
**Well-being of Future
Generations (Wales)
Act 2015:**

- **A prosperous Wales**
- **A resilient Wales**
- **A healthier Wales**
- **A more Equal Wales**
- **A Wales of Cohesive Communities.**



3. Place – Supporting environmental resilience



We will look at ways partners can work together to develop environmental resilience in our communities. This includes preparing for and adapting to local climate changes in the future like flooding and reducing our carbon and ecological footprint.

How things are

25,773 properties are in high risk flood zones:



23% of properties in Conwy

28% of properties in Denbighshire.

75% of our land is agricultural land.



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Biodiversity is suffering and in decline, including:



57% of plants,

60% of butterflies

40% of bird species

(State of Nature Report, 2016).

Economy

Agriculture contributes to our rural economy and employs:

20% of people in rural Conwy

15% of people in rural Denbighshire.

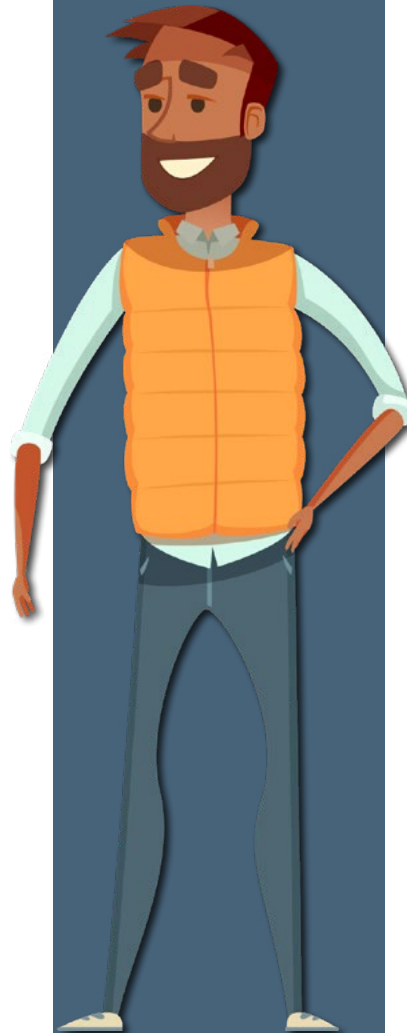
In 2015

15 million people visited Conwy & Denbighshire

This added **£1.28billion** to the local economy.

UK target

80% reduction in greenhouse gas emission by 2050.



If nothing changes

Our communities won't have the resilience to deal with the impacts of extreme weather from climate change. For example: the risk of flooding will continue or increase as extreme weather events become more frequent.

Biodiversity, plants and natural areas will continue to decline.

Habitats will suffer, which damages eco-systems.

Land-use sectors won't be able to cope with threats like the spread of new pests and diseases.

We'll fail our global targets to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

We'll pass onto future generations a natural environment that's in a worse state than the one we inherited.

Next Steps:



We will explore ways to:

- improve how we manage flood risks and other weather extremes
- help communities understand the value of the natural environment and how they can positively add to it
- be leaders in sustainability and supporting communities to develop renewable energy schemes
- have a natural environment that is thriving and resilient, and where wildlife flourishes
- work with communities on their place plans and help them consider green infrastructure
- buy in resources that are sustainable and locally produced
- explain how important it is that we address environmental issues like recycling, energy efficiency and carbon emissions
- improve the energy efficiency of our buildings
- produce less waste.



How this supports the
**Well-being of Future
Generations (Wales)
Act 2015:**

- **A resilient Wales**
- **A healthier Wales**
- **A more Equal Wales**
- **A Wales of Cohesive Communities**
- **A globally responsible Wales.**

Going forward

The next step is deciding what actions to take to reach our priorities.



Focus groups

We will set up groups for the priorities. Their experience and knowledge will help us develop an action plan.

These groups will also help make sure that people in communities can continue to get involved in decisions and their views are listened to.

Checking it's working

We will develop a performance framework. It will have indicators to show us how well we're doing or if something needs to change.

Scrutiny

The work we do is checked by a Scrutiny & Overview Committee in each Local Authority:

- **in Denbighshire it's the Partnership Scrutiny Committee.**
- **in Conwy it's the Finance & Resources Scrutiny Committee.**

Reporting

The partners involved in this plan will report regularly to the Board. Then we will produce an annual report.

Join the conversation

Lots of people across Conwy and Denbighshire have already been involved in the Well-being Assessment. This helped us develop this plan.

We want people to have a say. There will be lots of ways to get involved including consultations, events and other activities. We also have a website where you can:

- read the Well-being Plan
- read the Well-being Assessment
- find the minutes from board meetings
- read newsletters
- find information about our partners.

You can also attend a meeting.

All PSB meetings are held in public – for a list of dates and venues go to: (conwyanddenbighshirelsb.org.uk/en/agendasandminutes)



Thanks for reading this!

The next step is deciding what actions to take to reach our priorities.



You can stay involved and share your views through the

Countyconversation@conwy.gov.uk

Or



Public Services Board Development Officer
Conwy County Borough Council
Bodlondeb
Conwy
LL32 8DU

People with hearing or speech impairments can contact any Council service by dialling **18001** before the number they require.



We're happy to provide this document in large print, audio and braille.
This document is also available in Welsh.



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Report To: County Council

Date of Meeting: 20 February 2018

Lead Member / Officer: Gary Williams, Monitoring Officer

Report Author: Gary Williams, Monitoring Officer

Title: Appointment of a City, Town and Community Council Member to Standards Committee

1. What is the report about?

1.1 The report is about the appointment of a City, Town and Community Council member to the Standards Committee.

2. What is the reason for making this report?

2.1 Appointments to the Standards Committee require the approval of the Full Council.

3. What are the Recommendations?

3.1 That Councillor Gordon Hughes be appointed to the Standards Committee for a term of office to expire on the date of the next Local Government Elections in 2022

4. Report details.

4.1 The Standards Committee Regulations 2001, as amended, (the Regulations) govern the composition and proceedings of the Standards Committee. The Standards Committee is not required to be politically balanced. A Standards Committee must have a membership of between five and nine members to include independent lay members, County Councillors and City, Town and Community Council representation. The Chair and Vice Chair of the Committee must always be independent lay members and the meeting is only quorate if the majority of those present are independent lay members.

4.2 The Standards Committee of this Council has a membership of seven members comprised as follows two County Councillors, one City, Town and Community Council member and four independent lay members.

4.3 A vacancy has arisen for a City, Town and Community Council member of the Standards Committee.

4.4 The Regulations require that the Council must publish an advertisement for the post of City, Town and Community Council member and establish a panel of no more than five members (the Panel) to consider each application

received and make recommendations to the Council on the appointment. The Panel must contain at least one lay member and one representative of City, Town and Community Councils. At its meeting on 17th October Council appointed Councillors Gareth Davies, Richard Mainon and Mark Young to the Panel.

4.5 There were three applicants for the post of City, Town and Community member, both of whom were interviewed by the Panel on 19th January 2018. Councillor Gordon Hughes of Corwen Town Council was considered by the Panel to be the most suitable candidate and is therefore recommended to the Council for appointment.

4.6 The Regulations provide that a City, Town and Community Council member may serve a term of office of between four and six years. At the end of that term it is possible for the member to serve one further term if re-appointed by the Council. It is suggested that Councillor Gordon Hughes serve until the date of the Local Government Elections in 2022.

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

5.1 A fully functioning and representative Standards Committee which upholds the high standards expected of Members helps underpin the Council's exercise of its democratic functions.

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

The appointed member will be entitled under the Independent Remuneration Panel for Wales' report to a daily fee and travel expenses as laid down in law from time to time.

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

There are no well-being implications as a result of this decision, an open public recruitment exercise was run for this appointment.

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

City, Town and Community Councils have been consulted in respect of this appointment.

9. Chief Finance Officer Statement

The costs associated with the decision are minor and will be contained within existing resources.

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

The requirement in the Regulations to appoint a City, Town and Community Council member to the Committee is compulsory. Failure to appoint such a member could render the proceedings of the Committee invalid.

11. Power to make the Decision

Standards Committees (Wales) Regulations 2001 as amended.

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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 12 March 2018	1	Community Support Services Modernisation and Pressures	Briefing for members requested by CET.	N/A	Cllr Bobby Feeley / Phil Gilroy
	2	Regional Growth Bid Update	Update to Members	N/A	Graham Boase
	2	Denbighshire Strategic Employment Approach	A briefing to members.	N/A	Cllr Hugh Evans / Nicola Stubbins / Mel Evans
10 April 2018	1	Committee Timetable for 2019 & Annual Review of Political Balance	To approve the committee timetable for 2019 and review the membership and political balance of the committees	Yes	Steve Price
	2	Independent Remuneration Panel for Wales Annual Report	To adopt a scheme of payments according to the requirements of the Panel's annual report	Yes	Cllr Mark Young / Gary Williams / Steve Price
	3	Arrangements for the Election of the Chair & Vice Chair of Council	To agree the process and candidates to be formally elected at the Council's Annual Meeting in May	No	Gary Williams / Steve Price / Eleri Woolford
	4	Member Training and Development	To review the Training and Development Policy.	Yes	Cllr Mark Young / Steve Price
ANNUAL COUNCIL 15 May 2018	1	Appointment of Chair & Vice Chair of Denbighshire County Council	To appoint the civic heads for the 2018/19 municipal year	Yes	Gary Williams
	2	Annual Report of the Scrutiny Committees	To consider the activities of the Scrutiny Committees	No	Rhian Evans / Steve Price
COUNCIL BRIEFING 11 June 2018					

COUNCIL FORWARD WORK PROGRAMME

3 July 2018					
11 September 2018					
23 October 2018					
4 December 2018					

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Note for Officers – Full Council Report Deadlines

<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Deadline</i>	<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Deadline</i>	<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Deadline</i>
		<i>April 2018</i>	<i>27 March 2018</i>	<i>May 2018</i>	<i>1 May 2018</i>
<i>July 2018</i>	<i>19 June 2018</i>	<i>September 2018</i>	<i>28 August 2018</i>	<i>October 2018</i>	<i>9 October 2018</i>
<i>December 2018</i>	<i>20 November 2018</i>				

Updated 31/01/2018 SLW

Council Work Programme.doc