

Pecyn Dogfennau Cyhoeddus

Cabinet

Man Cyfarfod
**Siambwr y Cyngor - Neuadd y Sir,
Llandrindod, Powys**

Dyddiad y Cyfarfod
Dydd Mawrth, 11 Ebrill 2017

Amser y Cyfarfod
1.00 pm

I gael rhagor o wybodaeth cysylltwch â
Stephen Boyd
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Neuadd Y Sir
Llandrindod
Powys
LD1 5LG

05/04/17

AGENDA

1.	YMDDIHEURIADAU	C77- 2017
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I dderbyn ymddiheuriadau am absenoldeb.

2.	COFNODION	C78- 2017
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I awdurdodi'r Cadeirydd i lofnodi cofnodion y cyfarfod diwethaf fel cofnod cywir.

(Tudalennau 1 - 14)

3.	DATGANIADAU O DDIDDORDEB	C79- 2017
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I dderbyn unrhyw ddatganiadau o fudd gan Aelodau mewn perthynas ag eithau i'w hystyried ar yr agenda.

4.	GOROLWNG A RHAGOLYNGON ARIANNOL	C80- 2017
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I ystyried adroddiad gan y Cyngorydd Wynne Jones, Aelod Portffolio, Cyllid.

(Tudalennau 15 - 26)

5.	YMATEB Y CABINET I ADRODDIAD Y PANEL CRAFFU CYLLID AR Y GYLLIDEB	C81- 2017
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I ystyried adroddiad gan y Cynghorydd Wynne Jones, Aelod Portffolio, Cyllid.

(Tudalennau 27 - 32)

6.	YMATEB Y CABINET I ADRODDIAD Y PANEL CRAFFU CYLLID AR GYLLIDEB GOFAL CYMDEITHASOL I OEDOLION.	C82- 2017
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I ystyried adroddiad gan y Cynghorydd Stephen Hayes, Aelod Portffolio, Gofal Cymdeithasol i Oedolion.

(To Follow)

7.	TREFNIADAU DERBYN AR GYFER Y FLWYDDYN YSGOL 2018-19	C83- 2017
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I ystyried adroddiad gan y Cynghorydd Arwel Jones, Aelod Portffolio, Addysg.

(Tudalennau 33 - 40)

8.	CYNLLUN BUSNES ERW 2017-20	C84- 2017
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I ystyried adroddiad gan y Cynghorydd Arwel Jones, Aelod Portffolio, Addysg.

(To Follow)

9.	BWRDD GWASANAETHAU CYHOEDDUS POWYS – ASESIAID LLESIANT 2017	C85- 2017
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I ystyried adroddiad gan yr Arweinydd, y Cynghorydd Barry Thomas.

(Tudalennau 41 - 310)

10.	2025: GWEDDNEWID POWYS – CYNLLUNIO STRATEGOL	C86- 2017
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I ystyried adroddiad y Prif Weithredwr.

(Tudalennau 311 - 318)

11.	BWRDD GOROLWG STRATEGOL	C87- 2017
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I ystyried adroddiad gan y Cyngorydd Wynne Jones, Aelod Portffolio, Cyllid a Pherfformiad.

(Tudalennau 319 - 326)

12.	DIWEDDARIAD GAN YR EIRIOLWR YN ERBYN TLODI	C88- 2017
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Derbyn diweddariad gan yr Eiriolwr yn Erbyn Tlodi.

13.	GOHEBIAETH	C89- 2017
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13.1. Y Lleng Brydeinig Frenhinol

Derbyn ac ystyried llythyr gan y Lleng Brydeinig Frenhinol yn galw am gefnogaeth y cyngor ar gyfer ymgyrch 'Count Them In' i newid cyfrifiad y DU er mwyn cael data ar lefel awdurdod lleol ar faint ac anghenion cymuned y lluoedd arfog.

(Tudalennau 327 - 328)

13.2. Derbyn eitemau gohebiaeth sydd ym marn yr Arweinydd yn ddigon o frys i haeddu ystyriaeth.

14.	PENDERFYNIADAU DIRPRWYEDIG A GYMERWYD ERS Y CYFARFOD DIWETHAF.	C90- 2017
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I nodi'r penderfyniadau dirprwyedig a gymerwyd ers y cyfarfod diwethaf.

(Tudalennau 329 - 330)

15.	BLAENRAGLEN WAITH	C91- 2017
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I ystyried blaenraglen waith y Cabinet.

(Tudalennau 331 - 334)

16.	EITEMAU EITHRIEDIG	C92- 2017
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Mae'r Swyddog Monitro wedi penderfynu bod yr eitemau canlynol yn destun categori 3 y Rheolau Trefn Mynediad at Wybodaeth. Ei farn o ran prawf lles y cyhoedd (wedi ystyried darpariaethau Rheol 14.8, Rheolau Mynediad at Wybodaeth y Cyngor), oedd y byddai gwneud y wybodaeth hon yn gyhoeddus yn datgelu gwybodaeth ynglyn â materion ariannol neu fusnes unrhyw unigolyn penodol (gan gynnwys yr awdurdod yn cadw'r wybodaeth honno).

Yn ei farn ef, mae'r ffactorau hyn yn bwysicach na diddordeb y cyhoedd wrth ddatgelu'r wybodaeth. Gofynnir i aelodau ystyried y ffactorau hyn wrth benderfynu ar brawf lles y cyhoedd, a rhaid iddynt benderfynu ar hyn wrth ystyried eithrio'r cyhoedd o'r rhan hon o'r cyfarfod.

17.	CANOLFAN DDIWYLLIANNOL ABERHONDDU	C93- 2017
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I ystyried adroddiad ar Ganolfan Ddiwylliannol Aberhonddu.

(To Follow)

C78- 2017

MINUTES OF A MEETING OF THE CABINET HELD AT COUNCIL CHAMBER - COUNTY HALL, LLANDRINDOD WELLS, POWYS ON TUESDAY, 14 MARCH 2017

PRESENT

County Councillor W B Thomas (Chair)

County Councillors R G Brown, J H Brunt, M R Harris, S M Hayes, E A Jones, W T Jones, W J T Powell (morning only) and A G Thomas (afternoon only)

In attendance: County Councillors KW Curry, DR Jones and MJ Dorrance, L Fitzpatrick, DW Meredith and DG Thomas for item C71 – 2017.

1.	REVISED PROTOCOL FOR AUTHORISING MOTOR VEHICLE EVENTS AFFECTING FOOTPATHS, BRIDLEWAYS AND RESTRICTED BYWAYS UNDER S.33 ROAD TRAFFIC ACT 1988	C52- 2017
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The Leader advised that this report was being withdrawn and would be considered at a future meeting to give officers a chance to consider representations received over the last few days.

2.	EXEMPT ITEMS	C53- 2017
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RESOLVED to exclude the public for the following item of business on the grounds that there would be disclosure to them of exempt information under category 3 of The Local Authorities (Access to Information) (Variation) (Wales) Order 2007).

3.	SALE OF LAND OFF DOMGAY LANE	C54- 2017
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County Councillor EA Jones declared a personal and prejudicial interest in this item and left the meeting whilst it was being considered.

Cabinet considered an offer to buy 16 acres of land from a holding on the County Farm Estate at Domgay Lane, Four Crosses. Members asked whether the capital receipt would be used to fund the health and safety works required on the estate but were advised that funding was already in place and that further consideration would be given to the use of the capital receipt.

RESOLVED	Reason for Decision:
1. That for the purposes of the Corporate Asset Policy exceptional circumstances are deemed to apply in relation to the proposed sale of 16 acres of land off Domgay Lane.	So that the sale of land off Domgay Lane may be considered notwithstanding that it has not been declared surplus to the requirements of the Farms Estate service.
2. That the land is advertised for sale with competing offers invited.	To determine the extent of any competing interest in the land.

<p>3. That should no better (in terms of financial and regenerative considerations) offer be received that the County Council proceeds to sell the land for the sum set out in the report to the interested party.</p>	<p>To secure a capital receipt and allow the expansion of a local business with associated job creation.</p>
<p>4. That should a higher offer be received from a third party that the regeneration and job creation value of that offer to the local economy be evaluated.</p>	<p>To ensure that the sale of a core Farms Estate asset is justified by regeneration benefits to the local economy that will outweigh those offered by its retention as part of the let farm portfolio.</p>

The Cabinet went back into open session. Councillor Jones returned to the meeting.

4.	APOLOGIES	C55- 2017
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Apologies for absence were received from County Councillor AG Thomas for the morning part of the meeting and from County Councillor WJT Powell for the afternoon part.

5.	MINUTES	C56- 2017
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The Leader was authorised to sign the minutes of the last meeting held on 28 February 2017 as a correct record.

6.	DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST	C57- 2017
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County Councillor EA Jones had declared a personal and prejudicial interest in item C54 – 2017 Sale of Land at Domgay Lane.

7.	HEALTH AND CARE STRATEGY	C58- 2017
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Cabinet considered the Health and Care Strategy that had been developed jointly by the Council and Powys Teaching Health Board. The Portfolio Holder for Social Care put on record his thanks for the hard work of Health Board staff led by Hayley Thomas the Director of Planning and Performance who had organised and facilitated a large number of engagement events. The next phase of work would be a more detailed plan for consideration by the Joint Partnership Board and Programme Board.

In response to criticism by the Chair of the Place Scrutiny Committee that there was no acknowledgement in the document of the scrutiny undertaken by the Adult Social Care Working Group, the Director of Planning and Performance

confirmed that the Scrutiny Group's comments had been taken on board and incorporated into the document.

8.	INTEGRATION OPTIONS	C59- 2017
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The Strategic Director Resources gave a presentation on integration with Powys Teaching Health Board. There had been an appraisal event on 16 February attended by representatives of the Council and Health Board when the four options – the current model, PCC lead agency, PTHB lead agency and arms-length body - had been debated and ranked. The next step would be an economic appraisal of which option provided the best value for money assessing how the costs compared and their non-financial impacts.

The Joint Partnership Board had met on 10 March and agreed not to rule any options out at this stage but to meet on 10 April when the independent appraisal was available to consider which options to take forward and give a steer to officers to enable them to take the process forward with Welsh Government in the period around the local government elections.

9.	INCREASE IN CHARGES FOR COMMUNITY BASED SERVICES	C60- 2017
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Cabinet was asked to consider increasing the maximum charge for Community Based Social Care Services from £60 per week to £70 per week with effect from April 2017 in line with the Welsh Government decision to increase the maximum charge. It was explained that the increase in the maximum charge would generate £239k additional income.

Cabinet was also asked to consider an increase in the daily charge for attendance at Older People's Day Centres and Day and Employment Daycentre from £10 to £15 per day and an increase the charge for meals provided at the Older Day centres from £5 to £7.50 per day. It was estimated that the increase in day care charges would generate an additional £30k income. In acknowledging the higher charges, the Portfolio Holder noted the clear message from the consultation on the future of day centres that people were prepared to pay more for services they valued. Cabinet members queried the average cost to prepare meals and the Head of Service confirmed that the service were looking at how they were provided with a view to reducing costs.

RESOLVED	Reason for Decision:
<p>To fully implement options 2, 3 and 4 as set out in the report and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the maximum charge for Community Based Social Care Services from £60 per week to £70 per week with effect from April 2017. • Increase the daily charge for attendance at Older People's 	<p>To take advantage of the opportunity provided by Welsh Government to provide additional income to support the funding of the service.</p>

<p>Day Centres and Day and Employment Daycentre from £10 to £15 per day.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the charge for meals provided at the Older Day centres from £5 to £7.50 per day. 	
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10.	BUSINESS RATES HIGH STREET RATES RELIEF SCHEME IN WALES 2017-18	C61- 2017
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Cabinet received details of a Welsh Government Business Rates high street rates relief scheme to support businesses within the retail sector in Wales. Relief of up to £500 (Tier 1) and £1,500 (Tier 2) on the Business Rates bill for occupied retail properties with a rateable value of up to £50,000 in the financial year 2017-18, subject to criteria set out in the report.

The scheme in Powys would be administered by the County Council. The Council would be reimbursed in full by Welsh Government for any relief that is awarded through the audited annual National Non Domestic Rates Return so there would be no direct cost to the Council.

RESOLVED	Reason for Decision:
<p>1. That a Business Rates High Street Rates Relief Scheme 2017-18 be established in accordance with section 2 of this report.</p> <p>2. Applications for Business Rates High Street Rates Relief under the scheme referred to above shall be delegated to and determined by the Portfolio holder for Finance in consultation with the Strategic Director – Resources</p>	<p>To ensure the scheme meets the requirements to maximise funding available to support local businesses seeking rate relief and complies with Welsh Government guidance.</p>

11.	PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT BETWEEN POWYS COUNTY COUNCIL AND POWYS ASSOCIATION OF VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS	C62- 2017
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Cabinet considered a draft partnership agreement with Powys Association of Voluntary Organisations for implementation from 1 April 2017. Cabinet’s attention was drawn to an amendment to the draft, with paragraph 6.5 being amended to read

“PAVO will provide services through the medium of Welsh according to the requirements of the Welsh Language Standards (under the Welsh Language (Wales) Measure 2011) when working with organisations subject to those Standards.”

The Chair of the Place Scrutiny Committee advised that the Committee had scrutinised the agreement when the Leader had attended. The Scrutiny Committee had noted that there was £1m of grants, service level agreements and contracts going to PAVO from the Council every year and Members wanted to see these monitored to ensure value for money and no duplication of effort. Place Scrutiny Committee would add the PAVO annual review to its work programme.

Neither a report nor the minutes of the meeting were available for Cabinet's consideration and it was agreed that arrangements between Scrutiny and the Cabinet needed to be refined to take account of the changes to the Constitution agreed by Council the previous week. The Chief Executive confirmed that he would see that this was done.

RESOLVED	Reason for Decision:
To approve the Partnership Agreement between Powys County Council and Powys Association of Voluntary Organisations (version dated 15 February 2017) subject to the amendment to paragraph 6.5 set out above.	To invest in third sector infrastructure support in a more coherent, financially focused, and formalised approach.

12.	CORPORATE ASSET PLANNING- STRATEGIC ASSET MANAGEMENT PLAN ("STAMP")	C63- 2017
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Cabinet considered the Strategic Asset Management Plan. The first round of workshops had been held and Cabinet noted that attendance by local members had been generally disappointing. The second round of meetings was underway and Members were encouraged to attend so they were aware of the Council assets in their area.

RESOLVED	Reason for decision:
That the Strategic Asset Management Plan is approved	This provides the Council with a clear strategy regarding its assets which should in turn support the Council to achieve its corporate objectives and obtain the best outcomes (whether financial or regenerative) for the Council and its citizens.

13.	LLANFYLLIN HIGH SCHOOL	C64- 2017
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The Leader referred to an email received by County Councillor Darren Mayor regarding the Leader's comments at the Council meeting. The Leader accepted that there had been no intention on Councillor Mayor's part to conceal anything from him regarding the breach of Regulation 5.2 but he had been surprised that he didn't tell him. The Leader advised that Councillor Mayor had asked to speak but was not present.

Cabinet was reminded that Jonathan Walters had been asked to undertake a further report into whether the PWC Report contained any evidence which would have caused him to alter any of the findings or recommendations contained within his original investigation report. He had concluded that the PWC report did not contain any new evidence that would have caused him to alter the conclusions in his first investigation report.

RESOLVED	Reason for Decision:
To note the contents of the Investigation Report from Jonathan Walters dated February 2017 and resolves that no further action is required.	To address the concerns raised by the LEA Governors and to draw a line to the matter.

14.	REPORT ON REGULATION 5.2 ISSUES AT LLANIDLOES AND BRO HYDDGEN HIGH SCHOOLS	C65- 2017
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The Leader advised that this item had been withdrawn.

15.	WELL-BEING ASSESSMENT	C66- 2017
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The Leader advised that this item had been withdrawn.

16.	CORRESPONDENCE	C67- 2017
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Email from the Chair of the Finance Scrutiny Panel

The Chair of the Audit Committee had emailed the Leader following the last meeting to challenge some of the data quoted by the Portfolio Holder for Adult Social Care in response to the Panel's report on the overspend in the Adult Social Care Budget. He felt that there was little change to the situation expressed in the original report and that the position identified in the original report was still very valid and very serious.

The Portfolio Holder for Social Care confirmed that a formal response to the Finance Scrutiny Panel would be prepared for consideration by Cabinet.

Email from the Chief Executive of PAVO

The Leader had received an email from the Chief Executive of PAVO asking for two Cabinet members to be nominated to a grant allocation panel to distribute grants collected from the Powys Pennies payroll giving scheme.

RESOLVED that the Portfolio Holders for Adult Social Care and Regeneration & Planning be appointed.

Business Rates High Street Rates Relief Scheme in Wales 2017-18

County Councillor SM Hayes advised that having seconded the recommendation on the Business Rates High Street Rates Relief Scheme for Wales he had, on reflection, considered that he should have declared an interest in this item.

In view of this the Leader asked for the vote in respect of this item to be taken again. Councillor Hayes left the meeting whilst this was being considered.

RESOLVED	Reason for Decision:
1. That a Business Rates High Street Rates Relief Scheme 2017-18 be established in accordance with section 2 of this report.	To ensure the scheme meets the requirements to maximise funding available to support local businesses seeking rate relief and complies with Welsh Government guidance.
2. Applications for Business Rates High Street Rates Relief under the scheme referred to above shall be delegated to and determined by the Portfolio holder for Finance in consultation with the Strategic Director – Resources	

Councillor Hayes returned to the meeting.

17.	DELEGATED DECISIONS TAKEN SINCE THE LAST MEETING	C68- 2017
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Cabinet received details of delegated decision taken since the last meeting.

18.	FORWARD WORK PROGRAMME	C69- 2017
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Cabinet received the forward work programme.

Cabinet adjourned at 11.00 a.m. and reconvened at 2.00 p.m.

PRESENT

County Councillor WB Thomas (Leader)

County Councillors RG Brown, JH Brunt, MR Harris, SM Hayes, EA Jones, WT Jones, AG Thomas

In attendance

County Councillor MJ Dorrance, L Fitzpatrick, DR Jones, DW Meredith and DG Thomas.

Apologies for the afternoon session were received from County Councillor WJT Powell.

19.	WELSH IN EDUCATION STRATEGIC PLAN (WESP)	C70- 2017
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Cabinet considered the responses to the consultation on the Welsh in Education Strategic Plan (WESP). The report contained the responses together with the Authority's response. The Head of Schools was asked about the provision for Welsh speaking ALN and Special Needs pupils. He explained that there was local provision with a Welsh speaking advisor and support from ERW to support additional learning needs and a partnership agreement with another Welsh Council to provide statutory assessments in the medium of Welsh. There was also a training programme for mainstream teachers to identify and support special needs pupils up to school action plus. He had a good level of confidence to meet the needs of special needs pupils in the medium of Welsh. There were very few Welsh medium pupils in special schools, those that were in special schools were supported by the Welsh peripatetic service.

RESOLVED	Reason for decision:
To approve the post-consultation version of the Welsh in Education Strategic Plan (WESP) for 2017-20 in Appendix A, for submission to Welsh Government.	To meet the statutory requirement to prepare a new Welsh in Education Strategic Plan every three years.

20.	WELSH-MEDIUM STREAM AT BRECON HIGH SCHOOL	C71- 2017
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Council considered responses to the consultation to close the Welsh-medium stream at Brecon High School from the 31st August 2017, with Brecon High School becoming an English-medium school from the 1st September 2017. Attached to the report was the consultation document, the consultation report together with the Authority's responses to the issues raised, the minutes of

meetings with School Council, staff, governors, parents and the community, impact assessments and the draft minutes of the Council debate on 7 March together with the Authority's responses to the issues raised. Cabinet had also received correspondence from members of the public and Chris Davies MP.

Having considered the responses received to the consultation on this proposal, the Portfolio Holder advised that his recommendation was to proceed with the proposal as outlined in the consultation document because of the low pupil numbers in the Welsh-medium stream at Brecon High School and the need to ensure robust linguistic progression and appropriate curriculum choice for Welsh-medium pupils throughout all key stages of education.

County Councillor David Meredith spoke as a local Member and as the Chair of Governors of Brecon High School. He noted that the issue of low numbers in the Welsh stream had not been helped by the previous consultations or by the decision to grant free transport to Builth Wells High School. He argued that the proposal was not in line with the Council's own school transport policy that pupils should not have to travel over 45 minutes. He noted that the timing of the consultation had been unfortunate coming as it did when the school was coming out of special measures and was now ranked higher than Builth Wells High School. He emphasised the financial implications of removing the Welsh stream arguing that no account had been taken of the additional transport costs which he said would be less than bringing the school up to 2B status. He called on the Cabinet to heed the results of the vote taken at Council the previous week.

County Councillor Matthew Dorrance said that there was very clear local support to keep Welsh-medium education in Brecon. He argued that the Portfolio Holder decision to grant a school transport appeal had undermined the Welsh-medium stream in Brecon. He noted that there were 173 pupils at Ysgol y Bannau and Sennybridge and said that the Council should be seeking to educate them as close to home as possible. He said that the decision should not be taken before the School Transport review had been completed.

County Councillor Gillian Thomas said that the Brecon, Sennybridge and Cray area was a stronghold of the Welsh language in South Powys and the proposal would not meet the requirements of the Welsh Language Measure and the Future Generations and Well-Being Act. She argued that the decision had been predetermined by the flawed wording of the three consultations, by the decision to provide free transport to Builth Wells, by the decision taken by Cabinet two weeks earlier to create a dual stream school for Builth Wells and Llandrindod Wells, by making no provision for Welsh medium in the new build school in Brecon and finally by comments made by the Portfolio Holder for Education at the Cabinet meeting on 28 February.

County Councillor Liam Fitzpatrick referred to the vote taken by Council the previous week as a clear indication of how the Cabinet was misjudging the views of how people felt about the provision of Welsh-medium education in Brecon. He questioned how a major Welsh town would not have the facilities to educate children in their national language.

The Cabinet sought clarification on transport costs and was advised that it cost approximately £110k to transport pupils from the Brecon and Sennybridge area to the Welsh medium high school in Ystalyfera and Builth Wells High School.

The Cabinet also sought clarification on the cost of bringing Brecon High School up to Category 2B status. Officers explained that £106k would come to the school from the fair funding formula dual stream uplift, £54k which the school already received and an additional £47k, plus the per pupil funding of £2,500 per pupil giving a total of approximately £160k. However, to deliver 80% of the curriculum in Welsh, there would need to be 5-6 additional teachers at a cost of approximately £270k cost to the schools delegated budget. This meant that an additional £110k would have to be found in the school's budget which was already in deficit with the sum having to come from the English stream.

Cabinet asked about the number of pupils required for a viable Welsh-medium stream and were advised that even if all 180 pupils in Ysgol y Bannau and Sennybridge attended that would only be 30 pupils per year group and smaller subject groups. Members of the Cabinet questioned the number of subjects on offer and noted that in addition to the expressions of support made at Council to retain the Welsh-medium stream, a Welsh speaking member had said that what was being provided did not constitute a Welsh language education as pupils did not have access to a full range of subjects. Portfolio holders stressed that the proposals were not about savings but were designed to provide a sustainable quality Welsh-medium education.

A Cabinet member noted that only two A level subjects available in the medium of Welsh in Builth Wells and questioned whether enough had been done to support the school. Cabinet was advised that there had been a significant reduction in post 16 education funding from Welsh Government in the last 5 years leading to a reduction in the number of A Level courses on offer including Welsh-medium courses in Builth Wells High School.

RESOLVED	Reason for Decision:
i) To note the Consultation Report and the views of Full Council in respect of the proposal to close the Welsh-medium stream at Brecon High School from the 31st August 2017.	To understand the issues raised during the consultation period.
ii) To approve the publication of a statutory notice in respect of this proposal.	To provide a more sustainable, educationally and linguistically viable model of Welsh-medium secondary education.

21.	GROWING MID WALES	C72- 2017
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Cabinet received an update on the current status and activities of the Growing Mid Wales (GMW) partnership and details of proposed activities and potential resource implications for 2017. The Leader noted that the partnership was working well and had an important role in supporting economic development in the region.

RESOLVED	Reason for Decision:
<p>Cabinet continue to support the Growing Mid Wales Partnership and the development of the economy in rural Mid Wales.</p> <p>Cabinet support the consolidation of TraCC as part of the Growing Mid Wales economic partnership.</p>	<p>To rationalise resources, aligning strategic transport planning activity with Growing Mid Wales demonstrates progress in consolidation of functions in line with the economic footprints as detailed in the Welsh Government's White Paper on Local Government reform.</p>

County Councillor MR Harris did not vote having not been present at the start of the item.

22.	LLANWDDYN COMMUNITY CENTRE	C73- 2017
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The Leader advised that this item had been withdrawn and would be dealt with as a delegated decision.

23.	EXEMPT ITEMS	C74- 2017
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RESOLVED to exclude the public for the following two items of business on the grounds that there would be disclosure to them of exempt information under category 3 of The Local Authorities (Access to Information) (Variation) (Wales) Order 2007).

24.	REVIEW OF FEES: ADULT SOCIAL CARE	C75- 2017
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Cabinet was asked to consider an interim inflationary increase for care homes pending development of a new fee setting model, and an inflationary percentage uplift to be given to domiciliary care and supported tenancy providers to help offset the increased costs incurred as a result of increases in National Living Wage from April 2017.

RESOLVED to approve	Reason for Decision:
<p>Residential and Nursing Care (including Older, Physical disabilities, Learning Disability Services, and Mental Health Services):</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is anticipated that all providers will incur increased costs.

An interim uplift of the percentage set out in the report to fees based on a blend of staffing and non-staffing inflationary indices. The interim uplift is provided to support suppliers pending a review and potential replacement of the current residential and nursing care fee setting model by September 2017. Any further proposed changes in fee levels will be confirmed within a future Cabinet report to be presented following completion of the review.

- It is difficult without further provider specific cost data and subsequent negotiations to identify the minimum fee increases required to support providers to maintain safe, effective services.
- Agreed fee increases should be targeted to support providers to meet their statutory duties as employers.

Domiciliary Care:

- Delegated authority is given to the Head of Transformation for Adult Services in consultation with the Portfolio Holder for Adult Social Care to negotiate fee increases up to a maximum proposed percentage increase detailed within the confidential Background Paper where providers can evidence exceptional increases in staff costs resulting primarily from the increase in the National Living Wage. No increase in rates proposed for providers paid more than the Montgomeryshire Framework rates. Any increases agreed with providers will be limited to a maximum of the 2017/18 Framework Rate.
- Fee uplifts agreed to offset costs incurred as a result in increases in the level of the National Living Wage, increases should be restricted to direct hourly rate increases for staff paid below the National Living Wage

Supported Tenancies

- Delegated authority is given to

<p>the Head of Transformation for Adult Services in consultation with the Portfolio Holder for Adult Social Care to negotiate additional fee increases up to a maximum proposed percentage increase detailed within the confidential Background Paper where providers can evidence exceptional increases in staff costs resulting primarily from the increase in the National Living Wage.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fee uplifts agreed to offset costs incurred as a result in increases in the level of the National Living Wage, increases should be restricted to direct hourly rate increases for staff paid below the National Living Wage. 	
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25.	PROGRESS WITH THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A PROPERTY SERVICES JOINT VENTURE COMPANY - HEART OF WALES PROPERTY SERVICES	C76- 2017
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Cabinet received a progress report on the establishment of a Property Services Joint Venture Company, Heart of Wales Property Services and considered appointments to the Board of the new company.

RESOLVED	Reason for Decision:
<p>To appoint the Portfolio Holder for Property, Buildings and Housing Head of Regeneration, Property & Housing, the Portfolio Holder for Highways, the Head of Regeneration, Property & Commissioning and the Head of Housing as Board Members of the new company; The Heart of Wales Property Services.</p>	<p>The project has been delayed and needs to register a new company. The Council has agreed to having four Directors; two officers and two relevant Portfolio Holders.</p>

Mae'r dudalen hon wedi'i gadael yn wag yn fwriadol

C80- 2017

CYNGOR SIR POWYS COUNTY COUNCIL

CABINET EXECUTIVE

11th April 2017

REPORT AUTHOR: County Councillor Wynne Jones

Portfolio Holder for Finance

SUBJECT: Financial Overview and Forecast as at 28th February 2017

REPORT FOR: Decision / Discussion / Information

1. Summary

- 1.1 This report provides an update on the Revenue and Capital spend against Budget for the year to date as at 28th February 2017, and provides an early indication of the 2016/17 financial forecast. It is important to note that savings will be committed when they have been delivered, and we maintain this approach to ensure a prudent position.
- 1.2 The Revenue section of this report has been prepared on an exceptions basis, using the actual variance against budget to define the RAG (Red, Amber, Green and Blue) status of the services' financial position. This method assists in highlighting those Services areas with significant pressures, which are at most risk to the Authority and where corrective action must be taken to ensure a balanced year end budget, and mitigate any risk for future years.

2. Revenue

- 2.1 The projected revenue forecast, is shown in the table below, with a projected overspend of £3,675k against the approved budget, an improvement of £682k on the January position. The position excludes the Housing Revenue Account (HRA) and Schools Delegated Budgets.

Summary Forecast by Directorate	Original Budget	Total Working budget	Contribution to / (Use) of Reserves	Forecast Spend	Variance (Over) / Under spend	Variance (Over) / Under spend
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	%
People	71,546	73,180	4	77,769	(4,589)	-6.27%
Place	38,792	40,198	(3,922)	40,262	(64)	-0.16%
Schools	29,029	22,950	(1,095)	23,387	(437)	-1.90%
Resources	6,456	7,514	(981)	7,309	205	2.73%
Central Activities	21,317	17,019	1,579	15,809	1,210	7.11%
Total	167,140	160,861	(4,415)	164,536	(3,675)	-2.28%

3. Capital

3.1 Actual capital budget and committed expenditure is £36.142m which represents 77% of the full year revised budget, it includes approved and virements awaiting approval.

4. Efficiency savings

4.1 The revised revenue saving target is £12.139m and made up of in year and previous year's targets. Savings of £9.343m have been achieved to date representing 77% of the total required. This leaves £2.796m yet to be achieved by 31st March.

	Target £'000	Delivered £'000	Variance
2014/15	51	51	0
2015/16	2,534	918	1,616
2016/17	9,554	8,374	1,180
Total	12,139	9,343	2,796

4.2 The table contained in Appendix B summarises the current position across service on the delivery of savings required within the budget. A prudent approach is adopted and only when savings are delivered are they built into the projections as achieved

5. 3rd Party Spend and Income

5.1 The Income and Cost Improvement Board held its first meeting on the 17th February. Terms of reference were agreed by the Board and a number of actions were identified to provide information for discussion and challenge at future meetings.

5.2 The carry forward gap into 2017/18 for 3rd Party Spend and Income targets is £705k and £619k respectively. This is in addition to the further income targets included in the budget plan for 2017/18 and 2018/19 of £400k per annum. Key to delivery will be the ownership and buy-in to the need to be more 'commercial' and realise the available income opportunities, which will be monitored and addressed by the Board.

6 Reserves

6.1 The forecast use of reserves to support the revenue budget during the year is £4.939m. Unless the agreed budget savings are delivered a further draw on the general reserve will be required, this is currently projected at £3.422m. The revised forecast level of General Fund reserves as at 31st March 2017 is 3.52% of total net revenue budget less Schools. This excludes all specific and ring fenced reserves which equate to £5.679m. This level of reserve is marginally above the 3% agreed strategy.

7 Revenue Forecast

7.1 The table contained in Appendix A provides a forecast spend by service, against approved working budget, which includes budgeted transfers to or from reserves. RAG status has been applied to service variance based on the categories below, and those with a variance calculated at "red" have been explained in more detail.

- **Blue** Underspend above 1%
- **Green** +/- 1% (or £0.05m if budget less than £5m)
- **Amber** Overspend of 1-2% (£0.05m - £0.1m if budget less than £5m)
- **Red** Variance above 2% (£0.1m if budget less than £5m)

8. <u>People Directorate</u>	Net Working Budget:	£ 73,180k
	Net Forecast Expenditure:	£ 77,769k
	Variance (Over)/Under Spend:	£ (4,589)k
	January Forecast (Over)/Under Spend	£ (4,822)k
	Change in Forecast	£ 233k

The People directorate have not made any inroads into the 3rd Party Savings and £477k has yet to be delivered. The main variances within the People directorate are as follows:-

8.1 Adult Social Care (ASC) Forecast Overspend £(4,252)k

8.1.1 Efficiency targets are being delivered through, right-sizing of packages and the recovery of under-utilised Direct Payments, totalling £650k, 87% of the target.

8.2 Older people Forecast Overspend £(3,469)k

8.2.1 Home Care – forecast overspend of £2,719k mainly due to increased demand across in house and the independent sector, other obligations include funding the national living wage, inflationary uplifts and service delivery. This month the home care activity, has seen an increase in hours in the independent sector but a reduction for in-house, and a reduction in total numbers of clients in both areas.

8.2.2 Residential Care – forecast overspend of £756k, due to reduced income from deferred charges compared to budget, and the change in legislation on respite charging. There has been an overall reduction of 62 residential beds (38 of which relate to Bupa) offset by an increase of 5 nursing beds overall. In addition there has been 2766 days of residential/nursing respite beds utilised.

8.2.3 Day Centres – the £695k forecast overspend in this area is mainly due to unachieved efficiency savings targets, and an acknowledgement that the future shape of the service needs to be replanned.

8.2.4 Staff and travel slippage provides a mitigating £238k underspend.

8.3 Learning Disabilities (LD) Forecast Over Spend £ (1,270)k

8.3.1 Residential Nursing – is forecast to be overspent by £789k due to 11 new placements being made.

8.3.2 An underspend on staffing across all LD services, is mitigating the pressures from a reduction in funding from the Independent Living Fund and Supporting People Grant in relation to voids, along with costs to providers of funding the National Living Wage.

8.4 Mental Health Forecast Overspend Spend £ (86)k

8.4.1 Residential and Nursing Care is forecast to overspend by £277k, equating to 4 additional placements, mitigated by staff slippage and over-achieved income.

8.5 Childrens £ (368k)

8.5.1 The overspend in Childrens is due to unachieved third party savings and Looked after Children (LAC) numbers, which are at a 5 year high, predicting an overspend of £707k. These are offset by staff slippage and small underspends in other areas of the service.

9. <u>Place Directorate</u>	Net Working Budget:	£ 40,198k
	Net Forecast Expenditure:	£ 40,262k
	Variance (Over)/Under Spend	£ (64)k
	January Forecast (Over)/Under Spend	£ (220)k
	Change in Forecast	£ 156k

9.1 Highways, Transport and Recycling Forecast Over Spend £ (354)k

9.2 Highways Transport and Recycling has seen a significant improvement of £425k from the January forecast which brings them within their recovery plan target. All areas have seen an improvement during February due to reductions in standby and overtime along with additional income in Waste and Technical Services. The remaining overspend is mainly due to unachieved savings totalling £664k.

9.3 The recovery plan included a saving for waste disposal of £150k, which is still yet to conclude due to legal documentation, and reducing costs within the trade waste service which are implemented in April 2017.

9.4 An area of concern is the NMWTRA income, of the £6.76m forecast to be received only £4.94m or 73% has been billed to date. Significant work is required within Street Lighting to ensure Powys can claim £567k of outstanding funding, along with 528 tickets still to be completed as of the 10th March with a value of £1.1m.

9.5 Leisure and Recreation – Rhayader Leisure Centre Trust Fund Accounts to be noted

9.5.1 Due to the cessation of the Consultative Committee at Rhayader Leisure Centre, to maintain member awareness of the Fund, it was felt that the annual accounts should be included in the finance report to Cabinet annually after submission.

9.5.2 The 2015-16 Rhayader Leisure Centre Trust Fund Accounts have been independently examined and filed with the Charity Commission. The elected members of the Council are the Trustees of the Charity. The management of the Centre was transferred to Freedom Leisure in July 2015. Whilst under Powys County Council management the centre held regular consultative committees every six months at which there was Elected Member representation. These committees are no longer operational under Freedom Leisure management. As a result, to keep members aware of developments at the Centre, the cabinet should expect to receive the accounts in February or March annually, after submission to the Charity Commission.

9.5.3 The independent examiner statement (the Trusts in year income was below the level required for an audit) highlighted no material matters that gave the Auditor General

for Wales reasonable cause to believe that the appropriate accounting requirements had not been met.

**10 Schools Service
(non-delegated)**

Net Working Budget:	£22,950k
Net Forecast Expenditure:	£23,387k
Variance (Over)/Under Spend:	£ (437)k
January Forecast (Over)/Under Spend	£ (409)k
Change in Forecast	£ (28)k

10.1 Overall the Schools Service has a RAG status of Amber, however, there are areas with significant overspends forecast as follows:-

10.2 Schools Operational costs are projecting an overspend of £1,020k, mainly due to:

- Forecast overspend of £586k relating to Home to School/College Transport. The 14-19 transport forecast has increased due to an increased uptake in pupils attending the futures programme.
- The severance pay forecast overspend has increased to £436k, based on an estimate of future redundancy costs that will be incurred by the Service as part of the Voluntary Severance Scheme (Wave 1a).

11 Resources Directorate

Net Working Budget:	£ 7,514k
Net Forecast Expenditure:	£ 7,309k
Variance (Over)/Under Spend:	£ 205k
January Forecast (Over)/Under Spend	£ 163k
Change in Forecast	£ 42k

12 Central Activities

Net Working Budget:	£ 17,019k
Net Forecast Expenditure:	£ 15,809k
Variance (Over)/Under Spend:	£ 1,210k
January Forecast (Over)/Under Spend	£ 932k
Change in Forecast	£ 278k

12.1 The Management of Change costs are held within this area and due to the Welsh Government's capitalisation direction on transformation costs an increase in underspend of £740k has been anticipated. The position will continue to be reviewed as part of the final accounts process. The projected outturn also includes a one-off virement of £390k between the General Fund and Pension Fund to ensure the General Fund's liabilities are properly reflected.

13 Schools Delegated

Net Working Budget:	£ 76,256k
Net Forecast Expenditure:	£ 76,589k
Variance (Over)/Under Spend:	£ (333)k
January Forecast (Over)/Under Spend	£ (244)k
Change in Forecast	£ (89)k

14 CAPITAL PROGRAMME

14.1 The revised Capital programme after virements approved is £47.108m. The table in Appendix C summarises the position for each directorate.

14.2 There are 8 virements requiring approval this month, along with 2 Capital grants received, details as follows:-

- Increase Capitalisation Direction by a further £575k
- Create a £130k budget in 2017/18 for the Planning and Building Control Software funded from the invest to save reserves.
- Roll forward £410k for the Household Waste Recycling Centre in Newtown.
- Roll forward £200k in respect of the new pay and display machines.
- Remove £925k from the Fleet replacement programme monies as the 17/18 budget is already sufficient.
- Roll forward £294k to cover the setting up of Archives and Modern Records in the refurbished Unit 29.
- Roll forward £130k to obtain planning permission and resolve any land issues in respect of the Machynlleth Gypsy and Traveller site.
- Roll back £235k in respect of the Sports Provision at Crickhowell High School to cover recent payments not previously anticipated.

Grants

- Capital – Welsh Government has awarded a grant of £410k to fund the purchase of the Household Waste Recycling Centre in Newtown. Additional monies of £72k have been awarded by Welsh Government to fund additional expenditure at Heol Meurig Ystradgynlais flood alleviation scheme.

14.3 **Place** - A spend of £13.841m against a total budget of £21.117m, including virements required of £4.835m, is reported, 34% of the capital budget remains unspent.

14.3.1 Highways –virements have been put forward in respect of the following projects: pay and display machines and waste monies in relation to the development of household waste recycling sites, for which £410k grant monies have been received from Welsh Government.

14.3.2 Leisure - the largest scheme is in respect of Brecon Hub which amounts to £6.1m of which £2.3m is being rolled forward into the next financial year. The other major works relates to the Archives scheme amounting to £1.3m, of which only £200k has been spent or committed to date, a virement has been completed to roll forward £294k.

14.3.3 Regeneration, Property and Commissioning – there is an allocation of £1.4m within Office Accommodation for project Lemar which is yet to be committed but will be spent by the end of 2016/17. A grant has been received of £500k for Knighton Community Centre roof but as yet no commitments have been placed. The workshop in Brecon

has now been purchased for £278k, any underspend will be rolled forward to pay for the refurbishment.

14.4 **Schools** - Actual Expenditure represents 84% of total budget as at the 28th February, the capital programme for Schools consists of:-

14.5.1 The Major improvement programme with 63 schemes including schemes carried forward from 2015/16. There are 2 projects under Schools other; Crickhowell Sports Centre, £450k has been rolled forward to 17/18 and a small extension at Penygloddfa.

14.5.2 21st Century schools has 6 programmes which are at varying levels of progress. The Gwernfyed Catchment projects are now in the construction phase. The Welsh Government Grant for 16/17 will be spent.

15 **HRA**

15.1 The Housing Stock, is funded by £3.71m Major Repairs Allowance from Welsh Government, Housing reserves, receipts and prudential borrowing.

15.2 The HRA Capital includes the Welsh Housing Quality Standards (WHQS) plan of £14.272m for 2016/17, to enable the council to achieve WHQS by March 2018. Actuals and commitments to the end of February are £13.656m.

15.3 Of other capital works total £3.293m, only £1.494m has been spent and committed to the end of February leaving just under 54.6% of the budget to be utilised. As agreed at the Service Management meeting the £0.2m previously allocated for IT mobile working has been requested to be rolled forward in to 2017/18, a budget virement has been completed and agreed.

15.4 The Housing General Fund, capital budget is £604k; £200k budget funded from prudential borrowing to search for a new Gypsy site in Machyllneth, of which £76k has been spent and committed. In addition, £100k funded from capital receipts, has been allocated to search for a new Gypsy site in Welshpool and there has been £11k committed to date. A Welsh Government grant of £304k has been awarded to complete the two outstanding pitches on Kings Meadow by end of this financial year, as a need was identified from the Gypsy Traveller Accommodation Assessment, £23k has been paid and committed to date. Once planning permission for Machyllneth is granted a bid for Welsh Government Grant will be submitted with a view for work to begin in 2017/18.

16 **Options Considered/Available**

No alternative options are considered appropriate as a result of this report.

17 **Preferred Choice and Reasons**

None to consider.

18 **Sustainability and Environmental Issues/Equalities/Crime and Disorder, /Welsh Language/Other Policies etc.**

The proper management and control of the Council's finances together with the associated delivery of services will have an impact across all Council services. It is not sustainable to allow service areas to overspend without a plan to address the underlying cause of the overspending.

19 **Children and Young People's Impact Statement - Safeguarding and Wellbeing**

This report presents the financial position for Children's services and forecasts a near balanced budget for the year. The budgets must continue to be monitored to ensure the allocated resources meet service need.

20 **Local Member(s)**

This report relates to all service areas across the whole County.

21 **Other Front Line Services**

This report relates to all service areas across the whole County.

22 **Support Services (Legal, Finance, HR, ICT, BPU)**

This report has no specific impact on support services other than reporting on those service areas financial outturns. Financial Services work closely with all service areas in monitoring financial performance against budgets.

23 **Local Service Board/Partnerships/Stakeholders etc.**

This report presents financial information which will help inform the future medium term financial plan and therefore has implications for any related organisation.

24 **Communications**

This report has no specific communication considerations. Detailed finance reports are presented to Heads of Service, Cabinet and the Audit Committee. These reports are public and are part of a range of statutory and non-statutory financial information documents including the Statement of Accounts.

25 **Statutory Officers**

The Strategic Director, Resources (Section 151 Officer) notes the overall financial position. It is essential that agreed savings are delivered in order to safeguard the council's financial position. The savings that were not delivered in 2015/16 will need to be delivered in 2016/17 because they remain in the base budget.

If not addressed the projected outturn will have an impact on the council's reserves. It is important to note that there is unlikely to be any one-off adjustments available as in financial year 2015/16 that had a considerable positive impact on the end of year position.

The main area of concern is Adult Services and the Strategic Director People is bringing forward a recovery plan to mitigate the position.

The Monitoring Officer has no specific concerns with this report.

26 **Members' Interests**

The Monitoring Officer is not aware of any specific interests that may arise in relation to this report. If Members have an interest they should declare it at the start of the meeting and complete the relevant notification form.

Recommendation:	Reason for Recommendation:
<p>a. The contents of this report are noted by Cabinet; and</p> <p>b. Cabinet supports appropriate action by services to curtail or reduce the reported forecasted service deficits.</p> <p>c. The Capital virements set out in paragraph 14.2 are approved, and those over £500k be submitted to full council for approval.</p> <p>d. The virement between the General Fund and the Pension Fund as set out in paragraph 12.1 be approved.</p>	<p>To monitor the council's financial performance and ensure that spending remains within approved limits and that the 3% minimum general fund reserve is maintained.</p>

Relevant Policy (ies):		Financial Regulations	
Within Policy:	Yes	Within Budget:	n/a

Relevant Local Member(s):	
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Person(s) To Implement Decision:	Jane Thomas		
Date By When Decision To Be Implemented:			

Contact Officer Name	Tel	Fax	E mail
Jane Thomas	01597-826341	01597-826290	jane.thomas@powyscc.gov.uk

APPENDIX A

Forecast Outturn and Undelivered Savings as at 28th February 2017

Service Area	Net Budget	Forecast Spend	Variance (Over) / Under spend	Total Unachieved Savings as at 28th February 2017	Of which Unachieved savings 15/16 b fwd	Service Under/(Over) spend excl. unachieved savings	Variance (Over) / Under spend as a % of Net Budget	Variance RAG status
		£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	%	
People								
Adult & Commissioning	56,072	60,324	(4,252)	(668)	(418)	(3,584)	-7.58%	R
Children Services	16,246	16,614	(368)	(105)	(105)	(263)	-2.27%	R
Housing General Fund	862	831	31	0	0	31	3.60%	B
Place								
Leisure & Recreation	11,982	11,781	201	0	0	201	1.68%	B
Regeneration, Property & Commissioning	7,494	7,146	348	(127)	(14)	475	4.64%	B
Highways, Transport & Recycling	20,722	21,335	(613)	(923)	(408)	310	-2.96%	R
Schools								
Schools Service	22,950	23,387	(437)	(98)	(158)	(339)	-1.90%	A
Resources								
Professional Services	1,302	1,253	49	(98)	(78)	147	3.76%	B
Information Services	198	234	(36)	(68)	(68)	32	-18.18%	R
Business Services	1,806	1,742	64	(117)	(117)	181	3.54%	B
Chief Executive	4,208	4,080	128	(101)	0	229	3.04%	B
Service Area Totals	143,842	148,727	(4,885)	(2,306)	(1,366)	(2,579)	-3.40%	
Central Activities	17,019	15,809	1,210	(300)	(250)	1,510	7.11%	B
Total	160,861	164,536	(3,675)	(2,606)	(1,616)	(1,069)	-2.28%	
Housing Revenue Account (HRA)	0	-64	64	0	0	64	0.00%	G
Schools Delegated	76,256	76,589	-333	(190)	0	(143)	-0.44%	G
Total including HRA	237,117	241,061	(3,944)	(2,796)	(1,616)	(1,148)		

EFFICIENCY TRACKER AS AT 28th FEBRUARY 2017

APPENDIX B

Efficiency / Saving	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	Total to be Achieved 16/17	Total Achieved to Date	Remainder to find	Achieved
	£'000s	£'000s	£'000s	£'000s	£'000s	£'000s	%
Place							
Highways Transport & Recycling	0	400	1,283	1,682	1,016	667	60%
Regeneration, Property & Commissioning	0	14	528	542	414	127	76%
Leisure & Recreation	0	52	438	491	491	0	100%
Place	0	398	0	398	141	257	35%
Place	0	864	2,249	3,113	2,062	1,051	66%
Schools							
Schools	51	158	1,846	2,055	1,767	288	86%
Schools	51	158	1,846	2,055	1,767	288	86%
People							
Adult	0	868	450	1,318	650	668	49%
Children Services	0	105	511	616	510	105	83%
Housing	0	7	0	7	7	0	100%
People	0	979	961	1,940	1,167	773	60%
Chief Executives							
Chief Executives	0	1	183	184	130	54	71%
Legal	0	0	251	251	204	47	81%
Chief Executives	0	1	434	434	334	101	77%
Resources							
Business Services	0	117	531	648	531	117	82%
Information Services	0	68	143	210	143	68	68%
Professional Services	0	78	180	258	160	98	62%
Corporate Activities	0	269	3,211	3,480	3,180	300	91%
Resources	0	532	4,064	4,596	4,013	583	87%
Grand Total	51	2,534	9,554	12,139	9,343	2,796	77%

CAPITAL TABLE AS AT 28th FEBRUARY 2017

APPENDIX C

Service	Original Budget 2016/17	Virements Approved	Virements Required by Cabinet	Virements Required by Council	Revised Working Budget 2016/17 as at 28 th Feb 2017 (after virements approved and required)	Actuals & Commitments	Remaining Budget	
	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000	%
People								
Adult Services & Commissioning	443	198	0	0	641	100	541	84.4%
Housing	1,948	817	-130	0	2,635	2,154	481	18.3%
Schools and Inclusion	4,872	1,690	0	-2,156	4,406	3,705	701	15.9%
Chief Executive	0	98	0	0	98	-19	117	119.4%
Resources								
Business Services	87	246	0	0	333	383	-50	-15.0%
Professional Services	532	-463	0	0	69	0	69	100.0%
Information Services	820	109	0	0	929	827	102	11.0%
Corporate activities	0	0	0	2,556	2,556	0	2,556	100.0%
Place								
Highways, Transport & Recycling	7,696	5,107	-610	-1,925	10,268	9,650	618	6.0%
Leisure & Recreation	8,445	1,423	-294	-2,006	7,568	3,397	4,171	55.1%
Regeneration, Property & Commissioning	4,284	-1,003	0	0	3,281	794	2,487	75.8%
Total Capital	29,127	8,222	-1,034	-3,531	32,784	20,991	11,793	36%
Housing Revenue Account	18,550	-984	0	-3,242	14,324	15,151	-827	-5.8%
TOTAL	47,677	7,238	-1,034	-6,773	47,108	36,142	10,966	23.3%

C81- 2017

CYNGOR SIR POWYS COUNTY COUNCIL

CABINET EXECUTIVE

11th April 2017

REPORT AUTHOR: County Councillor Wynne Jones
Portfolio Holder for Finance

SUBJECT: Finance Scrutiny Panel Report February 2017

REPORT FOR: Information

1. Summary

The Cabinet wishes to acknowledge the hard work of the Members of the Finance Scrutiny Panel over the past year and they have played a valuable role in the budget process. The Portfolio Holder for Finance, being the regular contact between the Finance Scrutiny Panel and the Cabinet, feels that it is still a developing role and relationship, which can only be viewed as positive going forward.

The Cabinet has received the FSP Report (February 2017) and would like to respond as follows:-

2. Overspend in Adult Social Care and Cash Limited Budgets

The overspend in 2016/17, particularly in the Adult Social Care Service, clearly affects not only the revenue budget for financial year 2016/17 but will also impact on current revenue reserves and on the budget going forward. To allow such an overspend to continue would have put the Council at financial risk, hence urgent action had to be taken and an action plan put in place.

It is therefore pleasing that in the period December/January that the ASC Service saw an improved projected end of year position including delivering efficiency savings of over £700k which is both welcome and encouraging. However, this improved performance needs to be sustained over a period of time before we can confidently claim that the overspending situation has been completely rectified.

Meanwhile the service is having to cope with increased demand. This is especially evident around the number of people living very long lives and in need of high value packages. There are also other cost pressures brought about by pressures such as the Living Wage that also have to be met. In addition there was not one reason for the overspend. Other matters which need to be addressed include the cost of in-house domiciliary care in the South of Powys and the undelivered savings arising because Day Centre closures were not taken forward over the last 3 years.

Therefore within the 17/18 budget proposals we have maintained the requirement on the ASC Service to continue to make efficiency savings and we have also included a significant amount of growth which has been accommodated within the Finance Resource Model (FRM). However, it is clear that if the overspending was to continue into 2017/18 then this would put the Council under an unacceptable financial risk, especially with a worsening funding situation affecting many of our schools going forward and thus increasing the Council's risk. Therefore it was decided, following a review of reserves, to create a Specific Reserve (with clear access criteria) that could be available to ASC Service and by doing so we were taking a prudent approach and therefore 'de-risking' the Council as far as the ASC Service was concerned.

If this approach had not been taken the other alternative would have been to attempt the 'de-risking' on the FRM, which would have meant that the additional £2.5m of pressure would have removed the ability to put any money into education (a much needed area for financial support), would have meant that we could not have saved Day Centres, Household Waste Recycling Centres and would have had to set a considerably higher Council Tax increase. Cabinet therefore feels that this is by far the best approach and hopefully the Specific Reserve will not be needed and can then in due course be moved into the General Reserve.

We note and agree with the FSP comments regarding cash limited budgets which are meant to provide a clear spending constraint on services. However, it remains difficult in situations where there is overspending, it is impossible with most customer facing services to withdraw service in order to bring the service budget back within its cash limit. The problem is even more complicated when savings measures do not happen in the timeframe envisaged. The approach taken has been to hold services to account for their savings even though they may not have been achieved entirely within the original programmed timeframe, and to manage the problem in the short term where necessary.

3. Reserves

The Council's General Fund Reserve will reduce as at 31st March 2017 because of the in-year overspend in ASC. The reduction in the level of General Fund Reserve will continue in 2017/18 as a result of the agreed decision to stop the £500k per year feed to the General Fund Reserve from the base budget for a period of one year. The Budget Management Reserve (used to jointly calculate the amount of General Fund Reserve) will also fall. The FSP are right in highlighting this fall as we have to be mindful of the fast developing situation around Education budgets. However, Cabinet Policy has been amended (after seeking the advice of the S151 Officer) that in order to support and maintain front line services, it was prepared to allow the General Fund Reserve to fall from the previous level of around 4.5% of budget. It was stressed that this approach was acceptable as long as it did not fall below the 3% level. At end of 2016/17 the total of the General Fund Reserve and Budget Management Reserve will be comfortably above the 3% level, but

Cabinet agrees that further large overspends in 2017/18 could well take us below this figure which would be an unacceptable risk.

The decisions previously taken by Cabinet to preserve our reserves, despite political pressure along the way to use them, has proved the right policy. It would have been naïve to think that we would not at some time need them as we proceeded through several years of austerity. However, the nature of austerity and financial risk means that with further financial pressure appearing in Education the next Cabinet will need to consider whether the level of General Fund Reserve should be increased.

4. Savings Plans

The tracker showing the savings for 2017/18 was largely intact from when the initial 3 year plan was put together in 2015/16 with only a very few changes, mostly around the ASC efficiency savings. As a result it seems fair to suggest that for the most part the FSP should have been aware of them. Cabinet agrees that the individual 'fact sheets' for each and every saving for 2017/18 was not available for the FSP. Cabinet were of the impression that the FSP were taking a more strategic view and looking at the process rather than at the individual proposals coming from Cabinet. Therefore Officers were tasked with producing the fact sheets in time for Members to view just before the Council's Budget Meeting. This is a matter that needs further discussion between Cabinet and FSP and suggest this should be one of the matters to be discussed at the impending review meeting.

5. Impact Assessments (IAs)

The positive comments of the FSP are welcome encouragement as this year there has been a considerable effort to improve the IAs with training for staff, Cabinet Members, and FSP. The Cabinet have used a sub-committee arrangement to process the IAs and as the process started early, many were rejected and sent back for improvement or omissions to be rectified. At the end of the process each Cabinet Member was sent an electronic file with all their IAs included and they were required to complete an electronic sign-off accordingly.

The result of this good work has seen 61 IAs come forward of very good quality and at the same time we are now seeing that the IAs are beginning to become an integral part of decision making rather than a separate process.

The sub-committee has expressed a view that we need to consider a stage 2 to the IAs, where the impact is assessed after implementation. This is being taken forward and we will report progress to the FSP in due course.

6. Zero Based Budgeting

When the Council moved to 3 year budget planning in spring of 2015, there was simply not enough time or resource to also move to zero based budgeting, as it was clear that the Council needed to first of all take forward

service transformation as a priority. However as we now move towards 2019/20 and tackle the indicative shortfall in funding of £6.8m, it is clear that progress on zero based budgeting must now form part of solution going forward, especially as the time required is afforded within the 3 year approach.

7. Council Tax

The comments regarding the level of Council Tax in Powys versus the average wage, is rehearsed again in this year's FSP report. The Council Tax in Powys is still below the Welsh average which is quite remarkable considering we have had the lowest settlement in Wales for 6 of the last 7 years. Whilst we accept that if we were to align it with the average earnings levels it would probably sit a little lower in the Wales League Table. In order to re-align Council Tax in this way, there are 2 ways of achieving this aim, to actually cut Council Tax or to freeze it for a number of years. Both of these actions, at a time of continued austerity funding cuts, would have a severe impact on the services provided to our residents.

8. Changes to the 3 year plan

It is sound strategic planning to update a 3 year plan on an annual basis. Circumstances changes including the legislative and financial framework set by both the UK and Welsh Governments will always need to be updated every year no matter what the situation is. For example this year we have had to accommodate the following:-

- The ASC situation
- The result of the 3 year triannual review of the Pension Scheme.
- Worsening School Budget situation
- WG budget changes, including cuts to specific grants
- Inflation accelerated by Brexit
- ALN Tribunal decisions.
- Impact of changes to Capital Budget
- New legislative pressures.

This will not be a unique situation that only affects this current budget round, but the 3 year planning cycle is invaluable in the way it allows you to see what is likely to happen 3 year hence and to start planning for it. A 5 year situation would be even better and Powys CC should move to a 5 year cycle as soon as WG move to a 3 year budgets for Councils.

9. Reversing previous decisions

FSP makes a strong and valuable point about the impact and cost of including savings in the MTFs and then reversing the decision at a later date. This year we have reversed the previous decisions on Day Centres, HWRCs and Leisure Centres, although Leisure Centres did not impact on budget as funding was found from elsewhere. The decision not to go ahead with closure of Day Centres and 2 x HWRCs was taken as a result of huge public

opposition as well as Member opposition. In total £1.6 million has had to be 'added back' into the FRM for 2017/18 and another £900k previous savings not achieved will have to be written off against reserves at the end of 2016/17. Around £4m of the funding shortfall in 2019/20 can be attributed to these changes, and therefore it is important that all Members of Council understand that there is a huge cost when decisions are made but are not then taken forward.

10. One Powys Plan

Information report, no impact on objectives.

11. Options Considered/Available

No alternative options are considered appropriate as a result of this report.

12. Preferred Choice and Reasons

None to consider.

13. Sustainability and Environmental Issues/Equalities/Crime and Disorder,/Welsh Language/Other Policies etc

The proper management and control of the Council's finances together with the associated delivery of services will have an impact across all Council services. It is not sustainable to allow service areas to overspend without a plan to address the underlying cause of the overspending.

14. Children and Young People's Impact Statement - Safeguarding and Wellbeing

In terms of all front line children's social care activity any pressures on increased numbers of children and/or need for high cost placements to meet children's needs we ensure that the financial pressures associated with this are accommodated within existing budgets where possible. Regular reporting on budgetary pressures, demands on service, etc. are included in the directorate financial strategy which feeds for consideration into the overall budget proposals.

15. Local Member(s)

This report relates to all service areas across the whole County.

16. Other Front Line Services

This report relates to all service areas across the whole County.

17. Support Services (Legal, Finance, Corporate Property, HR, ICT, Business Services)

The Professional Lead – Finance acknowledges the findings of this report and can confirm that the Finance team will continue to support the delivery and improvement demands arising through 2017/18.

The Professional Lead – Legal notes this Finance Scrutiny Panel progress report and its aims will continue to be supported by the Legal Services as and when required.

18. Public Service Board/Partnerships/Stakeholders etc

Information report, no involvement of the Public Service Board is required.

19. Corporate Communications

Information report, no proactive communication action required.

20. Statutory Officers

The Strategic Director Resources (S151 Officer) notes the contribution that FSP has made to the budget process and longer term strategic planning in 2016/17.

The Solicitor to the Council (Monitoring Officer) has commented as follows: “I note the legal comment and have nothing to add to the report

21. Members’ Interests

The Monitoring Officer is not aware of any specific interests that may arise in relation to this report. If Members have an interest they should declare it at the start of the meeting and complete the relevant notification form.

Recommendation:	Reason for Recommendation:
Cabinet to note and comment on the contents of the report.	To ensure an appropriate response to the valuable work carried out by FSP.

Relevant Policy (ies):	n/a		
Within Policy:	Y / N	Within Budget:	Y / N

Relevant Local Member(s):	n/a
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Person(s) To Implement Decision:	n/a
Date By When Decision To Be Implemented:	n/a

Contact Officer Name:	Tel:	Fax:	Email:
David Powell	01597 82 6729		david.powell@powys.gov.uk

Background Papers used to prepare Report:

CYNGOR SIR POWYS COUNTY COUNCIL

CABINET EXECUTIVE

11th April 2017

REPORT AUTHOR: County Councillor Arwel Jones
Portfolio Holder for Education

SUBJECT: Admission Arrangements for the 2018-19 School Year

REPORT FOR: Decision

Summary

In accordance with the Welsh Government's School Admissions Code, the Authority has undertaken consultation with schools, other local authorities and Diocesan authorities in respect to its admission arrangements for the 2018-19 school year.

In addition, each parent of children in the four Community and Church controlled primary schools in the Gwernyfed catchment area were written to as changes were proposed to the capacity and annual admission numbers in line with the new school designs. The consultation proposed the following admission numbers for the four schools:

Hay on Wye CP School	30
Clyro C in W School	17
Ysgol y Mynydd Du (Talgarth/Bronllys)	21
Llangors C in W School	21

The proposed admission numbers for Clyro C in W and Hay on Wye CP Schools are increased from the current 15 and 24 respectively, while the proposed admission number of 21 for the new Ysgol y Mynydd Du in Talgarth was part of the consultation process undertaken on the closure of Bronllys CP and Talgarth CP Schools.

As the proposed admission number of 21 in Llangors is 3 below the current number of 24, the Portfolio Holder and Officers met with the governing body and representatives of the parent group on the 13th February 2017. At the meeting, it was agreed that, in addition to the 5 classrooms, the school would be provided with a large multi-use room of 51 square metres, which would allow the school to have a sixth teaching space, if required. Subsequent to the meeting, the Chair of Governors wrote to the Authority in respect to the proposed amendment to the admission number (a copy of the letter is attached)

In addition to the meeting, the Authority has received a number of letters from parents from the Llangorse area, together with a petition signed by 50 parents of the school and members of the surrounding community objecting to the proposed reduction to the annual admission number.

The calculation of a primary school's capacity is straightforward. The floor area of the available class space is divided by 1.86 square metres to arrive at the overall capacity of the school.

This figure is divided by 7 (Reception to Year 6) and rounded down to give the annual admission number for the school.

One Powys Plan

'Transforming Learning and Skills' is a key priority within the One Powys Plan, and the Authority's aim is to ensure that 'all children and young people are supported to achieve their potential'.

Options Considered/Available

As the admission number of a school is assessed on a physical calculation, the only option available is whether the additional multi-use room in Llangors is included or excluded from the capacity calculation for the school. The additional area of 51 square meters would increase the overall capacity of the school by 27 and would increase the annual admission number by 3 to 24.

Preferred Choice and Reasons

The inclusion of the multi-use area within the capacity calculation of the school will increase the number of surplus places in the school from 7.9% to 27.3%, which is significantly above the authority's target of 15% for any school.

It is proposed:

1. That the additional space in Llangors C in W School is treated as a community/large group area and is not included in the school capacity calculation.
2. That the annual admission numbers for the 4 schools in the Gwernyfed catchment area for the 2018-19 school year for which the Authority is the admission authority is set at:

Hay on Wye CP School	30
Llangors C in W School	21
Ysgol y Mynydd Du	21
Clyro C in W School	17

3. That officers liaise with the headteacher and governing body of Llangors C in W School throughout the admissions process for the 2018-19 and subsequent year, to meet parental preferences up to a maximum of 24.
4. That Cabinet approve the amendments to the admission arrangements for the 2018-19 school year.

Sustainability and Environmental Issues/Equalities/Crime and Disorder/Welsh Language/Other Policies etc

Not applicable

Children and Young People's Impact Statement - Safeguarding and Wellbeing

Not applicable

Local Member(s)

Response from Cllr Gareth Ratcliffe:

I welcome the report in aspect of Hay school. The council has shown a sensible approach in handling the transition from now to the future new school in Hay. The proposed figure of 30 is in line with the schools and governors business management case.

Response from Cllr Melanie Davies:

I am opposed to the proposal to reduce the admission number for the new school at Llangorse from 24 to 21 on the grounds that the additional multi-use room should be included in the capacity calculation as this will give the school flexibility to offset small year groups which come through the school. The community have also made their views known on this issue, this reflects the concern around the reduction of places at Llangors School and the detrimental impact this reduction may have.

Other Front Line Services

No front line services are affected by this proposal

Support Services (Legal, Finance, Corporate Property, HR, ICT, Business Services)

The Schools Finance Manager notes the contents of the report.

The Professional Lead-Legal notes that the consultation process and recommendation is in line with the School Admissions Code and that the Legal services will support where and when required to do so.

Local Service Board/Partnerships/Stakeholders etc

Not applicable

Corporate Communications

Communications Comment: No proactive communications action at this stage

Statutory Officers

The Strategic Director Resources (S151 Officer) notes the comments made by finance.

The Solicitor to the Council (Monitoring Officer) has commented as follows: "I note the legal comment and have nothing to add to the report."

Members' Interests

The Monitoring Officer is not aware of any specific interests that may arise in relation to this report. If Members have an interest they should declare it at the start of the meeting and complete the relevant notification form.

Recommendation:	Reason for Recommendation:
1. That the additional space in Llangors C in W School is treated as a community/large group area and is not included in the school capacity calculation.	To ensure surplus places for the school are controlled within the Authority's target
2. That the annual admission numbers for the 4 schools in the Gwernyfed catchment area for the 2018-19 school year for which the Authority is the admission authority is set at: Hay on Wye CP School 30 Llangors C in W School 21 Ysgol y Mynydd Du 21 Clyro C in W School 17	
3. That officers liaise with the headteacher and governing body of Llangors C in W School throughout the admissions process for the 2018-19 and subsequent year, to meet parental preferences up to a maximum of 24.	To meet parental preferences for pupil places within space available
4. That Cabinet approve the	

amendments to the admission arrangements for the 2018-19 school year.	
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Relevant Policy (ies):	School Admissions Code		
Within Policy:	Y	Within Budget:	Y

Relevant Local Member(s):	Cllr M Davies, Cllr W Powell, Cllr G Ratcliffe, Cllr S Davies, Cllr J Gibson-Watt
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Person(s) To Implement Decision:	Mr G E Jones, Mrs A Wozencraft
Date By When Decision To Be Implemented:	2018-19 Schools Admission Round

Contact Officer Name:	Tel:	Fax:	Email:
Gareth Jones	01597 826429		Gareth.jones@powys.gov.uk

Background Papers used to prepare Report:

Welsh Government School Admissions Code

Mae'r dudalen hon wedi'i gadael yn wag yn fwriadol

LLANGORS CHURCH IN WALES PRIMARY SCHOOL
Ysgol Yr Eglwys Yng Nghymru Llangors

Llangors
Brecon
Powys LD3 7UB

Llangors
Aberhonddu
Powys LD3 7UB

Tel: 01874 658663
email: office@llangorse.powys.sch.uk

Head teacher _____ Mrs Lynne Jones MBE _____ Prifathro

22nd February 2017

Dear Ms Wozencraft,

Consultation on the proposed School Admissions Arrangements and Revised Admission Numbers for 2018 / 2019

I write with regard to the above consultation and in particular to the change in admission numbers for Llangors Church in Wales School for the year 2018/19.

I note that it is the intention to reduce the admission number from 24 to 21. I feel this is unfair as we are the only school to have a reduction in capacity under the Gwernyfed Modernisation Programme and our projected numbers show a healthy growth.

As a school, we feel we can continue to accommodate the admission number of 24, even though, at the moment our classes are being reduced to 5. It is very unlikely that every year group will be 24, and having the flexibility of keeping 24 as our admission number will allow us to offset the inevitable small year groups that come through schools.

This will allow us to meet our capacity of 150 pupils in our new school.

Yours sincerely

Kate Weston
Chair of Governors



Mae'r dudalen hon wedi'i gadael yn wag yn fwriadol

C85- 2017

CYNGOR SIR POWYS COUNTY COUNCIL.

Cabinet
11th April 2017

REPORT AUTHOR: County Councillor Barry Thomas
Leader of Council

SUBJECT: Powys Public Service Board – Well-being Assessment
2017

REPORT FOR: Received For Information

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

- 1.1 The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 requires Powys Public Service Board (Powys PSB) partners to jointly prepare a well-being assessment.
- 1.2 Whilst the Act only requires the Well-being Assessment to be approved by Powys PSB, it is considered good practice for the assessment to be noted by each partner ensuring that the information and analysis provided is considered at the most senior levels within those organisations.
- 1.3 Data has been collated from residents of Powys including service users, services and partners and assessed to determine the well-being of Powys residents and the impact of current trends may impact on our future generations.
- 1.4 A draft Well-being Assessment 2017 (version 12) was approved by Powys PSB on the 2nd February for consultation with formal consultees. Engagement with our communities has taken place at various pop-up events throughout February with many of the key findings resonating with our communities.
- 1.5 Outline findings from the consultation and engagement events were considered and minor adjustments made following feedback from both Welsh Government and the Future Generations Commissioner.
- 1.6 The statutory Well-being Assessment 2017 was considered by Powys PSB on the 9th March 2017 where it received final approval.
- 1.7 The Well-being Assessment was prepared in parallel with the Powys Regional Partnership Boards's Population Assessment, recognising both the synergy and efficiency of combining both resource and

knowledge to produce 2 coherent, complementary and aligned assessments.

2.0 Proposal

- 2.1 It is proposed that the Well-being Assessment 2017 is received as a key evidence base on which a statutory well-being plan will be developed. The assessment will also inform the council's corporate planning arrangements.
- 2.2 This evidence base gives a comprehensive picture of the well-being of Powys and as such should be made available to new members in their induction pack and in local libraries, leisure centres and public receptions for public use.

3.0 One Powys Plan

- 3.1 The Well-being Assessment 2017 is a key document for informing the well-being plan which will need to be approved by 31st March 2018.

4.0 Options Considered/Available

- 4.1 No other options were considered.

5.0 Preferred Choice and Reasons

- 5.1 The Well-being Assessment 2017 has been prepared in line with the requirements of the Act and the statutory guidance issued by Welsh Government to aid in its preparation.

6.0 Sustainability and Environmental Issues/Equalities/Crime and Disorder,/Welsh Language/Other Policies etc

- 6.1 The assessment shows due regard to guiding principles and key policies.

7.0 Children and Young People's Impact Statement - Safeguarding and Wellbeing

- 7.1 The assessment shows due regard.

8.0 Local Member(s)

- 8.1 The assessment is relevant to all wards.

9.0 Other Front Line Services

- 9.1 As is the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015, the assessment is relevant to all service areas.

10.0 Support Services (Legal, Finance, Corporate Property, HR, ICT, BPU)

10.1 As is the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015, the assessment is relevant to all service areas.

10.2 Finance comment: The recommendation can be supported from a financial point of view.

10.3 Legal comment:
The recommendation can be supported from a legal point of view

11.0 Public Services Board/Partnerships/Stakeholders etc

11.1 The assessment of well-being has been prepared under the stewardship of the Powys Public Service Board and approved for engagement with communities at their formal meeting on 2nd February 2017. The assessment has also been developed in parallel with the statutory population assessment that has been prepared under the stewardship of the Powys Regional Partnership Board. This has ensured 2 coherent, complementary and aligned assessments.

11.2 The population assessment was approved by full council on the 7th March 2017 as was the statutory requirement. Whilst the Act only requires the Well-being Assessment to be approved by Powys PSB, it is considered good practice for the assessment to be noted by each partner ensuring that the information and analysis provided is considered at the most senior levels within those organisations.

12.0 Corporate Communications

12.1 Consultation and engagement has contributed to the preparation of the Well-being Assessment and communication will continue following its approval.

13. Statutory Officers

13.1 Section 151 Officer comment: The Strategic Director Resources (S151 Officer) notes the comments made by finance.

13.2 The Solicitor to the Council (Monitoring Officer) has commented as follows: "I note the legal comment and have nothing to add to the report"

14. Members' Interests

14.1 The Monitoring Officer is not aware of any specific interests that may arise in relation to this report. If Members have an interest they should declare it at the start of the meeting and complete the relevant notification form.

15. Future Status of the Report

15.1 The well-being assessment will be made accessible to the public.

Recommendation:	Reason for Recommendation:
1) The Powys PSB's Well-being Assessment 2017 is noted and received for information. 2) Powys PSB well-being assessment be made available to new members in their induction pack and in local libraries, leisure centres and public receptions for public use.	The Well-being Assessment 2017 provides an essential foundation for developing the well-being plan by 31 st March 2018 and will also inform the council's corporate planning arrangements. The evidence base contained within the well-being assessment gives a comprehensive picture of the well-being of Powys and as such should be made available publicly.

Relevant Policy (ies):			
Within Policy:	Y / N	Within Budget:	Y / N

Relevant Local Member(s):	
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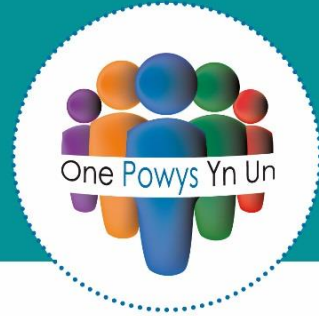
Person(s) To Implement Decision:	
Date By When Decision To Be Implemented:	

Contact Officer Name:	Tel:	Fax:	Email:
Diane Reynolds			diane.reynolds@powys.gov.uk

Well-being Assessment

Powys Public Service Board

2017



PAVO

COMISYNYDD
HEOLOU A THROSEDDU
POLICE AND CRIME
COMMISSIONER

**Heddlu Police
DYIED-POWYS**

GWASANAETH TÂN AC ACHUS
Caerborrh a Gogledd Cymru
FIRE AND RESOLVE SERVICE
Mid and West Wales

Cyfoeth
Naturiol
Cymru
Natural
Resources
Wales

GIG
CYMRU
NHS
WALETS
Bwrdd Iechyd
Addysgu Powys
Powys Teaching
Health Board

Powys

Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

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1. Introduction from Chair of Powys Public Services Board

On behalf of Powys Public Services Board I am pleased to present our Well-being Assessment 2016.

The Powys Public Services Board (PSB) is a partnership of the county's public sector organisations who have worked together to produce this assessment as a first step in developing a plan to produce a positive outlook for our future generations. We are required by the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 to prepare a Local Well-being Plan setting out how we will improve the well-being of its communities, against seven national goals (see section 9 for more detail).

The public sector continues to face unprecedented financial pressure and more than ever needs to have a clear understanding about what it wants to achieve in the coming years.

This year, the council's funding from the Welsh Government – which makes up more than 70 per cent of our finance – was cut by 0.5 per cent, the reduction coming on top of a series of disappointing budgets in recent years.

As a response to the financial environment and to manage ever increasing service pressures the council has been forced to reduce overall spending by nearly £68m since 2012 and will need to cut a further £26m from spending in the next three financial years.

Before we can set out a plan we have to understand the pressures that our communities are facing now and how they could influence the future. This assessment looks at a range of data, evidence and research, and provides a comprehensive picture of the well-being of local people and communities now and how they could influence the future. It looks at economic, social, environmental and cultural factors that impact on people's daily lives, issues such as health, access to employment and education/training opportunities, condition of housing and access to transport.

We have engaged with residents, both young and old, businesses and stakeholders through a variety of methods, including the county council's residents' attitude survey, over the past 18 months to get as much information as possible.

The information helped identify 31 issues and analysed them in detail – see section 3. We have concentrated on the most important issues, the rural nature of Powys is a key factor but we need to do more to understand how this impacts well-being.

Analysis by stakeholders found that the three areas that impact most negatively on the national well-being goals are people's ability to travel around the county, suitable accommodation options for older people / living independently and poverty and deprivation. Factors found to have a positive impact on the goals include adequacy of childcare provision, health prevention, tourism and the county's environment.

Our assessment (see section 5) explains these results including an assessment of the long-term impact if nothing changes. We have identified issues that are most important locally and looked

at how they can be addressed. Initial ideas for responding to the emerging priorities are outlined in section 8. These ideas will be explored in more detail as we develop our well-being plan.

We are using our findings to set well-being objectives and these will provide the framework for our Well-being plan, due to be published in May 2018. The Well-being plan will replace our current 'One Powys Plan' and we will report progress annually.

As we prepare our plan, we welcome your views and would encourage you to take part at planned engagement events, details will be available on the Powys website - <http://www.powys.gov.uk/en/corporate/find-out-about-consultations-in-powys/>

Our assessment will be a living document and will evolve as we gather and assess data to develop our plan for improving the well-being of current and future generations.

Our timeline for developing the well-being plan:



Councillor Barry Thomas, Chair of Powys Public Services Board

2. Key characteristics of Powys

132,642



The population of Powys was **132,642** in 2015, with just **26 persons per square kilometre**, making Powys the sparsest and most rural county in Wales and among the sparsest in the UK.

Created by Google, 2014
Wales Board Project

The population of Powys peaked in 2011 and has been falling since. The latest projections for Powys have its population falling by 8% in 2039, the largest fall among authorities in Wales.

- In 2015, **15%** of the population of Powys was aged 15 or under (UK 18%),
- **59%** were of working age (UK 64%),
- **26%** were aged 65 or over (UK 18%).



98.4%

of the population of Powys are white (Wales: 95.6%)

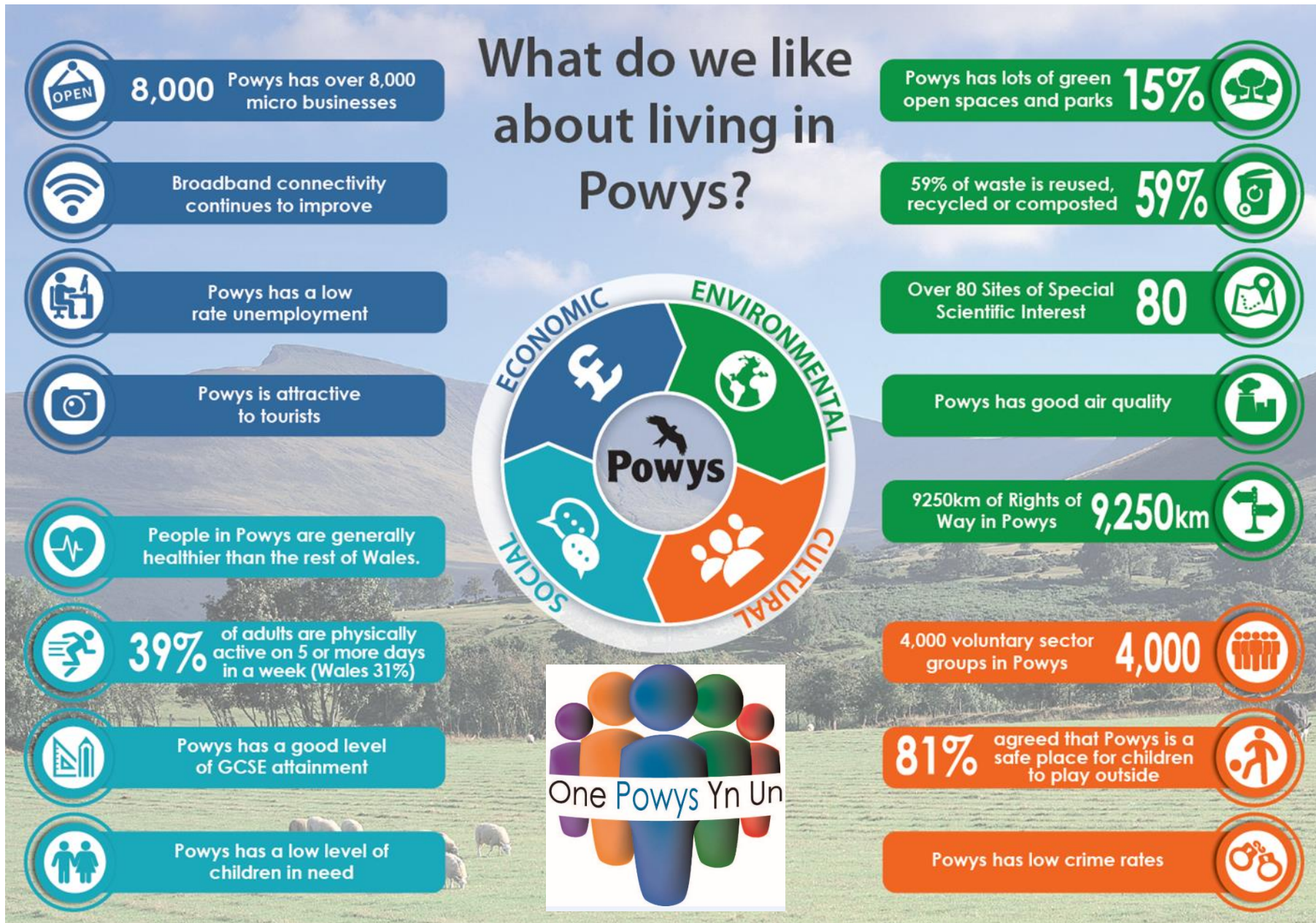


Created by Maths Division
From House Project

Most people in Powys were born in the UK according to the 2011 Census, with 400 born in Ireland, 1,100 from 'old' EU countries and 1,200 from member of the EU who had joined the EU after April 2001. 200 more came from the rest of Europe, 600 from Africa, 1,300 from Asia, 500 from The Americas and 300 from Australasia. (Although we have used the most up to date published date, this is 5 years out of date and we would expect some changes to these figures).

- In 2015, **5,900** people migrated into Powys and **5,500** migrated out of Powys, with about 400 of each of these two flows being international migrants.
- Migrants flowing out from Powys are usually aged 15-29, but the largest flows of people moving into Powys are also aged 15-29. About **2,000** people in these age groups migrated out of Powys and **1,500** moved in.
- “myth busting” Migration among retired people is at a much lower level than these flows, only **12%** of the flow into Powys is among this age group and more people among the retired left the county than came in. Migration in Powys is dominated by people aged 15-29 and not the retired. 1.6% of people aged 65 and over in Powys in 2015 migrated out of the county. This compares to an estimated 12% of 20 to 24 year olds. 3.5% of 25-64 year olds migrated out of the county.

The image below highlights some of the positive aspects of well-being identified by citizens.



3. Key findings from our assessment

We began the process of assessing well-being in Powys with the collation of nearly 300 data sets from a variety of sources. A number of statutory reviews and assessments have also been taken into account as part of preparing this assessment.

The data was grouped into five repositories to build up a common data set and evidence base for the assessment. In order to analyse the data sets in more detail, five working groups were set up:

- Social (Early Life & Young Adult)
- Social (Adult Life & Older People)
- Culture and Community (including Community & Local)
- Economy
- Environment

Each working group consisted of representatives from all statutory PSB partners and some non-statutory partner organisations. Powys PSB agreed to divide Powys into seven community areas in order to better understand the state of well-being at a local level.

All of the data collected for the Powys well-being assessment has been collated, reviewed and grouped into 31 key findings. Each key finding describes the current state and experience of people's well-being, including strengths and assets as well as challenges and issues.

A lead officer was assigned to each of the key findings, they assessed each key finding in terms of its impact on the seven national Well-being goals.

Please see below for a summary of each of the 31 key findings.

Social



Carers:

Powys has a total of 16,154 unpaid carers, 65% of these are over 50 and 39% are retired. Their health is typically below average, and some carers are now providing more than 50 hours of care each week. Unpaid carers are more prevalent in the south of Powys, particularly around Ystradgynlais. The number of unpaid carers is expected to increase over the coming years due to the increasing ageing population.



Health Inequalities:

Life expectancy in Powys is above average for Wales and continues to improve. However there has been a growing inequality gap appearing between genders, with females tending to outlive males, as well as between the least and most well off (not yet to levels of statistical significance). This gap is expected to widen over the next 10 years.

Healthy life expectancy is also unequally distributed. 58% of adults are overweight or obese (Wales 59%), yet Powys citizens are generally healthier than the rest of Wales. 20% of adults smoke (Wales: 20%) and 24% of adults in Powys binge drink at least once a week (Wales: 24%). This will put a strain on health services in the county.



Prevention:

More people are regularly active in Powys than in the rest of Wales, nearly 58% adults are overweight or obese and this is predicted to continue to rise. Powys adults report significantly higher levels of emotional well-being than in the rest of Wales, and the assets required for healthy communities appear to be more prevalent in Powys than elsewhere. According to Age UK, 6-13% of the elderly are often or always lonely, and social isolation is associated with an increased risk of death from any cause (Welsh Government, 2014).



Violence against Women, domestic abuse and sexual violence:

In 2016 Powys has seen a 10% rise in the number of domestic violence incidents being reported, compared with 2015. Domestic violence appears to be more prevalent in the north of Powys, where BME (Black, Minority and Ethnic) and LGBT (Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender) groups are also more likely to be affected. Many crimes are still not reported, and the number of incidents is expected to rise over the coming years. This rise continues an existing trend with an overall increase of 75% since 2010.



Mental Health:

Improving mental health is a critical issue for people of all ages and its impact is cross cutting, affecting life chances, learning, home life, employment, safety, physical health, independence and life expectancy. One in four people in the UK will experience a mental health problem each year, and 25% of GP consultations are used for people with mental health problems. 11 years is the average time lost to life for males with mental health problems. Women with mental health problems on average lose six years. 8% of the Powys population report being treated for depression or anxiety and it is one of the top three leading causes of disability.



Dementia:

Dementia prevalence increases with age, roughly doubling every five years for people aged over 65 years. Dementia affects 20% of people over 80 years of age in the UK and one in 14 people over 65. In Powys it is thought that only 39.6% of the projected number of people with dementia have a diagnosis. It is estimated there are 4,256 people in Powys aged over 65 with dementia.



Reduced Child Population:

The number of children in Powys is expected to decrease over the next 10 years. There has been a drop in birth rates since 1991, it is estimated that by 2035 there will be 20% fewer 0-2 year olds in Powys. In addition, many young people are choosing to leave Powys to attend education or seek employment. This change in the population is expected to have a number of negative effects on services such as schools, due to projected falling pupil numbers, increasing cost of services, and weakening of our economy.



Children with Disabilities:

Autistic spectrum disorders are the most common presentation of disability within children in Powys. In 2016, 155 open cases were referred to the team (a decrease of 13% since 2012). From our caseload, 52% of children with disabilities live in north Powys.



Young People's Mental Well-being:

People are increasingly using mental health services in Powys, particularly young people. This is placing more pressure on the service. This increase is partly attributed to improved access to information and counselling services.



Childcare Sufficiency:

There are enough childcare places at present to meet need. However, they are not evenly distributed around the county, leaving some areas with a surplus of places and others with a deficit. Demand for childcare places will increase from September 2017 following changes to the admission age for children to start school. Schools will now only have one intake of pupils at the start of the school year (September) following a child's fourth birthday. The Welsh Government runs a three year old funded education scheme which provides 10 hours of free childcare per week in a pre-school setting. However, in Powys this will rise to 12.5 hours in September 2017.



Young Carers:

The number of young carers is increasing, with most providing up to 19 hours of care. Some young carers, due to their responsibilities, are missing out on school time. This can have an effect on their education and future prospects. Due to the increasing elderly population, more young people are finding themselves with caring responsibilities.

Exclusions and Free School Meals:



Powys has the lowest percentage of children entitled to free school meals in Wales. Current data shows an attainment gap between students who do receive free school meals and those who don't. The number of exclusions has remained consistent, with some variation between schools.



Vulnerable Children:

The most common age group of vulnerable children is 10-15 years old, this makes it hard to find suitable foster parents as their needs are greater. More children are being placed on the child protection register, with neglect being the most common reason. The number of cases referred to the Youth Justice Service has fallen since 2010, along with the number of children in need. Adverse childhood experiences are stressful experiences during childhood. Preventing adverse childhood experiences from happening can benefit not only those children but also future generations.



Child Obesity:

The majority of four to five year old children in Powys are of a healthy weight. However this is not evenly distributed, 28.4% of the most deprived fifth of 4-5 year old children in Powys are overweight or obese compared with 20.9% of the least deprived fifth. The overall rate of overweight or obese four to five year olds has remained at just under 25% in recent years.



Educational Attainment:

Powys schools have shown an improvement in attainment in recent years, but there are still some with problematic performance during 2016. There is some variation. Sixth forms are also facing increased competition from other providers, with increasing numbers of students choosing to study outside the county or in England.

Culture and Community



Crime rates and public protection:

Powys has the lowest number of crimes overall and the lowest crime rate per 1000 population (Dyfed Powys Police). Crime appears to have risen in Powys over the past several years, this is due to changes in the recording of crime.

There has been an increase in certain crimes in Powys such as sexual offences, doorstep crime and cyber-crime. Newtown has the highest crime rate (21.5%) compared with other areas of Powys (Brecon is ranked second: 15.7% and Llanfair Caereinion is lowest with 2.19%).



Suitable Accommodation for Older People / Living independently:

More people over 65 are now living on their own in Powys, there are 19,000 lone person households out of a total of 59,100 households (2015). Many people are finding it increasingly difficult to perform basic domestic tasks. A total of 859 clients are supported by domiciliary care in Powys, a lack of infrastructure and assistive technology has reduced the viability of independent living. Despite this, there has been an increase in the number of adult clients supported in the county. As our elderly population increases, there will be more demand for suitable accommodation options. By 2035, more people are expected to be living alone and the number of people with dementia is also expected to increase. We will need to accommodate citizens within their local communities, whether that is in their own home, in sheltered or extra care accommodation, or a nursing home.



Culture:

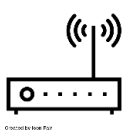
Many arts and culture services are managed by voluntary groups. 19% of citizens said they could speak Welsh (2011 census). The main pockets of Welsh speakers are found in the North West and South West of the county. Promotion of the Welsh language has continued, with an increase in the number of young Welsh speakers since 1991.



Community services

12,900 people are employed in the public sector (2016). A variety of services are provided by the public sector such as 98 schools, 17 branch libraries and 2 mobile libraries, 16 leisure centres, 10 hospitals, 18 fire stations and 14 police stations. The voluntary sector involves over 4,000 groups contributing an estimated £174 million to the economy. Powys has lots of small communities with strong community spirit. 81% of respondents agreed that Powys is a safe place for children to play outside. Other Welsh councils with the highest rating are Anglesey and Gwynedd.

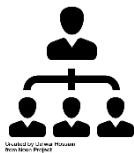
Economy



Infrastructure:

Although superfast broadband has been enabled in many areas of Powys, mobile coverage and internet speeds remain poor in many rural areas of Powys. By June 2017, 96% of

Powys should have access to superfast broadband due to the Superfast Cymru project. Housing affordability (average house price vs average salary) is preventing people from remaining in Powys and poor road and rail links are also reducing access to employment in terms of convenient travel times and suitable connections.



Business Growth:

Powys has a high proportion of micro businesses. Although we have seen a 3% growth in Powys, this is lower than the Welsh average (8%). Self-employment is high, and a large proportion of the population are working part-time jobs on a below average salary. There is also a high reliance on the public sector as a source of employment.



Tourism:

Tourism has continued to grow and provide a £720 million investment to the local economy. Montgomeryshire has the most tourists staying overnight, and southern localities towards Brecon have more day visitors. Tourism is the most prominent in rural areas, with food and drink representing the largest section of the industry in terms of income. There was nearly a 6% growth in tourism during 2014-15, and this may continue in the short term, however there is a risk of tourist numbers going into decline in the future if promotional services do not continue.



Employment and Skills:

Economic activity rates are high in Powys, and we have a very low rate of people claiming unemployment benefits. There are low numbers of people seeking work and productivity in Powys is low compared with the UK, possibly as a result of the large number of people working in part time jobs. Regeneration currently signposts businesses to potential sources of information, advice and funding and plays active role to locate premises. We also help to provide business support to individuals and start-up companies.



Poverty and Deprivation:

Some areas of Powys are very deprived, due to many people in part time employment (46% of women work part-time) or on very low pay. In 2016, average weekly pay in Powys was £366 (Wales: £407, UK: £439). This was a fall of £15 per week in Powys since 2015, whilst Wales rose by £19 and UK by £14. The unemployment rate is 1% (1.3% male, 0.8% female) and Powys has a low number of workless households (15.3%, Wales: 19.4%)

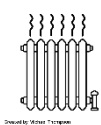
Fuel poverty is high due to lack of access to cheaper fuels such as gas. Home ownership rates are in decline among the younger generation and people are remaining in the rental sector. Travel times to GP surgeries and other public services is extremely poor, Ystradgynlais, in particular is in the worst 10% of areas in Wales.

Environment



Renewable energy:

Powys saves the largest amount of Carbon Dioxide and is also the largest low carbon generator in Wales in the biomass, onshore wind, and solar thermal sectors. Photovoltaic solar cells make up a total of 60% of all renewable energy projects in Powys.



Energy in housing:

Many of our homes are not energy efficient and not connected to the gas network. The majority of these homes rely on other, more carbon intensive forms of heating such as oil, liquid petroleum gas, and coal, which are generally less economical to run. Electricity consumption is high compared to the rest of Wales. As energy prices increase, people are finding it increasingly difficult to heat their homes.



Your Local Environment

Recycling rates are increasing in Powys, from 50.9% (2012/13) to 59.1% (2015/16). Wales increased 7.9% during the same period.

The number of fly tipping incidents remains below the rest of Wales. We are seeing increased incidents of dog fouling, poor highway cleanliness and graffiti. Recycling remains prominent in terms of a situation that the public feel strongly about.



Climate Change:

The global climate is changing, including rising sea levels, increasing Carbon Dioxide emissions and higher average temperatures. This could lead to increased instances of flooding in some areas, damage to ecosystems, and increased pests and diseases.



Resilient Environment:



A healthy, resilient environment creates the conditions for a thriving and sustainable society. We have large areas of woodland (15%), nature reserves and 80 sites of special

scientific interest (SSSI). Just over 70% of the land in Powys is farmed. 85% of Powys is classed as Less Favoured Area, these are areas where agriculture activity is considered difficult. Powys has good air quality and has lower CO2 emissions than the rest of Wales (6.7 tonnes per person compared to 8.7 tonnes for Wales). Evidence shows that our natural environment continues to be put under pressure, for example, several water sources in Powys are contaminated with pollutants and 6,650 properties are at risk from flooding.



Enjoying the Environment:

The natural environment of Powys - our mountains, rivers, lakes and lowland landscapes give us a fantastic environment in which to live, work and enjoy. They provide a backdrop for the tourist industry and help us lead healthier and better lives. However, of the 9,250km of rights of way in Powys, 40% are open and easy to use, but poor transport links do not make it easy to enjoy the environment.



Travelling around Powys:

Powys has one of the worst, poorly maintained road networks in Wales, with 5,500km of roads, 1.49 billion kilometres of road traffic (2015), and relatively low traffic congestion. As the elderly population increases, this may have a potential impact on healthcare and statutory services. Most people use their own vehicles for regular travel, only 1% of the population use public buses and people are dissatisfied with the bus service. Powys has 2 railway lines (The Cambrian Line running through Welshpool and Newtown towards Aberystwyth, and The Heart of Wales lines running from Craven Arms to Llanelli) carrying 110,000 passengers a year. Transport services across Powys are not integrated with other county providers and therefore not making best use of our resources.

4. What are the challenges for Powys and how does this impact on the well-being goals?

In order to compare and assess the level of impact and whether the current key finding is having a positive or negative affect on well-being, a rating methodology was developed and agreed. The template below shows the rating methodology. The working groups at the challenge events were asked to consider whether the key finding had a positive or negative impact, or even no impact against each of the seven Well-being goals and then considered the severity of the impact.

Well-being Goal	Critical (Direct negative impact)	Substantial (Indirect negative impact)	Moderate (Potential negative impact)	No impact	Moderate (Potential positive impact)	Substantial (Indirect positive impact)	Critical (Direct positive impact)	Comments

A Prosperous Wales (Powys)								
A Resilient Wales (Powys)								
A Healthier Wales (Powys)								
A More Equal Wales (Powys)								
A Wales of Cohesive Communities (Powys)								
A Wales of Vibrant Culture and Thriving Welsh Language (Powys)								
A globally Responsible Wales (Powys)								

The ratings given by each of the different groups has been triangulated and moderated to reach an overall rating for each of the 31 key findings. The findings have allowed us to identify the key findings that stakeholders believe are having most detrimental and most favourable impact on the 7 well-being goals.

Our findings have told us that the top three key findings that have a direct negative impact on well-being in Powys are:

- Travelling around Powys
- Suitable accommodation for older people
- Poverty and deprivation.

Most key findings only impacted on one or two well-being goals, *‘Travelling around Powys’*, has a direct negative impact on four well-being goals. Childcare sufficiency is the only key finding which has a direct positive impact on well-being in Powys.





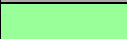



The table below shows the scoring results for the 31 key findings, including those that were classed as having a critical direct negative or positive impact on the well-being of Powys currently.

This assessment analyses current well-being in Powys. In previous assessments, we have not looked ahead to the future. However, the Future Generations Act 2015 has prompted public organisations to think about the longer term implications and may well be crucial in determining the quality of life for future generations. The Future Trends report, produced by Welsh Ministers every five years, has helped us to think about likely future trends affecting economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being in Wales.

Following this, we have predicted the likely impact if we do not intervene on current concerns. Our conclusion shows that most key findings are social or environmental issues.

The top 4 key findings in the longer term that may also impact well-being in Powys are:

- Reducing child population impacting business and services in Powys;
- Childcare sufficiency;
- Energy; and
- Our environment.

Key	
	Negative - Critical
	Negative - Substantial
	Negative - Moderate
	No current impact on well-being
	Positive - Moderate
	Positive - Substantial
	Positive - Critical
	Negative - Critical (if no intervention)
	No Score Given

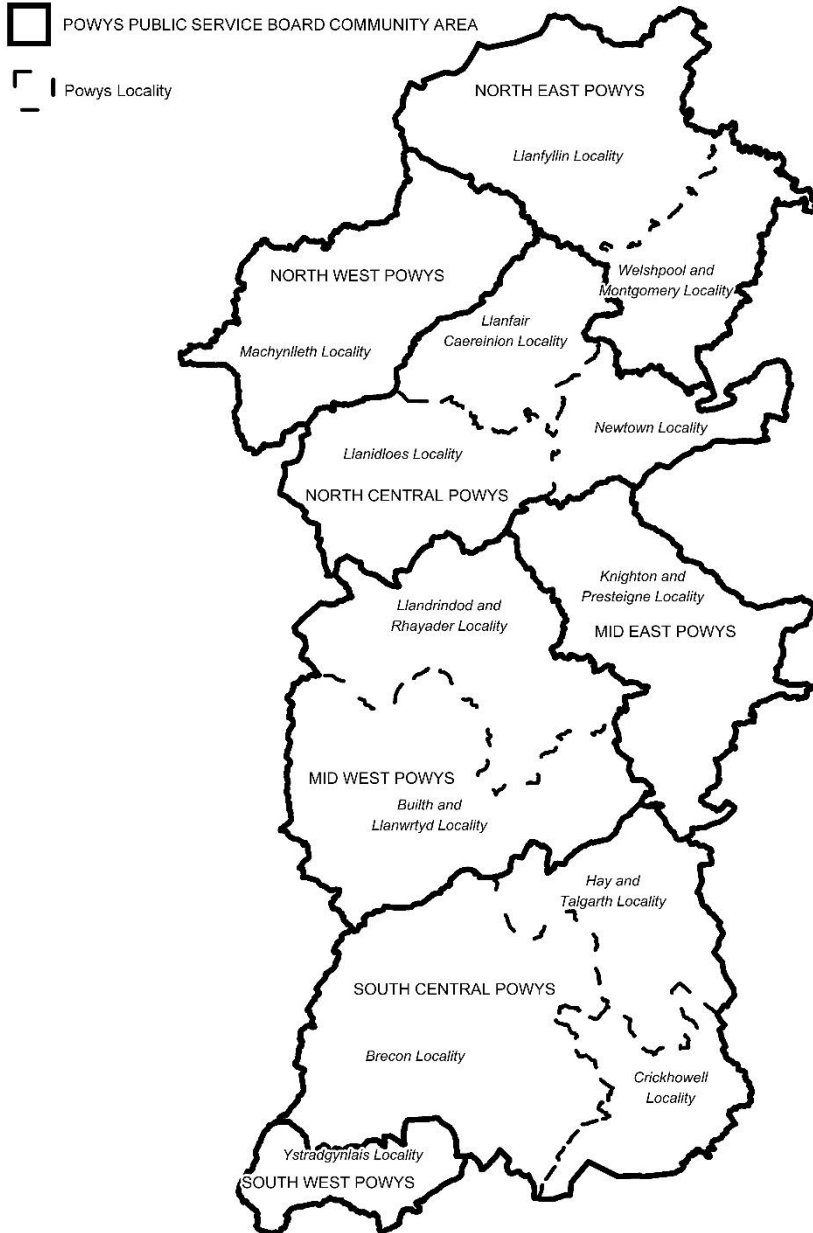
Powys Well-being Assessment 2016 - Framework

Critical key findings	7 Well-being Goals						
	Prosperous Powys	Resilient Powys	Healthier Powys	Equal Powys	Cohesive Powys	Vibrant Powys	Globally Responsible Powys
Travelling around Powys			☆	☆			
Poverty and Deprivation				☆			
Suitable accommodation for older people / Living Independently							
Energy in Housing		☆		☆			☆
Employment and Skills					☆		
Infrastructure					☆		
Health Inequalities				☆			
Exclusions - Free School meal attainment				☆			
Child Obesity							
Young mental well-being							
Violence against women, domestic abuse and sexual violence							
Educational Attainment						☆	
Business Growth							
Young Carers				☆	☆		
Vulnerable Children							
Reduced child population	☆				☆		
Carers							
Enjoying the Environment							
Public Protection	☆						
Children with Disabilities							
Climate Change		☆					☆
Prevention			☆				
Community services							
Resilient environment		☆					☆
Renewable Generation							
Your Local Environment							
Tourism							
Childcare Sufficiency	☆						
Mental Health							
Dementia							
Culture							

5. Differences in our community areas

This sections looks at the differences in well-being that currently exist across the seven community areas. The map of Powys below, shows the boundaries for the seven community areas and the 13 localities that sit within them.

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North East Powys

This area includes the localities of **Welshpool & Montgomery** and **Llanfyllin**

Population **27,676**



Age 0-17 – **19%** (5,199)

Age 18-64 – **56%** (15,394)

Age 65-84 – **22%** (6,093)

Age 85+ - **4%** (990)



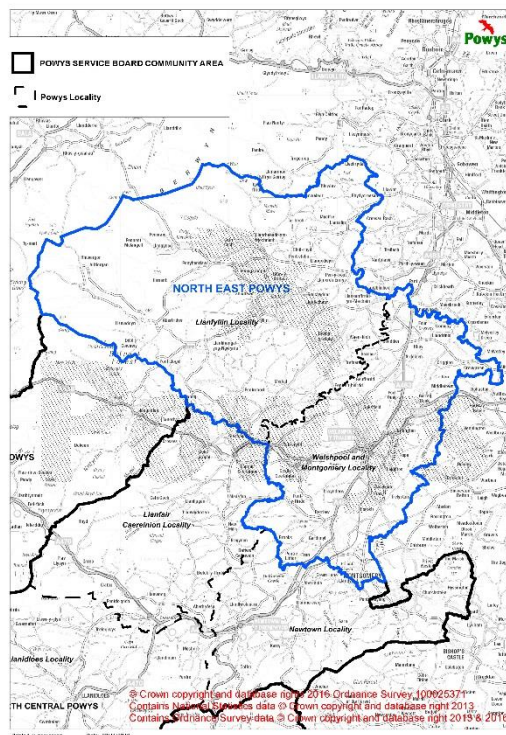
5,013 Welsh Speakers (18.1%)



13,834 people Employed



Area – 818.4 km²



Welshpool is one of the county's main employment centres, and is a key industrial centre. Large proportions of the population work here, employed by the public sector.

Within this community area, the Guilsfield Brook locality has the lowest number of available childcare places in Powys, with only 13 places per 100 children. In addition, Welshpool has the highest uptake of free school meals in the county. This is a strong indicator of deprivation, which is further reinforced by the low score attributed by the Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation (WIMD).

The MSOAs (Middle Layer Super Output Areas) in this community area contain some of the widest differences in life expectancy for both genders. The lowest levels of life expectancy are mostly concentrated within the Welshpool area. North East Powys has lower levels of participation in physical activity relative to elsewhere in Powys, although this is not a statistically significant difference. At the same time, it has the highest percentage of the population reporting that they eat the recommended five portions of fruit and vegetables each day – again this is not a statistically significant difference.

This community area has the largest number of energy inefficient properties in Powys. This can be attributed to the large number of older properties, which lack modern insulation. Electricity consumption in this community is also high, with Montgomery having the highest average rate of consumption.

Community engagement feedback on our findings

5 engagement events held



Positives

- Welshpool is doing well – with areas and the toilets kept clean
- Having suitable accommodation has meant I have become more active and this has improved my wellbeing

Key priority issues:

- Hidden poverty - food banks being used.
- An ageing population
- Wind farms are a blot on the landscape
- Business Growth. We need more micro-renewables
- Volunteers aren't the answer regarding community resilience. They can only do so much

North West Powys

This area includes the locality of **Machynlleth**

Population **6,154**



0-17 – **18%** (1,094)

18-64 – **57%** (3,505)

65-84 – **22%** (1,337)

85+ - **4%** (218)



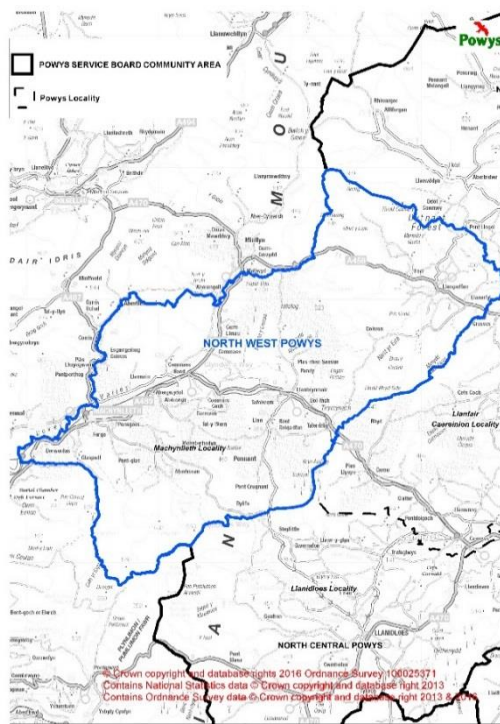
Welsh Speakers – **3,249 (52.7%)**



Employed – **3,071**



Area – **507.9 km²**



Along with the South West Powys community area, North West Powys has one of the highest proportions of four and five year olds that are either overweight or obese. This is linked closely to the higher levels of deprivation in these areas (the significance of this difference has not been tested). The rate of adult obesity is just under 20%. In addition, the community area has the highest smoking rate in Powys, although the difference in the rate does not reach statistical significance. This region, in particularly the Machynlleth locality, has the highest percentage of people that are thought to be living in fuel poverty because of the type of homes and lack of access to cheaper fuels. This areas has the highest percentage of Welsh speakers in the county.

Community engagement feedback on our findings

3 engagement events held



Positives

- Machynlleth is a nice place to live with a clean environment
- Bus service to Aberystwyth is good but it stops at 6pm

Key priority issues:

- Mental health
- Employment and skills
- Reduced public funding
- Climate change
- Suitable accommodation for older people
- Education
- Local Environment – clean and green communities

North Central Powys

This area includes the localities of **Newtown, Llanfair Caereinion and Llanidloes**

Population **29,758**



Age 0-17 – **20%** (6,070)

Age 18-64 – **57%** (16,832)

Age 65-84 – **20%** (5,984)

Age 85+ - **3%** (872)



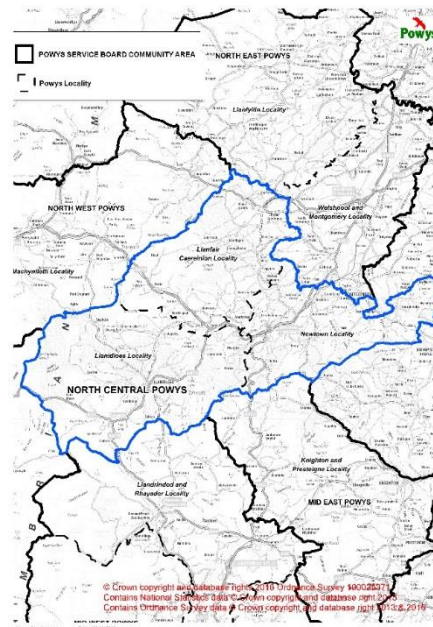
5,029 Welsh Speakers (16.9%)



14,814 people Employed



Area – 848.1 km²



Newtown is the principal town of this community area, in addition to being one of the key towns of the county. It acts as one of the main employment centres, as well as being a major industrial area. The community area has the largest percentage of the working population aged between 20 and 39. At the same time, it has the smallest proportion aged 60 and over. As with Welshpool and North East Powys, a number of large businesses are based in Newtown, as well as a large proportion of the county's medium sized businesses. This suggests that Newtown, together with Welshpool, acts as a central driver to the local economy within Powys.

Within the community area, Newtown has the highest number of available childcare places, with 86 places for every 100 children. In addition, based on the uptake of free school meals, this community area is one of the most deprived in the county. Further adding to this evidence, North Central Powys has the highest number of children placed on the child protection register.

Some MSOAs (Middle Layer Super Output Areas) in North Central Powys have relatively low rates of life expectancy for males compared with Powys as a whole. Some MSOAs also exhibit relatively high rates of smoking. However, the area overall does also exhibit relatively low rates of adult obesity. The area has the lowest number of unpaid carers.

According to the Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation (WIMD), some small parts of this area are severely deprived, with poor scores relating to both health and the economy. Further evidence is found in the high number of homeless presentations, as well as the large increase in the number of reported crimes.

Newtown, in particular, but also the community area in general, has the highest number of energy efficient properties. The area also has the highest number of properties that are connected to the gas network, instead of relying on other fuel sources.

Community engagement feedback on our findings

7 engagement events held



Positives

- Having an extra care housing scheme in the area, but more housing like this is needed
- The local community hospital in Llanidloes has 18 beds, but many of these are occupied with people from as far away as Welshpool
- Dial a ride is excellent but they are struggling for funding
- Excellent childcare provision in the town
- Residents could see the benefits the by-pass would bring to Newtown and felt this would help to revitalise the area and stimulate business growth and regeneration and reduce traffic congestion
- Scope for more links regarding tourism, the environment and mental health

Key priority issues:

- Reduced public funding
- Infrastructure
- Employment and skills
- Educational attainment
- Business Growth
- Travelling around Powys
- Local Environment

Mid-East Powys

This area includes the locality of **Knighton & Presteigne**

Population **9,784**



Age 0-17 – **17%** (1,630)

Age 18-64 – **54%** (5,254)

Age 65-84 – **26%** (2,567)

Age 85+ - **3%** (333)



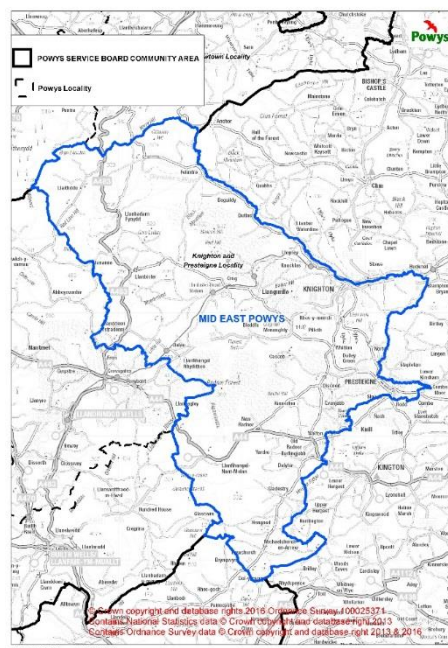
835 Welsh Speakers (8.5%)



4,840 people Employed



Area – **525.4 km²**



Within this community area Knighton and Presteigne have the largest working populations aged over 60 in Powys.

This area is part of a USOA (Upper Super Output Area) with some of the lowest rates of excess drinking in Powys. The rate is significantly lower than the Wales average, and below that of the other community areas in Powys (although this is not statistically significant).

Part of Mid-East Powys is identified as a very deprived area, with a low Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivations (WIMD) score in the areas of health and economy. The area also has the largest proportion of adults with no qualifications. There is a lack of major employers in this area.

Community engagement feedback on our findings

7 engagement events held



Positives

-

Key priority issues:

- Reduced public funding
- Travelling around Powys
- Enjoying the environment
- Your local environment
- Living independently

Mid-West Powys

This area includes the localities of **Llandrindod & Rhayader** and **Builth & Llanwrtyd**

Population **19,505**



Age 0-17 – **18%** (3,540)

Age 18-64 – **54%** (10,437)

Age 65-84 – **24%** (4,744)

Age 85+ - **4%** (784)



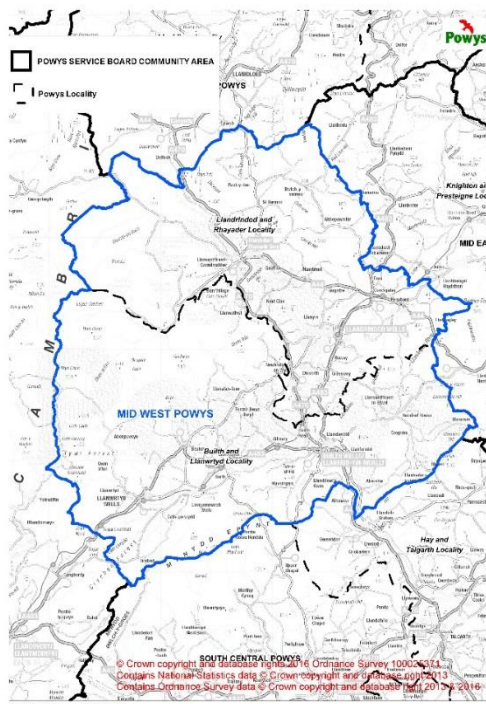
2,484 Welsh Speakers (12.7%)



9,005 people Employed



Area – 1034.7 km²



Within this community area, the towns of Llandrindod Wells and Rhayader have the lowest percentage of the working population aged 40 to 59. The area has a small percentage of the workforce made up of younger age groups, and the remaining majority made up of older age groups. This community area scored poorly based on its Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation (WIMD) score. While it is not as deprived as other areas of Powys, the area still scores poorly in relation to the economic measures. Two high schools have been placed into special measures by Estyn due to unsatisfactory performance and a lack of recent improvement.

Community engagement feedback on our findings

19 engagement events held



Positives

- Close communities exist in this region/area and people do tend to look after each other.
- 2 cardiac nurses in Llandrindod are great
- Appointments in Llandrindod hospital are good
- Builth has some good groups in existence re-supporting older people
- Community transport drivers excellent – capacity and volunteers an issue
- Classes at sports centres are popular and being used more frequently

Key priority issues:

- Travelling around Powys. (and outside of Powys for hospital appointments)
- Employment and skills
- Educational attainment
- Mental health
- Reduced public funding
- Suitable accommodation for older people
- Infrastructure
- Living independently

South Central Powys

This area includes the localities of **Brecon, Hay & Talgarth** and **Crickhowell**

Population **29,658**



Age 0-17 – **19%** (5,572)

Age 18-64 – **55%** (16,436)

Age 65-84 – **22%** (6,661)

Age 85+ - **3%** (989)



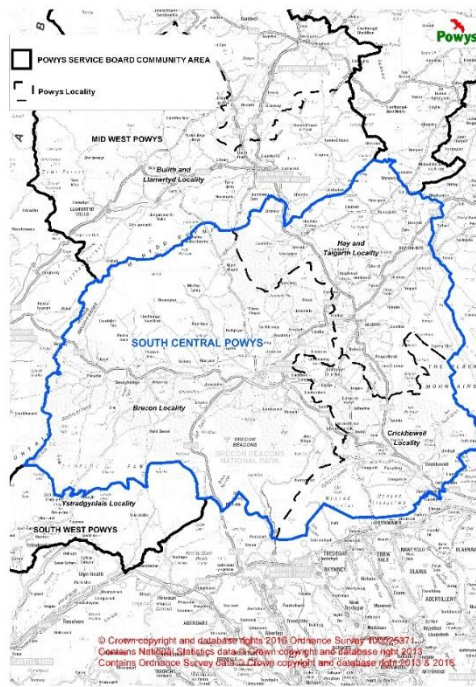
3,505 Welsh Speakers (11.8%)



14,795 people Employed



Area – 1278.3 km²



The major towns within this area are Brecon and Crickhowell. Within this community area, Crickhowell locality represents a section with low unemployment and a noticeably greater amount of wealth compared to other towns in the area. However, this region also has the lowest percentage of the working population aged between 20 and 39. The majority of employed residents are in the 40 to 59 age group however, rather than over 65.

The Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation (WIMD) gives a low score to this area, based on the economy and health factors. This is particularly the case around Brecon and the St. Johns localities. Brecon itself has also seen a sharp increase in the number of homeless presentations. However, at the same time South Central Powys has the lowest percentage of residents thought to be in fuel poverty, and also has the lowest average electricity consumption rate.

Community engagement feedback on our findings

4 engagement events held



Positives

- There are plenty of free resources in the Brecon community to prevent the onset of health conditions
- Encourage more pedestrian use of Brecon town centre
- Keep up the good work – the charter for trade is a great idea
- The county has so much to offer, including the national park. It would be nice to see Powys celebrate this a bit more.
- Involve people at a grass roots level

Key priority issues:

- Employment and skills
- Reduced public funding
- Travelling around Powys
- A healthy resilient environment
- Living Independently
- Business Growth
- Community Services

South West Powys

This area includes the locality of Ystradgynlais

Population **10,107**



Age 0-17 – **18%** (1,825)

Age 18-64 – **56%** (5,696)

Age 65-84 – **22%** (2,225)

Age 85+ - **4%** (361)



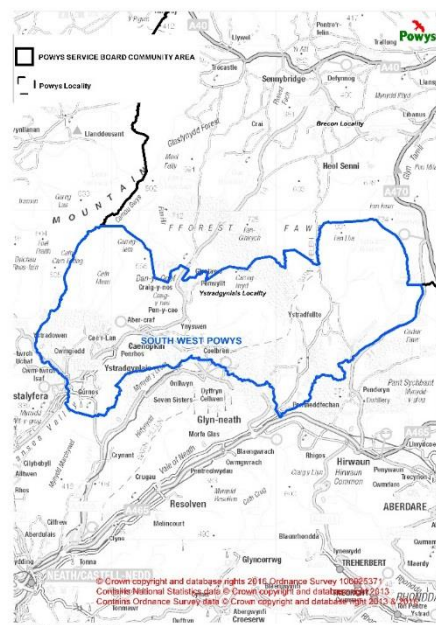
3,875 Welsh speakers (**38.4%**)



4,273 people Employed



Area **166.8** km²



This community area has a high proportion of students who qualify for free school meals compared with other communities in Powys. The area has the highest percentage of 4-5 year olds who are obese or overweight in the county. South West Powys also has the highest rate of people regularly drinking above recommended guidelines. Within this community area, Ystradgynlais also has the highest number of unpaid carers in the county. The area has seen an overall reduction of 3% in terms of the total homeless population. The area has good transport links with Swansea and other urban centres. The local high school and primary schools have recently undergone major redevelopment, with a large intake of Welsh first language students. The area also has strong links between local hospitals and health centres.

Community engagement feedback on our findings

7 engagement events held



Positives

- Potential to grow links between council and Brecknock Wildlife Trust regarding providing skills for young people which could lead to employment.
- Local hospital links and health care integration is getting better/good. More scope to integrate further.
- School at Abercraf is excellent. Great links with PTA and parents supporting various events and fundraising and teachers and everyone working together to support community. Planting of daffodils recently. Potential to link/grow connections.
- Enjoying the environment – there are amazing places to walk and enjoy the fresh air. More promotion would be good.

Key priority issues:

- Travelling around Powys
- Mental well-being – both for young and older people
- Early Intervention and Prevention
- Infrastructure

6. How have we engaged with our communities?

As part of this assessment, we involved and sought the views and insights of Powys citizens and communities to understand what well-being feels like, to identify the areas where well-being is a concern and explore how it could be improved both now and in the future.

In order to gather the views of citizens, we first looked at data that already existed, focusing on surveys with open questions about people's current experience of well-being. This included social research which captured residents view on their quality of life living in a rural county and satisfaction with key services like education and recycling services and our Young People's Wellbeing survey which was distributed to all schools and the Youth Forum. Information from public engagement exercises on specific service proposals and changes was utilised (e.g. school reconfiguration, frequency of refuse collection and redesigning day care services). We also spoke to people through established forums and panels (for example Youth Forum, Older People's Forum, Housing 100 panel, Citizens Panel). At this stage data from Powys's annual Residents Satisfaction Survey was analysed along with the results of our Population Assessment Questionnaire (for services users including Adults and Childrens Social Services and carers that we support).

In order to engage broader stakeholders regarding our findings and to address any gaps in our knowledge, two challenge events were held in November 2017, one with PSB staff and another where partner organisations were invited (Powys County Councillors, independent local businesses, Age Cymru, Action for Children, Disability Powys, volunteer groups, and other community representatives). During these events, stakeholders were given brief presentations of each of the 31 findings and were asked to consider each against the seven Well-being Goals and rate them on a specific criteria. At this stage we also engaged with the public through social-media posts and specific social research to pick up on data gaps identified in the initial stage of the Well-being assessment.

For the third stage of engagement people's responses to the assessment were gathered through an on-line survey ("The Well-being of Future Generations and You") and engagement with citizens across 7 PSB community areas. (The latter included drop in sessions at libraries, community halls, and fire stations along with sessions at community social groups and clubs (e.g. parenting groups, older people social groups, Young Farmers Club, Women's Institute, Carers Support Group). We also spoke to people at 'pop-up' style events at supermarkets, hospitals and local markets. These engagement events allowed us to speak directly with a diverse range of residents and local groups). The questions posed captured resident view on what well-being means to them, which of the 31 issues they would class as priorities, whether these differed if they were thinking about the community they lived in as opposed to their own individual well-being, and whether the data had been captured about specific communities rang true.

For a full description of our engagement activities and the common emerging themes please see section 1 Main Document

7. Find out more and stay involved

If you found this interesting, you can find all of the detailed information at <http://www.powys.gov.uk/index.php?id=2113>

Full key findings analysis – Social

Full key findings analysis – Culture and Community

Full key findings analysis – Economy

Full key findings analysis – Environment

Links and potential response

Producing our wellbeing assessment

Engagement

Assessment findings and the impact on seven well-being goal

Analysed datasets not included in the assessment

Gaps in our evidence

Key sources of information

National measures of well-being

If you would like any further information or have any questions about this well-being assessment, there are many ways you can get in touch with us:



Email: business_intelligence@powys.gov.uk

Give your views on our engagement [page](#)



Post: Powys Public Services Board secretariat, Powys County Council, County Hall, Llandrindod Wells, Powys, LD1 5LG



Phone: 01597 826 000



Please keep a look out for local events happening in your communities on the Powys [website](#).

For more information on Powys Public Service Board partners, please visit our websites:

- Powys County Council - www.powys.gov.uk
- Powys Teaching Health Board - www.powysthb.wales.nhs.uk/
- Mid and West Wales Fire and Rescue Service - www.mawwfire.gov.uk
- Natural Resources Wales - <https://naturalresources.wales>
- Brecon Beacons National Park Authority - <http://www.beacons-npa.gov.uk>
- Dyfed Powys Police - www.dyfed-powys.police.uk
- Dyfed Powys Police and Crime Commissioner - <http://www.dyfedpowys-pcc.org.uk/en/>
- Powys Association of Voluntary Organisations - www.pavo.org.uk
- Wales Community Rehabilitation Company - <http://walescrc.co.uk>
- Welsh Government - <http://gov.wales>



Powys Public Services Board

Well-being Assessment 2017

Social Key Findings










Powys Public Services Board September 2017

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This section below describes the 15 key findings in detail and the data and analysis that was used to evidence our findings.

We rated the impact of each key finding against the 7 well-being goals and whether they are having a positive or negative affect on well-being (see key below)

Key	
	Negative - Critical
	Negative - Substantial
	Negative - Moderate
	No current impact on well-being
	Positive - Moderate
	Positive - Substantial
	Positive - Critical
	Negative - Critical (if no intervention)
	No Score Given

Adult Carers

Prosperous Powys	Resilient Powys	Healthier Powys	Equal Powys	Cohesive Powys	Vibrant Powys	Globally Responsible Powys
						



What are the key findings?

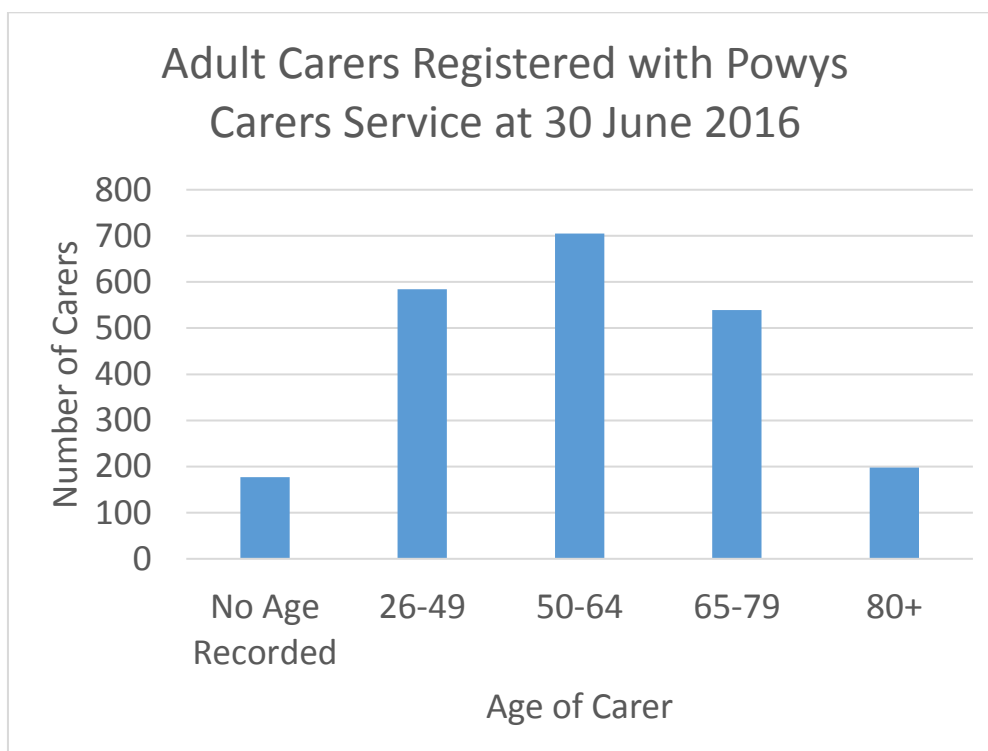
Adult carers need to be able to access information, advice and support to meet their needs. In Powys, there are 16,154 unpaid carers (Office for National Statistics, 2016), with the majority of these being over 50, and of those, a large proportion are retired. From national studies it has been found that the perceived health of carers is significantly poorer when compared to those who are not acting as carers (Carers UK, 2016). Around half of carers provide between 1-19 hours of care per week (ONS, 2016). The majority of these identified caring as being a major contributing factor to their poorer health. However, in recent years, the most noticeable growth in unpaid carers has been in those providing 50 or more hours of care per week. Unpaid carers are most common in south Powys, particularly in Ystradgynlais locality, while northern localities, such as Newtown, Welshpool, and Llanidloes had the lowest number of carers. The number of unpaid carers is expected to increase along with the county's ageing population.

However, unpaid carers under the age of 65 are projected to decrease by almost 10% by 2030 (ONS, 2016). Unpaid carers at present report that caring has greatly reduced their ability to maintain a full time job, or to attend other leisure or social activities. A majority of carers are also thought to be in financial difficulties. In the future, this may result in a large increase in people out of work as carers find themselves unable to return to the work place. There is also the growing issue of severe health inequality, with a potentially serious impact on the physical and mental health of carers.



What does the data tell us?

According to the 2011 population census, there are a total of 16,154 unpaid carers in Powys, of which 57% are female and 43% are male (ONS, 2016). The vast majority of these (15,038) are aged 25 and over (ONS, 2016). Of this group, carers aged 25-49 provided 4,665 hours of care per week, 50-64 provided 6,074 hours, and 65+ provided 4,299 hours. 65% of unpaid carers in Powys are aged 50 or over (ONS, 2016). A total of 39% are retired, 23% provide care full time, and 12% are employed on a part time basis. Of all carers aged 26+, a total of 2,203 had been identified by Credu in June 2016, though not all unpaid carers were identified. The various interventions made with adult carers show that more support is required for carers over the age of 25. The health of carers is thought to be significantly poorer than those with no caring responsibilities (Carers UK, 2016). Since 2001, there has been an increase of approximately 30,000 people providing care in Wales, an increase of 3.2%. The increase in number of carers was greatest in those providing 50 or more hours of care per week.

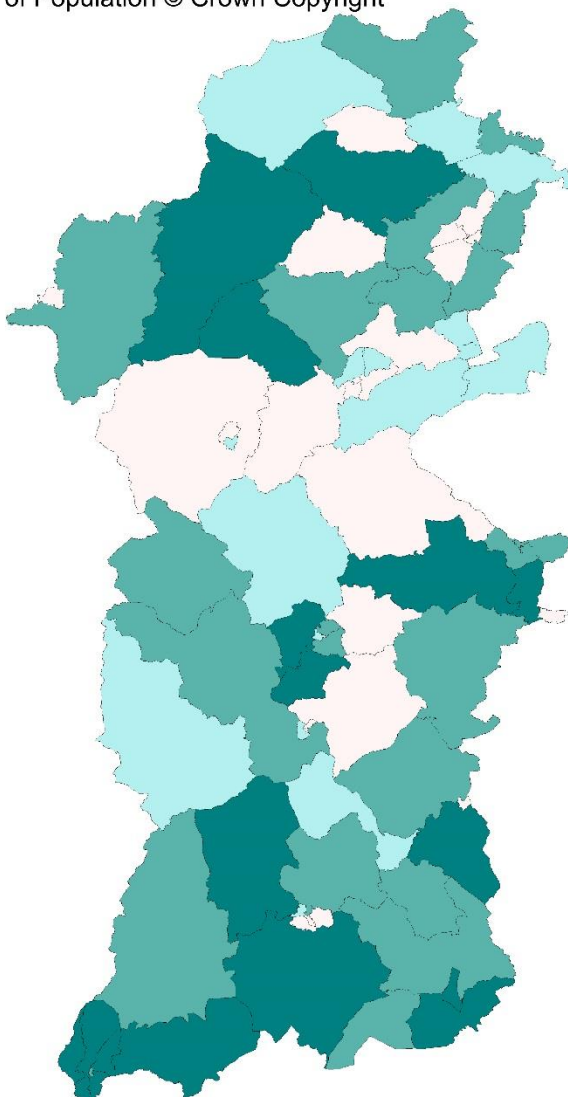


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% Population providing unpaid care

Source: 2011 ONS Census of Population © Crown Copyright

- 14% or over
- 12 to 13%
- 11.5 to 12%
- under 11.5%





Are there any specific locality differences?

Unpaid care (all ages): Highest in Ystradgynlais (15%); 2nd Crickhowell (13%) and Knighton and Presteigne (13%). Lowest in 4 localities (11%): Newtown, Welshpool and Montgomery, Llanidloes, Builth and Llanwrtyd (ONS, 2016).

Unpaid care (aged over 65): Highest in Ystradgynlais (17%); 2nd Llanfair Caereinion (16%); 3rd 2 localities - Crickhowell, Knighton and Presteigne (15%); Lowest in Llanidloes (12%); then low in 5 localities (14%): Builth and Llanwrtyd, Hay and Talgarth, Llandrindod and Rhayader, Machynlleth, Newtown (ONS, 2016).

The number of unpaid carers over 65 in Powys is predicted to increase by 35% (Wales: 30%) by 2030, whilst, unpaid carers under 65 is predicted to decline by nearly 10% by 2030 (Wales: -0.2%) (ONS, 2016).

Overall, this is an increase of 0.2% unpaid carers on balance in Powys (Wales: 7% increase) (ONS, 2016).



What do citizens say?

- 81% of carers surveyed agreed (or strongly agreed) that the support they had received had helped improve their health and well-being.
- 72 % of carers surveyed agreed (or strongly agreed) that contact with Powys Carers Service has improved the social, employment, or educational areas of my life.
- During Carers Week, Credu (formerly Powys Carer Service) Outreach workers engaged in the 'What Matters to You' conversations with Carers. Emerging issues included respite; opportunities to meet other carers; different services providing 'tea and chats' are competing with each other in Ystradgynlais and it is not clear who is doing what. Other key issues included difficulties in applying direct payments. In addition, some Carers have said they would like to help other Carers. (PCC, 2016)



What do staff say?

- Peer support groups can work independently but group dynamics can suffer without some Outreach Worker facilitation/support.
- Population Assessment Staff Questionnaire: Question: "Have any services closed in your area in the last 5 years? If yes, what has been the impact on service users and the need for support services?" Response: "Support for carers with Mental Health Services – impact too early to tell. Local Authority provision of Meals on Wheels closed – impact is increased pressure on domiciliary care for welfare visits and cooking tasks. Grant funding reductions to a variety of third sector organisations. One respite service for Learning Disabilities – service users now use other available services."



What does the third sector/private sector say?

Credu – connecting Carers' (formerly Powys Carers Service)

- Taking a sample of the average quarter of support given to people with Caring responsibilities who are over 65, we currently support about 600 people per quarter, 32% of whom need basic information and advice the other 68% require emotional support, advocacy to deal with benefits or services, respite solutions, support with their own health and well-being, support with isolation and family support.
- Where Carers are Caring for someone with a complex illness, they are telling us that they can struggle with managing the conflicting information and advice from different health professionals and that this is very stressful as they spend so much of their time trying to get health professionals to communicate with each other and worrying that the conflicting advice will damage the health of the person they care for. They tell us that they feel ultimately responsible for the person that they care for in this situation yet would be assured if their GP or other significant health professional could support them to make sense of and co-ordinate the advice of various consultants.
- Some Carers have responsibility for more than one person, some of our most vulnerable look after an ill spouse as well as adult children; their situation is challenging enough but sometimes they also have to spend considerable time and energy negotiating with services. The feedback they are giving is that having to 'fight' services can be crushing on top of all their other pressures.
- We are getting considerable feedback from Carers that once they set up arrangements with either domiciliary care providers, or set up their own arrangements, if things change or go wrong, it takes a very long time to sort out/get a Care Worker/PA replacement. This has all sorts of consequences and difficulties in terms of Carers having no respite, limiting their ability to sustain their own well-being and engage in activities other than Caring.
- Carers have highlighted how difficult it is in rural areas to get transport, even with the various community transport schemes that are taking place. What schemes there are and how they can help is patchy.
- Peer support groups can work independently but group dynamics can suffer without some Outreach Worker facilitation/support.



Are there any preventative measures associated with this data?

We have agreed a joint carers commissioning strategy and have commissioned an information, advice and support service for carers of all ages. The service specification was written at a time where we were planning for the implementation of the requirements set out in the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014. For that reason we looked for a provide and developmental partner who would help shape and transform our support for carers, in particular we were seeking to transform processes and services in relation to raising awareness of the important role Carers play within the community and the additional support needs they may

have; developing an early 'well-being' assessment and statutory assessment for support; providing early intervention and preventive support for carers in order to minimise the escalation of issues and problems; developing social enterprises and community delivery models to support carers and provider opportunities for work, training and socialisation.



What we don't yet know.

Carers who we do not know about.

Ethnicity reporting (although this has improved).



National Trends

Carers UK report there is a total of 6,506,257 Carers in the UK (compared to 5,884,470 in 2001), 370,230 of these are in Wales. The 2011 Population Census shown an increase in the number of people identifying themselves as Carers in Powys - an additional 2,036 people since 2001. This equates to an 8.7% increase. Powys is ranked 14th in terms of the proportion of the population that provide care. Carers UK estimates a 40% rise in the number of carers needed by 2037 (an extra 2.6 million carers), meaning the carer population in the UK will reach 9 million. Care provided in the UK by carers is worth an estimated £81 billion per year (Carers UK, 2011). 58% of carers are female and 42% are male (ONS, 2011), in Powys, 57% of Carers are female and 43% male. One in four women aged 50-64 have caring responsibilities compared to one in six men, this compares with 59% of Carers over 85 are men and 41% are female.



Scenario

Short Term

In respect of Adult Carers in employment, juggling work and other commitments alongside their caring role; increased demand for services; potential impact on Adult carers' ability to work, study, or access leisure opportunities; social isolation; low income (Carers UK have reported that nearly half (48%) of carers are struggling to make ends meet).

Medium Term

Potential impact on adult carers ability to access or return to employment depending on the level of care they are providing or have provided; impact of caring on Carers own health and well-being; impact on their personal life (social isolation); lack of independence.

Long Term

What resources are going to be available to alleviate the pressure on Carers? Some adult carers will have reached retirement age and will be unable to return to work. However, there is a potential impact on adult carers' ability to access or return to work. Impact of caring on Carers

own health and well-being, impact on their personal life (social isolation), lack of independence. Financial pressure.



How do services currently contribute?

We have agreed a joint carers commissioning strategy and have recommissioned an information, advice and support service for carers of all ages. Powys is working to achieve an Everybody's Business model which means that identifying carers and understanding their support needs is part of everybody's role. This could also include a Team around the Carer approach once a Well-being Assessment has been completed in order to help a variety of agencies to work together to support carers of all ages and the people they care for. A Programme of work for Adult Health and Social Care has been established and an Accountability Framework that will deliver the carers' thematic area was developed and agreed.



Is need being sufficiently met?

As figures show, those who identified themselves as carers within the Census are not all known to our services. However, they may not require our support, but may not know it exists. Our newly commissioned Information, Advice & Support Service will proactively seek to engage and target carers who are in the most vulnerable or hard to reach areas and groups to ensure the service has equitable access. One key determinant of the likely number of carers in the future is the increased number of people living with dementia. It is estimated that by 2021 the number of people with dementia across Wales will increase by 31%, and by as much as 44% in some rural areas (Carers UK, 2016). 1 in 3 people will end their lives with a form of dementia, 1 in 5 people over the age of 80 presently has dementia, and two-thirds of those with a dementia diagnosis live in the community. The vast majority of these people will wish to live with or near their family and carers. Carers UK estimates that we will see a 40% rise in the number of carers needed by 2037 - an extra 2.6 million carers, meaning the carer population in the UK will reach 9 million (Carers UK, 2015).

Health Inequalities

Prosperous Powys	Resilient Powys	Healthier Powys	Equal Powys	Cohesive Powys	Vibrant Powys	Globally Responsible Powys
			★			



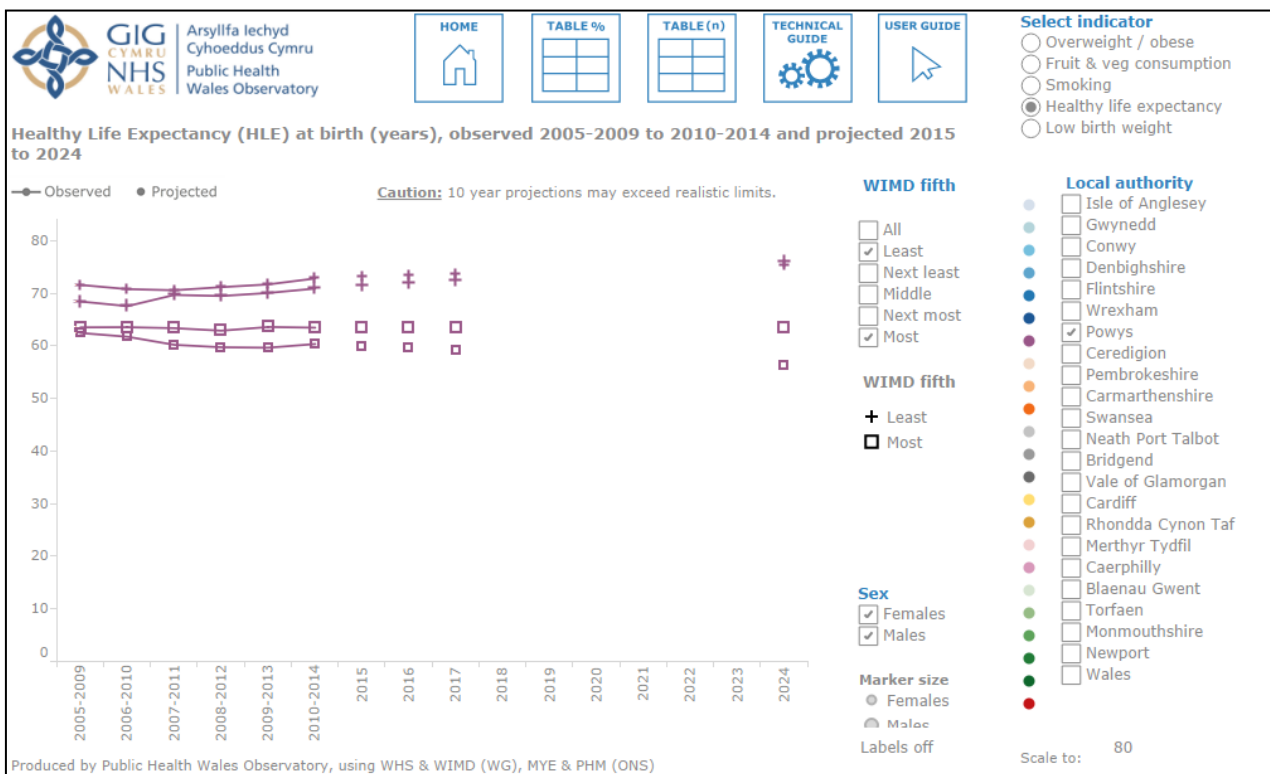
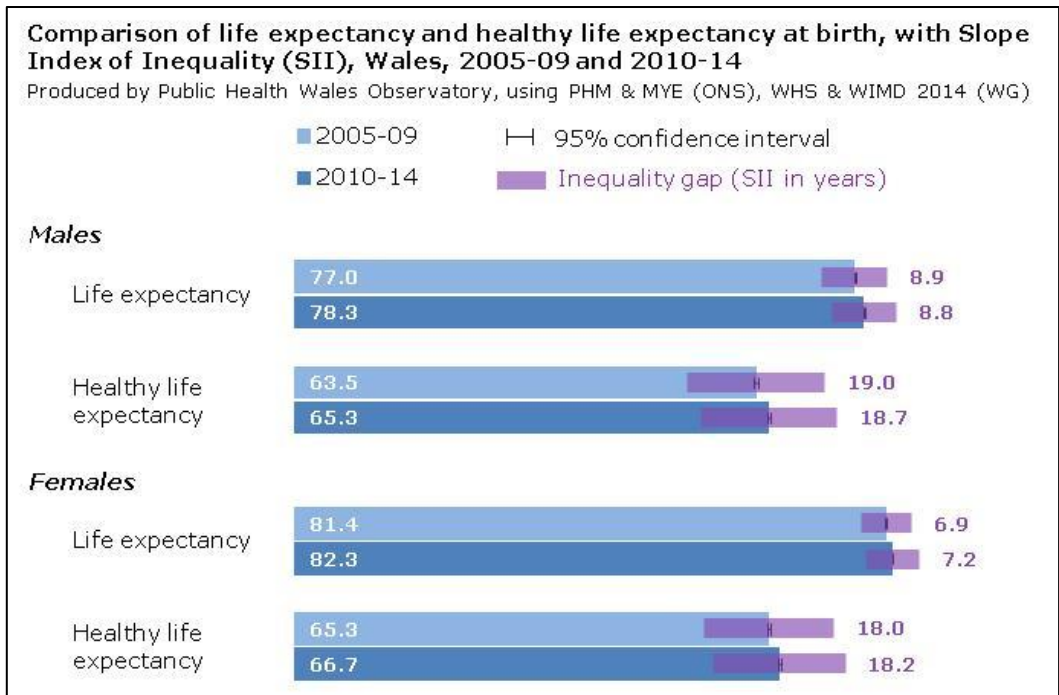
What are the key findings?

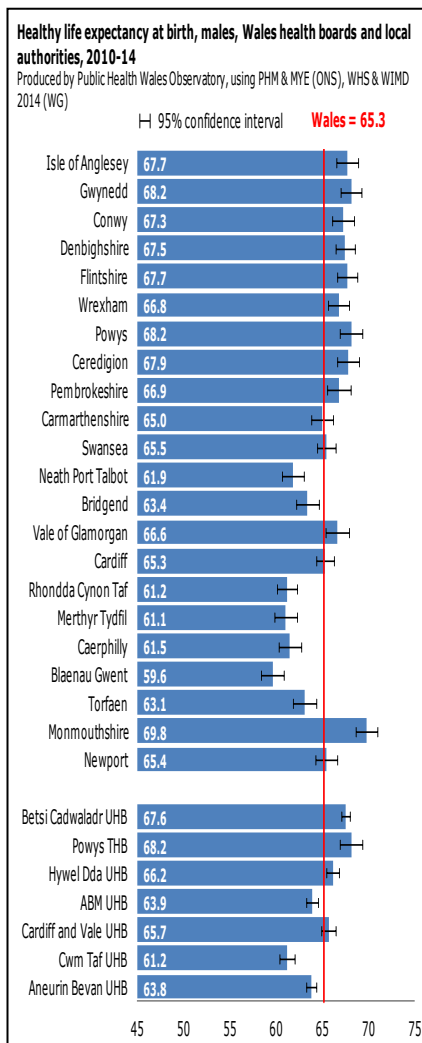
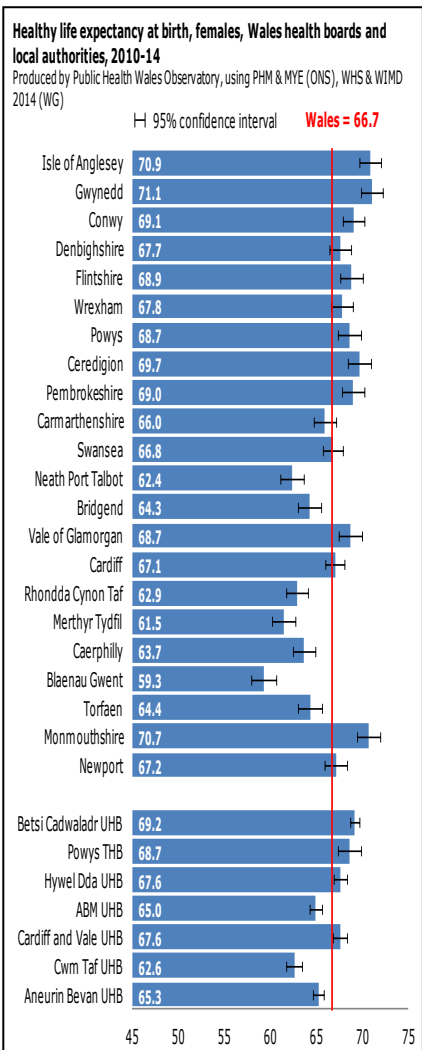
Inequalities in health are an issue of social justice. There is a social gradient in health; the lower a person's social position, the worse his or her health. Compared to the average across Wales, life expectancy and healthy life expectancy is significantly higher for men and women in Powys. However, while there has been a (non-significant) improvement in both life expectancy and healthy life expectancy for men and women, inequalities have widened between the highest and lowest quintiles, though not yet to the point of being statistically significant. It is possible that the current inequality gap in life expectancy and healthy life expectancy will continue to widen over the next 5-10 years due to socio-economic factors. Action on health inequalities requires action across all the social determinants of health.



What does the data tell us?

In Powys, life expectancy and healthy life expectancy for males and females is significantly higher when compared to the average across local authorities and health boards (Public Health Wales NHS Trust, 2016). Life expectancy and healthy life expectancy has shown a slight, non-significant improvement between 2005-09 and 2010-14. Among males, the inequality gap in life expectancy has narrowed slightly, while among females it has widened – although not to the level of statistical significance (Public Health Wales NHS Trust, 2016). The gap in healthy life expectancy between the most and least affluent has widened for both sexes, although not yet reaching statistical significance. Premature deaths from cancer and circulatory disease are the main causes of the difference in life expectancy between the most and least affluent parts of the Powys population. 58% of adults are overweight or obese (Wales 59%), yet Powys citizens are generally healthier than the rest of Wales. 20% of adults smoke (Wales: 20%) and 24% of adults in Powys binge drink at least once a week (Wales: 24%).

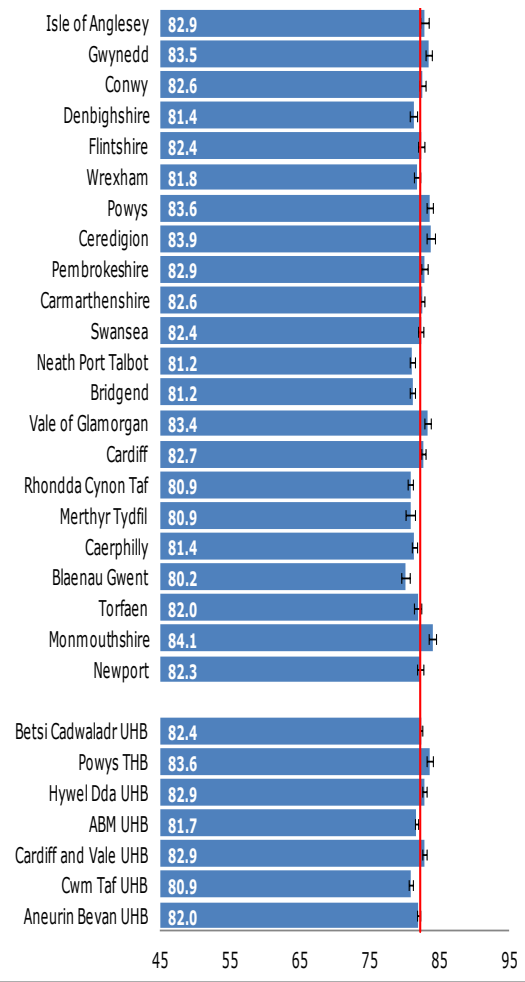




Life expectancy at birth, females, Wales health boards and local authorities, 2010-14

Produced by Public Health Wales Observatory, using PHM & MYE (ONS), WHS & WIMD 2014 (WG)

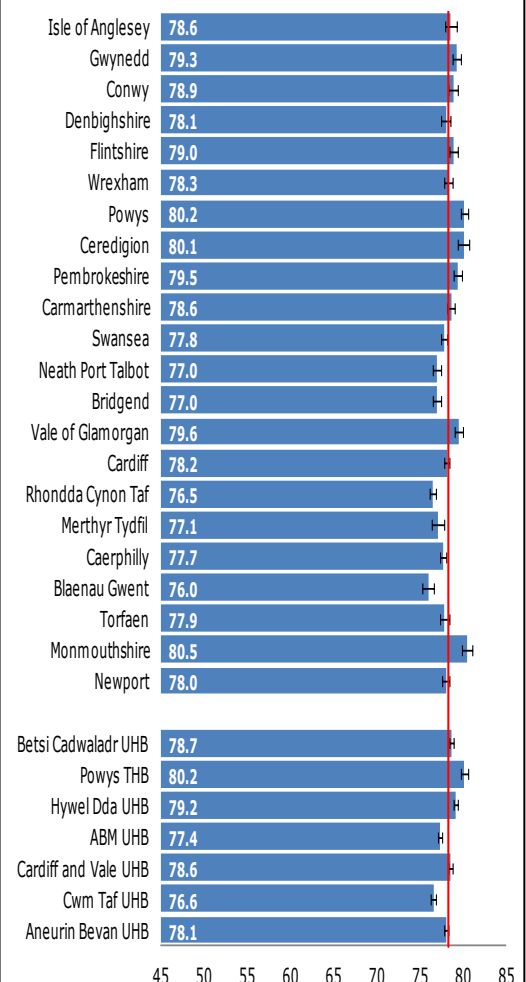
— 95% confidence interval **Wales = 82.3**



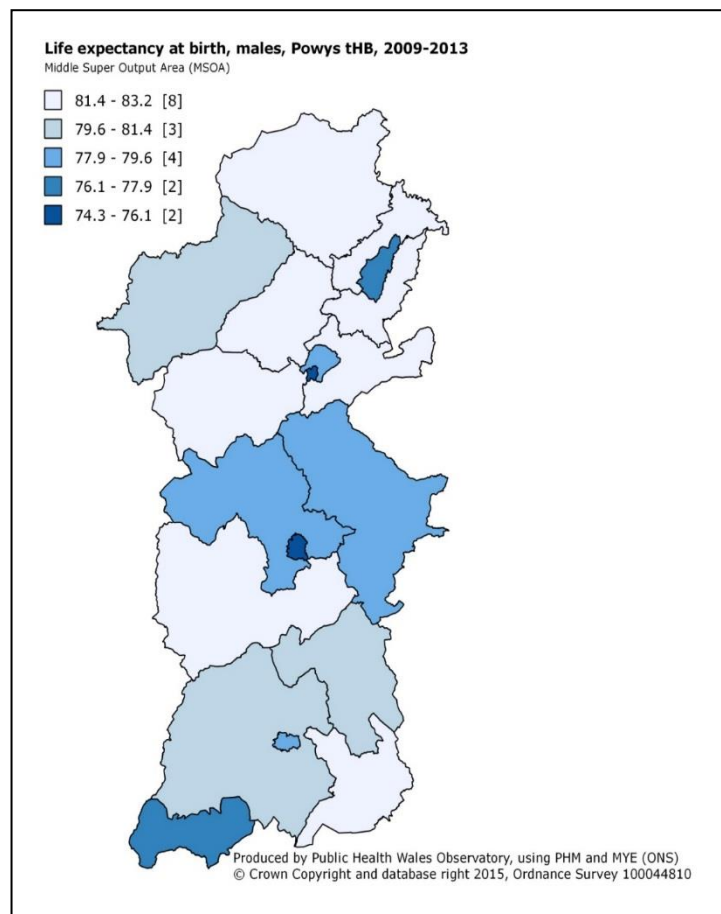
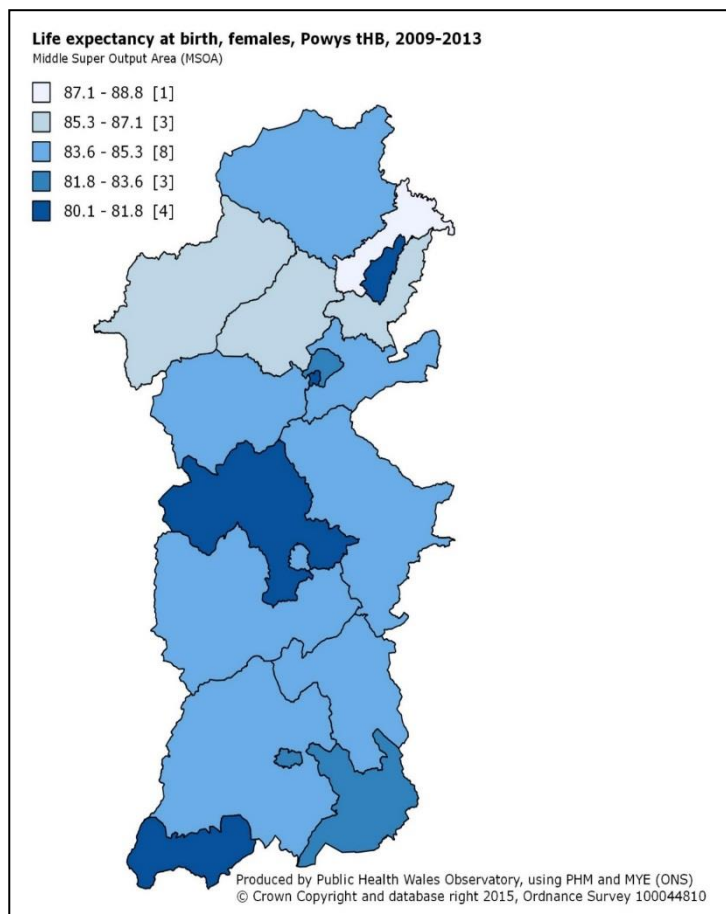
Life expectancy at birth, males, Wales health boards and local authorities, 2010-14

Produced by Public Health Wales Observatory, using PHM & MYE (ONS), WHS & WIMD 2014 (WG)

— 95% confidence interval **Wales = 78.3**







Are there any specific locality differences?

Life expectancy:

Males: Highest MSOA Ffridd Faldwyn (83.2yrs). Lowest MSOA Newtown South West (74.3yrs). Females: Highest MSOA Guilsfield Brook (88.8yrs). Lowest MSOA Welshpool (80.1yrs).



What do citizens say?

No information available about Powys residents views on health inequalities.



What do staff say?

No staff consultations have taken place on this issue.



What does the third sector/private sector say?

No 3rd/private sector information about views on health inequalities.



Are there any preventative measures associated with this data?

Current Public Health Wales work on adverse childhood experience (ACEs) is relevant. This is available at: <http://www.wales.nhs.uk/sitesplus/888/news/40000>

The Public Health Wales report 'Making a Difference' offers research evidence and expert opinion in support of preventing ill health and reducing inequalities. This is available at: <http://www.wales.nhs.uk/sitesplus/888/page/87106>

The Marmot review is a key source of national information. This takes a life-course approach with interventions identified across the lifespan.

This is available at:

<http://www.instituteofhealthequity.org/>

Health inequalities will link many other areas of the well-being assessment (e.g. educational attainment, employment, environment and early years) because these are the factors which need to be addressed to reduce inequalities in health outcomes.

This is available at: <http://www.instituteofhealthequity.org/>.



What we don't yet know?

No specific data gaps identified.



National Trends

Wales level data showing life expectancy and healthy life expectancy is shown below.



Scenario

Short Term

Health inequalities are unlikely to alter very much over such a relatively short time period. Existing differentials between the most and least deprived are unlikely to change.

Medium Term

Data from 2005-09 to 2010-14 suggests that differentials in life expectancy and healthy life expectancy between the highest and lowest quintiles of the population in Powys may be widening slightly. Projections from Public Health Wales specifically in relation to healthy life expectancy

also suggest a widening in the inequality gap for both males and females up to 2024. One of the implications of this for females is that the inequality gap in Powys may be greater than in Wales by 2024.

Long Term

The changes described over the medium term may or may not continue. We do know that differentials between the most/least deprived parts of the population are unlikely to change significantly without a step-change in social policy towards a more equal society at both the macro and micro level.



How do services currently contribute?

A number of efforts to address health inequalities at a strategic partnership level are captured in the Powys One Plan. This includes work to support vulnerable families, improve education for all, and provide stronger, safer communities.



Is need being sufficiently met?

The ambition is to reduce and ultimately remove health inequalities. The fact that rates have not altered significantly over time suggests that more needs to be done.

Prevention

Prosperous Powys	Resilient Powys	Healthier Powys	Equal Powys	Cohesive Powys	Vibrant Powys	Globally Responsible Powys
		★				



What are the key findings?

Healthy lifestyles are key contributors to health and well-being, 36% of adults eat their five a day (Wales: 32%). Unhealthy lifestyles place an increased demand on health and social care services and reduce opportunities to live fulfilling lives. In comparison to the rest of Wales, rates of physical activity on five or more days in a week in Powys are above average (39%, Wales: 31%), although 25% of people do no physical activity. Despite this, nearly 58% of adults are overweight or obese in Powys and this is predicted to continue to rise (Wales: 59%, Welsh Government, 2016). Several serious conditions are associated with being

overweight or obese. They include type 2 diabetes, hypertension, coronary heart disease and stroke, osteoarthritis and cancer.

Just under 20% of adults currently smoke (Wales: 20%, Welsh Government, 2016). Smoking is the single greatest cause of preventable mortality and a significant cause of health inequalities. Smoking causes a range of cancers, it leads to cardiovascular disease and a range of respiratory conditions, e.g. chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and emphysema.

24% of adults binge drink at least once a week (Wales: 24%, Welsh Government, 2016). Regular drinking to excess can cause cancer, stroke, heart disease, liver disease, brain damage, and damage to the nervous system. The impact of unhealthy lifestyles on individuals and wider health and social care services means that prevention is an important topic.

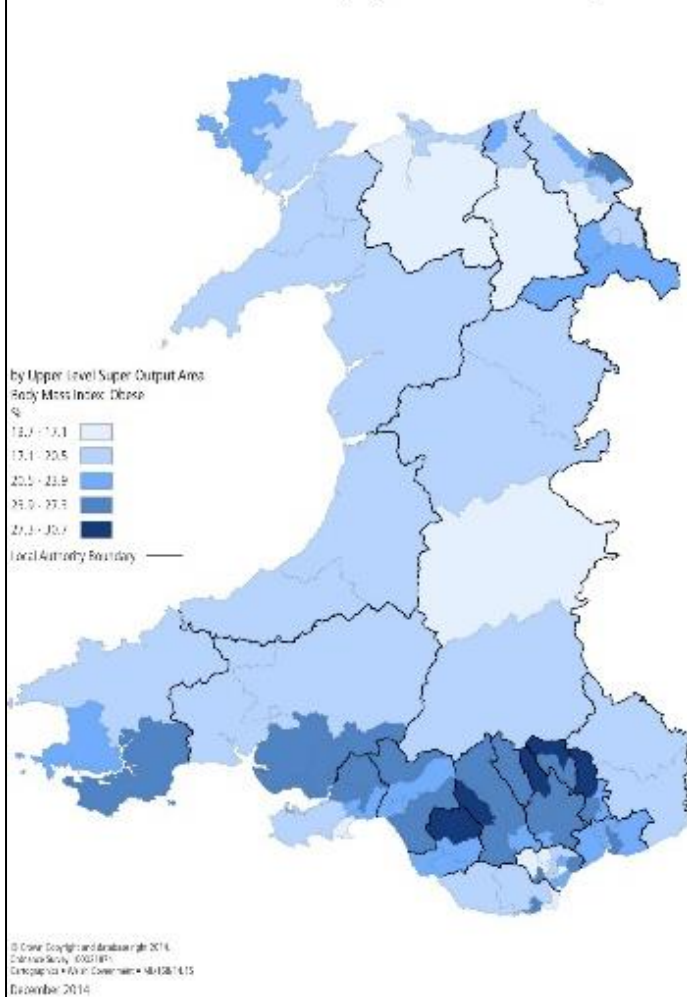
In addition to healthy behaviors, there are links between social isolation, loneliness and preventable conditions, particularly in older people. Levels of self-reported mental well-being in the Powys population appear relatively high when compared with the average across Wales (Welsh Government, 2014). Within Powys, most local areas also display high levels of the assets required for healthy communities when compared with Wales as a whole.



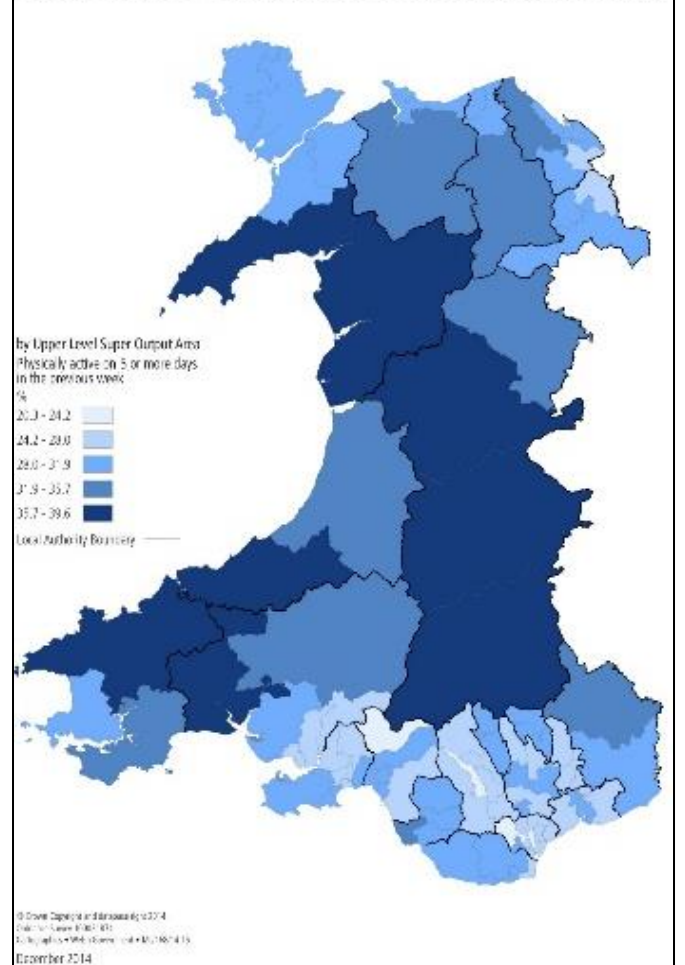
What does the data tell us?

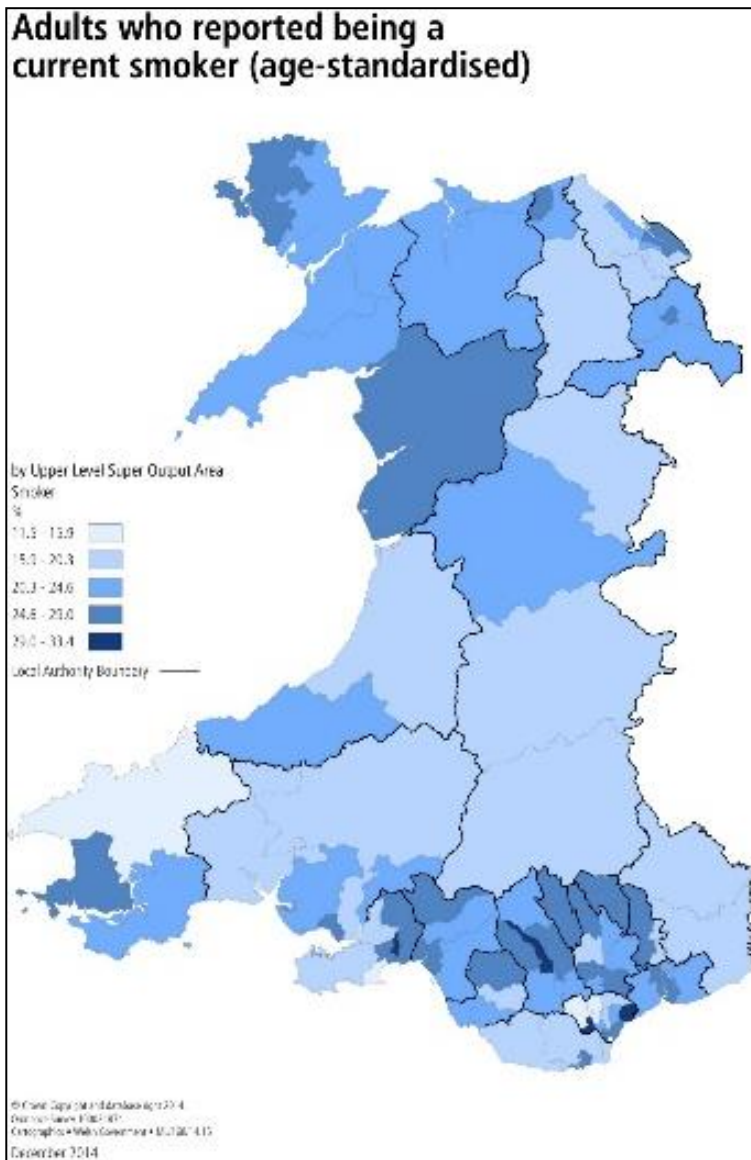
In Powys, among adults, there is a relatively high rate of regular physical activity with just over one in three self-reporting being regularly physically active (Welsh Government, 2016). However, there is a noticeable gap between genders with 45% of men reporting being physically active on 5 or more days a week compared to just 25% of women. In 2008-09, the figure for the percentage of people aged 50+ participating in any sport or activity for Powys was the highest across all Welsh Authorities, 61% (Wales 46%). In spite of these figures, on average six out of ten people in Powys are reported to be overweight or obese, one in five currently smoke, and four in ten say they regularly drink above the recommended guidelines (Welsh Government, 2016). One in three adults said that they had eaten the recommended five portions of fruit and vegetables on the previous day. Powys adults do report significantly higher levels of emotional well-being than in the rest of Wales. In addition to physical health risks, there a large number of older people thought be suffering from loneliness and isolation, which in turn can lead to a need for more intensive support. There are an estimated 15,571 people over the age of 50 living alone in Powys, which is just under a quarter of the population at 24%. According to figures provided by Age UK, between 6-13% of people are often or always lonely (Welsh Government, 2014). All of these factors may potentially contribute to the development of a medical condition or reduce a person's healthy life expectancy (Public Health Wales Observatory, 2013).

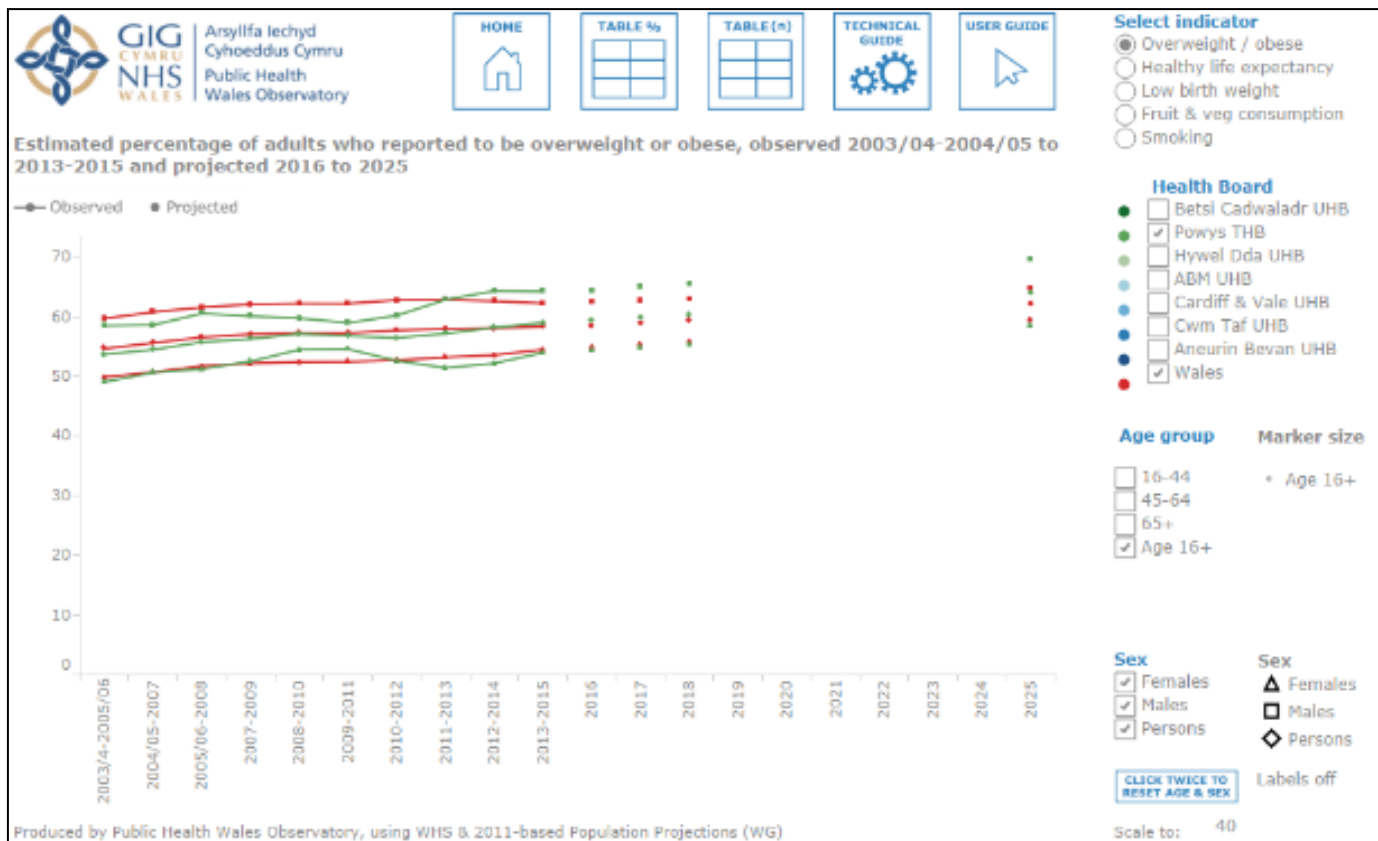
Adults who were obese (age-standardised)

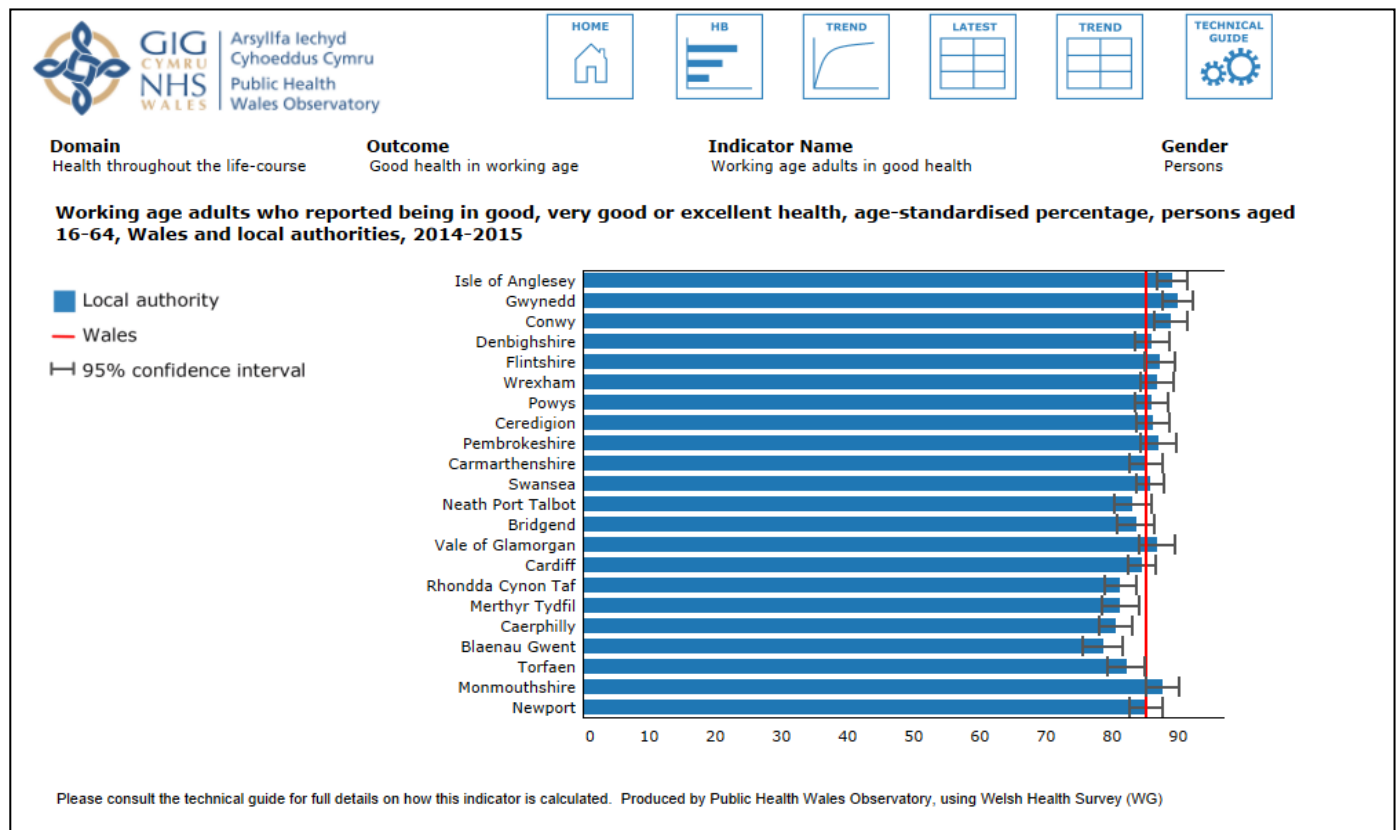
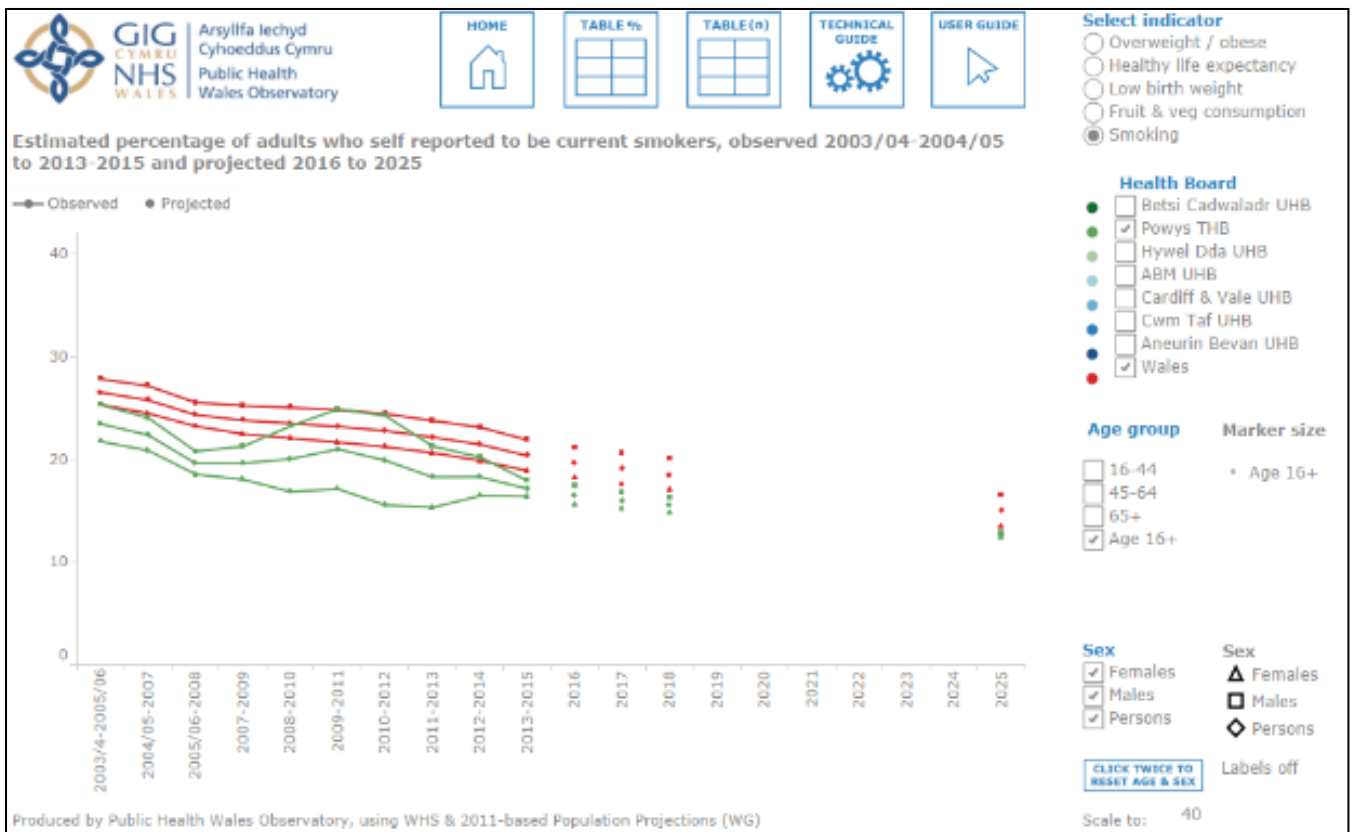


Adults who reported being physically active on 5 or more days in the past week (age-standardised)











Are there any specific locality differences?

Physical Activity: Mid Powys has the highest age standardised rate (40%) and North-East Powys has the lowest age standardised rate (36%), although the significance of the difference has not been tested. All areas are significantly higher than Wales (Welsh Government, 2016).

Smoking: North West and North Central Powys have the highest rates of age standardised adult smoking prevalence (24%). Mid Powys and South Powys have age standardised rates that are significantly lower than Wales (Welsh Government, 2016).

Drinking above guidelines: South Powys (43.4%) has the highest age standardised rate of adults drinking above guideline amounts on at least one day a week. The lowest is mid-Powys (40.9%) which is significantly lower than Wales (Welsh Government, 2016).

Healthy eating: North-East Powys has the highest age standardised rate of adults reporting eating five or more portions of fruit and veg in the previous day (42.9%). Age standardised rates in North-East and Mid-Powys are significantly higher than Wales (Welsh Government, 2016).

Adult obesity: North West and North Central Powys and Mid Powys are significantly lower than Wales.



What do citizens say?

The data described above is taken from citizen responses to the Welsh Health Survey (WHS). The WHS covers a range of health-related issues, including health status, lifestyle, health behaviours, and health service use. Results are published annually.

An achieved sample of around 15,000 adults and 3,000 children is aimed for per year, to include a minimum of 600 adults from each local authority area.

When Powys Residents were asked which services were missing from their local community, the sixth most common answer was “places to go during the daytime for older people”. In addition, the overarching issue that came out during the Listen and Learn process was the companionship that people valued most in terms of attending the Day Centre.



What do staff say?

Staff views on prevention have not been formally assessed in past, although current work developing a health and care strategy for Powys is gathering the views of staff on priorities for prevention.



What does the third sector/private sector say?

Third sector views on priorities for prevention will be gathered as part of the health and care strategy development.



Are there any preventative measures associated with this data?

The effects of loneliness and isolation includes:

- Adverse effects include increased blood pressure, abnormal stress response, heart disease and poor sleep, and its associated health problems.
- Additionally, several studies indicate a strong association with depression.
- Older people who are lonely or isolated also have substantially increased chances of developing dementia and, specifically, Alzheimer's disease, compared to better connected individuals.
- Older people who have unsatisfactory or limited social relationships have a significantly greater risk of mortality than people with stronger social networks.
-



What we don't yet know?

Small area statistics are lacking.

Trips and falls: data is now needed.

Accessing Sexual Health Services: data is now needed.



National Trends

Wales has consistently had a higher percentage of the population identified as overweight or obese than Powys. However, in 2013/14, this gap closed to 0.5%, with the Welsh average rate declining slightly, and the Powys rate increasing (Welsh Government, 2016). Wales also has a higher rate of adults smoking compared to Powys. This is also the case for the number of people drinking above recommended guidelines. Wales is also below Powys' score in terms of the number of people who reported eating five portions of fruit or vegetables on the previous day.



Scenario

Short Term

Current trends in healthy lifestyle behaviours are unlikely to change significantly.

Medium Term

If current trends continue, the prevalence of overweight/obesity will continue to rise. The use of tobacco products will remain static or decline slightly, and excess alcohol consumption may rise - partly due to changes in recommended alcohol intake. Rates of physical activity will remain unchanged and healthy eating will decline.

Long Term

Low rates of physical activity and poor diet will continue to lead to greater rates of overweight/obesity. Among males, overweight/obesity is projected to increase above the Wales rate by 2025. This may result in a greater prevalence of illness and disease linked to poor diet, e.g. diabetes, heart disease.



How do services currently contribute?

The contribution of Powys Teaching Health Board (PTHB) to healthy lifestyles is described in the current Integrated Medium Term Plan (IMTP).

The contribution of the wider partnership in Powys is described in the One Plan.

The work of Public Health Wales is described in their IMTP and in the Powys local team business plan.



Is need being sufficiently met?

Based on current projections, the prevalence of overweight/obesity will continue to rise. Nearly one in five adults still class themselves as current smokers, and around four in ten adults drink in excess of recommended amounts. This suggests that further work is required to address prevention.

Violence against women, domestic abuse and sexual violence

Prosperous Powys	Resilient Powys	Healthier Powys	Equal Powys	Cohesive Powys	Vibrant Powys	Globally Responsible Powys



What are the key findings?

This year, Powys has seen a noticeable rise in both the number of incidents of domestic violence, as well as the number of actual crimes being reported to police (Dyfed Powys Police, 2016). This continues the existing growing trend from 2010.

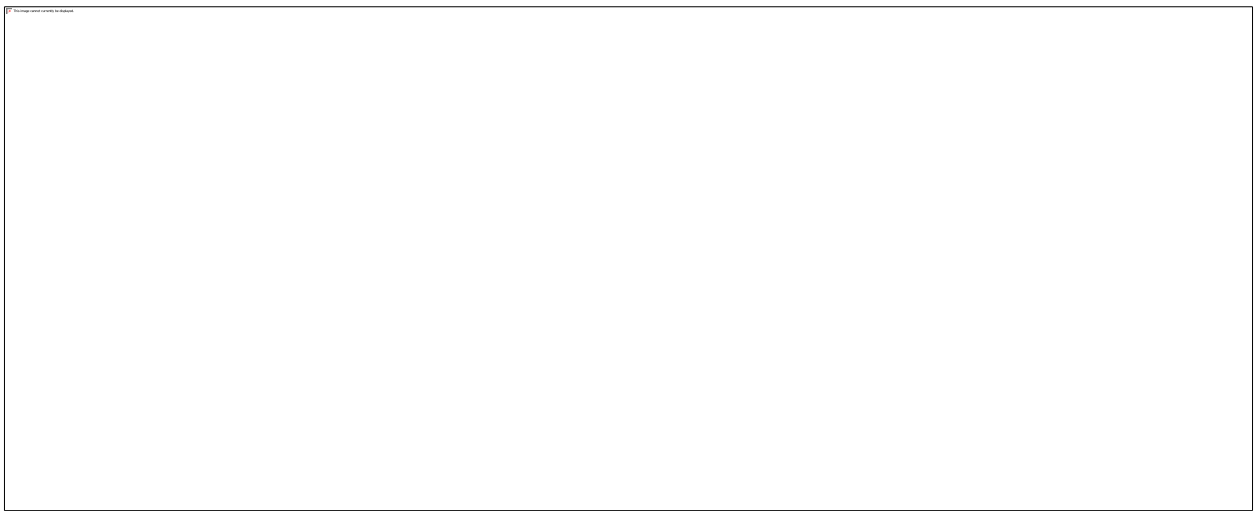
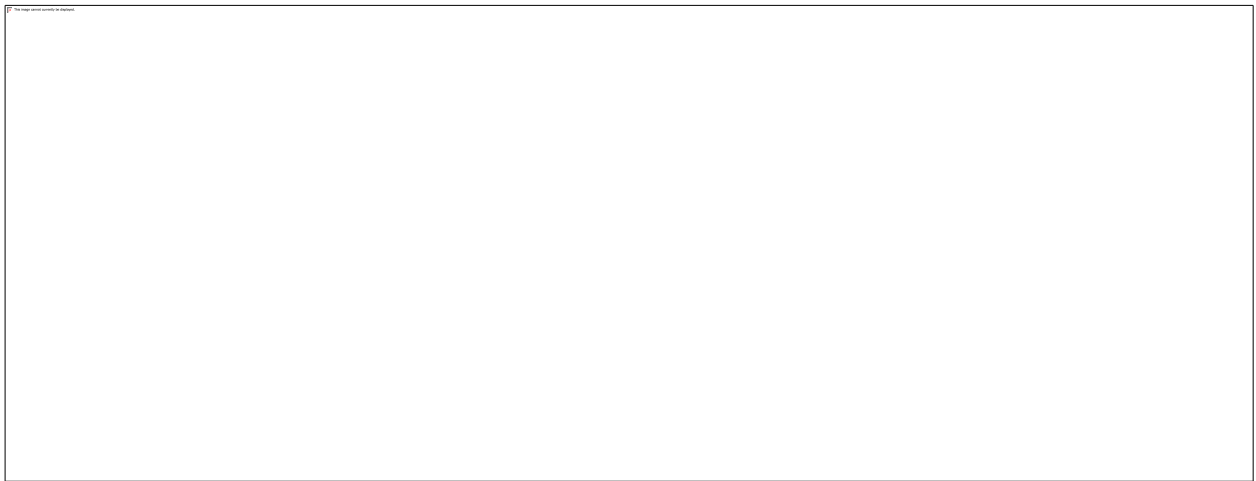
Domestic violence appears to be slightly more prevalent in the north of the county, where BME (Black, Minority, and Ethnic) and LGBT (Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender) groups are also more likely to be affected. Despite this increase however, a vast majority of domestic violence crimes go unreported (Welsh Women's Aid, 2016). Domestic violence is also becoming an issue for Social Services, with a third of all CIN (Children in Need) cases referring to domestic violence as the reason for opening a case (Children and Young People's Partnership, 2015). While at present volunteer organisations are able to cope with demand, increased reporting may begin to place stress on the current system. Over the next few years, incidents of domestic violence are expected to continue to rise, and as the population of the county changes, incidents of FGM (Female Genital Mutilation), forced marriage, and honour killings may become more common.



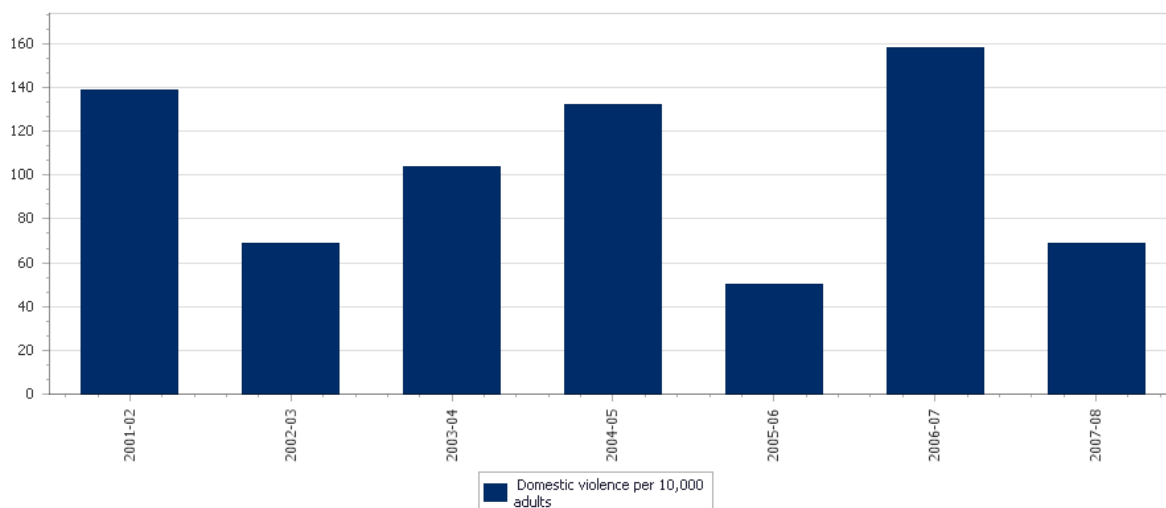
What does the data tell us?

Since August 2016, a total of 964 incidents of domestic violence have been reported to the police (Dyfed Powys Police, 2016). It should be noted that this figure may not reflect the true number of incidents as many occurrences of domestic violence continue to go unreported. Regardless, this year's figure constitutes a 10% rise against last year's figures, although changes in incident recording may have had an effect on the data. The total number of these incidents classified as actual crimes rose by 9% to 533. This rise continues the existing trend with an overall increase of 75% since 2010. At present, due to a lack of a national comparative data source, it is not possible to offer comparisons. In addition to this data, MARAC (Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference), which handles those domestic violence cases where the victim is believed to be at the highest level of risk, also suggests a sharp rise in the number of domestic violence incidents when compared with neighbouring local authorities (Powys County Council, 2016). While this may well be attributed to a lack of pre-screening of cases referred to MARAC, this has not been researched and cannot be verified. However, at present MARAC data shows an increase rate of between 28-36%. It is not yet clear why this ongoing trend has occurred, and further research, in greater detail would be required.

Powys Well-being Assessment 2017 - Framework



Indicator	National figure	Most similar force group	SafeLives recommends	Police force	Carms	Ceredigion	North Powys	Pembs	South Powys
Number of Maracs	282	13	-	5	1	1	1	1	1
Cases discussed	81,764	3,461	-	1,334	454	190	173	342	175
Recommended cases	98,510	4,400	N/A	870	310	130	110	210	110
Cases per 10,000 population	33	31	40	61	58	58	62	66	62
Children in household	103,404	4,160	N/A	1,459	447	257	167	405	183
Year on year change in cases	5%	-2%	N/A	12%	8%	20%	36%	-3%	28%
Repeat cases	25%	16%	28% - 40%	16%	17%	16%	20%	13%	13%
Police referrals	64%	61%	60% - 75%	74%	75%	66%	76%	82%	59%
Referrals from partner agencies	36%	39%	25% - 40%	26%	25%	34%	24%	18%	41%
BME	15.00%	7.00%	0.00%	4.00%	5.00%	3.00%	6.00%	2.00%	3.00%
LGBT	1.00%	0.70%	5%+	0.50%	0.20%	0.50%	2.90%	0.00%	0.00%
Disability	3.90%	2.70%	17%+	0.80%	0.20%	0.50%	0.60%	1.20%	2.30%



Are there any specific locality differences?

Powys MARAC data is split between North and South. In the North there appears to be a higher than expected incidence of referrals involving BME and LGBT communities, but the numbers are small and this could be a statistical anomaly, more research into the data is needed.



What do citizens say?

As the vast majority of abuse is unreported we have no local data on the views of citizens. The latest national crime surveys show that 30% of women and 16% of men report having been the victims of domestic abuse, the methodology used in this survey restricts the number of incidents a person can report and it is argued that this lead to an under-representation of domestic violence to women (Welsh Women’s Aid, 2016).



What do staff say?

Staff from Children and Adult Social Services and Housing are aware of the impact of domestic violence. It is currently a significant factor in 49% of cases opened and classified as Children in Need and the greatest factor affecting parental ability to care adequately for children in cases placed on the Child Protection Register (CYPP, 2016). At conferences and presentations given to staff there is a general perception that much of this abuse is unreported.



What does the third sector/private sector say?

Voluntary providers like Calan, Hafan Cmyru and Montgomeryshire Family Crisis Centre (MFCC) feel they are at capacity coping with the current level of referrals, they are concerned about their ability to cope with an increase in demand as more victims feel able to come forward during the implementation of the VAWDASV (Violence Against Women Domestic and Sexual Violence Act 2015) Act.



Are there any preventative measures associated with this data?

Two projects are running in schools as part of our preventative strategy but the impacts will be long term. Powys currently has no perpetrator programme to offer perpetrators who are not involved in MARAC or the Criminal Justice system. We know that current services are only being used by a minority of victims, as awareness of the service for victims of domestic violence grows we can expect there to be a very considerable increase in demand. We have done very little work on the other aspects of the VAWDASV agenda such as FGM, forced marriage, etc. Evidence from research into census data indicates that there have been a number of births to mothers from FGM practising countries now living in Powys. Training is currently being provided to front-line social workers on the legal and practical issues of FGM, we have no data on forced marriage or the other aspects of VAWDASV.



What we don't yet know?

Understanding our high rate of MARAC referrals and understanding unmet needs for all VAWDASV issues.



National Trends

This information was not available, but has been identified as a data gap.



Scenario

Short Term

It is highly likely that reported domestic violence incidents and crimes will continue to rise in accordance with long term trends. As population changes continue we can also expect to see an increase in the risk of FGM and other such issues in Powys

Medium Term

Prospects for the medium term will depend on the extent to which Powys establishes effective arrangements for VAWDASV. If good progress is not made then there is a very high risk that services to victims and survivors will be overwhelmed and costs to the Council's Childrens and Adult services teams escalate.

Long Term

In the long term if progress has not been achieved in reducing VAWDASV then the health and economic impact on the community of Powys will be very considerable.



How do services currently contribute?

Historically services to victims of domestic violence have been spread across several departments and portfolio-holders and they still are today. We do not have an accurate picture of the demand and need in the County.



Is need being sufficiently met?

No. We can see from the increasing pattern of referrals that we are not meeting demand.

Mental Health

Improving mental health is a critical issue for people of all ages and its impact is cross cutting, affecting life chances, learning, home life, employment, safety, physical health, independence and life expectancy. One in four people in the UK will experience a mental health problem each year, and 25% of GP consultations are used for people with mental health problems. 11 years is the average time lost to life for males with mental health problems. Women with mental health problems on average lose six years. 8% of the Powys population report being treated for depression or anxiety and it is one of the top three leading causes of disability.

One in four patients presenting to their GP live with depression with the average GP seeing at least one patient with depression during each surgery session. 80% of people identified as having depression, are managed entirely in a primary care setting. In the UK, 25% of older adults have depression requiring an intervention and over 40% of those in their 80s are affected by depression. This is significant given Powys' demography. It is also important to note that depression is the leading cause of suicides in England and Wales each year.

It has been estimated that between 10-15% women suffer from post-natal depression. In Powys there are approximately 1000 births per year, which means around 100 women may suffer post-natal depression.

Prosperous Powys	Resilient Powys	Healthier Powys	Equal Powys	Cohesive Powys	Vibrant Powys	Globally Responsible Powys

Dementia

Dementia prevalence increases with age, roughly doubling every five years for people aged over 65 years. Dementia affects 20% of people over 80 years of age in the UK and one in 14 people over 65.

In Powys it is thought that only 39.6% of the projected number of people with dementia have a diagnosis.

Up to 70% of acute hospital beds are occupied by older people, approximately 40% of whom have dementia. However, patients who have dementia experience many more complications and stay longer in hospital than those without dementia. It is also estimated that 30 per cent of people will die with dementia and many of these die in general hospital settings. The improvement in care for people with dementia in general hospitals is a component of the Powys Dementia Plan.

Prosperous Powys	Resilient Powys	Healthier Powys	Equal Powys	Cohesive Powys	Vibrant Powys	Globally Responsible Powys

Reduced Child Population

Prosperous Powys	Resilient Powys	Healthier Powys	Equal Powys	Cohesive Powys	Vibrant Powys	Globally Responsible Powys
★				★		



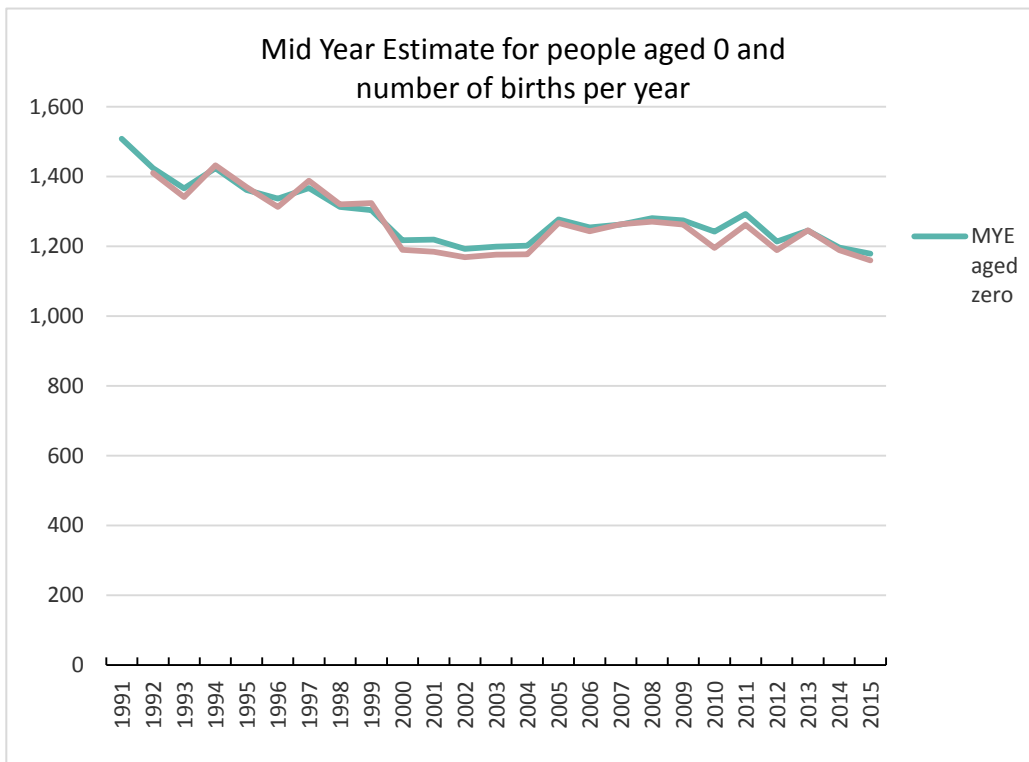
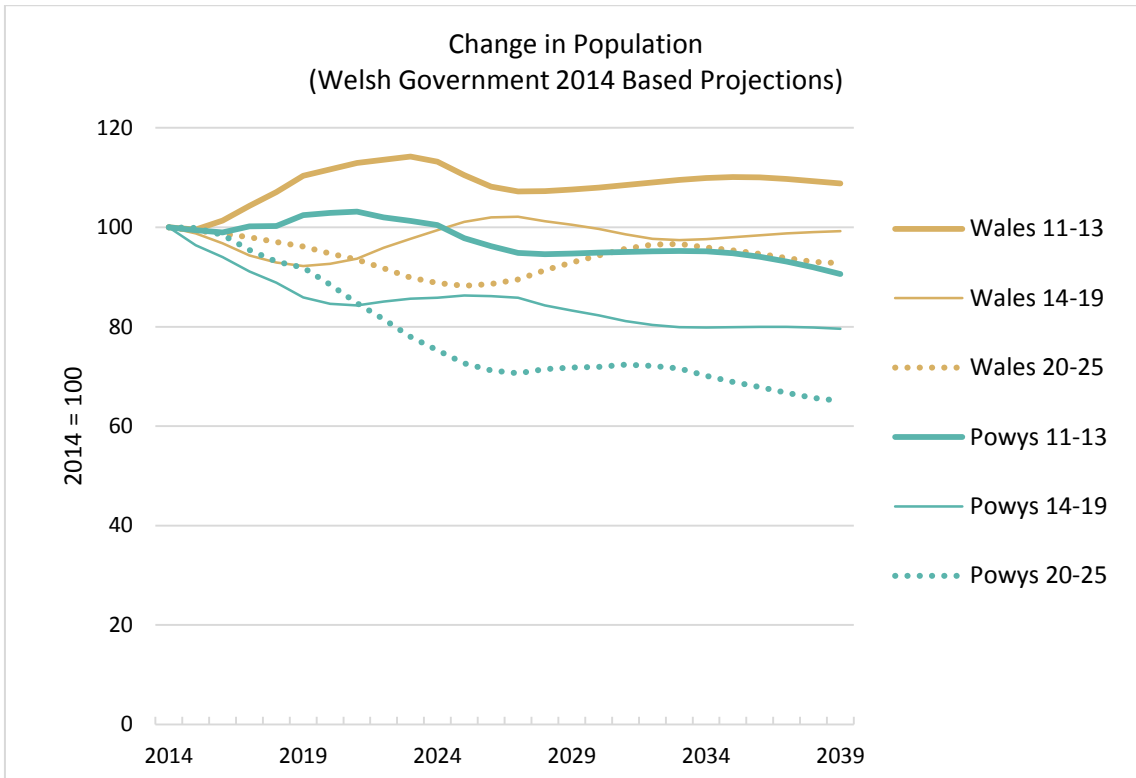
What are the key findings?

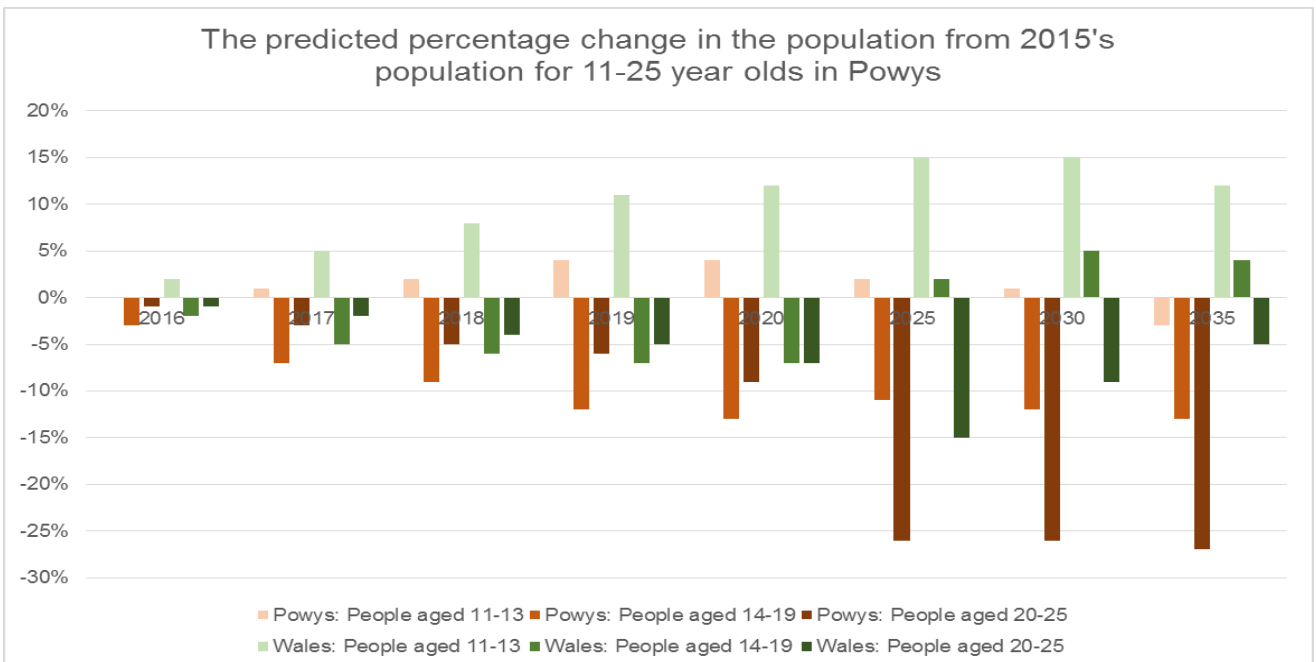
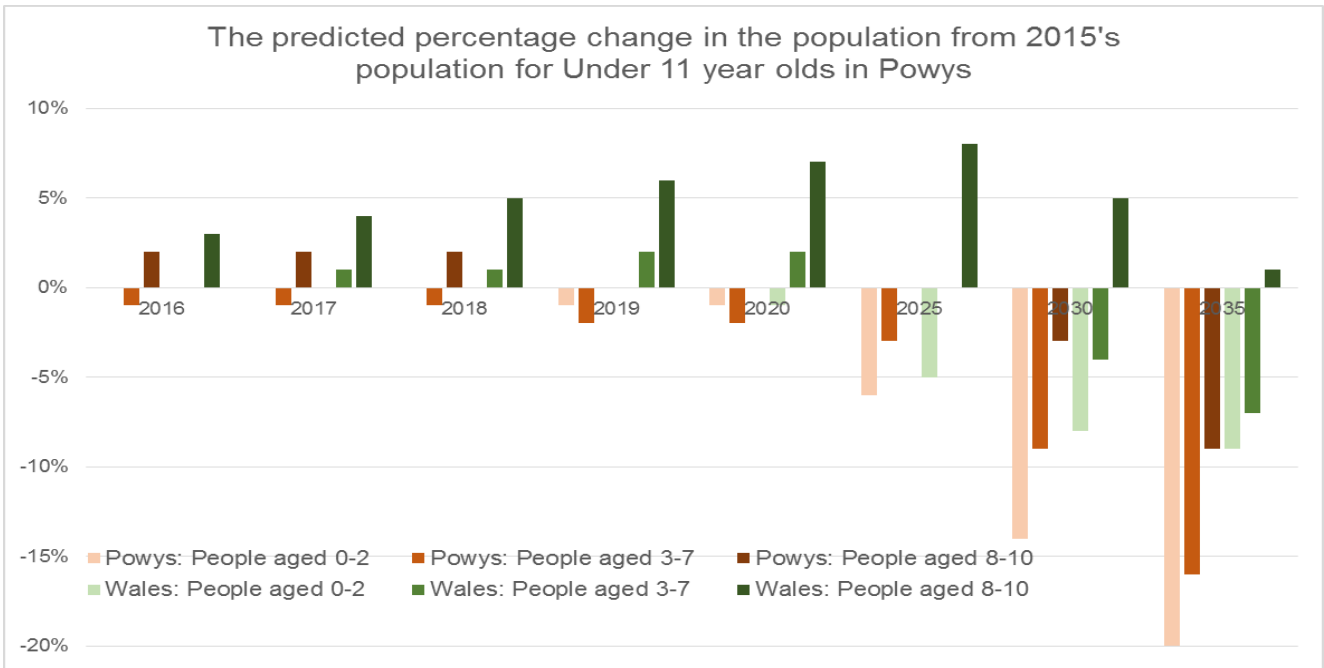
The population of children and young people in Powys is predicted to decrease within the next ten years, mainly due to an on-going trend for young people to leave the county in favour of more urban areas, as well as the reduced birth rate across Powys. The effects of this are already becoming apparent, with the average age of the population increasing rapidly. While some services, such as schools, have begun preparations to mitigate the impact of this changing demographic, there is a high likelihood of other knock on effects of a reduced child population. In particular, the cost of commissioned services is likely to increase and staff recruitment may become more difficult as the available workforce shrinks. The child population is predicted to begin to shrink by marginal amounts by 2018, with a decrease in the early years population. This will slowly spread to all early years and young adults' age groups, with the initial severe effects being felt by 2025.



What does the data tell us?

As the child population continues to reduce, as a result of young people moving to larger towns and cities, and fewer young families moving in, the average age of the population is going to increase at the same rate. A community with an ageing population is likely to be less attractive to businesses, who will experience difficulty in recruiting staff locally. Other effects include fewer schools, an increase in the number of unoccupied homes, and a consequent drop in house prices, a lack of new property development or rental accommodation, fewer care facilities, less turnover for local businesses, reduced use of local facilities, less use of public transport, resulting in an increase in price, and increased journey times. The child population is already in decline, with a drop in birth rates between 1991 and 2014 (PCC, 2015). It is estimated that by 2035 there will be 20% fewer 0-2 year olds in Powys. Other age groups will begin to decrease by 2025. In particular, 14-19 year olds are expected to drop by 13% by 2035, resulting in a follow on decrease of 27% in 20-25 year olds (PCC, 2015). It should be noted however, that these figures are estimates and previous forecasts on decreasing birthrate were greater than the actual decrease. In addition, some of the outward migration may be explained by young people leaving to attend higher education, as Powys has no higher education institutions, and many of these do not return after completing their education. This has a resultant knock on effect for the Powys workforce.







Are there any specific locality differences?

We cannot provide this data due to statistical concerns.



What do citizens say?

The majority of citizen feedback from our Facebook engagement mentioned the long journey to get to schools:

Encourage young families to settle in the area by relaxing planning rules for new builds
#bringdownbarriers

"Lack of local schools, you are closing them all. No leisure opportunities for children and young people. There is the perfect environment for it in Powys. Lack of encouragement for businesses to generate jobs. Doctors surgeries closing cos they can't attract staff. This is a dying County".

'You shut all the schools down, the leisure centres are being closed , the carers youth clubs have had their funding cut , there is nothing here for children I can't even get dental care for my kids cause the place can't get the staff , doctors being closed".

"Because your closing our schools, leisure centres, youth centres".



What do staff say?

See the Team Questionnaire submitted by the Children and Young People's Partnership (CYPP) Team.

In Powys, delivering services to a widely dispersed population remains difficult and if the number of children and young people declines, this could be interpreted as services becoming cheaper to deliver - this isn't necessarily the case as a reducing population means less critical mass for service delivery. This can result in:

- increased unit cost for delivering services;
- Additional travel costs;
- Higher levels of unproductive time (due to travelling);
- Additional communication costs;
- Increased training costs (due to transport issues).

As we commission more services, a lower population of children and young people could affect how attractive it is for providers to deliver services, as it becomes more expensive for them to do so. This would lead to less competition within the market and therefore a higher cost for the public services - similarly, delivering the service in-house could remain expensive due to mileage costs etc. unless there are other methods of service delivery.



What does the third sector/private sector say?

This information was not available, but has been identified as a data gap.



Are there any preventative measures associated with this data?

This information was not available, but has been identified as a data gap.



What we don't yet know?

Level of complexity of cases - i.e. what demand do we have for services across the different tiers of need?



National Trends

The effects and scale of a reduced child population are expected to be less serious across Wales as a whole. While Powys is expected to experience a drop of up to 30% by 2035, Wales as a whole is only expected to see a reduction of 5% at worst (PCC, 2015).



Scenario

Short Term

Overall, the population of children and young people is estimated to decline over the next 3 - 5 years. Services have already begun to plan with this in mind (e.g. the School Modernisation Programme) to ensure that service delivery matches our demographics.

Medium Term

If the overall number of children and young people in the county continues to fall as predicted, this will continue to impact on the amount of funding Powys receives from Welsh Government as the current funding formula uses the number of children and young people as a criterion. Delivery of services to children and young people will become more difficult due to a lack of critical mass, which will increase the unit cost.

Long Term

If the birth rate and number of families moving to Powys with infants and children does not increase over the longer term, then the county will have to rely on net inward migration of workers to ensure that it can continue to support its citizens and to contribute to the local economy.



How do services currently contribute?

Services in the county are already commissioned to deliver in response to identified need whilst ensuring economies of scale.

For example, the CYPP commissioned an internet-based counselling service to ensure that young people, wherever they are in Powys, are able to access support. We were then able to integrate the online service with a face-to-face service so that young people can request an appointment to see a local counsellor in their area.



Is need being sufficiently met?

Partners, via the CYPP, have committed to delivering services via a locality-based model. This will ensure that services are designed to provide the best fit to the population to ensure critical mass whilst also being able to respond to local need.

Children with Disabilities

Prosperous Powys	Resilient Powys	Healthier Powys	Equal Powys	Cohesive Powys	Vibrant Powys	Globally Responsible Powys



What are the key findings?

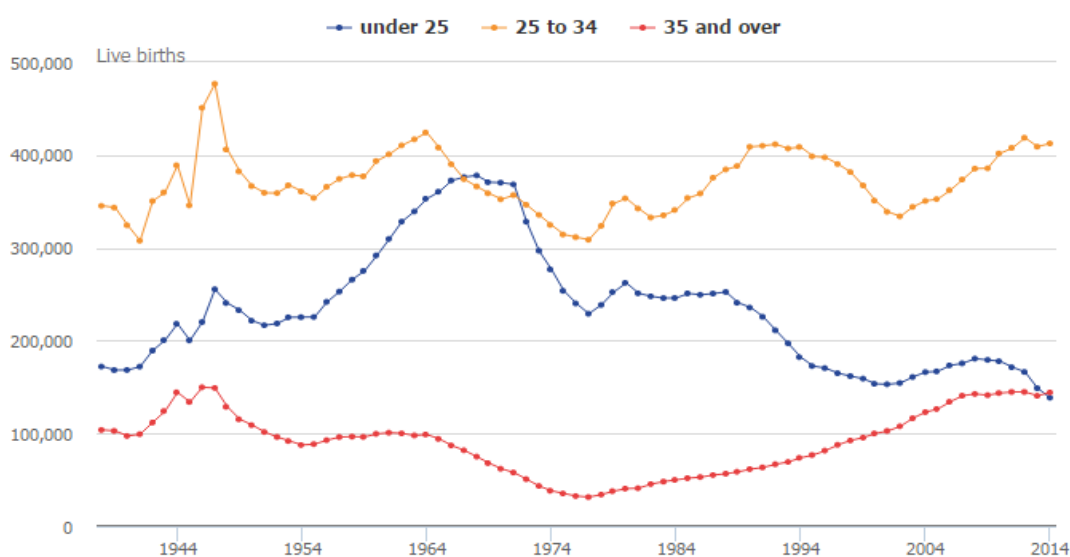
The projected population of children with disabilities is expected to decrease over the next ten years, in line with the decrease in child population. At present Autism Spectrum Disorders (ASD) are the most common form of disability in children, followed by learning difficulties and conduct disorders. While the number of children with disabilities is expected to decrease, the complexity of the needs is expected to increase and present a greater challenge and cost to services. At present, the current system is struggling with the number of children with increasingly complex additional needs.



What does the data tell us?

At present, Autistic spectrum disorders (ASD) are the most common presentation of disability within children in Powys (CYPP, 2015). This is followed by learning difficulties and conduct disorders. As of October 2016, there were 155 open cases referred to the Children with Disabilities team, the majority of these cases came from the north of the county (Daffodil, 2014). However, this figure does represent a slight decrease of 25 cases compared to the 2012 caseload. It is thought that this decline in number of presentations is linked to a steadily decreasing child population. If this is the case, the number of cases can be expected to continue to decline in line with decreasing child population. However, while the number of children appears to be decreasing, the complexity of their issues seems to be increasing. This may be linked to the increasing average age of mothers. According to the ONS, in 2014 there were three times as many mothers aged 25-34 than there were under 25. According to a study conducted in the United States, there is some correlation between the age of the mother and the likelihood of a child being born with a cognitive impairment, in particular autism and downs syndrome.

England and Wales



Source: Office for National Statistics



Are there any specific locality differences?

83% of Integrated Disability Service (IDS) cases receiving lower level support are in the North (PCC, 2016).

51.8% of CWD Cases are in the North and 48.2* in Mid & South. Population spacity is more significant in South area (PCC, 2016).



What do citizens say?

More Children and young people with complex needs e.g. challenging behaviour and classic autism.

Children and Young People are displaying more mental health issues including those with disabilities.

Need for more respite provision and specialised services such as trained foster carers and Bannau/Camlas (Residential).

Service users want control over their lives.

Disabled children and young people want to more access to the community activities that other children do.

Transition needs to be smooth between pathway stages, having clear and meaningful outcomes and support.

Parents asked if Short Breaks to be accessible at early stage - to help to prevent escalation to specialist support.



What do staff say?

Service capacity is a problem with some services Educational psychology, LD Nursing, Occupational Therapists, Children with Disabilities.

Delivering consistency of services across the sparsely populated rural community will remain a challenge especially with decreasing resources.



What does the third sector/private sector say?

The Powys Association of Voluntary Organisations (PAVO) and other organisations have been involved in IDS consultations on Short breaks and Transition reviews.



Are there any preventative measures associated with this data?

IDS Pathway support care planning at Early Intervention stage. IDS Development Project to increase integration and compliance with Social Services and Well-being Act. Short breaks recommissioned to widen accessibility to lower level needs.



What we don't yet know?

Additional Learning Needs (ALN) Statement including Statement reason.

Attainment of CWD children - not available.

Distance travelled to special schools - requested from Schools Service.

Health Data.

Service level Data - e.g. Ty Hafan hospice provision usage.



National Trends

Decreasing child population.



Scenario

Short Term

Service re-design and re-structure.

Medium Term

We will be supporting smaller number of children with complex needs, however the level of need will be greater. Issues around supporting children and young people with ASD and challenging behaviours that leads to family breakdown and exclusion from education.

Long Term

Too many unknowns.



How do services currently contribute?

Commissioning of services to deliver short break support to families.



Is need being sufficiently met?

This information was not available, but has been identified as a data gap.

Young People’s Mental Well-being

Prosperous Powys	Resilient Powys	Healthier Powys	Equal Powys	Cohesive Powys	Vibrant Powys	Globally Responsible Powys



What are the key findings?

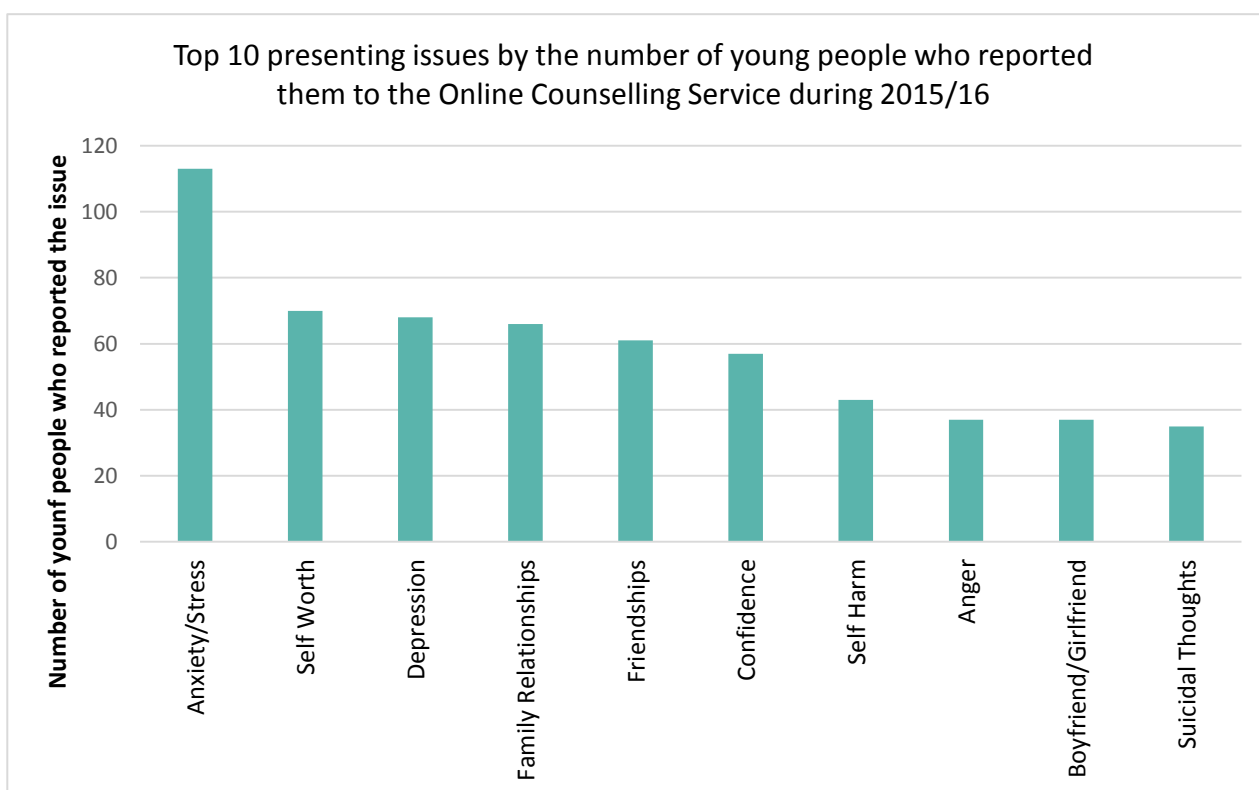
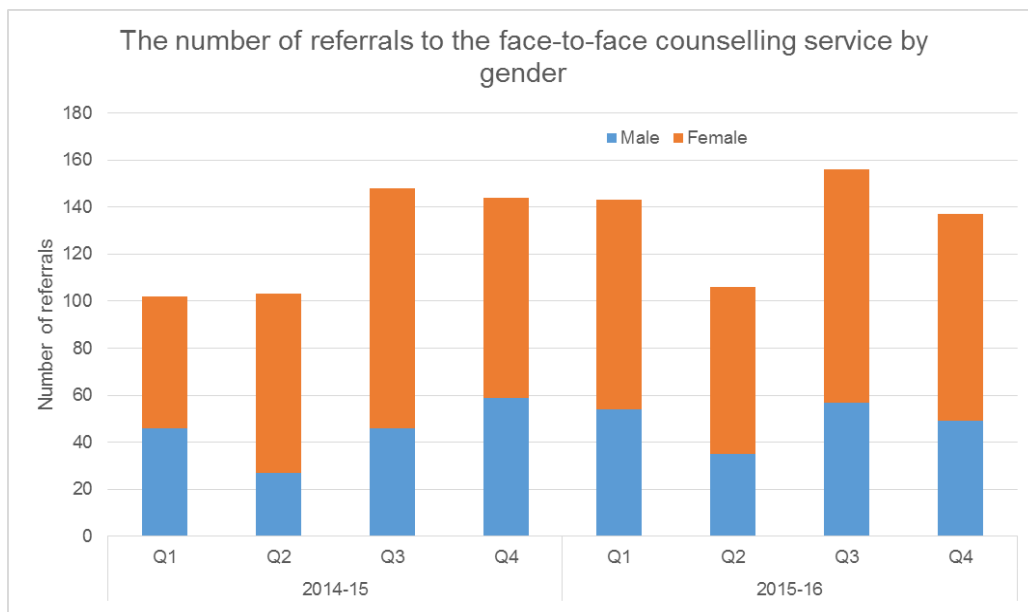
Based on current trends, the number of young people making use of mental health services in Powys is expected to rise noticeably. As access to mental health resources, such as information and counselling improves, more and more young people are becoming aware of issues and seeking help and advice from services. Surveys also suggest that young people continue to place a much higher priority on their mental health than their predecessors, and are consequently more likely to seek help. As a result, greater demand is being placed on mental health services, and this is exacerbated by further pressure from ongoing cuts to service's budgets. Males are also now more willing to access these services than in the past. Anxiety and stress represent the most common reported problem, along with self-worth issues and relationship difficulties.



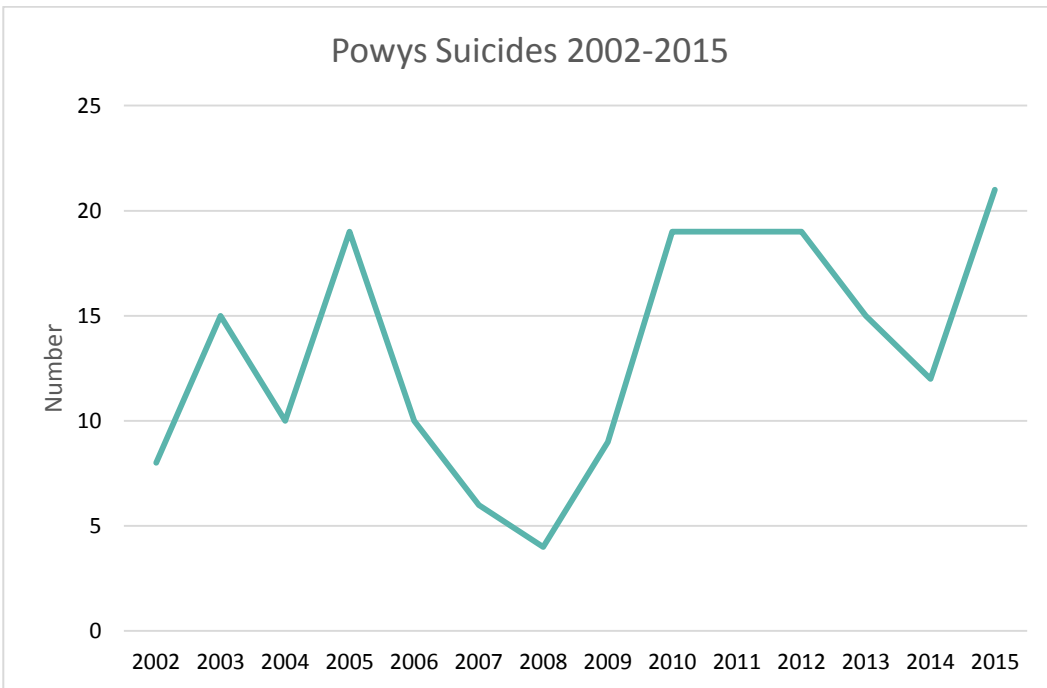
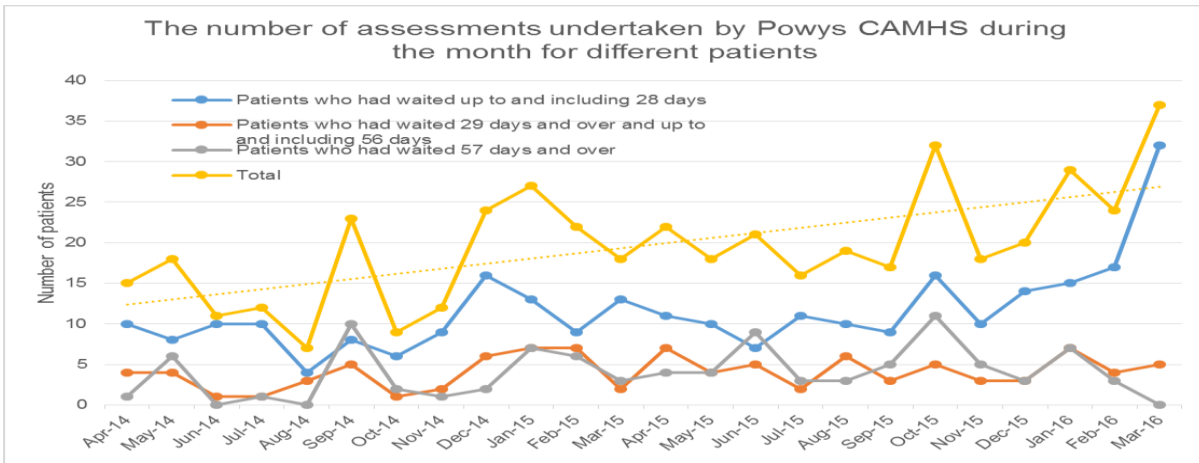
What does the data tell us?

Mental health issues are recognized as one of the leading cause of disease worldwide, comprising 28% of the total burden. This means that one in four people in the UK will experience a mental health problem in their lifetime (Daffodil, 2014). However, in Powys, as in many other areas of the UK, mental health services are found to be overstretched and lack specialized services. At present, public spending is more focused on coping with crisis, rather than prevention of issues. In addition, the number of people presenting with mental health issues appears to be increasing (Daffodil, 2014). At the Powys level, the number of assessments undertaken by the Child and Adolescent Mental Health Service (CAMHS) has increased between April 2014 and March 2016, and waiting times have also been reduced. Online registrations have also increased. An increasing number of males (36% of referrals) are now accessing counselling and mental health services, which is in line with the Welsh average (Daffodil, 2014). Of the issues reported, anxiety and stress were the most common overall, while for males, anger and behavior issues were more common, and in females, issues relating to self-harm were more common. There is also an increasing number of complex cases, including young people presenting with suicidal

thoughts. In the 0-11 Family support service, the most common issue was found to be low self-esteem.



N.B. This may include an element of double counting as these are aggregated quarterly statistics.



Are there any specific locality differences?

This information was not available, but has been identified as a data gap.



What do citizens say?

Powys Youth Forum members, which represent different young people across the county, have reported that mental health services are an issue for young people in Powys. The Eat Carrots, Be Safe from Elephants (Powys Junior Safeguarding Board) also reported that mental health services was one of their 4 priority areas for 2016/17.



What do staff say?

This information was not available, but has been identified as a data gap.



What does the third sector/private sector say?

This information was not available, but has been identified as a data gap.



Are there any preventative measures associated with this data?

Whole range of programmes to build resilience:

Play therapy, schools are currently providing the thrive programme.

'Fresh' - healthy mind, healthy body.



What we don't yet know?

Mental health data in relation to children with complex needs, some of whom are Looked After Children or Children from Other Local Authorities (COLA) who reside in

Powys.



National Trends

Wales has seen an increase in the number of children aged 5-15 with mental health issues, with an average growth of 4.3% for Wales. In comparison, Powys has seen an overall reduction of 7.7%.



Scenario

Short Term

Current trends suggest that the number of young people accessing emotional health & mental health services in Powys will continue to increase over this period.

Medium Term

If demand is not managed, increased cost interventions will be required in order to support emotional & mental health issues. Resilience (i.e. good mental health) is key to tackling a variety of issues, such as bullying, domestic abuse, poor parenting, unhealthy relationships etc. which can become intergenerational issues.

Long Term

As per the medium term, and there may be a potential increase in the number of incidents of self-harm and suicide among under 45s and higher level & cost interventions required in order to support individuals.



How do services currently contribute?

The counselling services offer an integrated approach - young people can access online counselling 24/7 and can also request an appointment with a face-to-face counsellor via the online site. Within the online service, young people articulate goals at the start of support and the number of goals reached is measured at the end of the intervention. The face-to-face service uses the Young Persons-CORE outcome measure to track whether there is a clinical or reliable change following the intervention.



Is need being sufficiently met?

At present, need is being managed and waiting times for assessments within CAMHS have improved. Additional funding was available to allow more young people to access counselling services, but this is no longer available due to funding reductions from Welsh Government. This impacts on the number of hours that online counsellors can support young people in Powys.

Child Care Sufficiency

Prosperous Powys	Resilient Powys	Healthier Powys	Equal Powys	Cohesive Powys	Vibrant Powys	Globally Responsible Powys
★						



What are the key findings?

The local authority has a statutory duty to assess and secure sufficient childcare and where gaps are identified, it should intervene in the market to facilitate the creation of provision. Powys' childcare facilities at present are a mixture of private, volunteer based organisations, as well as school based organisations providing variable levels of childcare. From our initial findings, Powys is currently meeting demand levels for Welsh medium early years provision. We have also made provision available to ensure that childcare services are accessible to children with additional needs, such as disability. Welsh Government's Flying Start scheme operates in five towns across Powys, providing free childcare hours for 2 year olds in these designated areas.

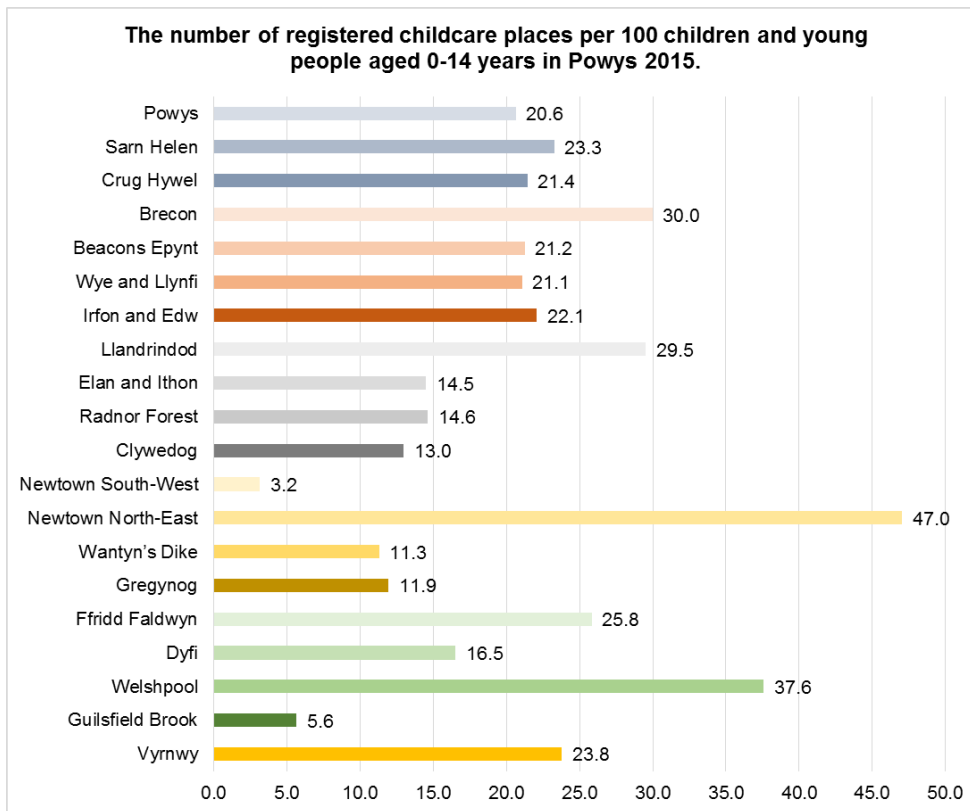
While at present there appears to be sufficient childcare and education provision to meet the needs of the population, the change to the age of admission to primary education will result in an increase in the demand for preschool childcare and early years education provision. At this time, a proposal by the Welsh Government to provide additional funded childcare and educational entitlements is also being considered and may therefore impact on childcare and educational provision. The cost of childcare also remains a barrier to accessing childcare.

While areas such as Newtown have a large number of childcare places in relation to population, others have very few and therefore parents must be choosing to make alternative arrangements, such as utilising childcare facilities close to their place of work.



What does the data tell us?

In Powys, there are a total of 267 registered childcare settings (CYPP, 2015). These are made up of a mixture of privately operated, volunteer based, and school run organisations. In addition to this, the Welsh government operates two national schemes in Powys. The first, Flying Start, operates in Powys' five major towns. This scheme provides for a total of 12.5 hours of care per week beginning in the term after their second birthday and ending at the start of the term following their third birthday (CYPP, 2013). In addition to Flying start, the Welsh government also provides the Three Year Old funded education scheme, which provides ten hours of childcare per week beginning after a child become ineligible for Flying Start, and ending at the start of the term before their fourth birthday. Following the Council's decision to raise the age of primary school admission, a gap in provision is expected to appear with no full time day care for those over three years old. The Welsh government is developing a proposal for a program providing 30 hours per week of childcare to support working parents. However, this proposal has not yet been confirmed.

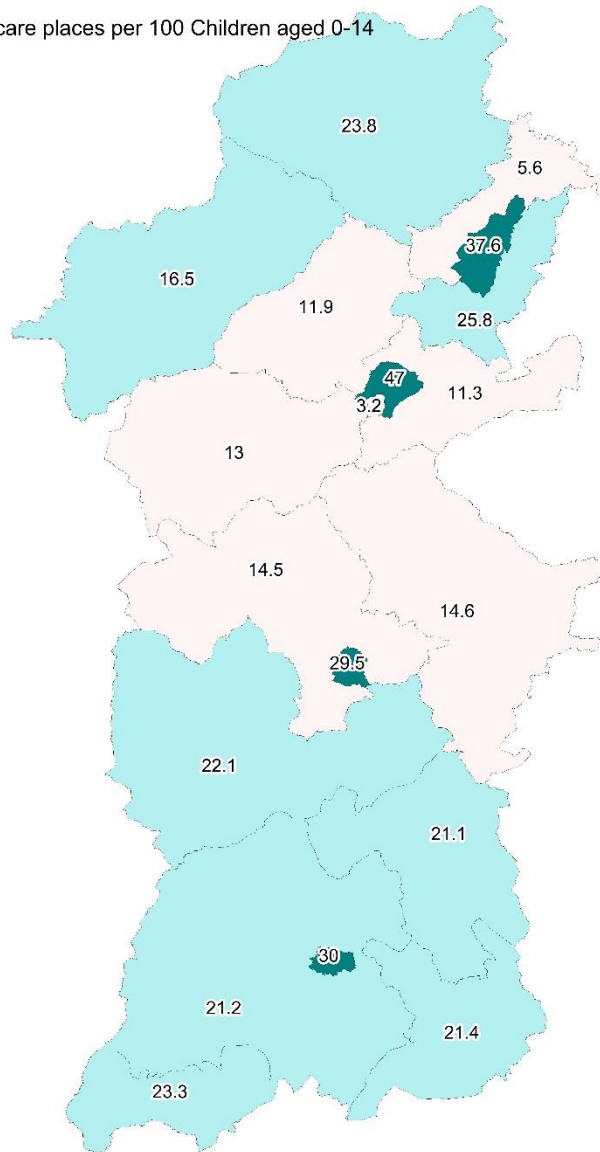


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Registered Childcare places per 100 Children aged 0-14
2015

- 27.5 and over
- 15 to 27.5
- under 15





Are there any specific locality differences?

The number of childcare places available per 100 children varies from 13 places in Guilsfield Brook to 86 places per 100 children in Newtown North-East. When looking at these figures, we should bear in mind that parents may choose childcare in an area outside of where they live (e.g. closer to where they work) and this may account for the wide variation seen in the number of places in a particular area compared with the estimated population of that area. The childcare market is ultimately subject to demand and supply forces and the Council will support childcare settings which have temporary sustainability issues and it will also support new childcare settings to establish in areas where there is demand for new provision.



What do citizens say?

Currently consulting parents as part of the Childcare Sufficiency Assessment.



What do staff say?

No information identified.



What does the third sector/private sector say?

Currently consulting childcare providers in the private and voluntary sector as part of the Childcare Sufficiency Assessment.



Are there any preventative measures associated with this data?

Employment and Skills

Poverty and Deprivation



What we don't yet know?

No specific data gaps identified.



National Trends

National figures not yet published by WG.



Scenario

Short Term

This information was not available, but has been identified as a data gap.

Medium Term

This information was not available, but has been identified as a data gap.

Long Term

This information was not available, but has been identified as a data gap.



How do services currently contribute?

This information was not available, but has been identified as a data gap.



Is need being sufficiently met?

This information was not available, but has been identified as a data gap.

Young Carers

Prosperous Powys	Resilient Powys	Healthier Powys	Equal Powys	Cohesive Powys	Vibrant Powys	Globally Responsible Powys
			☆	☆		



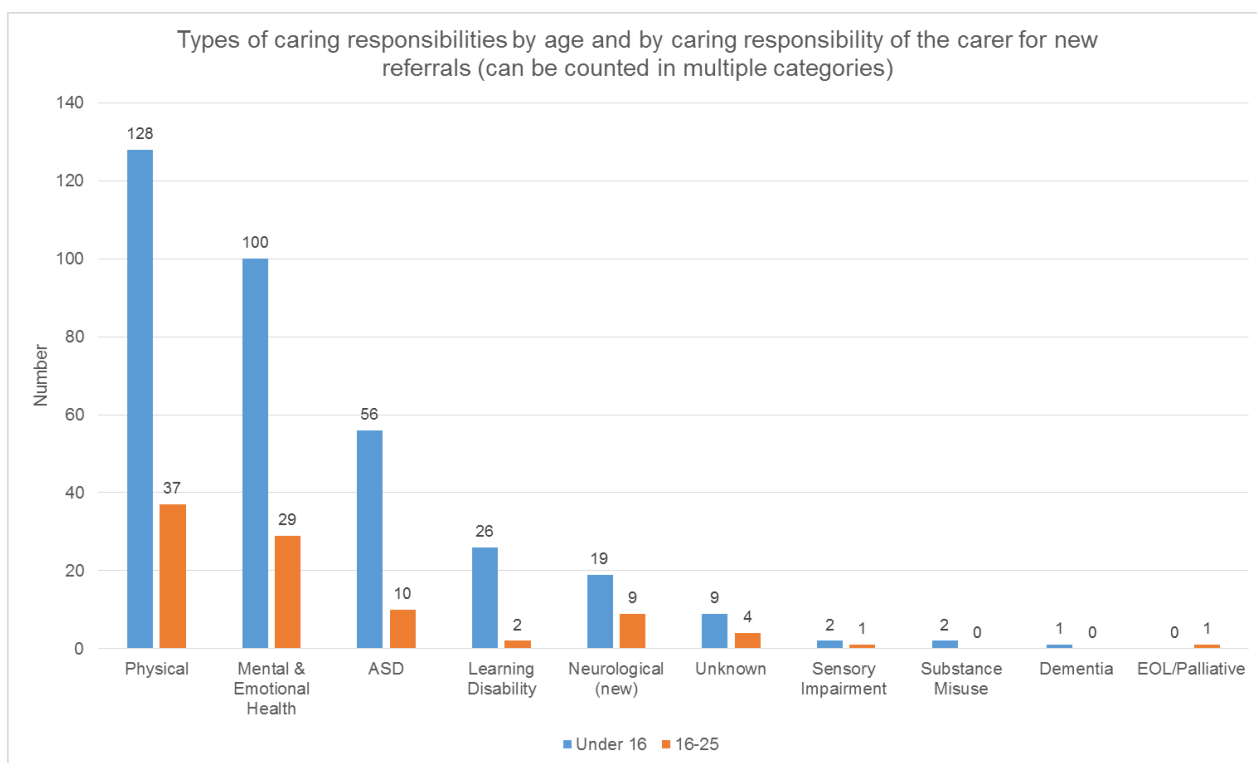
What are the key findings?

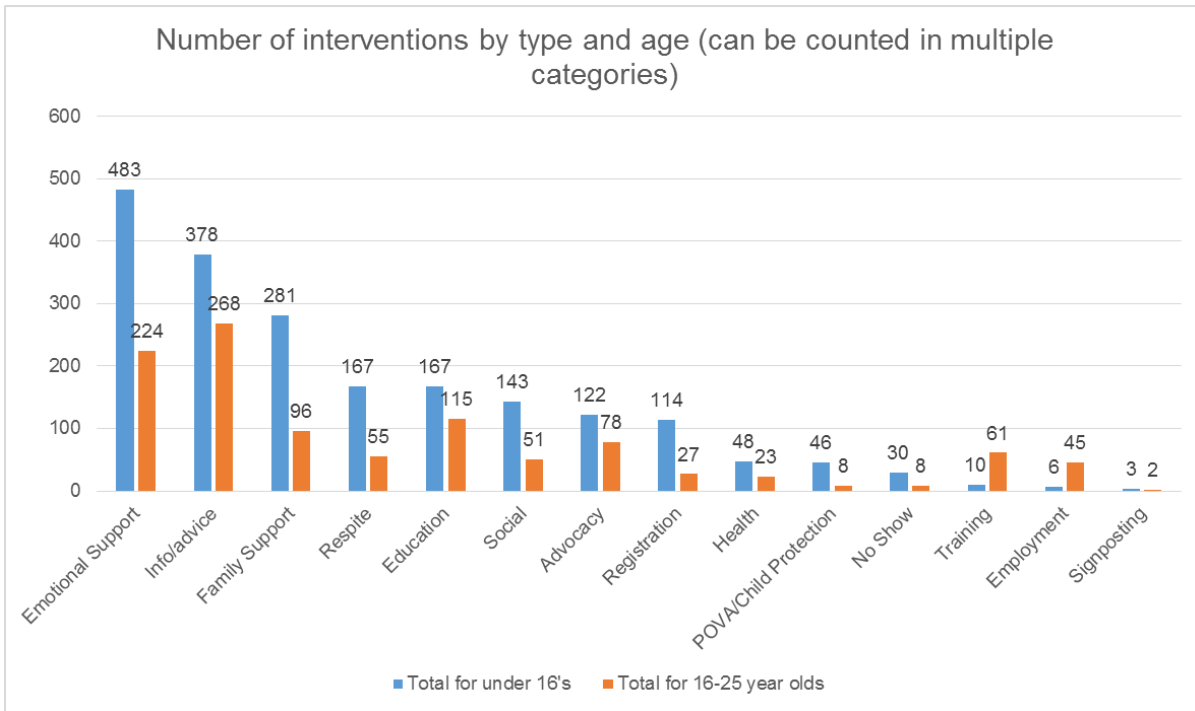
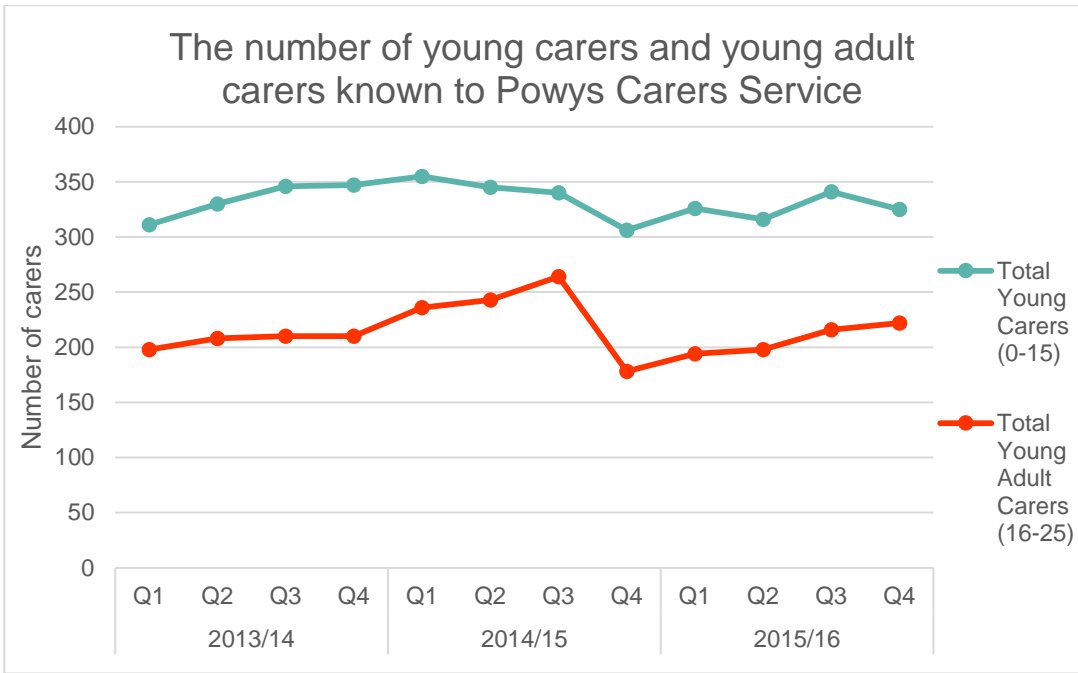
With the ongoing increase in Powys' elderly population, more and more young people are compelled to act as carers. This number is steadily increasing, in spite of the decreasing child population. The majority of young carers are providing up to nineteen hours of care (CYPP, 2016). This has had the knock on effect of some young carers missing school due to their responsibilities, in turn affecting their chances of securing future, long term employment. Despite these issues, young carers are not regularly being placed in contact with Social Services or other support organisations. Available support also greatly differs by age and hours of care provided.

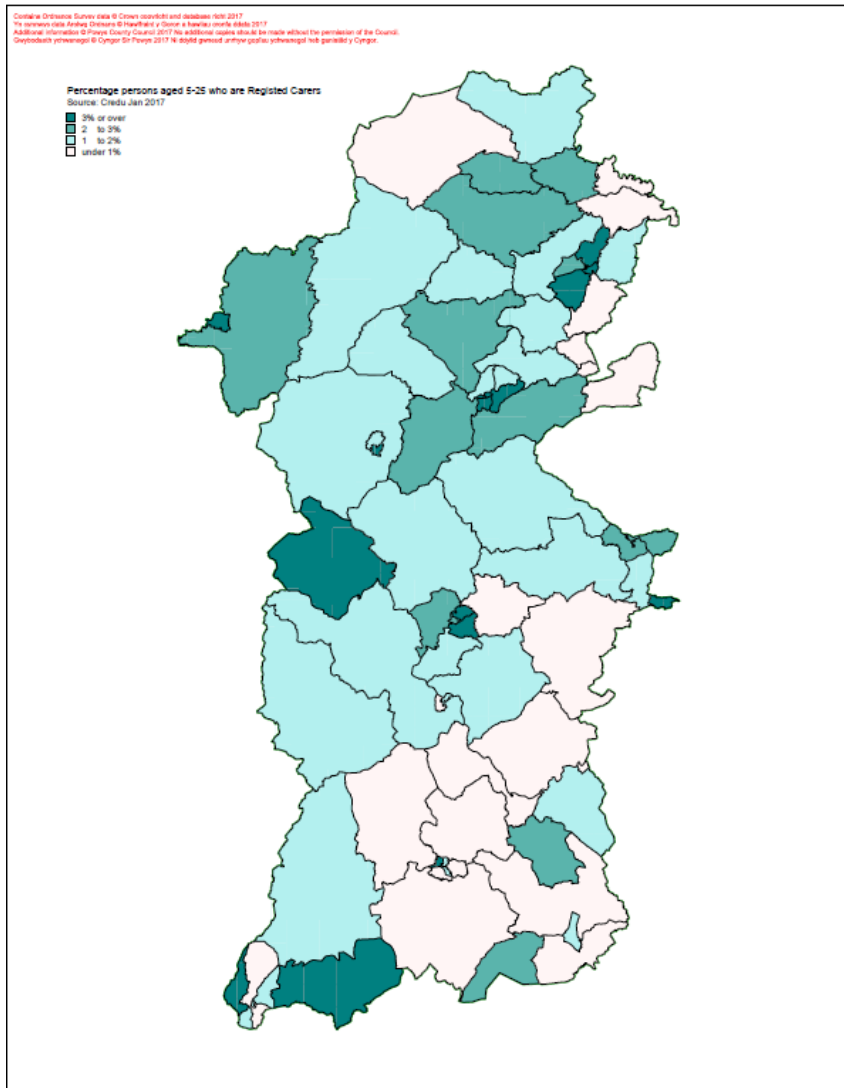


What does the data tell us?

According to the 2011 census, there are 1,066 unpaid carers aged 0-24 in Powys (Welsh Government, 2014). The majority of these provide between 1-19 hours of care per week. Only 576 young carers were known to Powys Carers Service in 2016 and not all of these were known to the commissioned information and advice service (CYPP, 2016). Support offered varies greatly depending on the age of a young carer. Emotional support was frequently required for carers aged 16 and under, and family support interventions were required for those aged 16-25. Another key impact on young carers is the fact that roughly 1 in 20 young carers miss school due to their responsibilities (CYPP, 2016). In turn, this affects their education and chances of long term employment. Young carers have a significantly lower attainment level at GCSE and are much more likely to be Not in Education, Employment, or Training (NEET), which further reduces their life chances. In spite of their need for extra support, young carers are no more likely than their peers to be in contact with Social Services or Educational Welfare Services, both of which were designed to offer them support.







Cyngor Sir Powys County Council | Carers aged 5 to 25 as percentage of population
 January 2017
 by Lower Super Output Area

Printed by gwmorgan Date: 11/01/2017



Are there any specific locality differences?

This information was not available, but has been identified as a data gap.



What do citizens say?

This information was not available, but has been identified as a data gap.



What do staff say?

This information was not available, but has been identified as a data gap.



What does the third sector/private sector say?

Powys Carers Service assist carers to feel recognised and feel valued, making the most of their lives, and providing them with a strong voice. In particular, they help young carers to have a positive sense of identity, have aspirations and success in learning, plus a positive childhood experience.



Are there any preventative measures associated with this data?

This information was not available, but has been identified as a data gap.



What we don't yet know?

The number of young carers in each school and whether schools are aware of the number of young carers within their school (A survey by The (Former) Princess Royal Trust for Carers (2010), found that for over 39% of young carers, school staff were not aware that they were young carers and 68% said they had been bullied in school) - we're working with colleagues in Schools Service about this.

Ethnicity reporting was a gap but this has improved recently.



National Trends

The overall number of young carers known to Social Services in Wales has been falling each year since 2012, dropping from a high point of 1,070 in 2012, down to 782 in 2016. This is in contrast to the increase in carers becoming known to Powys Carers Service.



Scenario

Short Term

Increased demand. Potential impact on young carers' attainment in school as well as their opportunities for respite to enable them to socialise with their peers due to their caring responsibilities

Medium Term

Potential impact on young carers' ability to access employment if their attainment has been negatively affected by their caring responsibilities. If the carers have to cease their caring responsibilities, then Health & Social Care will need to provide (directly or via commissioned services) support to fill this gap. Transition from being a young carer to an adult carer and how this is managed around other changes as a young person becomes an adult.

Long Term

Employment and juggling caring responsibilities around family life and employment.



How do services currently contribute?

We have agreed a joint carers commissioning strategy and have recommissioned an information, advice and support service for carers of any age. Powys is working to achieve an Everybody's Business model which means that identifying carers and understanding their support needs is part of everybody's role. This could also include a Team around the Carer approach once a Well-being Assessment has been completed in order to help a variety of agencies to work together to support carers of all ages and the people they care for.



Is need being sufficiently met?

As figures show, those who identify as carers within the Census are not all known to our services. However, they may not require our support, or may not know it exists. Our newly commissioned Information, Advice & Support Service will proactively seek to engage and target carers who are in the most vulnerable or hard to reach areas and groups to ensure the service has equitable access.

Exclusion and Free School Meals (FSM)

Prosperous Powys	Resilient Powys	Healthier Powys	Equal Powys	Cohesive Powys	Vibrant Powys	Globally Responsible Powys
			★			



What are the key findings?

Whereas there is a gap between the attainment of pupils eligible for free school meals and those not eligible, pupils eligible for free school meals in Powys generally do as well or better than Welsh averages. Powys has a relatively high number of exclusions both fixed term and permanent. There is variation between schools.



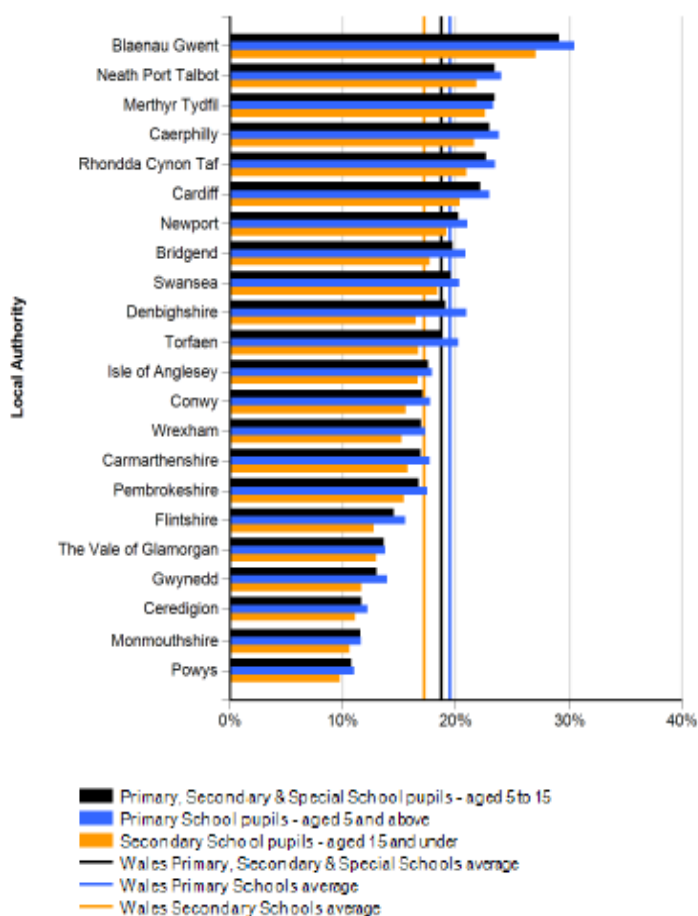
What does the data tell us?

In 2015-16 at the Foundation Phase, 79.2% of pupils eligible for Free School Meals attained the Foundation Phase Indicator, 3.5 percentage points above Welsh averages. At key stage 2, 68.8% of pupils eligible for FSM achieved the core subject indicator, this was 8.3 percentage points below the Welsh average. At key stage 3 performance at 70.8% was 1.4 percentage points above Welsh average. At Key stage 4 41.75 of pupils eligible for free school meals attained the level 2 inclusive indicator (5 A*- C including English/Welsh and mathematics at GCSE).

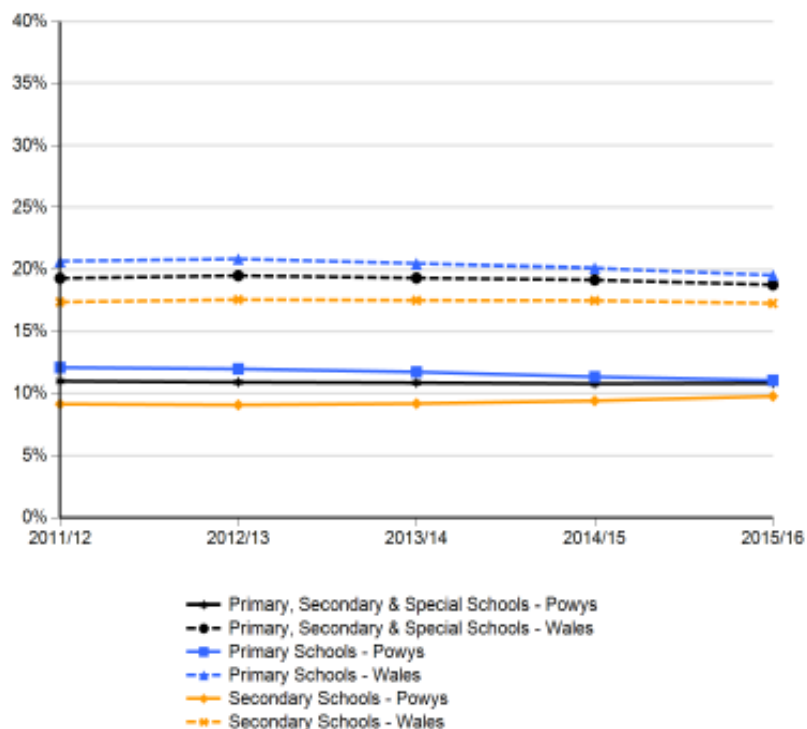
Procedures are in place which ensure the schools take responsibility for the exclusions and the pupils and parents have their rights protected in terms of appeal. There is a clear expectation that due to the excellent work of two high schools in particular over recent months that the figures will reduce as an accurate reflection of pupils having their needs met in the school.

There are specific schools that historically have had high numbers of exclusions but they have invested in provision to increase the support for those vulnerable learners. There has been a significant investment in schools to increase the skill and knowledge base of staff in working with those who may be liable to challenge schools with their behavior.

**1.1 % pupils of statutory school age eligible for FSM 3-year average
LA comparison - 2015/16**



1.2 % pupils of statutory school age eligible for FSM 3-year average



3-year average FSM eligibility (% pupils)	Year				
	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Primary, Secondary & Special Schools - Powys	11.0	10.9	10.9	10.8	10.8
Primary, Secondary & Special Schools - Wales	19.3	19.5	19.3	19.2	18.8
Primary Schools - Powys	12.1	12.0	11.7	11.3	11.0
Primary Schools - Wales	20.6	20.8	20.5	20.1	19.6
Secondary Schools - Powys	9.1	9.1	9.2	9.4	9.8
Secondary Schools - Wales	17.4	17.6	17.5	17.5	17.3



Are there any specific locality differences?

The highest level of deprivation are found in specific areas such as Newtown, Welshpool, and Ystradgynlais.



What do citizens say?

This information was not available, but has been identified as a data gap.



What do staff say?

School leaders including governors are required to carefully monitor the progress of vulnerable pupils. All schools are required to evaluate the impact of the Pupil Deprivation Grant (PDG) on the attainment of pupils eligible for free school meals and to publish how they use the grant on their school website. Nearly all schools state that they make good use of this grant.

In terms of exclusions, staff have undergone training in Thrive and/or attachment awareness, and report very favourably on the impact of these interventions.



What does the third sector/private sector say?

The regional school Improvement service through its team of Challenge Advisors evaluate the impact of the Pupil Deprivation Grant (PDG) on the attainment of this vulnerable group. In core inspections, nearly all schools have been judged as making good use of the PDG. Evaluation of the impact of PDG on pupil attainment is on-going through the programme of core visits to schools by Challenge advisors



Are there any preventative measures associated with this data?

The Powys Challenge Advisory team through the regional guidelines, challenges all schools on the performance of eFSM pupils every autumn term in Core Visit One. This visit includes a focused analysis on the performance of eFSM pupils.

The recording of exclusions is now clear and the development of capacity in schools is having a positive effect on the exclusion rates.



What we don't yet know?

The context of exclusions needs to include the numbers in Pupil Referral Unit (PRU), managed moves, and those in receipt of Elective Home Education.



National Trends

This information was not available, but has been identified as a data gap.



Scenario

Short Term

Exclusions: The numbers are set to reduce. Intervention is currently being developed including a strategy for children with behavioural, emotional, and social difficulties, including the PRU

Medium Term

Expectation is that exclusions will reduce to a level that reflects what may happen, for example, where a permanent exclusion is appropriate.

Long Term

This information was not available, but has been identified as a data gap.



How do services currently contribute?

The regional School Improvement Strategy through local Challenge Advisors provides monitoring, support, and challenge for schools and head teachers to improve the performance of vulnerable pupils. Schools are also provided with a comprehensive resource of best practice in terms of effective use of the PDG. Challenge Advisors make a judgement of the effectiveness of PDG in all schools.

Exclusions: The Schools Service and commissioned services such as early years intervention in Flying Start, Incredible Years, and anti-bullying programmes play an important role in preventing the behaviours that require response.



Is need being sufficiently met?

There is a need to reduce the attainment gap between eFSM and non-FSM pupils at all stages. Exclusions: The levels of exclusion are too high at present.

Vulnerable Children

Prosperous Powys	Resilient Powys	Healthier Powys	Equal Powys	Cohesive Powys	Vibrant Powys	Globally Responsible Powys



What are the key findings?

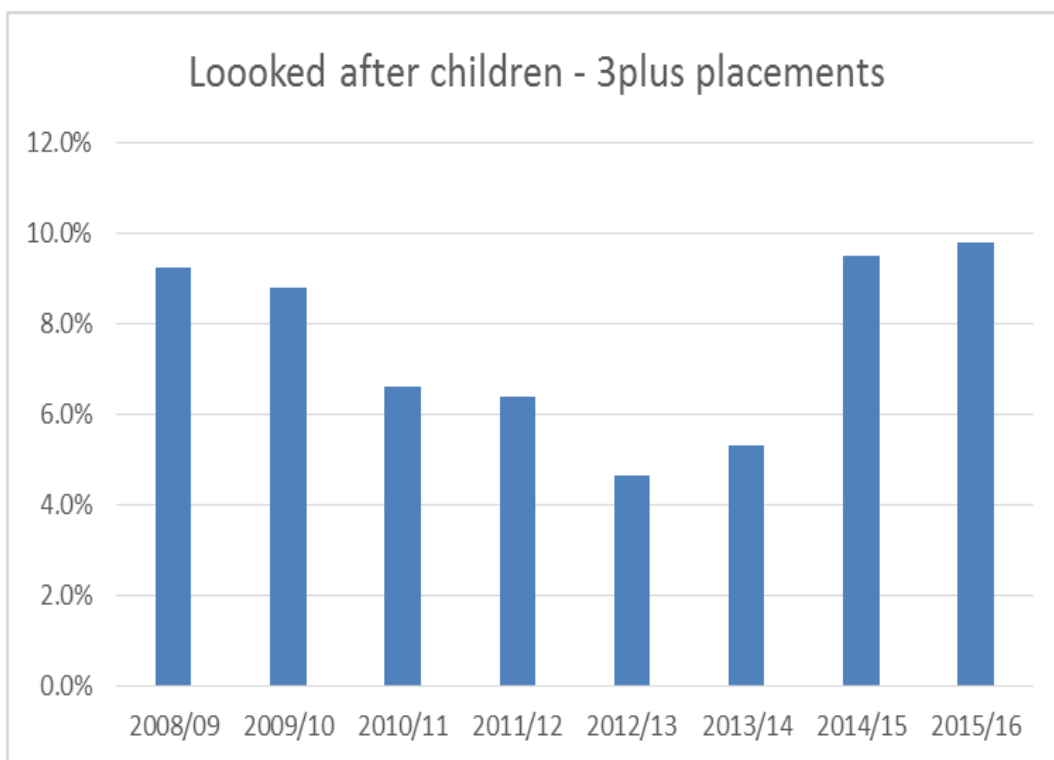
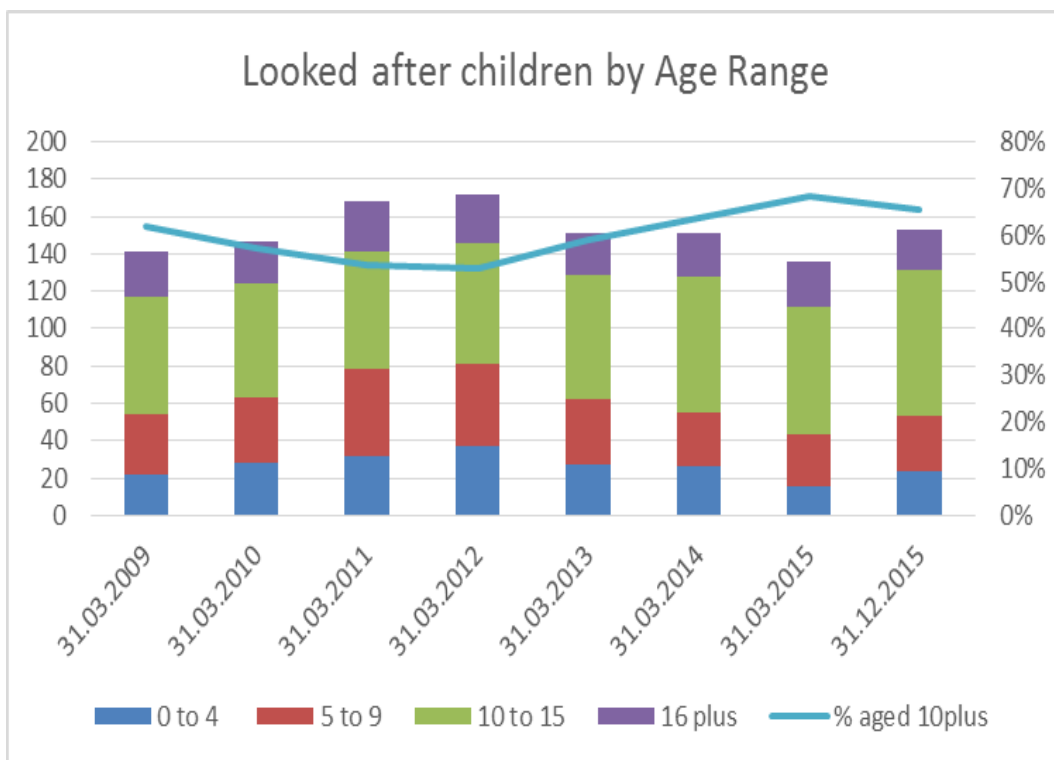
The average age of looked after children in Powys is steadily increasing. This is making it significantly harder for suitable foster parents to be found, as many are unwilling to accept older young people. The complexity of the needs of these children is also increasing, making it more of a challenge for potential foster carers to look after them. This increase in age also results in a higher number of placement breakdowns. In turn,

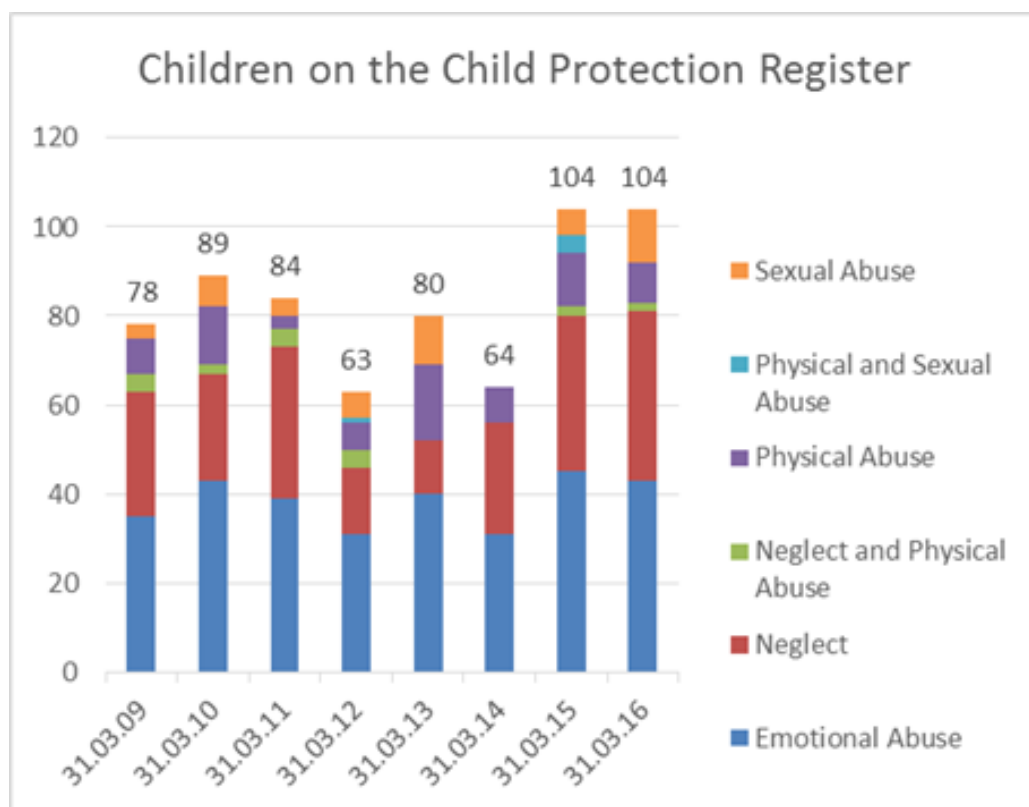
children who undergo multiple placement breakdowns suffer further impacts to their mental well-being. More children are now being placed on the child protection register, with neglect and emotional abuse being the main reasons for children being taken into care. In particular, cases of neglect have been rising compared to other issues. In contrast, the number of children referred to the Youth Justice Service has fallen in comparison to the 2010-11 figure, and as a result, fewer children are entering the youth justice system. A stronger multiagency response to supporting early intervention has led to a reduction in the number of Children in Need cases. Research by Public Health Wales shows that experiences during childhood can affect health throughout the life course. Children who experience stressful and poor quality childhoods are more likely to adopt health-harming behaviours during adolescence which can themselves lead to mental health illnesses and diseases such as cancer, heart disease and diabetes later in life. Adverse Childhood Experiences are not just a concern for health. Experiencing ACEs means individuals are more likely to perform poorly in school, more likely to be involved in crime and ultimately less likely to be a productive member of society.



What does the data tell us?

Over the last five years in Wales, the number of looked after children has increased by 5% (PCC, 2015). In Powys however, this has not been the case, with figures remaining largely static for the past five years at around 150 looked after children, representing one of the lowest rates in Wales (PCC, 2015). However, the needs of these children have steadily become more and more complex, resulting in more frequent placement breakdowns, at great expense to the local authority. There is a strong need for more foster parents, with better training and ability to cope with these more complex needs (Welsh Government, 2015). While the number of looked after children is low, the number placed on the child protection register has been steadily increasing, with neglect being the most common reason (PCC, 2015). The number of new entrants to the Youth Justice Service has fallen since 2010. The number of children in need has recently began to drop following improvements to the service, which allowed more cases to be closed.





Are there any specific locality differences?

Over the past 6 years Newtown has consistently been the locality with the highest levels of registrations, and these are significantly higher than many of the other similar localities.



What do citizens say?

This information was not available, but has been identified as a data gap.



What do staff say?

This information was not available, but has been identified as a data gap.



What does the third sector/private sector say?

This information was not available, but has been identified as a data gap.



Are there any preventative measures associated with this data?

This information was not available, but has been identified as a data gap.



What we don't yet know?

We need to undertake greater analysis around where children are known to services, in order to understand if there is anything that can be done differently to prevent escalation of need.



National Trends

The number of vulnerable children in Wales has increased since 2010, but at present is fluctuating with year on year increases and reductions in the number of looked after children aged 0-18. This is in contrast to Powys, where the figure has remained mainly static.



Scenario

Short Term

Increased pressures being placed on local authority budgets as a result of increased cost to accommodate children with complex needs

Medium Term

Ability for our complex looked after children to fully achieve educational outcomes as research shows that looked after children do not attain as well as non-looked after peers

Long Term

Reduced employment opportunities and long term reliance on local authority support.



How do services currently contribute?

Service is currently investing in training to support foster carers and is actively recruiting foster cares for specific children with complex needs. The service is also in the process or reviewing its Corporate Parenting Action Plan, and educational outcomes for our looked after children remains one of the key priority areas for both Children's Services & Schools Service.



Is need being sufficiently met?

Recruitment of carers remains an issue although various campaigns have taken place over the last 18 months, however the retention of existing carers remains a challenge.

Child Obesity

Prosperous Powys	Resilient Powys	Healthier Powys	Equal Powys	Cohesive Powys	Vibrant Powys	Globally Responsible Powys



What are the key findings?

The World Health Organisation has recognised childhood obesity as one of the greatest challenges to public health in the 21st century. The health consequences are serious, both in the short and long term. Overweight and obesity are of public health concern across all age groups, however they are of particular concern in children and young people due to the detrimental effects on health and well-being during childhood and the longer term implications for future ill health.

The proportion of reception aged (4-5 year old) children in Powys who are of a healthy weight or underweight is 76.4% (Child Measurement Programme 2014/15). This is slightly higher than in the previous Child Measurement Programme survey of 2013/14 when it was 76.1% although the difference between 2013/14 and 2014/15 is not statistically significant.

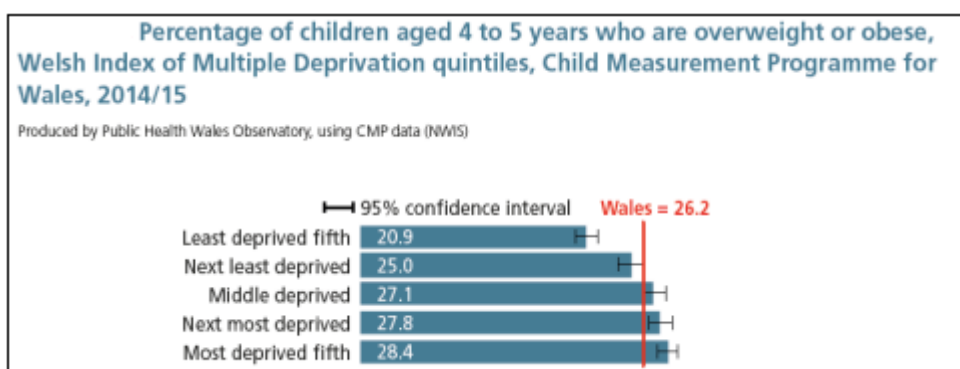
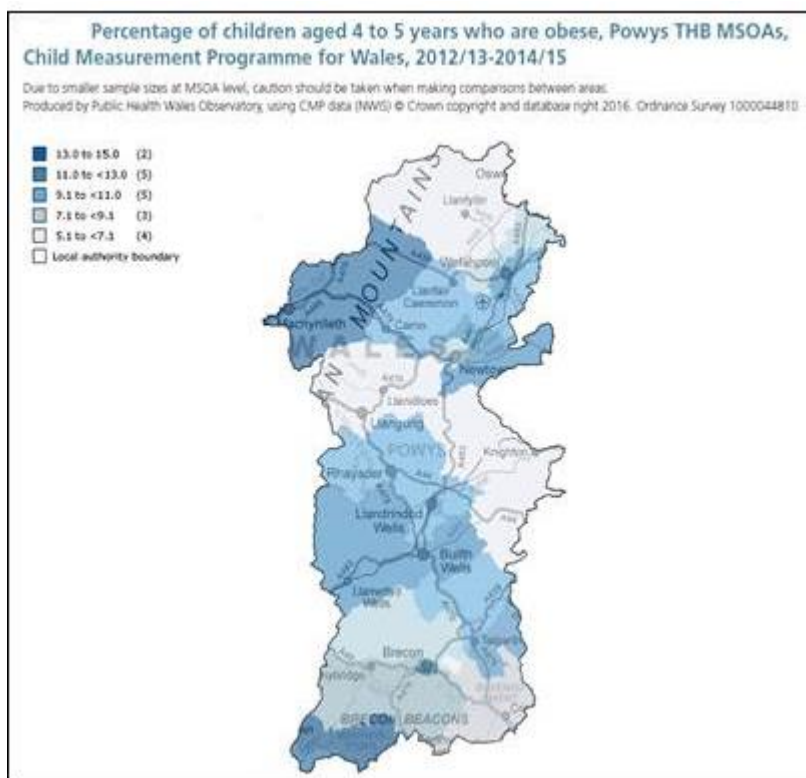
The proportion of overweight (14.4%), obese (9.2%) and obese or overweight (23.6%) children in reception in Powys has decreased slightly compared to 2013/14, although the differences between 2013/14 and 2014/15 are not statistically significant (Public Health Wales Observatory, 2014).

However, the proportion of reception aged children who are obese is statistically significantly lower in Powys compared to Wales: whilst Powys had a lower proportion of obese children in 2013/14 compared to Wales, 2014/15 was the first year that the difference between Powys and Wales was statistically significantly lower. Whilst this is encouraging, it is too soon to know whether this will be sustained in future years. It is also important to note that whilst levels of child obesity in Powys compare relatively favourably to Wales as a whole, almost a quarter of Powys children (23.6%) are already either overweight or obese by the time they start school (Public Health Wales Observatory, 2014).



What does the data tell us?

The issue of childhood obesity is becoming one of increasing concern in Wales. While rates are low in Powys compared to other local authorities in Wales, in Powys one in ten students are obese by the time they start school (Public Health Wales Observatory, 2014). Obesity this early in life frequently leads to the same issues in adulthood. At present, the rate of adult obesity in Powys is 60% (Public Health Wales Observatory, 2014). This in turn can lead to a number of more serious conditions resulting in premature mortality such as type 2 diabetes, cardiovascular disease, and cancer. In addition, obesity results in high cost to health and social services.



Are there any specific locality differences?

Yes, inequalities are seen in relation to childhood obesity. For example there is variation in overweight and obesity prevalence within Powys (see map above). Overweight and obesity in children follows a deprivation gradient in Wales. Reception aged children are significantly more likely than the Welsh average to be obese if they live in an area of higher deprivation. Inequalities are also seen across Wales by ethnic group (children from black ethnic backgrounds, more likely to be overweight or obese; children from an Asian background, less likely to be overweight or obese). Some differences are also seen between girls and boys: for

example in Powys 78% of girls and 75% of boys had a healthy weight or were underweight in the 2014/15 Child Measurement Program (CMP) survey.



What do citizens say?

This information was not available, but has been identified as a data gap.



What do staff say?

This information was not available, but has been identified as a data gap.



What does the third sector/private sector say?

This information was not available, but has been identified as a data gap.



Are there any preventative measures associated with this data?

The following National Institution for Health and Care Excellence (NICE) guidelines provide a comprehensive summary of up to date evidence relating to prevention and treatment of obesity in children and taking a community approach:

- Weight management: lifestyle services for overweight or obese children and young people
- NICE guidelines [PH47] - Obesity in children and young people: prevention and lifestyle weight management programmes NICE quality standard [QS94] Published date: July 2015
- Obesity: working with local communities NICE guidelines [PH42] Published date: November 2012

10 Steps to a Healthy Weight

Policy initiatives to address childhood obesity in Wales focus on prevention and early intervention. 10 Steps to a Healthy Weight is the national evidence-based policy for the promotion of healthy weight and reduction of overweight and obesity in pregnant women and 0-5 year olds. It encompasses physical activity and healthy eating along with factors which support these (e.g. getting enough sleep, playing outdoors and limiting screen-time): a formal launch event for the 10 Steps will take place in Powys in November 2016.

10 Steps is in line with other national initiatives including the Chief Medical Officer's recently launched guidelines: Physical Activity for Early Years and Change4Life.

Wider determinants of health - overweight and obesity

It is important to note that the causes of obesity are complex and strongly linked to wider societal changes (Foresight Report, Tackling obesity: future choices 2007) - including reduced physical activity due to changes in the built environment, increased use of motorised transport and the

availability of processed energy dense food. Any comprehensive, longer term, prevention plan should take these environmental factors into consideration.



What we don't yet know?

The CMP is a large-scale annual survey and provides robust data on weight in reception age children (4-5yrs) across Wales including at Health Board and Local Authority level. This survey is very resource-intensive to undertake. It is coordinated nationally and the measurements are undertaken locally in school settings by the School Nursing service. In addition to providing data on children aged 4-5, the results of the CMP survey can be used (with caution) to provide a proxy measure of weight in the wider child population. There is no equivalent survey for children or young people of other ages or for adults although self-reported data on overweight and obesity is available for adults.

The following link to support for Well-being Assessments may be useful:

<http://www.wales.nhs.uk/sitesplus/922/news/42399>



National Trends

In Wales children are weighed and measured in Reception (age 4-5) by the Child Measurement Programme Wales (CMP). The most recently published CMP survey data is for children measured in 2014/15. A summary of the findings is outlined above.



Scenario

Short Term

This information was not available, but has been identified as a data gap.

Medium Term

This information was not available, but has been identified as a data gap.

Long Term

This information was not available, but has been identified as a data gap.



How do services currently contribute?

Powys Healthy Weights Steering Group

This multi-agency group chaired by the Director of Public Health coordinates a range of work which aims to promote healthy weight across the life-course. Sub-groups have been established to

coordinate aspects of the group's overall action plan. These include sub-groups which focus on health weight in pregnancy and pre-school aged children and in school-aged children and young people. Greater Local Authority representation at this group would be very welcome and would enable a more coordinated multi-agency approach to the promotion of healthy weights across Powys.

Local authority services

A wide range of the services provided or commissioned by local authorities have the potential to influence child obesity through opportunities for physical activity and the promotion of healthy eating. Some examples include: promotion of active travel (e.g. promotion of walking and cycling, development of cycle lanes, safe routes for pedestrians, traffic calming), access to leisure services, green spaces, play facilities and the development of sports opportunities for all ages, pre-school and school facilities, promotion of healthy eating and healthy food policies (e.g. school meals, vending and consideration of health impacts in relation to planning applications such as fast food outlets near schools).



Is need being sufficiently met?

This information was not available, but has been identified as a data gap.

Educational Attainment

Prosperous Powys	Resilient Powys	Healthier Powys	Equal Powys	Cohesive Powys	Vibrant Powys	Globally Responsible Powys
					★	



What are the key findings?

Standards in Powys are generally good. There has been good evidence of improvement in standards in Powys schools in recent years. However there is too much variation.

Recent Estyn inspections (since September 2010) have placed 25% of Powys High Schools in Special Measures, one in need of significant improvement and a further 25% (3 schools) in Estyn Monitoring (PCC, 2016).

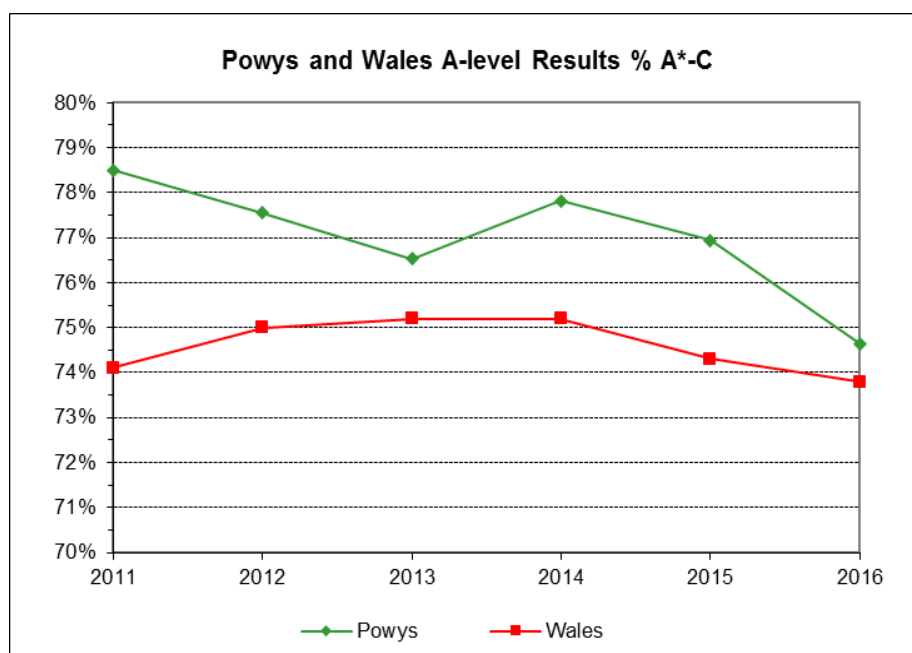
Recruitment and retention of head teachers and senior leaders is often difficult. There has been significant changes in head teachers in Powys in the past three years. Current head teachers in 6 out of 12 Powys High Schools (50%) have been in post for one year or less and 4 out of 12 schools (33%) have had at least three Heads or Acting Heads in post during the last five years

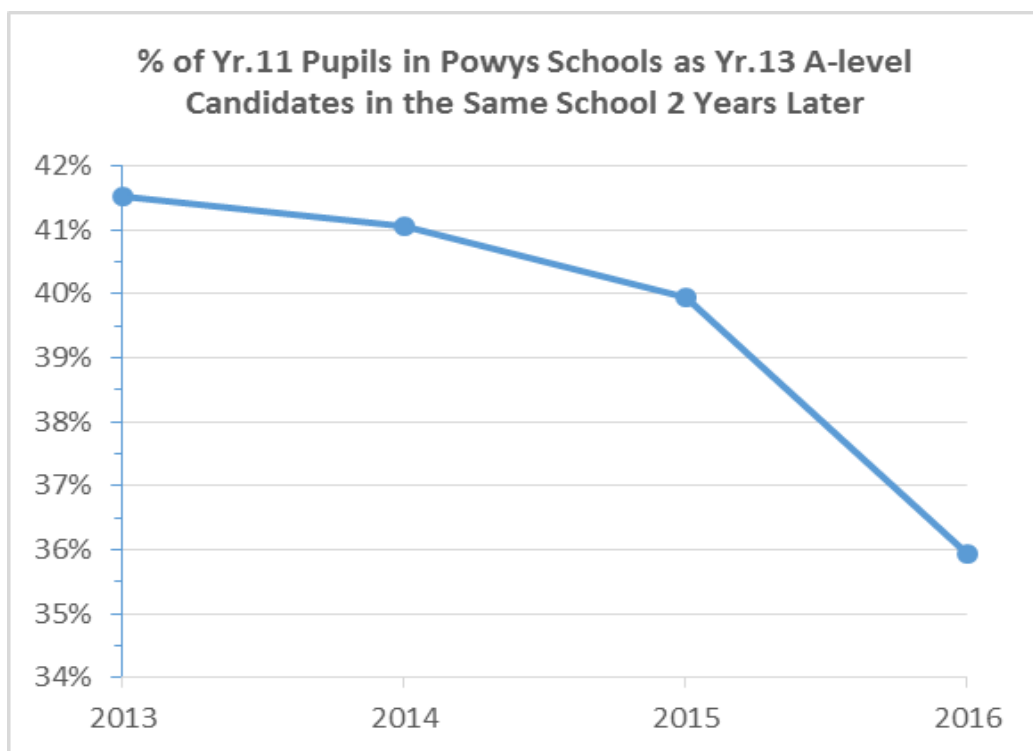
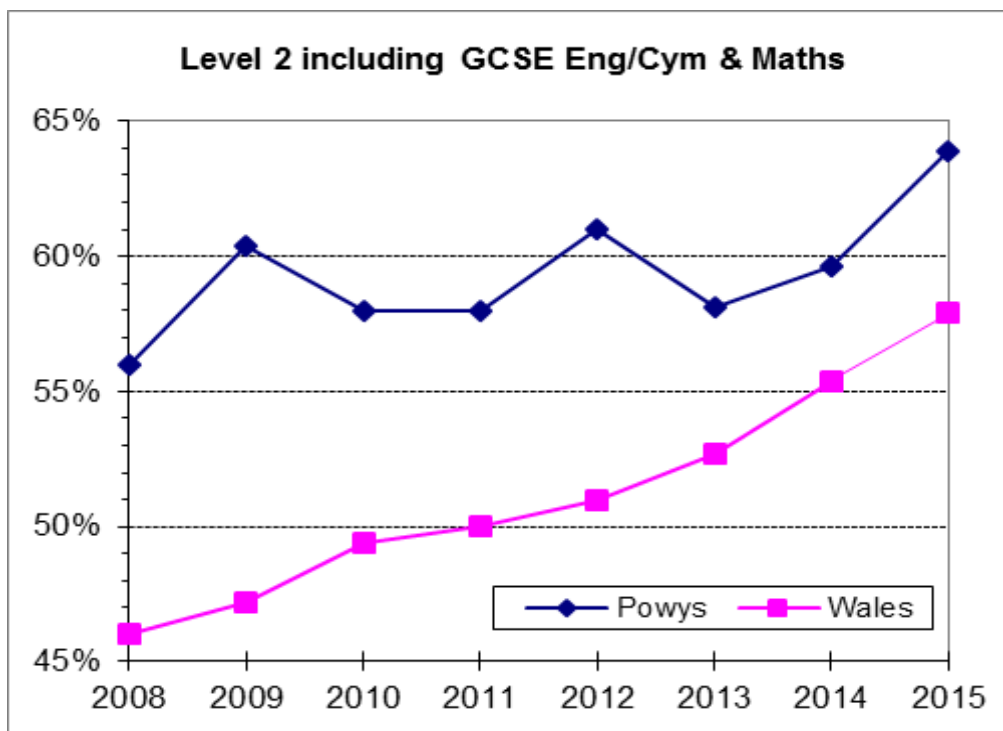
In addition retention of pupils to Powys school Sixth forms is under increasing competition from tertiary college provision both locally and in neighboring counties of both England and Wales (Careers Wales, 2015). Furthermore, the rapidity of the school transformation process designed to alleviate these issues is heavily influenced by the political process, public opinion and recent reductions in the purchasing power of schools.

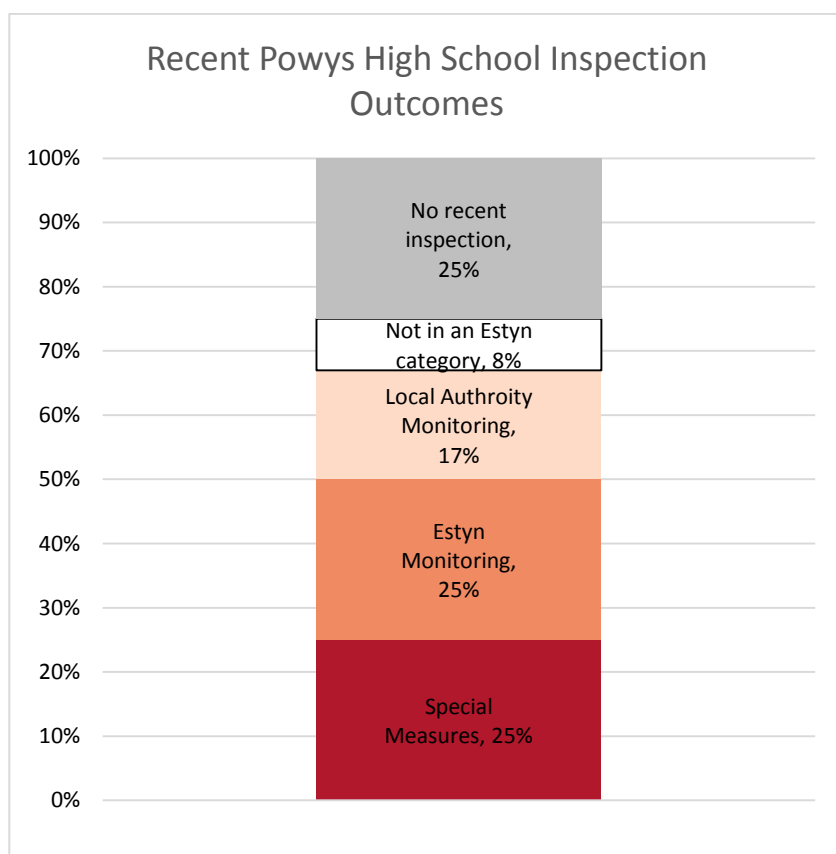
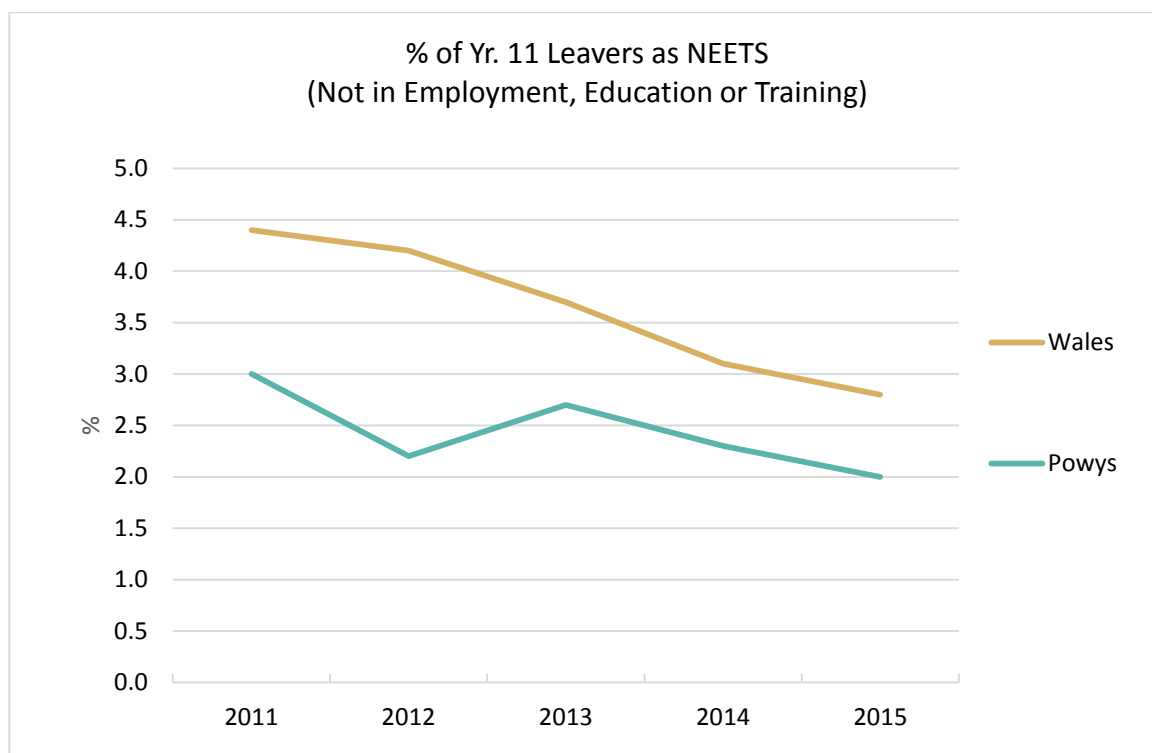


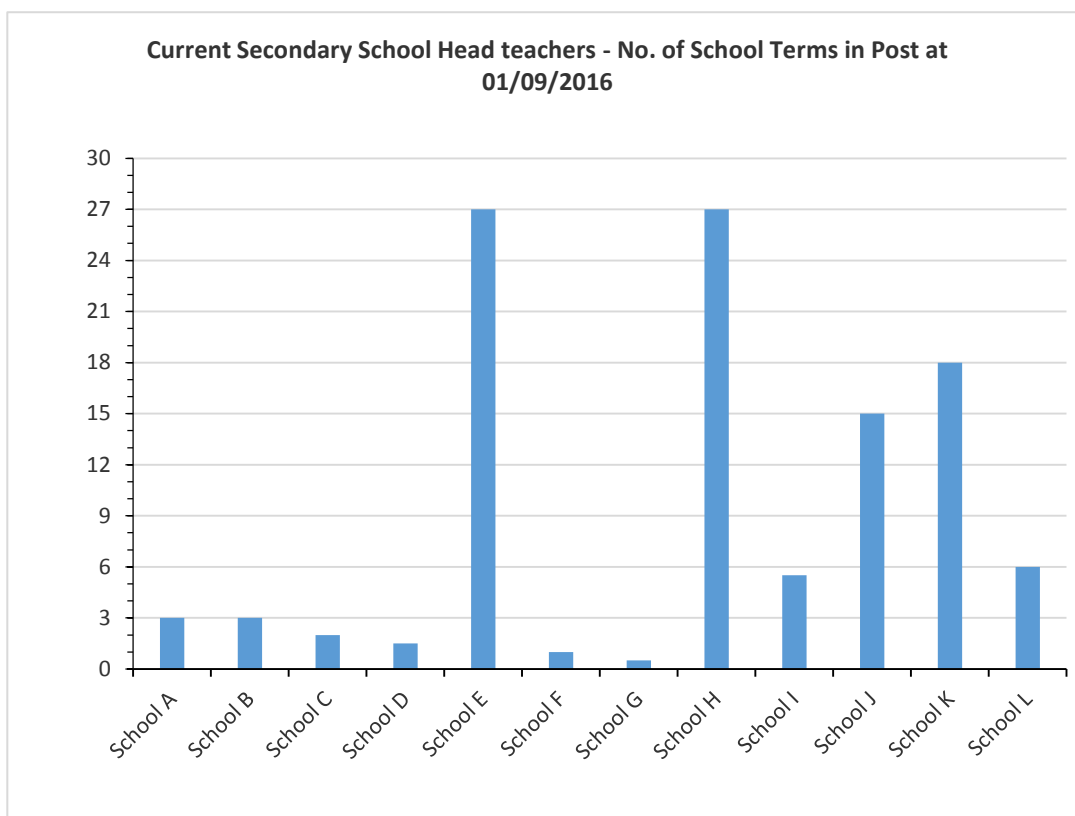
What does the data tell us?

Whereas standards are improving in most schools, there is not enough consistency in the quality and breadth of provision across all Powys High Schools making it difficult for some pupils to achieve their full potential.









Are there any specific locality differences?

Yes - Powys High Schools by and large serve their local communities hence any inconsistencies in performance will impact significantly on the locality. The three schools that are in or have been in Special Measures may have had an adverse impact on the local communities



What do citizens say?

The Powys Residents Survey carried out in both 2013 and 2015 showed a significant decline in satisfaction with the Secondary Education system from 68% to 59%.



What do staff say?

In the last School Perception Survey carried out in 2014 Head teachers were asked to rate the appropriateness of the provision for 14-19 education planned by the council and its partners. Of the 27 responses received only 19% rated the service as 'Good' or better, 56% rated it as 'Satisfactory' and 26% rated it as either 'Poor' or 'Very Poor'.



What does the third sector/private sector say?

The School inspection service in Wales (Estyn) have previously recommended that Powys maintains the momentum of the School Transformation process and uses its powers of intervention to accelerate school improvement where deficiencies have been identified.



Are there any preventative measures associated with this data?

The Powys/ERW School Improvement Team works closely with schools to mitigate the impact of local deficiencies where possible. In addition the whole Schools Service aims to identify and implement long-term solutions through the School Transformation process



What we don't yet know?

There is no shortage of data on all aspects of school performance, most of which is in the public domain.



National Trends

Some Powys High Schools are not performing as well as they should be when compared to similar schools in other Local Authorities in Wales. However there are positive upward trajectories in some key indicators even in some schools which are causing concern.



Scenario

Short Term

Current High School transformation projects aim to resolve many of the issues hindering the progress of schools which are in difficulty. Some progress should materialise in the short-term but this is unpredictable.

Medium Term

More significant progress should be visible in the medium-term providing the current momentum is maintained.

Long Term

The benefits of current projects to transform High School provision should fully materialise in the long-term.



How do services currently contribute?

The regional School Improvement Strategy governed by ERW through local Challenge Advisors, who provide monitoring, support and challenge for schools and head teachers to improve their performance. Schools are also provided with a comprehensive service to support their use of performance data in self-evaluation and a range of further back-up services provided

by the county, to support all the major functions and responsibilities of individual schools. The School Transformation Team co-ordinate the process to bring about major changes to the structure and delivery of the school system in Powys as required by developments in education practice and the local context. However closing, merging, or re-organising large organisations such as secondary schools is a highly challenging process.



Is need being sufficiently met?

Not always as access to high quality, broad provision is compromised for young people in some areas of Powys. This can be compounded by the geographical nature of the county and the appeal of out-of-county provision, especially post-16. However every effort is made by the Schools Service to mitigate these issues while planning for long-term solutions.



Powys Public Services Board

Well-being Assessment 2017

Culture and Community Key Findings





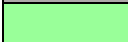



Powys Public Services Board September 2017

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This section below describes the six key findings in detail and the data and analysis that was used to evidence our findings.

We rated the impact of each key finding against the seven well-being goals and whether they are having a positive or negative affect on well-being (see key below).

Key	
	Negative - Critical
	Negative - Substantial
	Negative - Moderate
	No current impact on well-being
	Positive - Moderate
	Positive - Substantial
	Positive - Critical
	Negative - Critical (if no intervention)
	No Score Given

Crime rates and public protection

Prosperous Powys	Resilient Powys	Healthier Powys	Equal Powys	Cohesive Powys	Vibrant Powys	Globally Responsible Powys
★						

What are the key findings?



Created by various authors from North Wales Project

Powys has seen an apparent rise in recorded crime over the last year. However, this may be attributed to a recent change in the method of identifying and recording crime, as opposed to a major change in the actual figure. At present however, this cannot be determined with certainty. There has also been a marked rise in the number of reported sexual offences. Again though, this can be attributed to increased reporting, a consequence of victims becoming more confident in the police, instead of a rise in figures. Doorstep crime remains high by the standards of a rural county, with a high number of rogue traders and other scam operations operating within the county. Within agriculture, there is also an increasing issue of fraud and offences relating to livestock. Newtown in particular has higher crime rates than the Powys average, though this is in line with that area's demand. One new and growing area of concern, is the rise of cyber-crime, particularly in relation to online fraud and exploitation. Crimes such as these are expected to increase in number and complexity over the next 5-10 years.

What does the data tell us?



The recent rise in crime across all categories can most likely be attributed to changes in the method of crime recording by the police with all reports of alleged crime now being recorded (Dyfed Powys Police, 2015). This helps explain the sharp rise in violent crime, the more low level of which would previously have been recorded as an incident of anti-social behavior. Now, if evidence of a crime being committed comes to light, it is recorded as a crime, not anti-social behavior. The result of this is a sharp rise in the number of assaults and other violent crimes, and a sharp drop in the number of incidents of anti-social behavior (Dyfed Powys Police Service, 2015). Counter allegation are now also recorded and may be taken into account as separate crimes later on in proceedings. Serious assaults and public order offences have also reduced, largely due to the efforts of agencies working with licensees to improve their industry, particularly around bars and clubs (Dyfed Powys Police Service, 2015). In addition, the increased use of private CCTV and the Behave or Be Banned (BOBB) scheme has resulted in reduction of late night crime. There has however, been an increase in the number of sexual offences being reported to the police, with a sharp increase in January 2015 (TNS BMRB Public Insights, 2015). This too may be due to a change in reporting and recording procedures, but also due to a possible increase in police confidence following the high number of high profile sexual offence cases played out in the media. Rogue trading, particularly doorstep crime, and incidents of illicit products are also on the rise, particularly in connection with the farming industry (Dyfed Powys Police Service, 2015).



Are there any specific locality differences?

Montgomeryshire, in particular Newtown, has seen the largest increase but this is in line with the demand in that area. Doorstep crime incidents occur across the county. Illicit products have some particular problems in Newtown and Welshpool.



What do citizens say?

Customer Surveys indicate that dealing with rogue traders is a priority and achieving the correct deterrent. There is a general sense that hate crime is under-reported as there is a perception that it will not be taken seriously.

Population assessment Questionnaire 2016 - 69% felt safe in their community.



What do staff say?

Need to work with sector on home visits and coordinating support services with different schemes such as 'befriender' and 'make every contact count' and Community Safety Partnership will be the vehicle for this.



What does the third sector/private sector say?

No information identified.



Are there any preventative measures associated with this data?

Multi-agency work takes place working with partner agencies to assess threat and risk and the most vulnerable are protected. Forums such as Multi Agency Risk Assessment Committee (MARAC) works to ensure domestic abuse victims get the help they need with offenders being dealt with appropriately. Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA) are in place to monitor sex and violent offenders living in the community or those about to leave prisons and ensure that robust risk management plans are in place. The organisation has streamlined the way it shares information with the establishment of the Central Referral Unit (CRU) who quickly assess information from frontline staff who submit information either via intelligence logs or Multi Agency Referral Form (MARF) and ensure that discussion takes place with the relevant partner agency at an early stage. Work has been done with the local health board and local authority in the way members of the community with mental health are dealt with, recognition that other agencies are best placed to deal with them as they have a medical need and should not be criminalised; it should not be up to the police alone to carry the burden. Frontline staff have been trained on mental health raising their awareness of how to identify it and deal with it in the most appropriate manner. Further investment has been made to enhance the capacity and capability of safeguarding and investigating departments. Investment has taken

place in departments that examine electronic devices, the organisation is going to focus resources on targeting offenders on line with a Police Online Investigation Team being developed (POLIT). This will further enhance the work of the Digital Communications and Cyber Crime Unit (DCCU). Enhanced training to all staff on Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE), vulnerability, modern day slavery, mental health and domestic abuse. Focus on the offenders as well as victims with increased use of Child Abduction Warning Notices (CAWN), Domestic Violence Protection Notices (DVPN). Better use is being made of technology with officers issued with mobile data terminals so that they can record evidence at scene, Body Worn Video Cameras (BWVC) will be issued to all staff so that they can capture best evidence at scene. Integrated Offender Management (IOM) cohort will be reviewed to ensure there is a focus on vulnerability, resources have been realigned to come under offender management unit. Daily team briefings take place to ensure that staff are aware of the problems in their area and are tasked to respond to them and gather information on any intelligence gaps. Daily force and county wide briefings take place where incidents are reviewed to ensure the response was in line with national and force policy and positive action taken to safeguard vulnerable victims. Monthly performance meetings focus on how departments and sections have performed with remedial action being taken. These meetings also look ahead to predict any future demands and action is taken to ensure the correct resources are available to deal with them. Where rogue trader instances are reported 'rogue trade control zones' are considered with communities as a measure to act as further support and reduce crime. Community Messaging is at the forefront of preventing further instances of crime and feeding intelligence back and as a project will be developed to include all partners. Rogue Trader incidents are high in Powys as are the number of scam victims. There are currently 253 offenders on an IOM (Integrated Officers Management) scheme across Dyfed-Powys. Of these, there are 39 "Red" BRAG rated offenders (those deemed as being at the highest risk of re-offending), and 62 "Blue" (currently in prison). Based on the current available data for the Dyfed-Powys region, numbers of recorded crimes are decreasing, and have decreased by 414 crimes. There is an associated reduction in the cost of crime of £1.9 million. (This translates into a reduction in total crime across the Dyfed-Powys area of -2.1%)



What we don't yet know?

Data Gaps against Population Assessment list. Analysis of rogue trader/consumer fraud across the districts and an unmet need.

Caveat: There may be a number of crime reports that do not document the victim's age and therefore figures may be slightly under estimated.

Number of people who were alleged victims of abuse by age and type of abuse

Incidence of domestic abuse and sexual crime

Predicted number of people aged 18-64 who will be survivors of childhood sexual abuse – unable to quantify.

Data on business compliance with regulations and laws. Wildlife crime.

Data on the perception/fear of crime



National Trends

The changes seen in Dyfed Powys Police area are in line with national trends.



Scenario

Short Term

Continued increase in online sexual and fraud offence.

Medium Term

The complexity of crime types linked to changes in technology will continue.

Long Term

The complexity of crime types linked to changes in technology will continue.



How do services currently contribute?

Protecting vulnerable people, Preventing crime and disorder, Problem solving and public engagement. Crime investigation and detection, reassurance, dealing with vulnerability and ensuring victims are given the best possible service. The Youth Justice Service works on reducing re-offending with young people – however a large percentage of their work revolves around “out of Court” disposals, so they do Restorative Justice etc. which means that a proportion of the young people do not have a criminal record, and therefore do not appear in any re-offending data sets. **The** Probation Service – both NPS and CRC also manage reoffending during their core work – so again there are re-offending rates here.



Is need being sufficiently met?

The demand is being reviewed to ensure that the correct resources are in place to deal with current and future threats. Further investment has been made to enhance the capacity and capability of safeguarding and investigating departments. Investment has taken place in departments that examine electronic devices, the organisation is going to focus resources on targeting offenders online with a Police Online Investigation Team being developed (POLIT). The organisation also has to ensure that it continues to meet national demands for firearms, Chemical Biological, Radioactive and Nuclear (CBRN) and Counter Terrorism (CT). The ability to meet the needs of scam victims needs to be assessed as these will grow, as well as rogue trader crime. Cybercrime strategic will need to be evolved across agencies.

Suitable Accommodation for Older People/Living Independently

Prosperous Powys	Resilient Powys	Healthier Powys	Equal Powys	Cohesive Powys	Vibrant Powys	Globally Responsible Powys

Prosperous Powys	Resilient Powys	Healthier Powys	Equal Powys	Cohesive Powys	Vibrant Powys	Globally Responsible Powys
				★		



What are the key findings?

As the elderly population of Powys is expected to increase significantly over the next 20 years, it is likely that greater pressure will be placed on accommodation for older people in the county. Unlike younger people, these older residents have little desire to leave their home area, even when such action become necessary. There were numerous reasons, but older people were often concerned with a loss of independence and loss of connection to the local community. Most instead, wish to stay in their current home and community. The number of residents over 65 living alone is also expected to increase by over 6,000 by 2035 (Office for National Statistics, 2016). The majority of these own their own home, but with a sizeable minority living in social housing and rented accommodation. However, as the population ages, so do the number of elderly and frail residents, as well as the number affected by dementia. However, there are variations within the county in terms of whether people are placed near to their home.

Older people in Powys are entitled to be supported in a number of accommodation settings, ranging between sheltered housing, extra care, residential or nursing care.

The data in the graph below demonstrates that there is a significant increase projected in Older People in the 75 years plus range over the next 20 years with the 85 plus population more than doubling. This will undoubtedly place severe pressure on Older People’s Accommodation within Powys. The modelling undertaken to date (based on the 75 years plus range over the next 20 years) as outlined in graph below, predicts the increase in the varying types of accommodation. It is evident that there is an increase in Extra Care, Sheltered Housing and Nursing provision.

The map below illustrates the locality differences throughout Powys. Where a locality has been identified with a rating of red, this is deemed a priority area. In order to determine priorities eight areas have been weighted to include: the increase in population, delayed transfers of care, whether there is Dementia provision available, sufficient sheltered housing, extra care and residential care as well as considering travel distances. The visualization map identifies five priority areas.

We want to increase the number of people that are able to live independent lives. There are challenges for independent living, especially isolation and loneliness which can increase as people get older, with the percentage of people living on their own significantly increasing once people reach 65 years and over. In Powys a large proportion of the elderly population over 65 is believed to be living alone. Due to the steadily rising elderly population, this figure is expected to increase markedly by 2035. At present, service sometimes does not meet need. There are also marked differences across localities, due to each service using its own geographical boundaries. This has resulted in overlap in some areas, such as north and mid-Powys, and an absence of service in others. The areas most likely to be worst off are the more rural localities, where a very low population density and infrastructure constraints greatly affect the financial viability of social care contractors to provide the required range of care services, such as domiciliary care. This in turn reduces the likelihood of any further investment from the private sector. The lack of suitable infrastructure has also greatly slowed down the roll out of assistive technology in more rural homes, although there has still been a small increase. Powys is expected to see an increase in the number of elderly residents unable to perform basic domestic tasks, and requiring domiciliary care and assistive technology. Mobility issues are also likely to increase as the over 65 population increases. The lack of a functioning, connected, and unified service means that there is a risk of people falling through gaps in support. This in turn could grow in the future to become a safeguarding issue.

What does the data tell us?



As the population of older people is increasing in Powys, with the over 85 population expected to more than double by 2035, it is expected that severe pressure will be placed on older people's accommodation in Powys. In Powys at present, there are 15,571 people over the age of 50 thought to be living alone, and this figure is expected to rise to 22,063 by 2035 (Welsh Government, 2014). The majority of over 65 residents (71%) own their own home, with only 14% living in social housing (ONS, 2014). This level of home ownership is in line with the national average for Wales. In Powys, there are a total of 2,467 people diagnosed with dementia. This past year, a total of 758 elderly or frail residents have been placed in residential or nursing homes (PCC, 2016). An additional 176 were placed outside the county. The majority of those placed in a home were women (538) with fewer men than in Powys in general (220) (PCC, 2016). The most placements were made in Rhayader and Llandrindod locality (152), and the fewest in Knighton and Presteigne (18) (PCC, 2016). No placements were made in Llanfair Caereinion as there are no care homes within that locality. The map below illustrates the pressures across the country in terms of suitable accommodation.

In Powys, a total of 15,571 people over the age of 50 are thought to be living alone, and this figure is expected to rise to 22,063 by 2035 (Welsh Government, 2014). In addition, the over 85 population and the overall over 65 population is expected to increase markedly over the next five years. At present, the wrong type of services are on offer, and where they do exist, the level is not sufficient to allow for the growing over 65 population. In particular, the rural nature of some localities can make social care in the area not financially viable and reduce the likelihood of further

investment. While a total of 859 clients are currently supported with domiciliary care in Powys (PCC, 2016), lack of infrastructure and assistive technology has reduced the viability of independent living. Despite this, there has still been an increase in the number of adult clients supported in the county, and in the number of adults provided with assistive technology. Over the next few years, Powys is likely to see more adults unable to perform one domestic task, mobility task, or self-care activity without help, with an increase of over 60% over the next 20 years placing further strain on existing services (Welsh Government, 2014). In addition, Powys has a higher than average number of adults with a learning disability and a higher number of adults with sensory impairment (2,987) (Welsh Government, 2011).

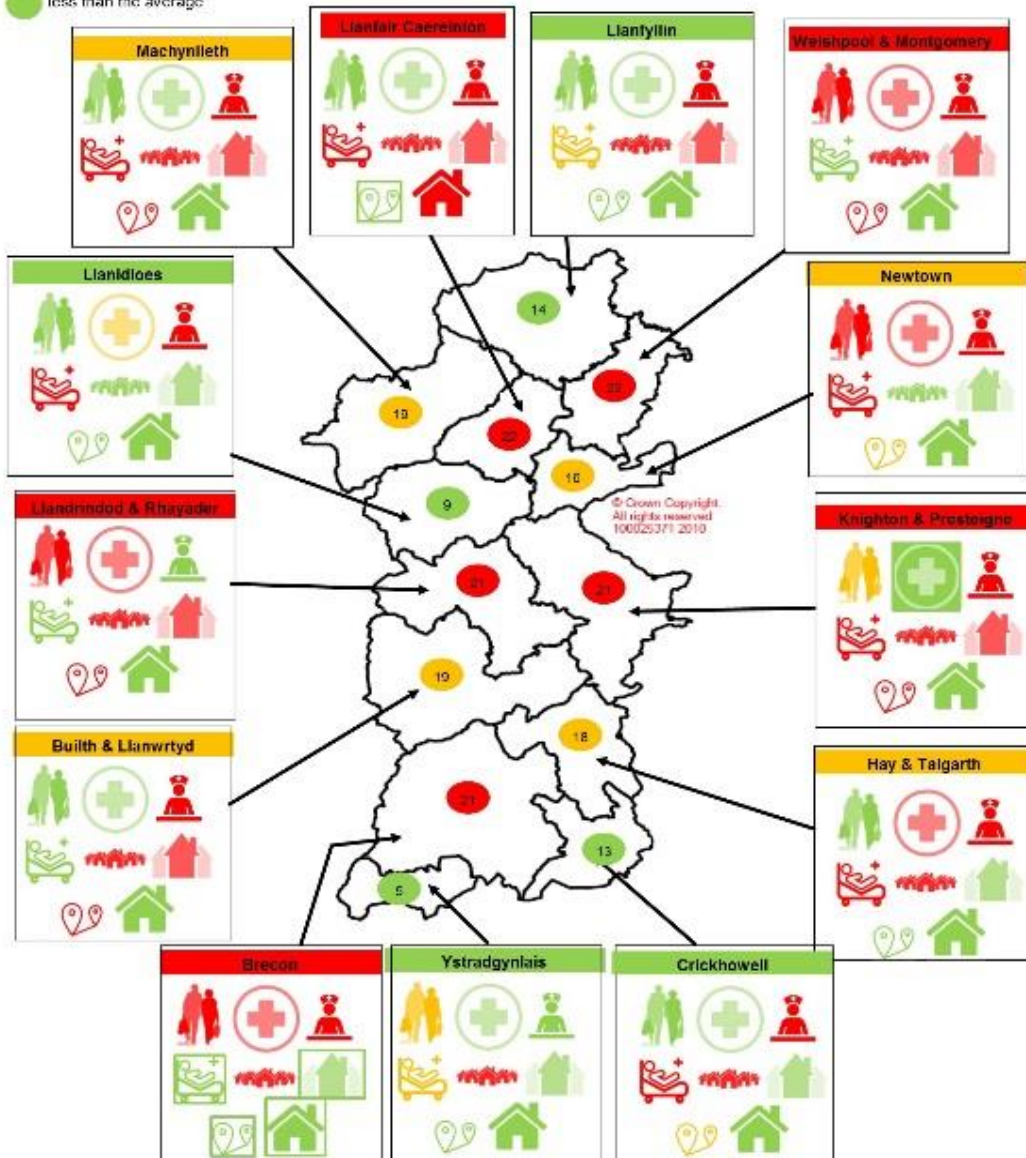
Older People Accommodation - Detailed Data Visualisation: 13 localities - Weighted Scoring

The following areas were considered extremely important factors to assess older people accommodation and have been assigned a weighting

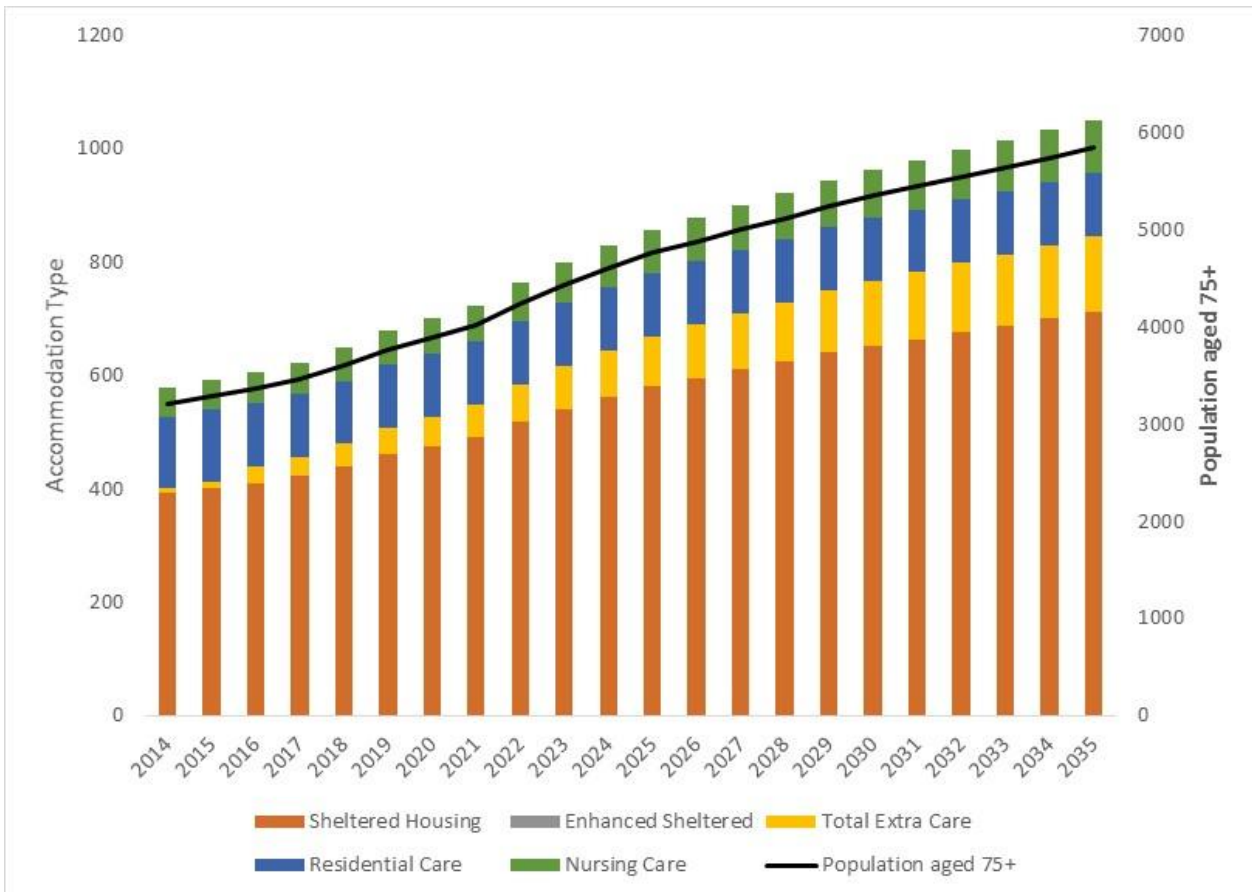
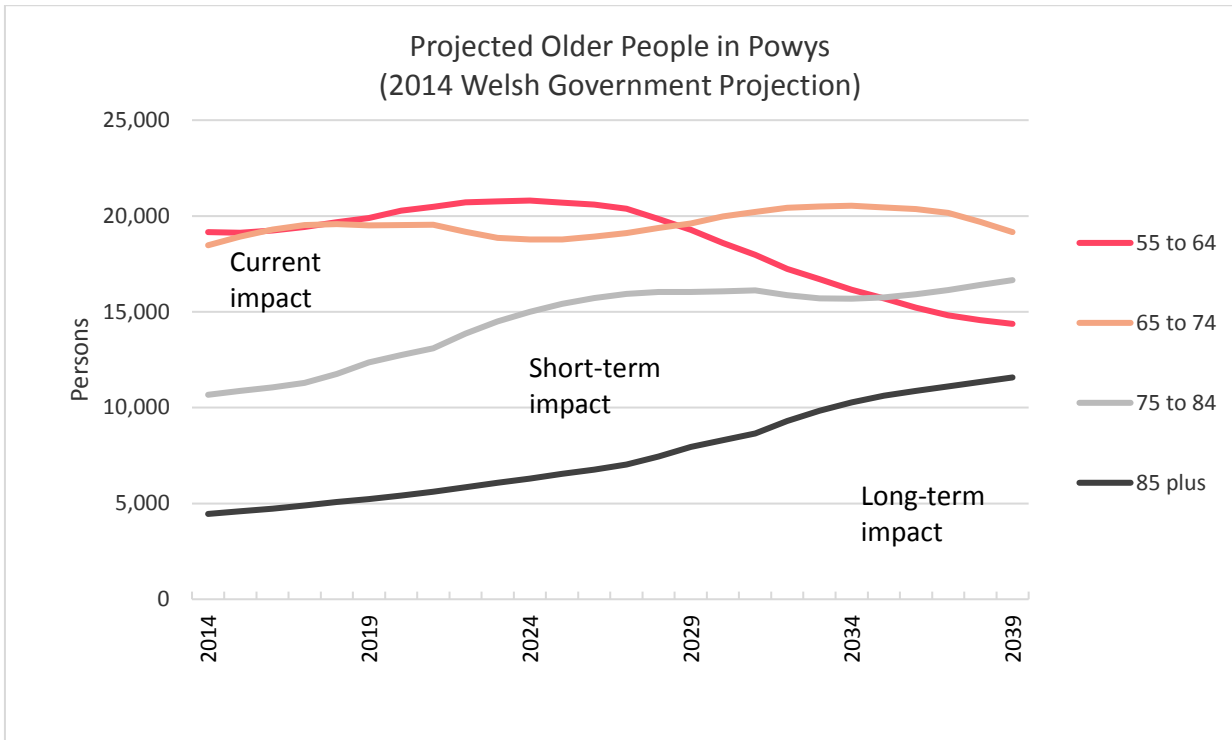


The shading assigned to each of the icons below reflects how far from the Powys average each locality is:

- more than 10% above average (or no provision)
- up to 9.9% MORE than the average
- less than the average



The data visualisation above shows the key indicators that we have used to assess the differences in our 13 localities. Delayed Transfer of Care (DTC) refers to those individuals who are in hospital and unable to return home or to a care home due to various reasons. Whilst, distance travelled refers to the distance that older people are placed from their original address, specifically looking at those more than 10 miles from the original address.



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Ni ddylid gwneud unrhyw gopiâu ychwanegol heb ganiatâd y Cyngor.

Domiciliary Care Clients August 2016
Source: Powys CC © Powys CC

- 115 to 142
- 72 to 115
- 51 to 72
- 36 to 51





Are there any specific locality differences?

The distribution of older people within a care setting varies across each of the 13 localities within Powys. Of the 13 localities, Welshpool and Montgomery currently has the largest population of people over 85 (635), with Llanfair Caereinion having the lowest (146). Over the next 20 years, it is projected that Knighton and Presteigne will see the highest increase to its older person's population (172%) and Llanfyllin the lowest (143%). The average increase of people over 85 across Powys is projected to increase from 4,451 in 2016 to 11,456 in 2036 (157%).

- Different services have been built up over the years using different geographical boundaries - this can create both overlap and duplication and alternatively areas which do not historically get services adequately. Populations have gravitated where infrastructure is better - for example the North of the County.
- Those living in towns may also benefit from increased choice where local markets are large enough to support more than one provider/community network, ongoing benefits from historic investments in local services, better transport infrastructure, and greater access to employment opportunities within social care services than people living in isolated hamlets or localities that do not possess the innate critical mass to support cost effective investment in private sector or communities networks.
- In term of Domiciliary Care, localities with the highest provision tend to be in north and mid-Powys. For example, provision is more than double in Knighton and Presteigne compared with Brecon



What do citizens say?

- More people want to stay in their own home.
- Want to stay connected with their community.
- Household chores and upkeep become difficult.
- Want to feel safe and secure.
- Do not want to move as personal needs change.
- Options to buy or rent accommodation.
- There was widespread recognition that the residential sector is changing, with increasing demand for nursing care (particularly dementia related) and lessening demand for 'traditional' residential care;
- Similarly to day centres, residential accommodation provides opportunities for older people to socialise. However, examples were given of residents who didn't consider they had interests in common with their fellow residents and thus didn't experience this;

- Examples of reduced independence and a lack of bespoke opportunities were given by users;
- Some felt that people were steering away from residential care in Powys and were going elsewhere in the country or to England.
- Being able to live in their current home for as long as possible.
- Some calls for more residential care provision in parts of the county and calls for more specialist dementia care and nursing provision in parts of the county.
- There was also calls for more extra care, residential, and nursing placements.
- There was support for using the residential home as a hub to bring community groups in.
- One respondent felt that some homes will not accept people with a dementia diagnosis and that there was an extra need for respite beds for carers/family members of people with dementia.

Population Assessment Questionnaire 2016 - 64% of people living in a residential care home chose to live there. Of the group who did not personally make the choice to move into a home, the majority were moved there due to a decline in their health, and an inability of family or carers to adequately provide for them.

Older people like the services they currently use and cannot see the reason for an alternative (Listen & Learn)

Differences in the opinions of younger people to what they should be commissioned in the future compared to existing older person generation (Joint Older Peoples Commissioning Strategy Consultation).

Customers would use more assistive technology if they knew what was available and how it operates: (Joint Older Peoples Commissioning Strategy Consultation/Listening and Learning).

Home Care Survey: 40% of respondents felt that the service in Powys was Very Good/Good, 46% felt that it was Very Poor/Poor. A great deal of concern was expressed about the perceived lack of skills and professionalism of carers although there was also a lot of praise for the dedication and caring nature of the staff. A lot of concern was expressed about the time allowed for individual visits. Many respondents raised the issue about the lack of continuity of carers visiting clients.

Concern was also raised about missed appointments and other changes to routines.

Criticism of the provider agencies and the council's management/monitoring of these was expressed, including references to the retendering process.

There were also criticisms of the working conditions which agency carers work under

Support for carers to be enabled to take clients out (e.g. to the doctors) as part of their role.

Population assessment questionnaire 2016. 75% felt that they lived in a home that supported their well-being; 48% could do the things that were important to them; 70% knew who to contact about their care and support; 66% had had the right information and advice when needed; 67% were actively involved in decisions about how their care and support was provided; 84% could

communicate in their preferred language; 75% were happy with their care and support; 68% of those aged 18-24 had advice and support that prepared them for adulthood.



What do staff say?

Dependency levels increase upon admission into a residential home, and staff vary at each home in terms of promotion of independence.

- Independence can be promoted in smaller group homes, as individuals get lost in larger homes. Care homes should be built on one level.
- Smaller homes in the community are more ideal than larger homes. Those larger homes must maintain a sense of community.
- People are not aware of the options available to them and often only find out a full range of options after working with providers.
- Transport links throughout the county (and on a local level) can be a barrier.
- A retirement village in Powys would be ideal. It would provide peace of mind in the next 10 years.
- There is a lack of suitable accommodation within Powys, lots of adaptations are required.
- Some people do not want to leave their home, which means service provision can be difficult in remote areas.
- Home ownership is high in Powys.
- Need environments where people can be discharged and have additional support - possibly a training apartment.
- Some people would like to go and live back in their own homes but worry it would be too isolating and lonely.
- Domiciliary care is not as effective. People are at risk of neglect/abuse/safeguarding issues and no support of a night.
- Many residents lived in their own homes before moving into a care home and some would like to return to live at home but need care.
- Population Assessment Staff Questionnaire: "Local provision within the community – i.e. good residential and nursing care. Safe from risks in the home. Medication management. Nutrition Hygiene'. – Adult Services". "Powys, like many authorities, has an ageing population. We predominantly support the older population and demand for homecare, residential/nursing care, direct payments is increasing; demand will always continue to increase".

Culture on the whole is still an embedded notion that we have to meet all people's needs via public/state: is there any evidence/quotes for this?

This can only be a generalisation reflected in continued practice and models of delivery. Some staff do see the need for developing capacity and resilience at community level engaging with the 3rd sector.

Population Assessment Staff Questionnaire: "Some survey respondents identified the need for continued independence, self-sufficiency, and control over one's own life as the key outcomes desired by service users. This was most prominent in areas dealing with Powys' ageing population"

"The service users want to be able to remain in their own homes with adequate support. With this support the service user would like to be treated like a human being and not just a job. So a certain level of social interaction is required.' – Contracts and Commissioning"

"Local provision within the community – i.e. good residential and nursing care. Safe from risks in the home. Medication management. Nutrition Hygiene'. – Adult Services"

"There are an ever increasing numbers in people requiring home support and with the new legislation there will be more emphasis on people staying at home. This will in turn have an increase in home care request as families do not live close together any more. The population are also working longer hours so they are unable to support their family members in day to day activities."

"Complexity of health conditions. Increased demand due to people retiring into Powys. Continued strategic direction from institutional to home setting. Technology advances will change the need for the way in which services are delivered. More specialist Community support model will develop."

"The aging population require more support and to know that as they grow older they will be looked after."

"There is a lack of care providers within the area, so people are unable to get the care packages they request."

"Unable to recruit: paid carers, volunteers, skilled professionals e.g. social workers Market capacity – e.g. domiciliary care providers. Access to specialist and complex provision. Critical mass to locate services Transport Supporting more people to remain in their own home."

"Increased gatekeeping around financial spending. Increased signposting to other therapeutic interventions services. Specialist domiciliary care e.g. Mental Health, delayed transfer of care (DTC) due to availability of home of choice, waiting for housing adaptations"



What does the third sector/private sector say?

Scale and Commitment

- £200m plus in terms of value

- Long-term contract.
- Would generally not be interested in being part of a framework.

Model

- Flexible approach from Council willing to embrace innovative solutions
- Prime development land for new build and sales.

Funding

- Would want clarity in terms of how the developments would be funded.

Process for appointment

- Would want the appointment to be conducted through a swift, short Competitive Dialogue process.

They see they have a critical role to play. They also have concern over losing historical funding they may not be sufficiently targeted to meet our strategic priorities.



Are there any preventative measures associated with this data?

Greater collaboration and understanding amongst services;

- Model of early intervention and prevention
- Domiciliary Care
- Assistive Technology
- Utilisation of Supported Housing/Council Stock
- Day Care/Befriending
- Extra Care – (including Severnside)

Preventative measures will need to take a networked approach at community level to ensure that people remain connected to their community. Better co-location of services and services that focus on staying healthy and planning for older age. 3rd sector and communities are in the best position to meet needs early before they become worse and or become critical. Examples include:

- Information and advice
- Home Support (Including 24 / 7 rapid response & hospital to home)
- Befriending, home sitting, and group socialisation
- Dementia support services and Dementia Friendly Communities
- Assistive Technology

- Care & Repair / Home Safely / Healthy Home / Moving on / relocation
- Carers Support
- Assistive technology

Preventative health measures will be critical and will include activity such as:

- Long Term Condition Management
- Falls Prevention
- Stroke Support
- Palliative Care
- Mental Health Support
- Health Prevention Programmes
- Telehealth



What we don't yet know?

Causes of hospital admissions as it is the ailment recorded rather than the cause.

People who are admitted and then as a result need a change in accommodation post-hospital admission.

The advantage of obtaining this data is to help understand whether there are hospital admissions due to people living in hazardous accommodation. Understanding whether there could have been alternative accommodation types for people leaving hospital is key in terms of the modelling being undertaken preventing residential care admissions.

A tracking and mapping of outcomes for people accessing early intervention and prevention services - we need to ensure that WCCIS (Welsh Community Care Information System) is linked to any early intervention and prevention model so that we can provide robust evidence of interventions taken and potential costs saved.



National Trends

Across Wales, the over 85 population is expected to rise markedly over the next twenty years, although the decrease in other areas of the population is expected to be less severe than in Powys. Across Wales, the number of single person households has also been increasing, though at a slower rate compared to Powys.

Wales overall is expected to see an increase in the number of people over 65 living alone, rising from 283,313 in 2015 to 388,608 in 2035. The percentage of people in Wales that are unable to complete self-care, mobility, or domestic tasks is similar to the Powys figure. This suggests that demand is going to increase across Wales at a similar rate.



Scenario

Short Term

Provision is available but not in the right place. Vacant beds Mid and South and insufficient capacity in the North resulting in out of county placements. People travelling afield for services plus an increased cost for service provision.

Expenditure will keep rising because we are unable to manage the front door of people flowing in to statutory services - more time will be spent assessing people's needs and public anxiety will grow because we are unable to respond. The worst case scenario is that safeguarding issues will rise because people are falling through the net because the service is unable to cope. Higher Delayed Transfer of Care, longer delays and higher expenditure for Health and other services.

Medium Term

Insufficient provision across the County, increase in hospital admissions, increased demand on domiciliary care, increase in delayed transfer of care (DTC), increased cost.

Unmanageable Medium Term Financial Plan - legal challenge and litigation due to needs not being met. More of the above. Rising citizen frustration and political challenge. The local authority could go in to special measures. More older people not having their eligible needs met.

Long Term

Very traditional environment that does not meet society's changing/increased expectations. Unsustainable services.

Embedded with a clearer idea of the projected needs of citizens



How do services currently contribute?

Housing, 2,000 units of accommodation designated for Older People

Housing, Registered Social Landlords and Powys Teaching Health Board are all key partners in offering a solution.

Adult Social Care own 12 Residential homes and work in partnership with Powys Teaching Health Board on one integrated care facility.

Adult Social Care have recently worked in partnership with Wales and West to open Extra Care in Newtown.

All Council commissioned provision for Care Homes requires individual residents to be assessed in line with legislation.

There is currently a range of services but not well aligned or co-ordinated, traditionally focused on crisis management and continued care rather than addressing demand failure, early signs of crisis and Reablement/independence.



Is need being sufficiently met?

Need is not able to be met in County with increasingly complex cases particularly in the Mid and North of County having to be met outside of Powys. Current choice of accommodation is limited to own home, sheltered housing, limited numbers of Extra Care or Residential/Nursing Care.

Not yet but beginning to address.

Culture

Findings not scored against wellbeing goals



What are the key findings?

There are many opportunities within Powys to access arts and culture, with several theatres and art centers and numerous attractions. Arts and cultural services in Powys are primarily independently delivered largely through charitable organisations, some receiving regular support from Powys County Council and from the Arts Council of Wales, some organisations receive little or no support and are reliant on volunteers to operate. The arts and cultural sector (made up of voluntary, third party and private groups) including the creative industries makes a significant contribution to the local economy as well as ensuring places and communities are active, vibrant and cohesive.

Welsh Language: Powys is committed to ensuring that the Welsh language is promoted and treated no less favourably than the English language, and that people are able to live their lives through the medium of Welsh if they choose to do so.

Powys has experienced a reduction in the number and percentage of Welsh speakers between 2001 and 2011. However, the number of Welsh speakers within the county is greater than the figure in 1991.



What does the data tell us?

Participation in arts activities and events is relatively high in Powys and in line with the national average, being reasonably accessible. Powys also sees an average of 4.6 million tourists per year, who in turn invest £615 million into the local economy. Tourism accounts for 12% of all employment in Powys, above the Welsh average of 8%. Powys has five Museums, the Brecknock Museum is currently closed for development of the Cultural Hub and Llanidloes museum is also currently closed whilst we co-locate the museum with the library. In 2015/16 there were 21,436 visitors to all museums. Powys has 17 libraries, there were 603,833 visits in 2015/16 which is an increase from 2015/14 which saw 570,288 visitors. Powys also has 2 mobile libraries (Brecon and Newtown) which received 10,599 visits in 2015/16, there were 4 mobile libraries (Brecon, Newtown, Radnor and Welshpool) in 2015/14 which saw 19,466 visits.

Powys funds the following arts and culture venues; 4 theatres in Powys which provide a wide range of entertainment including drama, comedy, music and dance; Theatr Brycheiniog, Brecon, The Wyeside, Builth Wells, The Hafren, Newtown, The Welfare, Ystradgynlais. Llanwrtyd and District Heritage and Arts Centre, this center is an interactive history of the town and surrounding areas. www.arts-engine.org.uk is an online hub for visual and performing arts in

Powys. The creative services directory on arts engine lists artists and organisations in Powys who provide, workshops, courses, tuition and other services.

There are also 97 cultural attractions within Powys;

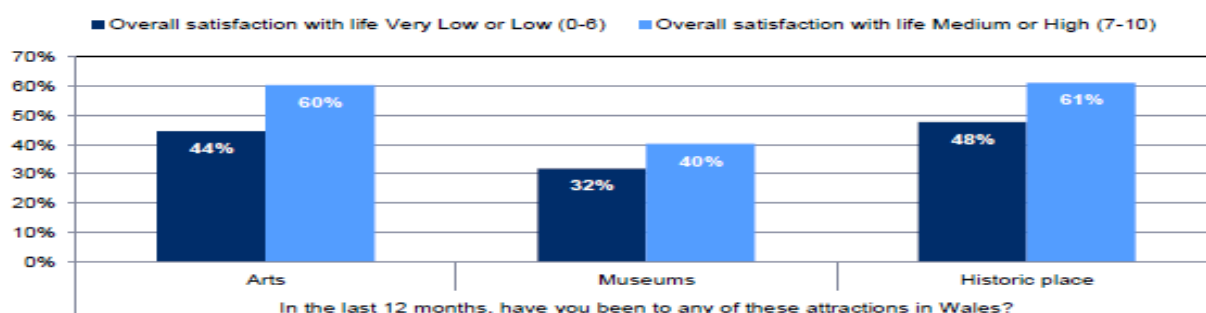
Attraction Type Count

Attraction Type	Count
Abbey	1
Castle	17
Cathedral	1
Countryside	1
Garden	10
Historic Building	4
Historic Church	35
Historic House	5
Museum	5
Prehistoric Site	6
Roman Site	12
Grand Total	97

8 of the attractions (4 castles, 3 historic buildings and 1 roman site) are the organization Cadw
 3 of the attractions (2 Historic Houses and 1 Garden) are from the organisation Historic Houses Association
 1 of the attractions are part of the National Trust, this is Powis Castle and Gardens.
 There are 2 other attractions within Powys which are part of the National Trust and high in culture;
 Brecon Beacons – Mountain tracts such as those around Pen Y Fan (highest peak in South Wales, glaciated valleys and waterfalls such as Sgwd Henrhyd (tallest waterfall in South Wales).

Abergwesyn Commin – Twelve mile wide expanse of remote mid-Wales, crossed by a few minor road, dotted with prehistoric and medieval sites

Powys has a slightly below average number of Welsh speakers with 18.6% of the population speaking Welsh. However, this figure is noticeably higher among 3-15 year olds at 39.9%, and noticeably lower among 50-64 year olds at 12.1%. Overall, there has been an increase of 2,300 Welsh speakers between 2006 and 2013, representing the third highest increase in Wales.



Are there any specific locality differences?

Residents survey showed all localities have high percentages for don't use or no opinion, highest being Newtown (56%), for museums and Llanidloes (62%) for Arts.

Welsh Language: There is a great difference in the percentage of Welsh speakers within the different localities in Powys, ranging from 53.8% in the Machynlleth locality and 39% in the Ystradgynlais locality to 8.6% and 9.8% in the Knighton and Presteigne, and Hay and Talgarth localities respectively. But it is also important to recognise that there are Welsh speakers and that the language is used within every community and locality in Powys.



What do citizens say?

Residents value access to arts and culture, citing this as contributing to active and healthy lifestyles.

21% of respondents say that they regularly participate in voluntary work. Over half say they never undertake voluntary work.



What do staff say?

Welsh Language: Service provision, including quality Welsh medium education, opportunities to use the Welsh language, both with the Council and in a social capacity, for them and their families, and opportunities to develop careers through the medium of Welsh are key to keeping Welsh speaking staff within the area, which is essential for the authority, and partner organisations, to be able to provide services according to the requirements of the Welsh Language Standards and More Than Just Words, the Welsh Government's Strategic Framework for providing Welsh language services in health and social care, and according to the expectations of the Welsh speaking public.



What does the third sector/private sector say?

Anecdotal consultation with arts sector partners cites the importance of arts and culture in contributing to people's health and well-being, providing opportunities for social interaction, creative involvement and active involvement.



Are there any preventative measures associated with this data?

The Arts Service has recently designed, obtained external funding from Arts Council Wales (ACW) and led a resilience programme for arts organisations to develop sustainability and prepare for meeting challenges (funding, capacity). The 'Sustainability School for the Arts' involved 30 Powys based arts and cultural organisations in a training programme including; fundraising, resourcing & finance, business development & mentoring, marketing & audience development, strategic planning and evaluation (Report available). The Arts Service is currently delivering a further adjunct programme in partnership with Arts & Business Cymru to assist organisations in developing their Boards, recruitment of new Board members, governance training and planning - Sustainability PLUS. Coordinated, strategically delivered support, training and mentoring of this nature is highly valued by independent charitable organisations who cite such assistance as contributing to their capability in adapting, maintaining and growing their operations and thereby continuing the availability of arts provision to residents with minimal funding support for Powys County Council.

New Welsh Language Standards have been introduced, under the Welsh Language (Wales) Measure 2011, and issued by the Welsh Language Commissioner, which list ways in which the

Council is expected to provide services through the medium of Welsh and provide opportunities to use the language, to assess the impact of policies and decisions on the Welsh language, and state how it will promote the Welsh language in order to increase the number of Welsh speakers and its use within the county.

The Council must also operate according the requirements of More Than Just Words, the Welsh Government's Strategic Framework for providing Welsh language services in health and social care.

The Council's Local Development Plan includes a section which considers the impact of planning decisions on the Welsh language, and steps which must be undertaken by developers in areas where the Welsh language is a material consideration.

The Council also contributes towards the work of two language initiatives (Mentrau Iaith) in north and south Powys, which promote and provide opportunities to use the language socially, and work with other Welsh language organisations working within the area.



What we don't yet know?

Data development requirement: Evidential data capturing direct links between attendance and participation in the arts and the positive effects on physical and mental health, well-being and prosperity, skills and employment. Economic impact assessments - cultural and creative industries. Young person led study analysis of value, skills outcomes & impact on mental health and well-being, including social effects, of participation in the arts.

Welsh Language: The Council currently does not hold data for the Welsh language skills of all its staff (it currently holds data for 56.45% of the workforce). This data is required to measure the ability of service areas to provide services according to the requirement of the Welsh Language Standards, and therefore according to the needs of the community.



National Trends

The National Survey for Wales 2014-15 Arts, museums and historic places shows 58% visited Arts events, 39% Museums and 59% Historical places.

Powys shows the same for Arts events, but a slight decrease of 35% visiting museums and 56% visiting historical places.



Scenario

Short Term

Reducing public funding for arts & cultural services. The Council would not be fulfilling the requirements of the Welsh Language Standards, and therefore the Welsh Language Measure, and would therefore not be providing services according to the expectations of the Welsh speaking public, and would risk having sanctions imposed by the Welsh Language Commissioner, including financial penalties.

Medium Term

Expectation that funding will continue to reduce or at the very least stand still for Arts and Culture. As above, and also leading to a further reduction in the number of Welsh speakers in the area, which will in turn further affect the Council's ability to provide services to the public in Welsh, and fulfil the requirements of the Standards. It would also make Powys a less attractive place for Welsh speakers to live and work, making it more difficult to recruit Welsh speakers to key roles within the Council, partner organisations and schools, and a loss of a distinct element of the area's culture.

Long Term

Diminished revenue funding, reduced capacity and lack of investment in arts facilities, venues and organisations will lead to a depleted infrastructure unable to sustain itself long term. This in turn would lead to closure of venues, folding of arts organisations, and a widening gap in accessible provision for residents of and visitors to Powys. As above, with reduced work opportunities and opportunities to socialise through the medium of Welsh leading to young people leaving the area.



How do services currently contribute?

The Arts & Cultural Services currently deliver or support arts projects, venues and activities, library service and museums including education programmes. The Arts Service works in direct partnership with the third and private sector to sustain, develop, and deliver high quality arts provision across the county. Delivery includes confidence and skill building targeted work with children and young people through inclusive and accessible youth theatre, music, and visual arts for the more able & talented, for example, often including those with disabilities, mental health issues and disorders particularly affecting young people such as anxiety, depression as well as social exclusion. Dementia friendly film showings, issue based theatre productions, rurally based touring performing arts productions in village halls and community venues, music festivals and events contribute to meeting the particular needs of rural communities who otherwise would have little or no access to arts and cultural activities without the need for significant travel. Libraries offer a wide range of community services including: prescription book scheme, storytelling for children & families, book clubs, children's' summer reading campaigns, and a host of community activities and events for older isolated people, young people who do not have access to ICT at home (student study facilities) and the general public. Additionally they work in partnership hosting Powys Training, Job Centre Plus and customer services and support members of the public with ICT support, online job searches and applications, and skills development. The Museum Service provides access to local history and national collections, exhibitions, events, talks and educational outreach activities - all contributing to a rich quality of life, social interaction, sense of community value and cohesion. The Museum Service led

'Dementia Box' scheme involving artifacts and objects packaged together pertaining to certain periods throughout history, for example the Second World War, are created and lent to older peoples groups, carers and community service providers to engage with and stimulate interest, memories and storytelling in Dementia suffers - the positive impact on people is high and demand is growing because of this.

Welsh Language: All Council services are required to operate according to the requirements of the Welsh Language Standards, issued under the Welsh Language (Wales) Measure 2011, as well as services provided on behalf of the Council by partner organisations. The Welsh Language Standards have also been, or will be rolled out to other public bodies operating within Powys.



Is need being sufficiently met?

Already access to arts and cultural services is widely spread out throughout Powys, so access for those without means of transport is limited. Schemes such as the 'Night Out Rural Touring Scheme' contributes very successfully to the local 'offer' by bringing performing arts productions into rural community based settings. Independently run professional theatre venues are based in Newtown, Brecon, Builth Wells and Ystradgynlais.

Welsh Language: There are gaps in the provision, with all service areas not able to provide services according to the requirements of the Welsh Language Standards at present.

Community services

Findings not scored against wellbeing goals



What are the key findings?

Being unable to access the services we need and want in a rural county which stretches across a quarter of Wales is something that can have a big impact on resident well-being. With budget cutbacks totalling £29.8m over the next three years (PCC, 2016) and this impacting on front line services from libraries to refuse collections it's forcing a rethink on how and where services are delivered the issue of future access is one that is beginning to cause concern for residents. The same applies for other services from health to policing.



What does the data tell us?

Across Powys, there is good access to public services, with all key towns being able to access at least one public service (Welsh Government, 2014). However, due to budget constraints, many services are now being concentrated in a single building. Other areas, such as maintenance of public toilets and leisure centres have been transferred either to private concerns or to town councils or other community groups. This has result in saving for the council without necessarily compromising service. Finally, residents found it easy to get in contact with the council, with Customer Services taking 13,000 calls every month (PCC, 2016). However, the importance of face to face communication should not be underestimated.



Are there any specific locality differences?

Powys has a number of buildings that are accessible to the public and are used to access services like libraries, leisure centres, youth clubs, housing and main offices like County Hall where residents can and do visit to receive advice, meet officers and or drop off letters. In terms of access we are beginning to see services delivered out of key towns like Newtown, Welshpool, Llandrindod Wells, Brecon and Ystradgynlais. The Youth Service have stopped delivering services from youth centres but are looking to commission services to smaller communities using third sector groups. There are also discussions between organisations around co-location and shared use of buildings but these take time. The more rural market towns may be faced with losing services if town and community councils or community organisations aren't able to or don't step in under the community delivery offer re-taking on services like toilets, grass cutting, libraries, museums, and/or local buildings.



What do citizens say?

In the Residents Satisfaction Survey from 2015, 85% of respondents said they would prefer to contact us via the telephone, 12% said by email and 7% said in-person. 3% said they would use the internet and 2% said they would prefer to write. 54 respondents out of 821 said they did experience problems accessing services. Planning and street services were the most mentioned. When asked if people felt they had experienced access issues due to their age, gender, religious beliefs, etc. only five people said they felt this was an issue. Residents responding to the library savings survey felt co-location wherever possible made sense and this applies not just to library closure threats but on a wider basis.

Population assessment Questionnaire 2016 - 61% felt that they were part of the community. 74% were happy with the support from family, friends, and neighbours.



What do staff say?

Staff are concerned about budget pressures and reductions in services to communities across Powys. Some front line staff are also affected by the changes around service provision with some redundancies an obvious outcome where services are no longer being delivered.



What does the third sector/private sector say?

Some communities would be willing to take on services but feel they need far more support from the council than is currently being offered. Re-machinery usage, insurance issues, financial expertise and funding and timescales re-funding i.e. the change from 3 to 5 years has improved the offer and sustainability.



Are there any preventative measures associated with this data?

Residents feel that combining resources and sharing buildings would create efficiencies and sustain services. The community delivery project is a measure to try and address loss of services locally and encourage resilience.



What we don't yet know.

No specific data gaps identified.



National Trends

This information was not available, but has been identified as a data gap.



Scenario

Short Term

There is a picture emerging of reduced services being offered from bases in more rural market towns. The focus is on delivering from five or six key towns for some council services like leisure centres, youth clubs and libraries.

Medium Term

This cornerstone approach will continue which may impact on specific communities and geographies and residents with specific needs from being able to access services. Although Powys has a high number of households with two cars, some residents don't drive and thus rely on these services. These may be our more vulnerable residents.

Long Term

The loss of a key and significant element of the community in parts of the county could affect the viability of services and community provision in general in those areas. Reduction in public sector services delivered out of community type buildings. Move to digital delivery methods only?



How do services currently contribute?

Some services like social care provision work on an individual basis so those who are vulnerable and needing care will be visited in their own homes. Some residents who are mobile may be able to access to third sector activities via community transport schemes funded by the council in conjunction with PAVO as the delivery arm. Currently the school moderations programme isn't having a huge impact on surplus places but changes will be occurring during the next five - ten years with the one school over two sites decision taken for Builth Wells and Llandrindod High School and some primary school closures. Mid-term population figures suggest pupil numbers continuing to fall and by 2018 there being 400 less school aged pupils in the county. Access to leisure centres is generally good with the transfer of management to Freedom Leisure. Changes to youth clubs are likely to be having an impact on those young people who used to access the provision. There is a move to deliver more and more services via a digital format e.g. customers services are encouraging people to report or contact the council via social media and their website and request or pay for a service rather than via face to face or telephone.



Is need being sufficiently met?

Already access to arts and cultural services is widely spread out throughout Powys, so access for those without means of transport is limited. Schemes such as the 'Night Out Rural Touring Scheme' contributes very successfully to the local 'offer' by bringing performing arts productions into rural community based settings. Independently run professional theatre venues are based in Newtown, Brecon, Builth Wells and Ystradgynlais.

Mae'r dudalen hon wedi'i gadael yn wag yn fwriadol



Powys Public Services Board

Well-being Assessment 2017

Economy Key Findings

Powys Public Services Board September 2017





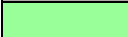




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Economy

This section below describes the five key findings in detail and the data and analysis that was used to evidence our findings.

We rated the impact of each key finding against the 7 well-being goals and whether they are having a positive or negative affect on well-being (see key below).

Key	
	Negative - Critical
	Negative - Substantial
	Negative - Moderate
	No current impact on well-being
	Positive - Moderate
	Positive - Substantial
	Positive - Critical
	Negative - Critical (if no intervention)
	No Score Given

Infrastructure

Prosperous Powys	Resilient Powys	Healthier Powys	Equal Powys	Cohesive Powys	Vibrant Powys	Globally Responsible Powys
						



Created by Powys Health and Well-being Project

What are the key findings?

For the purposes of this report economic infrastructure is defined as those foundational components within Powys necessary for business to exist and grow. This includes access through transport and telecommunications, primary resources being available including energy and waste, and the availability of land and labour force.

Infrastructure issues in Powys present a major challenge for well-being and for businesses. A lack of infrastructure can greatly hamper a business and reduce its effectiveness. We are seeing this across Powys, with the result of some businesses choosing not to remain in the county. Poor mobile phone and high speed broadband coverage are two major issues which limit the viability of businesses in Powys. This is increased by limited road and rail links, which limit the movement of heavy goods, Furthermore, a lack of inward migration and an aging population has made it difficult for businesses to recruit in Powys. Finally, a limited commercial and industrial property market means that many small businesses, as they continue to grow, leave Powys, as the county, despite having large areas of developable land, lacks suitable medium size business units to promote further expansion. Traditional town centres are also facing heavy competition from internet based companies and larger brands. Development of business is also further hindered by a limited connectivity to local utility grids. The result of this is that Powys has a large number of small or micro businesses, but a very small number of larger operations.

What does the data tell us?



Infrastructure is identified as being key to the economic development of Powys. There is a growing need to address issues relating to broadband connectivity and mobile phone infrastructure (Office of Communications, 2014). By June 2017, 96% of Powys should have access to superfast broadband due to the Superfast Cymru project. However, in rural areas of the county, there is a growing problem of rural isolation. There is also a strong need for additional childcare places, as well as larger facilities (CYPP, 2015). Additionally, there is need for increased employment opportunity for young people to ensure that they remain in the county (PCC, 2015). At present, east-west transport links are beginning to open up, boosting the local economy and encouraging inward investment and growth. While there is sufficient developable employment land, and there is demand from businesses, development is progressing slowly (Mid Wales Manufacturing Group, 2015). This suggests the possibility that such developments are not financially viable for local businesses due to gap between development costs and potential yield.

In Migration to Powys* Out Migration from Powys*

Top 10 destinations		Top 10 destinations	
	No. People		No. People
1. Shropshire	640	1. Shropshire	740
2. Herefordshire	290	2. Herefordshire	250
3. Cardiff	230	3. Ceredigion	230
4. Ceredigion	220	4. Cardiff	230
5. Neath Port Talbot	220	5. Swansea	180
6. Gwynedd	160	6. Neath Port Talbot	180
7. Swansea	150	7. Carmarthenshire	160
8. Carmarthenshire	130	8. Monmouthshire	150
9. Monmouthshire	110	9. Gwynedd	110
10. Rhondda Cynon Taf	90	10. Telford and Wrekin	100

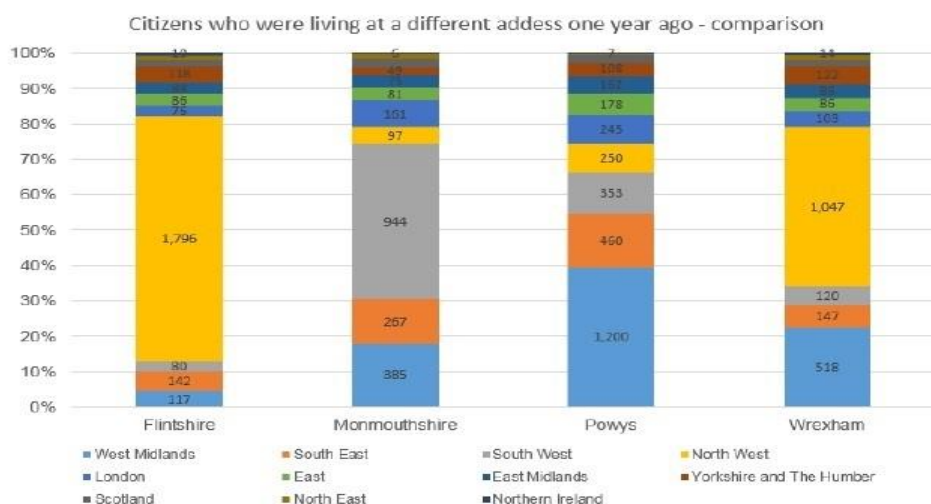
Total in migration to Powys = 5,130

Total out migration to Powys = 4,870

*Moves within the UK during the year ending June 2014

Net growth = 260

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Please note that citizens who have moved from other parts of Wales have been excluded due to the large volume.

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Are there any specific locality differences?

Outside of urban centres around 63% of rural communities have a poor mobile phone signal or none at all. The central and northern parts of the County are particularly affected. Through the fixed line network around 40% of rural communities have poor broadband connectivity. The main urban centres across the county are generally well served through the fixed line network and mobile networks. Rural isolation remains a problem.

Road traffic flow in Central and North Powys suffers particularly due to pinch points and flood risk at points along the road network. The regional transport plan identifies the B4358 Beulah to A4081 Llanre (North of Builth) along with the A44 near Knighton as particular strategic sites that require upgrading. Improvements are also required in Local Growth Zones at Ystradgynlais, Brecon, Llandrindod, and Severn Valley to address active travel, traffic congestion, and parking issues.

The rail network serves the centre and north of the county but there is no north-south connection. The south of the county has no rail connection and is more reliant on the public service bus network.



What do citizens say?

One in five citizens are dissatisfied with broadband connectivity (Ofcom survey).

Transport connectivity is an issue and limits the mobility of the working population (Transport plan).

A lack of suitable business premises (Powys CC property enquiries, Welsh Government Property Database).



What do staff say?

A challenge to promote Powys as a place to return to (migration).

Rural isolation needs to be seen as an issue unique to Mid Wales.

Transport links and Internet connectivity is a big issue outside of urban areas. Physical access to employment.

Lack of industrial premises to allow business growth - multiple units with single tenant blocking the system.

Pressure on funding for infrastructure with public sector funding cuts and Brexit.

Business infrastructure, finance, regulation, property and land availability, slow growth. Retaining young people (supporting career development).

Connectivity – poor public transport links, telephone communications/internet. Deep rural isolation.



What does the third sector/private sector say?

Poor communications networks both transport and telecoms.

Ageing population needs.

Pressure with transfer of public services to the 3rd sector (managing facilities).

Impact on funding for infrastructure with Brexit.

Lack of suitable workshop space in the County across all size bands.



Are there any preventative measures associated with this data?

Roll out of superfast broadband across Powys.

Network providers are providing coverage on a social level, e.g. rural isolation. This should lead to an increase in the number of mobile phone masts and coverage. This is being considered for the next round of 5G licences.



What we don't yet know?

There are data gaps in the extent of coverage of the Fibre Broadband Network and Mobile Phone Coverage (masts). The roll out of the fibre network is constantly changing

and the full extent of gaps in coverage will not be understood until the end of the programme 2020



National Trends

According to data from the World Economic Forum's Global Competitiveness Index, the UK is outpaced by all its major Western European trading partners for overall quality of transport infrastructure, regardless of relative wealth. In separate analysis, consultancy firm KPMG, and think tank Policy Exchange have both estimated that the UK has an infrastructure funding deficit of around £400bn up to 2020.

Growth in the roll out of superfast fibre networks has been enhanced through the roll out of Superfast fibre across the UK.



Scenario

Short Term

Based on "do nothing" approach there will be no commercial incentive for telecommunication providers to invest in new infrastructure. The economy would not grow beyond current levels. Transport links will act as a barrier to business growth. Smaller business will struggle to grow. Rural isolation will prevail.

Medium Term

Our growth businesses may look beyond the County for relocation opportunities. There could be slight decline in Gross Value Added (GVA). Net migration flows could start to move into negative territory

Long Term

Powys becomes a commuter location along its border areas with higher levels of unemployment in the central area and western side of the county. Economic productivity will decline in the county.



How do services currently contribute?

1. Delivering Town centre loan scheme in Brecon, Llandrindod and Newtown (£10M) to improve commercial property and bring buildings back into use.
2. Workshop investment programme (capital).
3. Supporting superfast/digital exploitation.

4. Working with partnerships for investment and business growth:

+ Marches LEP

+ Growing Mid Wales

+ Mid Wales Economic Forum

+ Mid Wales Manufacturing

+ Severn Valley Effect

+ Business Wales

+ Internal Services Economic Development working group (Housing, Transport, Property, Finance, Adult Social Services etc.)

5. Working with Welsh Government to further develop the 4 local growth zones in Powys

6. Developing opportunities post-delivery A483/A489 (Newtown Bypass)

Provide option of video conferencing in schools to limit travel to access subjects (although this is not enforceable, only an option).

Organise for training to be delivered locally so that people do not have to travel large distances to access training. This aids reduction in costs and once Powys staff are able to deliver the training, the costs will further reduce.



Is need being sufficiently met?

Given historical trends in business birth and growth rates, it appears the basic needs of businesses in the county are being met by Welsh Government-led schemes and support services. However, this level of support has not been enough to encourage growth, which has remained stagnant. UK Investment in transport funding is falling behind our European competitors. There is a need to address delivery of superfast internet services and mobile infrastructure in rural locations.

Powys LDP Employment Needs Survey identifies strong demand for property but there is little new build activity by the private sector.

Funding is needed to take forward development of the four Local growth Zones.

Business Growth

Prosperous Powys	Resilient Powys	Healthier Powys	Equal Powys	Cohesive Powys	Vibrant Powys	Globally Responsible Powys

What are the key findings?



Created by evelop media
Powys Well-being Project

Powys has a large number of so-called micro businesses (8,670 employing 0-9 employees). However, the majority of the population are presently employed by the public sector, which due to on-going cuts, represents an unsustainable situation.

Private business in Powys consists mainly of an above average number of so-called micro businesses with no more than 10 employees. The businesses however, experience limited growth at present, and often move out of the county as they grow. Self-employment mainly concentrates around agricultural businesses, as well as the construction sector. Part time contracts also make up a sizeable area of the working population, and this contributes to Powys' below average weekly salary.

What does the data tell us?



In Powys, while a large number of micro businesses have opened in recent years, the growth of small businesses (defined as businesses with more than 10 employees) has grown by 11%, in comparison to a Welsh average of 14% (Welsh Government, 2007). The situation is even worse for micro businesses, which experience a growth of only 3% in Powys, compared to a Welsh average of 8% (Welsh Government, 2007). This potentially suggests a saturation or stagnation of the market. Self-employed and part time workers account for 38% of Powys' total workforce and contribute to Powys below average weekly wage of £425 (Office for National Statistics, 2015). A further 33% are employed by the public sector. As a result of these two factors, the county has a disproportionate amount of skilled positions and very few unskilled occupations compared to the rest of Wales (ONS, 2014). Finally, with the exception of Cardiff, Powys has the largest number of businesses, mainly in the food and farming sector, that fall under the Welsh Government's key priority business sectors. As key drivers to the economy, these receive dedicated enterprise support from the Welsh Government.

The economy in terms of business sectors, number of businesses, and overall employment

(Source ONS)

The agricultural sector accounts for the largest number of businesses in the County but is not the largest employer outside of the public sector. Whilst production is one of the smallest sectors in terms of business numbers it accounts for 11% of employment (high employment density) and is therefore important to the local economy.

Powys Business Performance 2015

	Micro	Small	Medium	Large	Total
Enterprises Nos	8,080	545	65	10	8,700
Enterprise %age	92.9	6.2	0.8	0.1	100
Turnover (£M)	1,385	676	546	1,140	3,747
Turnover (%age)	37%	18%	15%	30%	
Employment Nos	28,900	9,600	6,400	8,800	53,700
Employment (%age)	54%	18%	12%	16%	
Turnover per employee	£47.92	£70.42	£85.31	£129.55	

Source: Inter-Departmental Business Register (IDBR), Office For National Statistics

How Powys Businesses Perform (by enterprise size)

Our largest businesses are very efficient in financial terms in that they account for 30% of business turnover in the County and a significant proportion of the population in employment terms. Turnover per employee is the highest rate at £129 per employee.

Our micro businesses whilst accounting for just over a third of business turnover account for 54% of all employment and illustrates it is not as efficient as larger businesses accounting for £47 of business turnover per employee (less productive financially). However, given the large number of businesses that fall within the Welsh Governments key sectors for economic growth it should be remembered that these sectors offer a greater opportunity for new growth.

<u>Business Size and Overall Employment Figures</u>				
Sector	Employed	Businesses	Employed %	Businesses %
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	10200	3,315	15.72%	38.06%
Production	7200	380	11.09%	4.36%
Construction	5100	810	7.86%	9.30%
Wholesale, retail, transport, hotels and food	13900	1,815	21.42%	20.84%
Information and communication	1200	205	1.85%	2.35%
Finance and insurance activities	500	50	0.77%	0.57%
Real estate activities	900	140	1.39%	1.61%
Professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities	6100	1,225	9.40%	14.06%
Public administration, defence, education and health	15600	340	24.04%	3.90%
Other service activities	4200	430	6.47%	4.94%
	64900	8,710	100.00%	100.00%

Source: Annual Population Survey, ONS



Are there any specific locality differences?

Powys has significant industrial centres in our large towns such as Welshpool, Newtown and Ystradgynlais. Four out of five of our very largest business (250+ employees) are located in the Severn Valley catchment in the north of the county. Approximately 64% of the county's medium sized business (50 -249 employees) are based in the Severn Valley catchment including Newtown and Welshpool. This would suggest that the north of the county is the economic driver of the local economy.



What do citizens say?

Prefer direct business support and financial interventions other than loans. There is a shortage of small business units in the area (the Council's extensive portfolio reflects this - it's fully occupied). Need access to "face to face" support services rather than other media (quicker more personalised communication) and mentoring support rather than just web based services. Uncertainty with Brexit. For some citizens say childcare provision such as nurseries or child minders would enable them to consider entering the employment market.



What do staff say?

There is a need to address the shortage of small business units in some areas of the County by providing larger units that allow progression for tenants. Funding support is limited and more dynamic interventions are required to encourage start-ups and business growth. Uncertainty with Brexit. Encouraging growth of Micro businesses into small business. Decreasing services, financial pressure, and transfer of services to community/voluntary organisations. Reduction in community grant has affected community transport, leisure, and retention of services.



What does the third sector/private sector say?

There is a need for capacity building in the third sector and financial resource to enable the development of social enterprise and community based services. There is an opportunity for the third sector to provide services previously provided by the public sector.

The private sector see business rates and regulation as an issue. Access to finance and premises are becoming a barrier to growth. Access to and retention of skilled staff is an issue. Need better links between employers and schools. Uncertainty with Brexit. We need to ensure we are providing funding, advice and support to our businesses

We need to ensure we are offering the right skills (a career path) within our educational system for the types of business and tourism we have here and want to attract to Powys



Are there any preventative measures associated with this data?

Implementing the Economic Development strategy.

Superfast Broadband Exploitation Programme carried out by Welsh Government which will continue until 2020.

Growing Mid Wales partnership and the Marches Local Enterprise Partnership.



What we don't yet know?

Understanding our businesses and the emerging trends, i.e., our natural business growth.

Opportunity to understand our unemployed and economically inactive population better to identify opportunities to grow the labour force.

Industrial Property capacity is at its limit, we have developers that are reluctant to build as they cannot achieve sufficient rental yields to justify investment. Initial research undertaken by Powys County Council shows that there is demand for small units in particular. Need to understand what/where people will build in the future



National Trends

Productivity measured in Gross Value Added per head in Wales is 71.4%, the lowest of any UK country or region. Within Powys this figure is 66%. Both measures are relatively static.



Scenario

Short Term

Based on the public sector "doing nothing" the economy will depend on market forces in the private and third sector. If better commercial opportunities exist elsewhere then private enterprise will be less inclined to develop in or locate to Powys. The third sector may become more fragmented without public support and deliver less effective community services.

Medium Term

Without public sector investment and innovation, economic growth could stagnate in the central and north western areas. The population would become more dependent on employment outside of the County which could have an impact on housing supply and prices along our borders. There could also be much greater additional pressure to make developable land available for business to locate to the border areas. Similarly our central and north western areas could fall into decline.

There could also be a decline in the types of community services available at local level as wealth shifts to our border areas.

Long Term

Without public sector investment private enterprise will migrate to areas that offer better business opportunities which could cause long term economic decline particularly in the central and north western areas. With less employment opportunities, a division may emerge across the county with younger family units moving to the employment locations along our borders. Affordability could also become an issue which forces these groups to migrate out of Powys. The central and north western areas could see higher unemployment and oversupply of accommodation which could cause lower house prices. This may encourage inward migration of older age groups with additional economic cost for the community in terms of care services. Private enterprise and social enterprise may become more focussed on care services which historically provide lower paid employment opportunities and generate much less wealth at a local level. This will have a negative impact on the county's productivity and ultimately wealth generation.



How do services currently contribute?

Regeneration currently signposts businesses (private sector and social enterprise) to potential sources of information, advice and funding e.g. Business Wales, Finance Wales, as well as playing an active role in helping locate premises etc. The following initiatives are undertaken:

Economic Development Strategy

1. Delivery through Arwain programme - funding for community led rural development
2. Town centre loan scheme
3. Working with partnerships for investment and business growth;
 - + Marches Local Enterprise Partnership
 - + Growing Mid Wales
 - + Mid Wales Economic Forum
 - + Mid Wales Manufacturing
 - + Severn Valley Effect
 - + Business Wales
 - + Internal Services Economic Development working group (Housing, Transport, Property, Finance, Adult Social Services etc.)
4. Supporting superfast/digital exploitation
5. Nant Helen Fund - Planning gain funding for the Ystradgynlais area

- 6. Community grants - annual capital grant administration of revenue Service Level Agreements
- 7. Powys Armed Forces Covenant
- 8. Implementing Inward Investment campaign - Move to Mid Wales - Discover Powys



Is need being sufficiently met?

The various forms of support available from the public sector is managed between Welsh Government, enterprise support agencies, Powys County Council, and the Brecon Beacons National Park Authority. Support to business is also available through the third sector and private sector. The economy is currently healthy given the high employment levels and the high number of businesses that fall into Welsh Governments key priority business sectors. However, low productivity suggests the economy may be approaching a pivotal point and business growth is static. Supply of small – medium sized business workshop units is limited as the cost of supplying these units is unattractive to developers (rental yields are low). This would suggest that there is a need for further support particularly from the public sector to address areas that may be failing.

Tourism

Prosperous Powys	Resilient Powys	Healthier Powys	Equal Powys	Cohesive Powys	Vibrant Powys	Globally Responsible Powys



What are the key findings?

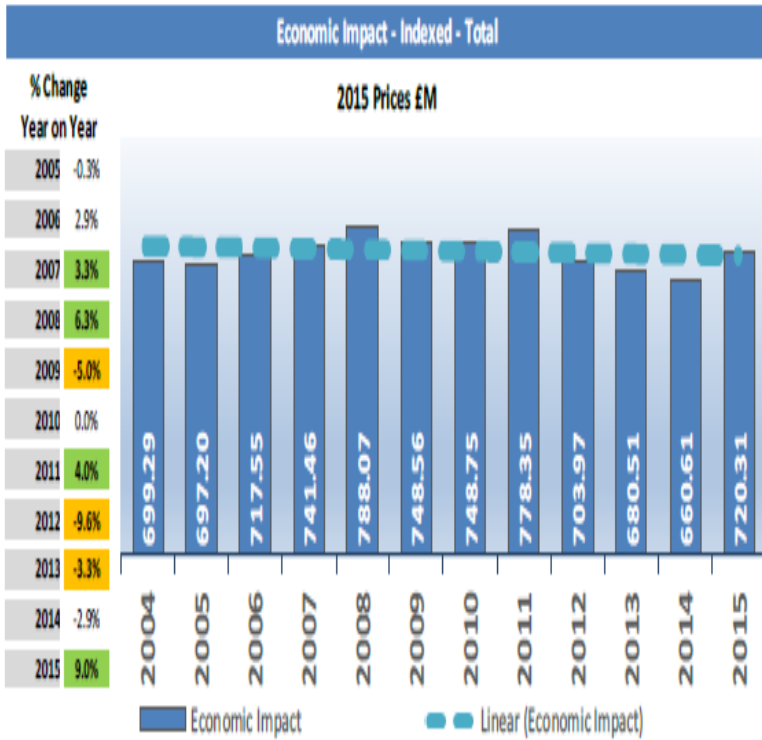
Tourism has continued to grow over the past few years in Powys, with an increased number of tourists staying within the county. This has resulted in a large investment of cash to the local economy of some £720 million, which also marks an increase from previous years (PCC, 2015). Tourism seems to be more prominent in rural areas, with Montgomeryshire seeing the most tourists staying overnight, and southern localities towards Brecon seeing more day visitors. Food and drink represents the largest section of the tourism industry in Powys at present (PCC, 2015). However, if market needs are not properly addressed, there is a risk that these numbers may begin to decline, although growth will continue in the short term. Whilst support may continue through Welsh Government, it is likely to meet the national need, potentially reducing the regional impact for Powys and eroding local representation.

What does the data tell us?

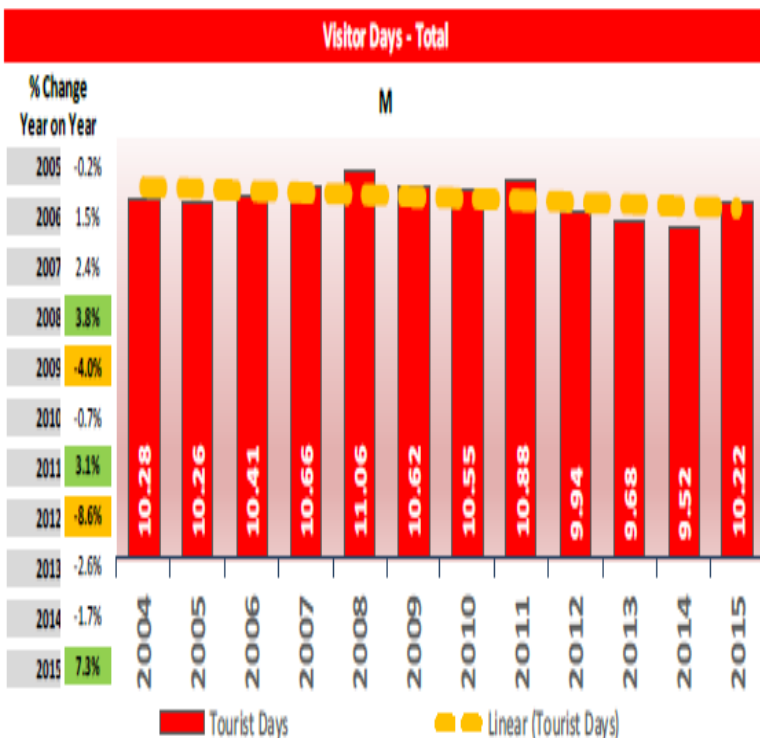
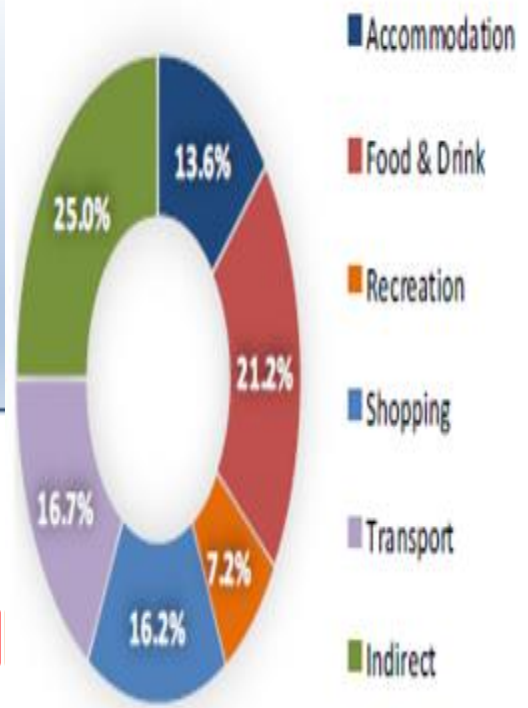


In 2015, Powys saw a 5.8% increase in the number of tourists compared to 2014, with a total of 4.5 million visitors (PCC, 2015). The number of staying visitors has also increased by 8.9% to a total of 1.4 million. The remaining 3.1 million visitors were made up of day

visitors, which represented a 4.5% increase over the previous year. Overall, the tourism industry contributed £720.3 million to the local economy (PCC, 2015). This was an increase of 9% from £653 million in 2014. A total of 86.6% of this income was generated by staying visitors. This increase also resulted in an increase in employment in Powys with total employment going up by 8.6% to a total of 11,129 people in employment (ONS, 2014). Food and drink was the largest sector for employment in the tourism industry.



Sectoral Distribution of Economic Impact





Are there any specific locality differences?

Tourism generates £720 million, it is more predominant in more rural areas.

Food and drink (21%) has the largest economic impact on the tourism industry.

More room nights in the north of the county (Montgomeryshire), and more day visitors to the South (particularly Brecon Beacons).

Room nights generate more economic activity than day visitors



What do citizens say?

Promoting the area as a place to return to

Decreasing services, financial pressure, and transfer of visitor services to community /voluntary organisations.

Civic pride - tourism promotes the local identity and positive uniqueness of the area. It is a sector that is good for the County. Pressures in the eastern side of the Brecon Beacons National Park. Need to promote the Western Brecon Beacons area and Ystradgynlais.



What do staff say?

Connectivity – poor Public transport links, telephone communications/internet

Political environment. Brexit. Impact on funding. Uncertainty.

Pulling visitors into a rural area, road links, VAT thresholds, and business rates are an issue.

Encourage community confidence to develop sustainable community based services. Capacity building.



What does the third sector/private sector say?

Need for capacity building and partnerships. The third sector provide infrastructure support in terms of visitor facilities and information services. Pressure on public funding has implications for the future delivery of services.



Are there any preventative measures associated with this data?

Working in a commercial market so data is produced and research is key to forecast demand and ensure we exploit tourism to its potential.



What we don't yet know?

1. What potential effect has Brexit had on Powys over the long-term?
2. Understanding the impact of tourism in the Powys economy as a whole.
3. Understanding the local impact of tourism in Powys, the strengths of each area and opportunity for development.



National Trends

Overseas visits to the UK are expected to grow. Domestic leisure spend is expected to grow as a result of an aging population (increased leisure time and disposable income). Visiting Friends and Relatives segment is likely to see growth as families seek to maximise the value of retirement.



Scenario

Short Term

Based on "do nothing" short term growth will be achieved. Day visitor numbers will decrease slightly but an increase in overnight stay visitors will add greater value to the economy.

Medium Term

If market needs are not addressed there will be a steady decline in the value of tourism to the local economy and the Visit Wales target for 10% growth in the value of tourism in Wales could be compromised.

Long Term

The decline will plateau out as delivery is driven directly by Welsh Government and the private sector. The economic interests of Powys may not be represented.



How do services currently contribute?

Llandrindod Wells Lake Project - Bid

Montgomery Canal Bid

Powys War Memorials Project

Major Events - Tour of Britain 2016 / Urdd Eisteddfod 2017

Tourism partnership working and destination development projects

Marketing Powys

- Website
- Promotional Material
- Links to Events and Festivals
- WG initiatives
- Links to "things to do" information in Powys

Undertaking Market Research

Providing Visitor Information and local service



Is need being sufficiently met?

Demand is being met with available resources. However external funding is a key component that enables this delivery. Year on year performance has improved in 2014/15 and the will be a challenge to maintain growth. Initial indicators are that the Brexit vote has enhanced domestic tourism and tourism as an export (exchange rates) and reduced tourism as an economic import.

Employment and Skills

Prosperous Powys	Resilient Powys	Healthier Powys	Equal Powys	Cohesive Powys	Vibrant Powys	Globally Responsible Powys
				★		



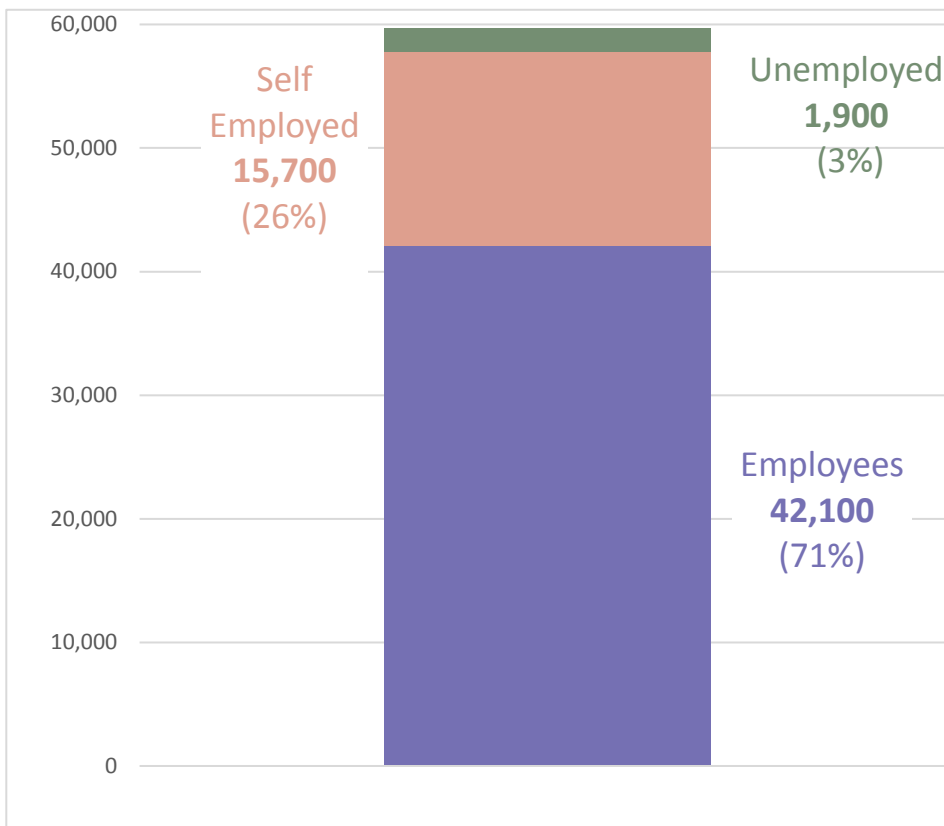
What are the key findings?

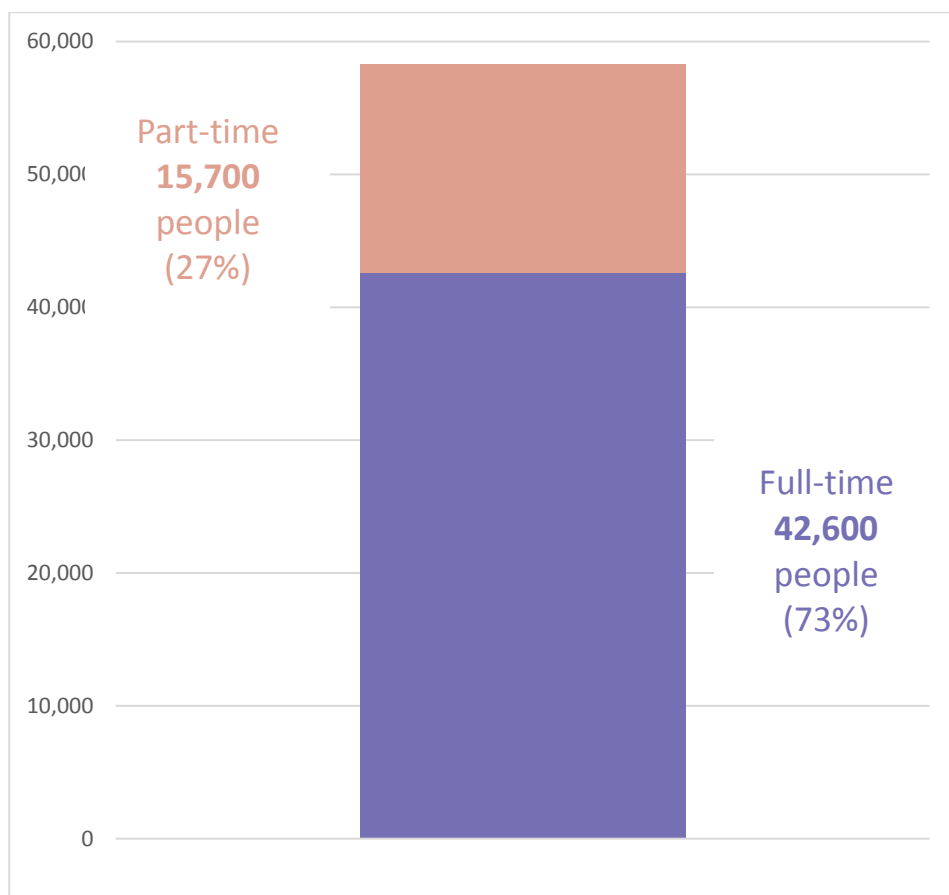
Economic activity rates in Powys are relatively low and have remained for the most part static for the past several years. Powys has the lowest number of people in Wales who are economically inactive but seeking employment (ONS, 2011). Powys also has a below average number of people without any formal qualifications (ONS, 2014). While unemployment and economic inactivity rates are low in Powys, the county also has the lowest productivity rating of any sub-region in the entire UK (ONS, 2015). Productivity is far below the Welsh average. This may in part, be attributed to the large number of part time workers in the county.



What does the data tell us?

At present, a total of 2,200 people in Powys are classed as economically inactive but seeking work (ONS, 2011). This represents 3.3% of the total population which is well below the Welsh average of 4.5%. Powys also has a below average number of people without any qualifications, at only 10% compared to a Welsh average figure of 13%. As part of the Powys Strong Communities Plan, efforts are being made to support the remaining 15,000 people in Powys classed as economically inactive into work (PCC, 2015). Despite these efforts, Powys continues to be classed as the least productive sub-region in the UK, with productivity per hour thought to be 33% below that UK average of 67%. This is believed to be the result of the above average number of part time workers in Powys, who make up 37% of the total workforce (ONS, 2014).





Are there any specific locality differences?

There is a wealthy pocket in Crickhowell with minimal unemployment.

Large proportion of people work for the public sector in our main towns. Our main employment centres are based at Newtown, Welshpool, and Ystradgynlais (The highest levels of population density).

Crickhowell has the lowest working population aged 20-39,

Newtown has the highest working population aged 20-39,

Llandrindod and Rhayader have the lowest working population 40-59

Crickhowell have the highest working population 40-59

Newtown has the lowest working population aged 60+

Knighton and Presteigne has the highest working population aged 60+



What do citizens say?

Would prefer more locally-based, face to face business support and interventions. Access to suitable local employment opportunities.



What do staff say?

Economic data doesn't reflect the unique circumstances of the county and its predominantly agrarian economy - have to further engage with businesses to fully understand barriers to growth and business needs for skills. Currently young people are choosing to get skills in other places outside of Powys so it pushes them out of county and apprenticeships are not being offered.



What does the third sector/private sector say?

Barriers to employment for economically inactive vary greatly in county - need to look at flexible childcare etc. Lack of skilled workforce in some sectors.

Businesses feel that pre 16 education does not promote local employment or practical vocations as career paths. Entrepreneurship is not promoted effectively as a career path in schools. Businesses feel that students are pushed towards academic achievement through university rather more suitable education routes that could lead to local employment opportunities and strengthen the local economy.



Are there any preventative measures associated with this data?

For more information on preventative measures, please see the [Social](#) and [Economy](#) summative analysis documents.



What we don't yet know?

Gap in evidence on reasons for poor business growth - this will feed into Regeneration department activity targeting part-time jobs/productivity.

Definitive data on the migration of younger people - do they want to come back?

Create an environment, jobs, social activities - cinema etc.

Understand migration patterns in detail - we know the where, but not why they are going?



National Trends

In terms of economic inactivity, UK rates are lowest since records began in 1971, and have fallen slightly at both UK and Wales's level over the past year. Current GVA per

head in Wales is 71.4%, the lowest of any UK country or region. As a proportion of the UK average, GVA per head in Wales has varied between 71% and 74% since devolution - this means Wales (and Powys) has broadly followed a similar path in growth to the rest of the UK over the same period, albeit at lower levels.



Scenario

Short Term

Based on a 'do nothing' scenario, it is likely that numbers of economically inactive in the county will remain low but unchanged, based on previous data. The same can be said for productivity levels and the number of part-time jobs in the county, but are inextricably linked to business birth and growth rates.

Medium Term

It should be noted that the demographics of Powys will change greatly over the next 10 years, with Powys predicted to have the highest proportion of over 65s in Wales by mid-2016. This will invariably impact on economically inactive data (higher level of retired people etc.) and productivity levels (less people contributing economically), especially based on a 'do nothing' scenario.

Long Term

Same as for medium term.



How do services currently contribute?

Regeneration are currently developing an ESF-funded project, Workways+, to target specific groups of the economically inactive through supported work placements. Youth Services also contribute with activity targeted at reducing the number of NEETS that are at risk of becoming long-term economically inactive. Regeneration currently signpost businesses to potential sources of information, advice and funding e.g. Business Wales, Finance Wales, as well as playing an active role in helping locate premises etc. They have also established and participate in the Severn Valley Effect scheme in North Powys, providing business support to individuals and start-ups.

Young Engineers Pilot Project

Powys Pilot Prime Cymru

Cynnydd ESF application - Youth Service project

Transforming Learning & Skills Programme



Is need being sufficiently met?

Once the three proposed Powys County Council led ESF operations (Cynydd, Cam Nesa, and Workways+) are approved and running in the county, this will provide a rounded service in term of meeting the needs of the long term economically inactive and young people at risk of becoming NEET.

Given historical trends in business birth and growth rates, it appears the basic needs of businesses in the county are being met by Welsh Government-led schemes and support services. However, this level of support has not been enough to encourage growth, which has remained stagnant.

Poverty and Deprivation

Prosperous Powys	Resilient Powys	Healthier Powys	Equal Powys	Cohesive Powys	Vibrant Powys	Globally Responsible Powys
			★			



What are the key findings?

Some areas of Powys are the most deprived areas of Wales according to WIMD (Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation), with Ystradgynlais being ranked in the lowest 10% in Wales, and Newtown South and Welshpool Castle being ranked in the worst 20% in Wales (Welsh Government, 2014). Powys has a poor score in terms of employment. While the majority of the population are in employment, many are in part time work and earn below average salaries. Young people, particularly males, are also struggling to find work. Fuel poverty is high in Powys as a result of its rural setting with lack of access to cheaper fuels such as gas and high elderly population (Welsh Government, 2014). There is a growing divide between least and most deprived in terms of life expectancy, with long term health issues becoming more and more common in those less well off (NHS Wales, 2016). Powys is also one of the most expensive places to buy a house. Fewer people are now owning a home outright or through mortgage. Instead, a large proportion are renting (Home.co.uk, 2015). This may be linked to a below average weekly income. While it cannot be fully determined, the reform of the welfare system is expected to impact more than half of Powys' population, and as a result of benefit reductions or termination, see an average drop of 2% in GDHI (ONS, 2015). Powys is ranked in the bottom 10% in terms of access to services, particularly in terms of access to services by foot or public transport (Welsh Government, 2014). There is also a larger than average amount of the population without access to a 2G signal. Homelessness presentations shows the number of persons in housing crises across the county. Lettings and waiting lists data shows the availability of council housing to the demand for social housing/affordable accommodation, it shows that we do not have sufficient supply to meet demand particularly for small households. Over the previous 18 months there has been a dramatic rise in food banks in Powys, those now in existence are supporting more and more people who

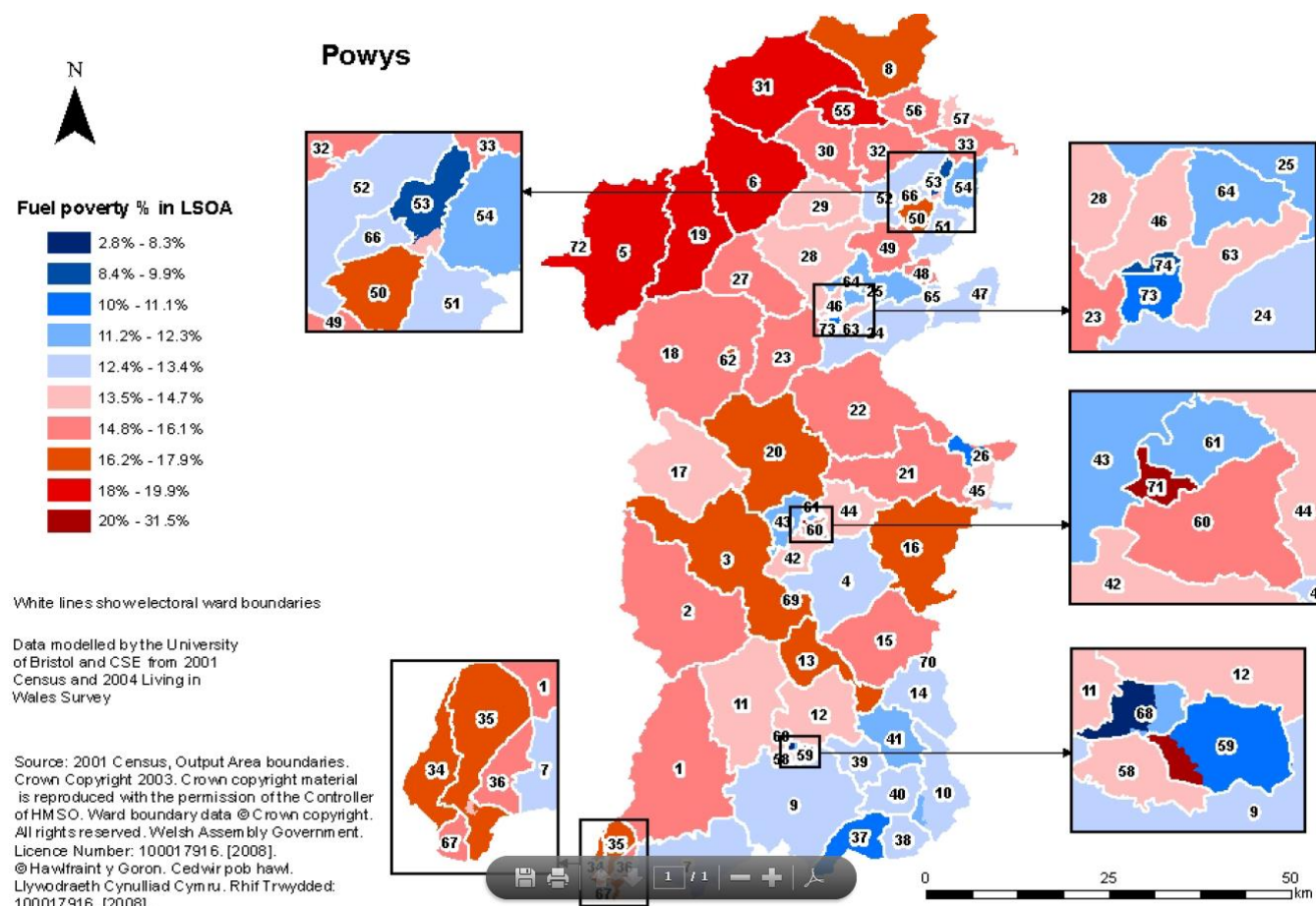
are in work but still struggling to make ends meet (Powys Association of Voluntary Organisations, 2015).

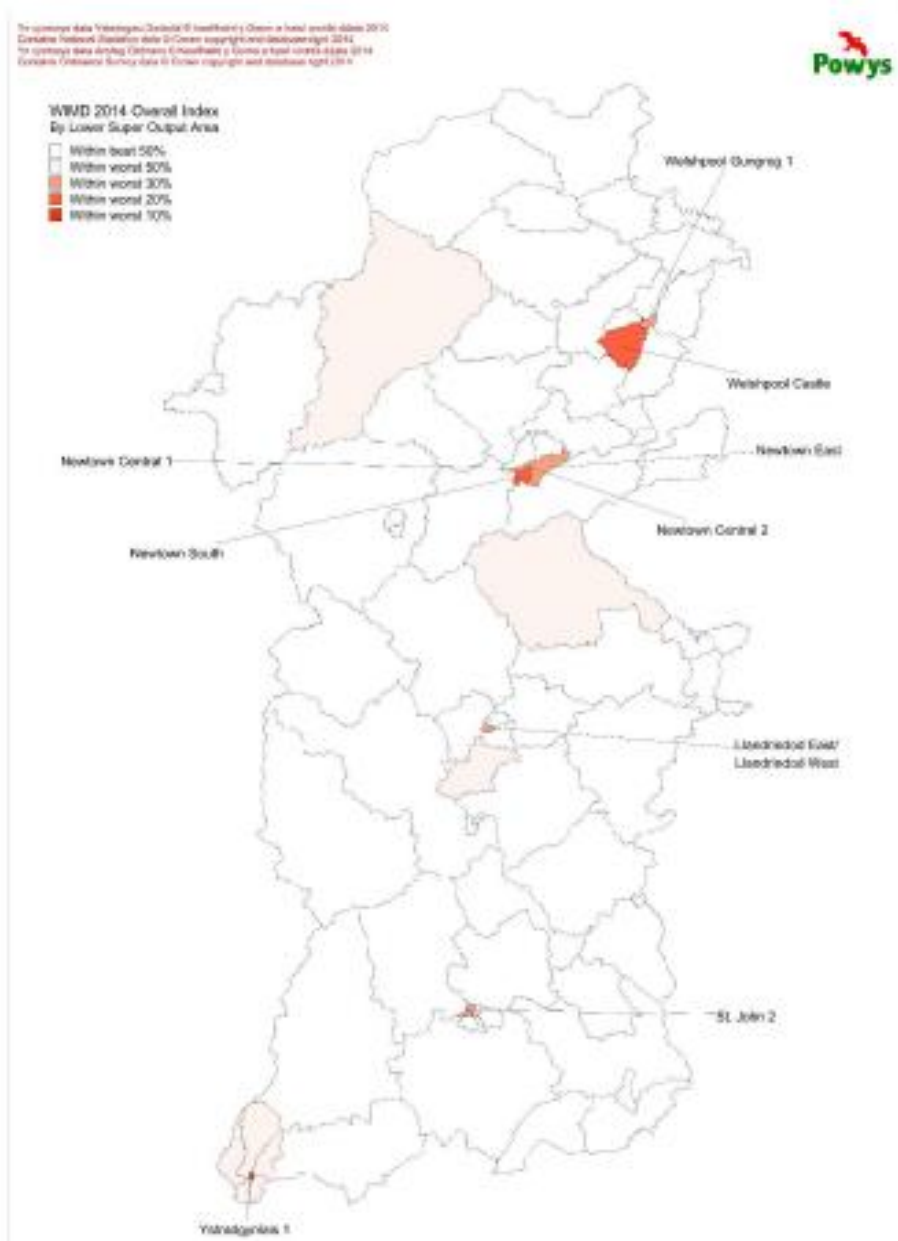


What does the data tell us?

According to WIMD, a number of areas within Powys are identified as some of the most deprived in Wales. In particular, Ystradgynlais is ranked among the lowest 10% of all LSOAs in Wales (Welsh Government, 2014). There has been a sharp increase of 32% in homeless presentations between 2015 and 2016, with 1,812 persons registered on the Common Housing Register in 2016. At present, Powys has the highest employment rate in Wales. However, average weekly income is low at £487, well behind the £539 national average (ONS, 2015). In addition, of those in work, 29% are employed on a part time basis. Youth unemployment in Powys was around 1.7% in November 2016 compared to the overall rate of 1%. Powys has a below average number of children in poverty, with only 13% compared to a Welsh average of 21.9%. An estimated 16% of Powys households are thought to be in fuel poverty, this is believed to be mainly due to the rural nature of the county and lack of connections to the gas network (Welsh Government, 2014). There is a growing divide in terms of public health between the least and most deprived areas of Powys (NHS Wales, 2016). In addition to a widening gap in healthy life expectancy, obesity is quickly becoming an issue, particularly among younger age groups. 25% of all 4-5 year olds in Powys are now classed as obese.-Powys is the 6th most expensive local authority in Wales to buy a house, based on ratio of full time earnings and Land Registry house prices (Home.co.uk, 2015). The size of existing households is also shrinking, and is projected to fall as low as 2.13 persons by 2026. Private and social renting has also seen an increase of 3%. The number of planning applications have also decreased. The reform of the welfare system is expected to have an impact on Powys residents, as 9,750 (12% of the population) claim a form of DWP benefit. In total 56% of the population are expected to be affected by the reforms. This is expected to result in an average loss of 2% GDHI per head (ONS, 2014). Powys is one of the worst local authorities in Wales in terms of access to services, In particular, access to areas by foot or public transport is poor. A total of 1.6% of the population live in areas with no 2G phone signal (OFCOM, 2014).

Powys Well-being Assessment 2017 - Framework





Are there any specific locality differences?

The North-Eastern areas of Powys, in particular the Llanfyllin and Llansantffraid LSOAs, score the lowest in all aspects of economy and health.

In Mid Powys, several towns score below average in key areas. Welshpool and Knighton have a lower score in relation to deprivation, economy, health, and adults with no qualifications. Newtown scores poorly in relation to health and economy. Llanidloes scored poorly in terms of economy, as does Llandrindod Wells. And St. John has a low score relating to deprivation, economy, and health.

The Western Corridor of Powys scores poorly across the board, with Machynlleth, Rhayader, Llanwrytd Wells, Maescar, Ystradgynlais, and Tawe Uchaf being the worst affected.

And in South East Powys Llangattock and Glangrwyney score poorly in health aspects.

Homeless presentations have increased by 107% in Brecon area between 2014/15 to 2015/16 over the same period the increases in Welshpool has been 39%, Newtown 30% and Llandrindod 13%. There has been a reduction of 3% in Ystradgynlais. The greatest number of homeless presentations are in Newtown and Welshpool.

Fuel poverty differences show Machynlleth and Llanfyllin are the highest (20.2%) followed by Ystradgynlais at 17.4%. The lowest is in Crickhowell locality (13.3%) and Newtown Locality (13.7%).



What do citizens say?

A question was asked on this issue in Residents Satisfaction Survey 2015. Respondents were asked how likely it was that they would have to make a conscious decision about whether they switch on their heating or buy food during the winter months.

The “heat or eat” question resulted in 1 in 9 or 11% of residents stating that they were “fairly or highly likely” to be faced with this decision. 81% felt this decision was unlikely to be something they’d need to consider. Interestingly when looking at resident type the figure dipped to 65% for those who had only moved into the county within the past five years.

This may be related to the fact that Powys has a higher energy consumption than other Welsh counties and this is likely to be linked to our rurality and the use of fuels like gas and coal, the condition of some older properties and potentially the general increase in energy costs. When asked what type of fuel was used to heat their homes respondents there was roughly an equal mix of types, with storage heaters being the least used.



What do staff say?

Payment by direct debit is prioritised by the Housing service as it is the cheapest method of collecting rent. The demand for housing varies across the county as does the level of homeless presentations. There is generally more demand for services in relation to people wanting housing and homelessness issues in north of the county. The size and type of accommodation available does not match the demand when welfare reform and the restrictions in available benefit is taken into consideration.



What does the third sector/private sector say?

The Money Advice Service has been working with leading consumer analyst CACI to build a model that can estimate the levels of over-indebtedness across the UK.

We want people to visit the Money Advice Service website to use the free Debt Advice Locator Tool to find free impartial advice in their area. The Housing Service and some of its Housing Association partners has made available additional money advice/debt management.



Are there any preventative measures associated with this data?

Agencies and organisations do assist tenants in arrears, housing need and homelessness by providing advice and assistance. Income and Awards, Citizens advice, Shelter Cymru, Money Saviour etc. Powys CC has a Delivery Partnership Agreement with the DWP to provide money advice & support to tenants in receipt of UC who opt-in, this is delivered by the Money Advice & Support Team. In addition the Discretionary Housing Payment is actively promoted by Income & Awards. PCC are in the process of re-designing the delivery of Council Tax administration which is more customer focused and ensuring maximising entitlements to discounts, exemptions and reliefs at the earliest opportunity. The Council since April 2016 has a duty to prevent homelessness. It has restructured its service in order to prioritise this work.



What we don't yet know?

Data relating to Housing Association and Private Sector tenancies in particular tenants in arrears. Private sector housing conditions. The number of persons affected by the under 35's shared accommodation rate. The number of people in Powys with bank accounts. The level of borrowing in Powys.



National Trends

The Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2014 identified the 5 Lower Super Output Areas (LSOA's) and the Income & Awards data provided mirrors these findings.

Income loss due to Welfare Reform in Powys is 2%, £391 per working age adult, Powys is below Wales's income loss of 3%, £480.5.

Powys is over the UK national average for Indebtedness, UK average 16.1%, however we are under Wales's average of 19.6%. Powys average is 17.1.



Scenario

Short Term

By 2017, it is projected that the welfare reform may impact up to 56% of the working age population. The availability of the right size and type of accommodation with regard to the welfare reforms is significant and will affect what housing providers build. The shared accommodation rate will affect all tenancies granted since April 2016 from April 2017. The Council does not have the stock in the private or social sector i.e. shared accommodation to address the demand.

Medium Term

If the welfare reforms continue an increasing number of people will not be able to access or afford accommodation. Powys County Council has an ageing population we need accommodation which will provide for younger people however welfare reform such as the under 35's shared accommodation rate is discouraging this group from remaining in Powys. The Council needs to have a strategy of encouraging younger people and families to remain in the county.

Long Term

It will take time to either modify existing accommodation or build new accommodation for the smaller household sizes. This however could make the situation for Powys worse. The settlement for local authorities is linked to the number of children in the county. We currently have a large number of family housing in the social housing sector but due to welfare reform we cannot let the accommodation to small households as the benefits will not cover the costs. Converting this to smaller shared accommodation may discourage families from remaining in Powys.



How do services currently contribute?

Housing Service led on the prevention of homelessness and provide accommodation. Social services support citizens in various ways. The development of an early intervention service will assist. Income and Awards provide services to assist people to access benefits and manage financially.



Is need being sufficiently met?

The prevention and alleviation of homelessness is currently being dealt with however if there is increased demand a review of provision and services will be required. Social landlords are improving the condition of their stock and will achieve Welsh Housing Quality Standard which will result in affordable/sustainable housing. Private Sector Housing is serviced by the Housing service and funds are available in the form of loans to improve the quality of the private sector accommodation. Disabled facilities are financed through Disabled Facilities Grant (DFG) or social landlord funds. New build properties can be financed by Social Housing Grant from Welsh Government, the Councils Housing Revenue Account can now be used to build new homes. Welsh Government has recently announced significant increase in capital available to construct new affordable housing.

Mae'r dudalen hon wedi'i gadael yn wag yn fwriadol



Powys Public Services Board

Well-being Assessment 2017

Environment Key Findings

Powys Public Services Board September 2017

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Environment

This section below describes the seven key findings in detail and the data and analysis that was used to evidence our findings.

We rated the impact of each key finding against the 7 well-being goals and whether they are having a positive or negative affect on well-being (see key below)

Key	
	Negative - Critical
	Negative - Substantial
	Negative - Moderate
	No current impact on well-being
	Positive - Moderate
	Positive - Substantial
	Positive - Critical
★	Negative - Critical (if no intervention)
	No Score Given

Renewable energy

Prosperous Powys	Resilient Powys	Healthier Powys	Equal Powys	Cohesive Powys	Vibrant Powys	Globally Responsible Powys

What are the key findings?



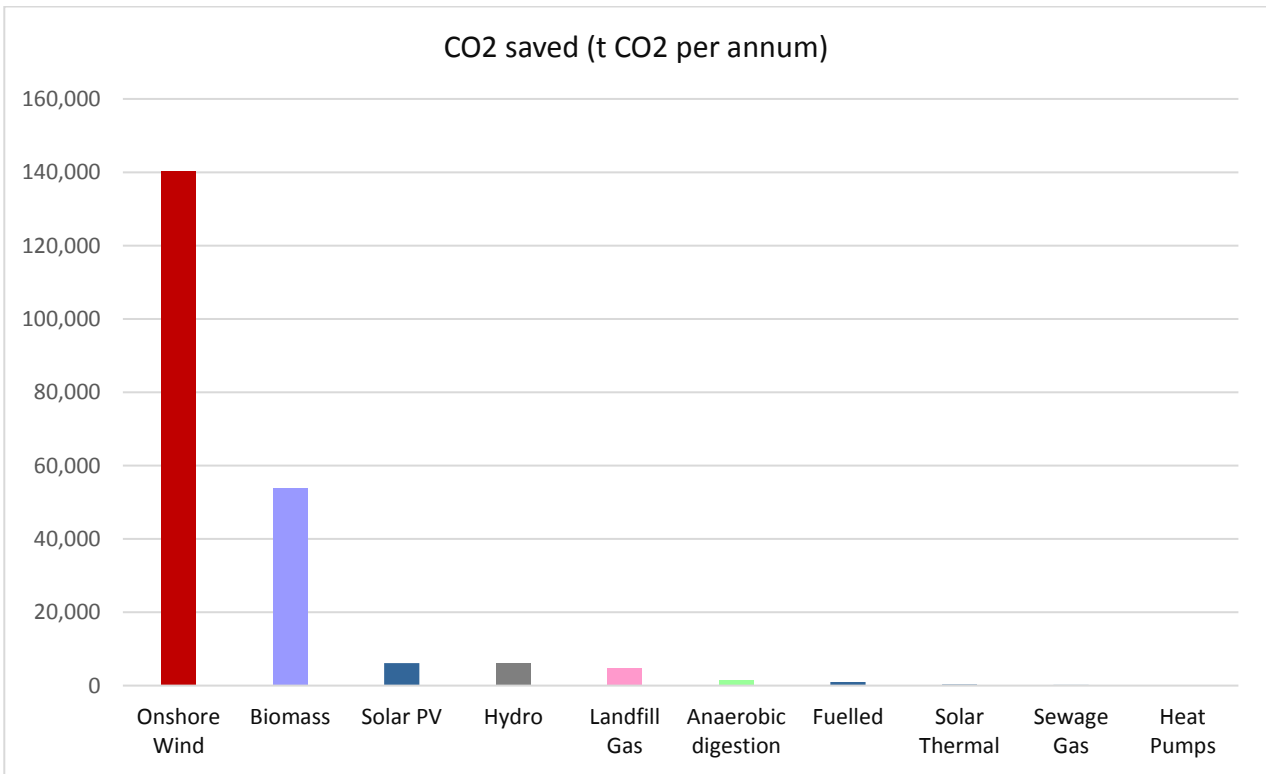
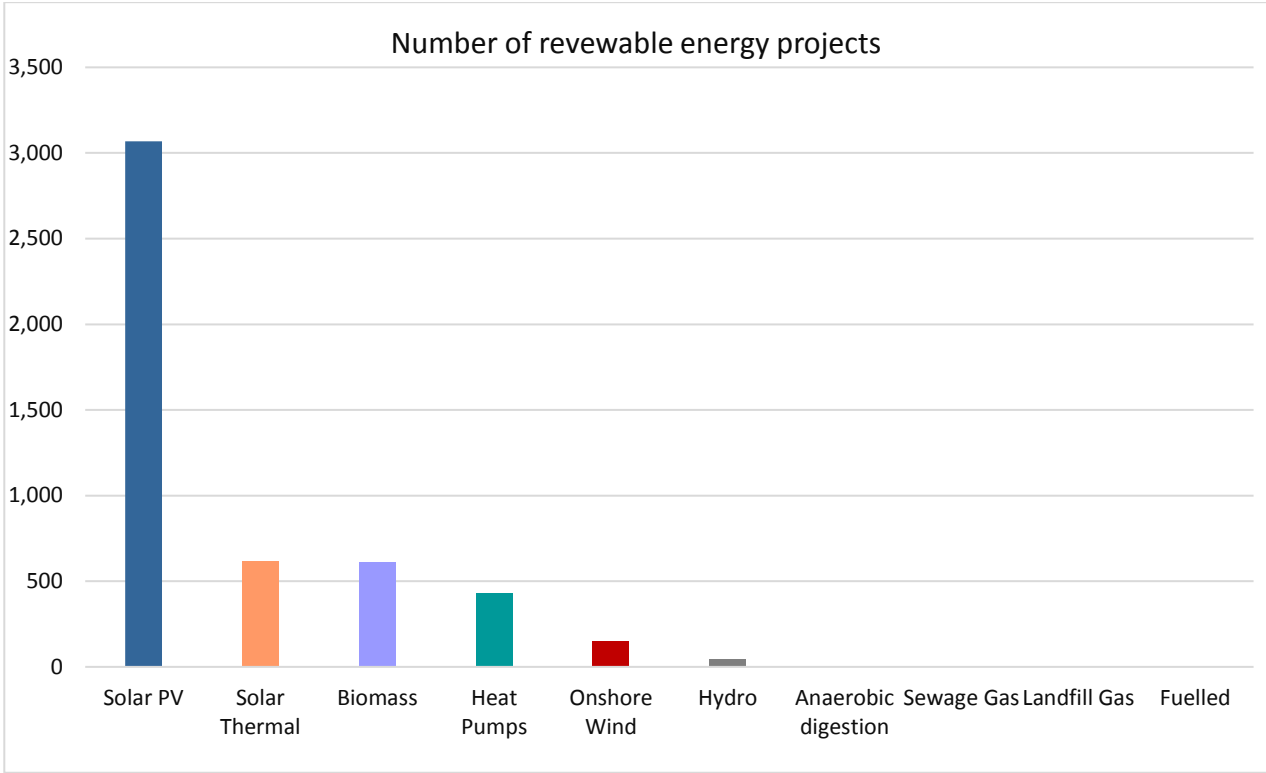
Powys maintains at present a large number of renewable energy projects. The majority of these are made up of solar photovoltaic (solar PV) installations. This is followed by thermal based solar power installations (for the purpose of water heating) and biomass energy generation sites (PCC, 2016). Powys is the largest generator of renewable energy in the areas of biomass, onshore wind, and thermal based solar energy (PCC, 2016). The use of onshore wind farms in Powys represents the greatest saving of CO2 in the county (PCC, 2016). However, despite this, it is possible that there will be a noticeable energy gap as older, fossil fuelled power stations are decommissioned.

What does the data tell us?



The most common renewable energy projects in Powys is the use of photovoltaic solar cells. This makes up a total of 60% of all renewable energy projects in Powys (PCC, 2016). This is far in advance of the next most common source, with thermal solar installations and biomass projects both at 12% of all current projects. However, the use of onshore wind represents the largest saving of CO2 in Powys, with wind farms delivering 65% of all CO2 saved by renewable energy projects, with

biomass being the next largest at 25% of the total (PCC, 2016). Powys is also the largest low carbon generator in Wales in the biomass, onshore wind, and solar thermal sectors. Discounting the effects of offshore wind installations and saving gained from nuclear energy sites, Powys saves the largest amount of CO₂ from the use of renewable generation installations in Wales (PCC, 2016).





Are there any specific locality differences?

There has been no research on the specific location of renewable installations within Powys, the data provided is only based on a Powys wide dataset. Extensive work has been undertaken as part of the Local Development Plan (LDP) 2011-2016 process to identify the best locations for renewable technology, however this data is for future installations and not existing.



What do citizens say?

Despite the issues surrounding renewable energy projects, there is limited quantitative data on the views of our citizens on Renewable Energy. In response to the LDP 2011-2026 consultation only 20 of the recorded 1091 responses to the LDP were concerned with the proposed Renewable Energy planning policy. We do not have the ability to provide a balanced and fair representation of citizens' attitude to Renewable Energy generation. Note: The responses include the June 2015 consultation and Jan 2016 consultations to the LDP.



What do staff say?

This information was not available, but has been identified as a data gap.



What does the third sector/private sector say?

This information was not available, but has been identified as a data gap.



Are there any preventative measures associated with this data?

This information was not available, but has been identified as a data gap.



What we don't yet know?

Locations of renewable energy projects within Powys and people's attitudes to renewable technology in Powys.



National Trends

The greatest increase in the number of renewable generation projects in Wales occurred in Powys between 2012 and 2014. Powys has the highest low carbon energy generation percentage in Wales, 12.9% (excluding generation from offshore wind and nuclear power generation).

Powys had the largest increase in low carbon projects in 2013 & 2014, 11.2% of total projects.



Scenario

Short Term

This information was not available, but has been identified as a data gap.

Medium Term

Within the LDP a figure of 599MW of electric renewable generation and 29.5MW of thermal renewable energy generation has been set to meet the maximum potential installed capacity until 2026.

Long Term

This information was not available, but has been identified as a data gap.



How do services currently contribute?

Renewable energy projects can be encouraged through the planning (LDP) process, but more importantly through National government financial support such as Feed in Tariffs and the Renewable Heat Incentive.



Is need being sufficiently met?

Although Powys is the leading authority in the number of projects there still a need for renewable energy projects to be delivered to meet the LDP target and the energy gap as older power stations are decommissioned.

Energy in housing

Prosperous Powys	Resilient Powys	Healthier Powys	Equal Powys	Cohesive Powys	Vibrant Powys	Globally Responsible Powys
	★		★			★

What are the key findings?



Energy Performance Certificates (EPCs) are needed whenever a property is built, sold and rented. Based on Energy Performance Certificate ratings of the properties which have been assessed, Powys has a low percentage of energy efficient homes (A-C rating) and a relatively high percentage of inefficient homes (F and G rating) (Centre for Sustainable Energy, 2015). The majority of homes in Powys are also not connected to the gas network due to Powys' rural nature. These homes are likely to rely on other, more carbon intensive and expensive forms of heating, such as oil, liquid petroleum gas, and coal (Office for National Statistics, 2011). Powys' average household electricity consumption is significantly higher than the Welsh average as well as the UK average. The average domestic gas consumption per meter is lower than both the Welsh and the UK average (Department for Energy and Climate Change, 2013). In light of rising energy prices, more and more residents are finding it difficult to heat their homes to an adequate standard, and this trend is expected to continue over the next 5 to 10 years.

What does the data tell us?



Energy Performance Certificates (EPCs) show how efficiently a home uses energy, the cost of running a home and recommendations of how to improve the energy efficiency of the property. EPCs are produced when properties are sold, rented, to measure performance of Landlords properties, and are a requirement under some financial incentives. Properties are given an A-G energy efficiency rating with 'A' being the most efficient and 'G' being the least efficient.

The green map above shows where the greatest percentages of energy efficient (A-C bands) properties are in the UK, of the properties which have been assessed. Powys has a low percentage of energy efficient properties.

The red map above shows where the highest percentage of the least efficient properties are in the UK (bands F and G) of the properties which have been assessed. Powys has a relatively high percentage of inefficient properties.

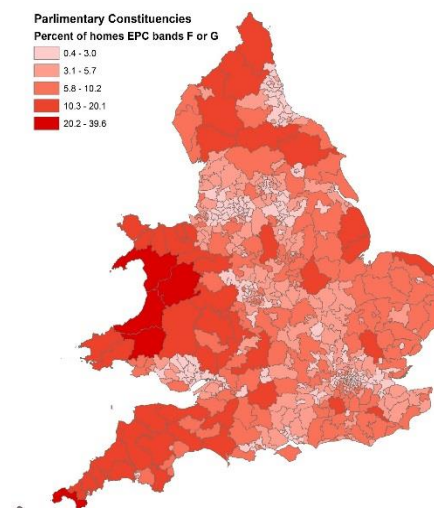
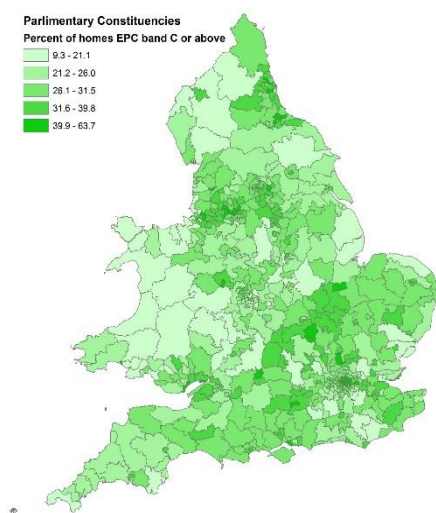
The energy hierarchy states that organisations and individuals should pursue energy issues in the following order:

1. Reduce the need for energy
2. Use energy more efficiently
3. Use renewable energy
4. Any continuing use of fossil fuels should be clean and efficient.

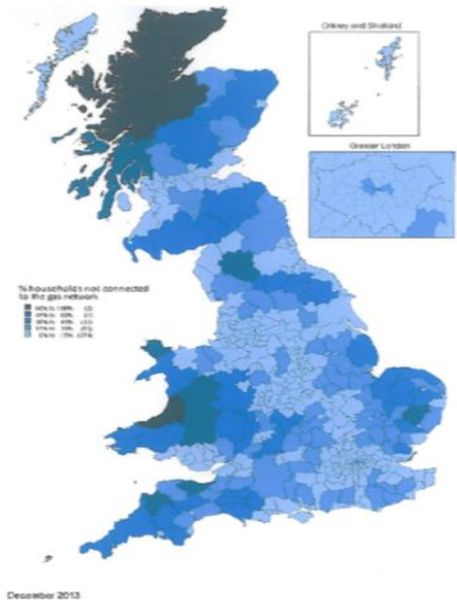
Mains gas is one of the most controllable, affordable forms of heating. Approximately 53% (31,000) properties in Powys are not connected to the gas network (Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy, 2016), this is the greater than the figure for Wales (15%). Properties which are not connected to the gas network are likely to rely on alternative, more carbon intensive forms of heating, such as oil, LPG and night-time storage heaters. Estimates of the number of properties not connected to the gas network vary, with one source estimating that 43,000 properties in Powys are not connected to the gas network (ONS, 2011).


The average domestic electricity consumption for 2015 in Powys is 4316 kWh per annum, which is higher than both the Wales average (3656 kWh/annum) and the UK average (4021 kWh/annum) (ONS, 2011).


The average domestic gas consumption per meter in Powys is 11,995kWh/annum which is lower than both the Welsh average (12,264kWh/annum) and the UK average (13,202 kWh/annum) (ONS, 2011).



Proportion of properties without a gas meter by local authority (DECC sun-national estimates)

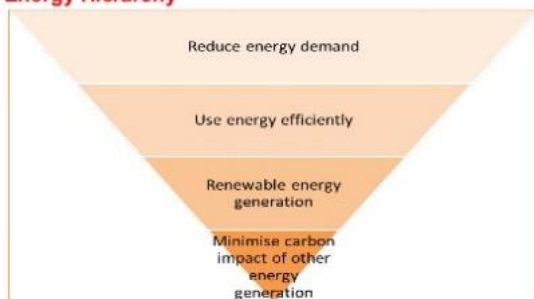


Energy Efficiency Rating		
	Current	Potential
<i>Very energy efficient - lower running costs</i>		
(92-100) A		
(81-91) B		
(69-80) C		70
(55-68) D		70
(39-54) E	52	
(21-38) F		
(1-20) G		
<i>Not energy efficient - higher running costs</i>		
UK 2005 Directive 2002/91/EC 		

Environmental (CO ₂) Impact Rating		
	Current	Potential
<i>Very environmentally friendly - lower CO₂ emissions</i>		
(92-100) A		
(81-91) B		
(69-80) C		
(55-68) D		63
(39-54) E		
(21-38) F	37	
(1-20) G		
<i>Not environmentally friendly - higher CO₂ emissions</i>		
UK 2005 Directive 2002/91/EC 		

The Need

- **Energy Hierarchy**



- **Energy Security**

- **Energy costs**



Are there any specific locality differences?

The data for Montgomeryshire shows that it has a higher percentage of inefficient properties than Brecknockshire and Radnorshire, of the properties which have been assessed. Older, hard to treat properties, which have solid walls and do not have access to mains gas are generally less energy efficient than modern, well insulated properties which are on the gas network. Rural properties more likely to rely on carbon intensive forms of heating, such as oil, LPG or night-time storage heaters.

The Vyrnwy MSOA area has the highest percentage of 'off gas' properties of 99%. Newtown and Brecon have the greatest percentages of properties on the gas network. There are four communal LPG networks in the UK, two of which are located in in Powys, one in Llanfyllin and one in Llanwrtyd Wells.

The Brecon (MSOA Powys 017) has the lowest average domestic electricity consumption of 3325 kWh per annum. The Ffridd Faldwyn MSOA area (Powys 005) of Berriew, Forden, Kingswood, Montgomery and Trewern has the highest average domestic electricity consumption of 5616 kWh/annum.



What do citizens say?

11% of Residents say it is likely that they would need to have make a choice between heating their house and buying food.



What do staff say?

People often struggle with budgeting for the high upfront payment required paying for oil heating.

The large area that Powys covers can make it difficult to raise awareness of different schemes and support available. Some of the schemes are designed with the majority in mind (on gas properties), and the improvement measures proposed for 'off gas' properties don't always address rural fuel poverty as well as they could do.

Powys only has a few areas featuring in the top 20% of income deprivation which can make it difficult to attract investment through area based schemes.



What does the third sector/private sector say?

This information was not available, but has been identified as a data gap.



Are there any preventative measures associated with this data?

There are various legislation and schemes designed to identify and improve the energy efficiency of homes in Powys, these include, but are not limited to:

- The Welsh Housing Quality Standard requires all social landlords to improve their housing stock to an acceptable level by 2020 (a SAP rating of 65, equivalent to a 'D' rating).
- Welsh Government Warm Homes Programmes, which includes the ARBED and Nest schemes, which provide funding for energy efficiency improvements to low income households and those living in deprived communities across Wales. The Nest scheme provides householders living in Wales with access to free advice and support to help them reduce their energy bills. Those meeting Nest's eligibility criteria can access a free package of energy efficiency measures. The Welsh Governments Warm Homes ARBED scheme is an area based scheme designed to target areas of fuel poverty.
- The Energy Act 2011 will require privately rented properties to have a minimum EPC rating of an 'E' from 2018 onwards.
- The Energy Performance in Buildings Directive (EPBD)
- The Energy Company Obligation (ECO).
- Financial incentives for low carbon technologies (e.g. Feed in tariffs, the renewable heat incentive).
- Home improvement loans are available which are designed to improve the condition of a residential property.
- Gas connection vouchers are available to people who meet certain eligibility criteria.

The uptake of low carbon technologies in Powys has been strong, and there are a large number of domestic photovoltaic installations, generating electricity which will offset the domestic electrical consumption (see renewable energy information).



What we don't yet know?

Where the pockets with the highest levels of fuel poverty, and the lowest levels of income deprivation are, on an estate by estate basis.

Where the least efficient properties are, and what improvement measures are required to bring them up to a comparable standard of energy efficiency.

Strategic need gas infill assessment required to identify opportunities for gas infill projects.

Why the average Powys households electricity consumption is higher than the UK average or Welsh average.



National Trends

The maps show that the highest percentages of energy efficient properties and the lowest percentage of inefficient properties are located in urban areas. Areas which have had major regeneration schemes and high percentages of new build will have a greater percentage of energy efficient properties.

In Great Britain, 10% of properties are not connected to the gas network. In Wales, 15% of properties are not connected to the gas network. In Powys, 53% of properties are not connected to the gas network.

The average domestic gas consumption per meter in Powys is 11,995kWh/annum which is lower than both the Welsh average (12,264kWh/annum) and the UK average (13,202 kWh/annum). Mean domestic gas consumption per meter in Great Britain decreased by 30.6 per cent between 2005 and 2015. There are a number of factors which may have contributed to the reductions in consumption, including; weather conditions, energy efficiency improvements, such as increased levels of insulation, new boilers and more energy efficient appliances; increased prices and the recession; and changes in the building stock and household composition. Building Regulations have required substantial improvements to the energy efficiency of properties during recent years to achieve compliance.

The average domestic electricity consumption is 4564 kWh per annum for Powys, which is higher than the Welsh average (3930 kWh/annum) and higher than the UK average (4092 kWh/annum). Mean domestic electricity consumption per meter in Great Britain has decreased by 15.4 per cent between 2005 and 2015. There are a number of factors which may have contributed to these reductions in consumption, including; weather conditions, energy efficiency improvements, such as increased levels of insulation, new boilers and more energy efficient appliances, increased prices, the recession, changes in the building stock and household composition.



Scenario

Short Term

Householders on the lowest incomes will struggle to pay their energy bills. People will rely on more carbon intensive forms of heating to heat their home, and some will be unable to afford to heat their home. Some Powys residents will struggle to pay their electricity bills, resulting in energy debt and more prepayment meters.

Medium Term

Energy prices may continue to rise, there is uncertainty over oil prices in 'off gas' areas. If levels of investment are greater in urban areas than rural areas, the gap in carbon emissions and fuel bills will increase.

Long Term

Powys continues to have some of the largest percentage of energy inefficient properties in the UK. As energy prices continue to rise, more people will struggle to heat their home to an adequate standard.



How do services currently contribute?



Improvement works to Council owned properties are currently being undertaken to comply with the Welsh Housing Quality Standard, which include heating, glazing and insulation improvement works. There has been a substantial amount of investment in Council owned stock housing during recent years to achieve this, and this work is ongoing.

We work with our Welsh Government Warm Homes Nest Partnership Development manager to raise awareness of the Nest scheme designed to target individuals in fuel poverty, and have increased the number of referrals from 347 in 2014/2015 to 913 in 2015/2016 for Powys.

We are working on bids for the Welsh Government Warm Homes ARBED funding to try to secure funding, and have recently completed insulation improvement works to 250 properties in Newtown.

We are delivering low/zero interest home improvement loans for property improvements and energy efficiency measures.

We work with partners such as Citizens Advice Energy Advisers, the Energy Saving Trust and colleagues in Income and Awards and housing to try to ensure that front line workers are aware of what schemes and support are available.



Is need being sufficiently met?

No. Whilst we are making progress, there are opportunities for doing more.

Covering a large geographical area it is challenging to make residents aware of what schemes and support are available. Also Powys has few areas which are eligible for area based fuel poverty schemes because the levels of income deprivation are not low enough. Although there are schemes in place for improving the energy efficiency of the social housing stock, the private rented sector has the highest levels of fuel poverty, but has limited schemes for improving the energy efficiency of properties. There are approximately 58,000 households in Powys, so the scale of the challenge for improving energy efficiency of the housing stock is vast with many different facets to the challenge.

Your Local Environment

Prosperous Powys	Resilient Powys	Healthier Powys	Equal Powys	Cohesive Powys	Vibrant Powys	Globally Responsible Powys



What are the key findings?

The amount of recycling in Powys has been increasing since 2010 with the amount of material being sent to landfill at its lowest level yet (Welsh Government, 2015). This is due to improvements in recycling facilities and community and household involvement in recycling programmes. Despite a slight increase in fly tipping incidents since 2012 it is still lower than the Welsh average (Welsh Government, 2015).

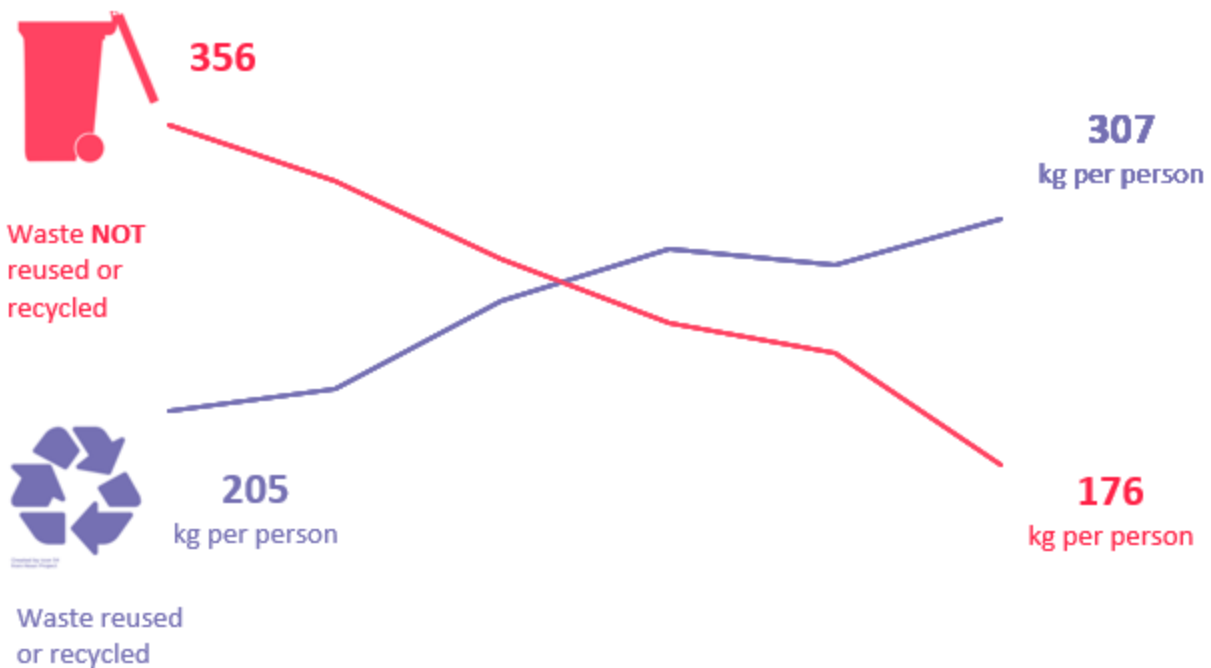
In terms of some aspects of street scene, such as highway cleanliness, dog fouling, and graffiti, Powys is consistently seeing a steadily reduced score year on year and is beginning to slip below the Welsh average, although there are indications that these trends may be reversing (PCC, 2015). These issues will become more challenging in the future with further austerity and reduced funding combined with increased recycling targets. However, as Powys' elderly population grows and fewer and fewer families remain in the county, pressure is likely to ease as less waste overall is produced.

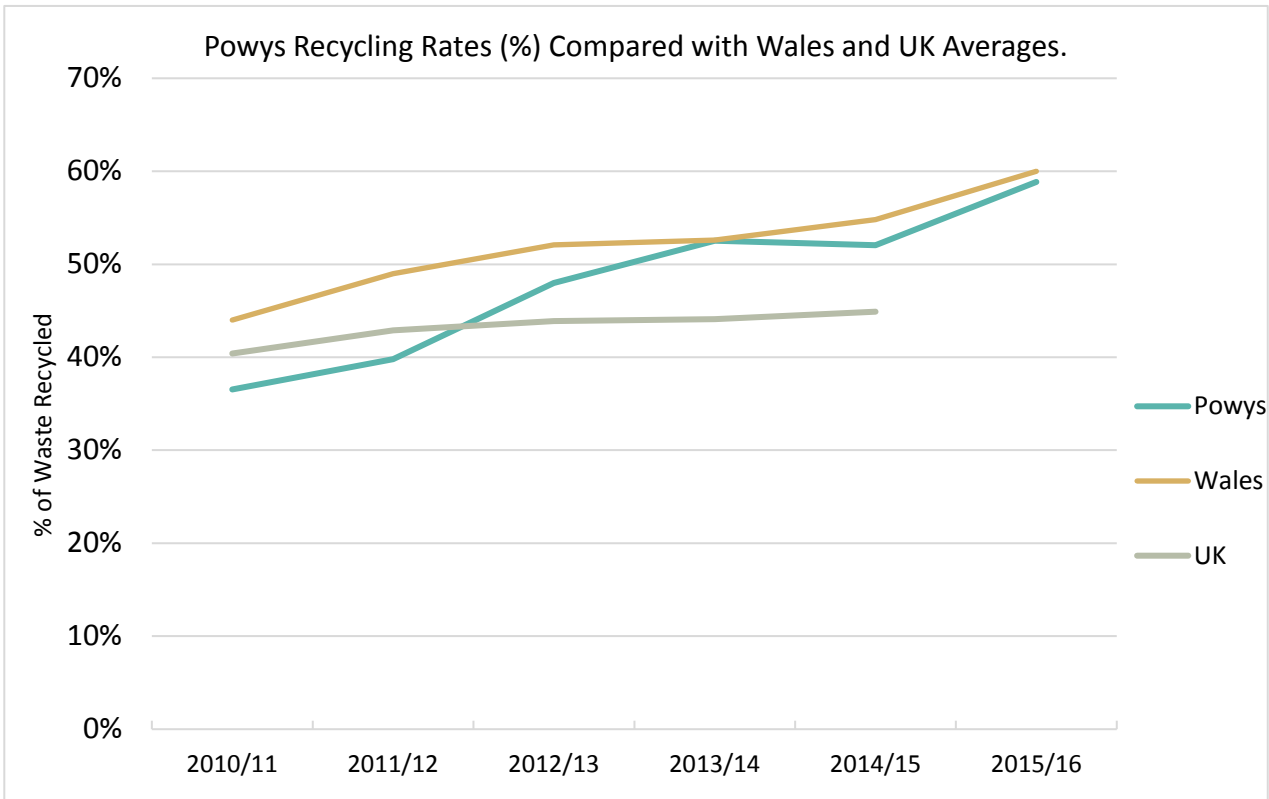


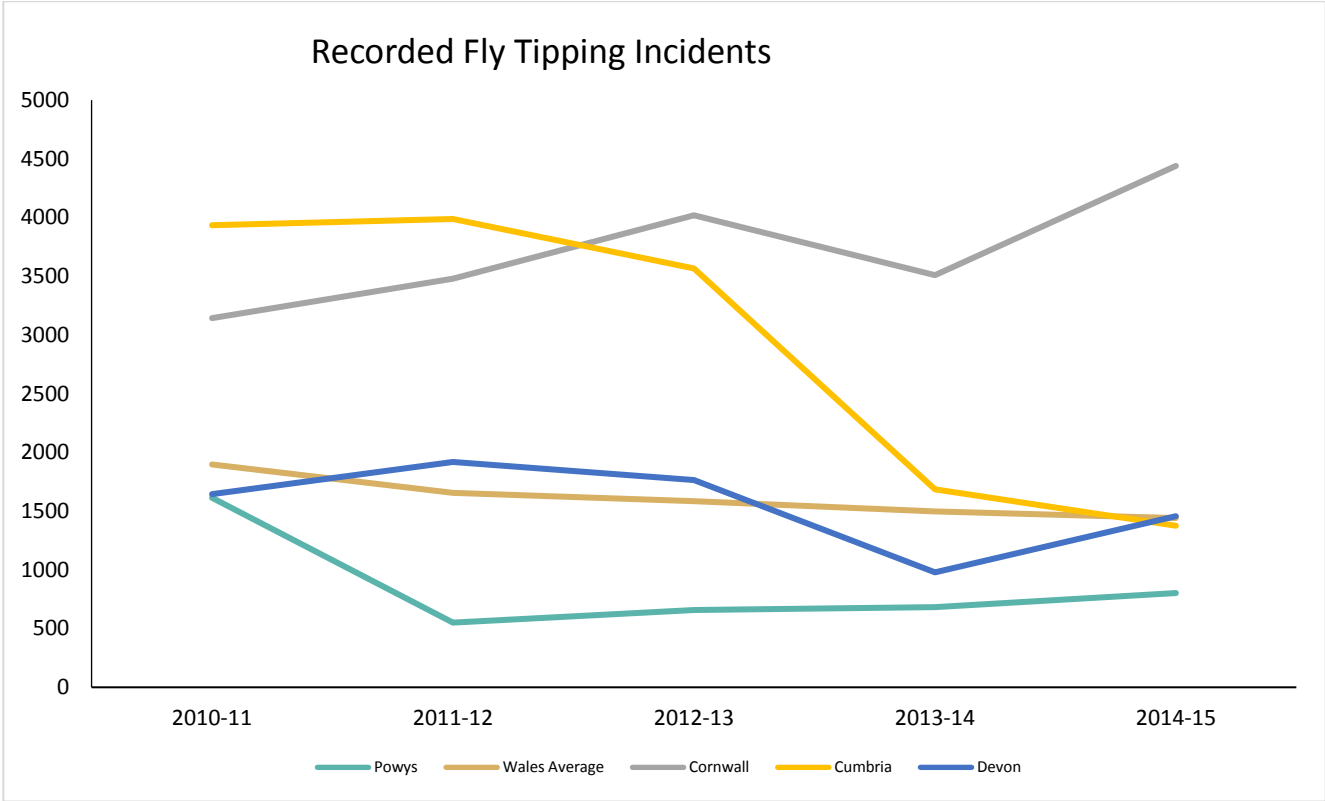
What does the data tell us?

In Powys, the amount of waste not reused or recycled has been falling since 2010. The recycling rate has also been increasing each year, despite a slight dip in 2013 and 2014, caused by changes in the regulations about recycling windfall leaves (Welsh Government, 2015). Regardless, Powys' recycling rate increase over the past five years has outpaced Wales and the UK, with a rate of 200%. Powys currently operates 60 bring sites covering 7 material streams, as well as collecting 4 streams at the kerbside. Additionally, less and less biodegradable waste is being sent to landfill (Department for Environment, food, and Rural Affairs, 2016). In addition to improving recycling rates, the number of fly tipping incidents has also decreased since 2010, although there has been evidence of a slight upward trend since 2012, though this is still below the Welsh average (Welsh Government, 2015). Since 2012, Powys score for street cleanliness has continued to drop at a steady pace, and has now dropped below the Welsh average of 68.4. This has been attributed to issues such as dog fouling and graffiti (PCC, 2015).

*The amount of waste that we reuse or recycle has increased
(Local authority municipal waste)*









Are there any specific locality differences?

This information was not available, but has been identified as a data gap.



What do citizens say?

Residents definitely concerned over collection frequencies for kerbside refuse, however project has run successfully and has continued landfill reductions and increased recycling rates.



What do staff say?

Population Assessment Staff Questionnaire: Waste: 'Are there any unmet needs in your area, if there are, what are these unmet needs or gaps in provision?': "Isolated properties or elderly residents with limited transport facilities and restricted physical ability, not being served due to various essential policy. Residents with carers not willing to deal with waste. The enforcement of penalties for the incorrect disposal of waste."

Isolated properties and Elderly/Disabled Residents

We already provide assisted collections for those who meet the criteria. However, we understand that this only helps those who reside close to a highway. Unfortunately, we cannot send recycling or refuse crews up private lanes to isolated properties. This would render it impossible to service all households in Powys within the current timeframe given our resources. Also, there is the issue of potential altercations surrounding damage to vehicles from poorly managed lanes, or vice versa, around damage to private property from our vehicles. Although the Waste department may not provide a perfect service in every case, we will and do still collect the waste/recycling from all Powys households from designated collection points. Perhaps a formal working partnership with social care teams could bridge the gap between resident and collection point in these cases.

Enforcement

We are aware that previously our enforcement action has been limited. However this was due to a lack of resources to follow up on incidents. Following a restructure of the Waste Awareness and Enforcement team over the past year, we are rectifying this and have, since April, been pursuing enforcement keenly across Powys.



What does the third sector/private sector say?

This information was not available, but has been identified as a data gap.



Are there any preventative measures associated with this data?

Links to other departments/issues as previously discussed: Climate change, Circular economy, Protecting enjoying landscapes (fly-tipping, reduction in landfill sites).



What we don't yet know?

- Data gap: cannot accurately narrow down recycling rates by area currently. Looking to improve this.

- Fly-tipping incidents now logged against region (North, Mid and South), but do not have a complete year of data until end of 2016/17 financial year.



National Trends

Recycling rates in Powys have increased quicker than Wales & UK averages. Overall Recycling rates currently higher than UK average but lower than Wales's average. Fly-tipping incidents per 1000 people in Powys are fewer than Wales's average, as well as many other similarly rural and low population density Authorities. Biodegradable waste sent to landfill in Powys is 40% lower than the Welsh Government Landfill Allowance Scheme limit, directly in line with Wales as a whole.



Scenario

Short Term

Budget constraints will make it harder to maintain recycling rates over the coming few years, especially with the ongoing Household Waste Recycling Centre review. These facilities provide an effective way to manage the separation of waste without expensive investment in Material Recovery Facilities.

Increased enforcement activity should help to reduce the impact of fly-tipping in Powys over the next few years. Continued investment (in both budget and staffing) is required to maintain this, however.

Medium Term

With austerity set to continue, budget constraints are likely to continue. Welsh government targets for recycling rates will have increased again, and budget shrinkage will make these more challenging to achieve.

Long Term

The population projections suggest that our elderly population will grow in this time frame, yet our overall population is likely to shrink slightly. For waste, this has the potential to reduce the amount of waste produced in the County, as elderly couples produce less than young families with children. This could reduce the pressure on recycling rate targets. However, the recycling industry is rapidly evolving, as are technologies to deal with waste. Over this time frame, this could provide more efficient means of recycling waste and additionally reduce pressure.



How do services currently contribute?

By successfully achieving the recycling rates set out in the Wales Waste Measure 2010, the Waste and Recycling department have prevented the Authority being fined by Welsh Government. By coming on average 40% under the Landfill Allowance Scheme Limit on biodegradable waste sent to landfill, Powys has directly reduced its contribution to greenhouse gas emissions and the subsequent impacts on climate change. By increasing the amount of material re-used or recycled in Powys by strong margins, coupled with the majority of its primary reprocessing occurring in Powys or Wales, Powys is building a stronger circular economy for the County and Wales as a whole. The increased recycling of material also reduces climate change impacts through lower energy requirement and carbon footprint associated with secondary processing or materials compared with primary resource extraction/processing.



Is need being sufficiently met?

This information was not available, but has been identified as a data gap.

Climate Change

Prosperous Powys	Resilient Powys	Healthier Powys	Equal Powys	Cohesive Powys	Vibrant Powys	Globally Responsible Powys
	★					★



What are the key findings?

The global climate is changing, with greenhouse gas emissions from human activity the dominant cause. The global increase in temperature of 0.85°C since 1880 is mirrored in the UK climate, with higher average temperatures and some evidence of more extreme weather events (Department for Energy and Climate Change, 2016). With current global policies we can expect to see annual global temperature rises of 3-4 degrees centigrade this century. The changes this will bring will affect every aspect of our daily lives and the natural environment.

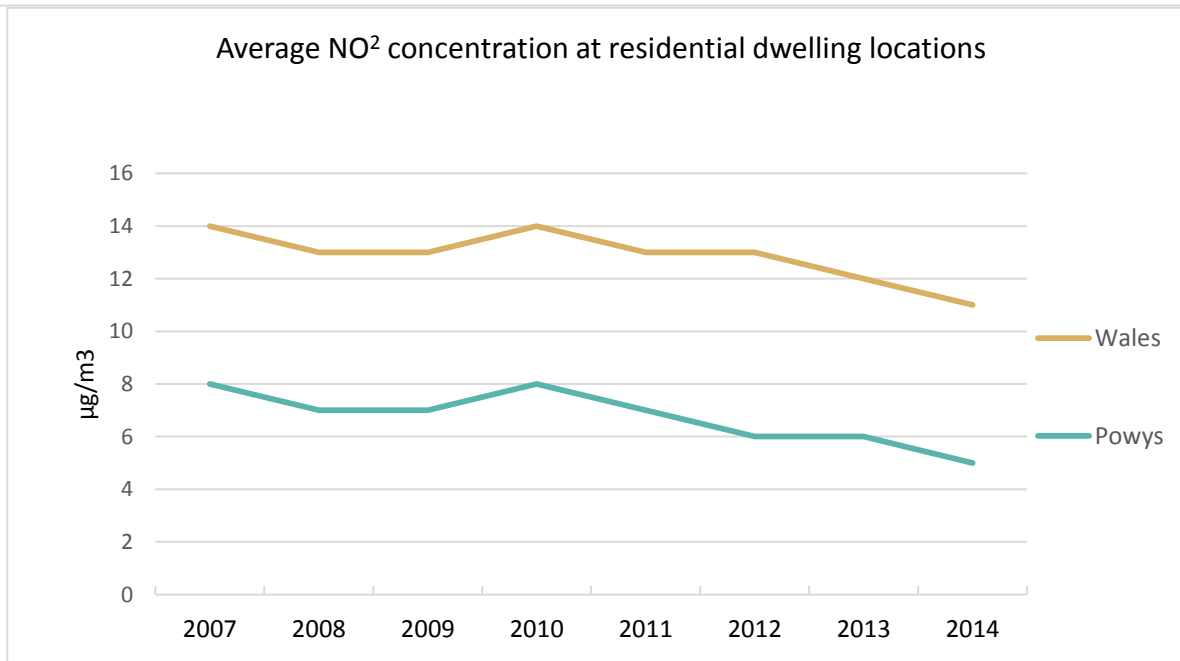
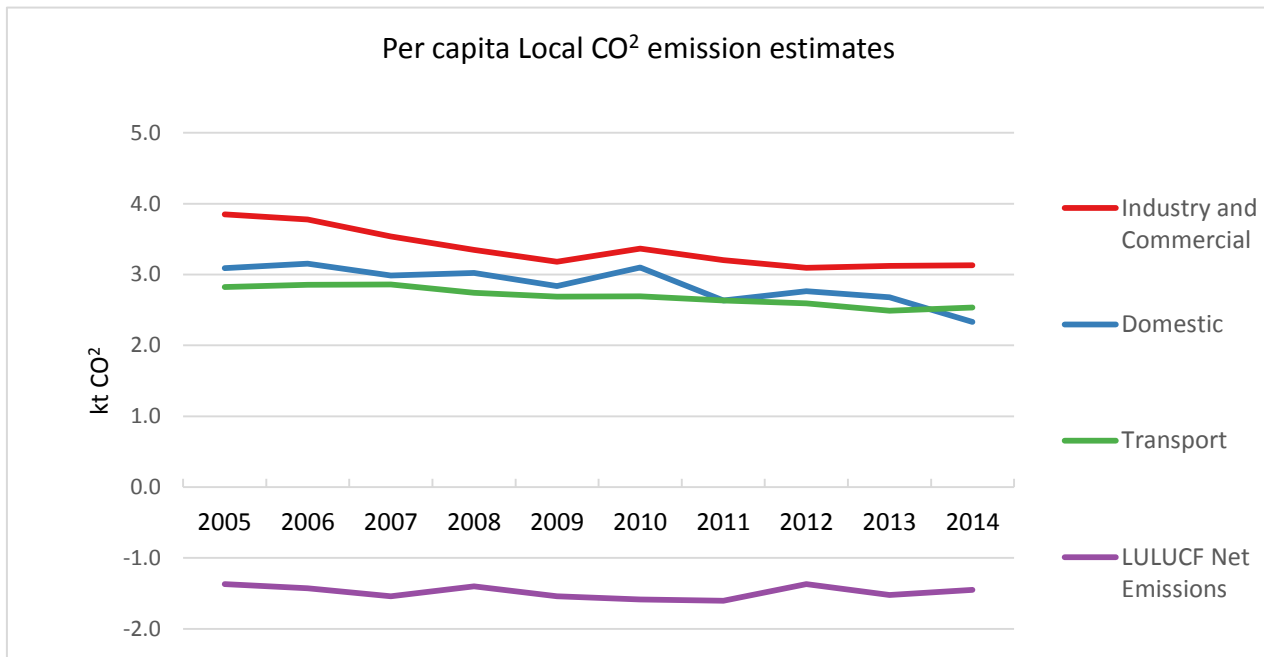


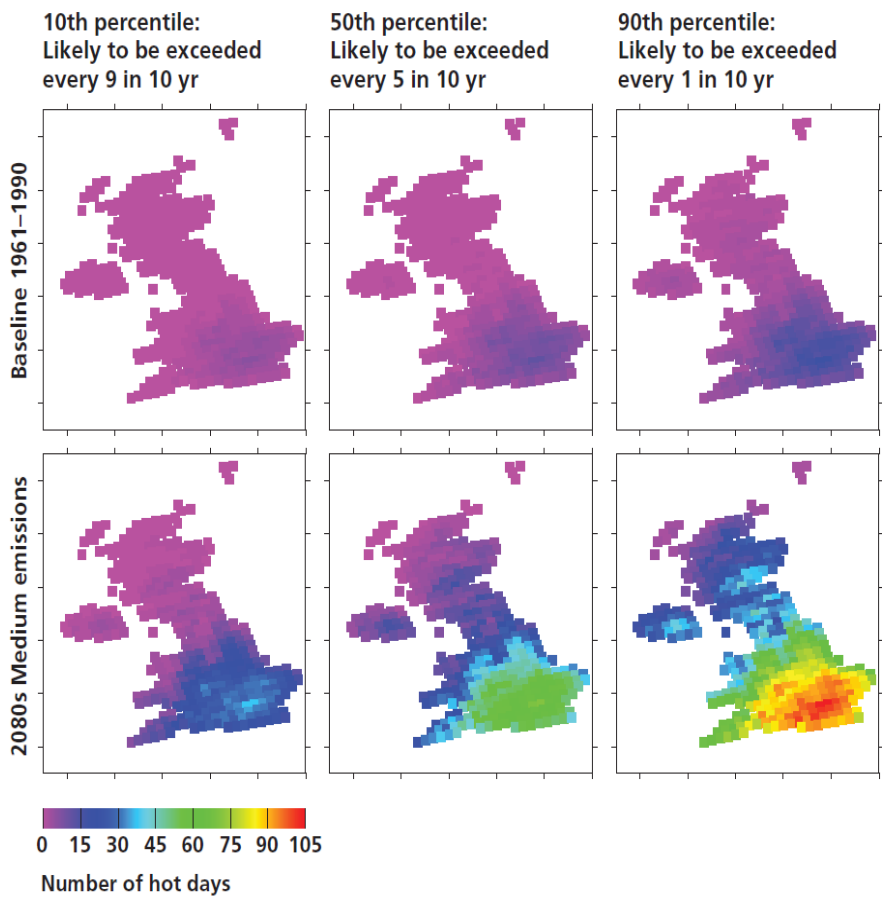
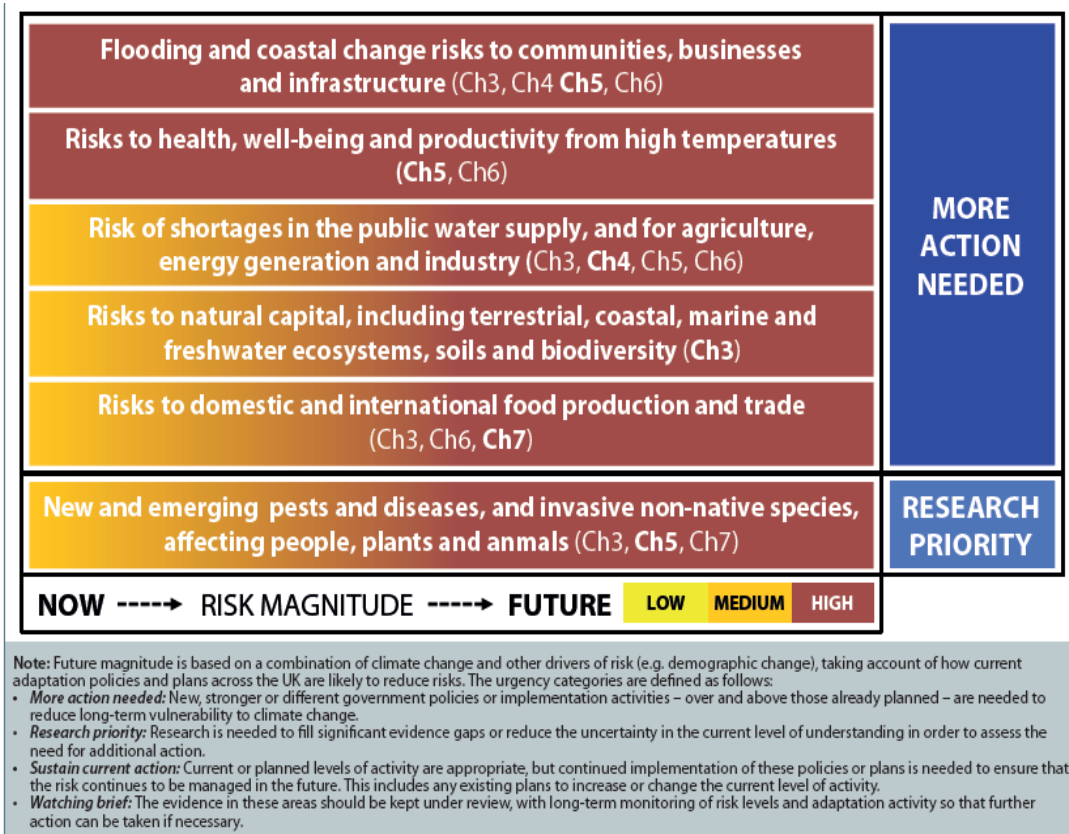
What does the data tell us?

Annual UK temperatures have increased, resulting in milder winters and hotter summers in the recent decades. Since 1900, sea levels have risen by between 15 and 20 centimetres (Natural Resources Wales, 2016). Of the 22 Welsh local authorities,

17 reduced their carbon dioxide emissions between 2005 and 2010 (ONS, 2014). Powys overall decreased its CO₂ emissions from 1,093.1 kt to 868.7 kt, which is in line with the Welsh average (DEFRA, 2016). Levels of NO₂ (Nitrogen Dioxide) have also fallen between 2007 and 2014, from 8 µg/m³ to 5 µg/m³, a decrease of 38% (DEFRA, 2016). However, this decrease is below the Welsh average.

N.B The LULUCF sector covers emissions and removals of greenhouse gases resulting from direct human-induced land use, land-use change and forestry activities







Are there any specific locality differences?

Climate change is a global issue and the impact is being measured at an all-Wales level, rather than a local authority area level.



What do citizens say?

- During Stakeholder consultation as part of the NRW led 'Dyfi' Natural Resource Management trial in 2016 - members of the public were aware of and concerned about climate change & felt that we needed to do more to adapt
- Issues captured at Stand-up for Mental Health networks meetings. "People being at a loss about how best to adapt to the progressive impacts of climate change (many)"



What do staff say?

Public sector staff are responsible for delivering the Welsh Governments 'Climate Change Strategy for Wales' and associated delivery plan. This plan set targets to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in Wales by 3% every year and achieve at least a 40% reduction by 2020 compared to figures from 1990. Staff are supportive of measures to combat climate change such as energy efficiency, waste reduction, renewable energy and habitat restoration.



What does the third sector/private sector say?

Third sector organisations, particularly environmental organizations such as RSPB, National Trust and Woodland trust are supportive of measures to combat climate change such as energy efficiency, waste reduction, renewable energy and habitat restoration and often lobby government on these issues. For example, RSPB say 'The effects of climate change on the wildlife and wild places we know and love can already be seen'



Are there any preventative measures associated with this data?

- It is generally accepted that, as a society, we need to reduce our carbon emissions. We need, for example, to: make our offices more energy efficient; reduce the need to travel and travel in more fuel efficient vehicles (be they trains, buses or small cars).
- We need to prepare for the effects of climate change that are already happening by, for example, ensuring new developments can deal with surface water flooding.
- We need to continue to invest in energy efficient homes & renewable energy.
- Regarding Climate Change Adaptation, the first step is to improve our resilience to current weather extremes (such as surface water flooding). "Working with Nature" to build resilience through this period of rapid transition will be a key priority.



What we don't yet know?

Though we have a good indication Surface Water Flooding has been identified by the group as a data gap. We are awaiting input from the Senior Land



National Trends

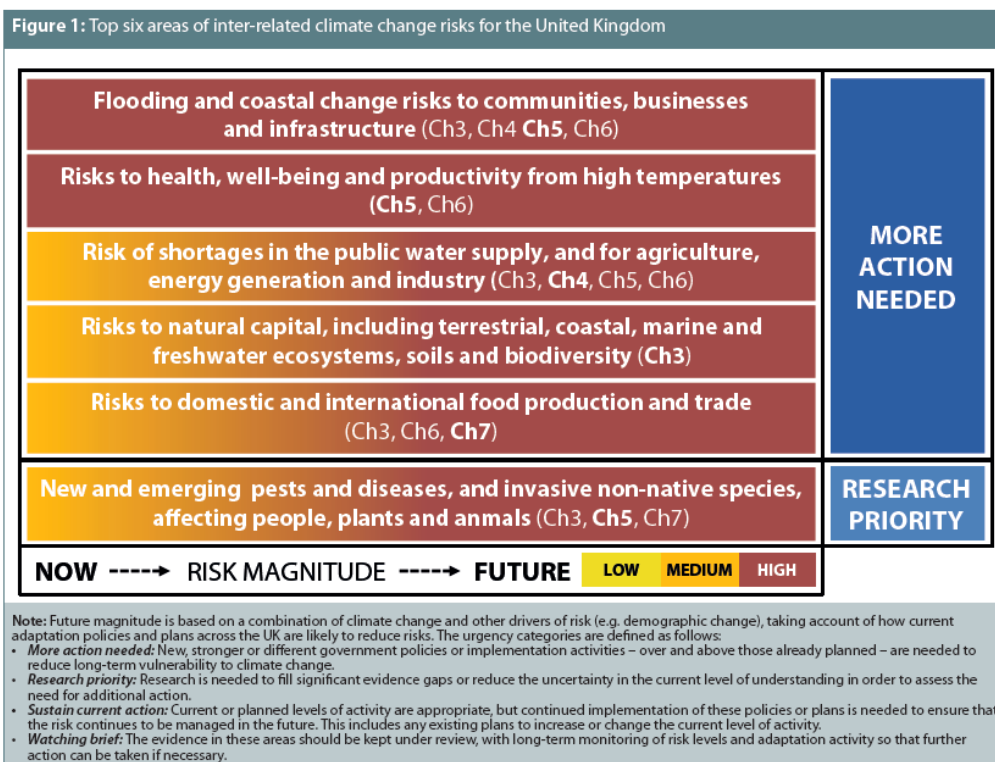
The UKCP09 projections provide an overview of the situation with regard to climate change in the UK. In Wales, we can expect to see more intense rainfall, more flooding in low-lying coastal areas as well as hotter, drier summers. The projections also foresee more extremely warm days, milder and wetter winters, less snowfall and frost as well as lower groundwater levels.



Scenario

Short term, medium term and long term

The table below sums up the short, medium and long term scenarios and severity.



How do services currently contribute?

Various agencies & the government are encouraging low carbon domestic & commercial energy generation through grant and tariff schemes. Agri-

environment schemes continue to support carbon capture & storage through grants for activities such as peatland restoration, tree planting etc.



Is need being sufficiently met?

No. Global emissions will need to peak soon and then decline rapidly for the Paris Agreement goals to be feasible. Even in this scenario the uncertain sensitivity of the climate to greenhouse gases means there would remain at least a small chance of 4°C or more of warming by 2100. It is therefore prudent to prepare for further warming whilst pursuing more stringent emission reductions as part of the global effort.

Resilient Environment

Prosperous Powys	Resilient Powys	Healthier Powys	Equal Powys	Cohesive Powys	Vibrant Powys	Globally Responsible Powys
	★					★



What are the key findings?

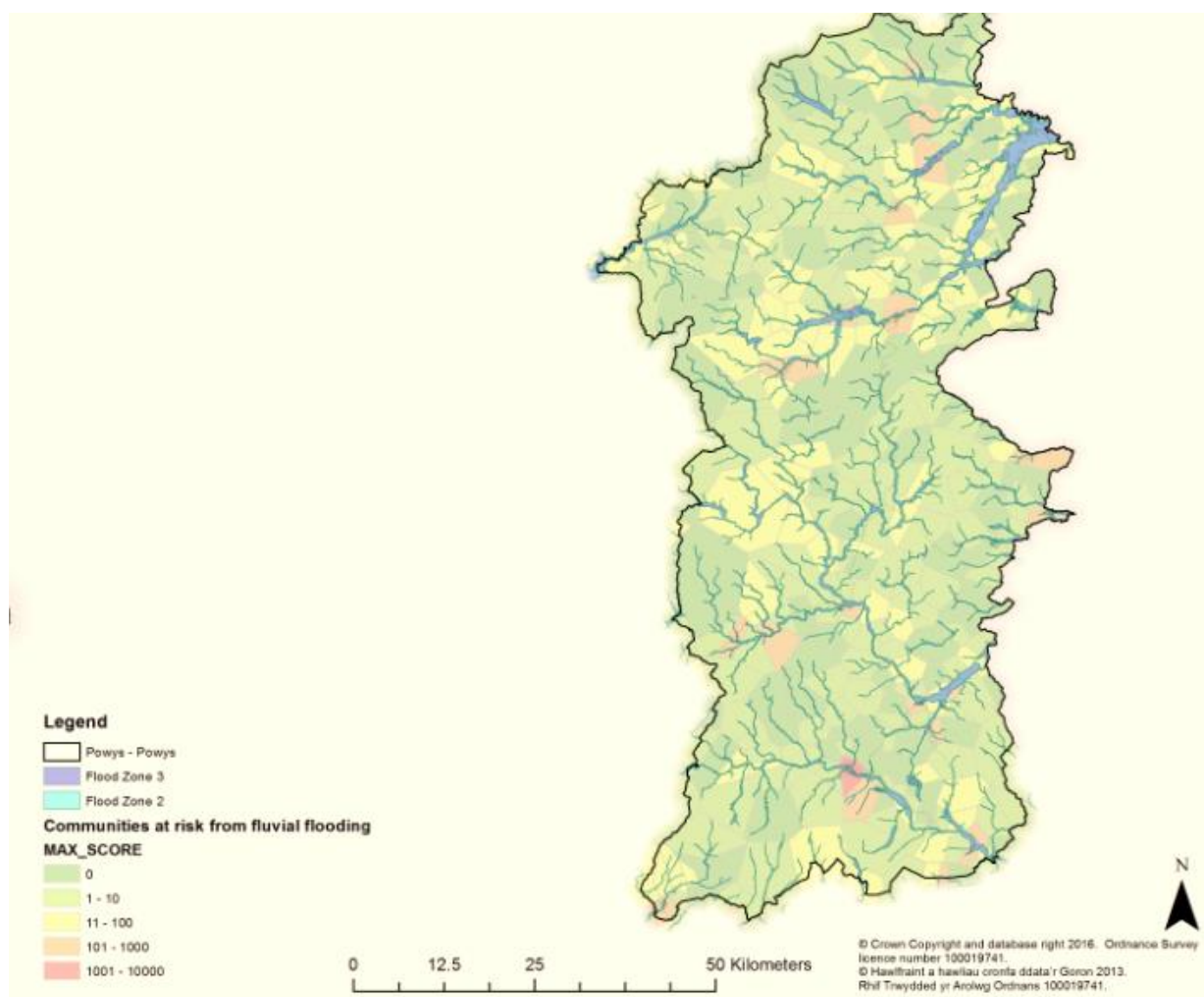
The natural environment and natural resources of Powys provide us with our basic needs. They provide clean air and water; help protect us from flooding; provide us with food, timber minerals and a landscape that both residents and visitors can enjoy. A healthy, resilient environment creates the conditions for a thriving and sustainable society. However, evidence shows that our natural environment continues to be put under pressure from a variety of sources such as climate change, new pests and diseases, pollution, overuse and development pressure. At present, several water sources in Powys are contaminated with pollutants (NRW, 2016). There is also an impact on water quality resulting from disused mines in Powys, in some cases contaminating underground water flows with metal run off (NRW, 2016). This in turn is affecting water quality, wildlife and animal health for many miles downstream. Large, isolated areas of Powys are also noticeably prone to flooding, particularly agricultural areas (Welsh Government, 2008). The size of Powys' total woodland is slightly above the Welsh average and contributes to Welsh timber industry. However, for a largely rural county, woodland cover is relatively low (under 15%) compared to a European average of 37% (NRW, 2016). Powys also maintains a large number of site of special scientific interest (SSSI) as well as nature reserves though these sites are generally small and scattered. Some of these sites are also in poor condition. Powys also has several peat bog areas, though at present many are in poor condition and not realising their potential in terms of use for carbon storage (this reflects insufficient resources). Biodiversity across the area is steadily decreasing in line with the rest of Wales and interventions are either not taking place or are insufficient. There are real opportunities to build the resilience of natural resources to support the social, economic and cultural well-being of the people of Wales. We must seize the initiative to position Wales as a leading

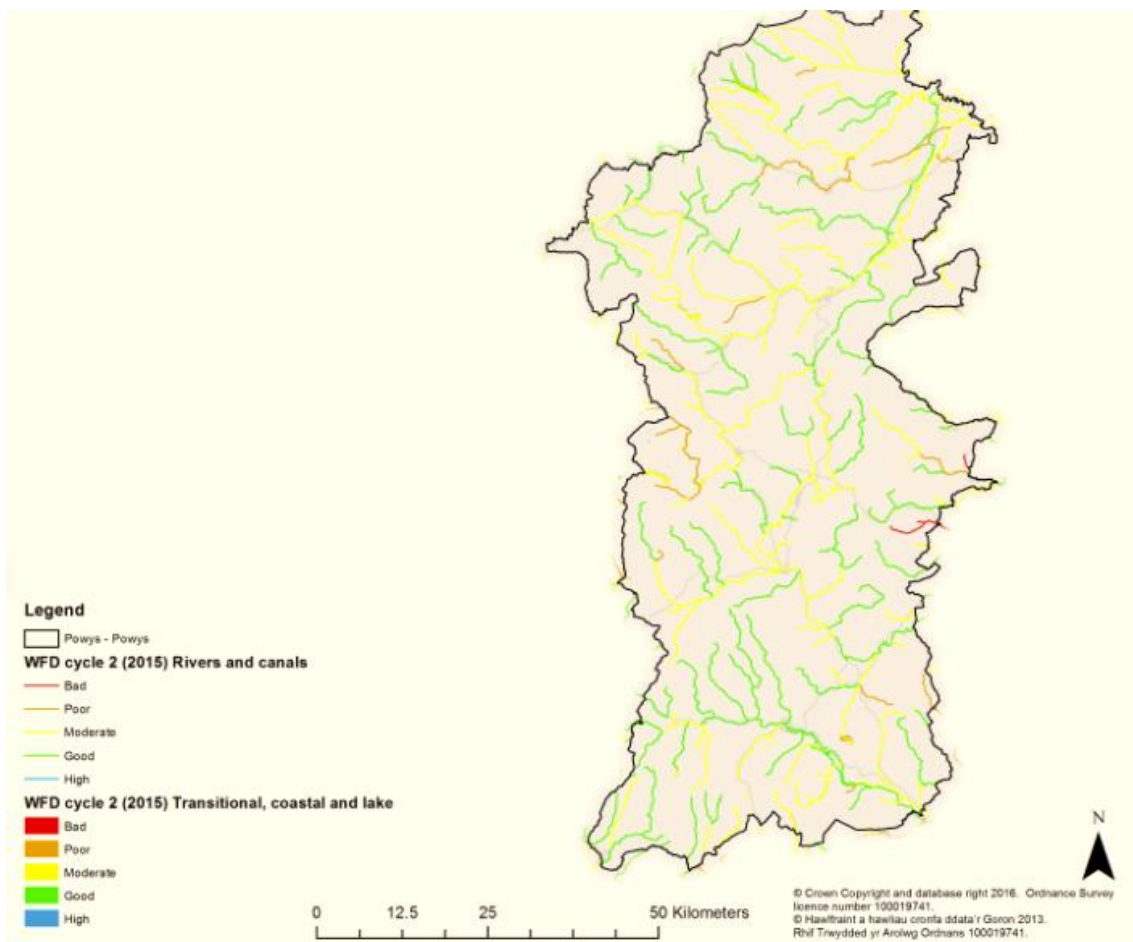
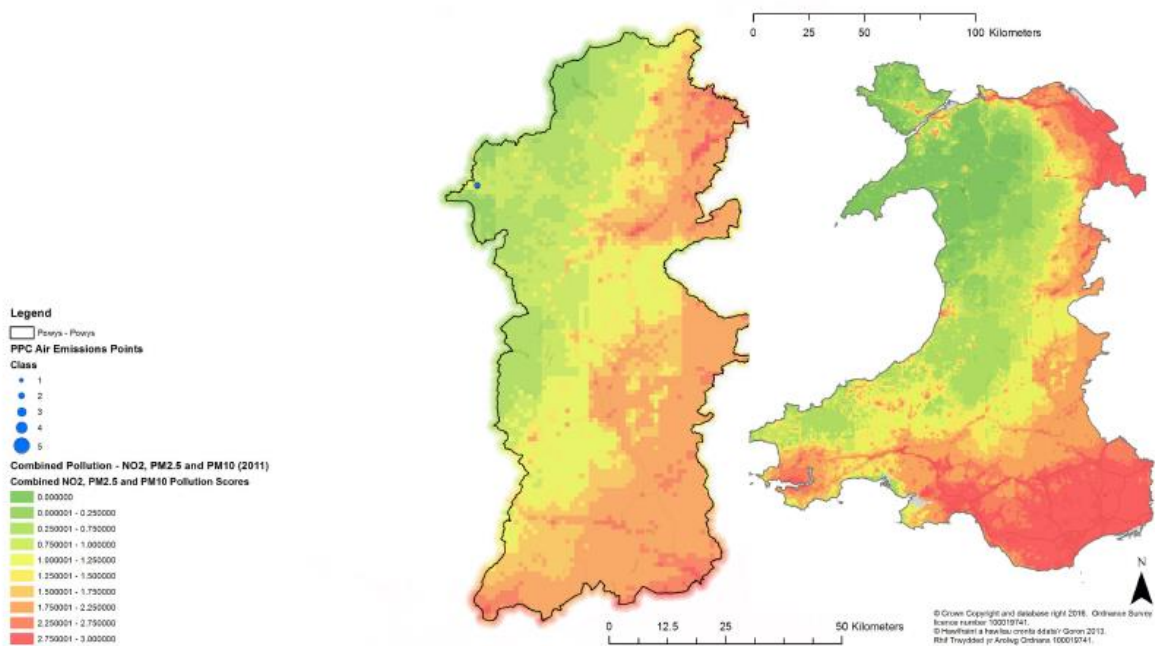
economy, building the resilience and health of our natural resources and people (SoNaRR, 2016).

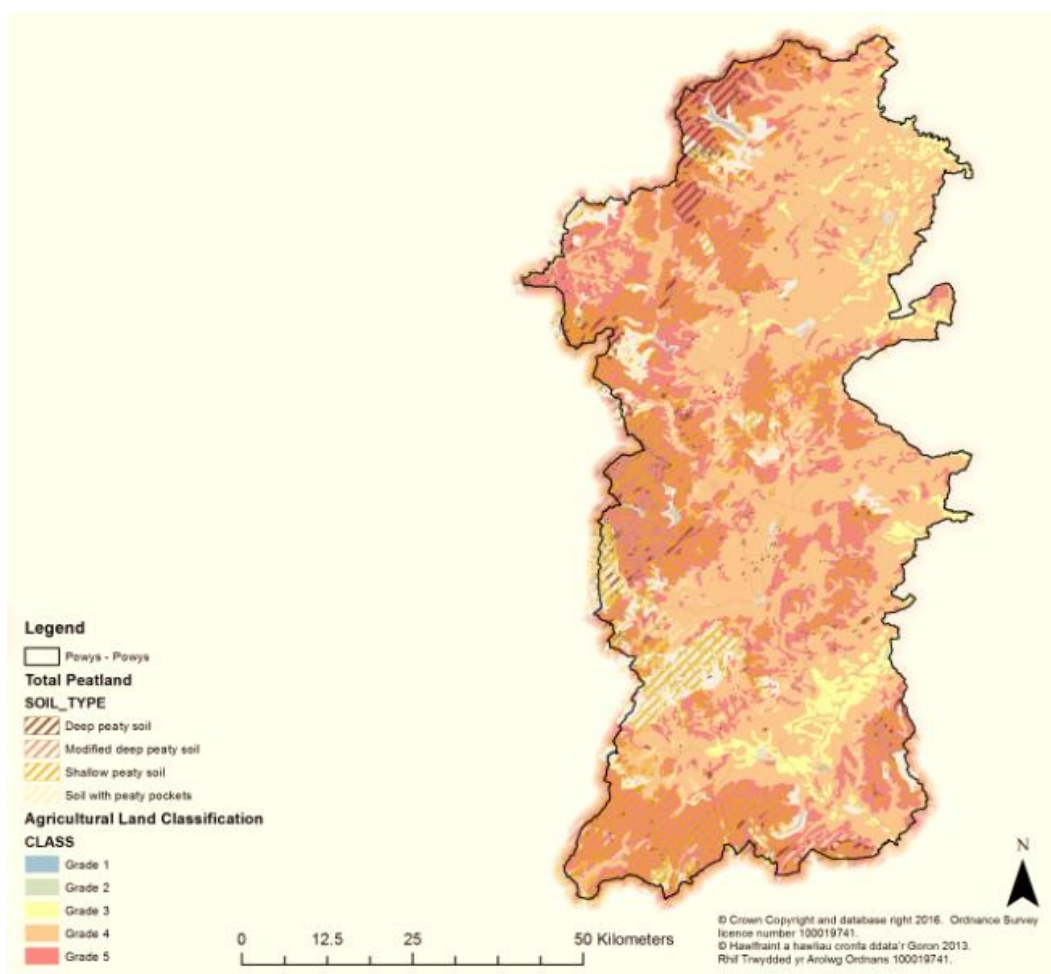


What does the data tell us?

At present in Powys, a total of 6,650 homes are deemed to be at risk from flooding (Welsh Government, 2008). Due to a number of low lying roads, large areas and major infrastructure can be affected by relatively localised flooding. Woodlands cover 14.9% of the county, slightly above the 14% Welsh average (NRW, 2016). These forest produce over 200,000 tonnes of timber each year (NRW, 2016). In addition, forests help provide clean air, store carbon, and reduce the risk of flooding. Some areas of semi-natural ancient woodland are currently threatened by overgrazing. The recent rapid expansion of chicken farms in Powys (of which there are currently 789 registered sites (PCC, 2016)) has the potential to affect water quality and will need to be carefully managed to avoid these issues in future.







Are there any specific locality differences?

Peat is widespread in the upland blanket bogs of Berwyn, Carnedd Wen, the Cambrians, Carno plateaux and the BBNP while purple moor grass (Molina) is mainly an issue of the Cambrian Mountains. Erosion is a local, but severe, issue for blanket peat, especially in the BBNP area. Other semi natural habitat, such as semi improved grassland and broadleaved woodland is generally small & scattered within the agricultural landscape. Recent protection measures for the rivers Wye and Usk protect water flows to ensure that too much water is not abstracted. This also supports designated species and habitats.



What do citizens say?

Though no figures exist for Powys alone, one in ten adults in the UK are members of landscape/ conservation groups and the general public are generally supportive of conservation and environment measures.



What do staff say?

Public sector staff in Powys are supportive of policies to enhance and improve the environment.



What does the third sector/private sector say?

Large & prominent environmental/landscape third sector organisations such as the National trust, RSPB, Woodland Trust and others are strong advocates of a resilient environment.



Are there any preventative measures associated with this data?

There are three main actions that can build a resilient environment include:

- Reduce/ re-design bad practice – such as polluting the environment and habitat removal.
- Improve the condition and increase the extent of natural habitats so that they are able to help store carbon; contribute to reducing flood risk; safeguard soils; improve air quality; reduce noise; and regulate pests and diseases.
- Educate and inform people the public so that they care for and carefully manage the environment.



What we don't yet know?

We do not know the condition of some habitats in Powys and whether it can be successfully restored.



National Trends

The number of houses in Wales at significant or moderate risk of flooding has fallen noticeably between 2010 and 2012. Powys has a slightly higher than average amount of land used for forestry compared to the Wales average.



Scenario

Short and medium term

At current levels of intervention, biodiversity is likely to continue to decline with existing habitats becoming less resilient to climate change and other

Long Term

Regulation - (such as the Water framework directive) & incentive schemes - (such as the Glastir Agri-environment schemes and other grant schemes) all contribute to a more resilient environment.



How do services currently contribute?

Regulation - (such as the Water framework directive) & incentive schemes - (such as the Glastir Agri-environment schemes and other grant schemes) all contribute to a more resilient environment.



Is need being sufficiently met?

No. We need to do more to reduce rural diffuse pollution in particular, help reduce flooding, restore wildlife habitat - particularly peatlands and consider more tree planting.

Enjoying the Environment

Prosperous Powys	Resilient Powys	Healthier Powys	Equal Powys	Cohesive Powys	Vibrant Powys	Globally Responsible Powys

What are the key findings?

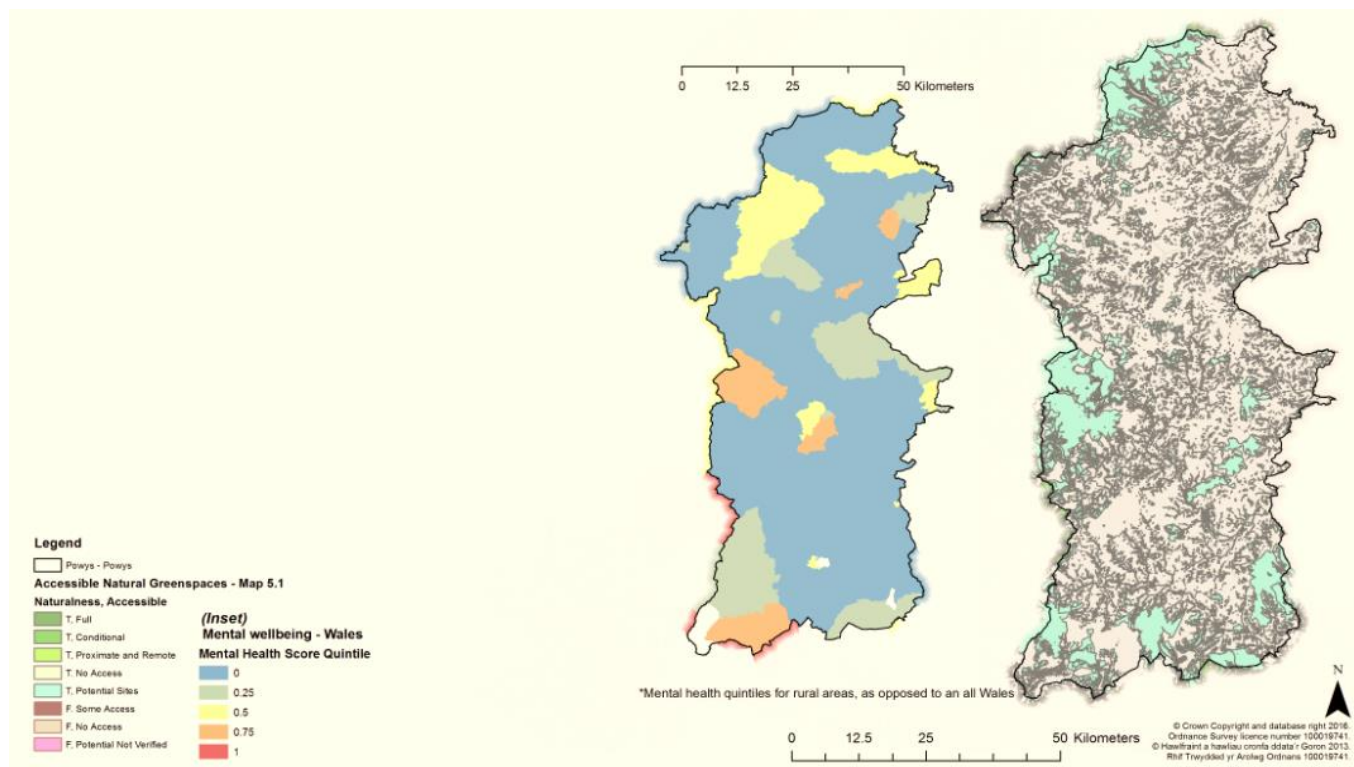


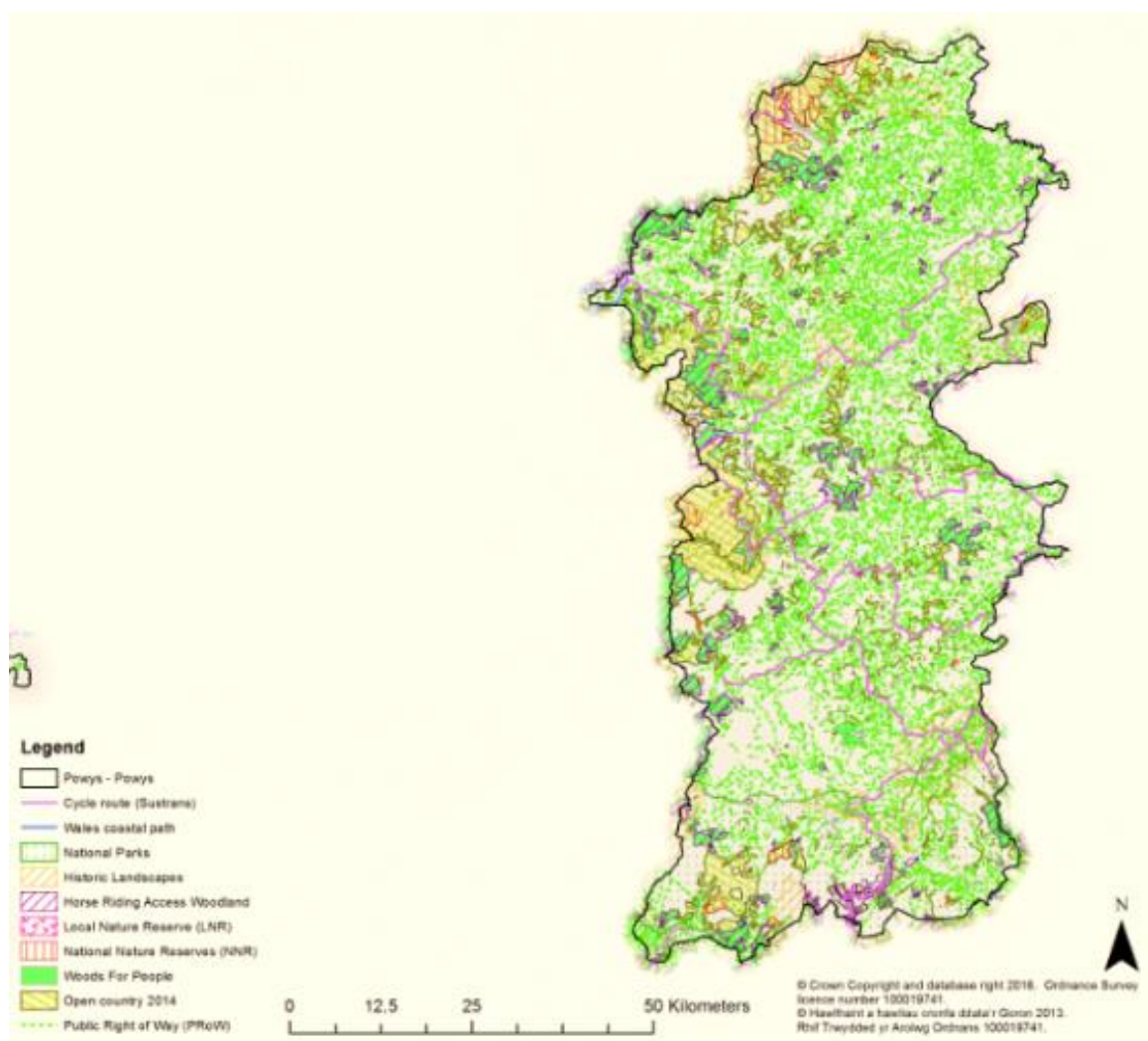
The natural environment of Powys - our mountains, rivers, lakes and lowland landscapes give us a fantastic environment in which to live, work and recreate. They provide a backdrop for the tourist industry and help us lead healthier and better lives. A healthy resilient environment creates the conditions for a thriving and sustainable society. However, we are not maximising the benefits from our natural environment that could help residents lead healthier lives; encourage outdoor and other forms of tourism; and support the prosperity of the county. People who are active and enjoy the outdoors are more likely to live longer, healthier and happier lives. There is also strong evidence linking poor environmental quality (air quality, Water quality etc) with poor public health.

What does the data tell us?



Powys has a large network of Rights of Way and cycle routes, including footpaths and bridle paths. Issues relating to these include the maintenance of these paths, accommodating the needs of multiple users, and increasing demand for access (Welsh Government, 2011). Outdoor recreation can make a large contribution to physical health and the mental well-being of the population, while using these routes for regular travel can cut down on carbon emissions. Rivers, such as the Wye, can also play a key part in recreation, but also requires significant maintenance as a result (NRW, 2014). Other rivers, such as the Severn, experience issues relating to public rights of navigation. Despite living in a county with large areas of green space, not all residents have access to them.





Are there any specific locality differences?

According to the Powys Residents satisfaction Survey, 60% of residents are satisfied with Rights of Way in the County. This does not include open access that is approximately one third of the total Wales provision.



What do citizens say?

Within the Dyfi Natural Resources trial (which covers part of Powys) – residents and stakeholders identified Connecting people with the outdoors as one of 6 key priorities. According to the Powys Residents satisfaction Survey, 60% of residents are satisfied with Rights of Way in the County (this does not include open access that is approximately one third of the total Wales provision).



What do staff say?

Staff are supportive of and involved in the development of green infrastructure/ green play and active travel projects. Staff are also involved in ensuring public rights of way remain open.



What does the third sector/private sector say?

Non-Governmental Organisations are supportive of access & enjoyment of the countryside. For example, the National Trust policy is to ensure that the countryside retains characteristics which afford the widest range of experiences and enable people to enjoy access to its properties.



Are there any preventative measures associated with this data?

Even in our 'green' county, not everyone has access to the green space required to maintain physical health and mental well-being. Path networks, urban woodlands and other green infrastructure aimed at enhancing the quality and accessibility of the local environment can all play an important role in improving the health and well-being of people in Powys. But these are not always located near to the people that would benefit from them most, or are not managed in ways which make them.

There are many opportunities to better utilise our natural resources to: improve the recreation, access, landscape & heritage resource to support healthy lifestyles, improve the county as a place to live and work and improve the tourist offer.



What we don't yet know?

Providing true customer satisfaction by asking whether the public rights of way meets the users' needs, although useful is not really a good figure for measuring performance.



National Trends

Wales has a higher percentage of public rights of way that are easier to access (55%) compared to Powys (50%). Powys also has 60% of adults who are overweight/ obese which is below the Wales average (still relatively high).



Scenario

Short Term

This information was not available, but has been identified as a data gap.

Medium Term

This information was not available, but has been identified as a data gap.

Long Term

This information was not available, but has been identified as a data gap.



How do services currently contribute?

Local authorities currently have a remit to improve Rights of Way and NRW & WG both have recreation & education strategies

Currently the Service has over 3000 outstanding reports to resolve on the public rights of way network, and the situation is deteriorating.



Is need being sufficiently met?

There is much unrealised potential for more and better outdoor recreation opportunities in Powys that will help drive tourism and improve the health and well-being of the population.

Travelling around Powys

Prosperous Powys	Resilient Powys	Healthier Powys	Equal Powys	Cohesive Powys	Vibrant Powys	Globally Responsible Powys
		☆	☆			



What is the key findings?

For the past decade, across Wales, there has been a sharp increase in the use of railways. However, from 2014 onwards, this trend has reversed in Powys, with rail travel numbers dropping markedly, while Wales as a whole continues to see an increasing trend (ORR, 2013). Powys has two railway lines (The Cambrian Line running through Welshpool and Newtown towards Aberystwyth, and The Heart of Wales lines running from Craven Arms to Llanelli) carrying 110,000 passengers a year.

Bus services are also seeing very limited use. Despite the majority of these services operating through council subsidy, as they would otherwise be running at a loss, only 1% of the population of the county use public buses for regular travel (PCC, 2012). The majority instead use their own vehicles or walk, and report being dissatisfied with the service. Powys has some of the poorest maintained roads in Wales, with the exception of A roads, and even these are falling into a state of severe disrepair in places (Department for Transport, 2015). Despite this however, road deaths and injuries have decreased across Powys, with a 24% reduction since 2004 (Welsh Government, 2015). Over the next few years, these factors are expected to result in further social isolation for Powys' ageing population, as well as causing people to leave the county. This reduction in the

size of communities will make new developments less likely, as well as forcing away existing business. In addition, the deteriorating road network will make it even harder for emergency services to meet their current response targets.



What does the data tell us?

Between 2002 and 2012, there was large increase in the use of the rail network, with passenger numbers rising from 66,541 to 119,283, in line with national trends (ORR, 2013). Over the last two years however, while national trends have continued to increase, Powys has seen a reversal with dropping passenger numbers. Powys Bus Service, which contracts 27 companies, subsidising 25 of them, has one of the highest levels of subsidy per passenger in Wales. Despite this, only 1% of the population of Powys regularly use the bus to travel to work (PCC, 2012). The majority of residents (58%) used their own cars or travelled on foot (11%) (PCC, 2014). Powys has 5,500km of roads, with 1.49 billion kilometres of road traffic in 2015 and has relatively low traffic congestion. Powys has some of the poorest maintained roads in Wales, with only A roads being in a condition above the Welsh average. Powys has a higher than average number of B roads in poor condition, with 67% of B roads in Powys identified as being in poor condition, compared to a Welsh average of 5%. Powys is also the worst in Wales in terms of conditions of C roads, with 27% in poor condition, compared to a Welsh average of 17% (Welsh Government, 2014). In 2014, there were a total of 582 casualties on Powys' roads. This marks a total reduction of 24% compared to figures from 2004 (Welsh Government, 2015).



Are there any specific locality differences?

This information was not available, but has been identified as a data gap.



What do citizens say?

When Powys Residents Survey Participants were asked if they were satisfied with Public Transport, nearly half of all respondents (45%) are satisfied with the standard of public transport followed by 37% being dissatisfied.

Those residents that might tend to be more reliant on public transport (elderly, low income households) are slightly more likely to be satisfied with the service, but figures are generally low across the board. Only one in three residents that have recently moved to the county is satisfied with public transport.

The clear views for dissatisfaction with public transport were mainly Number of buses and frequency of services,

Complaints received due to the condition of the highway. Insurance claims from unmaintained highway. Complaints received due to work completed by third parties (Water, Gas & BT).



What do staff say?

People accept that they travel further to come to work. May struggle to recruit in the future due to travel distances involved. The Increase in flexible working arrangements, reduced opportunity to share transport. Technology has a role to play to reduce the need to travel, such as agile working. Local Authority introduced a programme to limit the number of business miles travelled to reduce the year on year costs.



What does the third sector/private sector say?

The length of the highway has major logistical issues when delivering services i.e. attendance at hospital appointments - long distances to travel. Blue light services have difficulty hitting targets due to remote rural location. (Ambulance 8 minutes, Fire 20 Minutes) Private sector - disadvantaged, lack of access to major networks.



Are there any preventative measures associated with this data?

This information was not available, but has been identified as a data gap.



What we don't yet know?

Access to more sustainable modes of transport. Future studies to identify partnership opportunities to share resources.



National Trends

Rail Travel - Increased consistency over the last 10 years.

Road Condition - 11.9% of wales roads are in poor condition.

Road Casualties – 8,208 road casualties in Wales in 2014



Scenario

Short Term

Social isolation, families move out of the area, condition of road deteriorates (Won't improve). Increased insurance claims/pay-outs.

Medium Term

As above, less attractive for development if communities reduce in size. School number start to drop, educational standards may be affected. More businesses close and move.

Increase demand on healthcare, less opportunity to visit G.P, personnel in crisis. Higher intervention from statutory services.

Long Term

As above, nothing in the middle of Wales due to reduced investment in our infrastructure. Natural decline in social well-being. Skilled workers move away due to limited opportunities.



How do services currently contribute?

Network Rail - Arriva trains Wales operating rail service. 22 supported local bus services, 19 community transport schemes, 2 car clubs, 260 school coaches, 40 mini busses, 70 taxis transporting 7500 pupils to educational establishments. Voluntary transport vehicles (Hospital transportation) Private taxis, Welshpool airport, Air ambulance, Highways maintenance, road safety teams, engineering projects/improvements. WG trunk road agency. Active travel Act - encourage sustainable travel.



Is need being sufficiently met?

Services not necessarily being deliver by demand, different users want to travel around the county at different times of the day & night. 'Some people feel unsafe on the bus, especially if it's just them and the driver' (Final feedback report from the public transport public engagement and consultation exercise, June 2015). The changes to services will therefore have a disproportionately adverse impact on young people in Powys. It can be forecasted that as a consequence young people will be:

- Less able to travel to work than other age groups;
- Less able to take up education and training opportunities than other age groups;
- Less able to take up leisure opportunities e.g. sporting or arts activities, or visit friends and relatives.

Complaints being received along with insurance claims (Increasing)

Mae'r dudalen hon wedi'i gadael yn wag yn fwriadol



Powys Public Services Board

Well-being Assessment 2017

Links and potential responses

Powys Public Services Board September 2017

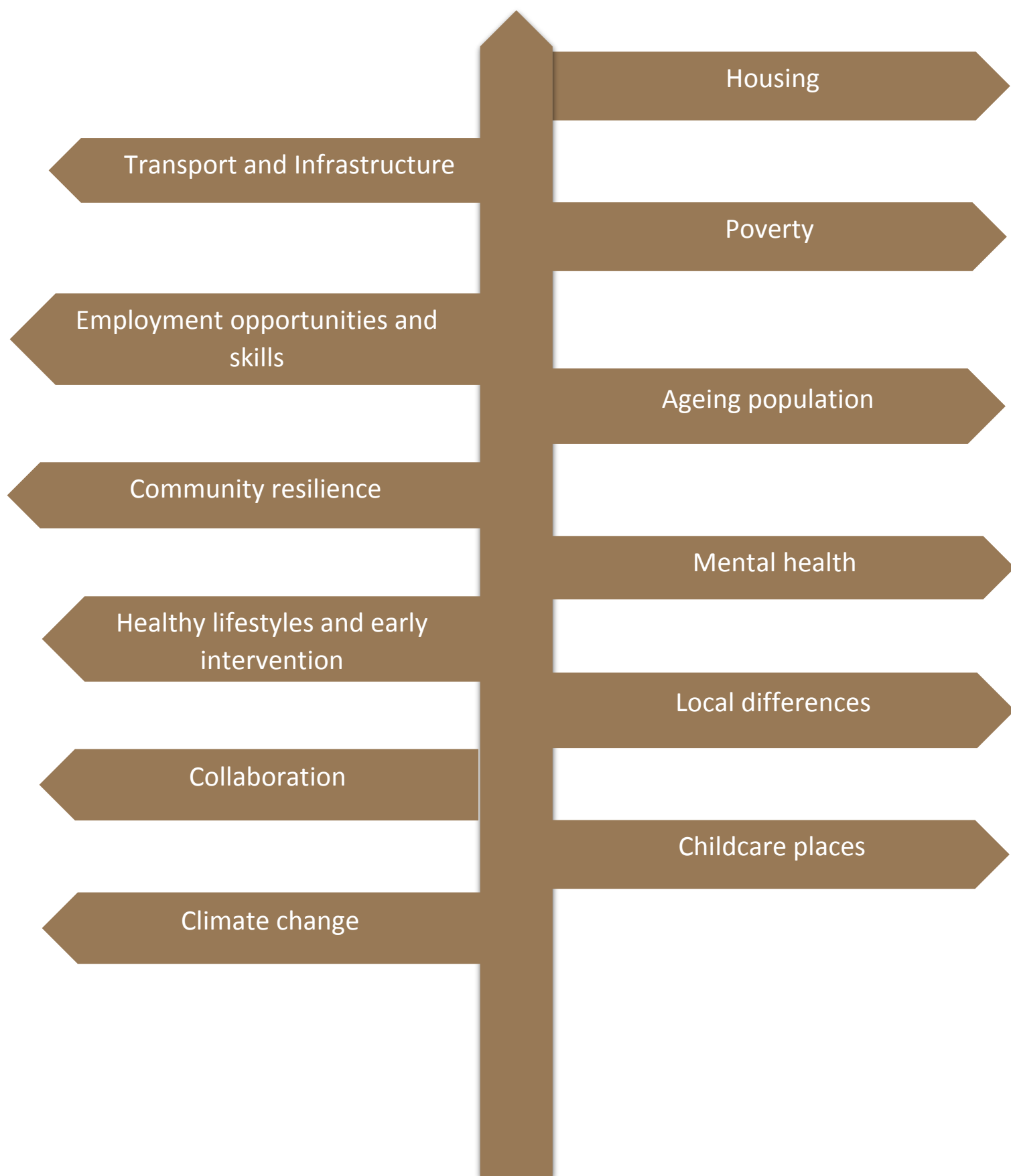
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1. The important links between our key findings

An illustration identifying the key important links between our situations, carried out at our stakeholder events, found the following areas to be frequently raised:



Our potential responses to the assessment findings

To be inserted from 4 workshops.

Understanding the well-being of Powys is helpful but to fully understand the best way to improve the well-being of Powys we need to research and investigate the best opportunities for responding to the analysis findings. This not only includes national research but also investigating how we can work together as a Public Service Board to improve the outcome for our future generations.

The graphics on the following pages demonstrate the initial response analysis workshop output for these areas:

- Transport
- Employment and skills
- Early Intervention and Prevention
- Building Resilient Communities

POWYS - EMPLOYMENT & SKILLS



WHERE WE ARE NOW...
WE WORKED COLLABORATIVELY WHERE POSSIBLE



CARRIED OUT A DESKTOP EXERCISE TO LOOK AT WHAT OTHER PEOPLE ARE DOING!
LOOKED AT POWYS PERFORMANCE DATA (AGAINST WELSH GOVT. GOALS) COMPARED TO OTHER AREAS OF WALES AND WIDER

WE TESTED THE RESULTS WITH INTERNAL & EXTERNAL STAKEHOLDERS

WE KNOW THAT YOUNGER PEOPLE AREN'T CHOOSING TO LIVE IN POWYS

HOUSING FOR SALE OR LET
POTENTIALLY THERE COULD BE A LACK OF EMPLOYEES TO MEET BUSINESS DEMAND IN THE FUTURE



A FUTURE POTENTIAL SKILLS DEFICIT?

BUSINESS START UP - NOT DIRECTED AT YOUNGER GENERATIONS

HIGH EMPLOYMENT DAMPEN'S ENTREPRENEURIAL ATTITUDE?

INNOVATION COMES FROM YOUNGER GENERATIONS

L.A. APPRENTICESHIPS COULD BE MORE WIDELY AVAILABLE

AND OTHER PARTNER ORGANISATIONS TOO?

WHAT CAN WE DO?

INVESTING IN CHOICE OF COURSES THAT MEET BUSINESS NEEDS

SPECIALISM INTERVENTION! EXPAND & GROW OUT
(SECTORS IDENTIFIED A SKILLS NEED E.G. ENGINEERING, FINANCIAL SERVICES, CONSTRUCTION)

WORKING WITH COMMUNITIES - POST 16 EDUCATION!

SCHOOLS SHOULD LOOK AT COURSES ON OFFER - POLICY CHANGE

RAISE PROFILE ABOUT WHAT'S GOING ON IN POWYS

CAN L.A. TARGET/SUPPORT YOUNG PEOPLE BETTER?

GAIN AN UNDERSTANDING INTO WHAT LABOUR MARKET MIGHT LOOK LIKE IN 5-10 YEARS

POWYS NEEDS TO REACT MORE QUICKLY

TRACKING GOING ON NOW SO SHOULD BE A BIG DATA SET AVAILABLE SOON!

BETTER INFORMED CHOICES TO MAKE

TEACHING THE TEACHERS LINKING LEARNERS WITH BUSINESSES AND HOW TO GET THERE

BUSINESS RATES ENCOURAGE SOME BUSINESSES TO STAY BELOW THE THRESHOLD

DOCUMENT STORAGE - GROWTH INDUSTRY

CONNECTIVITY - GOOD QUALITY BUSINESS SUPPORT UP APPROACH NEEDS

INDIVIDUAL TURBINES - WE'RE CATCHING UP

WDA ARE MISSED RE SUPPLYING INFO TO BUSINESSES

COMING SOON! DATA AVAILABLE TO EDUCATION & BUSINESSES WITH ONE CALL - RELEVANT TO REQUESTS

SCHOOLS

INFORM ABOUT WHAT SHOULD BE ON THE CURRICULUM

INNOVATE UK - BID TO USE DATA INTELLIGENTLY

PARENTAL INFLUENCE - PRACTICAL OVER EXPECTATION!

PEOPLE WILL BUILD BUSINESS WITHOUT INTERFERENCE WITH GOOD EDUCATION & TRAINING

INFRASTRUCTURE

LIFESTYLE PROMOTE PROACTIVELY

TARGET OUR AUDIENCE

PLANNING COLLABORATIVELY

DO WE KNOW THE COMMON GOAL?

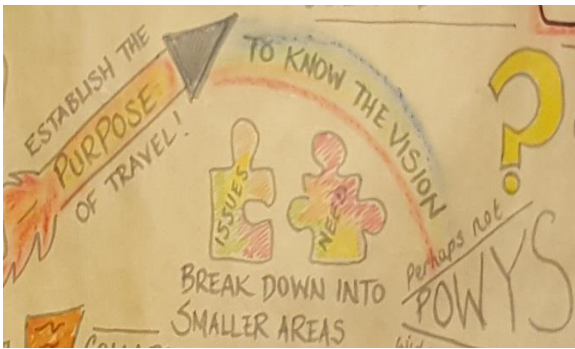
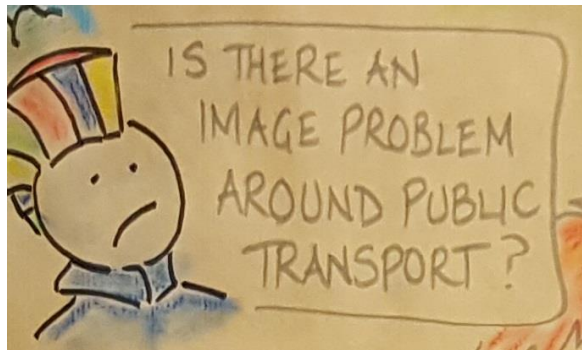
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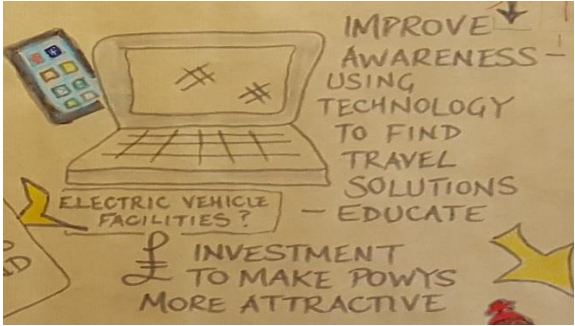
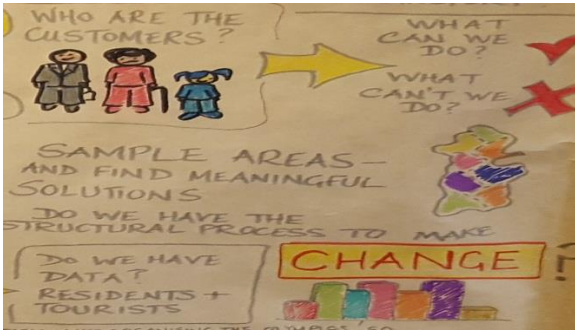
CHUNK UP? PACKAGE TO SUIT THE AUDIENCE

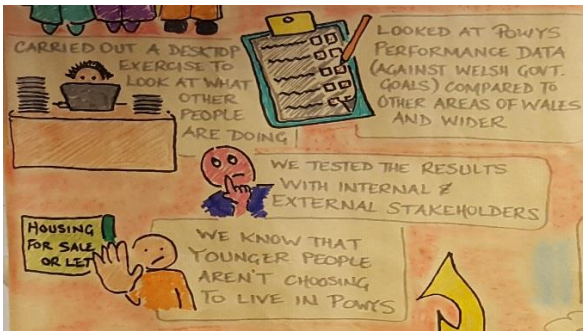
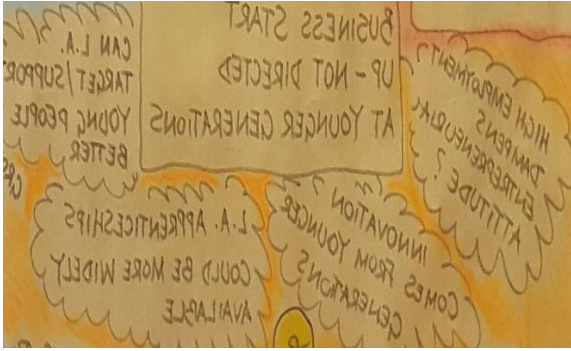
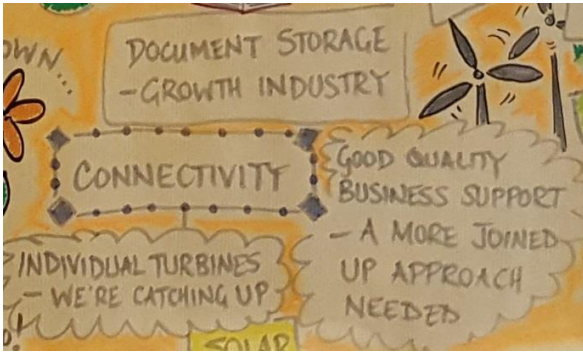
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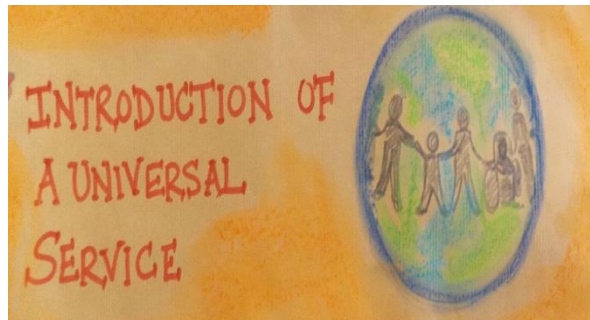
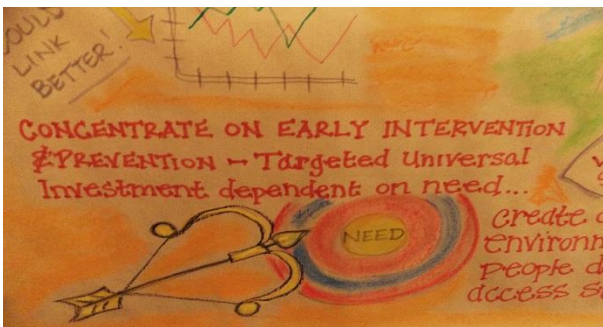
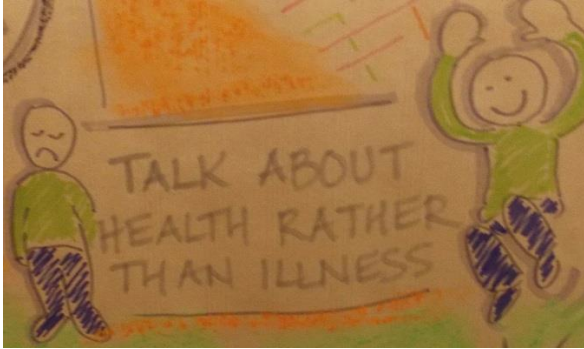
LAND TOURISM

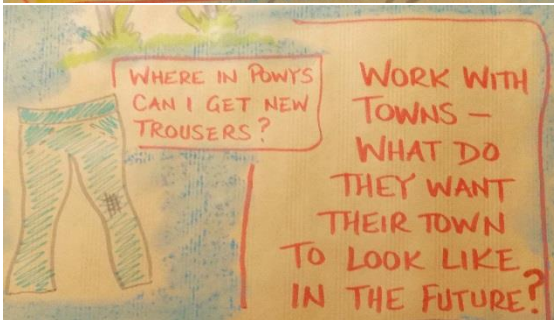
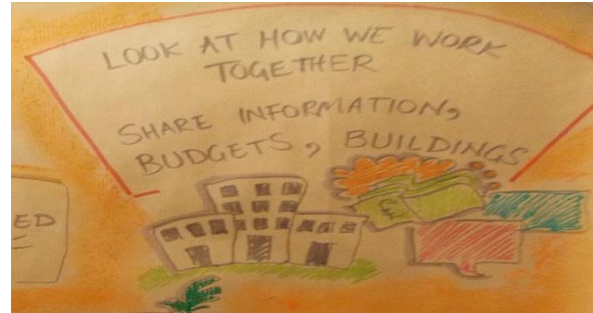
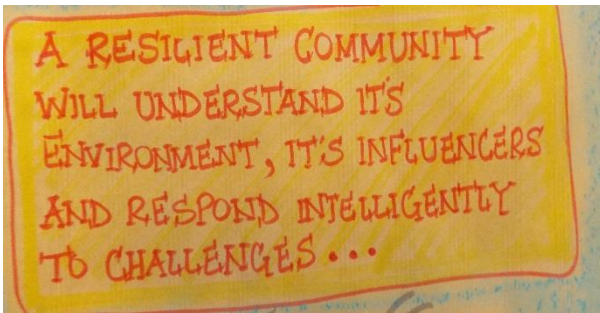
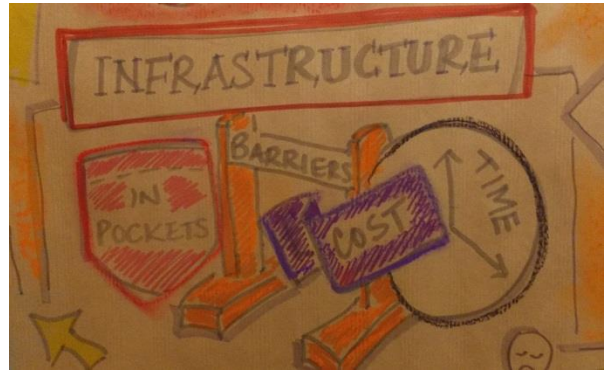
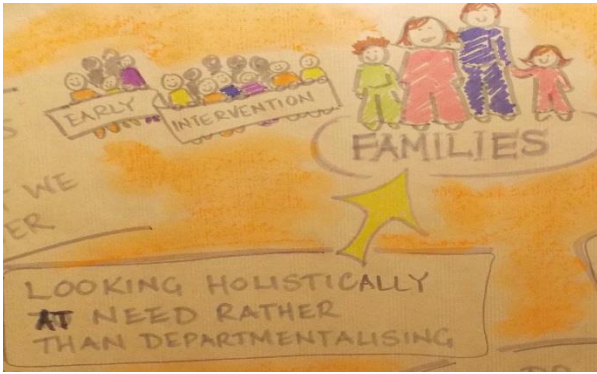
PROVIDING FACILITIES TO DEVELOPMENT SITES - BARRIER

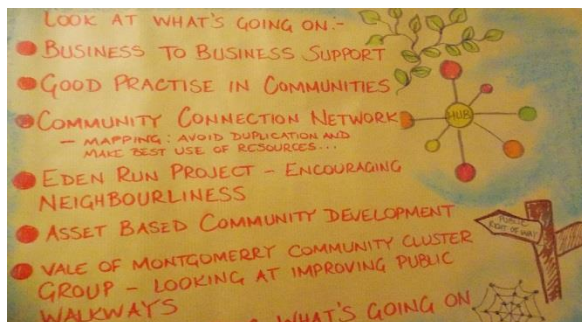
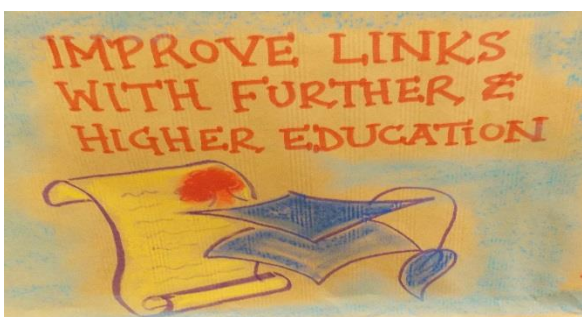












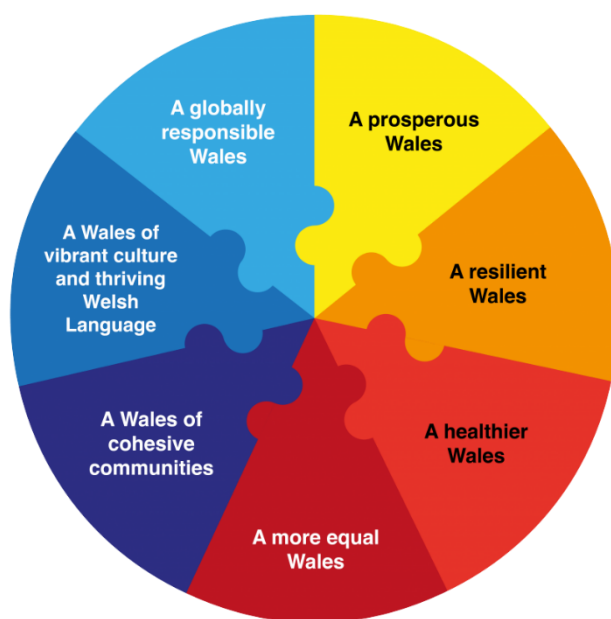
Our work on response analysis will continue in readiness for informing our Well-being Plan which is due to be published in 2018.

2. Why and how have we produced our well-being assessment

In April 2015, a new law was passed for Wales, known as the **Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act**. This new legislation requires public bodies across Wales to put long-term sustainability at the forefront of their decisions, for improving the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of their area. This means they must take into account the impact their decisions could have on people living their lives in Wales now, and in the future.

The act also establishes Public Service Boards (PSB) in each region and puts in place seven well-being goals to make sure all PSBs are working towards the same vision, to create a better future for the people of Wales. Each PSB must prepare and publish a plan setting out its objectives for meeting the goals.

The seven well-being goals are:



Together, the seven well-being goals and sustainable development principle (five ways of working) provided by the Act are designed to support and deliver public services that meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

We also need to take into account sustainable development, improving the way that we can achieve our economic, social, environmental, and cultural well-being. The Act starts by giving a definition of what we mean by sustainable development.

In this Act “sustainable development” means the process of improving the economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales by taking action, in accordance with the sustainable development principle, aimed at achieving the well-being goals.

To help us determine how we can best contribute to the goals, the Act required us to start by preparing and publishing this Well-being assessment. The purpose of the assessment is to help us gain a comprehensive picture of the state of well-being of local people and communities in Powys, now and for the future. It looks at a broad spectrum of economic, social, environmental and cultural factors that impact on people’s daily lives. This means looking at things like people’s health, access to employment and education/training opportunities, condition of housing and access to transport. It aims to capture the strengths and assets of our communities as well as to identify issues that people or communities are facing or may face in the future.

The evidence in this assessment will allow us to identify and prioritise the issues that are most important locally and begin to examine how they can be addressed. The findings will be used to set well-being objectives and put together a local well-being plan that will say what we intend to do to meet the well-being goals and improve the economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being of Powys. Our assessment also includes areas where we know we have to improve our knowledge, gathering information that we don’t currently have in order to fully understand our communities. The assessment must be published at least a year before the local well-being plan (or within the 12 months before each ordinary local government election).

Well-being Goals	Description of Goal
A prosperous Wales	An innovative, productive and low carbon society which recognises the limits of the global environment and therefore uses resources efficiently and proportionately (including acting on climate change); and which develops a skilled and well-educated population in an economy which generates wealth and provides employment opportunities, allowing people to take advantage of the wealth generated through securing decent work.
A resilient Wales	A nation which maintains and enhances a biodiverse natural environment with healthy functioning ecosystems that support social, economic and ecological resilience and the capacity to adapt to change (for example climate change).
A healthier Wales	A society in which people’s physical and mental well-being is maximised and in which choices and behaviours that benefit future health are understood.
A more equal Wales	A society that enables people to fulfil their potential no matter what their background or circumstances (including their socio economic background and circumstances).

A Wales of cohesive communities	Attractive, viable, safe and well-connected communities.
A Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language	A society that promotes and protects culture, heritage and the Welsh language, and which encourages people to participate in the arts, and sports recreation.
A globally responsible Wales	A nation which, when doing anything to improve the economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales, takes account of whether doing such a thing may make a positive contribution to global well-being.

To help us determine how we can best contribute to the goals and five ways of working, the Act requires us to start by preparing and publishing a Well-being assessment. The purpose of the assessment is to help us gain a comprehensive picture of the state of well-being of local people and communities in Powys, now and for the future.

The evidence in the assessment will allow us to identify and prioritise the issues that are most important locally and begin to examine how they can be addressed. The findings will be used to set well-being objectives and put together a local well-being plan.

To complete our well-being assessment we have worked as a Public Service Board including our statutory partners, Powys County Council, Powys Teaching Health Board, Mid and West Wales Fire and Rescue Service and Natural Resources Wales. We have also invited other partners to take part in the assessment including Powys Association of Voluntary Organisations, Dyfed Powys Police, Brecon Beacons National Park Authority, and National Probation Service. As a group we established a project team to complete the assessment in a joint approach. Under this project team five work streams were established to review the data

Outlined below are the stages we have taken to develop the well-being assessment.

1. Identify and gather appropriate data

We began the process of assessing well-being in Powys with the collation of nearly 300 data sets from a variety of sources, including:

- Current service user data
- External/secondary data sets (e.g. Office for National Statistics census data (ONS))
- National indicators and national trends report
- Qualitative data from service user surveys and consultation/engagement work e.g. Citizens Panel Questionnaire, Residents Satisfaction Survey, and consultation feedback
- National Surveys e.g. Welsh Health Survey and indicators
- Indices e.g. Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation

A number of statutory reviews and assessments have also been taken into account as part of preparing this assessment, including:

- Nursery education
- Childcare
- Sufficiency of play
- Care and support, support for carers and preventative services – Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014
- Reducing crime and disorder - Crime and Disorder Act 1998
- Combating substance misuse
- Reduction of reoffending

The data was grouped into five repositories to build up a common data set and evidence base for the assessment.

2. Analysis of data by theme and community area

In order to analyse the data sets in more detail, five working groups were set up focussed around the following themes:

- Social (Early Life & Young Adult)
- Social (Adult Life & Older People)
- Culture and community (including Community & Local)
- Economy
- Environment

Each working group consisted of representatives from all statutory PSB partners and some non-statutory partner organisations. The working groups analysed the data across different geographical areas of Powys, assessed for trends over time (historical trends and predicted changes), benchmarked against other authorities and added statistical confidence intervals to assess the significance of findings.

Powys PSB agreed to divide Powys into seven community areas in order to better understand the state of well-being at a local level. These reflect the ONS super-output areas used to analyse data drawn from the census and other national sources. Although the 13 localities do not necessarily match the boundaries or terminology of all partner organisations or service area borders, they are a best-fit for the purposes of analysis.

3. Identifying 'key findings' from the data

As a result of the analysis process some data sets were excluded as the current and future trends for Powys did not appear to be of any significant importance. Those data sets remaining were reviewed and combined where appropriate into a number of 'key findings' (totalling 31 across the 5 themes).

Each key finding describes the current state and experience of people's well-being, including strengths and assets as well as challenges and issues.

In order to understand each key finding in more detail, the working groups developed a 'Summative Analysis' for each key finding – these are summaries of the evidence, what citizens

and staff say and any differences that have been identified across the county. These analyses also build a picture of whether or not need is currently being met and what may have happened in the medium and long term

4. Rating the impact of each key finding against the 7 well-being goals.

Each key finding was then assessed by a lead officer in terms of its impact on the 7 national well-being goals and reasons given. In order to compare and assess the level of impact and whether the current key finding is having a positive or negative affect on well-being a rating methodology was developed and agreed.

Using the rating methodology, each working group gave their own rating for how they felt each of the key findings they identified currently impacts on the seven well-being goals.

In order to engage broader stakeholders in the process and to get their views on the key findings that had been identified, two challenge events were held in November 2017, one with internal staff and another with partner organisations and community representatives. During both events, stakeholders were given brief presentation of each summative analysis and then provided an opportunity to rate and challenge the key findings, using the same rating methodology as the working groups.

The ratings given by each of the different groups has been triangulated and moderated to reach an overall rating for each of the 31 key findings. The findings have allowed us to identify the key findings that stakeholders believe are having most detrimental and most favourable impact on the seven well-being goals. All summative analysis medium and long term comments along with comments provided by participants at the challenge events were then used to provide a predicted trend.

5. Identifying potential priorities for response analysis

At the challenge events held in November 2016, participants were asked to give their views on the links between each of the summative analysis and consider which areas are important. From this work and a review of the analysis conducted by the workgroups clear areas of potential response have been identified and the Public Service Board have agreed four key areas for response analysis work to begin. This will also be further tested during February 2017 with statutory consultees and our stakeholders through community events.

6. Response analysis

Detailed analysis of the areas that have been identified, including the possible interventions that could be undertaken to deliver improvements. A research library has been established which holds research papers and information on potential responses to issues and their key findings. This information along with tacit knowledge of officers and invited attendees at workshop events to be held in January 2017 will be used to understand the potential response to the PSB key areas. Further research work and evidence will be gathered to investigate the potential short, medium, and long terms responses to the well-being challenges facing Powys and also how the PSB can use the five ways of working in order to respond effectively.

Whilst only four areas will be included as an initial stage within the assessment it is essential that all areas are analysed to provide a complete set of information in order to identify well-being and objectives and to create a well-researched plan.

To be inserted – more detail around methodology for response analysis.

Testing our assessment

Throughout our assessment process we have commissioned the services of Netherwood Sustainable Futures as an independent expert opinion. This initially provided advice and guidance on the approach to our assessment and latterly as an independent challenge of our summative analysis and the approach to engaging with our stakeholders at our challenge event held in November 2016. The Future Generations Commissioners office has also provided advice in regular surgery sessions and also attending our stakeholder challenge events as an independent assessment also at our challenge event.

The independent advice has been really useful in improving our assessment and this will continue through formal consultation in February 2017 with our stakeholders and the Future Generations Commissioner. As this is the first time an assessment of this type has been conducted we have had many challenges to overcome including working as a new partnership, using data in a more methodical process and engaging our communities within the process. There is much we have learnt from this process and lots we would do differently. Testing our assessment has been really useful but within the timeframe not all observations could be acted upon. The next section provides some ideas for working differently for future assessments and takes account of some key messages from the independent opinions sought and from our stakeholders.

What we would do differently

Public engagement was approached by utilising all of the information we currently collect across our partners from stakeholders and partners and analysing this data as part of the assessment data. This approach worked well and avoided consultation overload but given extra time in the future this could be improved by:

- i. Creating a general well-being survey to involve more residents and stakeholder across Powys.
- ii. Increase publicity of our Well-being Assessment so that it reaches a broader audience.
- iii. Continue to use social media throughout the assessment and planning cycle to encourage general well-being comments at any time from our stakeholders.
- iv. Improve the involvement of all partners
- v. Include our bordering authority stakeholders and encourage their input.
- vi. Work collaboratively across the Public Service Board to combine consultation work so as our stakeholders do not get “consultation fatigue” in the future and ensure we really understand what matters to people and organisations.

Quantitative data collection included nearly 300 data sets which were analysed to understand the well-being of Powys. From the analysis of this data areas were identified that demonstrated an impact on well-being in Powys. This approach could be improved by:

- i. Removing data sets that only demonstrate service delivery challenges and not reflecting well-being challenges.
- ii. Collecting data that was identified as missing from our summative analysis.
- iii. Improving systems to collect data that we currently do not hold and would have been useful to inform the assessment.
- iv. Collaborating with our partners to collect data in a unified approach so that data can be layered to understand a complete picture for Powys.
- v. A more formal approach to grading our evidence needs to be investigated to understand if a more formal scoring could have been used.
- vi. Is there something about gathering qualitative data so that we have a more rounded view of the situation?
- vii. Getting information from the citizen's perspective rather than the services. (this is a bit different to point (i) as it's about the experience rather than service delivery)

The summative analysis approach combines data where well-being issues were identified from our quantitative and qualitative information. These were grouped using officers' tacit knowledge and improved through workgroup challenge across our partners. A summative analysis template was designed that appeared to work very effectively. This process could still be improved by:

- i. Improving predictive analytics to clearly understand the well-being challenges that may face Powys in the medium and long term.
- ii. Continue to make the cultural shift from traditional needs assessment to well-being assessment.
- iii. Identifying more opportunities and strengths within communities rather than considering the challenges and deficits.
- iv. Collaborate more effectively across the summative analysis leads to improve linking different aspects of the assessment.
- v. Broaden the involvement of partners and stakeholders in the process, this could include businesses, universities, organisations, and individuals with understanding of the issues facing Powys.
- vi. Assisting the summative leads to describe the key finding rather than the solution to an issue.

Challenge events were held in November 2016 over two days where Public Service Board officers, partners, and stakeholder representatives were invited to review the summative analysis findings and establish the key areas that linked these. The amount of information included within the assessment will be a challenge for any approach to be entirely successful and the current approach can be altered or entirely re-worked to improve for the future. We found that some really important points were raised and the key challenges for Powys were identified.

Some of the key issues raised by those attending include:

- Too much information provided on the day
- Understanding of the well-being goals needs to be improved
- More than one group in a room make it difficult to hear
- The volume of assessment to work through on the day was not manageable
- Experienced facilitators were required for the process to work effectively
- Attendees stayed with their allotted group so that their different knowledge, expertise and viewpoints could challenge the summative analysis.

3. How have we engaged with our communities?

Before publishing this assessment, we have consulted with a number of statutory consultees including:

- The commissioner
- The PSB's invited participants
- Its other partners
- The local authority's overview and scrutiny committee
- Relevant voluntary sector organisations
- Representatives living in and carrying out business in the area
- Trade unions representing working in the area
- Any other persons the PSB considers.

There are a number of ways by which residents and communities can get their views heard and try and influence decision making from raising petitions to getting involved in their local town and community council.

Alongside these more traditional methods there are also growing opportunities for residents to express their views whenever the council launches a public consultation exercise, runs a focus group or drop in event, holds a public meeting or launches an online survey.

These opportunities have grown over the past five years as resident's knowledge, expectations and scrutiny of public service finances have expanded. They have increased also due to Welsh Government legislation – namely documents like 'Making the Connections', 'Beyond Beecham' and the establishment of the National Principles for Public Engagement in Wales and the National Participation Standards which govern engagement work with young people in Wales.

Note: Powys County Council and the then Local Service Board now Public Service Board have signed up to the National Principles and work to the National Participation standards and consider carefully when and how to engage residents/young people in decision making.

There are also a number of established mechanisms like the Youth Forum, the Older People's Forum, the Housing 100 panel and the Citizens panel who are called upon to help the council consider the views of stakeholders when making decisions. Groups like Tros Gynnal support our Local Safeguarding Children's Board and there are several community groups which have strong links with public sector partners and who facilitate and feed in views on our behalf.

Our approach to well-being insights

Alongside analysing key data sets held by all the partner organisations, the process of producing the well-being assessment has involved collating and analysing resident/stakeholder insights gathered by and from a multitude of different consultation and engagement exercises conducted over the past 18 months.

These consultations covered a diverse range of issues and sought views from interested and affected residents, service users, professionals and other stakeholders on things such as:

- suspending the right to buy scheme for council and social housing tenants,
- reconfiguring both primary and secondary school provision,
- moving to three weekly refuse collections
- redesigning day care services
- how to make savings but sustain library services across the county
- developing an active travel plan for key towns as per legislative duties
- accessing support and information

All of the views received have fed into the process and have provided both a mix of quantitative and qualitative insights into why and how residents have responded in the way they have.

We have also gathered views and feedback from organisations in the public sector and third sector through a two day challenge event held in November 2016. The qualitative information gathered has proven useful and helped to strengthen and validate our findings.

Below is a full list of stakeholders and partners invited to the Well-being and future generations challenge events we held on the 15th and 16th November 2016.

- Action for Children
- Age Cymru
- All Wales Forum
- Brecon Beacons National Park
- Care Forum Wales
- Centre for Alternative Technology
- Community Energy Wales
- Community Councillors
- Credu
- CREW Regeneration Wales
- Cymryd Rhan
- Disability Powys
- Dyfed Powys Police
- Dyfed Powys Probation
- Eco Dyfi
- Future Generation Commissioners Office
- Independent Local Businesses
- Mid and West Wales Fire and Rescue Service
- Montgomeryshire Wildlife Trust
- National Trust
- Natural Resources Wales
- Neath Port Talbot College
- Netherwood Sustainable Futures
- Powys Association of Voluntary Organisations
- Powys County Councillors
- Powys Community Health Council
- Powys Teaching Health Board
- Public Health Wales

- Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
- Sustranscymru
- Tenant Advisory Panel Cymru
- Visual Impairment Breconshire
- Welsh Government
- Young Farmers Club

In order to further gather the views of the public, including those not necessarily reached through the methods described above we have published regular posts on social media (Facebook and Twitter), asking for people to comment on some of the findings that have emerged from our analysis.

For the most recent stage of engagement people's responses to the assessment were gathered through an on-line survey ("The Well-being of Future Generations and You") and engagement with citizens across 7 PSB community areas. (The latter included drop in sessions at libraries, community halls, and fire stations along with sessions at community social groups and clubs (e.g. parenting groups, older people social groups, Young Farmers Club, Women's Institute, Carers Support Group). We also spoke to people at 'pop-up' style events at supermarkets, hospitals and local markets. These engagement events allowed us to speak directly with a diverse range of residents and local groups). The questions posed captured resident view on what well-being means to them, which of the 31 issues they would class as priorities, whether these differed if they were thinking about the community they lived in as opposed to their own individual well-being, and whether the data had been captured about specific communities rang true.

Protected Characteristics

The Equality Act 2010 requires all public authorities to have due regard to the need to advance equality of opportunity between people who share a relevant protected characteristic and those who do not. The Equality Act 2010 lists age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex and sexual orientation as the protected characteristics. The table below illustrates whether we have engaged with and taken account of the 9 protected characteristics, across the different stages of the assessment.

Protected Characteristics	Early Stage: data gathering and use of surveys conducted over past 18 months	Public Response Stage: Engaging with citizens across 7 PSB Community Areas
Age	YES	YES
Disability	YES	YES
Gender reassignment		
Marriage and civil partnership	YES	YES
Pregnancy and maternity	YES	YES
Race	YES	YES
Religion and belief		YES
Sex	YES	YES
Sexual orientation	YES	YES

Age

Where this is referred to, it refers to a person belonging to a particular age (for example 32 year olds) or range of ages (for example 18 to 30 year olds).

Disability

A person has a disability if she or he has a physical or mental impairment which has a substantial and long-term adverse effect on that person's ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities.

Gender reassignment

The process of transitioning from one gender to another.

Marriage and civil partnership

Marriage is no longer restricted to a union between a man and a woman but now includes a marriage between a same-sex couple. Same-sex couples can also have their relationships legally recognised as 'civil partnerships'. Civil partners must not be treated less favourably than married couples (except where permitted by the Equality Act), Marriage (Same Sex Couples) Act 2013, Marriage and Civil Partnership (Scotland) Act 2014.

Pregnancy and maternity

Pregnancy is the condition of being pregnant or expecting a baby. Maternity refers to the period after the birth, and is linked to maternity leave in the employment context. In the non-work context, protection against maternity discrimination is for 26 weeks after giving birth, and this includes treating a woman unfavourably because she is breastfeeding.

Find out more about our work on pregnancy and maternity in the workplace.

Race

Refers to the protected characteristic of Race. It refers to a group of people defined by their race, colour, and nationality (including citizenship) ethnic or national origins.

Religion and belief

Religion has the meaning usually given to it but belief includes religious and philosophical beliefs including lack of belief (such as Atheism). Generally, a belief should affect your life choices or the way you live for it to be included in the definition.

Sex

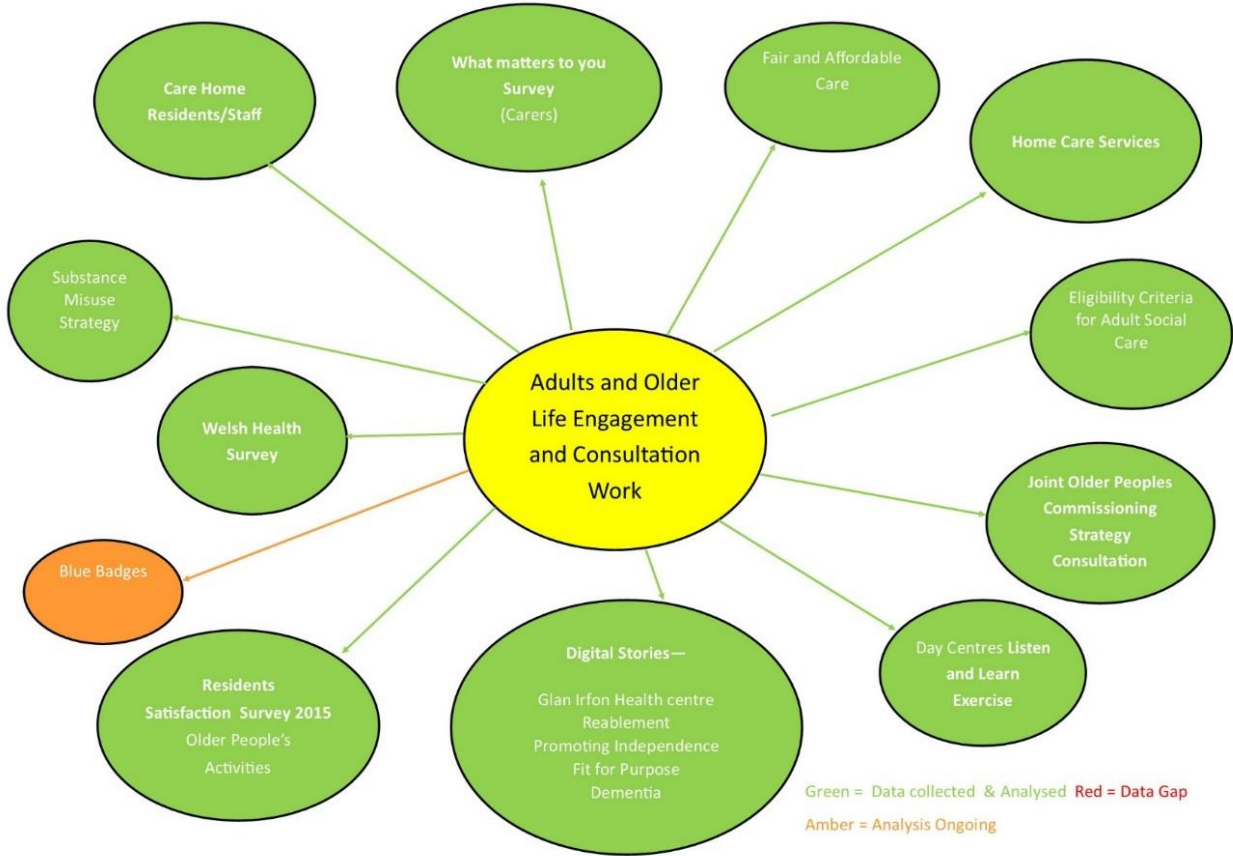
A man or a woman.

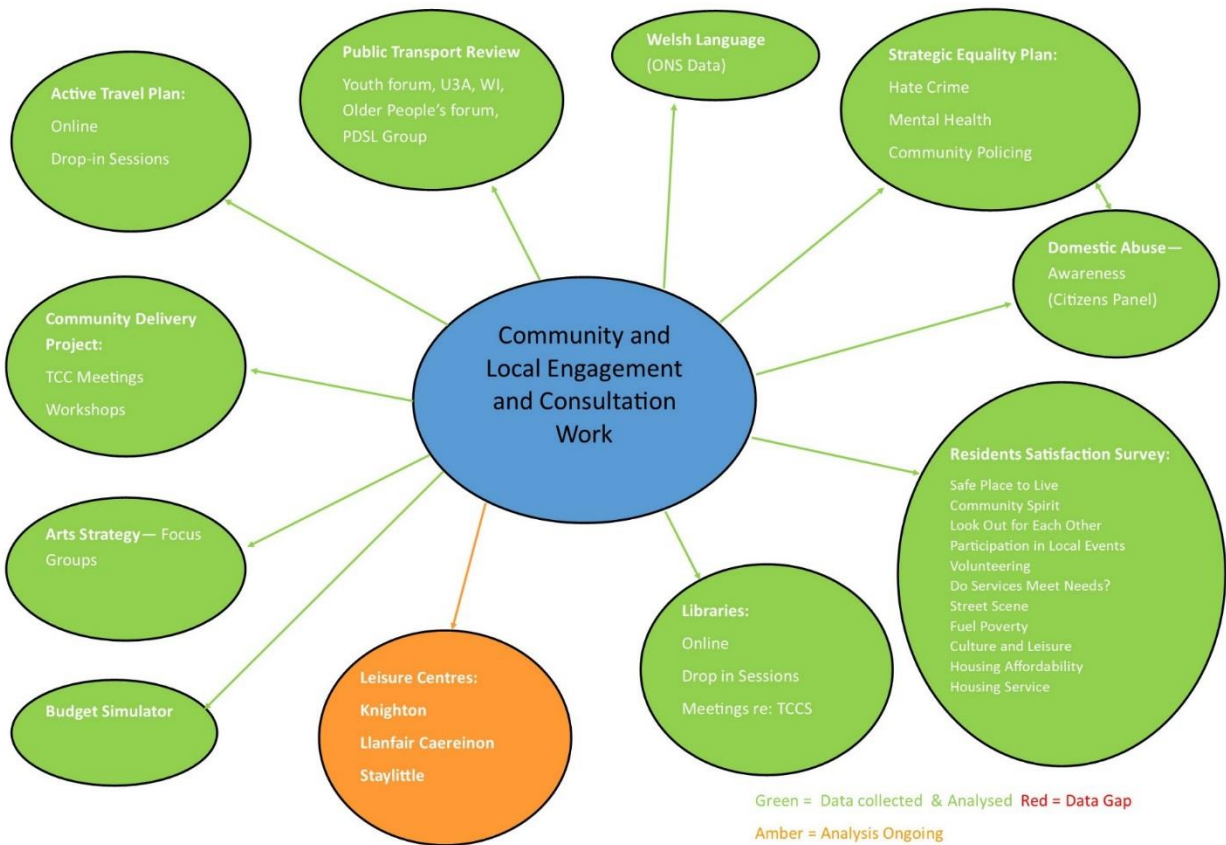
Sexual orientation

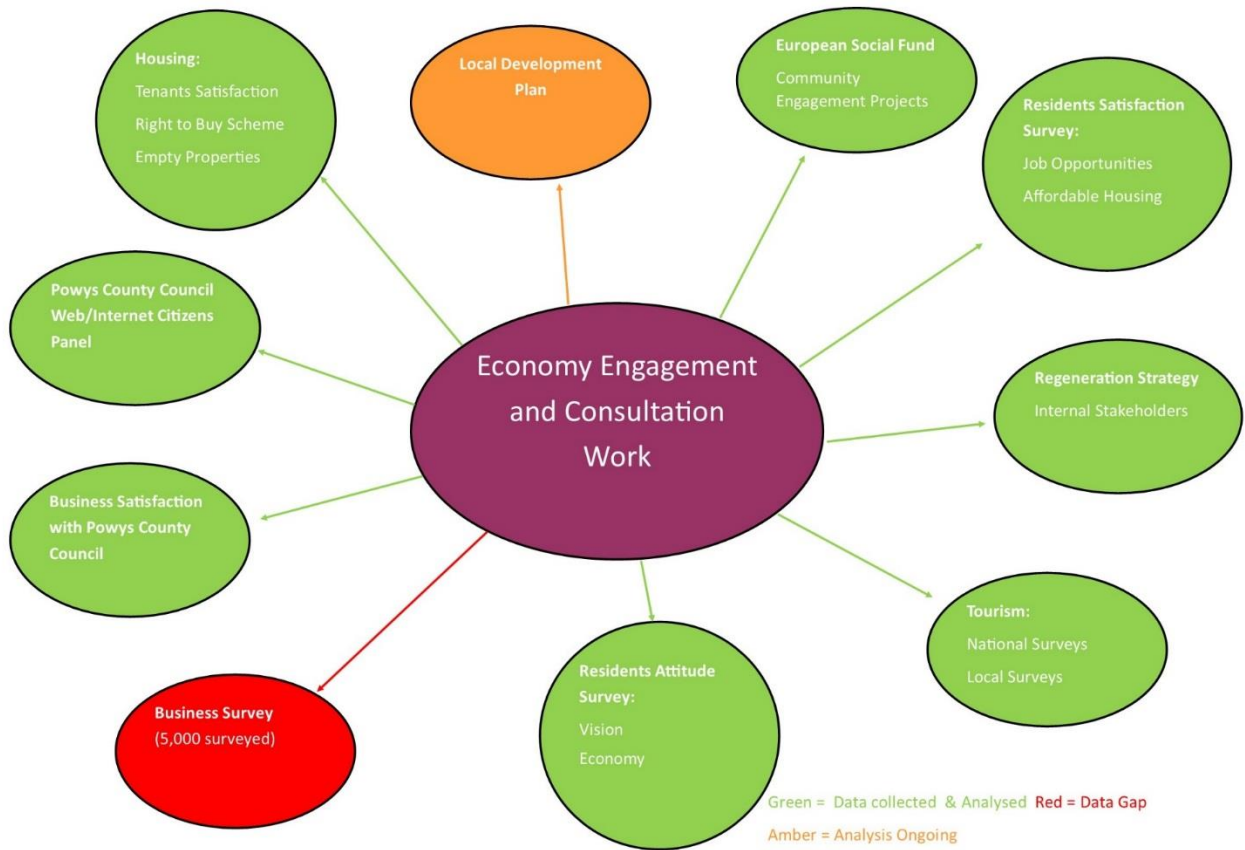
Whether a person's sexual attraction is towards their own sex, the opposite sex or to both sexes.

Mind Mapping

The mind maps below illustrate information that has been gathered through engagement work that PSB partners have carried-out (as at November 2016)





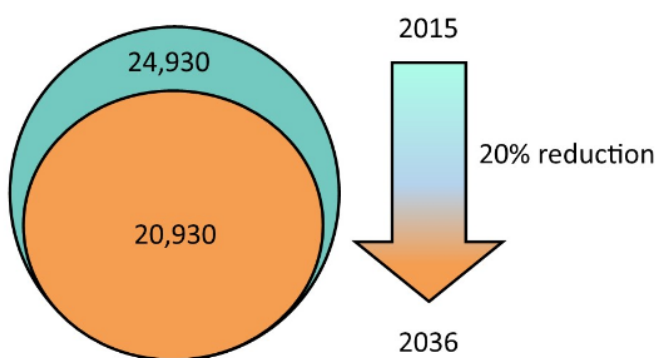


Example social Media posts

Children and young people are the future

The population of children and young people in Powys is predicted to decrease over the coming years. This will reduce the future work-force of the county and create challenges to services such as **Schools, Youth services and Children's Social Care**

Predicted population of 0 to 17 year olds in Powys



What are the barriers to retaining and attracting young people and young families?

8 out of 10 part-time workers in Powys are **female**

I work part-time because.....

Please comment.....

Created by Marie Van den Broeck from Noun Project

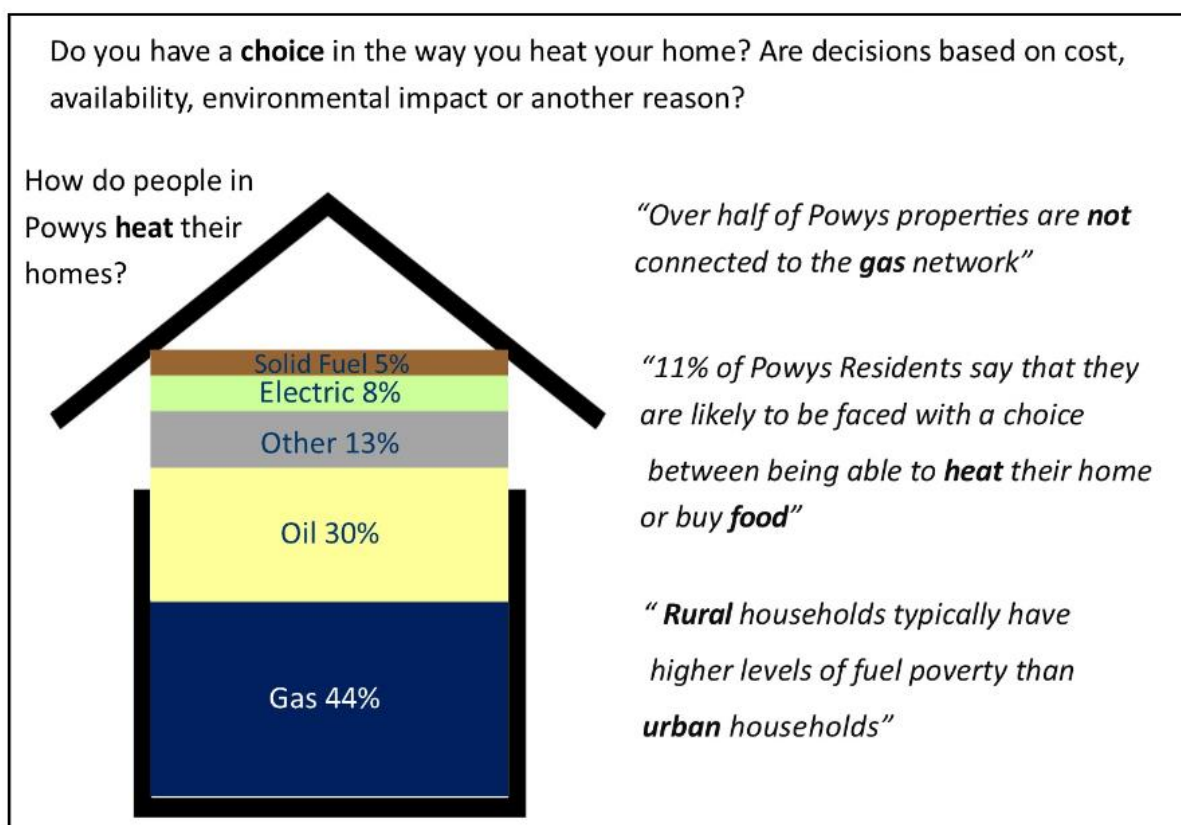
Here are some facts about **poverty** in Powys:

- the number of homeless people is increasing
- we have lower than average weekly wages
- 16% of Powys households are in fuel poverty



Food banks in Powys do a great job of helping people in crisis, but how could we better intervene **before** crisis hits?

What would be the most effective way to break the poverty cycle?



We want to see a Powys that is healthy, including good mental health for our citizens.



What could be done to prevent the development of mental health problems for people in Powys?

The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 requires that we think more long term. What do you think may affect the wellbeing of future generations not yet born?



Created by Creative from Powys Project



Created by Marie Van den Broek from Powys Project



Created by Creative from Powys Project



Created by David from Powys Project



Created by Eryk Marcin from Powys Project



Created by Claudiu from Powys Project



Created by Tanya from Powys Project



Created by Creative from Powys Project



Created by David from Powys Project



85% of households in Powys have 1 or more car. This is higher than any other Welsh authority and many rural English ones.

Do you rely on a car to live or work in Powys?
What impact does this have on your well-being and are there barriers to using public transport?

#PowysWellbeing

Here's **5 facts** about cars.....

<http://visual.ons.gov.uk/five-facts-about-cars/>

The number of people **visiting** Powys is growing

Tourism in Powys currently provides:



4.55 million visitors per year

£720.31 million in income



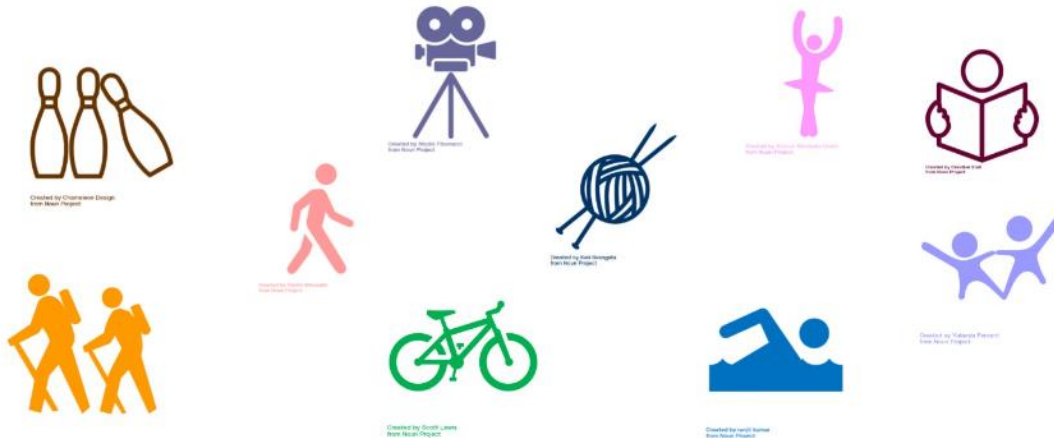
9,141 full-time employees

How do you think **Tourism** impacts on the Well-being of the people of Powys?



What hobbies and social activities do you take part in that contribute to your **well-being**?

Communities are often well placed to deliver or help provide local services suited to the needs of their residents. How could your community support the activities that are important to you?



We have been assessing the wellbeing of people and communities in Powys.

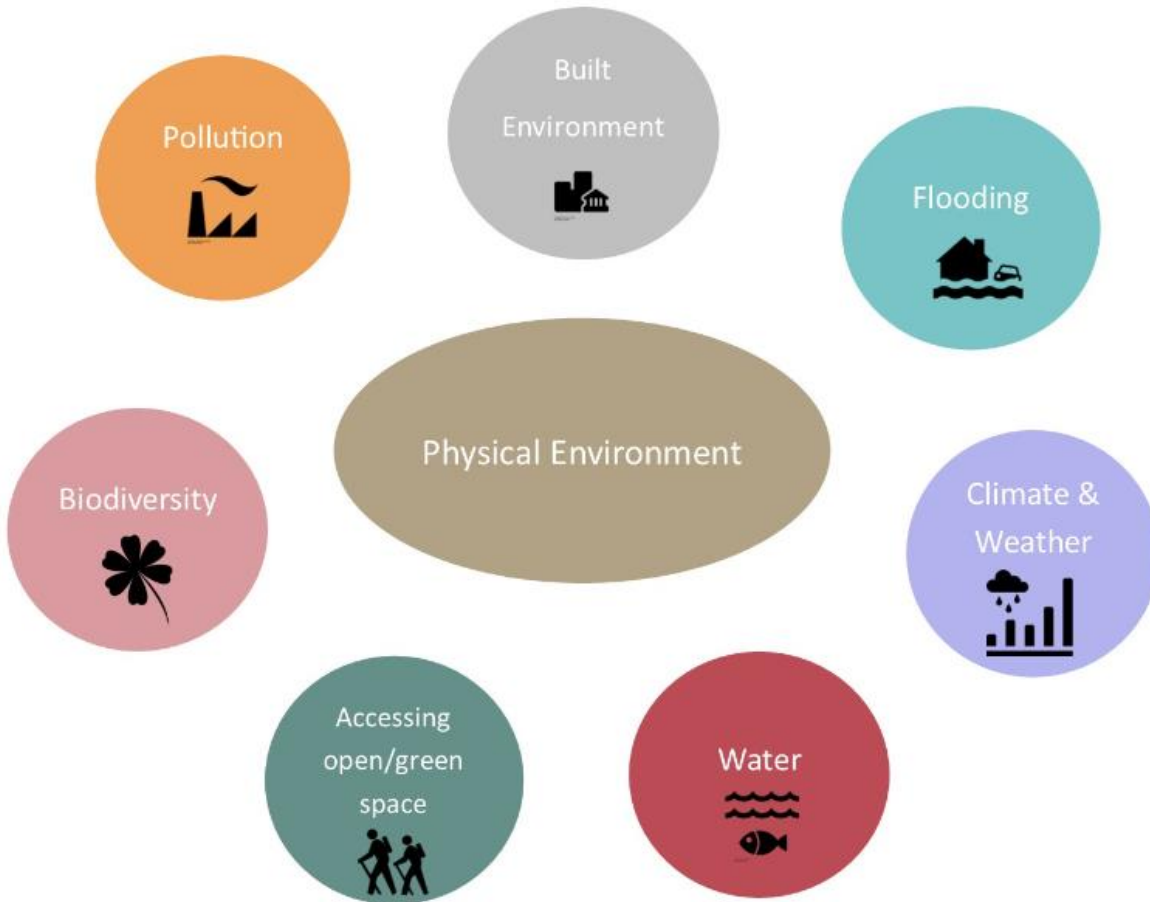
These are some of the things that have come up in many of our discussions.

Many of these themes are linked and we think that if we work on one then other areas will also improve.

Do you agree with what we have found? Have we missed anything that is linked to these themes?

The diagram consists of a central vertical bar with ten horizontal arrows pointing outwards, each containing a theme. The themes are: Transport and Infrastructure, Employment opportunities and skills, Community resilience, Healthy lifestyles and early intervention, Collaboration, Climate change, Housing, Poverty, Ageing population, Mental health, Local differences, and Childcare places.





Does the rurality of Powys impact on the way you work, live or do business?



The countryside of Powys provides opportunities for us to enjoy nature and be active in our beautiful surroundings. However rurality can create barriers to accessing services, socialising and getting to work.



How does the rurality of Powys impact on your wellbeing? #PowysWellbeing

We have been assessing the wellbeing of people and communities in Powys.

One area of focus is transport. These are some of the things we have found.....

Most people use their own vehicles for regular travel



Poor transport links can affect access to job opportunities and leisure activities



Carers can find it difficult to get transport in rural areas



We transport 5,577 learners to 94 education establishments



Some areas of Powys have poorly maintained road networks



Transport services across Powys are not as well integrated as they could be



In 2015/16 1,117,657

passenger journeys were made on PCC supported local bus services



How does transport impact on your well-being?



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 © Hawfraint y Goron a hawliau cronfa ddata 2016 Arolwg Ordans 100025371

In Powys there are over 16,000 unpaid carers. Are you a carer?
Does being a carer impact on your well-being?



What do we know about Carers in Powys?

- There are more female carers than males



- Unpaid care is more common among part-time workers than full-time workers






- Many carers report that being a carer has had a detrimental impact on their health, employment opportunities and social and leisure activities


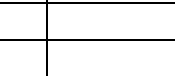




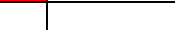











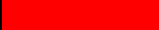

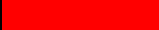
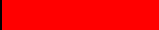

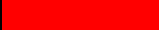
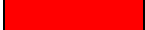

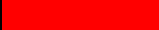
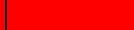


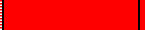
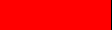
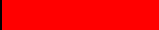









4. Assessment findings and the impact on seven well-being goals

The potential effects if there is no intervention in the medium-term are highlighted in



Key	
	Critical - Direct negative impact
	Critical - Direct positive impact
	Critical – if no intervention

Critical key findings	7 Well-being Goals						
	Prosperous Wales	Resilient Wales	Healthier Wales	Equal Wales	Cohesive Wales	Vibrant Wales	Globally Responsible Wales
Violence against women, domestic abuse and sexual violence							
Health Inequalities							
Prevention							
Reduced child population							
Young mental well-being							
Childcare Sufficiency							
Young Carers							
Exclusions - Free School meal attainment							
Child Obesity							
Educational Attainment							
Public Protection							
Suitable accommodation for older people / Living independently							
Infrastructure							
Business Growth							
Employment and Skills							
Poverty and Deprivation							
Travelling around Powys							
Energy in Housing							
Resilient environment							
Climate Change							

The arrows shown in the table below against each of the situations show the direction of travel if we do not intervene.

A Prosperous Wales

Wellbeing of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015								
A prosperous Wales								
An innovative, productive and low carbon society which recognises the limits of the global environment and therefore uses resources efficiently and proportionately (including acting on climate change); and which develops a skilled and well-educated population in an economy which generates wealth and provides employment opportunities, allowing people to take advantage of the wealth generated through decent work.								
		Critical Direct negative impact	Substantial Indirect negative impact	Moderate Potential negative impact	No impact	Moderate Potential positive impact	Substantial Indirect positive impact	Critical Direct positive impact
Social								
1	Violence against Women							
2	Health Inequalities							
3	Prevention							
4	Carers							
5	Reduced Child Population	←						
6	Children with Disabilities							
7	Young Mental Wellbeing		←					
8	Childcare Sufficiency	←						
9	Young Carers							
10	Exclusions - Free School meal attainment							
11	Vulnerable Children							
12	Child Obesity							
13	Educational Attainment							
14	Mental Health							
15	Dementia							
Awaiting Completed Summative Analysis								
Cultural and Community								
16	Public Protection	←						
17	Suitable Accommodation for Older People							
18	Living Independently							
19	Community Resilience							
20	Reduced Public Funding	←						
Economy								
21	Infrastructure							
22	Business Growth							
23	Tourism							
24	Employment and Skills							
25	Poverty and Deprivation							
Environment								
26	Travelling around Powys							
27	Renewable Generation							
28	Energy in Housing							
29	Your Local Environment							
30	Resilient Environment							
31	Climate Change							
32	Enjoying the environment		←					

A resilient Wales

Wellbeing of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015									
A resilient Wales									
A nation which maintains and enhances a biodiverse natural environment with healthy functioning ecosystems that support social, economic and ecological resilience and the capacity to adapt to change (for example climate change)									
	Critical	Substantial	Moderate	No impact	Moderate	Substantial	Critical		
	Direct negative impact	Indirect negative impact	Potential negative impact		Potential positive impact	Indirect positive impact	Direct positive impact		
Social									
1									
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									
8									
9									
10									
11									
12									
13									
14				Awaiting Completed Summative Analysis					
15				Awaiting Completed Summative Analysis					
Cultural and Community									
16									
17									
18									
19									
20									
Economy									
21									
22									
23									
24									
25									
Environment									
26									
27				←					
28	←								
29				←					
30	←								
31	←								
32				←					

A healthier Wales

Wellbeing of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015

A Healthier Wales

A society in which people's physical and mental well-being is maximised and in which choices and behaviours that benefit future health are understood

	Critical	Substantial	Moderate	No impact	Moderate	Substantial	Critical
	Direct negative impact	Indirect negative impact	Potential negative impact		Potential positive impact	Indirect positive impact	Direct positive impact
Social							
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							
11							
12							
13							
14				Awaiting Completed Summative Analysis			
15				Awaiting Completed Summative Analysis			
Cultural and Community							
16							
17							
18							
19							
20							
Economy							
21							
22							
23							
24							
25							
Environment							
26							
27							
28							
29							
30							
31							
32							

A more equal Wales

A More Equal Wales							
A society that enables people to fulfil their potential no matter what their background or circumstances (including their socio economic background and circumstances)							
	Critical	Substantial	Moderate	No impact	Moderate	Substantial	Critical
	Direct negative impact	Indirect negative impact	Potential negative impact		Potential positive impact	Indirect positive impact	Direct positive impact
Social							
1	Violence against Women						
2	Health Inequalities						
3	Prevention						
4	Carers						
5	Reduced Child Population						
6	Children with Disabilities						
7	Young Mental Wellbeing						
8	Childcare Sufficiency						
9	Young Carers						
10	Exclusions - Free School meal attainment						
11	Vulnerable Children						
12	Child Obesity						
13	Educational Attainment						
14	Mental Health	Awaiting Completed Summative Analysis					
15	Dementia	Awaiting Completed Summative Analysis					
Cultural and Community							
16	Public Protection						
17	Suitable Accommodation for Older People						
18	Living Independently						
19	Community Resilience						
20	Reduced Public Funding						
Economy							
21	Infrastructure						
22	Business Growth						
23	Tourism						
24	Employment and Skills						
25	Poverty and Deprivation						
Environment							
26	Travelling around Powys						
27	Renewable Generation						
28	Energy in Housing						
29	Your Local Environment						
30	Resilient Environment						
31	Climate Change						
32	Enjoying the environment						

A Wales of cohesive communities

Wellbeing of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015							
A Wales of Cohesive Communities							
Attractive, viable safe and well-connected communities							
	Critical	Substantial	Moderate	No impact	Moderate	Substantial	Critical
	Direct negative impact	Indirect negative impact	Potential negative impact		Potential positive impact	Indirect positive impact	Direct positive impact
Social							
1		←					
2		←					
3			←				
4							
5	←						
6			←				
7		←					
8		←					
9	←						
10							
11		←					
12							
13							
14	Awaiting Completed Summative Analysis						
15	Awaiting Completed Summative Analysis						
Cultural and Community							
16							
17							
18	←						
19		←					
20	←						
Economy							
21	←						
22			←				
23							
24	←						
25							
Environment							
26							
27							
28							
29		←					
30							
31				←			
32							

A Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language

A Wales of Vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language
 A society that promotes and protects culture, heritage and the Welsh language, and which encourages people to participate in the arts, and sports and recreation

	Critical	Substantial	Moderate	No impact	Moderate	Substantial	Critical
	Direct negative impact	Indirect negative impact	Potential negative impact	No impact	Potential positive impact	Indirect positive impact	Direct positive impact
Social							
1	Violence against Women						
2	Health Inequalities						
3	Prevention						
4	Carers						
5	Reduced Child Population						
6	Children with Disabilities						
7	Young Mental Wellbeing						
8	Childcare Sufficiency						
9	Young Carers						
10	Exclusions - Free School meal attainment						
11	Vulnerable Children						
12	Child Obesity						
13	Educational Attainment						
14	Mental Health	Awaiting Completed Summative Analysis					
15	Dementia	Awaiting Completed Summative Analysis					
Cultural and Community							
16	Public Protection						
17	Suitable Accommodation for Older People						
18	Living Independently						
19	Community Resilience						
20	Reduced Public Funding						
Economy							
21	Infrastructure						
22	Business Growth						
23	Tourism						
24	Employment and Skills						
25	Poverty and Deprivation						
Environment							
26	Travelling around Powys						
27	Renewable Generation						
28	Energy in Housing						
29	Your Local Environment						
30	Resilient Environment						
31	Climate Change						
32	Enjoying the environment						

A globally responsible Wales

Wellbeing of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015							
A globally responsible Wales							
	Critical	Substantial	Moderate	No impact	Moderate	Substantial	Critical
	Direct negative impact	Indirect negative impact	Potential negative impact		Potential positive impact	Indirect positive impact	Direct positive impact
Social							
1	Violence against Women						
2	Health Inequalities						
3	Prevention						
4	Carers						
5	Reduced Child Population						
6	Children with Disabilities						
7	Young Mental Wellbeing		←				
8	Childcare Sufficiency						
9	Young Carers						
10	Exclusions - Free School meal attainment		←				
11	Vulnerable Children						
12	Child Obesity						
13	Educational Attainment		←				
14	Mental Health	Awaiting Completed Summative Analysis					
15	Dementia	Awaiting Completed Summative Analysis					
Cultural and Community							
16	Public Protection						
17	Suitable Accommodation for Older People						
18	Living Independently						
19	Community Resilience		←				
20	Reduced Public Funding	←					
Economy							
21	Infrastructure						
22	Business Growth		←				
23	Tourism						
24	Employment and Skills						
25	Poverty and Deprivation		←				
Environment							
26	Travelling around Powys		←				
27	Renewable Generation		←				
28	Energy in Housing	←					
29	Your Local Environment		←				
30	Resilient Environment	←					
31	Climate Change	←					
32	Enjoying the environment			←			

5. Analysed datasets not included in the assessment

The following data has been analysed and is considered either:

- not currently having a negative impact on well-being in Powys;
- beyond our influence;
- addressed through other existing strategies (including population assessment); or
- not robust enough.

Social

Early life and young adult

- Client assessments and visits
- Additional learning needs
- Integrated disability service
- Teenage conceptions
- Youth work in schools
- Substance misuse

Adult life

- Substance misuse
- Adults receiving services
- Hip fractures
- Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disorder (COPD)
- Strokes
- Transient Ischaemic Attack (TIA)
- Major Minor Injury
- Neurology
- Liver Disease

Culture and Community

- Hate Crime
- Overall crime rate
- Council Tax Benefit claimants
- Travel to work by age
- Sexuality – data only available at Powys level

Economy and business

- Location of tourist accommodation
- Location of business accommodation
- Average rental prices
- Average House prices
- Long-term international migration

6. Gaps in our evidence

This section highlights the areas where we know we have gaps in data collection or completing the assessment with the timeframe

Cross-theme gaps

- Information from third sector/private sector
- Engagement with Staff

Carers

- Carers who we do not know about
- Ethnicity reporting (although this has improved).

Vulnerable Children

- Missing children
- Child sexual exploitation
- Prevent radicalisation
- Gangs
- Youth Justice
- Schools Missing
- Creating clear link - pupils missing from schools and Looked after Children
- Sexual health / GUM clinics (none available in the county)
- Identifying young carers that are not known
- Predicted number of people aged 18-64 who will be survivors of childhood sexual abuse
- Most of the data particularly focuses on younger children, there is a lack of data focusing on young adults aged 16 and over.

Prevention

- Small area statistics are lacking.
- Trips and falls: data is now needed
- Accessing Sexual Health Services: data is now needed
- Adult participation in sporting activities three or more times a week
- Child participation in sporting activities three or more times a week

Violence against Women, domestic abuse and sexual violence

- Locality differences within Violence against Women (only broken down to North and South)

Public Protection

- Fear of crime
- Locality differences within Public Protection

Suitable Accommodation for Older People

- Information on causes of hospital admissions (it is the ailment recorded rather than the cause).
- People who are admitted to hospital and then as a result need a change in accommodation post-hospital admission. The advantage of obtaining this data is to help understand whether there are hospital admissions due to people living in hazardous accommodation. Understanding whether there could have been alternative accommodation types for people leaving hospital is key in terms of the modelling being undertaken preventing residential care admissions.

Living Independently

- Active older people
- Learning disability
- A tracking and mapping of outcomes for people accessing early intervention and prevention services - we need to ensure that CCIS is linked to any early intervention and prevention model so that we can provide robust evidence of interventions taken and potential costs saved.

Community Services

- Hospital waiting times (data from Health)
- Travel times to DGH (District General Hospital)

Poverty and Deprivation

- Reliable data on the uptake and usage of Food Banks within Powys
- Limited supply of engagement data, not robust enough to show people in Poverty and Deprivations view.

Your Local Environment

- Currently we cannot accurately narrow down recycling rates by area currently. We are looking to improve this.
- There are concerns over the accuracy of information on incidence and tonnages of fly-tipped material. Prior to 2016/17, incidents were likely under-reported due to issues with reporting system. Improvements made for 2016/17 should lead to more accuracy.

Renewable Generation

- There has been no research on the locality specific information of renewable installations within Powys, the data provided is only based on a Powys wide dataset.
- In terms of what citizens say we only have little information available and were unable to provide a balanced and fair representation of citizens' attitude to Renewable Energy generation.

Energy Efficiency

- We still need to know where the greatest number of the least efficient properties are at a more local level and the improvement measures that are required.

Protecting the environment

- Surface Water Flooding has been identified by the group as a data gap.

Enjoying the environment

- Providing true customer satisfaction by asking whether the public rights of way meets the users' needs. The ease of use figure, although useful is not really a good figure for measuring performance.

Travelling around Powys

- Lacking current Public Transport data

Migration

- We do not have qualitative data that explains why young people are leaving OR not attracted to move into Powys.

Young people Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEETs)

- We are particularly lacking data on those young people aged 18-24 (data is available at a Wales level, but not at a Powys level).

Job market

- Powys has low unemployment (2.9%), however according the Residents Survey, only 19% of respondents rate the county as good/very good in terms of jobs (note: this is a 10% increase since 2013/14 survey).
- The average salary in Powys is relatively low compared with the rest of the UK.
- A large proportion of females (53%) work part-time and 16% of females are self-employed.

7. Key sources of information

Glossary

Topic	Definition / Guidance
Sustainability principles	<p>Thinking for the long term: Balancing the pressure to take action in the short term to address current issues with the need to address the long-term needs of Wales.</p> <p>Taking an integrated approach: Considering the four aspects of well-being (economic, social, environmental and cultural) and how the well-being objectives impact upon each other and in turn the objectives of other public bodies.</p> <p>Taking a preventative approach: Using resources to take action now in order to prevent problems occurring or getting worse.</p> <p>Collaborating: Working with other public bodies (or parts of the same body) to assist in the achievement of objectives.</p> <p>Involvement: Involving the people or communities whose well-being is being considered, engaging them in finding sustainable solutions.</p>
Well-being	<p>Well-being is the improvement of the economic, social, cultural and environmental well-being of communities and people in line with the well-being goals.</p> <p>A state in which every individual realizes his or her own potential, can cope with the normal stresses of life, can work productively and fruitfully, and is able to make a contribution to her or his community.</p>
Prevention	<p>Deploying resources to prevent problems occurring or getting worse, including for other people, communities or organisations.</p> <p>Acting in the present to stop problems from occurring or getting worse. This includes preventing exposure to hazards that cause disease or</p>

injury, altering behaviours that can lead to disease or injury, and increasing resistance to disease or injury should exposure occur.

Early intervention	Intervening at the earliest opportunity, so as to make a positive difference, and prevent or delay harm or damaging impacts.
Safeguarding	Identifying those who are vulnerable to poor outcomes and intervene at the earliest opportunity, so as to make a positive difference, and prevent or delay an escalation to a crisis and/or critical levels of need.
Equalities	An equal society protects and promotes equal, real freedom and opportunity to live in the way people value and would choose, so that everyone can flourish. An equal society recognises people's different needs, key findings and goals, and removes the barriers that limit what people can do and be. An equal society provides services with a scale and intensity that is proportionate to need.
Community	A group of people living in the same place or having a particular characteristic in common.

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8. National Measures of Well-being

#	Indicator	Prosperous	Resilient	Healthier	Equal	Cohesive	Welsh	Global
1	Percentage of live single births with a birth weight of under 2,500g							
2	Healthy life expectancy at birth including the gap between the least and most deprived.							
3	Percentage of adults who have fewer than two healthy lifestyle behaviours (not smoking, healthy weight, eat five fruit or vegetables a day, not drinking above guidelines and meet the physical activity guidelines).							
4	Levels of nitrogen dioxide (NO2) pollution in the air.							
5	Percentage of children who have fewer than two healthy lifestyle behaviours (not smoking, eat fruit/vegetables daily, never/rarely drink and meet the physical activity guidelines).							
6	Measurement of development of young children.							
7	Percentage of pupils who have achieved the "Level 2 threshold" including English or Welsh first language and Mathematics, including the gap between those who are eligible or are not eligible for free school meals. (To be replaced from 2017 by the average capped points score of pupils).							
8	Percentage of adults with qualifications at the different levels of the National Qualifications Framework.							
9	Gross Value Added (GVA) per hour worked (relative to UK average)							
10	Gross Disposable Household Income per head.							
11	Percentage of businesses which are innovation-active.							
12	Capacity (in MW) of renewable energy equipment installed.							
13	Concentration of carbon and organic matter in soil.							
14	The Ecological Footprint of Wales							
15	Amount of waste generated that is not recycled, per person.							
16	Percentage of people in employment, who are on permanent contracts (or on temporary contracts, and not seeking permanent employment) and who earn more than 2/3 of the UK median wage.							
17	Gender pay difference.							
18	Percentage of people living in households in income poverty relative to the UK median: measured for children, working age and those of pension age.							

19	Percentage of people living in households in material deprivation	Yellow		Red	Red			
20	Percentage of people moderately or very satisfied with their jobs.	Yellow		Red	Red			
21	Percentage of people in employment.	Yellow		Red	Red			
22	Percentage of people in education, employment or training, measured for different age groups.	Yellow		Red	Red			
23	Percentage who feel able to influence decisions affecting their local area.			Red	Red	Dark Blue		
24	Percentage of people satisfied with their ability to get to/ access the facilities and services they need.			Red	Red	Dark Blue	Blue	
25	Percentage of people feeling safe at home, walking in the local area, and when travelling.					Dark Blue		
26	Percentage of people satisfied with local area as a place to live.		Orange	Red		Dark Blue		
27	Percentage of people agreeing that they belong to the area; that people from different backgrounds get on well together; and that people treat each other with respect.				Red	Dark Blue		
28	Percentage of people who volunteer.					Dark Blue		
29	Mean mental well-being score for people.			Red				
30	Percentage of people who are lonely.			Red		Dark Blue		
31	Percentage of dwellings which are free from hazards.			Red	Red			
32	Number of properties (homes and businesses) at medium or high risk of flooding from rivers and the sea.		Orange		Red			
33	Percentage of dwellings with adequate energy performance.	Yellow	Orange	Red	Red			
34	Number of households successfully prevented from becoming homeless per 10,000 households.			Red				
35	Percentage of people attending or participating in arts, culture or heritage activities at least three times a year.			Red		Dark Blue	Blue	
36	Percentage of people who speak Welsh daily and can speak more than just a few words of Welsh.				Red	Dark Blue	Blue	
37	Percentage of people who can speak Welsh.				Red	Dark Blue	Blue	
38	Percentage of people participating in sporting activities three or more times a week.			Red		Dark Blue	Blue	
39	Percentage of museums and archives holding archival/heritage collections meeting UK accreditation standards.						Blue	
40	Percentage of designated historic environment assets that are in stable or improved conditions.						Blue	
41	Emissions of greenhouse gases within Wales.		Orange					Light Blue
42	Emissions of greenhouse gases attributed to the consumption of global goods and services in Wales.	Yellow	Orange					Light Blue

4							
3	Areas of healthy ecosystems in Wales.						
4							
4	Status of Biological diversity in Wales.						
4	Percentage of surface water bodies, and groundwater bodies,						
5	achieving good or high overall status.						
4	The social return on investment of Welsh partnerships within						
4	Wales and outside of the UK that are working towards the United						
6	Nations Sustainable Development Goals.						

Mae'r dudalen hon wedi'i gadael yn wag yn fwriadol

C86- 2017

CYNGOR SIR POWYS COUNTY COUNCIL.

CABINET
11th April 2017

REPORT AUTHOR: Chief Executive

SUBJECT: 2025: Powys Transformed - Strategic Planning

REPORT FOR: Decision

Summary

The recently agreed Medium Term Financial Strategy covered a three year period but Cabinet felt it was inappropriate to allocate savings targets for the third year preferring a longer term strategic approach.

The report lays out an approach developed by the Chief Executive in discussion with the management team covering a strategic focussed change programme that looks longer term and will be called 2025: Powys Transformed. The approach will be centred on 3 priorities with 2 further (enabling) priorities in place to support their delivery.

It is intended that the proposed strategic direction is endorsed as a starting point for the new Council

Proposal

a) Context

The Chief Executive's Management Team has developed an approach over recent months that culminated in the development of a revised long-term strategy. The starting point was to create an approach to deal with the 2020 challenge as represented by the Medium Term Financial Strategy. It is important that transformation to deliver financial balance is the appropriate response rather than merely a finance based approach.

The background is worth noting given the Council has delivered considerable savings over the recent years. Since 2011/12 this totals £63.497m. The latest financial model shows that over the next 3 years (from 2017/18 to 2019/20) a further £25.654m must be saved.

The Council set the budget on 23rd February. At the same meeting it agreed the Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS) that includes the agreed 2017/18 budget saving requirement of £9.856m. The 2018/19 Financial

Position sees a further £8.425m of savings of which £8.357m has been identified.

However, the 2019/20 financial year (the third and final year of the current MTFs) only identifies £453k of required savings leaving a further £6.850m to be found. The financial position was the initial driver for the approach but as indicated the approach is to seek a strategic transformational response, Even so it is worth confirming our financial challenge. In summary the following table outlines the £25.654m savings requirement with £6.918m to be identified of which the overwhelming majority is in 2019/20.

	Identified Savings (£m)	Savings to be found (£m)	Total Requirement (£m)
2017/18	9.926	0	9.926
2018/19	8.357	0.068	8.425
2019/20	0.453	6.850	7.303
Total	18.736	6.918	25.654

The 2017/18 position is based on known factors that informed the budget but for 2018/19 and 2019/20 the position is based on the financial assumptions outlined in the MTFs. Future years may also be affected by changes to the financial settlement. Currently we assume the funding will reduce by 2.5% in both 2018/19 and 2019/20. Every 1% of Welsh Government funding is worth approximately £1.8m.

b) The Role of Transformation

It is important that a purely finance focus is avoided with transformation being the method by which financial balance will be delivered and the approach can be summarised as follows:

- Designing or redesigning services so that the user perspective is central to change
- Clear linkages between efficiencies and corporate objectives for service improvement
- Demonstrating political support for, and scrutiny of the strategic approach
- Clear governance arrangements to monitor the progress developing and delivery of the programme
- A strategic approach that is transformational and challenges current arrangements with the aim of delivery long term gains and service improvements
- The use of performance and contextual information to develop options and make choices then monitor and review progress.

In recent years the Council has taken a more strategic approach but budget setting has necessarily been based on the allocation of targets largely based on relative budget size. This approach has, in some cases, felt like `salami

slicing` as areas have been further and further reduced to meet a financial target. Some will not be sustainable if this approach is adopted in the third year of the current MTFS. This is true of not only front line services but also corporate functions.

Looking beyond 2019/20 it is likely that the funding settlements will continue to be difficult even allowing for the greater tax raising freedom that local government is likely to be given by Welsh Government.

The adoption of a strategic transformational approach will help meet the challenge. There is no single answer to an issue as complex as the one that all councils face. However it is likely that a portfolio approach of internal (good housekeeping), mutual collaboration and external (outsourced) methods will deliver the required sustainable service delivery and financial position.

To deliver this a series of 'themes' that can provide a framework for meeting the financial challenge are as follows:

a. Flexible, Remote and Mobile working

This is already underway and should be aligned to downsizing corporate offices and increasing productivity. There is considerable cost tied up in the corporate estate and a possible savings target for accommodation savings is worth exploring. This must be based on a new approach to working arrangements.

b. Improving Collaboration

The Minister's White Paper on future local government collaboration whilst retaining the 22 local authorities indicates that collaboration should be pursued where appropriate. There may be scope to explore the various collaborative models including partnerships and shared services. We already collaborate but more can be done and Powys teaching Health Board is a key partner under this theme.

c. Customer Insight and Business Intelligence

The Business Intelligence function has made progress since its creation. However we are still richer in data than information. Improved decision making and performance through better customer insight will help deliver transformation and support the delivery of savings.

d. Business Process Improvements

There is already good evidence that progress has been made in this area. However, the organisation needs to embrace fully business process improvement techniques. Technology can assist this area and the introduction of a new finance system will be a key element as well as integrating systems to make processes more efficient. Investment can bring significant savings that may not impact directly on front-line service delivery but will support improved efficiency.

e. Productivity

Access to information, better business techniques and relevant training can increase productivity and deliver more responsive services. Areas such as customer relationship management, workflow and case management can also be looked at under this theme.

f. Flexibility

It may be appropriate to provide greater options to support the workforce in work/life balance issues whilst remaining within Local Government terms and conditions. For example some councils permit a more flexible approach to working hours and holidays. We have recruitment and retention difficulties in many areas and to counter this we need to be seen as an attractive place to work within the employment market.

g. Commercialisation.

A more commercial approach is already evident in some areas such as Business Services within the Resources Directorate with contracts being won and services provided to other public organisations. This can be a key part meeting the 2019/20 requirement and may require an exploration of the delivery model in order to remain compliant with local government legislation. There is scope to increase the income flows to the Council and an area that has been looked at in English Councils is Property as a means of generating income through acquisitions, leases and development.

c) Existing Policy Framework

In Powys 2020 we already have a key document laying out our vision for the future. It clearly sets out our priorities in an accessible and understandable manner. Powys 2020 also includes the principles to guide future decision making to guide the county to 2020.

Sitting underneath Powys 2020 is the 'new' Corporate Improvement Plan (CIP). This came out of a review of our approach to corporate planning that indicated a general acceptance that we lacked a clear document that covered how we would use our resources as efficiently and effectively as possible for the benefit of the citizens of Powys. The CIP puts in place an approach to help deliver this requirement.

With Powys 2020 setting out the vision the CIP brings these together to show how our vision, values and principles linking to the Well-being and Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015. The seven well-being goals are clearly laid out along with the Act's five sustainable principles.

All of this implies a continuing evolution in the Council's role and responsibilities, the council needs to maintain a focus on delivering excellent services but at the same time enhance the skills in areas such as community facilitation and support, commissioning, market development, communications, branding and quality assurance. Transformation and saving money are not mutually exclusive processes. For example a more effective

adult services can make better use of resources; better economic development can increase prosperity, generate more revenue for the council and create a reason to keep young people in the county and therefore stop the decline in our population base that will create a severe financial challenge over the next decade.

Both Powys 2020 and the CIP covers the four agreed priorities:

- Services delivered for less – remodelling council services to respond to reduced funding
- Supporting People in the community to live fulfilled lives
- Developing the economy
- Learning – improving learner outcomes for all , minimising disadvantage

In addition there is an emerging fifth priority around workforce improvement and organisational development as evidenced by the 'roots' programme. The development of a workforce with behaviours and skills to meet the challenge is a key requirement. It is now appropriate that these priorities are revisited.

d) 2025: Powys Transformed

The next step is to develop the narrative produced for Powys 2020 to illustrate/articulate what the transformed Powys will look like in 2025. Powys will be transformed by the Council delivering objectives and securing outcomes based upon the priorities of Improving health and care, creating a vibrant economy and improving learner outcomes and aspiration for all. The priorities will be delivered by means of two supporting programmes that are best viewed as 'enablers'; developing the workforce and remodelling our services.

2025: Powys Transformed will be our Vision and the priorities and enablers will form the basis of our Corporate Improvement Plan. Our current programme management structure will need to be changed to reflect this. Not all of the enablers will need to be standalone programmes but some will such as RRoots, behaviours and commercialisation.

Commissioning will continue to be the vehicle to stimulate thinking and service redesign which will be guided by the priorities and delivered by the enablers.

We will need to ensure that our activity fits with and supports the work of the PSB and the Wellbeing Plan, the work of the Regional Partnership Board and the joint health and care strategy.

In summary the priorities to deliver 2025: Powys Transformed will be:

- Improving Health and Care
- Creating a vibrant economy
- Improving learner outcomes and aspiration for all

These will only be delivered by two 'Enablers'

- Developing the Workforce
 - Behaviours and Culture
 - Leadership
 - Engagement
 - RROOTS

- Remodelling Council services and improving efficiency by using the approach outlined above that will in effect form a transformation toolkit consisting of the following:
 - Agile, Flexible, Remote and Mobile Working
 - Improving collaboration and Integration
 - Customer Insight and Business Intelligence
 - Business Process Improvements
 - Productivity
 - Flexibility
 - Commercialisation

Options Considered/Available

The alternative option would see the continuation of allocated savings targets but this is not necessarily strategic and would not support transformation.

Preferred Choice and Reasons

A strategic change programme to deliver 2025: Powys Transformed is the proposed approach. A transformational approach is required given the scale of required savings.

Sustainability and Environmental Issues/Equalities/Crime and Disorder,/Welsh Language/Other Policies etc

The approach seeks to deliver a long term sustainable service delivery model

Children and Young People's Impact Statement - Safeguarding and Wellbeing

Not applicable

Local Member(s)

Not applicable

Other Front Line Services

The emerging approach will impact on front line services but this cannot be determined yet.

Support Services (Legal, Finance, Corporate Property, HR, ICT, BPU)

Finance – The approach will help deliver the MTFs and longer term financial planning.

Legal: The recommendation can be supported from a legal point of view.

Public Service Board/Partnerships/Stakeholders etc

The Proposal will require the involvement of the LSB.

Corporate Communications

Statutory Officers

The Strategic Director Resources (S151 Officer) notes the comments made by finance and adds this is an important report for longer term corporate planning including financial sustainability of the council over the period up to 2025.

The Solicitor to the Council (Monitoring Officer) has commented as follows: “I note the legal comment and have nothing to add to the report.”

Members’ Interests

The Monitoring Officer is not aware of any specific interests that may arise in relation to this report. If Members have an interest they should declare it at the start of the meeting and complete the relevant notification form.

Recommendation:	Reason for Recommendation:
That Cabinet endorse the ‘2025: Powys Transformed’ as a means of longer term strategic planning and savings delivery for the new Council to continue	To enable the Chief Executive to commence strategic transformational planning to meet the savings requirement and explore options to be presented to a new administration

Relevant Policy (ies):			
Within Policy:	Y	Within Budget:	Y

Relevant Local Member(s):	Not applicable
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Person(s) To Implement Decision:	Jeremy Patterson, Chief Executive
Date By When Decision To Be Implemented:	

Contact Officer Name:	Tel:	Fax:	Email:
Jeremy Patterson			

Background Papers used to prepare Report:

- **Corporate Improvement Plan**
- **Medium term Financial Strategy**

C87- 2017

CYNGOR SIR POWYS COUNTY COUNCIL.

Cabinet
11th April 2017

REPORT AUTHOR: County Councillor Wynne Jones
Portfolio Holder for Performance

SUBJECT: Strategic Overview Board Quarter 3 2016-17 – Summary Report

REPORT FOR: Information

1. Strategic Overview Board Quarter 3 2016-17 – Summary for Cabinet

- 1.1 The appended minutes give a comprehensive overview of the content of the meeting.

Detailed below are the specific reports that were requested at the meeting to be brought to Informal Cabinet/Cabinet and items that Priority Leads / Heads of Service need to be aware of in terms of reporting for June.

2. Requested Reports to take to Informal Cabinet/Cabinet

- 2.1 SOB asked for a report back on the impact on take-up by charging for Breakfast Clubs.
Action: **Head of Schools**

3. Items that Priority Leads / Heads of Service need to be aware of in terms of reporting before or at SOB in June.

- 3.1 SOB asked about clawback of direct payments were there seemed to have been overprovision. The Strategic Director agreed that there should be an annual review of assessments and advised that the Head of Service was looking into this.
Action: **Interim Strategic Director – People**

- 3.2 Various income targets arising from the PWC review were red without providing any details which the Strategic Director Resources was asked to circulate.
Action: **Strategic Director - Resources**

- 3.3 The Chair asked for an update on the Catering service to be circulated
Action: **Strategic Director – Place**

Recommendation:	Reason for Recommendation:
Recommendation 1: That Cabinet/Management Team receive the Strategic Overview Board Quarter 3 2016-17 – Summary Report	To ensure effective evaluation and challenge relating to performance against agreed priorities and Objectives.

Relevant Policy (ies):			
Within Policy:	Y	Within Budget:	Y
Relevant Local Member(s):			
Person(s) To Implement Decision:			
Date By When Decision To Be Implemented:			

Contact Officer Name:	Tel:	Fax:	Email:
Garry Hudson	01597 826109		garry.hudson@powys.gov.uk

**MINUTES OF A MEETING OF THE STRATEGIC OVERVIEW BOARD HELD AT
COMMITTEE ROOM A - COUNTY HALL, LLANDRINDOD WELLS, POWYS ON
TUESDAY, 21 MARCH 2017**

PRESENT

County Councillor W T Jones (Chair)

County Councillors R G Brown, J H Brunt, K W Curry, M R Harris, S M Hayes,
D R Jones, W J T Powell and W B Thomas

1. APOLOGIES

Apologies for absence were received from County Councillors EA Jones, JG Morris and from WJT Powell for the morning. Councillor Curry had to leave at 10 a.m. for another meeting.

2. MINUTES

The minutes of the last meeting held on 13 December 2016 were agreed as a correct record.

3. CORPORATE IMPROVEMENT PLAN TRACKER
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SOB considered the Corporate Improvement Tracker.

3.1. Supporting the Community

The Interim Strategic Director People reported the key findings of the operational model and advised that a Directorate Annual Plan was being developed to provide more clarity over the service's vision, strategic aims and key objectives. There had been a positive response from staff from the Heads of Service down and good backing from support services.

There were still significant financial risks which the service was working to mitigate. The year-end deficit was forecast to be 25% lower than that projected some months earlier but the Strategic Director remained concerned at some of the targets such as the £600k saving on reablement and the income target for Bannau/ Camlas. People Too had been commissioned to help support the transformation of Adult Services within the available budget. The resetting of the Adult Social Care budget to reflect political decisions such as the decision to keep Day Care Centres open was important so Cabinet could see the true budget figures.

SOB asked about clawback of direct payments were there seemed to have been overprovision. The Strategic Director agreed that there should be an annual review of assessments and advised that the Head of Service was looking into this. The Chair of the People Scrutiny Committee said that the whole process needed to be looked at as it was not clear if there was overprovision for clients not on direct payments.

Single Point of Access (Amber): Powys People Direct were reviewing to see if there could be more integration with Health.

Carers (Amber): Issues remained over the timeliness of assessments. The Regional Partnership Board would be focussing on this in the year ahead. Training information for carers should turn green once assessments had been carried out.

Learning Disabilities (Amber): this would be looked at in Quarter 4 and would remain amber until the service was assured it was cost effective

Ensure young people feel positive and supported (Amber): This was expected to turn green in Q4 as a number of young people moved from Children's to Adult Services.

Build a programme of apprenticeships (Amber): the Council paid £600k levy into the government fund and should be looking to retain as much as possible by creating apprenticeships.

Domiciliary Care Service (Amber): this rating reflected the unfunded decision to bring the service back in-house. The service continued to look for lower cost community based services.

Implement Welsh Community Care Information System (Red): had gone to red when implementation had been delayed but would turn green when the system went live on 24 April.

LAC budget (Red): due to the cost of placements.

Mobile working and transformation in Adult Social Care (Amber from Green): due to the delay in launching WCCIS.

Gypsy and Traveller site (Amber): pitches being developed in Brecon and planning permission gained in Welshpool but there was an issue over common land in Machynlleth which was causing a delay.

Flood Alleviation Schemes (Amber): delayed by the statutory consultation process.

Old Persons Dwellings and level access bungalows (Amber): works were continuing to bring accommodation up to a higher standard.

3.2. Developing the Economy

The Strategic Director – Place highlighted the huge investments being made by the UK and Welsh Governments in urban renewal projects and the danger of rural areas like Powys missing out on investment. The Council needed to continue to develop Growing Mid Wales and to be prepared to invest its own capital resources into infrastructure projects.

Improve the supply of affordable and suitable housing (Amber): this rating reflected issues outside of the Council's control but was expected to turn green. Members felt that the Council's own affordable housing policies were sometimes a hindrance to development.

Implement the Council's Key Infrastructure Capital Programme (Amber): it was acknowledged that the Council needed to improve on how quickly it spent capital.

Review the workshop portfolio (Amber): the Council was buying a unit and building new units. Project management needed to be strengthened.

3.3. Transforming Learning and Skills.

To improve standards in all phases and key stages with a particular focus on improving the performance of eFSM learners and performance at higher levels (Amber): due to variation in secondary school performance and the performance of pupils eligible for Free School Meals at Key Stage 2 and Key Stage 3.

To improve outcomes at Key Stage 4 (Amber): due to variation between schools. Too many secondary schools (6/12) performed below modelled expectations when compared to their designated family of schools. However, 75% of schools performed in standards group 1 or 2 of the National Model of Categorisation, demonstrating an improvement trajectory. Also, the performance of pupils eligible for Free School Meals is amongst the best in Wales and significantly higher than Welsh Government modelled expectations for 2015/16.

To improve the quality of leadership (at all levels) including governors, across our schools with a specific focus on secondary schools (Amber): due to too many secondary schools being in statutory Estyn follow up categories. It continued to be very difficult to recruit and retrain head teachers. Governors required more training and support on performance management. In preparation for the 2017-18 year, the governing training programme is being reviewed.

To ensure the quality of advice and support to 3+ settings is consistently of a high quality (Amber): due to a need to ensure sufficient capacity for the 2017-18 academic year as a result of an increase in the number of settings due to the raising of admission age to schools.

To improve the emotional, social and mental health of learners (Amber): due to increase in exclusion rate since Quarter 2 and processes requiring completion in respect of PRU reconfiguration.

To progress the implementation of the 21st Century Capital Programme (Amber): due to the need to ensure construction remains within timeframes to ensure receipt of Welsh Government matched funding.

To progress implementation of restructuring secondary education in North Powys following Cabinet decision in respect of Welsh medium education (Amber): due to political uncertainty. The Business Case would be considered by Cabinet post Local Government elections.

To realise the efficiencies as identified in the MTFP (**Amber**): due to need to ensure ALN efficiency is permanent.

Deliver school budgets within the schools funding formula and Statement of Intent principles (**Red**): due to risk to the Council's financial position which could only be addressed by restructuring.

SOB asked for a report back on the impact on take-up by charging for Breakfast Clubs.

3.4 Services Delivered for Less

Improve strategic planning and improvement processes (**Amber**): This was an organisational rather than financial issue. Good progress was being made eg Impact Assessments. The budget process was being reviewed.

Remodel the Adult Social Care service (**Red**): The Portfolio Holder for Adult Social Care felt that this should be amber in view of decisions taken in quarter 3.

Remodel the library service (**Green**): the figure for efficiencies to be realised was £125k not £250k.

Meet statutory provision of rights of way and countryside access (**Amber**): no change from position reported at last meeting.

Transfer outdoor recreation and play provision to communities who wish to take on these local services. If not, seek full cost recovery or sell assets (**Amber**): work was ongoing.

Achieve the Welsh Government's recycling targets to reduce the impact on the environment and avoid fines (**Amber**): The service was confident of meeting the Welsh Government target and was currently outperforming the target.

HTR Meeting the targets of the Medium Term Financial Strategy so that we can deliver effectively within available resources (£5.956 million) (**Red**): The Place Directorate budget was projected to balance by year end. The biggest risk was income from the Trunk Road Agency. The service was behind on achieving all of its savings targets, with any not made carrying forward to next year's budget.

Remodel Income and Awards functions (**Amber**): due to a member of staff being on long term sick leave.

Implement effective business intelligence (**Amber**): the importance of the service to effective decision making was recognised.

Oversee income generation and cost improvement opportunities through the establishment of the Income and Cost Improvement Board and supporting challenge events (**Amber**): The Board would report to Cabinet and Management Team and would be responsible for overseeing the action plan, reviewing income against targets set by the Cabinet and promoting income generation. The new Cabinet would need to keep targets under review in case they slipped.

Various income targets arising from the PWC review were red without providing any details which the Strategic Director Resources was asked to circulate.

SOB discussed the enforcement action against flytipping and wanted to see the Council take a more robust stance against flytippers.

RESOLVED	Reason for Decision:
That Strategic Overview Board receive the Corporate Improvement Plan Quarter 3 Tracker.	To ensure effective evaluation of progress in implementing the Council's Corporate Improvement Plan 2016-19, supported by good practice and simple governance.

3.5 Position Summary: Service items not covered in the Council's CIP

The Board expressed concern at the high number of amber entries contained within service AIA's. In particular, the Board were concerned that many actions had no end dates and should in fact be red rather than amber. The Chief Executive would raise with Heads of Service meeting and report back.

The Chair asked for an update on the Catering service to be circulated.

4. REGULATORY RECOMMENDATIONS TRACKER 2.00 - 2.15 P.M.

The Board considered a tracker of recommendations made by regulators and noted 9 that required further attention.

The Board noted that recommendation that Local authorities should develop Key Performance Indicators to monitor the MTFP needed to be progressed and suggested that this could be something for the Finance Scrutiny Panel to look into.

The Strategic Director – Place would provide a response in relation to the recommendations in respect of the Community Safety Panel.

5. CORPORATE RISK REGISTER 2016/17 QUARTER 3 2.30 - 3.00 P.M.

The Board was advised that

- i. Three risks have been deleted as they are considered to no longer pose a significant threat to the Council;
- ii. Two risks have been merged into one single risk as it is felt that the controls identified contribute to the mitigation of both of the risks;
- iii. Two risks have been reduced as they now pose a lesser level of threat to the Council than previously.

The remaining 20 risks remain unchanged for this period.

RESOLVED	Reason for Decision:
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That Strategic Overview Board receive the Risk Register for Quarter 3	To ensure the adequate management of risk, and safeguard the Council as far as is practicable.
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It was agreed to put the Resource Plan on the agenda for the next meeting.

County Councillor W T Jones (Chair)



Peter Wilson
District Chairman South East Wales – The Royal British Legion
40 Quarry Rise
Undy
Caldicott
Monmouthshire NP26 3JU

15 February 2016

Cllr Barry Thomas
Powys County Council
County Hall
Llandrindod Wells
LD1 5LG



Dear Cllr Barry Thomas,

As you may know, The Royal British Legion is the largest welfare provider in the Armed Forces charity sector, delivering a wide range of support and advice to Serving personnel, veterans and their families in communities across Wales every year. As District Chairmen – South East Wales for The Royal British Legion, I am elected to represent our membership as we deliver the core aims of the Legion, via welfare support, remembrance and comradeship.

I would like to thank you for the backing your local authority provides for the work of the Legion, including the Poppy Appeal, every year and the ongoing positive relationship we enjoy with you in delivering the Armed Forces Covenant locally.

I am contacting you to request the council's formal support for the Legion's ongoing '**Count them in**' campaign which is calling for changes to the UK census in order to capture data at a local authority level regarding the size and needs of the Armed Forces Community. To date the campaign has received excellent support across Wales and the UK with official pledges from:

- One-third of all MPs
- 31 Welsh Assembly Members
- The Welsh Government
- 119 local authorities
- 18 Military Charities and academic institutions including Help for Heroes, CAIS Change Step, SSAFA, Combat Stress and walking with the Wounded.

We would be delighted if your council could also lend official support and join us.

If you were interested in passing a **council motion**, we have produced a template which is attached and which can also be obtained electronically by contacting the

— WE COUNT ON THEM —

**COUNT
THEM IN**



Making the next census count for our Armed Forces community

Draft Motion in Support of *Count Them In*

This council notes:

1. The obligations its owes to the Armed Forces community within **<INSERT COUNCIL NAME>** as enshrined in the Armed Forces Covenant; that the Armed Forces community should not face disadvantage in the provision of services and that special consideration is appropriate in some cases, especially for those who have given the most.
2. The absence of definitive and comprehensive statistics on the size or demographics of the Armed Forces community within **<INSERT COUNCIL NAME>**. This includes serving Regular and Reserve personnel, veterans, and their families.
3. That the availability of such data would greatly assist the council, local partner agencies, the voluntary sector, and national Government in the planning and provision of services to address the unique needs of the Armed Forces community within **<INSERT COUNCIL NAME>**.

In light of the above, this council moves to support and promote The Royal British Legion's call to include a new topic in the 2021 census that concerns military service and membership of the Armed Forces community. We further call upon the UK Parliament, which will approve the final census questionnaire through legislation in 2019, to ensure that the 2021 census includes questions concerning our Armed Forces community.

Delegated Decision List

9 March	Portfolio Holder for Education	Appointment of school governors Mr T Broome to Llandrindod Wells C in W School Trefonnen, Mrs S Cooper to Ysgol y Bannau and Mr EA Dean to Irfon Valley CP School.
9 March	Portfolio Holder for Property, Buildings and Housing Portfolio Holder for Commissioning and Procurement	Approval of the Freehold Community Asset Transfer of Northside Community Hall Newtown to Newtown Town Council
10 March	Portfolio Holder for Property, Buildings and Housing Portfolio Holder for Education	Approval to increase the price of school meals
10 March	Portfolio Holder for Property, Buildings and Housing	Approval to increase fees and charges for the Cleaning service
10 March	Portfolio Holder for Property, Buildings and Housing	Approval to apply principles of full-cost recovery, early termination of Vending contract, to offer refreshments and buffets where they are either required in the same location as an on-site kitchen or by individual quotations for delivery / collection and retain the in-house restaurants.
15 March	Portfolio Holder for Property, Buildings and Housing	Approval to dispose of former Engineering Laboratory, Waterloo Road, Llandrindod Wells
15 March	Portfolio Holder for Commissioning and Procurement	Approval of the charges and fees for Library Services for 2017/18
20 March	Portfolio Holder for Education	To approve the appointment of school governors: County Councillor DG Thomas to Brecon High School, County Councillor EA Jones to Carreghofa CP School, Mr GW Jones to Ysgol Pontrobert, County Councillor M Mackenzie to Franksbridge CP School, Dr J Buchan and County Councillor KW Curry to Rhayader Church in Wales School, Mr

		A Jones to Ysgol Dafydd Llwyd, Mrs ML Fellowes to Hay-on-Wye CP School, Mrs D Jarvis to Ladywell Green N & I School and Mr R Norris to Hafren CP School.
28 March	Portfolio Holder for Education	Appointment of school governors: Mrs J Gape to Ardwyn N&I School and Mrs GA Williams to Llanraeadr ym Mochnant CP School.
28 March	Portfolio Holder for Property, Buildings and Housing Portfolio Holder for Finance Portfolio Holder for Regeneration and Planning	Approval of virement from the Spend to Save Account of £100,000 to undertake works to Llanwyddyn Community Centre to enable a full transfer of the lease to the Community Interest Organisation to take place.
29 March	Portfolio Holder for Finance	Approval of roll forward of budget for the congress system to 2017/18 to allow for any additional equipment to be purchased.
29 March	Portfolio Holder for Education	Approved the official name of the new Talgarth and Bronllys C.P. school as Ysgol y Mynydd Du.
31 March	Portfolio Holder for Property, Buildings and Housing	Approved the roll forward of the budget for the restoration of artefacts as part of the Brecon Cultural Hub project.
3 April	Portfolio Holder for Finance	Determination of discretionary and hardship rate relief applications.
4 April	Portfolio Holder for Regeneration and Planning	Approval of budget virement for refurbishment of industrial unit at Ffrwdgrech Industrial Estate.

Cabinet Forward Work Programme

Cabinet/ Management Team	Cabinet	Matter for Decision	Portfolio Holder/ Officer	Decision Maker Cabinet Portfolio Holder	Pre-Scrutiny	Comments
6 June	20 June	Sale of Cattle Market Site	Portfolio Holder for Property Natasha Morgan	Cabinet		Deferred from November for further work
6 June	20 June	Older Persons Accommodation	Portfolio Holder for Social Care Emma Palmer	Cabinet	Pre Scrutiny May	
6 June	20 June	Domiciliary Care Future Commissioning of External Services	Portfolio Holder for Social Care Lee Anderson	Cabinet		Moved from 20 December
6 June	20 June	Home to School Transport policy	Portfolio Holder for Education Gareth Jones	Cabinet	Pre Scrutiny February	
6 June	20 June	Llanbister and Llanfihangel Rhydithon CP Schools	Portfolio Holder for Education Marianne Evans	Cabinet		
6 June	20 June	Outcome of consultation on supply teachers pay and conditions	Portfolio Holder for Education Gareth Jones	Cabinet		Deferred from December to await Welsh Govt guidance
6 June	20 June	Welsh medium stream at Brecon High School – consideration of objections	Portfolio Holder for Education Marianne Evans	Cabinet		
6 June	20 June	School Modernisation Progress Report	Portfolio Holder for Education Marianne Evans	Cabinet		
6 June	20 June	Updated policy on the use of Consultants	Portfolio Holder for Finance David Powell	Cabinet		

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Cabinet/ Management Team	Cabinet	Matter for Decision	Portfolio Holder/ Officer	Decision Maker Cabinet Portfolio Holder	Pre- Scrutiny	Comments
6 June	20 June	Consideration of Band B Strategic Outline Programme	Portfolio Holder for Education Marianne Evans	Cabinet		
13 June		Corporate Improvement Plan Tracker	All Portfolio Holders	Strategic Overview Board		
13 June		Risk Register	Caroline Evans	Strategic Overview Board		
13 June		Regulatory Recommendation tracker	Tom Yeo	Strategic Overview Board		
Tudalen 32	June/July	S33 Road Traffic Act authorisation for motor vehicle events	Portfolio Holder for Environment & Sustainability Mark Stafford-Tolley	Cabinet		
27 June	11 July	Consideration of initial Business Case re North Powys Secondary Welsh-medium Review	Portfolio Holder for Education Marianne Evans	Cabinet		
27 June	11 July	Consideration of Feasibility Study re Special Schools review	Portfolio Holder for Education Marianne Evans	Cabinet		
27 June	11 July	Treasury Management Quarter 4	Portfolio Holder for Finance Ann Owen	Cabinet		
27 June	11 July	Rights of Way Improvement Plan	Portfolio Holder for Environment & Sustainability Mark Stafford-Tolley	Cabinet		

Cabinet/ Management Team	Cabinet	Matter for Decision	Portfolio Holder/ Officer	Decision Maker Cabinet Portfolio Holder	Pre- Scrutiny	Comments
27 June	11 July	Safeguarding report	Portfolio Holder for Social Care Portfolio Holder for Children's Services	Cabinet		
27 June	11 July	Report back on implementation of HWRC commercial vehicle restrictions	Portfolio Holder for Environment & Sustainability Nigel Brinn	Cabinet		
5 September	19 September	Treasury Management Review 2016/17	Portfolio Holder for Finance Ann Owen	Cabinet		
5 September	19 September	Treasury Management Quarter 1	Portfolio Holder for Finance Ann Owen	Cabinet		
5 September	19 September	Consideration of new schools reorganisation proposals	Portfolio Holder for Education Marianne Evans	Cabinet		
5 September	19 September	Churchstoke Housing Development	Portfolio Holder for Property Buildings & Housing Natasha Morgan	Cabinet		
12 September		Corporate Improvement Plan Tracker	All Portfolio Holders	Strategic Overview Board		
12 September		Risk Register	Caroline Evans	Strategic Overview Board		
12 September		Regulatory Recommendation tracker	Tom Yeo	Strategic Overview Board		

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Cabinet/ Management Team	Cabinet	Matter for Decision	Portfolio Holder/ Officer	Decision Maker Cabinet Portfolio Holder	Pre- Scrutiny	Comments
	October	Licensing - Conditions for Taxi Cabs	Portfolio Holder for Environment and Sustainability	Portfolio Holder		
26 September	10 October	Review of the Schools funding formula	Portfolio Holder for Education	Cabinet		
26 September	10 October	Consideration of consultation reports re new recommendations for Llanbister and Llanfihangel Rhydithon CP Schools	Portfolio Holder for Education Marianne Evans	Cabinet		
24 October	7 November	Treasury Management Quarter 2	Portfolio Holder for Finance Ann Owen	Cabinet		
24 October	7 November	Cemeteries Review Outcomes	Portfolio Holder for Environment & Sustainability	Cabinet		
24 October	7 November	HTR Commissioning Project Full Business Case	Portfolio Holder for Highways Lisa Griffiths	Cabinet		
21 November	5 December					
	April 2018	Review of protocol for authorising Motor Vehicle Events	Portfolio Holder for Environment & Sustainability	Cabinet		