

Pecyn Dogfennau Cyhoeddus

Cabinet

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

Dyddiad y Cyfarfod
Dydd Mawrth, 21 Mai 2019

Amser y Cyfarfod
10.30 am

I gael rhagor o wybodaeth cysylltwch â
Stephen Boyd
01597 826374
steve.boyd@powys.gov.uk



Neuadd Y Sir
Llandrindod
Powys
LD1 5LG

Dyddiad Cyhoeddi

Mae croeso i'r rhai sy'n cymryd rhan ddefnyddio'r Gymraeg. Os hoffech chi siarad Cymraeg yn y cyfarfod, gofynnwn i chi roi gwybod i ni erbyn hanner dydd ddau ddiwrnod cyn y cyfarfod

AGENDA

1.	YMDDIHEURIADAU
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Derbyn ymddiheuriadau am absenoldeb.

2.	COFNODION
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Awdurdodi'r Cadeirydd i lofnodi cofnodion y cyfarfodydd a gynhaliwyd ar 30 Ebrill a 9 Mai fel cofnodion cywir.

(Tudalennau 1 - 10)

3.	DATGANIADAU O DDIDDORDEB
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Derbyn unrhyw ddatganiadau o ddiddordeb gan Aelodau yn ymwneud ag eitemau i'w hystyried ar yr agenda.

4.	DATBLYGU CYFLEUSTER STORIO DEUNYDDIAU SWMPUS YNG NGOGLEDD POWYS
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Ystyried adroddiad gan y Cynghorydd Sir Phyl Davies, Aelod Portffolio ar faterion Prifffyrdd, Ailgyrchu ac Asedau.

(To Follow)

5.	ADRODDIAD PERFFORMIAD CHWARTER 4 2018-19
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Ystyried adroddiad gan y Cynghorydd Sir Aled Davies, Aelod Portffolio ar faterion Cyllid, Cefn Gwlad a Thrafnidiaeth.

(Tudalennau 11 - 26)

6.	DATBLYGIAD TAI GOFAL YCHWANEGOL YM MHOWYS
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Ystyried adroddiad gan y Cynghorydd Sir Stephen Hayes, Aelod Portffolio ar faterion Gwasanaethau Gofal Cymdeithasol a'r Cynghorydd Sir James Evans, Aelod Portffolio ar faterion Llywodraethu Corfforaethol, Tai a Gwarchod y Cyhoedd.

(Tudalennau 27 - 58)

7.	STRATEGAETH TOILEDAU LLEOL POWYS
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Ystyried adroddiad gan y Cynghorydd Sir Martin Weale, Aelod Portffolio ar faterion Economi a'r Cynllunio.

(Tudalennau 59 - 142)

8.	DIRPRWYAETH O BWERAU O DAN Y DDEDDF DELWYR METEL SGRAP 2013
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Ystyried adroddiad gan y Cynghorydd Sir James Evans, Aelod Portffolio ar faterion Llywodraethu Corfforaethol, Tai a Gwarchod y Cyhoedd.

(Tudalennau 143 - 148)

9.	ADRODDIAD RHEOLI'R TRYSORLYS CHWARTER 4
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Ystyried adroddiad gan y Cynghorydd Sir Aled Davies, Aelod Portffolio ar faterion Cyllid, Cefn Gwlad a Thrafnidiaeth.

(Tudalennau 149 - 170)

10.	ADRODDIAD CADEIRYDD ANNIBYNNOL Y BWRDD GWELLA A SICRWYDD
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Ystyried adroddiad Cadeirydd Annibynnol y Bwrdd Gwella a Sicrwydd.

(Tudalennau 171 - 176)

11.	COFNODION Y BWRDD GWELLA A SICRWYDD
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Derbyn cofnodion y cyfarfod Bwrdd Gwella a Sicrwydd a gynhaliwyd ar 26 Mawrth 2019, er gwybodaeth.

(Tudalennau 177 - 182)

12.	GOHEBIAETH
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Derbyn unrhyw ohebiaeth sydd ym marn yr Arweinydd yn ddigon o frys i haeddu ystyriaeth.

13.	PENDERFYNIADAU DIRPRWYEDIG A WNAED ERS Y CYFARFOD DIWETHAF
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Nodi'r penderfyniadau dirprwyedig a gymerwyd ers y cyfarfod diwethaf.
(Tudalennau 183 - 184)

14.	BLAENRAGLEN WAITH
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Ystyried blaenraglen waith y Cabinet.
(Tudalennau 185 - 188)

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

MINUTES OF A MEETING OF THE CABINET HELD AT COUNCIL CHAMBER - COUNTY HALL, LLANDRINDOD WELLS, POWYS ON TUESDAY, 30 APRIL 2019

PRESENT

County Councillor M R Harris (Chair)

County Councillors A W Davies, MC Alexander, P Davies, S M Hayes, R Powell and M Weale

In attendance: County Councillor P Roberts

1.	APOLOGIES
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Apologies for absence were received from County Councillors J Evans

2.	MINUTES
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The Leader was authorised to sign the minutes of the last meeting held on 26th March 2019 as a correct record.

3.	DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST
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County Councillor Aled Davies declared a personal and prejudicial interest in item 4 Llanfyllin All-Through School as he had a relative working at the school.

County Councillor M Alexander declared a personal and prejudicial interest in agenda item 4 Banw C.P. School and Llanerfyl C.in W. (Foundation) School as a Governor at Llanerfyl C. in W. (Foundation) School.

4.	LLANFYLLIN ALL-THROUGH SCHOOL
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County Councillor Aled Davies left the meeting while this item was being considered having declared a personal and prejudicial interest.

Cabinet was advised that was objection had been received during the statutory objection period. The council's response to the objection was set out in the appendix to the report. The Portfolio Holder for Learning and Welsh Language confirmed that any decision taken by the Cabinet would not prejudice any future decisions on post 16 education, early years provision or school modernisation.

RESOLVED	Reason for Decision:
i) To receive the Objection Report in respect of establishing an all-through school in Llanfyllin.	To understand the issues raised during the objection period.
ii) To approve the proposal to	To provide stability and security

<p>amalgamate Llanfyllin C.P. School and Llanfyllin High School in order to establish a new all-through school on the current sites of the two schools, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Closing Llanfyllin C.P. School and Llanfyllin High School from the 31st August 2020 - Establishing a new all-through school on the current sites of Llanfyllin C.P. School and Llanfyllin High School on the 1st September 2020. 	<p>of local provision.</p>
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County Councillor Aled Davies returned to the meeting.

5.	BANW C.P. SCHOOL AND LLANERFYL C. IN W. (FOUNDATION) SCHOOL
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County Councillor Myfanwy Alexander left the meeting whilst this item was being considered having declared a personal and prejudicial interest.

The Portfolio Holder for Finance, Countryside and Transport presented the report which in addition to the papers presented at the last meeting, had an additional appendix addressing queries raised by the Cabinet. Correspondence received from the Director of Education for the Diocese for St. Asaph, the Chair of Governors of Ysgol Llanerfyl, County Councillor David Jones and the clerk to Banwy Community Council was read out.

Cabinet asked about the potential for working with Caereinion High School which had been raised in the emails from Councillor Jones and the Chair of Governors at Ysgol Llanerfyl and was advised that the recommendations in the report, if approved, would not preclude closer working with the High School.

RESOLVED	Reason for Decision:
<p>i) To receive the Consultation Report and the views of Full Council in respect of Banw C.P. School and Llanerfyl C. in W. (Foundation) School.</p>	<p>To understand the issues raised during the consultation period.</p>
<p>ii) To approve the publication of a statutory notice proposing the closure of Banw C.P. School and Llanerfyl C. in W. (Foundation) School from the 31st August 2020, and opening a new Voluntary Aided Church in Wales Primary School on the</p>	<p>To ensure the continued provision of Welsh-medium education in the Banwy Valley through the establishment of one larger school.</p>

<p>site currently occupied by Banw C.P. School from the 1st September 2020.</p>	
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6.	SUPPLEMENTARY PLANNING GUIDANCE - LANDSCAPE, RENEWABLE ENERGY
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Cabinet considered Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) prepared in support of the Powys Local Development Plan (LDP) for Landscape and Renewal Energy and the updated SPG Consultation Statement. The draft SPGs had been published and the comments received considered by the LDP Working Group which had supported the officer responses.

The Professional Lead – Planning Policy advised although Developments of National Significance would be determined by Welsh Government there would still be a role for the local authority in the preparation of local impact reports and in making representations. He further advised that the Welsh Government's National Development Framework was due to be published for public consultation in the summer.

RESOLVED	Reason for Decision:
<p>To approve:</p> <p>(a) Supplementary Planning Guidance for:</p> <p>1. Landscape, April 2019 (appendix 1)</p> <p>2. Renewable Energy, April 2019 (appendix 2)</p> <p>(b) The Supplementary Planning Guidance Consultation Statement, April 2019 (appendix 3).</p>	<p>To meet the commitment and programme for Supplementary Planning Guidance preparation in the adopted Powys LDP.</p>

Councillor Alexander abstained from voting having returned to the meeting partway through the discussion.

7.	STRATEGIC RISK REGISTER REPORT QUARTER 3 2018/19
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Cabinet was advised that new software was being rolled out across services in the authority which would promote greater ownership of risks, as services will be required to update their risk registers themselves. Following completion of the rollout of JCAD at service level, the system would be rolled out to EMT and Cabinet, to enable monitoring of the strategic risk register via this tool. Cabinet was also advised that consideration was being given to adopting the risk scoring matrix used by the Health Board.

RESOLVED:	Reason for Decision:
That Cabinet notes the risk	To ensure the adequate

register and the current risks faced by the organisation.	management of risk, and safeguard the Council
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8. GROWING MID WALES INTER AUTHORITY AGREEMENT

The Leader advised that this item was being deferred to a special meeting on 7 May when a report on Project Hornby would also be considered.

9. CELTIC ENERGY UPDATE

Cabinet considered the report which set out the circumstances of the suspension of Section 106 payments by Celtic Energy for the restoration of Nant Helen surface mine and subsequent decisions by the Planning, Taxi Licensing and Rights of Way Committee to approve a revised restoration scheme and the recommencement of coaling at the site subject to agreement on a new Section 106 agreement. Council had sought external advice that had concluded that an acceptable restoration scheme would be achievable with the £19.5m already held in the Escrow account.

RESOLVED	Reason for Decision:
<p>That the Celtic Energy Update Report be received and that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The suspension of payments from the 2012 s106 agreement continues, provided that this remains in place and is retrospectively approved. 2. That an updated s106 be entered by 21st June 2019. 	<p>Update report required for Audit purposes.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The current bond held is considered sufficient to restore the site in accordance with the 2016 permission. 2. This will provide for an updated position for both the operator of the site and Powys County Council and will regularize the s106 in relation to the currently consented landform.

10. JOINT PARTNERSHIP BOARD MINUTES

Cabinet received the minutes of the Joint Partnership Board meeting held on 21st March 2019. County Councillor Hayes, who chaired the Board, highlighted a number of issues, including the fact that the Overview Group of the Regional Partnership Board would be overseeing the North Powys Project and that it would be important for the Cabinet to receive minutes of those meetings. He also reminded that colleagues that the meeting on 5 September would be a joint meeting of the full Cabinet and Health Board.

11. IMPROVEMENT AND ASSURANCE BOARD MINUTES

Cabinet received the minutes of the Improvement and Assurance Board meeting held on 27th February 2019.

12. CORRESPONDENCE

There were no items of correspondence other than those received on the report on Banw C.P. School and Llanerfyl C. in W. Foundation School.

13. DELEGATED DECISIONS TAKEN SINCE THE LAST MEETING

Cabinet noted the delegated decisions taken by Portfolio Holders since the last meeting.

14. DELEGATED DECISIONS TAKEN SINCE THE LAST MEETING

Cabinet received the forward work programme and the Leader asked portfolio holders to ensure that heads of service kept it populated.

County Councillor M R Harris (Chair)

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

MINUTES OF A MEETING OF THE CABINET HELD AT COUNCIL CHAMBER - COUNTY HALL, LLANDRINDOD WELLS, POWYS ON THURSDAY, 9 MAY 2019

PRESENT

County Councillor M R Harris (Chair)

County Councillors A W Davies, P Davies, J Evans, R Powell and M Weale

In attendance: County Councillor H Williams

1.	APOLOGIES
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Apologies for absence were received from County Councillors S M Hayes

2.	DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST
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There were no declarations of interest reported.

3.	GROWING MID WALES INTER AUTHORITY AGREEMENT
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Cabinet considered a draft Inter Authority Agreement (IAA) for agreeing the Heads of Terms for the Mid Wales Growth Deal. The IAA would put in place the governance to carry forward work to achieve the growth deal funding for the Mid Wales Region through a joint committee with Ceredigion County Council. A second more detailed agreement would be needed in due course. The Leader advised that she had met the Secretary of State for Wales and Lord Bourne to discuss the Growth Deal on 8th May.

RESOLVED	Reason for Decision
<p>1. To approve the Draft Inter-Authority Agreement for agreeing the Heads of Terms for the Mid Wales Growth Deal (Appendix 1).</p> <p>2. To grant delegated powers to the Leader in consultation Corporate Lead Officer-Legal & Governance to make minor amendments to the Inter Authority Agreement, in conjunction with Powys County Council. More significant changes to be authorised by Cabinet.</p>	<p>To ensure that appropriate governance arrangements are in place.</p>

4.	JOINT VENTURE AGREEMENT FOR THE GLOBAL CENTRE OF RAIL EXCELLENCE IN WALES
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Cabinet considered a Joint Venture Agreement (JVA) with Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council and Welsh Government to bring forward the development of the Global Centre of Rail Excellence in Wales on the site of the Nant Helen opencast mine near Ystradgynlais. The JVA had been approved by Neath Port Talbot's Cabinet on 8th May. The Cabinet welcomed the scheme which would create many skilled jobs. The local Member, County Councillor Huw Williams joined the Cabinet in welcoming the scheme and he asked that local members be kept informed. The Corporate Director (Economy and Environment) agreed to raise this with Welsh Government at the next project board meeting on 10th May.

Cabinet also noted and welcomed news of Welsh Government's decision to invest in the North Powys Wellbeing Hub project in Newtown.

RESOLVED	Reason for Decision:
<p>1. The Council enter into the Joint Venture Agreement with Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council and the Welsh Government as set in Appendix 1 (subject to those authorities entering into it).</p>	<p>To enable the Council to formalise arrangements for working in partnership with the Welsh Government and Powys County Council.</p>
<p>2. Delegated authority be granted to the Chief Executive and Head of Legal and Democratic Services in consultation with the Leader to make any minor drafting amendments that are required necessary to the JVA</p>	
<p>3. The Corporate Director (Economy and Environment) be nominated as the Powys Representative to the Steering Group detailed in the Joint Venture Agreement and that the Corporate Director (Economy and Environment) be granted delegated authority to appoint a nominee to act in his place in the event that he is unable to attend a Steering Group meeting.</p>	
<p>4. Corporate Director (Economy and Environment) be granted delegated authority in</p>	

<p>consultation with the Leader of Council and the Cabinet Member for Regeneration and Sustainable Development, to agree the terms and conditions of any subsequent ancillary matters including arrangements for the site that might be necessary.</p>	
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The Leader thanked the Head of Legal and Democratic Services and the Corporate Director (Economy and Environment) for their work on these projects.

County Councillor M R Harris (Chair)

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

CYNGOR SIR POWYS COUNTY COUNCIL.

CABINET EXECUTIVE
Tuesday 21st May 2019

REPORT AUTHOR: County Councillor Aled Davies
Portfolio Holder for Finance, Countryside and Transport

SUBJECT: Performance Report Quarter 4 2018-19

REPORT FOR: Decision

1. Summary

1.1 In line with the Councils Performance Management and Quality Assurance Framework, this report provides an overview of corporate achievements, issues and actions during Quarter 4 (end of year) 2018-19.

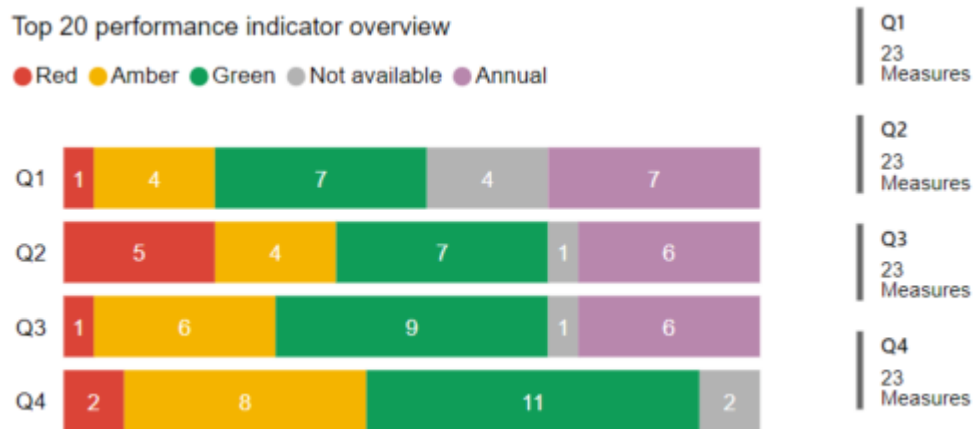
1.2 Our performance has improved in comparison to the previous year in our key performance indicators. Improvement activity against our corporate plan shows strong performance in comparison to previous years, although performance measures against the delivered activity does not demonstrate the same strength of impact yet but this could strengthen over the plan's future years.

1.3 Performance details are provided in the following areas;

- **Top 20 Performance Indicators** - Powys specific Performance Indicators (PIs) based on what is most important to Powys, informed by Vision 2025 and regulatory reports.
- **Corporate Improvement Plan 2018-2023 (CIP)** - The Corporate Improvement Plan is our road map to Vision 2025, setting out our top priorities and milestones.
- **Public Accountability Measures 2018-2019** – Performance framework set by Welsh Government and comparable across 21 Councils.
- **Strategic Equality Plan 2016-20** – This provides an update of progress against the objectives, actions and measures within the councils statutory Plan.
- **Quality Assurance** – Framework to help measure and assess the quality and standards of services.

2. Top 20 Performance Indicators (PIs)

2.1 At the end of Quarter 4 the performance of the PIs is reported as follows:



2.2 From the graph above it can be seen that 11 measures (48%) have achieved their target for the year.

Highlights include;

- 92.96% of planning applications determined in time
- 62.08% of waste reused, recycled or composted

2.3 There are 10 measures that have not achieved target with 2 of these missing target by more than 10% and are therefore RED. For more detail please see Appendix A (1.)

2.4 At this point in time 2 measures are not available within current reporting timescales. These are:

- Adult Services - Average time from referral to delivery of service
- Percentage of Year 11 leavers not in Education, Training or Employment (NEET)

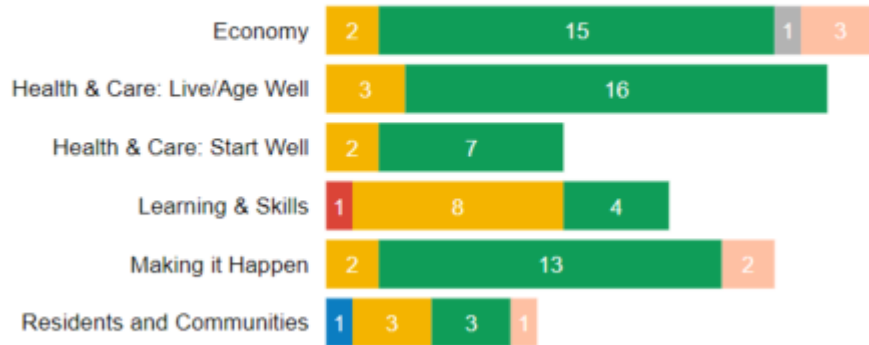
2.5 It should be noted that when some measures are broken down into their subsections there are then 23 measures used in this comparison.

3. Corporate Improvement Plan 2018-2023

3.1 At the end of quarter 4 the performance of high level activities and measures are reported, as follows:

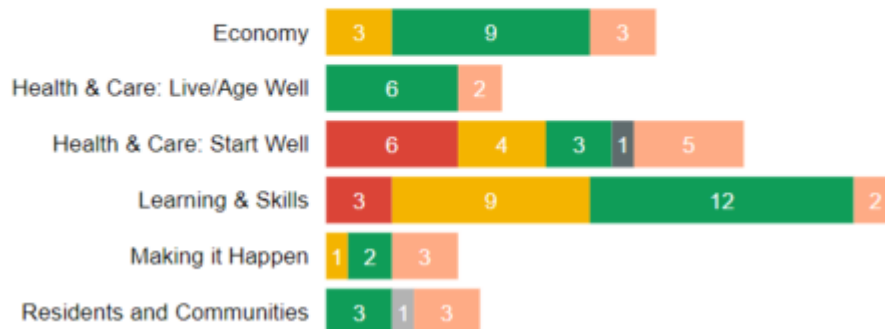
High Level Activities

● Blue ● Red ● Amber ● Green ● No data ● No data but comment given



Measures

● Red ● Amber ● Green ● No Data ● No Target ● No data but comment given



3.2 At the end of March 2019 73% of high level activities due to be delivered in the CIP are on track or delivered. This is an increase from the 71% reported in quarter 3.

Key achievements include;

- Powys County Council owned care homes contract awarded to new provider - Shaw Healthcare.
- Technology enabled care continues to develop with new services being trialled. Padbots have been purchased and will be trialled in care homes in Quarters 1 and 2; it is anticipated that these will reduce staff travel and time spent in care homes undertaking reviews
- The Careers Festival was a great success and there were circa 3,000 pupils from all secondary schools, special schools, NPTC colleges and

a school in Ceredigion and Bedstone private school. The special guests were Ben Sheppard, the DJ for Capital Radio and Jason Pritchard the rally driver.

- A brand new primary school building in Carno was opened in March and replaces the mobile classroom which has now been demolished. The £1.5m building means that pupils will now be taught in a brand new 21st century school building with dedicated early years' provision.
- A trade delegation of Mid Wales businesses visited the Senedd last month to highlight the economic ambitions and investment aspirations of the region to the Welsh Government.
- Implementation of the new Senior Management Structure
- Community Lottery – Agreement to proceed partnering with an External Lottery Manager (ELM) Gatherwell Ltd
- As part of the Digital Transformation programme a draft digital strategy has been produced and the following services are now automated on the council's website;
 - New Garden Waste process
 - Blue Badge process
 - Housing Rent process

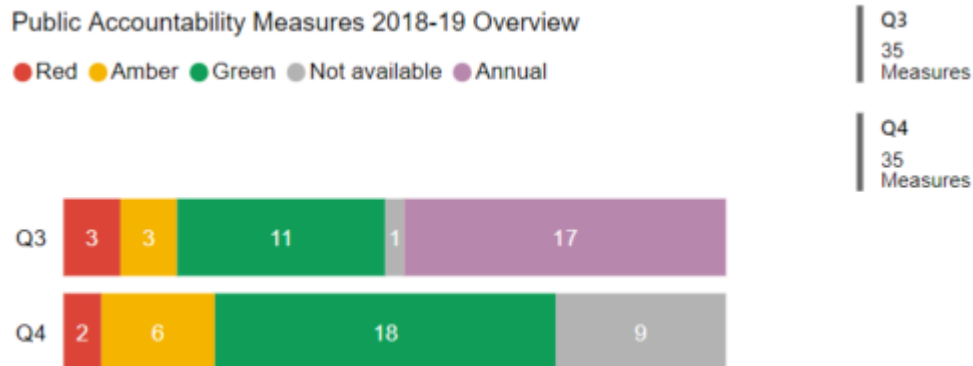
3.3 Only 1% of high-level **activities** due to be delivered in the CIP are off track and are therefore marked as RED, this is an improvement from 7% in quarter 3.

11% of **measures** have not met target by more than 10% are therefore RED, this was the same in quarter 3. For more detail, please see Appendix A (2.)

It is proposed that the actions listed in Appendix A are carried out by the timescales set to ensure that action is taken to bring performance back on track.

4. Public Accountability Measures 2018-19 (PAMs)

4.1 At the end of Quarter 4 the performance of PAMs for the year is reported as follows:



4.2 It should be noted that due to 9 measures not having year end data available until mid May a full overview of performance against the PAM set can not be given.

4.3 At the end of March 69% (18) of measures that have data available for quarter 4 have met or exceeded target;

The following measures are highlighted as they have exceeded both this years target and last years performance;

- PAM/012 - Percentage of households successfully prevented from becoming homeless
- PAM/018 - Percentage of planning applications determined in time
- PAM/033 - Percentage of pupils assessed in Welsh at the end of the Foundation Phase
- PAM/038 - Welsh Housing Quality Standard (WHQS)
- PAM/030 - Percentage of waste reused, recycled or composted
- PAM/029 - Percentage of children looked after who have had three or more placements during the year

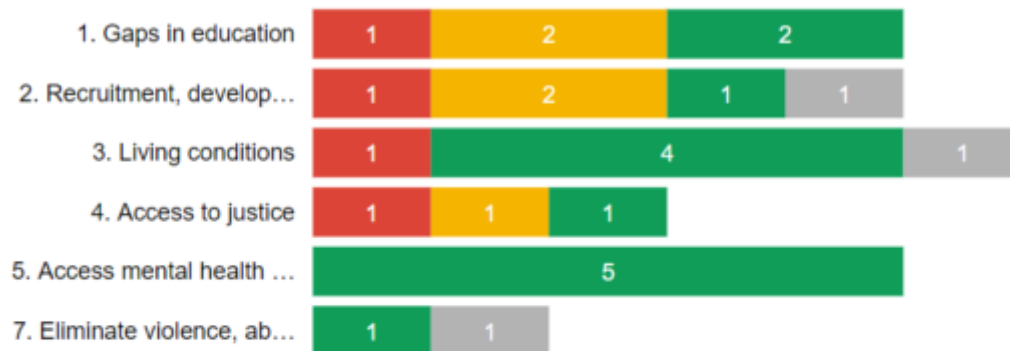
4.4 8% (2) of the measures have missed target by more than 10% and are therefore RED. For more detail please see Appendix A (3.)

5. The Strategic Equality Plan 2016 – 20 (SEP)

5.1 At the end of March, the performance of SEP objective actions and measures are reported, as follows:

Strategic Equality Plan Objective Actions

● Blue ● Red ● Amber ● Green ● No Data



Strategic Equality Plan Objective Measures

● Blue ● Red ● Amber ● Green ● No Data



5.2 At the end of March 54% of objectives in the SEP are on track or completed, this is an increase from 50% at the end of December. 45% of measures are meeting the same criteria. Highlights include;

- The additional pitches for Gypsy & Traveller families in accordance with the findings from the Gypsy & Traveller Accommodation Assessment for the Welshpool locality.

5.3 27% of objectives are RED (an increase from 17% at the end of December) and 33% of measures (an increase from 22% at the end of December) are RED or have no return available. For more detail please see Appendix B.

6. Quality Assurance (QA)

- 6.1 The position at the end of the 4th quarter is that only the following departments completed the new QA monitoring template: Leisure and Recreation, Customer Services and ICT. It has highlighted that QA is not being made a priority and therefore this needs to be prioritised in Quarter 1 2019-20. The Strategy, Performance and Transformation Programmes team will work with services to identify appropriate QA measures as part of their wider suite measures.

7. Preferred Choice and Reasons

N/A

8. Impact Assessment

- 8.1 Is an impact assessment required? No

- 8.2 If yes is it attached? Yes/No

9. Corporate Improvement Plan

- 9.1 Report contains detailed performance against the CIP 2018-23

10. Local Member(s)

- 10.1 This report impacts all Members equally and does not affect local Members individually.

11. Other Front Line Services

Does the recommendation impact on other services run by the Council or on behalf of the Council? Yes

12. Communications

Have Communications seen a copy of this report? Yes
Communications Comment: The report is of public interest and requires use of news release and appropriate social media to publicise the recommendation.

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

- 13.1 Legal: Professional Lead for Legal Services notes the content of the report and supports the recommendations contained. Legal Services will support the relevant service area in furtherance of their objectives, as and when possible
- 13.2 Finance: The Finance Business Partner notes the content of the report.

14. **Scrutiny**
Has this report been scrutinised? No

15. **Statutory Officers**

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

15.2 The Head of Financial Services (Deputy Section 151 Officer): "The 151 Officer notes the content of the report."

16. **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:
The above actions (2.3, 3.3, 4.4 & 5.3) for Cabinet and Executive Management Team are approved and resources allocated to complete them.	To ensure the council can provide appropriate and timely reporting against the Top 20 Pls, CIP, PAMs & SEP

Relevant Policy (ies):	CIP 2018-23; Performance Management and Quality Assurance Framework		
Within Policy:	Yes	Within Budget:	Yes

Relevant Local Member(s):	All Members
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Person(s) To Implement Decision:	Executive Management Team
Date By When Decision To Be Implemented:	

Contact Officer:	Emma Palmer
Tel:	01874 612217
Email:	emma.palmer@powys.gov.uk

Background Papers used to prepare Report:

1. Top 20 Performance Indicators (PIs)

Service Lead	Measure	Issue	Remedial Action	By When And Officer Responsible
Housing & Community Development	Number of additional affordable housing units delivered per 10,000 households	<p>Target for 18/19 was 18.5 units per 10,000 households.</p> <p>Units delivered were 13.5 per 10,000 households.</p> <p>The 18/19 target was set on the assumption that 13 additional Council dwellings would be acquired and that 97 Registered Social Landlord /Housing Association properties would be completed by 31st March 2019, as laid out in the Programme Delivery Plan.</p>	<p>The Council achieved its target of acquiring 13 Council dwellings.</p> <p>By 31st March only 67 Registered Social Landlord /Housing Association properties were completed (note target was for 97 units).</p> <p>The additional Registered Social Landlord /Housing Association properties will be delivered in 19/20. As these are not developments under the control of the council we are unable to provide any certainty over exact completion dates. Further updates will be provided at the end of Q1 19/20.</p>	<p>Nina Davies</p> <p>March 2020</p>
Children's Services	Percentage of CP statutory visits carried out within timescale	<p>Performance in relation to Child Protection statutory visits has declined. This is due to a number of contributing factors which include agency staff turnover, staff vacancies, staff sickness. All children who are registered on the child protection register are visited by their allocated social worker however some visits fall outside of the 10day period. The visits overdue are by days rather than weeks.</p>	<p>The implementation of the Children's Restructure and a move to specialist teams to work with children who are registered on the Child Protection Register will improve performance in relation to statutory visits.</p>	<p>Jan Coles</p>

2. Corporate Improvement Plan 2018-2023 (CIP)

CIP Priority:	CIP Activities/Measures	Issue	Remedial Action	By When And Officer Responsible
Service Lead				
Economy	CIP ACTIVITIES			
Property, Planning & Public Protection	By 2020 we will investigate the possibilities for using council owned farms for innovation, education, forestation or social care	No BRAG or Update Provided for this activity.	No remedial action supplied	Gwilym Davies
CIP Priority:	CIP Activities/Measures	Issue	Remedial Action	By When And Officer Responsible
Service Lead				
Health & Care	CIP Measures			
Children's Services	A safe reduction in the number of children living away from their families, especially in placements outside the county from 204 (in Feb 2018) to 180 by 2018/19	The numbers of children entering care are increasing, in common with the National picture with Children's Services across Wales. Bringing a child into our care should be a last resort after all other options have been explored.	The refocussing of resources on early help work will ensure we provide assistance to families at the time that is right for them, in order to prevent escalation to statutory services. The development of Edge of Care service provision as part of the new structure will not only work to prevent the need for children coming into care but will also work to return children home safely as quickly and as possible.	Jan Coles
Children's Services	An increase in the percentage of child protection statutory visits carried out within timescale from 53% (in Feb 2018) to 95% by 2018/19 (This is also a Top 20 measure and has also been included above)	See 1. Top 20 Performance Indicators (PIs) above	See 1. Top 20 Performance Indicators (PIs) above	Jan Coles
Children's Services	Increased percentage of placements accommodated with in-house foster carers not including placements with	There is not enough capacity within in-house foster care provision to accommodate all of the children who are	A fostering campaign to attract in-house foster carers have been relaunched in April 2019 in order	Jan Coles

	friends or relatives from 47.5% (in Feb 2018)	looked after. The number of looked after children has risen significantly in the past 12 months.	to increase the number of in-house foster carers and placements.	
Children's Services	Reduction in out of county placements (this was 70 in Feb 2018)	Please see the Activity / Measure above	Please see the Activity / Measure above	Jan Coles
Children's Services	Percentage of initial health assessments completed within 20 days from 67% to 100% by 2018/19	Of the 23 assessments 13% were not completed within timescale due to the placement notification being received outside statutory timescales. 35% of health assessments were delayed because consent had not been received. One assessment was not completed within timescale because the young person did not attend and one was delayed because the young person initially refused. These have now been completed. 2 health assessments are outstanding due to the delay in consent being received.	We will discuss this with our colleagues in Powys Teaching Health Board in order to improve performance with a focus on consent issues.	Jan Coles
Children's Services	Percentage of review health assessments completed within 6 months (under 5 years)/ 12 months (over 5 years) from 97% to 100% by 2018/19	Of the 64 assessments 23% were overdue -11% were for children placed out of county, 9% were due to appointment change requests by carers. One appointment was cancelled due to staff sickness and one assessment was initially refused by the young person and subsequently completed. There was a significant increase in the volume of Initial and Review Health Assessments in Q4.	We will discuss this with our colleagues in Powys Teaching Health Board in order to improve performance with a focus on consent issues.	Jan Coles
CIP Priority:	CIP Activities/Measures	Issue	Remedial Action	By When And Officer Responsible
Service Lead				
Learning & Skills	CIP ACTIVITIES			
Education	By 2020 we will ensure we have effective systems in place to improve the identification of vulnerable young people who are at risk of disengagement from education	Welsh Government has not yet made a decision to release the figures for the September 2018 (year 11 leavers), the Chief Statistician is currently considering this decision. If the data is released a caveat will be included explaining that the data is not directly comparable to last year. There has been a delay in developing changes to the process around year 11 leavers with Careers Wales due to staff illness.	Awaiting decision from Welsh Government as to release of 2018 data. Cross-border information sharing protocols being explored with English education institutions. For current year 11s: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of most-at risk young people to be confirmed with Careers Wales and school-based Youth Intervention Service. • Detached Youth Work team aim to offer support over the summer term and holiday to those identified. 	Alec Clark
Learning & Skills	CIP MEASURES			
Education	Increase the percentage of Looked After pupils attaining Foundation Phase Indicator from 66.7% to 90% by 2025	For 2017-2018, at the end of the year there were 13 Looked After Children linked to Powys in Year 2 (end of the Foundation Phase). 7 Powys LAC were in out-of-county provisions, and we have no data on their achievements. There were 6 LAC in Powys schools, of whom 4 were Looked After to Powys, and 2 were Children of Other Local Authorities. Annual data – these measures are subject to large fluctuations in outcomes due to the relatively few individuals represented in each cohort. For Foundation figures the previous 2 years performance was 100% and 50% so the challenge is to achieve consistency with a small group of	The Schools Service will undertake to identify how data can be obtained on all Powys Children Looked After, including those not attending Powys schools. We will also seek to separate the data into sub-groups (Powys CLA educated in Powys provision, Powys CLA educated outside Powys provision, COLA educated in Powys provision). Given the small cohorts involved, fluctuations in headline collated figures year-on-year are to be expected, especially where individuals have Additional Learning Needs, and therefore	Alec Clark

		pupils with widely differing circumstances.	would not be expected to achieve the Foundation Phase Indicator. Opportunities to report on progress of learners as opposed to raw attainment data to be investigated.	
Education	Increase the percentage of Looked After pupils attaining the Core Subject Indicator at Key Stage 2 from 77.8% to 90% by 2025	<p>For 2017-2018, at the end of the year there were 17 Looked After Children linked to Powys in Year 6 (end of Key Stage 2). 4 Powys LAC were in out-of-county provisions, and we have no data on their achievements. There were 13 LAC in Powys schools, of whom 10 were Looked After to Powys, and 3 were Children of Other Local Authorities.</p> <p>For Key Stage 2 the baseline figure shows a considerable improvement on the previous 2 years performance whereas at Key Stage 3 there has been a steady decline in performance over the same period</p>	<p>The Schools Service will undertake to identify how data can be obtained on all Powys Children Looked After, including those not attending Powys schools. We will also seek to separate the data into sub-groups (Powys CLA educated in Powys provision, Powys CLA educated outside Powys provision, COLA educated in Powys provision).</p> <p>Given the small cohorts involved, fluctuations in headline collated figures year-on-year are to be expected, especially where individuals have Additional Learning Needs, and therefore would not be expected to achieve the Core Subject Indicator. Opportunities to report on progress of learners as opposed to raw attainment data to be investigated.</p>	Alec Clark
Education	The percentage of pupils at school action /school action + /statement attaining Level 2 at Key Stage 4 will increase from 30.9% in 2015/16 to 34% in 2025	<p>LS7/LS10 – this data will be drawn down from the school data. This information is not statutory and the schools are responsible for the pupils with ALN at School Action and School Action Plus. Pupils with a statement of educational need are the legal responsibility of the local authority and therefore we must monitor data on these pupils.</p> <p>However, moving into the next reporting cycle these measures are likely to be inappropriate. With the new ALN Code and legislation, Statements, School Action and School Action Plus will no longer exist. The Code is currently still only in a draft format but statements, School Action and School Action Plus will be replaced with IDPs in September 2020.</p>	The Schools are responsible for providing this data and in order that this measure can be improved, the school service will continue to work collaboratively with the school and external agencies.	Alec Clark
CIP Priority:	CIP Activities/Measures	Issue	Remedial Action	By When And Officer Responsible
Service Lead				
Residents & Communities CIP MEASURES				
Housing & Community Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An increase in the percentage of residents that are satisfied with their local area as a place to live (90% in 2017) - National Survey for Wales data An increase by 10% in the engagement of residents to volunteer to support local community initiatives. The last record showed 38% of people volunteering on a formal and informal basis Development and implementation of up to two Community Hubs per year for the next five years 	No Q4 data given for these performance measures.	TBD	Nina Davies

3. Public Accountability Measures 2018-19 (PAMs)

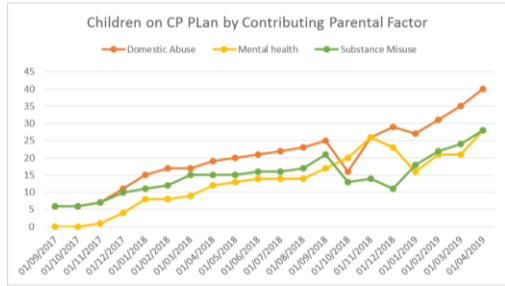
Service Lead	Measure	Issue	Remedial Action	By When And Officer Responsible
Housing & Community Development	PAM/036 - Number of additional affordable housing units delivered per 10,000 households (This is also a Top 20 measure and has also been included above)	See 1. Top 20 Performance Indicators (PIs) above	See 1. Top 20 Performance Indicators (PIs) above	Nina Davies March 2020
Housing & Community Development	PAM/039 - Landlord Services: Percentage of rent lost due to properties being empty	Percentage of rent lost due to properties being empty for 18/19 was 3.79%. The Target for the year was 2.4%	Since February 2019, higher value void properties (works valued in excess of £7,000) have been managed directly by the Council's Housing Service rather than its regular void contractor, HoWPS. This action, undertaken as a contract 'step-in', was prompted by concerns that HoWPS were not able to reduce the back log of void works and so unable to achieve an acceptable standard of performance. A temporary Voids Co-ordinator has been recruited for six months to manage the 'step-in' process and improve overall void performance. This includes making sure that Initial Void Inspections are undertaken quickly. A target of 21 days is to be introduced from April 1 st 2019 for this element of the void process. The impact of these changes will not be felt until Q1 2019-2020.	Nina Davies Actions implemented Feb & March 2019

1. Strategic Equality Plan (SEP) 2016-20

SEP Objective: Service Lead	SEP Activities/Measures	Issue	Remedial Action	By When And Officer Responsible
Objective: 1 Close attainment gaps in education				
SEP Measures				
Education	The percentage of pupils in receipt of Free School Meals attaining the Foundation Phase Indicator	Target Actual 82% 68.6% Although nearly all schools use their PDG funding to support e-FSM pupils, other non-eFSM pupils also benefit from this support. Therefore the gap in attainment between eFSM and non-eFSM pupils has only narrowed slightly.	A more detailed analysis of PDG grant funding for each school needs to be conducted to ensure that plans identify specific improvement areas for eFSM pupils	Alec Clark
Education	The percentage of pupils at school action /school action +/statement attaining the Foundation Phase Indicator	Target Actual 66% 41.9% Consistency needs to develop with inclusive teaching practice. This data does not consider the progress made by learners, it only considers the attainment.	Following initial training, further training opportunities are being offered which are tailored to individual school needs.	Alec Clark
Education	The percentage of pupils at school action /school action +/statement attaining the CSI at Key Stage 2	Target Actual 69% 60.9% Consistency needs to develop with inclusive teaching practice. This data does not consider the progress made by learners, it only considers the attainment.	Following initial training, further training opportunities are being offered which are tailored to individual school needs.	Alec Clark
Education	The percentage of LAC pupils attaining the Foundation Phase Indicator	Target Actual 71% 25.0% For 2017/18 there were 4 pupils on the Foundation Phase Indicator, Key Stage 2 there were 9 pupils, Key Stage 3, there were 12 and for Key Stage 4 there were 13 pupils. individual students attainment affects the data significantly. A large number of Children Looked After have statements of special educational need, so therefore would not necessarily be expected to achieve core subject indicators (CSI). This data does not take into account the distance travelled academically. To note, these figures are in respect of all LAC pupils educated in Powys schools regardless of the home authority i.e. they could be Looked After to Herefordshire but educated in Powys	Schools can utilise graduated response to needs as for any child with additional learning needs and therefore access support from relevant internal and external professionals.	Alec Clark
Education	The percentage of LAC pupils attaining the CSI at Key Stage 2	Target Actual 80% 44.4% For 2017/18 there were 4 pupils on the Foundation Phase Indicator, Key Stage 2 there were 9 pupils, Key Stage 3, there were 12 and for Key Stage 4 there were 13 pupils. individual students attainment affects the data significantly. A large number of Children Looked After have statements of special educational need, so therefore would not necessarily be expected to achieve core subject indicators (CSI). This data does not take into account the distance travelled academically. To note, these figures are in respect of all LAC pupils educated in Powys schools regardless of the home authority i.e. they could be Looked After to Herefordshire but educated in Powys	Schools can utilise graduated response to needs as for any child with additional learning needs and therefore access support from relevant internal and external professionals.	Alec Clark

Education	Percentage of Year 11 pupils in Local Authority care leaving full time education without a recognised qualification	Target Actual 0.0% 0.325%	Continue to monitor and review the Year 11 pupils and to share information with all agencies to work collaboratively to support Young People to achieve a recognised qualification.	Alec Clark
		The PLASC data includes every child within Powys in Year 11 that has not achieved a recognised qualification which includes pupils who have not got a grade in any exams or who did not sit an exam. This figure includes children in schools within Powys, pupils in schools outside Powys, specialist school learners, complimentary education learners, EOTAS (children educated other than at school), special needs pupils and pupils who have a medical condition. In January 2018, there were 1232 Year 11 learners in Powys and 4 of these Year 11 pupils did not achieve a recognised qualification. Out of the 4 pupils, 2 were at special schools, one was in the PRU and one had a serious medical condition.		
SEP Activity				
Childrens Services	Support schools in ensuring that Personal Education Plans for Looked After Children are of good quality, ensuring effective use of the LAC Pupil Deprivation Grant.	Developed a performance dashboard for Corporate Parenting Panel which incorporates PEP's.	No remedial action provided	Jan Coles
SEP Priority:	SEP Activities/Measures	Issue	Remedial Action	By When And Officer Responsible
Service Lead				
Objective: 2 Encourage fair recruitment, development and reward in employment				
SEP Activity				
Workforce and Organisational Development	Whilst the Council's gender pay gap at March 2017 was better than the national average, the Council will take further steps to reduce the gender pay gap by developing and implementing an action plan to address this.	The Council's wants to take steps to reduce and ultimately eliminate the gender pay gap	An action plan will be developed during April 2019 comprising steps to further reduce the gap during the year.	Paul Bradshaw April 2019.
Workforce and Organisational Development	Review our recruitment process improving equality.	We review our recruitment process on an ongoing basis to identify ways we can further improve equality of opportunity in seeking employment with the Council, making improvements where opportunities arise. No further developments were made during this quarter.	We will continue to seek identify and implement opportunities wherever possible.	Paul Bradshaw
SEP Priority:	SEP Activities/Measures	Issue	Remedial Action	By When And Officer Responsible
Service Lead				
Objective: 3 Improve living conditions in cohesive communities				
SEP Measures				
Childrens Services	Number of bed nights provided	No Nightstop bed nights have been provided. This is an initiative that needs to be done jointly with Housing staff rather than being solely a CS responsibility as it relates to provision for homeless 16 and 17 yo young people. We are working to develop shared housing and also Supported Lodgings, and this is now beginning to show some signs of success with more accommodation coming on stream.	Leaving Care staff have spoken to Nightstop to look at the feasibility of working with them to have this provision in Powys. Alternatively, we can develop a similar and equivalent arrangement ourselves, and this may be more cost effective. This is still being considered, but it must be understood that the Leaving Care service is starting from a very low base in trying to develop housing and accommodation offers for young people as there has been no activity in this area for the last 18 mths-2 years. I estimate that it will take us a further 6 months to develop this sort of scheme and actually have some beds.	Jan Coles
Strategy, Performance and Transformation Programmes (	Measuring delivery outcomes detailed in National Cohesion Plan under obj 2.	The Mid and West Wales Regional Community Cohesion co-ordinator has moved on. SEP coordinator has contacted WG to provide an update.	WG are currently reevaluating and advertising the post. SEP coordinator has contacted WG to provide an update. SEP coordinator	Head of Service N/A. Mid and West Wales Regional

			will follow up early May when new person in position.	Community Cohesion co-ordinator. June 2018
Strategy, Performance and Transformation Programmes (	Measuring delivery outcomes detailed in National Cohesion Plan (NCP) under obj 4.	The Mid and West Wales Regional Community Cohesion co-ordinator has moved on. SEP coordinator has contacted WG to provide an update.	WG are currently revaluating and advertising the post. SEP coordinator will follow up early May when new person in position.	Head of Service N/A. Mid and West Wales Regional Community Cohesion co-ordinator. June 2018
SEP Activity				
Childrens Services	Implementing night stop within the Local Authority.	Nightstop is a franchise type arrangement with a national body, we are considering the implications of setting up our own version of this style of temporary accommodation with host families. Nightstop provides emergency accommodation for young people in need, and they are placed for a few nights or a couple of weeks with a host family who have been assessed and approved. At the end of that period, they will hopefully be moved into a more permanent accommodation arrangement.	Leaving Care staff have spoken to Nightstop to look at the feasibility of working with them to have this provision in Powys. Alternatively, we can develop a similar and equivalent arrangement ourselves, and this may be more cost effective. This is still being considered, but it must be understood that the Leaving Care service is starting from a very low base in trying to develop housing and accommodation offers for young people as there has been no activity in this area for the last 18 mths-2 years. I estimate that it will take us a further 6 months to develop this sort of scheme and actually have some beds.	Jan Coles
Strategy, Performance and Transformation Programmes (	Work at a local level to break down barriers to inclusion and integration for particular groups and communities.	The Mid and West Wales Regional Community Cohesion co-ordinator has moved on. SEP coordinator has contacted WG to provide an update.	WG are currently revaluating and advertising the post. SEP coordinator will follow up early May when new person in position.	Head of Service N/A. Mid and West Wales Regional Community Cohesion co-ordinator. June 2018.
Strategy, Performance and Transformation Programmes (	Tackling discrimination, hostility, tensions and extremism.	The Mid and West Wales Regional Community Cohesion co-ordinator has moved on. SEP coordinator has contacted WG to provide an update.	WG are currently revaluating and advertising the post. SEP coordinator will follow up early May when new person in position.	Head of Service N/A. Mid and West Wales Regional Community Cohesion co-ordinator. June 2018
SEP Priority: Service Lead	SEP Activities/Measures	Issue	Remedial Action	By When And Officer Responsible
Objective: 4 Increase access to justice and encourage democratic participation				
SEP Measures				
Legal and Democratic Services	Young person's annual member development day feedback.	A member Development Session for the Powys Youth Forum was held on 17 September 2018. Unfortunately members of the Forum could not be present so the discussion was led by the Youth Participation Officers.	Member development session with Powys Youth Forum has been arranged for 21 November 2019.	Jan Coles/Clive Pinney Autumn 2019.
Legal and Democratic Services	Percentage of scrutiny meetings webcasted during last reporting period.	The cost of webcasting has been reviewed as part of establishing a new contract from 1st April. Due to the cost only the Council and Cabinet meetings are to be webcast.	Alternative options to current method of webcasting to be investigated during 2019-20.	Jan Coles/Clive Pinney Autumn 2019. March 2020
Legal and Democratic Services	Number of viewers to the webcasted scrutiny meetings during last reporting period.	The cost of webcasting has been reviewed as part of establishing a new contract from 1st April. Due to the cost only the Council and Cabinet meetings are to be webcast.	Alternative options to current method of webcasting to be investigated during 2019-20.	Jan Coles/Clive Pinney March 2020
SEP Activity				

Legal and Democratic Services	Pilot and promote key scrutiny meetings via webcasting	The cost of webcasting has been reviewed as part of establishing a new contract from 1st April. Due to the cost, only the Council and Cabinet meetings are to be webcast.	Alternative options to current method of webcasting to be investigated during 2019-20.	Jan Coles/Clive Pinney March 2020
SEP Priority:	SEP Activities/Measures	Issue	Remedial Action	By When And Officer Responsible
Service Lead				
Objective: 7 Eliminate violence, abuse and harassment in the community				
SEP Measures				
Childrens Services	% of staff trained to Group 1 by sept 18	As at the 1st April 2019, 69% of staff have completed Group 1 training leaving 1900 still to train against a statutory requirement for 100% from March 2018. Performance across depts. has been very variable with some achieving 100% others little more than 50%. Over 80% of the non-complaint staff are in one department (Education) In 2019/2020 performance is likely to deteriorate as staff who trained three years ago will need refresher training on Group 1. The Council also needs to start providing the required training for staff in groups 2, 3 and 6. A statutory report on our performance under the National Training Framework for VAWDASV is being made to the Welsh Government.	Some measures in the Children Services SIP which have been allocated to the Senior Manager for Early Help and Assessment	Jan Coles
Childrens Services	Reduce number of Children on the child protection register where the predominate issue is DA by providing early help & support to children and families who are victims of DA much earlier.	Data shows increase in number of children on Child Protection register where Domestic Violence was a significant parental factor. It is still the most important contributing factor.  <p>The chart shows the sustained and escalating impact on CP registrations of domestic abuse as a contributing parental factor.</p>	As an early help service we are currently working towards increased early interventions with children and families who are being exposed to domestic abuse. This includes improved partnership working with Calan and Montgomeryshire Family Crisis Centre for better working together at the front door and in within early help, to ensure that the most appropriate service is offered to families at the point of referral. In all referrals where there has been an incident of domestic abuse early help will be considered and all referrals will have an outcome of advice and information at the very minimum. Decision making will be proportionate to the level of need / risk whilst also considering historical factors and the context of the situation.	Jan Coles

CYNGOR SIR POWYS COUNTY COUNCIL

CABINET REPORT
21st May 2019

REPORT AUTHOR: County Councillor Stephen Hayes
Portfolio Holder for Adult Social Services

County Councillor James Evans
Portfolio Holder for Corporate Governance, Housing &
Public Protection

SUBJECT: Extra Care Housing Development in Powys

REPORT FOR: Information

1. Summary

- 1.1. This report provides Cabinet with information about how the Council intends to work with partner housing associations to secure the development of extra care housing schemes across the county. The development of extra care housing will:
- improve the range of accommodation options available to older people across the county, in accordance with Vision 2025
 - reduce the Council's reliance on the provision of residential care for vulnerable older people, in time enabling the Council to close residential care homes, generating revenue savings
 - provide significant investment in the communities where extra care housing is proposed.
- 1.2. These developments are integral to the Health and Social Care aspects of the Council's Vision 2025 strategic plan.

2. Extra Care Housing

- 2.1. The Market Position Statement (MPS) on Accommodation for Older People in Powys, published in June 2018, sets out the current and projected demand for different long term accommodation options for the population of older people in Powys. A link to the document is at the end of the report. In so doing, the MPS undertakes a gap analysis and identifies the areas of Powys where there was a lack of appropriate accommodation options. There were some areas of Powys specifically identified as requiring the development of extra care housing (Brecon, Welshpool and Montgomery).
- 2.2. Extra care housing has been acknowledged nationally and internationally as one of the more appropriate ways of supporting people to live within their own communities and receive the care that they may need without having to move into institutional care. The first extra care scheme in Powys was opened in 2017 at Llys Glan yr Afon, in Newtown.
- 2.3. There is no single agreed definition of extra care. However, the Welsh Government has provided guidance and a general description of extra care is provided below.

- 2.4. Extra care delivers modern purpose accommodation and 24-hour care and support to meet the needs and changing expectations of the growing older population, allowing them to live as independently as possible in their own homes.
- 2.5. Extra care housing can provide an alternative to residential care, nursing care and sheltered housing. It aims to provide 'a home for life' for many people even if their care needs change over time. Extra care housing is different from the more traditional forms of residential care and sheltered housing because:
- People are living in their own home
 - It is about quality of life not just quality of care
 - People have their own self-contained home within their own front door
 - Couples and friends can stay together
 - There is a mix of people with differing levels of need
 - 24-hour care services are located on site
 - People receive support to maintain their independence
 - There are organised activities people can join in with if they wish
 - There is housing security – the aim is a home for life
- 2.6. Apartments usually consist of either 1 or 2 bedrooms. All apartments have accessible bedrooms, sitting room, separate kitchen area and walk in shower. Extra care housing is also likely to include:
- lifts and hand rails throughout the communal spaces
 - community alarm service and assistive technology
 - lounges, restaurants and cafe
 - activity room or computer area
 - hairdresser or well-being room
 - launderette
 - mobility scooter store
 - assisted bathroom
 - guest facilities
 - landscaped gardens
 - parking.
- 2.7. Extra Care facilities can also provide daytime opportunities for older people, as well as a community resource providing community opportunities. Staff are on duty 24 hours a day. It is ideal for people who have long-term deteriorating health conditions, people who need care at night or whose needs can change quickly. The care is flexible and can fit around your personal needs.
- 2.8. The benefits of independent living within extra care housing includes that as people live in schemes as tenants they are responsible for the payment of rent, which reduces the liability that falls on the council which only has to fund the cost of care. Work undertaken as a part of the market position statement found that the impact of developing extra care while remodelling the residential care provision would lead to financial savings by enabling a reduction in the number of residential care beds to be provided by the Council.
- 2.9. As a consequence of the Market Position Statement (MPS), officers in Housing and Adult Social Care have held discussion with housing association partners about the proposed development of extra care housing schemes in Welshpool, Brecon and Ystradgynlais.

- 2.10. One of highest priority areas identified in the MPS for the development of extra care housing was Welshpool and Montgomery. A refresh of the MPS in 2018 has shown that the situation has not changed since 2017 and that there is no extra care provision in the Welshpool area, while there is high demand. This is made up of a high population of older people (85+), high demand for sheltered accommodation and a low provision of residential care for people who have dementia.
- 2.11. The demand for extra care in Welshpool and the surrounding area is one of the highest in Powys. Population projections indicate a 157% increase in the numbers of people aged over 85 by 2036 (from 950 to 2,445), with a corresponding increase in individuals who have dementia of 83% (from 497 to 910). With no extra care available, only 115 sheltered accommodation units available and only 8 residential care beds for dementia per 1,000 population, there is a clear demand for extra care. Extra care housing is the ideal provision to address these current gaps in service and to meet the current and projected demand.
- 2.12. Extra Care Housing in Wales is delivered by Housing Associations using Social Housing Grant (SHG), Housing Finance Grant (HFG) and Intermediate Care Fund (ICF) which pays for 58% of the scheme costs, the remaining 42% is funded using private finance the Housing Association secure. The rents charged to tenants cover the developing housing associations private finance costs and are expected to fall with guideline rents set by the Welsh Government for social housing in Wales.
- 2.13. As stated in paragraph 2.4 officers have been in discussion with housing association partners about the development of extra care housing schemes initially in Welshpool, Brecon and Ystradgynlais. The Council is the Local Housing Authority and in performing its strategic housing function determines which locally based housing associations it works with and how Welsh Government SHG and HFG funding is allocated.
- 2.14. Historically Powys County Council's Housing Service have worked closely with housing associations within geographic areas in order to support development and this has often been done through provision of land for housing developments. Managing the risk to the Authority is paramount and ensuring that different housing providers are actively involved in different developments is essential. Therefore, there are different Housing Associations working on the three different Extra Care developments in Powys currently.
- 2.15. There are seven associations zoned for Powys with development status, however not all associations have stock across the whole of the county or would want to develop in every locality. Additionally, not all the associations have experience of delivering and managing extra care housing. Open and transparent discussions are held at the Powys Strategic Housing Forum on such developments.
- 2.16. The Housing Service has agreed that if extra care is to be provided in Welshpool it will work with the Pennaf Group. Pennaf have over 200 properties in Welshpool and an office in the town and the Group have experience of developing extra care housing in listed buildings and have recently completed an extra care scheme in Wrexham.
- 2.17. The Housing Service have worked previously with Wales and West on the provision of Llys Glan yr Afon in Newtown (a 48 apartment extra care housing scheme) and

have asked the association to assist in looking at options in Brecon. Wales and West Housing Association are currently considering viable properties and land in the Brecon area for suitability for an extra care development.

- 2.18. Llys Glan yr Afon is a successful scheme with a number of individuals living there who may otherwise have been residential care home residents. Whilst it is not possible to conclude that this is a result of the extra care scheme development, it is noted that there are now 3 fewer residential care homes in Powys (29) in comparison to 2015 (32).
- 2.19. The proposal for the development of extra care housing in Ystradgynlais is for Pobl Group to extend and convert the Pont Aur sheltered housing scheme, which is already in the ownership of the Pobl Group. This development would enable a review of the residential care required in the Ystradgynlais area. Discussion are currently ongoing with Pobl Group regarding the development and specific plans.
- 2.20. It is intended that developments in Welshpool and Ystradgynlais would commence during the 2019/20 financial year. The development in Brecon would follow from 2021/2 onward.
- 2.21. The approximate number of rooms within each development would be 60 in Welshpool, an additional 12 in Ystradgynlais (with other rooms refurbished to an extra care standard), and 50 in Brecon. The Councils Social Services would have nomination rights for existing service users and this would ensure that local people in need are housed at the extra care schemes.
- 2.22. The Council, through a separate Cabinet report, will need to consider a number of options as to the location of the extra care development in Welshpool and on the manner in which the property will be acquired.
- 2.23. Table 1 shows the allocation of SHG and HFG for the period 2018-19 to 2020-21 across Powys.

Table 1. Powys allocation of Social Housing Grant and Housing Finance Grant 2018-19 to 2020-21

Year	Social Housing Grant	Housing Finance Grant
2018-19	£6,090,000	£1,446,000
2019-20	£1,742,000	£998,000
2020-21	£2,348,000	£nil

- 2.24. The Housing Service, working in partnership with Adult Social Care, has recognised the need for extra care housing across Powys and taking account of schemes that were already committed in the housing association development programme has allocated SHG and HFG to the values shown in Table 2 to Pobl in Ystradgynlais and Pennaf in Welshpool, to enable the development of the extra care schemes to commence.

Table 2. SHG and HFG allocation to extra care scheme in Powys 2019-20 to 2020-21

Year	Social Housing Grant	Housing Finance Grant
2018-19	£1,029,000 Ystradgynlais	£523,000 Ystradgynlais
2019-20	£210,000 Welshpool	£140,000 Welshpool
2020-21	£1,663,000 Welshpool	£nil

- 2.25. In addition, the Regional Partnership Board prioritised the provision of extra care housing in its bid for Integrated Care Fund (ICF) capital funding from Welsh Government. Table 3 below shows the ICF capital funding allocated to support the development of extra care housing in Powys between 2018-19 to 2020-21.

Table 3. ICF capital funding allocated to the development of extra care housing in Welshpool and Ystradgynlais

Year	Intermediate Care Fund Capital Funding
2018-19	£1,108,000
2019-20	£1,651,000
2020-21	£1,414,500

The proposed capital programme was approved in October 2018 not leaving enough time to deliver. The Welsh Government are very supportive of the elements of Powys' ICF capital programme, it's alignment to the Health and Care Strategy and Joint Area Plan and in particular the way in which housing is a core element of the programme. As a result, they have worked with us to try and find a solution; thus agreeing an approach which will both help give projects the time to deliver next year and ensure that Powys does not lose any of its capital allocation for 2018-19

In order to ensure the capital fund is available for these extra care schemes, with support from the Regional Partnership Board's Overview Group (CC&ROG), the ICF Capital funds for the financial year 2018/19, to the value of £1,108,000, has been utilised to fund other approved capital expenditure which releases the displaced Council capital originally identified for those schemes to be vired into 2019/20. These virements were approved by Cabinet on the 26th March, 2019. The arrangements are as follows:

- £500k will be spent against Powys County Council's Disabilities Facilities Grant (DFG); and
- £500k will be spent against Powys County Council's Fit for Purpose funding under the Housing Revenue Account (HRA); and
- £108k will be spent against Powys County Council's House adaptations funding also under HRA.

The Welsh Government required that the RPB and in particular Powys Teaching Health Board (as the accountable body) were happy with this approach. Approval was given at the RPB's Cross Cutting and Resource Overview Group on the 11th February and the Chair of the RPB (CEO of PTHB) has sent a letter outlining approval and Cabinet/Council approved the virement of the capital funds in March 2019.

- 2.26. As set out in the MPS (updated July 2018), the benefits to the Local Authority of providing appropriate extra care housing are significant. These are in reducing the demand for residential and domiciliary care and associated costs.
- 2.27. The care provision within the Extra Care schemes will be marketed openly in order to ensure the best price and best outcomes of the residents of the scheme and Powys County Council.
- 2.28. The Integrated Care Fund capital money to be used to pay for the development work to date at Ystradgynlais and Welshpool and to resource a project officer to develop

the schemes in both areas for the coming 12 months from August 2019 – July 2020 at an approximate cost of £50k.

3. Corporate Improvement Plan

- 3.1 The development of extra care housing supports Vision 2025 and the Health and Care Strategy in providing care and support to service users in their communities, enabling them to live at home in appropriate accommodation and to receive care in their own home when required.

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

- 4.1. The development of extra care housing at Neuadd Maldwyn will see the provision of appropriate accommodation for vulnerable older people in the Welshpool area and will guarantee the future of a key landmark building in the town.
- 4.2. The provision of extra care will reduce the environmental footprint of transporting domiciliary carers across the area.
- 4.3. The provision of extra care will be an opportunity to ensure that the new services are linguistically and culturally appropriate.

5. UNCRC Impact Statement - Safeguarding and Wellbeing

- 5.1. Not applicable.

6. Local Member(s)

- 8.1 This matter has been discussed with the local councillors in Welshpool area.

7. Other Front Line Services

- 7.1. Adult Social Care will need to prepare for commissioning 24/7 care at the site in order to support the individuals who choose to reside there.
- 7.2. Adult Social Care will need to work with the local community, Housing, and the Housing Association in allocating accommodation at the scheme, ensuring that the scheme enables best use of resources.

8. Support Services (Legal, Finance, HR, ICT, BPU)

- 8.1 Finance – The Finance Manager Social Care notes the content of the report which is in line with one of the aims of the Vision 2025 and the Health and Care Strategy of providing appropriate housing options for older people and reduce the Council's reliance on the provision of residential care for vulnerable older people, in time enabling the Council to close residential care homes, generating revenue savings.

The Capital and Financial Planning Accountant confirms that the project officer mentioned in paragraph 2.28 is an eligible project expense but would need to be funded from the project budget.

- 8.2 Legal: The recommendations can be supported from a legal point of view.

9. Local Service Board/Partnerships/Stakeholders etc

9.1. The development of extra care housing in Welshpool and Ystradgynlais is supported by the Regional Partnership Board.

10. Scrutiny

10.1 Has this report been scrutinised? - Yes

10.2 The Market Position Statement has been considered twice by Scrutiny and extra care developments have been supported by Scrutiny.

10.3 This report was taken to Scrutiny on the 14th May 2019S. Scrutiny considered the proposals for development of Extra Care Housing across the Authority and support the proposals to engage with partner housing associations to develop projects to reduce residents need for residential care and to assist them to live independently.

11 Communications

11.1 The report is of considerable public interest and requires the use of proactive news release and appropriate social media to publicise the recommendation / decision.

12 Statutory Officers

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

12.2 The Head of Finance (S151 Officer): notes the comments of the Finance Manager and the Capital and Financial Planning Accountant.

13 Members' Interests

13.1 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.

Recommendation:	Reason for Recommendation:
That Cabinet agree in principle to the development of extra care housing in Powys, as set out in the report. Further reports to Cabinet for approval of individual schemes will be provided as required.	To enable the development of extra care housing schemes in Welshpool, Ystradgynlais and Brecon to proceed.

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

Relevant Local Member(s):	All Members
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Person(s) To Implement Decision:	Dylan Owen & Nina Davies
Date By When Decision To Be Implemented:	April 2019

Contact Officer Name:	Tel:	Email:
Dylan Owen	01597 826 578	dylan.owen@powys.gov.uk
Dafydd Evans	07775 704 531	dafydd.evans@powys.gov.uk

Background Papers used to prepare Report:

Accommodation for an ageing population: Powys County Council - Market Position Statement June 2018 -

https://en.powys.gov.uk/media/3634/Accommodation-for-an-ageing-population---Market-Position-Statement-June-2018/pdf/Market_Position_Statement_June_2018.pdf?m=1530538406760

This **Impact Assessment (IA)** toolkit, incorporates a range of legislative requirements that support effective decision making and ensure compliance with all relevant legislation. **Draft versions of the assessment should be watermarked as “Draft” and retained for completeness. However, only the final version will be made publicly available. Draft versions may be provided to regulators if appropriate. In line with Council policy IAs should be retained for 7 years.**

Equality Act 2010 (Statutory Duties) (Wales) Regulations 2011

This specifies that the Council must have due regard to:

- **Eliminate** discrimination, harassment and victimisation
- **Advance** equality of opportunity between people who share a relevant protected characteristic and those who do not;
- **Foster** good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not.

And must:

- Remove or minimise disadvantages experienced by people due to their protected characteristics
- Take steps to meet the needs of people from protected groups.
- Encourage people with protected characteristics to participate in public life or in other activities where their participation is disproportionately low.

The Act describes fostering good relations as tackling prejudice and promoting understanding between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not. Meeting the duty may involve treating some people more favourably than others, as long as this does not contravene other provisions within the Act.

Wellbeing of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015

The Wellbeing of Future Generations Act will from April 2016 require all public bodies to demonstrate that we are improving social, economic, environmental and cultural wellbeing, whilst also looking to the future, planning for the long term and ensuring that we don't compromise the ability of future generations to be able to do the same. This is called sustainable development.

The Act sets out 7 Wellbeing Goals:

- **A Prosperous Wales**
- **A Resilient Wales**
- **A Healthier Wales**
- **A More Equal Wales**
- **A Wales of Cohesive Communities**
- **A Wales of Vibrant Culture and Thriving Welsh Language**
- **A Globally Responsible Wales**

We have to demonstrate how we are contributing to all of these goals and following the 5 **Sustainable Development principles**:
 Long term. Integration. Collaboration. Involvement and Prevention

Welsh Language (Wales) Measure 2011

- Gives the Welsh language **official status** in Wales
- Establishes the principle that the Welsh language should be treated **no less favourably** than the English language
- Requires public authorities to **comply with standards** relating to Welsh language provision

The Policy Making Standards relate to assessing the impact of policies and decisions on opportunities for persons to use the Welsh language, and on treating the Welsh language no less favourably than the English language. The Council must therefore consider the Welsh Language when we are developing policies and strategies or when considering new ways of providing services.

Integrated Risk Assessment (Legislative Frameworks) - Whilst there is no formal legislation which stipulates that we must formally manage our risks, it is good practice to undertake risk management which is a process that aims to help assess, evaluate and take action on risks with a view to increasing the probability of success and reducing the likelihood of failure to ensure that 'business as usual' is maintained, and which should be regularly monitored to ensure control of our identified risks where required. The outputs from effective risk management include compliance, assurance and **enhanced decision making**. These outputs provide benefits by way of improvements in the efficiency of our operations, successful delivery of our change projects and the efficacy of our corporate objectives.

Risk management should be a continuous process that supports the development and implementation of our corporate planning and budget setting processes. Plans typically focus on a desired future, which is underpinned by a set of reasonable assumptions. However, each of these assumptions carries a level of uncertainty and risk. Using identified risks in the both the corporate planning and budget setting processes will ensure that we make informed decisions based on the current level of risk, and are fully aware of how the risks could either have a negative impact on our ability to deliver our objectives, or how we can exploit opportunities and take advantage of these. Achieving our targeted performance is dependent upon the ability to manage our risks. As we move towards becoming a commissioning council we need to become more intelligent about the risks which we take in order that we can sustain our services with a continually reducing budget. Equally important we must be aware of the risks to avoid to ensure we protect our customers, reputation and financial stability.

The implementation of suitable risk responses should also form part of our corporate planning process, to provide appropriate mitigating controls to our risks based upon the impact and probability identified in the risk assessment process. Risk Management is high on the agenda of Cabinet and Management Team who view the **Risk Register** on a quarterly basis, along with Audit Committee and the Scrutiny Committees. The monitoring process is also embedded in Quarterly Performance Review meetings to ensure that Portfolio Holders are aware of risks within their respective areas.

Cyngor Sir Powys County Council

Impact Assessment (IA)

The integrated approach to support effective decision making



Guidance

Who can see the Document?

Draft versions of the assessment should be watermarked as “Draft” and retained for completeness, however only the final version will be publically available. Therefore, draft versions would not normally be subject to Freedom of Information requests, unless specifically requested. However, draft versions may be provided to regulators if appropriate. In line with Council policy, IAs should be retained for 7 years.

Due Regard

When completing the IA, services are required to show ‘due regard’. ‘Due regard’ is a legal term that requires proportionality and relevance. Brown’s Principles are often used in court to determine whether a public body has shown ‘due regard’ to legislation. Public bodies should ensure:

Brown Principle	Requirement
Knowledge	The decision makers must be aware of their duty to have ‘due regard’ to the requirements identified in the assessment, the majority of which are covered by statutory legislation
Sufficient information	The decision maker must consider what information he or she has and what further information may be needed in order to give proper consideration to the IA.
Timeliness	The IA must be completed before and at the time that a particular proposal is under consideration or decision is taken – that is, in the development of proposal, and in making a final decision. A public body cannot satisfy the Duty by justifying a decision after it has been taken.
Real consideration (Decision making)	Consideration of the requirements identified in the assessment must form an integral part of the decision-making process. The IA is not a matter of box-ticking; it must be exercised in substance, with rigour and with an open mind in such a way that it influences the final decision
Accountability(No delegation)	Public bodies are responsible for ensuring that any third parties which exercise functions on their behalf are capable of complying with the IA, are required to comply with it, and that they do so in practice. It is a requirement where the legislative aspects cannot be delegated
Monitoring and review	Services must have regard to the aims of the IA not only when a proposal is developed and decided upon, but also when it is implemented and reviewed. Monitoring the impact is certainly good practice and is a continuing duty under some statutory legislation (e.g. equalities)

UN Convention on the Rights of the Child

The Convention gives rights to everyone under the age of 18, which include the right to be treated fairly and to be protected from discrimination; that organisations act for the best interest of the child; the right to life, survival and development; and the right to be heard. These rights must be given due regard when completing this assessment.

Evidence

Evidence should be a mixture of both quantitative and qualitative data, therefore the consideration of performance indicators, statistical data and engagement and communication feedback. Arrangements for capturing service and performance data should be disaggregated across protected characteristics and Welsh speakers where pragmatically possible. Giving foresight to this requirement will ensure services have access to current quantitative data when considering a proposal.

Consultation and engagement (involvement)

With reference to engagement and consultation the council has signed up to the [National Principles for Public Engagement in Wales](#) which a service should have due regard to. There has also been an increase over recent years in legal challenges made to consultation exercises. How well a consultation exercise is conducted has been the focus of a number of Judicial Reviews. [The Gunning Principles](#) are used by courts to determine how well a public body has ran its consultation/engagement activities. Services should also familiarise themselves with these principles when seeking to engage stakeholders and get advice and support from the Corporate Engagement officers.

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Impact upon the processing of personal data

The General Data Protection Regulations mandated the need to undertake Data Protection Impact Assessment, (DPIA) where use of personal data is likely to result in a high risk to the rights and freedoms in relation to individuals and their information. The type of processing of personal information that will require a DPIA is when systematic and extensive profiling or automated decision making is taking place, where special category information or information in respect of criminal offence data is being used, implementation of CCTV, use of new technologies, using biometric or genetic data, using location of individual's data, or delivering on-line services to children. It is considered good practice to undertake a DPIA when major projects which require the use of personal data are being considered, in order to meet the Council's obligations to implement the principles of data protection and safeguard the individual's rights and freedoms. This is data protection by design and default.

The DPIA screening questions and template are available from the Data Protection Officer (Information.compliance@powys.gov.uk) and more information can be found on intranet page 8408.

General notes

- **Blank boxes, if appropriate are good (don't complete boxes for the sake of it)! When completing the impact assessment, it is likely you will encounter evidence / data gaps which make it difficult for a service to substantiate its judgement. It is important that at each point, the IA is providing an honest judgement. Therefore, if gaps exist, please state that. Mitigating actions should include steps to close such gaps where possible and at each iteration of the IA, the evidence should be appropriately complete, enabling each judgement to be substantiated.**
- *If you start a row finish it. If appropriate you can use the same answer in more than one place.*
- *The purpose of the IA is to provide a single assessment. This approach is likely to be sufficient for about 80% of our proposals. The Pareto principle is likely to apply and you will determine that on more complex issues, additional work may be required to demonstrate due regard, in particular in the field of Welsh language and Equality impact assessment. However, that will be a matter of judgement for the service.*

Judgement

Based on the analysis completed for each criteria, please provide an assessment result:

- **Unknown** *insufficient evidence to substantiate any judgement on impacts of the proposal*
- **Very Poor** *the proposal significantly undermines this aspect*
- **Poor** *the proposal undermines this aspect*
- **Neutral:** *proposal neither undermines or contributes to this aspect or is not applicable*
- **Good:** *the proposal makes a positive contribution to this aspect*
- **Very Good:** *the proposal makes a close to optimal contribution to this aspect*

Impact – this is the judgement made on the available evidence. The 'Impact after mitigation' is the shift in judgement when additional work or evidence gathering is done to improve the potential impact. If additional work is not likely to improve the judgement then it may not have been either, sufficiently thought through, or worth doing.

Additional steps (What work will be done to better contribute to positive or mitigate any negative impacts?)

This is basically as the question asks; what work will be done to improve the potential impact, are there opportunities to collaborate? Only indicate additional steps that the service has every intention of doing and that are likely to have a positive effect on the judgement (ie the difference between the inherent judgement and the residual judgement).

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Service Area	Adult Social Care	Head of Service	Dylan Owen	Director	Alison Bulman	Portfolio Holder	Stephen Hayes
Proposal	To develop Extra Care Housing at three sites in Powys						
Outline Summary							
<p>This Impact Assessment is to be read in conjunction with the Cabinet report about how the Council intends to work with partner housing associations to secure the development of extra care housing schemes across the county. The development of extra care housing will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> improve the range of accommodation options available to older people across the county, in accordance with Vision 2025 reduce the Council's reliance on the provision of residential care for vulnerable older people, in time enabling the Council to close residential care homes, generating revenue savings provide significant investment in the communities where extra care housing is proposed. <p>These developments are integral to the Health and Social Care aspects of the Council's Vision 2025 strategic plan.</p>							

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Version Control (services should consider the impact assessment early in the development process and continually evaluate)

Services are encouraged to begin the IA as early in the process of developing a proposal as possible. The IA can be strengthened as time progresses, helping shape the proposal. Version control will provide a useful audit trail of how the IA has developed. Draft versions of the assessment should be retained for completeness, however only the final version will be publically available. Draft versions may be provided to regulators if appropriate. In line with Council policy IAs should be retained for 7 years.

Version	Author	Job Title	Date
1.0	Dylan Owen	Head of Commissioning	19 April 2019

2. Profile of savings delivery (if applicable)

2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	TOTAL
£	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

3. Consultation requirements

Services should seek to engage stakeholders when assessing the impact of changes to service provision. Advice and support is available from the Corporate Engagement officers

Consultation Requirement	Consultation deadline/or justification for no consultation
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No consultation required (please provide justification)	Consultation on extra developments undertaken for strategy development in 2017. No negative impact on the public anticipated.
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4. Impact on Other Service Areas

**Does the proposal have potential to impact on another service area? (Have you considered the implications on Health & Safety, Corporate Parenting and Data Protection?)
PLEASE ENSURE YOU INFORM / ENGAGE ANY AFFECTED SERVICE AREAS AT THE EARLIEST OPPORTUNITY**

n/a.

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5. How does your proposal impact on the council's strategic vision?

Council Priority	How does the proposal impact on this priority?	<u>IMPACT</u> Unknown Very Poor Poor Neutral Good Very Good	What will be done to better contribute to positive or mitigate any negative impacts?	<u>IMPACT AFTER MITIGATION</u> Unknown Very Poor Poor Neutral Good Very Good
<p>The Economy We will develop a vibrant economy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>New business start-ups and relocations will increase</i> • <i>Skilled employment opportunities will increase</i> • <i>A greater supply and mix of suitable work space to support employment</i> • <i>More job opportunities and apprenticeships for young people</i> • <i>Local businesses benefit from good advice and support that help them thrive</i> • <i>Regulation supports business and communities and is proportionate</i> • <i>Powys is established as an innovation base for learning, skills and research for;</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Farming and land-use innovation</i> ○ <i>Health and Care</i> ○ <i>Rural teacher training accreditation</i> • <i>The economically active population will increase</i> • <i>Tourism and leisure based activity and attractions will increase</i> • <i>Local consortia competing for public sector contracts will increase</i> • <i>Council priorities are used to develop new industries and supply chains</i> • <i>There is significant investment in accessible and community based lifetime accommodation</i> 	<p><i>Would enable the development of extra care across POWYSL with all associated benefits of employment, accommodation provision and short term employment for the development of the scheme</i></p>	<p>Very Good</p>	<p>n/a</p>	<p>Very Good</p>

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<p>Health and Care We will lead the way in effective, integrated rural health and care Our focus on well-being means:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We focus on what matters to the individual • Young people, adults and families are able to create the foundations of good health throughout their life • We focus on safeguarding and supporting vulnerable people • The physical environment helps people maintain their health and well-being • There is an increasing supply of housing with care <p>Early help and support means:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technology enables people to self-care and remain independent • We ensure the maximum positive impact within the first 1,000 days of a child's life • A sufficient supply of appropriate placements for Looked After Children • Community role modelling is focused on basic life skills and money management <p>Joined up services means:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Positive and co-productive partnerships • Significant investment in integrated health and care facilities and infrastructures • Health and Care teams work seamlessly with people, getting things right first time • Young people, adults and families have a fully integrated experience of health and care • Accessible and equitable services fit around people's busy lives <p>Tackling the big diseases (cancer, circulatory diseases, mental health, respiratory diseases)</p>	<p><i>The provision of extra care would meet the Health and Care Strategy for Powys and would have a significant positive impact on the health, care and wellbeing of the population of Powys.</i></p>	<p><i>Very Good</i></p>	<p><i>n/a</i></p>	<p><i>Very Good</i></p>
<p>Learning and Skills We will strengthen learning and skills</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School leavers have the right qualifications to progress • Access to education provision and good career advice is equitable • Working in partnership with schools, colleges, universities and businesses will improve career opportunities • High quality teaching and learning environments embrace new technology for the population • Pupils have access to remote/alternative learning opportunities • Early years provision is helping families to return to meaningful employment 	<p><i>Could enable increased job opportunities for care and support</i></p>	<p><i>Good</i></p>	<p><i>n/a</i></p>	<p><i>Good</i></p>

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<p>Residents and Communities We will support our residents and communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residents take responsibility for their actions and support one another Communities have access to a choice of both affordable and market housing Communities have access to services that allow all to flourish and enjoy life Communities have an active role in the design and delivery of the services they need 	<p><i>Will create affordable accommodation options with care in Powys.</i></p>	<p>Very Good</p>	<p>n/a</p>	<p>Very Good</p>
<p>Source of Outline Evidence to support judgement</p>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health and Care Strategy Housing Strategy Vision 2025 				

Additional Links and Information

- Further information on the council's priorities can be viewed in the Corporate Improvement Plan on intranet page [7679](#)

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6. How does your proposal impact on the Welsh Assembly's well-being goals?

Well-being Goal	How does the proposal contribute to this goal?	<u>IMPACT</u> Unknown Very Poor Poor Neutral Good Very Good	What will be done to better contribute to positive or mitigate any negative impacts?	<u>IMPACT AFTER MITIGATION</u> Unknown Very Poor Poor Neutral Good Very Good	Source of Outline Evidence to support judgement
<p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Enable energy efficient accommodation</i> • <i>Local procurement</i> 	Very Good	n/a	Very Good	
<p>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).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Will enable sensitive development to the environment</i> • <i>Will provide the local community with communal areas to congregate</i> 	Good	n/a	good	

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<p>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.</p> <p>Public Health (Wales) Act, 2017: Part 6 of the Act requires for public bodies to undertake a health impact assessment to assess the likely effect of a proposed action or decision on the physical or mental health of the people of Wales.</p> <p>http://www.legislation.gov.uk/anaw/2017/2/contents/enacted</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Extra care would improve access to support and care services</i> • <i>Will require commissioning of care services</i> • <i>Living environment will be designed for wellbeing and positive health outcomes</i> 	<p>Very Good</p>	<p>n/a</p>	<p>Very Good</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Health and Care Strategy</i> • <i>Vision 2025</i>
<p>A Wales of cohesive communities: Attractive, viable, safe and well-connected communities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Will improve and enhance community cohesion and integration</i> • <i>Community involvement will be central to design</i> 	<p>Very Good</p>	<p>n/a</p>	<p>Very Good</p>	

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<p>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.</p> <p>Human Rights - is about being proactive in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Empowering people using public services to understand, claim and enjoy their human rights • Increasing the ability and accountability of those delivering public services to respect, protect and fulfil human rights duties • Deepening our understanding of the relationships between rights-holders and duty-holders in order to help bridge the gaps between them • Creating the conditions under which all people can live in dignity and develop their full potential <p>UN Convention on the Rights of the Child The Convention gives rights to everyone under the age of 18, which include the right to be treated fairly and to be protected from discrimination; that organisations act for the best interest of the child; the right to life, survival and development; and the right to be heard.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All procurement will follow ethical practices and will aim to support the Powys pound. • Extra care will support people to live independently in the community and support individuals' freedoms. 	<p>Very Good</p>	<p>n/a</p>	<p>Very Good</p>	
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Cyngor Sir Powys County Council

Impact Assessment (IA)

The integrated approach to support effective decision making



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.

The Welsh language and culture are an integral part of our communities, and contribute to the rich heritage of the county. The two main principles of the Welsh Language Measure are that in Wales:

- *The Welsh Language should be treated no less favourably than the English language.*
- *That persons should be able to live their lives through the medium of Welsh if they choose to do so.*

This section of the template is designed to assist in the analysis of gathered data and evidence, to determine the impact on the Welsh language, culture and heritage, and to identify any areas for improvement, in order to ensure the opportunities for people who choose to live their lives and access services through the medium of Welsh are not inferior to what is afforded to those choosing to do so in English.

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<p>Opportunities for persons to use the Welsh language, and treating the Welsh language no less favourably than the English language</p> <p><i>The Council has a duty to ensure that people can access services through the medium of Welsh wherever they are within the county, and that services provided in Welsh are not inferior to that provided in English. Opportunities to use the Welsh language in official and social spheres must be promoted and protected. Consideration should be given to the impact of policies and decisions on the sustainability of Welsh speaking communities.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Extra care will provide opportunities for local people in Wales to live in their community.</i> • <i>The development of the scheme will create employment for local people which is not seasonal and will be of value and permanent.</i> • <i>The commissioning of care and support will place Welsh language requirements upon the care provider.</i> 	<p>Good</p>	<p>n/a</p>	<p>Good</p>	
<p>Opportunities to promote the Welsh language.</p> <p><i>The Council must take opportunities to promote the Welsh language and services provided through the medium of Welsh.</i></p>	<p>n/a</p>	<p>n/a</p>	<p>n/a</p>	<p>n/a</p>	

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).

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Impact Assessment (IA)

The integrated approach to support effective decision making



Equality is about making sure people are treated fairly. It is not about “treating everyone the same” but recognising everyone’s needs are met in different ways. This means you should determine whether a policy will assist or inhibit your ability to eliminate discrimination; advance equality; and foster good relations. Listed below are the 9 protected characteristics.

This section of the template is designed to assist in the analysis of gathered data and evidence, to determine the impact on Equality, and to identify any areas for improvement. By taking into account the general duty this will enable the authority to demonstrate that we are making decisions in a fair, transparent and accountable way. When assessing impact you should look at diversity within, as well as between the groups e.g. Disabled people with different impairments.

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<p>Age</p> <p><i>Where age is referred to, it refers to a person belonging to a particular age (e.g. 32 year olds) or range of ages (e.g. 18 - 30 year olds).</i></p>	<p><i>Extra care has a purpose of supporting older people and people with disabilities and will have a significantly positive impact for age and disability related issues.</i></p>	<p>Very Good</p>	<p>• n/a</p>	<p>Very Good</p>	
<p>Disability</p> <p><i>A person has a disability if s/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</i></p>					
<p>Gender reassignment</p> <p><i>People who change their gender from the one assigned at birth (A person who is proposing to undergo, are undergoing, have undergone a process (or part of a process) to reassign their sex by changing physiological or other attributes of sex)</i></p>					
<p>Marriage or civil partnership</p> <p><i>Being in a marriage or civil partnership</i></p>					
<p>Race</p> <p><i>Being a particular colour, ethnic origin, national origin or nationality</i></p>					
<p>Religion or belief</p> <p><i>Having a recognised religion or belief or a lack of belief</i></p>					

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<p>Sex</p> <p><i>Being male or female</i></p>					
<p>Sexual Orientation</p> <p><i>How people feel as well as act, in respect of people of the same sex, people of the opposite sex, or both sexes</i></p>					
<p>Pregnancy and Maternity</p> <p><i>Pregnancy is the condition of being pregnant or expecting a baby.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>					

Additional Links and Information

For more detailed explanations of the 9 protected characteristics please click on the following links

- <http://www.equalityhumanrights.com/private-and-public-sector-guidance/guidance-all/protected-characteristics>
- <http://www.equalityadvisoryservice.com/app/help/session/L3RpbWUvMTQ0MjMyODAyOC9zaWQvSHQ1VUt4d20%3D>

The Equality and Human Rights Commission is responsible for enforcing equality law and has a website full of information and good practice

- <http://www.equalityhumanrights.com/>
- Assessing Impact and the Equality Duty - A Guide for Listed Public Authorities in Wales
- <http://www.equalityhumanrights.com/publication/assessing-impact-and-equality-duty-guide-listed-public-authorities-wales>
- Equality impact assessments – advice and guidance
- <https://www.equalityhumanrights.com/en/advice-and-guidance/equality-impact-assessments>
- The Essential Guide to the Public Sector Equality Duty An overview for listed public authorities in Wales
http://www.equalityhumanrights.com/sites/default/files/uploads/Wales/PDFs/1._psed_wales_essential_guide.pdf
- Case studies
- <http://www.equalityhumanrights.com/private-and-public-sector-guidance/public-sector-providers/public-sector-equality-duty/case-studies>

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UN convention on the rights of people with disabilities

- <https://www.equalityhumanrights.com/en/our-human-rights-work/monitoring-and-promoting-un-treaties/un-convention-rights-persons-disabilities>

Children's Rights Wales.

- <http://www.childrensrights.wales/>

EIA Practice hub by the NHS sponsored by WG and WLGA.

- <http://www.eiapractice.wales.nhs.uk/home>

Good Practice Guidance for Equality and Human Rights Impact Assessments and Scrutinising Changes to Community Services in Wales. Older People's Commissioner for Wales

- http://www.olderpeoplewales.com/en/Publications/pub-story/16-02-16/Section_12_Guidance_Equality_and_Human_Rights_Assessments_Scrutiny.aspx

Powys County Councils Strategic Equality Plan aims to make sure that we meet everybody's needs and tackle disadvantages. The plan was adopted in 2012 and is currently being reviewed. The plan sets out ten objectives for improvement.

- <http://www.powys.gov.uk/en/equalities/equalities-and-fairness-at-the-council/>

Powys statistics

- <http://www.powys.gov.uk/en/statistics/view-statistics-about-your-area/>, as well as Business Intelligence
- <http://intranet.powys.gov.uk/index.php?id=7294&L=>

United Nations - Human rights are the basic rights and freedoms that belong to every person, regardless of age, sex, race, sexual orientation nationality, socio-economic group or any other status.

- <http://www.un.org/en/index.html>

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7. How does your proposal impact on the council's other key guiding principles?

Principle	How does the proposal impact on this principle?	IMPACT Unknown Very Poor Poor Neutral Good Very Good	What will be done to better contribute to positive or mitigate any negative impacts?	IMPACT AFTER MITIGATION Unknown Very Poor Poor Neutral Good Very Good	Source of Outline Evidence to support judgement	
Sustainable Development Principle						
<i>The simultaneous improvement of the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of communities in Powys and beyond, both now and in the future, using the ways of working below.</i>						
Tudalen 51	<p>Long Term: Looking to the long term so that we do not compromise the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.</p>	The Market Position Statement provided a gap analysis up to 2035 and beyond	Very Good	n/a	Very Good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Market Position Statement
	<p>Collaboration: Working with others in a collaborative way to find shared sustainable solutions.</p>	The Market Position Statement was developed with the Powys Teaching Health Board	Very Good	n/a	Very Good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health and Care Strategy
	<p>Involvement: Involving a diversity of the population in the decisions that affect them.</p> <p>Stakeholder Communication and Engagement: Ensuring the views and voices of the stakeholders who will be impacted by a proposal are sought, heard and used to inform and influence decisions made.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A wider ranging consultation was undertaken with the public when developing the Market Position Statement and the Health and Care Strategy 	Very Good	n/a	Very Good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Market Position Statement
	<p>Prevention: Understanding the root causes of issues to prevent them from occurring.</p>	Extra Care will support people to live in their community without the need for domiciliary care or residential/nursing care.	Very Good	n/a	Very Good	Wellbeing Assessment
	<p>Integration: Taking an integrated approach so that public bodies look at all the well-being goals in deciding on their well-being objectives.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Market Position Statement for the extra care scheme was developed in partnership with the Powys Teaching Health Board 	Very Good	n/a	Very Good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Market Position Statement Health and Care Strategy

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<p>Preventing Poverty: Prevention, including helping people into work and mitigating the impact of poverty.</p> <p><i>Reducing poverty, especially persistent poverty amongst some of our poorest people and communities, and reducing the likelihood that people will become poor. Improvements in educational and health outcomes can influence poverty strongly over the longer term.</i></p>	<p><i>Individuals living at extra care are supported financially through the housing benefit system to live sustainably.</i></p>	<p>Very Good</p>	<p>n/a</p>	<p>Very Good</p>	
<p>Unpaid Carers: Ensuring that unpaid carers views are sought and taken into account</p>	<p><i>Provides support to unpaid carers in knowing that their loved ones are living in appropriate and safe accommodation</i></p>	<p>Very Good</p>	<p>n/a</p>	<p>Very Good</p>	
<p>Safeguarding: Preventing and responding to abuse and neglect of children, young people and adults with health and social care needs who can't protect themselves.</p>	<p>Extra care provides safe accommodation with support from wardens and carers on site.</p>	<p>Very Good</p>	<p>n/a</p>	<p>Very Good</p>	
<p>Impact on Powys County Council workforce</p>	<p>Additional post will be created for the development of extra care</p>	<p>Good</p>	<p><i>Consideration of providing care in-house as an option, rather than commissioning externally.</i></p>	<p>Very Good</p>	

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8. What is the impact of this proposal on our communities?

Severity of Impact on Communities	Scale of impact	Overall Impact
<i>Provision of appropriate accommodation to the community is positive.</i>	<i>Will enable approximately 60 individuals to live independently in the community.</i>	<i>Positive impact.</i>
Mitigation		

Severity of Impact	Impact	Scale / Level
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insignificant disruption to communities – no loss of customer service No impact on service delivery 	Low	1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some disruption to communities Withdrawal of non-statutory service Little impact on service delivery 	Medium	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noticeable disruption to communities Noticeable impact / partial failure to deliver statutory services 	High	3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major disruption to our communities (loss of statutory service for greater than 48 hours, but less than 7 days) Non delivery of statutory services 	Catastrophic	4

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Definition	Probability	Scale / Level
<i>Impact on small group within the community</i>	<i>Low Risk</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Impact on the community</i>	<i>Medium Risk</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>Significant impact on a particular disadvantaged group</i>	<i>High Risk</i>	<i>3</i>
<i>Major impact on communities / group</i>	<i>Very High Risk</i>	<i>4</i>

Impact Rating

SCALE	Very High (4)	Medium (4)	High (8)	High (12)	Very High (16)
	High (3)	Medium (3)	Medium (6)	High (9)	High (12)
	Medium (2)	Low (2)	Medium (4)	Medium (6)	High (8)
	Low (1)	Low (1)	Low (2)	Medium (3)	Medium (4)
		Low (1)	Medium (2)	High (3)	Catastrophic (4)
		SEVERITY			

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9. How likely are you to successfully implement the proposed change?

i.e. what is the risk of not delivering this proposal?

Impact on Service / Council	Risk to delivery of the Proposal	Inherent Risk
<i>Risk of not delivering would mean that there would not be sufficient appropriate housing for older people in Powys.</i>	<i>This benefit hinges upon delivery of the proposal.</i>	<i>9 High</i>
Mitigation		

Risk Impact (Severity)	Impact	Scale / Level
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insignificant disruption on internal business – no loss of customer service • No impact on achieving corporate objectives 	Low	1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some disruption on internal business only – no loss of customer service • Withdrawal of non-statutory service • Little impact on achieving corporate objectives 	Medium	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noticeable disruption to PCC – would affect customers • Noticeable impact / partial failure to achieving statutory requirements or corporate objectives 	High	3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Major disruption to PCC – serious damage to organisation’s ability to service customers (loss of statutory service for greater than 48 hours, but less than 7 days) • Non delivery of statutory requirements or corporate objectives 	Catastrophic	4

Definition	Probability	Scale / Level
<i>Easily achieved within existing arrangements</i>	<i>Low Risk</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Stretching but achievable within existing arrangements</i>	<i>Medium Risk</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>Difficult to achieve within existing arrangements</i>	<i>High Risk</i>	<i>3</i>
<i>Extremely difficult / unlikely to achieve within existing arrangements</i>	<i>Very High Risk</i>	<i>4</i>

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Risk Rating

PROBABILITY	Very High (4)	Medium (4)	High (8)	High (12)	Very High (16)
	High (3)	Medium (3)	Medium (6)	High (9)	High (12)
	Medium (2)	Low (2)	Medium (4)	Medium (6)	High (8)
	Low (1)	Low (1)	Low (2)	Medium (3)	Medium (4)
		Low (1)	Medium (2)	High (3)	Catastrophic (4)
IMPACT					

What are the risks to service delivery or the council following implementation of this proposal? (To be included within project risk register)

Description of risks				
Risk Identified	Inherent Risk Rating	Mitigation	Residual Risk Rating	
What are the risks to the Service or Council following implementation of the Proposal?	What is the inherent level of risk before mitigation?	What mitigation are you going to implement to reduce the level of risk to the Service or Council to an acceptable level?	What is the residual level of risk post-mitigation?	
Negative risks are very low. The impact of extra care development is positive.	Risk rating (Impact X Probability) (Refer to matrix below for guidance)	n/a	Risk rating (Impact X Probability) (Refer to matrix below for guidance)	
Overall judgement (to be included in project risk register)				
<i>Based on the WHOLE assessment (sections 1 – 7), what is the risk to the Service or Council following implementation of the Proposal? (Please refer to the Corporate Risk Assessment Matrix below)</i>				
Very High Risk	High Risk	Medium Risk	Low Risk	
			X	

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Risk Assessment Matrix

1. Impact:

RISK CATEGORY	RISK TYPE	RISK IMPACT (Severity)			
		Low	Medium	High	Catastrophic
FINANCIAL	Financial				
	Reinstatement following loss / compensation & costs / economic losses / bad lending / VAT errors / fraud / fines	<£250,000	£250 - £750k	£750k - £2m	>£2m
HAZARD	Casualty				
	Employee &/or Public Injury / ill-health	Minor Injuries / temporary ill-health	Ill health / disabling injuries	Single fatality	Multiple fatalities
	Environmental				
	Recovery/remediation time	< 1 week	1 week – 1 month	1 - 12 months	> 1 year / recovery impossible
	Hazard				
	Maladministration / Improvement notice / legal proceedings / Enforcement notice	Low	Medium	High	Catastrophic
OPERATIONAL	Operational				
	Prevention of service efficiency	Low	Medium	High	Catastrophic
	Procurement / Contract / Project Failure				
	Additional costs / cost over-run / delays to completion	Greater of 5% or £250k	Greater of 5-25% or £250- £70k	Greater of 25 - 50% or £70k - £2m	Greater of 50 – 100% or > £2m
	Service Provision (Interruption)				
	Health / Education / Key Service	1- 6 days < 1 month	1 week– 1 month 1-3 months	1 – 6 months 3 - 12 months	> 6 months > 1 year
	Support / Administration / Leisure				
STRATEGIC	Reputation				
	Adverse / critical comment / Ombudsman Investigation / ICO Investigation	Ward/Village	Local Media	Welsh Media	National Media
	Prosecution/punishments			Disqualification	Imprisonment
	Strategic				
	Failure to achieve corporate objectives	Low	Medium	High	Catastrophic

2. Probability:

PROBABILITY	Definition
Low	Not likely to happen or may happen once every 20 years
Medium	Possible or may happen within 10 years
High	Likely or may happen once a year
Very High	Certain or happens several times a year

3. Risk Profile:

PROBABILITY	Very High (4)	Medium (4)	High (8)	High (12)	Very High (16)
	High (3)	Medium (3)	Medium (6)	High (9)	High (12)
	Medium (2)	Low (2)	Medium (4)	Medium (6)	High (8)
	Low (1)	Low (1)	Low (2)	Medium (3)	Medium (4)
	Low (1)	Medium (2)	High (3)	Catastrophic (4)	
IMPACT					

PCC: Impact Assessment Toolkit (Oct 2017)

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10. Overall Summary and Judgement of this Impact Assessment?

Outline Assessment (to be inserted in cabinet report)	Cabinet Report Reference:	
<i>Provision of extra care to a community has significant long term benefits and very few risks to the community, stakeholders or the Council.</i>		

11. Is there additional evidence to support the Impact Assessment (IA)?

What additional evidence and data has informed the development of your proposal?
<i>The Welsh Government's position paper 2018 on Extra Care.</i>

12. On-going monitoring arrangements?

What arrangements will be put in place to monitor the impact over time?
<i>A project board will be convened regularly as governance for the developments.</i>
Please state when this Impact Assessment will be reviewed.
<i>April 2020</i>

13. Sign Off

Position	Name	Signature	Date
Service Manager:			
Head of Service:	Dylan Owen		19 April 2019
Director:	Alison Bulman		19 April 2019
Portfolio Holder:	Councillor Stephen Hayes		19 April 2019

14. Governance

Who needs to make this decision?

Decision to be made by	Cabinet	Date required	21 May 2019
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It is advised that no formal decision is made unless an impact assessment has been completed to the satisfaction of the above and that sufficient evidence is available to substantiate any judgements made in the impact assessment. It is the ultimate responsibility of the Strategic Director and Portfolio Holder to ensure the correct ownership and accountability is sustained.

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CYNGOR SIR POWYS COUNTY COUNCIL.**CABINET EXECUTIVE****Date 21st May 2019****REPORT AUTHOR: County Councillor Martin Weale
Portfolio Holder for Economy and Planning****County Councillor Phyl Davies
Portfolio Holder for Highways, Recycling and Assets****SUBJECT: Powys Local Toilet Strategy**

REPORT FOR: Decision

1. Summary

1.1 This report seeks approval of the Powys Local Toilet Strategy (Appendix 1).

2. Proposal

2.1 Part 8 of the Public Health (Wales) Act 2017: Provision of Toilets came into force on 31 May 2018 and placed a duty on each local authority in Wales to prepare and publish a local toilet strategy for its area. Local authorities in Wales were given the responsibility to:

- Assess the need for toilet provision for their communities;
- Plan to meet those needs;
- Produce a local toilets strategy; and
- Review the strategy, update, and publicise revisions.

2.2 Local authorities are required to prepare and publish their strategies by the 31st May 2019. The duty to prepare a local toilets strategy does not require local authorities to provide and maintain public toilets directly. The Local Authority must take a strategic view on how facilities can be provided and accessed by their local population. Strategies will be subject to review and the County Council will be required to publish a statement of progress. The strategy should contribute toward achieving accessible and clean toilets wherever people live, work, or visit.

2.3 The County Council published a draft Strategy for a three month period of consultation ending on April 22nd 2019. Comments received on the Strategy raised a number of issues which have been summarised in the Consultation Report (Appendix 2). The draft Strategy was also considered by the County Council's Economy, Residents, Communities

and Governance Scrutiny Committee on 17th April 2019, and the comments of the Committee have also been included within the Consultation Report and Strategy.

- 2.4 Recommended responses to the issues raised during the consultation period are shown in the Consultation Report and the resulting changes have made to the Strategy (highlighted in Appendix 1).
- 2.5 The strategy sets out proposed actions that will be pursued by the County Council over the next two years in order to promote access and increase the provision of local toilets. The implementation of the actions would be accommodated within existing budgets, and many of the actions can be achieved through working practices or by the provision of information via the Council's website.

3. Options Considered / Available

- 3.1 The Council is required by legislation to prepare a Local Toilet Strategy so 'do-nothing' is not an option. The only options available are to amend the proposed actions set out in the Strategy.

4. Preferred Choice and Reasons

- 4.1 To approve and publish the Powys Local Toilet Strategy by 31 May 2019 in order to meet the requirements of the Public Health (Wales) Act 2017.

5. Impact Assessment

- 5.1 Is an impact assessment required? Yes
- 5.2 If yes is it attached? Yes (Appendix 3)

6. Corporate Improvement Plan

- 6.1 The Strategy contributes fully to Vision 2025, and the wider ambition to be an open and enterprising Council. In preparing the Strategy, involvement and engagement took place with residents and various representative groups.
- 6.2 Specifically, the Powys Local Toilet Strategy contributes to the four goals of Vision 2025 in the following manner:
 - The economy – good quality public toilets are a key to ensuring that residents and visitors can make full use of public spaces.
 - Health and care – the provision of good quality publicly accessible toilets are crucial to ensuring the wider health of the population. For some, with health conditions, publicly accessible toilets allow them to enjoy Powys without needing to worry about finding the nearest toilet.

- Learning and skills – publicly accessible toilets allow young people to make the most of the outdoor learning and recreation opportunities that the landscape of Powys provides.
- Residents and communities – the Strategy has an emphasis on business/community led provision, and as such communities will have an active role in the delivery of toilet provision.

7. Local Member(s)

- 7.1 The Draft Powys Local Toilet Strategy will equally apply to all areas of Powys.

8. Other Front Line Services

- 8.1 Does the recommendation impact on other services run by the Council or on behalf of the Council? Yes.
- 8.2 Service areas have been involved in the preparation of the Strategy. The actions within the Strategy will need to be taken forward by service areas, so the strategy will require a continued input and commitment from a range of service areas.

9. Communications

Have Communications seen a copy of this report? Yes

Communications comment: The report is of public interest and requires use of news release and appropriate social media to publicise the decision.

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

- 10.1 Legal: The Principal Solicitor (Shire) has reviewed the proposed Toilet Strategy and supporting documentation and confirms its compliance with the Public Health (Wales) Act 2017.
- 10.2 Finance – The Finance Manager notes the contents of the report and that any actions required to implement the Powys Local Toilet Strategy May 2019 will be within the existing budgets of the services.

11. Scrutiny

Has this report been scrutinised? Yes

The draft Strategy was considered by the County Council's Economy, Residents, Communities and Governance Scrutiny Committee on 17th April 2019. Appendix 4 contains the recommendations of the Scrutiny Committee and also includes draft responses for Cabinet's consideration.

12. Data Protection

Not applicable.

13. Statutory Officers

13.1 The Solicitor to the Council (Monitoring Officer) commented as follows :
“ I note the legal comments and have nothing to add to the report.”

13.2 The Head of Finance (Section 151 Officer) notes the comments of the Finance Manager.

14. Members' Interests

The Monitoring Officer is not aware of any specific interests that may arise in relation to this report. If the Portfolio Holder has an interest, he/ she should declare it, complete the relevant notification for and refer the matter to Cabinet for decision.

Recommendation:	Reason for Recommendation:
1. To approve the Powys Local Toilet Strategy May 2019 (Appendix 1). 2. To undertake an interim review of the Powys Local Toilet Strategy by the end of May 2020 to ensure the actions are on course to being achieved. 3. To consider and approve responses to the recommendations of the Economy, Residents, Communities and Governance Scrutiny Committee (Appendix 4).	1 & 2 To comply with Part 8 of the Public Health (Wales) Act 2017, requiring the development and publication of a Local Toilets Strategy by May 31 st 2019. 3. To comply with Corporate scrutiny procedures.

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

Relevant Local Member(s):	N/A
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Person(s) To Implement Decision:	Peter Morris, Sue Ling, Greg Thomas
Date By When Decision To Be Implemented:	31 May 2019

Is a review of the impact of the decision required?	N
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Contact Officer: Dr Greg Thomas Tel: 01597 826 149 Email: greg.thomas2@powys.gov.uk
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Background Papers used to prepare Report:

Welsh Government Statutory Guidance: The Provision of Toilets in Wales:
Local Toilets Strategies, 2018

Appendices:

1. Powys Local Toilet Strategy, May 2019
2. Consultation Report on the Powys Local Toilet Strategy, May 2019
3. Impact Assessment on the Powys Local Toilet Strategy, May 2019

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

APPENDIX 1

Powys County Council

Local Toilet Strategy



May 2019

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Acknowledgments

Powys County Council acknowledge the previous work of Anglesey County Council, Caerphilly County Borough Council, Bath and North East Somerset Council, which has informed the production of this document.

Introduction

Purpose

The provision of public conveniences provides infrastructure necessary to facilitate the enjoyment of Powys by visitors; they can make a significant impact upon the comfort of individuals and families who visit public spaces in Powys and their perception of the county as a desirable place to visit. Wherever people live or visit, they expect to find good quality public toilets; and for some it is fundamental to their health and comfort.

Public toilets are also an important factor in delivering an open and inclusive environment, encouraging people to socialise, take exercise, and to be more physically active, as well as spend time in our town centres.

Toilets for public use are an important issue for everybody when they are away from home. However, their provision is even more important for certain members of society, including older people, people with disabilities, people with particular medical needs, and families with young children. Poor toilet provision can mean some are reluctant to leave their homes, which can contribute to social isolation, inactivity, and people's ability to maintain their own independence.

The purpose of the Powys Local Toilet Strategy is to review and assess toilet provision across Powys, by place, and by type. As a result of undertaking a population assessment, stakeholder engagement, and involvement, this document identifies gaps in toilet provision in Powys, before developing a strategy with actions/steps to address any identified issues/gaps with provision.

Context

Part 8 of the Public Health (Wales) Act 2017 (Provision of Toilets) came into force on 31st May 2018 and places the responsibility on local authorities in Wales to:

- Assess the need for toilet provision for their communities;
- Plan to meet those needs;
- Produce a local toilet strategy; and
- Review the strategy, update, and publicise revisions.

It is important to note that the duty to prepare a local toilet strategy does not require local authorities to provide and maintain public toilets directly, but rather it compels local authorities to take a strategic view on how facilities can be provided by working in partnership with others and accessed by their local population.

The Powys Local Toilet Strategy has been prepared, reviewed, consulted, and published showing due regard to the five ways of working, as set out in the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015. The strategy has been prepared following the principles of co-production, as a wide range of potential user groups, providers and other stakeholders have been engaged with as part of its creation.

Aim and Objectives

The aim of this strategy is to meet the needs of residents and visitors to Powys by reviewing and accounting for the number of publicly accessible toilets in Powys, and to facilitate the provision of clean, safe, accessible, and sustainable toilets for residents and visitors where the need for such facilities has been identified. Broadly, the strategy seeks to achieve:

- An identification of the provision of public toilets in Powys;
- A consideration of the needs of the general population, and particular user groups for toilet facilities in Powys;
- A unified holistic county wide approach for the provision of publicly accessible toilets, implemented and supported corporately;
- Provision of publicly accessible toilets within council owned/run buildings;
- Develop a partnership approach with the private sector to ensure an equity of publicly accessible toilets throughout the county;
- Greater use of technology leading to an increased awareness of the location of publicly accessible toilets in Powys;
- Set out the steps that Powys County Council proposes to take in order to meet the need for publicly accessible toilets in Powys.

Council's Role

Powys County Council currently owns and maintains two public conveniences; these are located at the Brecon and Ystradgynlais Transport Interchanges. In recent years, 56 public conveniences have been transferred to other organisations (five to community groups, two to private businesses, and 49 to Town/Community Councils). A further five public conveniences have been closed.

Although the Public Health Act, 1936, gives local authorities powers to provide toilets, the provision of public conveniences is not a statutory duty, and due to limited funding and pressures on resources, Powys County Council faces a challenge to maintain toilet provision. This pattern repeats itself across Britain, with the British Toilet Association (BTA) estimating that 40% of the UK's toilets have closed in the last 10 years.

The historic role of Powys County Council in providing public conveniences has become less of an imperative, one contributory factor is the regulatory provision of toilet facilities in private businesses (for example cafes, supermarkets, public houses) which has reduced the demand for other facilities. These private businesses tend to provide facilities that have a high standard of cleanliness, accessibility, and safety.

All facilities provided by Powys County Council must be accessible to all residents and visitors to Powys, all facilities provided must comply with the Disability Discrimination Act, Part M, and guidance exists to support the Council and businesses in complying. As with other areas, public toilet facilities in Powys can suffer from vandalism, anti-social behaviour, and drug use.

Powys has a number of large events that attract many people, who often stay for the evening that can generate several night time local environmental quality concerns including urination and defecating in the street. In 2018 for the Royal Welsh Agricultural Show, Powys County Council installed temporary quadrat urinals and portaloos in Builth Wells Town Centre. Although these do not enhance the street scene, and some negative reactions were received from residents and daytime visitors, they did reduce the issue of public urination and defecation making the area more hygienic and a more welcoming place in the evening. Historically in Powys, the emphasis has been

on dealing with the effects of urination and defecation, through street cleansing following the event, by the Highways, Transport and Recycling Team.

Powys County Council is committed to achieving the ambitions of its corporate improvement plan, Vision 2025² and the Powys Local Toilet Strategy can contribute to this, by supporting a number of the key objectives raised in the plan. Due to the crosscutting nature of public toilets, and the fact that their availability affects each and every resident, and visitor to Powys, their provision touches on almost every aspect of the Council's work.

Background

Terminology

This strategy uses the following terms for different types of toilet facility:

Toilet(s): a toilet facility that the general public can use that may be in public or private ownership, within a variety of premises and which does not require the user to be a customer or make a purchase. Publicly accessible toilet is also used here.

Traditional public toilet(s): a purpose-built toilet facility provided for use by the public. Public toilet is also used here.

Gender-neutral toilet(s): a toilet that is not designated for exclusively male or female use, but can be used by anyone.

Changing Place(s): these are fully accessible toilets with a height adjustable changing bench, a hoisting system, a peninsular toilet, and enough space for a person with a disability, his/her wheelchair and two carers.

Standard accessible toilet(s): these are specially designed cubicles in separate-sex toilets or a self-contained gender-neutral toilet. These may also be known as 'disabled toilets'.

Toilet Providers

Traditionally, public toilets in Powys would have been provided by Powys County Council, however due to reducing budgets, this is no longer the case. Within Powys, there are three main types of publicly accessible toilets in Powys, typically operated by one of the following methods:

Stand-alone Council Managed: these are the traditional public toilets, and are typically purpose built buildings providing a separate area for ladies, gentlemen, and a standard accessible toilet. Powys County Council is responsible for the maintenance, management and cleaning.

Within Council Facilities: with agreement from the relevant service area/building occupier, and where circumstances allow, toilets within some Powys County Council buildings may be used by members of the general public. For example, in libraries, leisure centres, and in the public facing area offices.

Town/Community Council/Community Managed: these tend to be traditional public toilets, but a town/community council/community group are responsible for the maintenance, management and cleaning.

² Vision 2025 is the Powys County Council Corporate Improvement Plan (2018 – 2023), and sets out the top priorities and milestones for the Council. The full plan can be read at: <https://customer.powys.gov.uk/corporateplan>.

Commercial Provision: many businesses provide toilets for the use of customers, and developments such as supermarkets have tended to make provision for toilet facilities for all visitors. Tourist attractions, entertainment venues and railway stations are also included in this category.

Strategy Development

A cross-service group was established to ensure that the strategy was developed taking into account the views of the full local authority. This approach enabled us to capture all available data, and to maximise internal engagement with all relevant council service departments to inform the strategy development.

Data on existing toilet provision has been obtained, mapped, and analysed from existing internal databases. This data is attached as Appendix 4 and 5, has been cross checked using a targeted public survey (see Involvement section below), with local Elected Members, and as part of the consultation process. It is inevitable that given the geography of Powys, and the variety of toilet providers that some gaps in the data still exist.

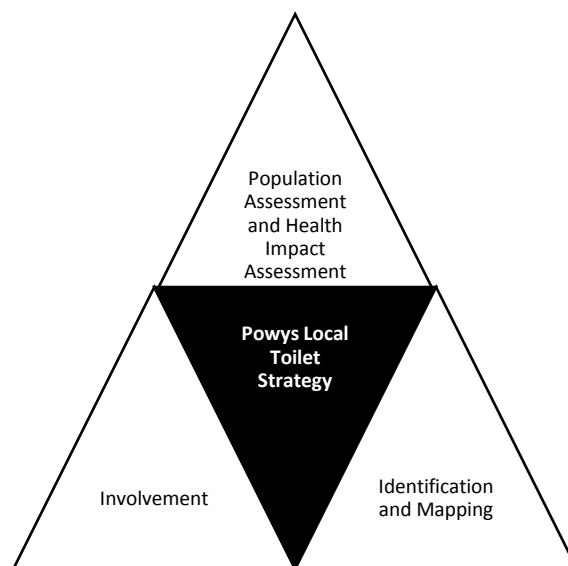


Figure 1: Development of the Powys Local Toilet Strategy

Involvement - Early Engagement, Focus Groups and Survey Feedback

In developing the strategy, the council has sought insight and feedback from various toilet providers, residents and specific groups of people who are more likely to need to access a public toilet than the general population.

All residents were invited to complete a generic public survey, which was available bilingually online. Paper copies were also available at all 18 branch libraries.

Focused face-to-face sessions were held with carers, older people, young people, parents of toddlers and parents of children with some additional needs. The findings and feedback have informed the actions of the Powys Local Toilet Strategy and are described here.

Stage 1 – Online form for external toilet providers

An online form was produced seeking relevant information from other toilet providers in the county around their provision, type, opening times and accessibility. 47 forms were completed and returned by the closing date. These were cross-referenced with data held by Powys County Council and attempts made to clarify and correct any irregularities, queries and missing details.

The Welsh Government required each council to submit a detailed spreadsheet listing all public toilets so they can map them out. 94 toilets in total were identified during this process (this does not include those that are owned/operated by private businesses). The majority of these are toilets that are maintained by Town/Community Councils or a community group, and the two now maintained by the council at the Brecon and Ystradgynlais transport interchanges.

Stage 2 – Online public survey

To support the strategy and clarify needs and perception around the current toilet provision in the county an online survey was created, and promoted via the council's website, social media pages and via the local media.

Questions were asked around usage of toilets in the county, their condition, any gaps, barriers to use, payment, toilets in tourist spots and the view around an interactive app for a smart phone.

By the closing date 127 responses had been received.

Respondents consisted of primarily Powys residents, however when asked to categorise themselves, responses were received from over 30 parents/carers of young children, 27 respondents with a long term health condition, 4 visitors to the county, a handful of adults who are caring for both children or adults with disabilities, a number of peripatetic workers, 4 Town/Community Councils and a handful of community type groups including Age Cymru, Welshpool Canoe Club, and Sports Care Services.

The key findings from those responding were as follows:

- People were accessing a mix of toilet provision in a range of buildings including supermarkets, traditional type toilet blocks placed in car parks or in town centres – some council operated/some operated by community groups or Town/Community Councils, restaurants and cafes, railway stations, leisure centres, village halls, community centres, craft centres, tourist destinations, hotels and public houses.
- Some of the problems identified by respondents were the condition of some toilets with a lack of toilet roll, paper towels, soap or dispensers, and hand dryers mentioned most frequently. Some respondents felt door locks were often poor or broken, lighting could be an issue, some toilets were dark, damp, unclean, and had been vandalised. Not having the correct change to access provision where a charge is requested was a frustration, although a number of respondents understood why a charge was being made. Some felt a donation box was a better option to help sustain toilets operated by a community group especially if this was made clear in a notice on the facility.
- In terms of the type of provision and gaps, two key findings came out from the survey.
 - 1) Baby changing facilities were often only located in the female toilets only and this was deemed unacceptable and old fashioned.
 - 2) Lack of adult changing facilities, including items like hoists and space to change etc. One person stated that a shelf and hooks to hang a colostomy bag would be helpful.
- The majority of respondents (78%) who had used a toilet had done so for free with just over a fifth (22%) saying there had been a charge for those facilities used. Where a provider is seeking payment, in Powys, this appears to be 20p.
- 81% of respondents felt an interactive app showing a map of all Powys public toilets would be something they would use.

- 78 additional comments were given by respondents. The key themes given were around the need for good quality provision across the county, consideration for visitors, relevant opening times and the potential health risks that exist if provision is poor. Several comments were received relating to funding and where the responsibility lies for the provision going forward. Another point raised by several residents was around those needing access to a toilet being afraid and less likely to venture out if they do not know where to find a public toilet.

Stage 3 – Focus Groups with core stakeholders

Six focus groups were held during October and November 2018 to capture the views of specific stakeholders in Powys, including young people, parents of young children, carers, and older people.

Key findings of the six focus groups can be summarised as follows:

- Commercial premises tend to provide a high standard of toilet facility. This is particularly the case for those travelling through the county, who tend to use petrol filling stations. However, some do state that their toilets are for customers only. This signage is a barrier for some people who may be in need, and not have the confidence to ask.
- Some traditional toilet blocks are unwelcoming, deemed unhygienic, poorly maintained and/or vandalised. People are reluctant to use them at night due to safety reasons.
- Although people do not mind paying to use a toilet facility, this can become an issue if they do not have the correct change. A donation box rather than a set fee has been suggested.
- A number of people suggested that cosmetic improvements could be made to publicly accessible toilets in Powys, for example hooks, shelves, mirrors, and air fresheners.
- There is some confusion over which toilets in Powys, the public can use, and which are private/for customers only.
- Changing Places or larger accessible toilets are a large gap identified in the provision in Powys.
- Carers/those with additional needs tend to have to plan their journey carefully around publically accessible toilets.
- Toilets need to be promoted within town centres, and consideration could be given to using digital noticeboards.
- Good quality publicly accessible toilets are important to the visitor economy in Powys.

Stage 4 – Public Consultation

A draft strategy was developed and launched for a 12-week statutory public consultation starting on 22 January 2019. The consultation closed on 22 April 2019 and sought views from interested parties and providers around two key things – the accuracy of the data listed about toilet provision in the county, and the 22 actions set out in the strategy to improve provision going forward.

In total, the survey only attracted views from 34 respondents. Four of these were from the larger town and community councils in the county. Alongside this a further eleven responses were received either via email or letter. The Economy, Residents, Communities, and Governance Scrutiny Committee also considered the draft strategy as part of this consultation.

The Powys Local Toilet Strategy has been amended, where appropriate in accordance with the outcomes of the consultation.

Current Provision

Mapping locations

Locations of the current provision of public toilets in Powys have been mapped (Appendix 4), so that people who need to visit a toilet can easily access information about the location, opening times, accessibility, and type of toilets available.

As per Welsh Government guidance, Powys County Council has produced, and made publicly available a dataset consisting of the location and specified characteristics of the identified toilets (Appendix 5). This information is available on the Powys County Council website, alongside this strategy. This data will be joined by Welsh Government with information from other local authorities to produce a national dataset for the Lle map³.

All data is considered open data, that is it can be used by third parties, either directly from the Powys County Council website, or from the joint dataset forming the Lle map. The data is available in Welsh and English.

Figure 2 below, shows the location of all publicly accessible toilets in Powys mapped as part of this strategy, information on each facility is given in the data tables on pages 13 – 20:

³ Lle is the Welsh Government geo-portal serving as a hub for data and information covering a wide spectrum of topics. Lle will generate all Wales maps based on datasets provide by local authorities that can be configured to focus on either the national picture, or on more local areas, Lle can be found at <http://lle.gov.wales/home>.

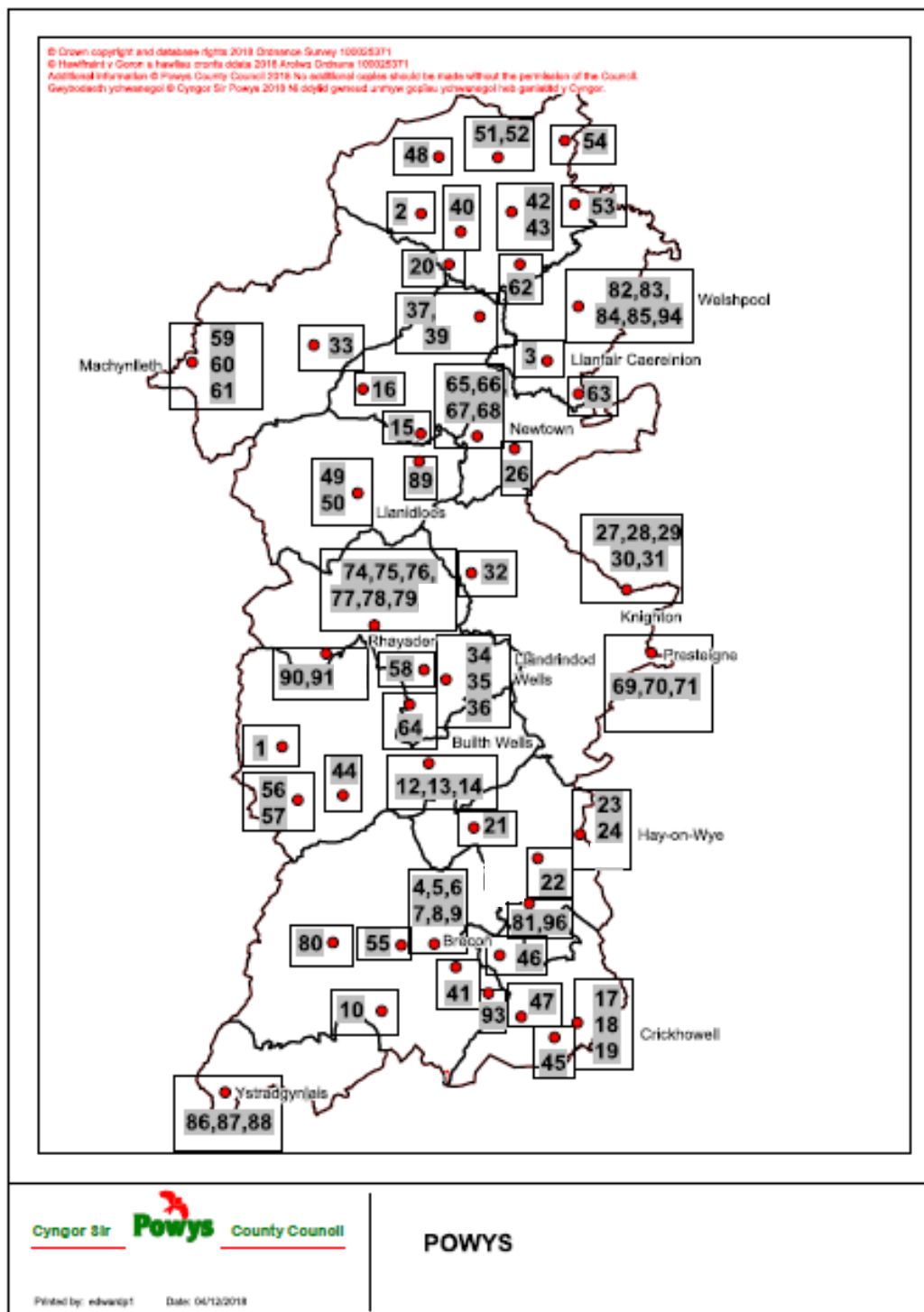


Figure 2: Location of publicly accessible toilets in Powys.

Stand-alone Council Managed Provision

Powys County Council directly provide toilet blocks at the following locations:

- Brecon Interchange (map location 8);
- Ystradgynlais Interchange (map location 88).

Powys County Council has responsibility for the maintenance, management and cleaning of these toilet blocks.

Provision within Council Facilities

Although not currently promoted toilet facilities within Powys County Council buildings are available to the public where the individual location, access and circumstances allow. For example, within libraries. These facilities ensure that all services offered are accessible by all members of the community. The Powys County Council premises that provide toilet facilities are listed within this strategy.

Town/Community Council/Community Provision

Excluding the two toilet blocks directly provided by Powys County Council (listed above), all traditional public toilets within Powys are now operated by either by Town/Community Councils or by community groups. These groups are wholly responsible for these toilet blocks, and these are listed within this strategy.

Changing Places

According to the Changing Places Toilet Map⁴, there is only one changing place toilet in Powys that is based in the privately owned and managed Corris Craft Centre in Machynlleth⁵. It is however known that a Changing Place facility exists at Crickhowell Community Sports Centre (map location 17), although this is unregistered. Further provision is planned at Y Gaer, Brecon and Welshpool Town Council have secured funding to create facilities at the Berriew Street Car Park in the town, with the latter due to open during the summer of 2019.

Assessment and Findings

Existing Provision

The BTA recommend that publicly accessible toilets should be provided on both a population and distance basis. The BTA recommended level is 1 cubicle per 550 female population and 1 cubicle or urinal per 1100 male population, which is a ratio of 2:1 in favour of women. One accessible toilet and also one baby change facility should be provided for every 10,000 population.









The number of individual cubicles/urinals is not available; however, the data tables below describe the facilities available within each locality⁶ in Powys. Location maps for each locality are attached as Appendix 4.

⁴ <http://changing-places.org/>








⁵ For the purposes of this strategy only traditional public toilets, and those accessible within Powys County Council buildings have been mapped. Private facilities and those within commercial premises have been excluded.

⁶ Powys is broken down by different geographical areas. These geographical hierarchies are designed to improve reporting and understanding data in small areas. Postcodes are used to define these geographical areas. There are 79 Lower Layer Super Output Areas (LSOA) in Powys, these made up the 19 Middle Layer Super Output Areas (MSOA) which in turn make up the Powys 13 localities.




















Key

Male toilet 	Gender neutral toilet 	Baby changing (gender neutral) 	Baby changing (male) 
Female toilet 	Disabled toilet 	Baby changing (female) 	Changing place 

































Welshpool and Montgomery













Map ID	Location	Postcode	Facilities
82	Berriew Street Car Park, Oldford Lane, Welshpool	SY21 7SQ	
83	Church Street Car Park, Welshpool	SY21 7DD	
84	Flash Leisure Centre, Welshpool	SY21 7DH	
85	Welshpool Library	SY21 7PH	
94	Town Hall, Broad Street, Welshpool	SY21 7JQ	
63	Market Square Montgomery	SY15 6PH	
3	Adjacent to The Lion, Berriew	SY21 8PQ	

Newtown








































Map ID	Location	Postcode	Facilities
65	Back Lane Car Park, Newtown	SY16 2NZ	    
66	The Gravel, Shortbridge Street, Newtown	SY16 1AB	    
67	Newtown Area Library	SY16 1EJ	  
68	Maldwyn Leisure Centre, Newtown	SY16 1LH	   
26	The Gardens, Common Road, Kerry	SY16 4NX	 




Brecon

Map ID	Location	Postcode	Facilities
4	Brecon Leisure Centre, Brecon	LD3 9SR	     
5	Brecon Library	LD3 9AE	
UNMAPPED	Brecon Market Hall	LD3 7LF	     
6	Lion Yard, Brecon	LD3 7BA	   
7	Brecon Theatre	LD3 7EW	   
8	Brecon Transport Interchange	LD3 7BL	 
9	Upper Meadow, Brecon Promenade	LD3 9PG	   
10	A470 Brecon Beacons, Storey Arms	LD3 8NL	  
41	Llanfrynach	LD3 7AX	 











53	Llansantffraed, West of Bwlch	LD3 7JQ	  
55	A40 Layby, Llanspyddid	LD3 8PB	  
80	High Street, Sennybridge	LD3 8PG	   
93	Henderson Hall, Talybont	LD3 7YQ	 

Llandrindod and Rhayader





























Map ID	Location	Postcode	Facilities
34	Llandrindod Library, The Gwalia	LD1 6AA	  
35	Lake Park, Llandrindod Wells	LD1 5HU	     
36	Station Crescent, Llandrindod Wells	LD1 5BB	     
58	Llanyre	LD1 6DY	 
64	Newbridge on Wye	LD1 6HU	 
74	Cemetery, Rhayader	LD6 5DH	 
75	Dark Lane Car Park, Rhayader	LD6 5DG	  
76	Rhayader Leisure Centre, Rhayader	LD6 5BU	    
77	Rhayader Library	LD6 5AB	 
78	Smithfield, Rhayader	LD6 5BU	  
79	The Groe, Cwmdeuddwr, Rhayader	LD6 5AP	 
90	Claerwen Dam, Claerwen Valley, Rhayader	LD6 5HP	  

91	Graig Goch Dam, Elan Valley, Rhayader	LD6 5HS	  
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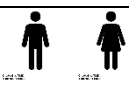

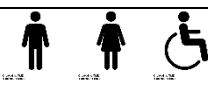
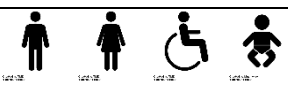
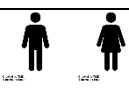
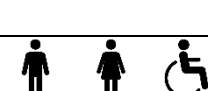
Ystradgynlais

Map ID	Location	Postcode	Facilities
86	Ystradgynlais Library	SA9 1JJ	  
87	Station Road, Ystradgynlais	SA9 1NT	   
88	Ystradgynlais Transport Interchange, Station Road, Ystradgynlais	SA9 1JJ	  

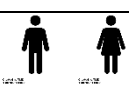
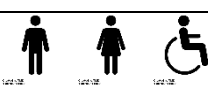
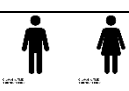

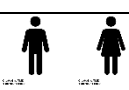
Knighton and Presteigne




Map ID	Location	Postcode	Facilities
27	Knighton Cemetery, Knighton	LD7 1HY	 
28	Behind Knighton Hotel, Knighton	LD7 1BL	   
29	Bowling Green Lane Car Park, Knighton	LD7 1DR	 
30	Offa's Dyke Centre, Knighton	LD7 1EN	   
31	Knighton Library	LD7 1DR	  
69	Hereford Street Car Park, Presteigne	LD8 2AR	   
70	Presteigne Library	LD8 2AD	  
71	Wilson Terrace, Presteigne	LD8 2BW	  
32	A483 Llananno	LD1 6TS	  

Llanfyllin






















Map ID	Location	Postcode	Facilities
42	High Street, Llanfyllin	SY22 5AA	
43	Llanfyllin Library & Community Centre	SY22 5DB	
2	Lake Vyrnwy Road, Llanwddyn	SY10 0LT	
20	Village Car Park, Mill Lane, Dolanog	SY21 0LQ	
40	Car Park, School Lane, Llanfihangel yng Ngwynfa	SY22 5JD	
48	Berwyn Street, Llangynog	SY10 0EX	
51	Market Square, Llanrhaeadr Ym Mochnant	SY10 0JH	
52	Tan-Y-Pistyll, Waterfall Road, Llanrhaeadr-ym-Mochnant	SY10 0BZ	
62	Public car park, Meifod	SY22 6BZ	

Hay and Talgarth




















Map ID	Location	Postcode	Facilities
23	Nr Clock, Broad Street, Hay on Wye	HR3 5BX	
24	Oxford Road Car Park, Hay on Wye	HR3 5DG	
81	Town Hall, The Square, Talgarth	LD3 0AF	
96	Talgarth Library	LD3 0DQ	
21	Erwood on A470	LD2 3EZ	




22	Glas-Y-Bont, Glasbury	HR3 5NW	  
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Crickhowell








Map ID	Location	Postcode	Facilities
17	Crickhowell Community Sports Centre	NP8 1AW	   
18	CRIC Crickhowell	NP8 1AR	    
19	Crickhowell Library	LD3 1BN	  
45	Llangattock Recreation Ground	NP8 1PA	 
46	Llangorse Common, Llangorse Lake	LD3 7TR	    
47	Llangynidr	NP8 1HS	 

Builth and Llanwrtyd















Map ID	Location	Postcode	Facilities
12	The Groe, Builth Wells	LD2 3BG	     
13	Strand Street, Builth Wells	LD2 3AA	
14	Builth Library (Antur Gwy)	LD2 3BA	    
44	Llangammarch Wells	LD4 4BT	 
1	Village Hall, Abergwesyn	LD5 4TP	 
56	Riverside, Llanwrtyd Wells	LD5 4SP	  

57	Llanwrtyd Library	LD5 4RA	  
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Llanidloes



Map ID	Location	Postcode	Facilities
49	The Gro, Llanidloes	SY18 6EW	  
50	Nr Town Hall, Llanidloes	SY18 6BN	  
89	A470 Llandinam	SY17 5BZ	

Llanfair Caereinion

Map ID	Location	Postcode	Facilities
37	Bridge Street, Llanfair Caereinion	SY21 0RZ	   
39	Llanfair Caereinion Library	SY21 0RY	 
15	Bridge Street, Caersws	SY17 5HH	   
16	Spar Car Park, Caersws Road, Carno	SY17 5LH	   









Machynlleth

Map ID	Location	Postcode	Facilities
59	Bro Ddyfi Leisure Centre, Machynlleth	SY20 8ER	    
60	Heol Maengwyn, Machynlleth	SY22 5AA	 
61	Machynlleth Library	SY20 8DY	  

33	Car Park, Llanbrynmair	SY19 7AA	 
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Summary and assessment

The below table summarises the provision of publicly accessible toilets across Powys⁷, and the type of facilities that exist across each locality.

								
Welshpool and Montgomery	6	6	3	4	2	2	2	0
Newtown	5	5	2	4	3	0	0	0
Brecon	11	11	2	9	4	4	4	0
Llandrindod and Rhayader	11	11	2	8	3	3	2	0
Ystradgynlais	1	1	2	3	0	1	0	0
Knighton and Presteigne	8	8	1	7	2	1	0	0
Llanfyllin	8	8	0	6	3	2	2	0
Hay and Talgarth	5	5	0	3	0	0	0	0
Crickhowell	5	5	2	4	0	1	1	2
Builth and Llanwrtyd	6	6	2	5	1	0	0	0
Llanidloes	2	2	0	3	0	0	0	0
Llanfair Caereinion	3	3	2	3	0	2	0	0
Machynlleth	3	3	1	2	1	1	0	0

As demonstrated in the above tables, there are publicly accessible toilet facilities available throughout the county, with at least one facility in each of the main towns in Powys. In addition to this, taking the BTA recommendations, there is a sufficient number of standard accessible toilets available within each locality in Powys. Although town centres are well catered for, a clear gap in publicly accessible toilet provision can be seen in more rural areas, and along the vast road network in Powys. Although Powys County Council provides toilet facilities at the main transport interchanges in the county, no railway stations in the county have toilet facilities.

Although no guidelines or recommendations exist for changing places, there is a need for greater facilities of this kind to be developed in Powys. As stated previously, there is only one changing place toilet in Powys (based in the privately owned and managed Corris Craft Centre, Machynlleth). It is known that a Changing Place facility exists at Crickhowell Community Sports Centre, although this is unregistered. Further provision is planned at Y Gaer, Brecon and Welshpool Town Council has

⁷ The data presented in the Powys Local Toilet Strategy is based on information currently held by Powys County Council, we are aware that there are a number of gaps in these findings, and this will be reviewed following public consultation.

secured funding to create facilities at the Berriew Street Car Park in the town, which is due to open the summer of 2019.

The above summary table also demonstrates a lack of baby changing facilities in Powys with facilities in the Hay and Talgarth, Llanidloes, and Machynlleth localities. Furthermore, in Llanfair Caereinion and Ystradgynlais baby changing facilities are only available within female toilets.

There is a considerable difference in type and quality of publicly accessible toilet facilities throughout the county, with levels of facilities and cleanliness varying. Users do not mind paying, should the facility be well maintained, however due to people often not carrying the correct change, it has been suggested that a donation box might be a more suitable way of collecting payment.

These conclusions are based upon BTA population related provision recommendations. However, Powys annually attracts 4.6. millions visitors (Powys County Council, 2017), a significant numbers of tourists, particularly during the summer month which places considerable additional demand on toilets in the county. This is especially so during large events in the county, such as the Royal Welsh Show, Brecon Jazz, and the Hay Festival. As such using a standard simply based on resident population is clearly not acceptable for Powys. The relevant population in an area when calculating toilet need should include commuters, tourists, visitors, as well as residents. However, this data as a whole is unavailable for Powys.

It is evident from the population assessment, involvement, and identification and mapping that provision of publicly accessible toilets is a significant concern for both residents and visitors to Powys. The provision of publically accessible toilets is essential to ensuring people's wellbeing and their overall enjoyment of Powys, therefore long term solutions need to be developed in order to ensure future provision.

Strategy

The table below summarises the key findings and agreed actions as a result of the population assessment (Appendix 1), Health Impact Assessment (Appendix 2), engagement activities (Appendix 3), and mapping (Appendix 4). Where an action is marked as ongoing, a performance update will be given during each review of this strategy.

Key finding	Action ID	Action(s)	How will we know this has been achieved?	By when will this be achieved?	Who will be responsible for this
Publicly accessible toilets need to be better promoted throughout Powys, particularly in rural areas where availability is limited	1.1	Opening up of toilet facilities in Powys County Council buildings	The toilet facilities in Powys County Council buildings will be opened up and promoted to the public. (Except for schools, care homes, and other buildings where the facilities are located in areas not accessible to the public). Buildings will be signposted for public use, and the Welsh Government toilet logo displayed.	May 2020	Powys County Council
	1.2	Signposting of facilities	Awareness and knowledge of publicly accessible toilets will have been improved. Up to date information will have been provided on the Powys County Council website and Lle. Consideration will have been given to providing additional physical signposting/use of existing noticeboards to direct the public to facilities when they are in town centres and other locations.	May 2020	Powys County Council/Town/Community Councils
	1.3	Use of the Great British Toilet Map ⁸	The Great British Toilet Map will be promoted, and publicly accessible toilets in Powys will be registered on the Great British Toilet Map website (www.toiletmap.org.uk).	May 2020	Powys County Council/Toilet Providers

⁸ The Great British Public Toilet Map is the UK's largest database of publicly-accessible toilets, with over 11000 facilities listed. The database can be viewed at www.toiletmap.org.uk.

	1.4	Data sharing	Powys County Council will have shared any relevant and specific data that has been captured within the engagement and consultation exercises with relevant toilet providers where helpful to the improvement of their toilet facilities and with due regard to the General Data Protection regulations. Where data is inaccurate, or a situation changes, the toilet provider will have informed the Council.	May 2020	Powys County Council/Toilet Providers
	1.5	Participation in the 'Use Our Loos' Campaign ⁹	The 'Use Our Loos' campaign will have been promoted to businesses, encouraging them to open up their loos to the public. This will provide additional toilet facilities, whilst allowing businesses to benefit from increased footfall, and will help to develop stronger communities. Powys County Council will have promoted this scheme using a mix of channels including its own website and social media and where it can, encourage businesses to participate. In addition, the national toilet logo will have been made available on the Powys County Council website for businesses to download and display on their premises.	May 2020	Powys County Council/Town/Community Councils/Private Developers
	1.6	Development of commercial partnerships	Working with partners and businesses, the national toilet logo will have been made available on the Powys County Council website for businesses to download and display on their premises. These discussions will have included conversations around supporting those residents with long term health conditions who have a	Ongoing	Powys County Council/Town/Community Councils/Private Developers

⁹ The Great British Public Toilet Map in partnership with the BTA, and Domestos have launched a 'Use Our Loos' campaign, the first national community toilet scheme. This scheme asks businesses to sign up, and welcome customers and non-customers to use their toilets. Domestos, in return, provides free cleaning products.

			Carers or other card which will then allow them immediate access to a toilet with no questions asked.		
Lack of Changing Place/larger accessible toilet, gender neutral and baby changing facilities	2.1	Publicly accessible, accessible toilet and baby changing facilities in future Powys County Council developments	Toilet facilities in any future Council building developments or redevelopment will have considered publicly accessible toilet and baby changing facilities included as part of their design and compliancy.	Ongoing	Powys County Council
	2.2	Development of Changing Places	The possibility of installing Changing Place toilets in all Powys County Council buildings with a public function will have been considered. Changing Places will have been encouraged (where possible) in private developments, and working with partners potential funding sources will have been identified. Efforts to develop Changing Places will be focused on areas of high need, as identified in the Health Impact Assessment.	Ongoing	Powys County Council/Town/Community Councils/Private Developers
	2.3	Collaboration with toilet providers	The need for Changing Place facilities, improved baby changing, and gender neutral facilities across Powys will have been promoted by Powys County Council. Where appropriate external toilet providers will have been given support/advice to apply for (external) grant funding in order to provide improved facilities.	May 2020	Powys County Council/Town/Community Councils/Private Developers
Ensuring future provision	3.1	Collaboration with Town/Community Councils	Engagement will have continued with Town/Community Councils in order to ensure that traditional public toilets are provided in as many locations as possible throughout the county.	Ongoing	Powys County Council

	3.2	Engagement with proposed Business Improvement Districts	If Business Improvement Districts are established in Brecon and Newtown, a portion of the funding raised could have been used to develop new/improve existing public toilet provision.	May 2021	Powys County Council/Business Improvement Districts
	3.3	Review of commercial letting policies	Powys County Council will have undertaken a review of its commercial lettings policies. The possibility of introducing an additional clause on Council let/leased commercial property will have been explored, so that the toilets within said premises are accessible to public.	May 2021	Powys County Council
	3.4	Planning recommendations	Large-scale commercial developments that are going to include cafes, bars, shops, or entertainment venues for example, could have been required, as a planning condition, to allow general public access to any toilet facilities that are being built in the premises.	Ongoing	Powys County Council/ Brecon Beacons National Park Authority
	3.5	Section 106 Agreements	Section 106 Agreements may have been explored as a one off way of funding additional public toilet provision within new or near new developments, on a need and demand driven basis.	Ongoing	Powys County Council/ Brecon Beacons National Park Authority
	3.6	Regulation	Where applicable Powys County Council will have used their powers under the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976 Section 20 to mandate that any business which is classed as a place of entertainment, or any business that sells food or drink to the public for consumption on the premises, provide and maintain public toilets for public use.	Ongoing	Powys County Council
There is no specific need for rough sleepers in Powys	4.1	Monitor annual rough sleeper count	Working with the Homelessness Prevention and Housing Options Lead, rough sleeper numbers will have been monitored and where appropriate	Ongoing	Powys County Council

			options will have explored to ensure that there are adequate facilities for rough sleepers.		
Significant numbers of people visit Powys annually for tourism purposes to attend events.	5.1	Provision at events	Working with the newly formed Events Board and the relaunched Events Safety Advisory Group, as part of the Powys Events Portal, guidance will have been produced for event organisers around the provision of toilets at temporary events.	May 2020	Powys County Council/ Event Organisers
	5.2	Night time economy	The pilot of temporary quadrat urinals and portaloos during large events will have continued. Feedback will be collected.	May 2020	Powys County Council
Lack of provision for those travelling through Powys	6.1	Transport Hubs	Discussions will have been held with Transport for Wales/Network Rail and Traws Cymru, to discuss the possibility of improving toilet facilities at key transport hubs in Powys.	May 2020	Powys County Council/Transport for Wales/Network Rail/ Traws Cymru
	6.2	Trunk Road and overnight provision	Through working with the Welsh Government and North and Mid Wales Trunk Road Agent (NMWTRA), Powys County Council will have looked to ensure that public conveniences currently provided at key points along the trunk road network in Powys continue to receive adequate funding to remain open.	May 2020	Powys County Council/ NMWTRA
The quality/cleanliness of toilet facilities vary across the county	7.1	Collaboration with external toilet providers	Where appropriate external toilet providers will have been given support/advice to apply for (external) grant funding in order to provide improved facilities. Schemes such as the 'Use Our Loos' will be promoted in order to try and get providers to improve the quality of facilities.	Ongoing	Powys County Council/Toilet Providers
People are willing to give a donation where facilities are operated by community groups	8.1	Collaboration with Town/Community Councils and other community groups	Town/Community Councils and other community groups will have been informed of this finding.	May 2020	Powys County Council/Toilet Providers

<p>Powys County Council should lobby Welsh Government to ensure the continuation toilet provision in Powys</p>	<p>9.1</p>	<p>Powys County Council to lobby Welsh Government.</p>	<p>The Cabinet of Powys County Council will have written to Welsh Government Ministers to seek assurance that that those groups providing toilets across the county continue to be exempt from business rates. Funding will be sought to ensure that the actions in this strategy can be delivered.</p>	<p>May 2020</p>	<p>Powys County Council</p>
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Reviewing the Strategy

Powys County Council will prepare an interim progress report setting out the steps taken in line with their strategy every two years, commencing from the date of the last published strategy. The interim progress report will be published within six months of the end date of the two-year period. The first Powys Local Toilet Strategy will be published in May 2019, therefore it will be reviewed before the end of May 2021, with the progress report published before the end of November 2021.

The Powys Local Toilet Strategy will also be reviewed within a year of each ordinary election for Powys. The next election is due to take place May 2022; therefore, a review will have been completed by May 2023. If no changes are made to the strategy following the post-election review, then an interim progress statement covering a two-year period commencing from the date of the last election will be published.

Powys County Council may review its strategy at any time, following which it must publish a statement of the steps which it has taken in accordance with the strategy. If following a review Powys County Council decides to revise the strategy, it will publish the revised strategy and then prepare an interim progress report covering the two-year period commencing from the date of publication.

A project management structure was established within Powys County Council to oversee the development of this strategy; this group will continue to meet quarterly to ensure the implementation of the actions contained in this strategy. Key (internal and external) stakeholders will be invited to be part of this group.

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Appendices

Appendix 1 – Population Assessment

As part of the needs analysis to discover the requirements for public conveniences in Powys a community profile for the county has been produced. Unless otherwise stated all information in this section of the strategy has been developed from the Well-being Assessment, undertaken by the Powys Public Service Board, under the requirements of the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act, 2015.

Powys's Demography

In 2015 the population of Powys was 132,642, covering 5180km² with just 26 persons per square kilometre, making Powys the sparsest and most rural county in Wales. The population of Powys peaked in 2011, and has been falling since. The latest projections for Powys has its population falling by 8% in 2029, the largest fall among authorities in Wales. In 2015, 15% of the Powys population was aged 15 or under, 59% were of working age, and 26% were aged 65 or over. There are a total of 59,138 households, of which 18,948 are single person households, with 19% of the population able to speak Welsh.

The number of residents in Powys aged 65 or over is expected to increase by 12,890 (36%) between 2017 and 2035 whilst those of working age is expected to decrease by 10,300 (14%) providing a number of key challenges to the county, one of which will be public toilet provision.

Travel Profile

Powys has 5,500km of roads, and relatively low traffic congestion. 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. Due to the vast, and complex nature of the transport network in Powys, it would be impractical to provide facilities throughout the network, and the Powys Local Toilet Strategy will focus on the main transport routes in the county.

Powys 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, however it is more predominant in more rural areas. Food and drink (21%) has the largest economic impact on the tourism industry. Tourists visiting the county tend to stay overnight more in the north of the county (Montgomeryshire), whilst there are more day visitors to the South (particularly Brecon Beacons).

Deprivation Profile

Some areas of Powys are the most deprived areas of Wales according to Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation (WIMD), 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 WIMD score in terms of employment. Whilst 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 a 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 (Public Health Wales NHS Trust, 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. 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 Gross Disposable Household Income (GDHI) (ONS, 2015). Homeless presentations have increased by 107% in the Brecon area between 2014/15 to 2015/16 and in 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, however, the 2017 National Rough Sleeper Count (Statistics for Wales, 2018) no people were rough sleeping in Powys. Therefore, at the present time there is no specific need in any areas of Powys for publicly accessible toilets for rough sleepers. This assessment will be revisited upon review of the strategy.

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). The county also has a larger than average number of residents without access to a 2G signal. Lettings and waiting lists data shows that we do not have sufficient supply to meet demand particularly for small households. Over the previous 18 months there has been a 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).

Powys Health Profile

Life expectancy in Powys is above the 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. A child born in the least affluent parts of Powys can expect to live 6 years less than a child born in the most affluent areas (Public Health Wales NHS Trust, 2016).

The Welsh Health Survey (2015) revealed that 15% of people in Powys are currently being treated for high blood pressure, 8% for heart conditions, 13% for respiratory illness, 10% for mental health issues, 9% for arthritis, and 6% for diabetes. Furthermore, according to the 2011 Census 21.4% of people in Powys have a long-term health problem of disability which limits their day-to-day activities a lot or a little, whilst 5% of working age people claim Disability Living Allowance. This data indicates a clear need for accessible toilets/change place facilities, throughout the county.

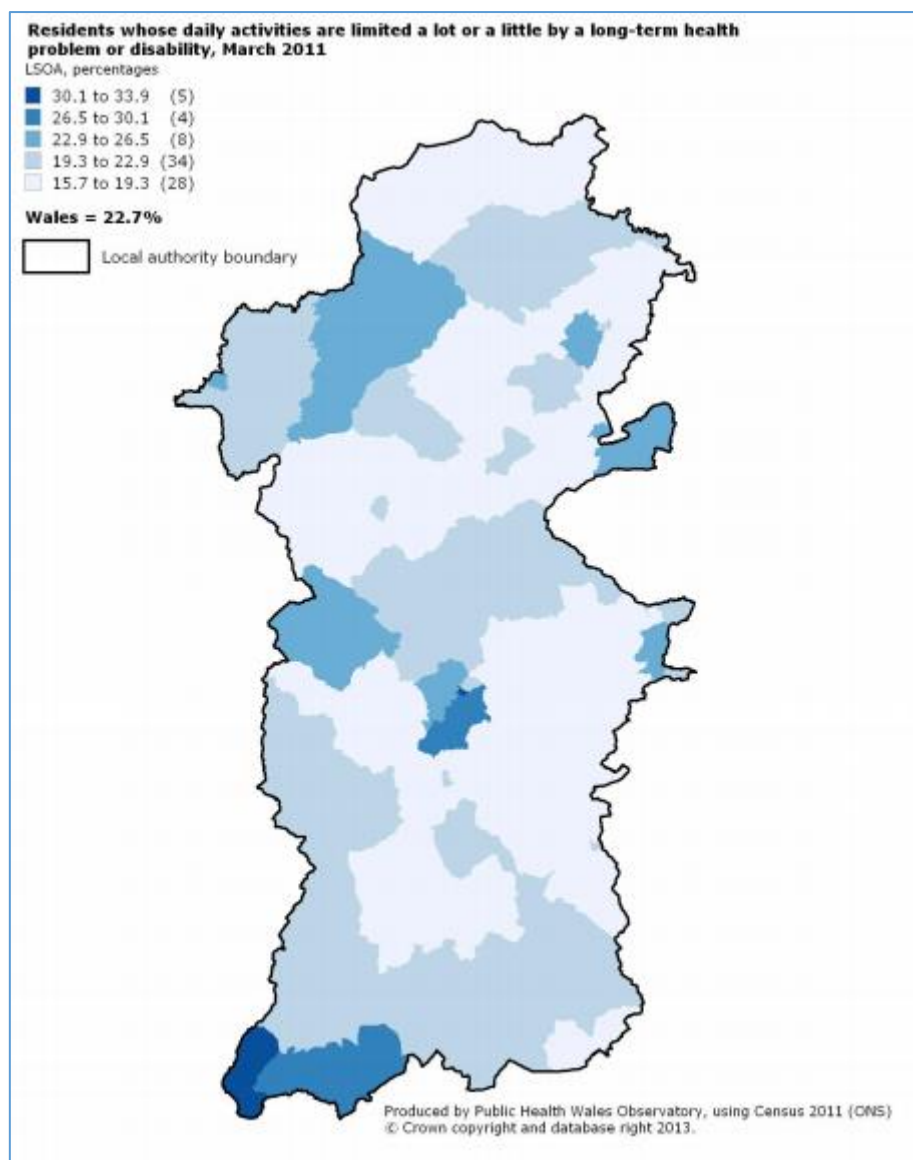


Figure 1: Residents whose daily activities are limited a lot or a little by a long-term health problem or disability, March 2011.

At a Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) there is a great variance in those whose day-to-day activities are limited a lot or a little by a long-term health problem. This ranges from 15.8% in Felinfach to 33.8% in Ynyscedwyn. Areas with the higher percentages are found in the Ystradgynlais, Llandrindod East/Llandrindod West, Cwmtwrch, and Ynyscedwyn.

It is anticipated that continence issues will be the most likely health condition to impact toilet usage according to figures obtained from Daffodil (2017) which state that a total of 5,876 people aged over 65 experience bladder problems at least once a week in Powys, with this figure expecting to rise to 8,510 by 2035. However, the All Wales Continence Forum suggest that continence issues tend to be underreported with suggestions that up to 46% of the population aged 40 plus experience regular Lower Urinary Tract Symptoms (LUTS).

These statistics obviously do not identify those people specifically requiring more frequent toilet use, but they do include problems associated with old age such as reduced mobility, and it is expected that a significant needs approximation can be gathered from this data.

370 adults with learning disabilities are supported to live in the community in Powys, whilst from Powys County Council caseload data, 52% of children with disabilities live in north Powys. The number of people in Powys with dementia is expected to increase by 16% by 2020, and by 84% by 2035. 753 people in the county are known to have autism, 302 children, and 421 adults. It is expected that the percentage of people with learning disabilities is predicted to increase by 1.7% between 2015 and 2020.

More people are regularly active in Powys than in the rest of Wales, however nearly 58% adults are overweight or obese and this is predicted to continue to rise.

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 and 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 (college or university) or to seek employment elsewhere with only a small percentage returning.

Given that the proportion of people in Powys aged over 65 is expected to increase significantly, it is likely that a lack of adequate toilet provision will have a considerable impact on the sense of independence of this particularly group. In the absence of any evidence to the contrary, if the All Wales Continence Forum figures were assumed accurate, approximately 46% of the Powys population aged over 40 may have some LUTS which would require regular access to toilet facilities, the prevalence of LUTS within the general population will have a significant bearing on the toilet needs of both residents and visitors to Powys.

Welsh Language

The Welsh Language (Wales) Measure 2011 introduced the New Welsh Language Standards, and these list the way 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 in order to increase the number of Welsh speakers and its use within the county.

According to the 2011 census, 19% of citizens (23,990 people) said they could speak Welsh. There is a large 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. As part of the requirements of the Welsh Language (Wales) Measure 2011 all signage will be bilingual, as will all website content, and promotion of publicly accessible toilets.

Appendix 2 – Health Impact Assessment

There is a significant body of evidence to indicate a strong link between public toilet closures and unintended health consequences, the Welsh Assembly's Health and Social Care Committee (2012) found that:

- Effects of inadequate provision of public toilets may include stress, isolation, depression, reduced mobility, effects on bladder and bowel function, dehydration, urinary tract infections and spread of infection;
- There may be a consequential impact on the NHS and on other services;
- The effect of declining provision of public toilets is likely to be disproportionate affecting certain groups more than others, for example older people, those with certain health conditions, disabled people and parents or carers with young children;
- Inadequate provision may also have a negative effect on strategies intended to increase walking and other outdoor pursuits, and to allow older or disabled people to remain independent and mobile.

Vulnerable Groups

Current estimates suggest that there are 36,140 people aged 65 or over in Powys, the National Assembly for Wales (2012) reported that “holding on to a full bladder or bowel increases the heart rate and the blood pressure, and for very old, ill or vulnerable people this could cause a stroke or a heart attack or have other health implications”. As part of this National Assembly for Wales investigation Age Cymru and the Welsh Senate of Older People described some actions that people take to avoid needing to use the toilet when away from home. These included skipping essential medication (water tablets for example) that might exacerbate the need to urinate frequently, and limiting fluid intake, which may give rise to dehydration and associated health problems.

In 2007 Age Cymru published a report called ‘Nowhere To Go’, and discovered that 80% of elderly respondents found it difficult to find a public toilet, and 78% of people found that their local toilets were not open when they needed them to be. Respondents felt that toilets were rarely well signposted - they should be to enable residents and visitors to find them easily.

Those with learning, vision, or hearing disabilities may also face additional barriers to accessing toilets, it is likely that incidents of individuals feeling awkward about using toilet facilities in commercial premises relates to smaller establishments where patronisation is less discrete.

Homelessness and individuals on low incomes

Although homelessness presentations in Powys are low, and there are very few reports of people rough sleeping, public toilets are likely to be the only place where rough sleepers can address their toileting and hygiene needs. For those who do sleep rough, public conveniences not only provide a place for them to relieve themselves, but also a place to wash, clean their teeth, and their clothes.

For those people on low incomes, needing to pay to access a public toilet, or thinking that they need to make a purchase with a local business to use their facilities could be prohibitive. Any strategy including the use of business premises will need to ensure that business owners/employees and members of the public are aware that they can use the facilities in the premises free of charge.

During the 2017 National Rough Sleeper Count no persons were found to be rough sleeping in Powys, however it was estimated that three people were sleeping rough in the county over the two-week period between 16th and 29th October 2017 (Statistics for Wales, 2018). Therefore, at the

present time there is no specific need in any areas of Powys for publicly accessible toilets for the homeless. This assessment will be revisited upon review of the strategy.

Social and community influences of health (isolation and loneliness)

According to the Older People's Commissioner for Wales (2014) the reduction of public toilets in Wales is a key concern, and the closure of publicly accessible toilets impacts upon physical health (older people are more likely to suffer from bladder or bowel incontinence, leading to an increased risk of heart attacks and strokes due to a temporary increase in blood pressure caused by not being able to empty one's bladder), mental health (the fear of being unable to access toilets can lead to social isolation and depression), and environmental health (the risk of infection from street fouling increases with the closure of public toilets). As such it can be said that the publicly accessible toilets are a key public health issue, and should they not exist they can lead to older people being housebound, and some areas effectively becoming no-go areas. This inevitably has a knock on economic impact with residents and visitors not wanting to visit an area due to lack of facilities.

Access and quality of services (reduction in amenities alternative provision by private business and use of IT)

According to findings from Help The Aged Wales whether public toilet facilities are stand-alone, publicly accessible in public buildings, or private facilities is of little relevance. The same survey (2009) found that 84% of respondents had safety concerns that made public toilets unappealing, and that 87% of people believe that shops and businesses should make more effort to provide public toilet facilities. Based on this evidence, the key issue is the availability of publicly accessible toilets at locations where members of the public spend time out in their communities being it working or undertaking leisure facilities. At the same time these facilities should be of a good standard, accessible to all, and open for the times when the public are likely to be present.

In many urban centres, although the local authority toilet provision is declining, this is to an extent being replaced by provision within commercial premises, these tend to be modern with disabled access, and of far greater quality than any local authority stock. However, in Powys due to a smaller number of national organisations, this is not always the case, and Powys County Council will need to work in partnership with a large number of businesses and transport operators in order to significantly improve the number of facilities that are available.

One area needed to be considered is the impact that accessibility of public toilets has on peripatetic workers. Often peripatetic workers have to plan their day around possible rest stops, a situation that is exacerbated should these workers be ill or suffering from a long term health issue. The impact that publicly accessible toilets can have on driving should not be underestimated. The need for drivers to use public toilets can have a big impact, particularly for HGV/coach drivers, often they plan their rest stops around the availability of toilets.

According the Road Haulage Association lack of toilets discourages drinking, and can lead to dehydration. Drivers who only consume 25ml of water per hour (around five sips) make twice as many errors than those drivers who stay hydrated throughout their journey. They also report that drivers are often refused access to facilities by depots that they are visiting/dropping goods off at, which further exacerbates this issue.

Being able to access a toilet is a fundamental need for any visitor to Powys, they need local information, and clear signposted facilities. Unlike people who know the area, they cannot simply go home, into work, or a local pub to use the toilet. All visitors choose their destinations carefully, drawing upon their previous impressions of an area, and public toilets are a key part of this.

Powys County Council is potentially able to influence public access to toilets through the planning process. When commenting on applications, Planning Officers could recommend that any toilet facilities within large public accessible developments are signposted, and listed on the toilet finding websites/applications.

Living and environmental conditions affecting health

Anecdotal evidence from Highways, Transport and Recycling staff has suggested an issue with fouling in key towns following busy periods and night time activities. This is particularly an issue when large events are attracted to Powys.

There is also an indication that people are using laybys in Powys as makeshift toilets, as they journey through the county. This is particularly the case during the hours when any traditional public toilets may be closed.

Micro-economic, environmental and sustainability

This strategy document has been completed under the requirements of Part 8 of the Public Health (Wales) Act 2017, and is written following the requirements of the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015. This Act places a responsibility on public bodies in Wales to consider the impact of their decisions on the well-being goal in order to improve the economic, social, environmental, and cultural well-being of Wales.

HIA Conclusion

The HIA undertaken as part of the wider Powys Local Toilet Strategy, has demonstrated that traditional public toilets are not the key element in a local toilet strategy, but rather publicly accessible toilets. Regardless of whether they are operated by a local authority or private organisation, the main issue is that facilities are of a good standard, and that they are open when the public need them.

Based upon the literature review conducted and stakeholder engagement, this HIA supports the conclusion that there are profound health consequences for individuals if they are unable to address their toileting needs when away from home. As demonstrated here, and in the Powys County Council Impact Assessment, should there not be sufficient publicly accessible toilet facilities within Powys it will not be possible to meet the requirements of the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015.

Despite an extensive literature review, information on public toilet provision is fairly scarce, and tends to be undertaken by charities or organisations that might have their own bias. This information has been carefully reviewed and only used when appropriate. This HIA demonstrates a clear need for publicly accessible toilets, but it does not follow that these need to be provided by Powys County Council. The findings of this HIA have been used to inform the Powys Local Toilet Strategy.

Appendix 3 – Engagement and Involvement

YOUR FEEDBACK

127 RESPONSES



SPENDING A PENNY

- 78% of respondents hadn't paid to use a public toilet
- 22% were charged
- 54% of people find it difficult to locate a toilet when visiting another town
- 72% feel more commercial outlets should offer customer toilets for free



MOBILE APP

- 81% would use the mobile app to find a toilet



CHANGING FACILITIES

- There were gaps in both baby & adult changing facilities



CONDITION OF PUBLIC TOILETS

- Lack of working dryers, soap, toilet roll and sanitary products were key concerns raised

FOCUS GROUPS HELD WITH:



- Powys Youth Forum
- Powys Carers Group
- Powys Older People's Forum
- Play Radnor Session
- Age Cymru's Engage Group
- Mother & Toddler Session

I still do not think it is fair to ask private business owners to make their toilets readily available to non customers.

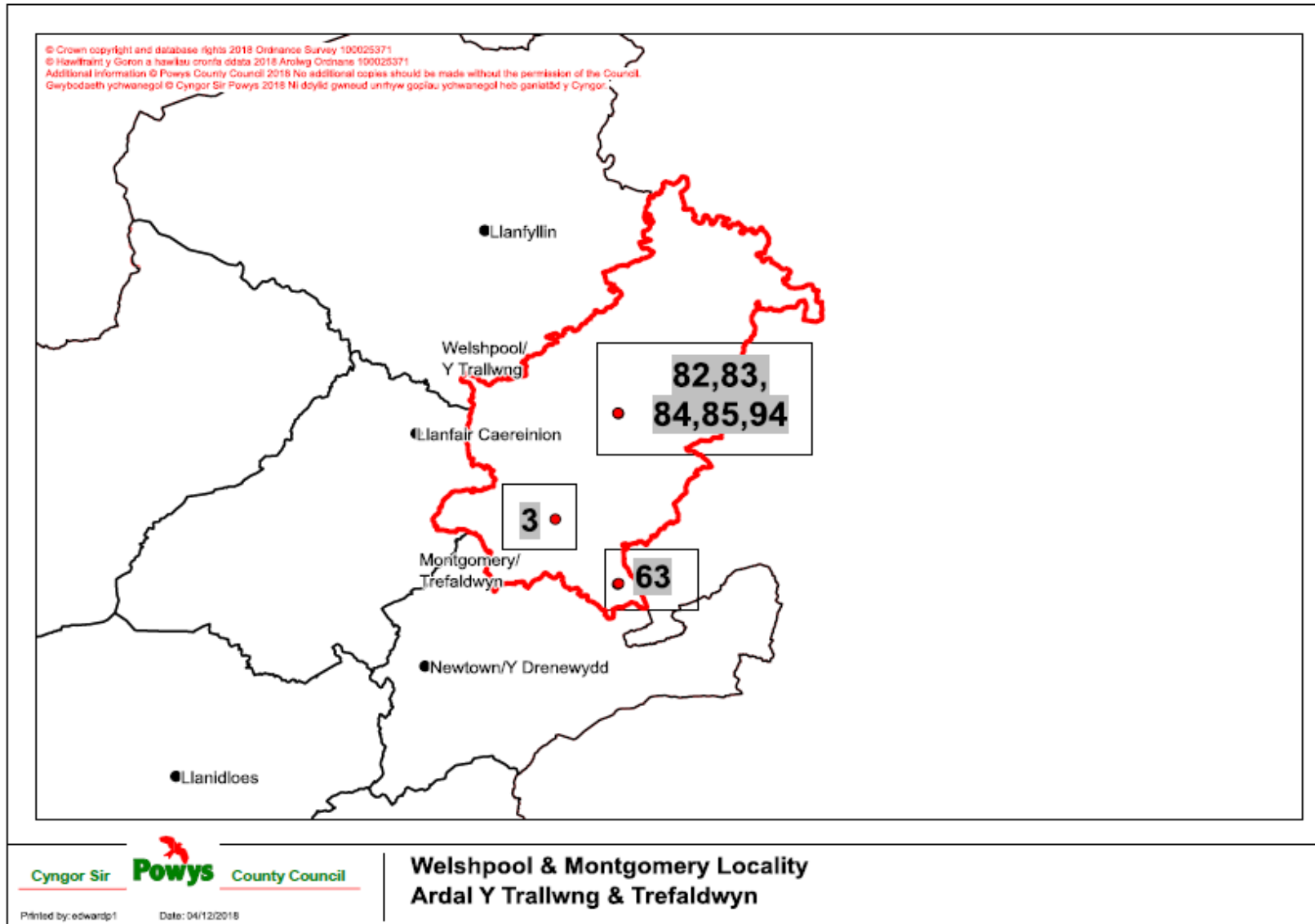
It would be really good if there was a way you could pay with your card, and an app would be a brilliant idea.

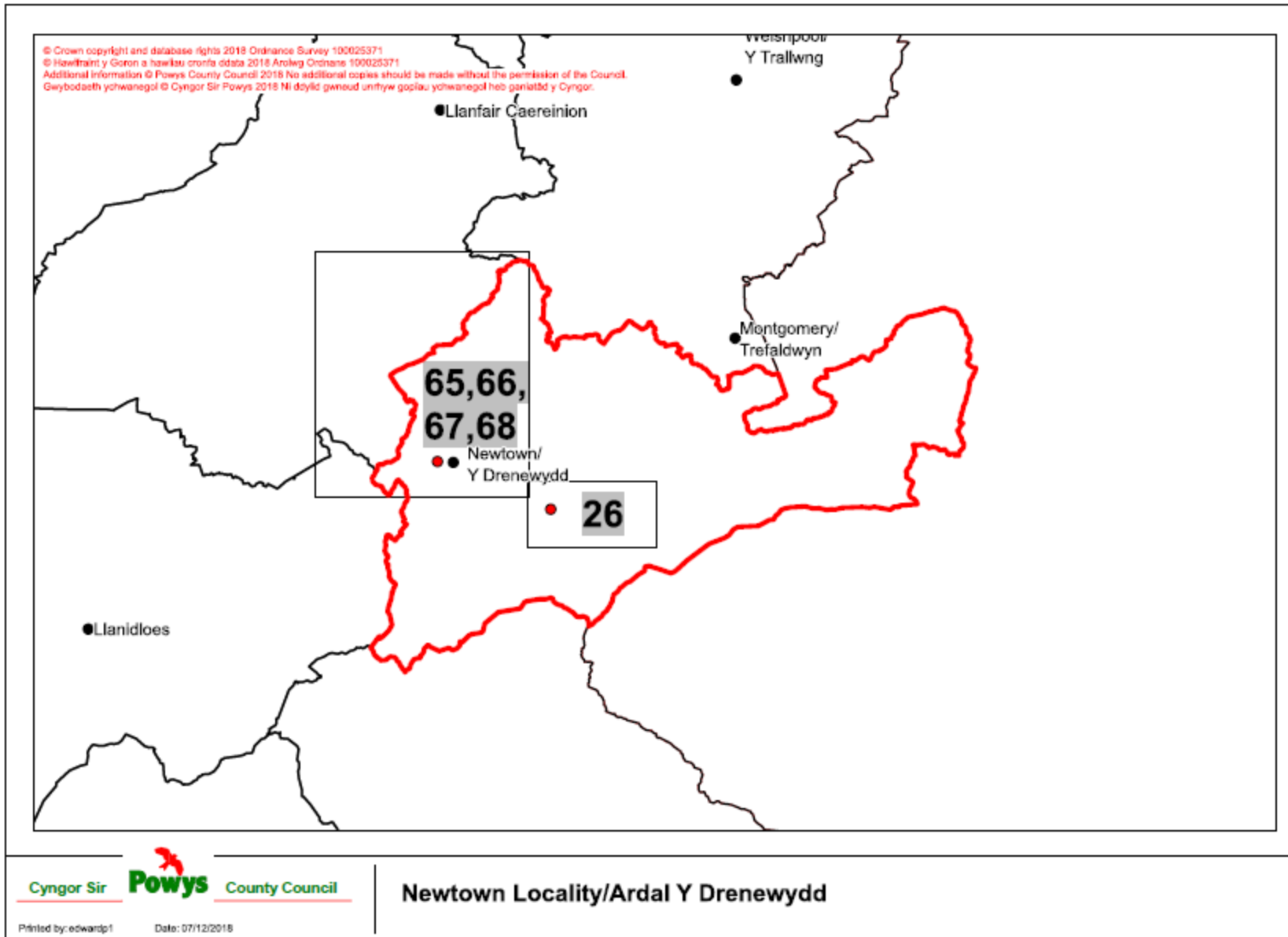
Powys used to pride itself on the facilities and the welcome we offered to visitors. Standards are NOT what they used to be.

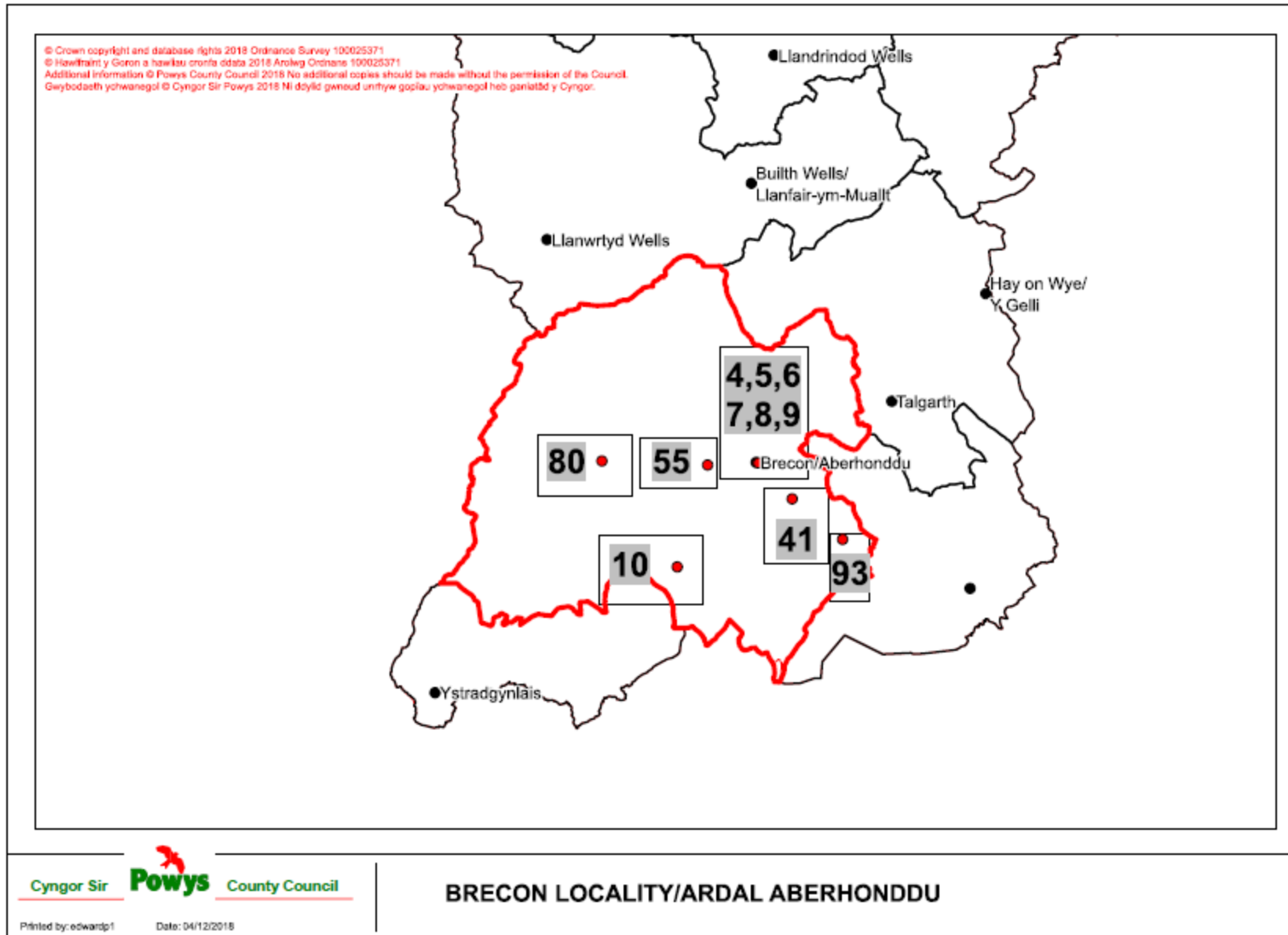


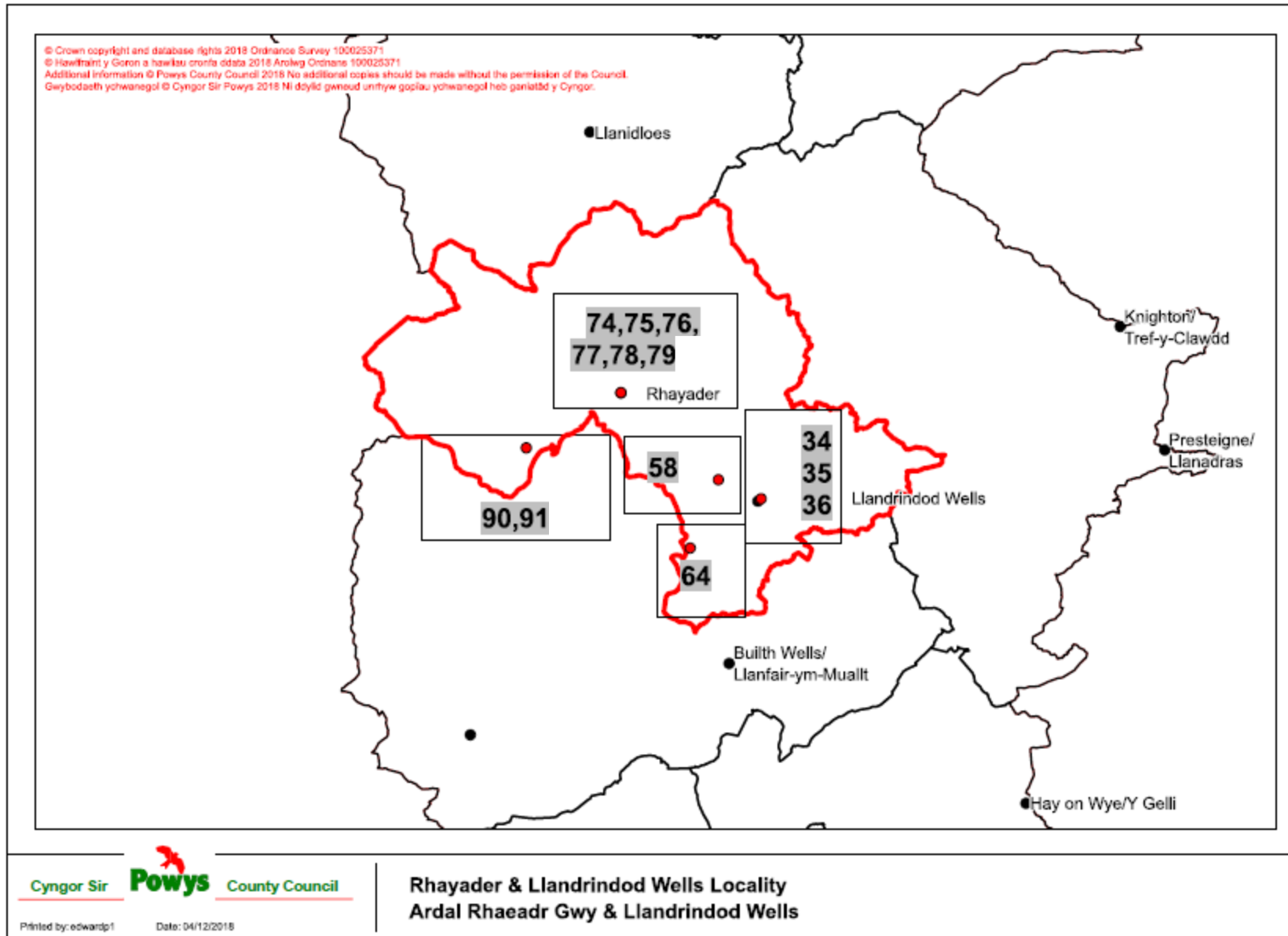
Appendix 4 – Location of Publicly Accessible Toilets in Powys (By Locality)

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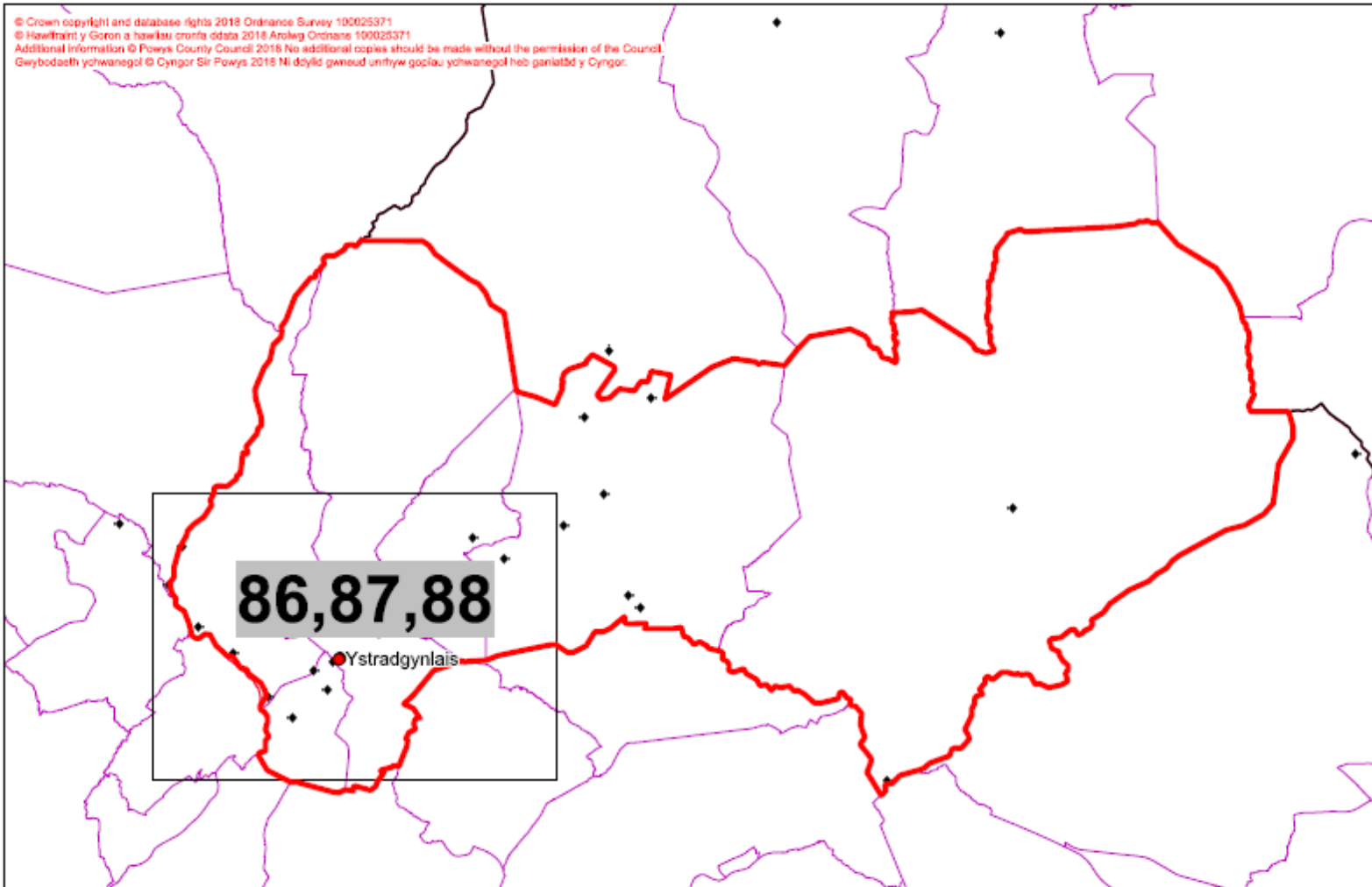


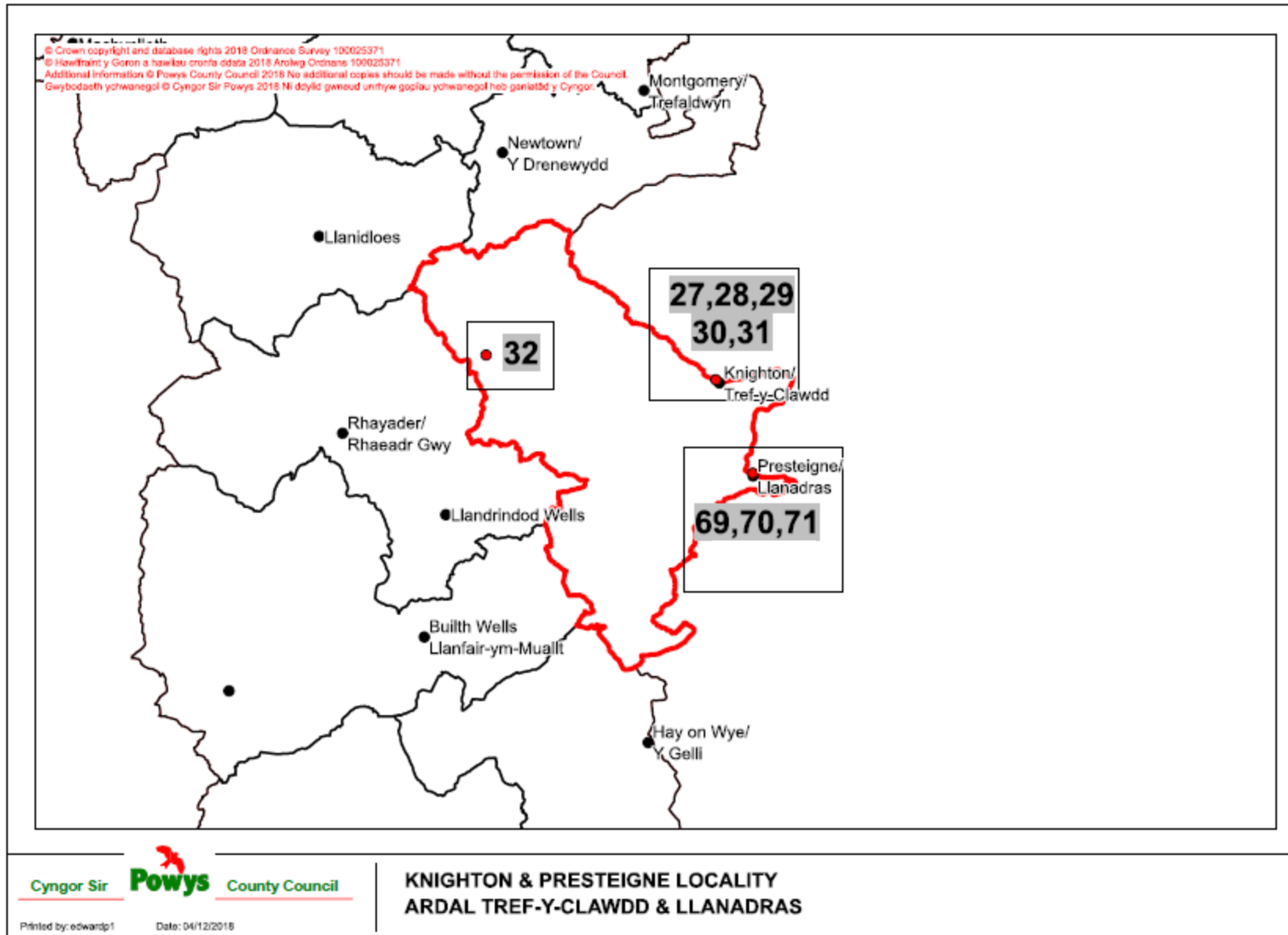




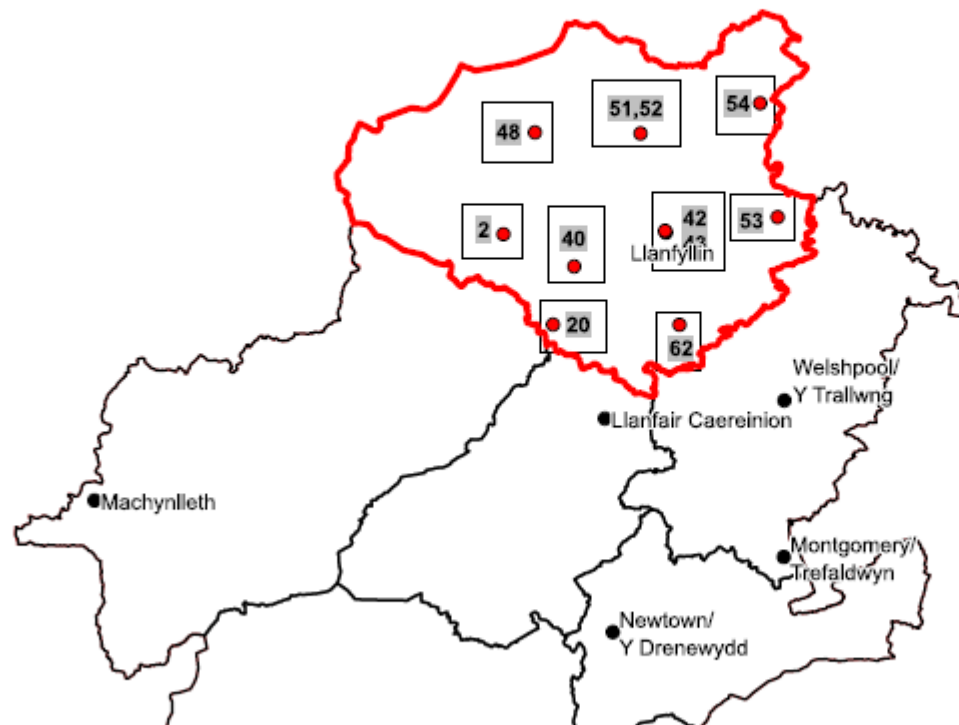


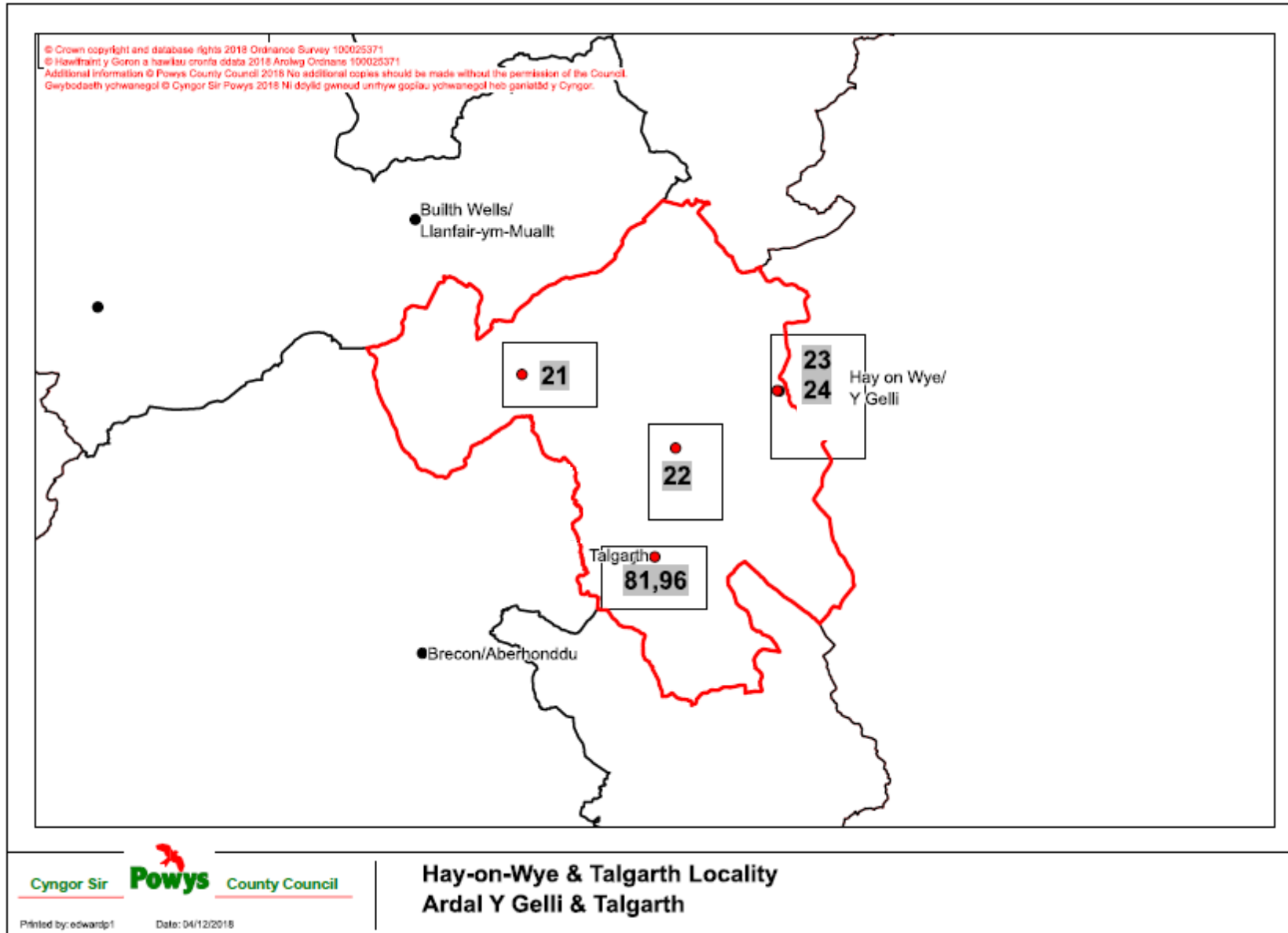
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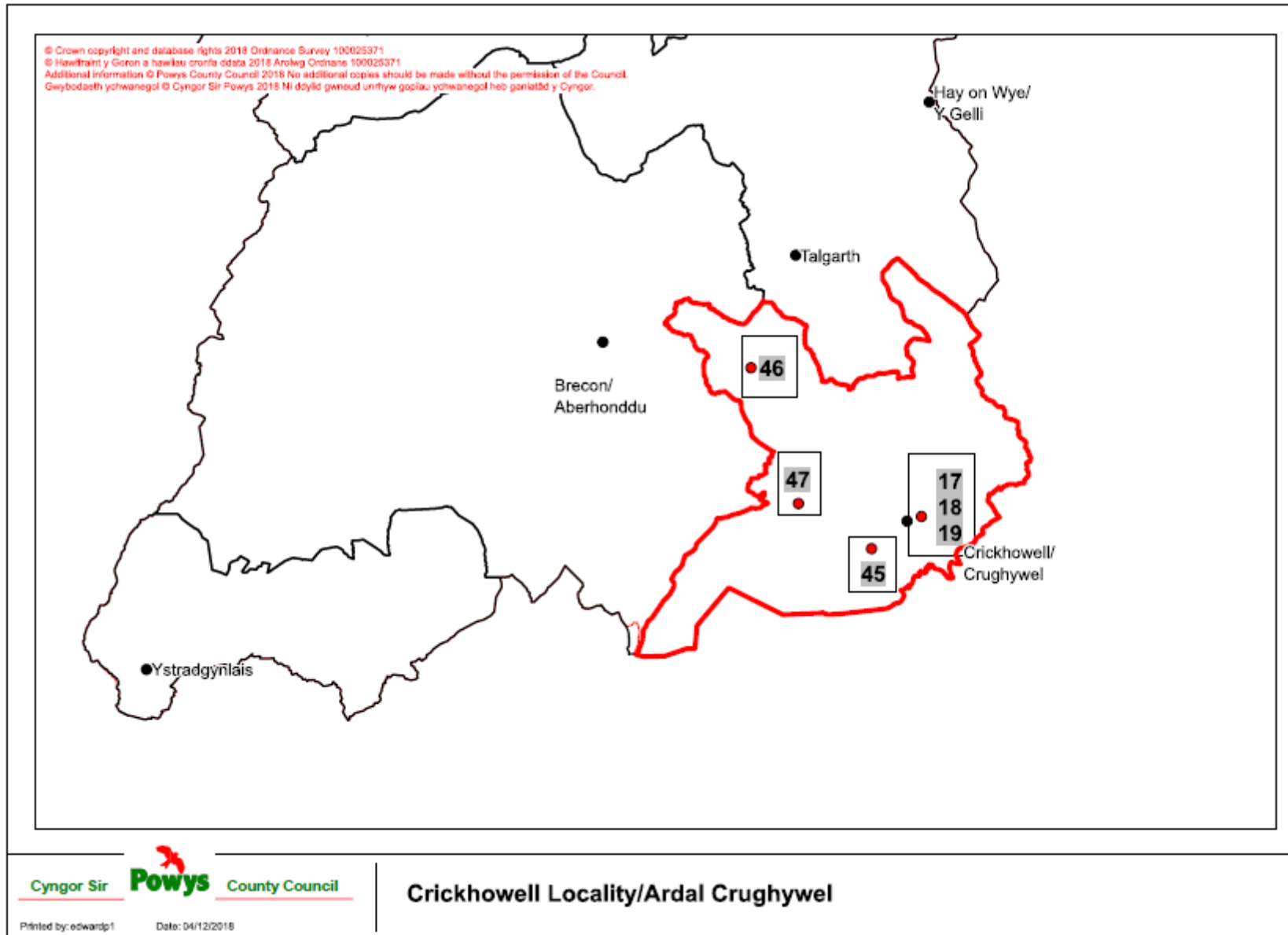




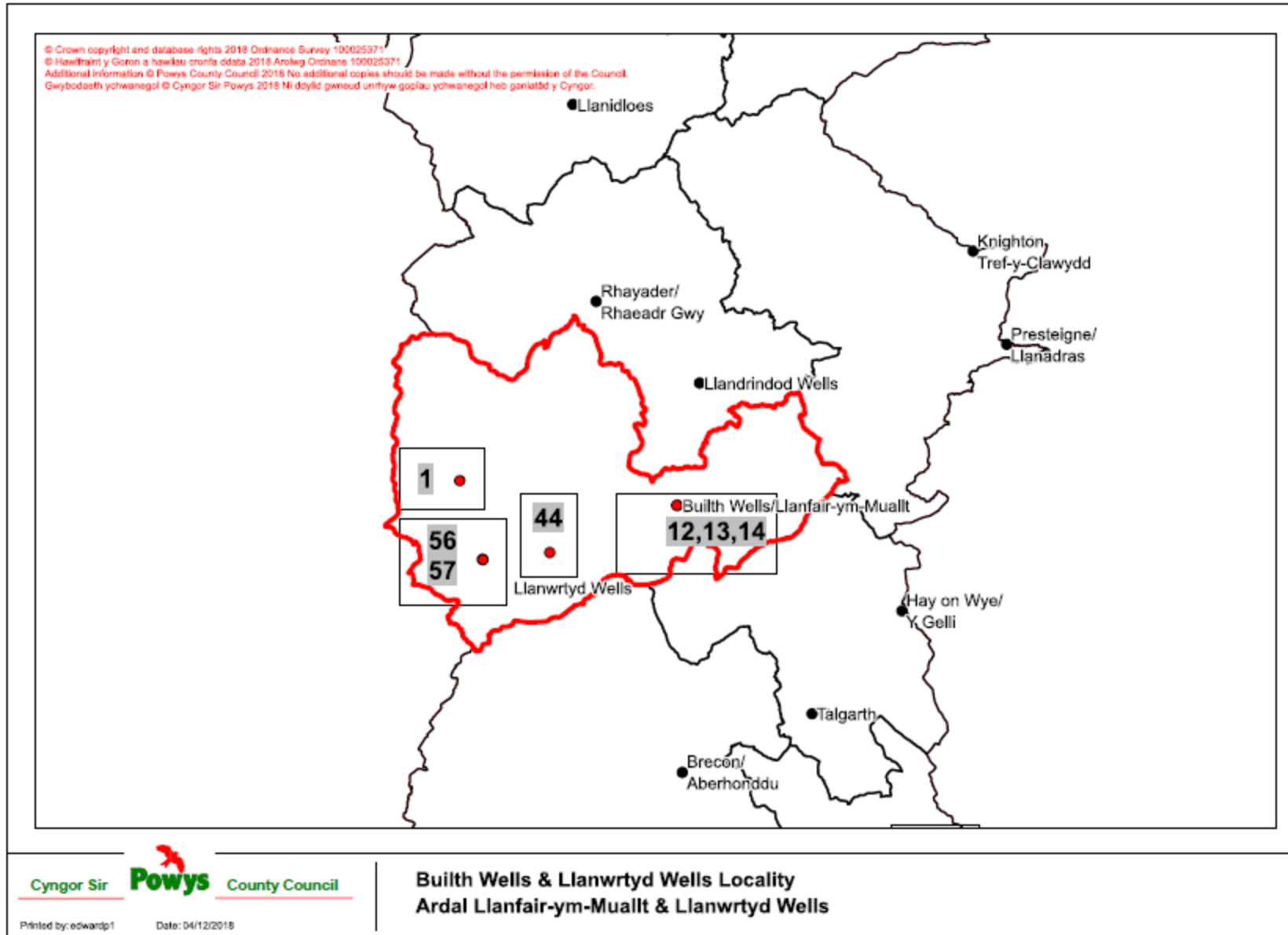
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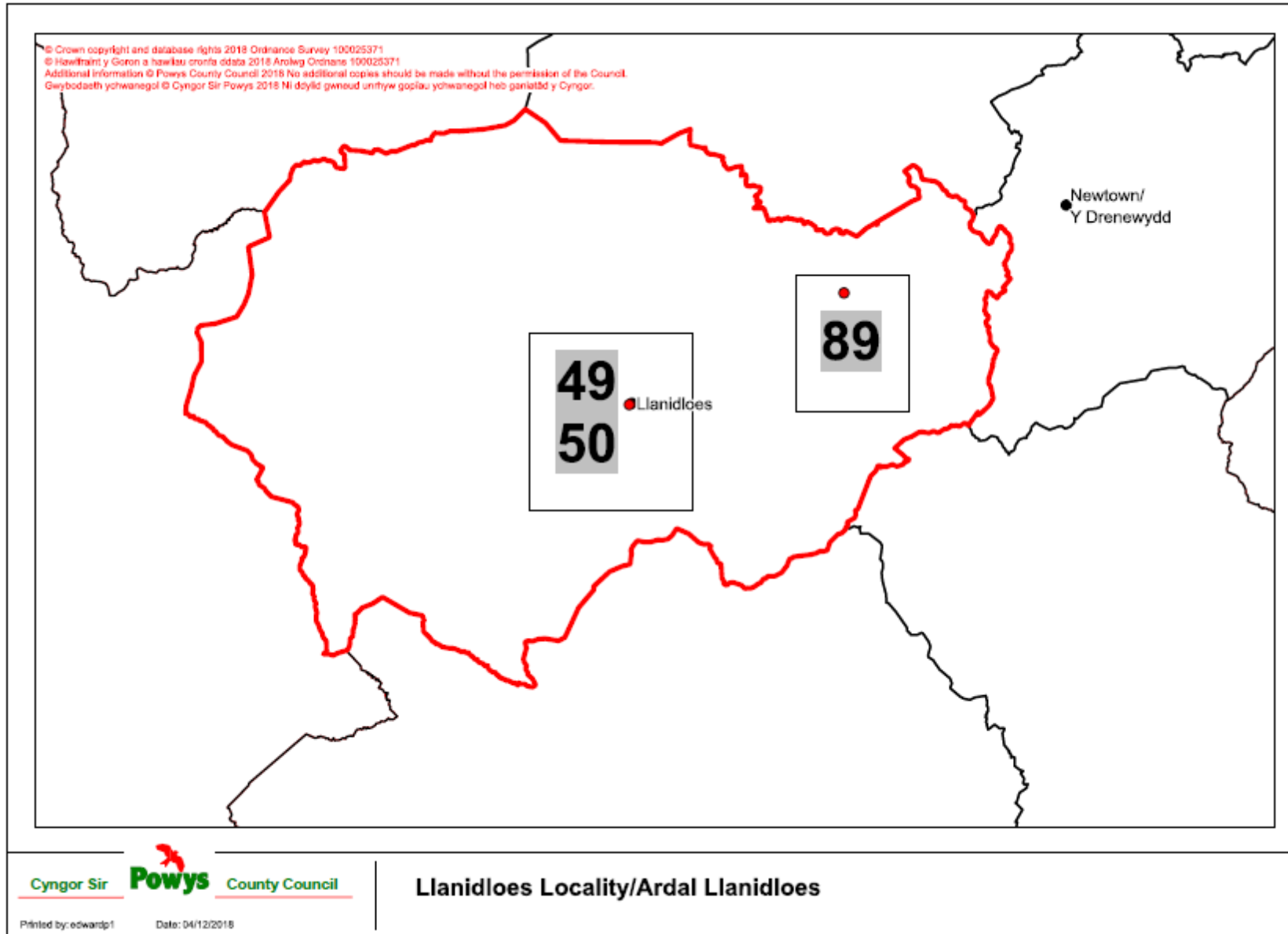


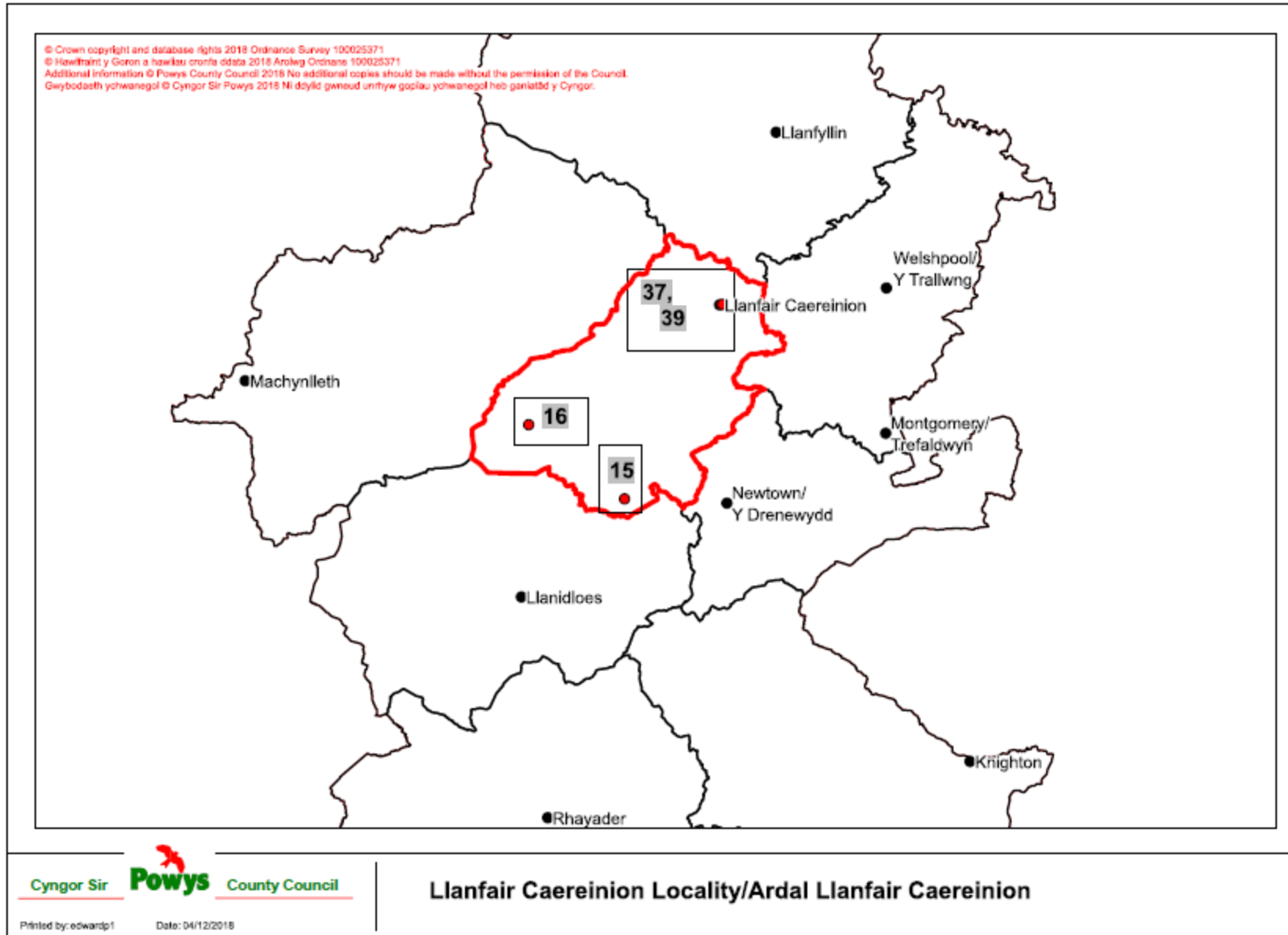


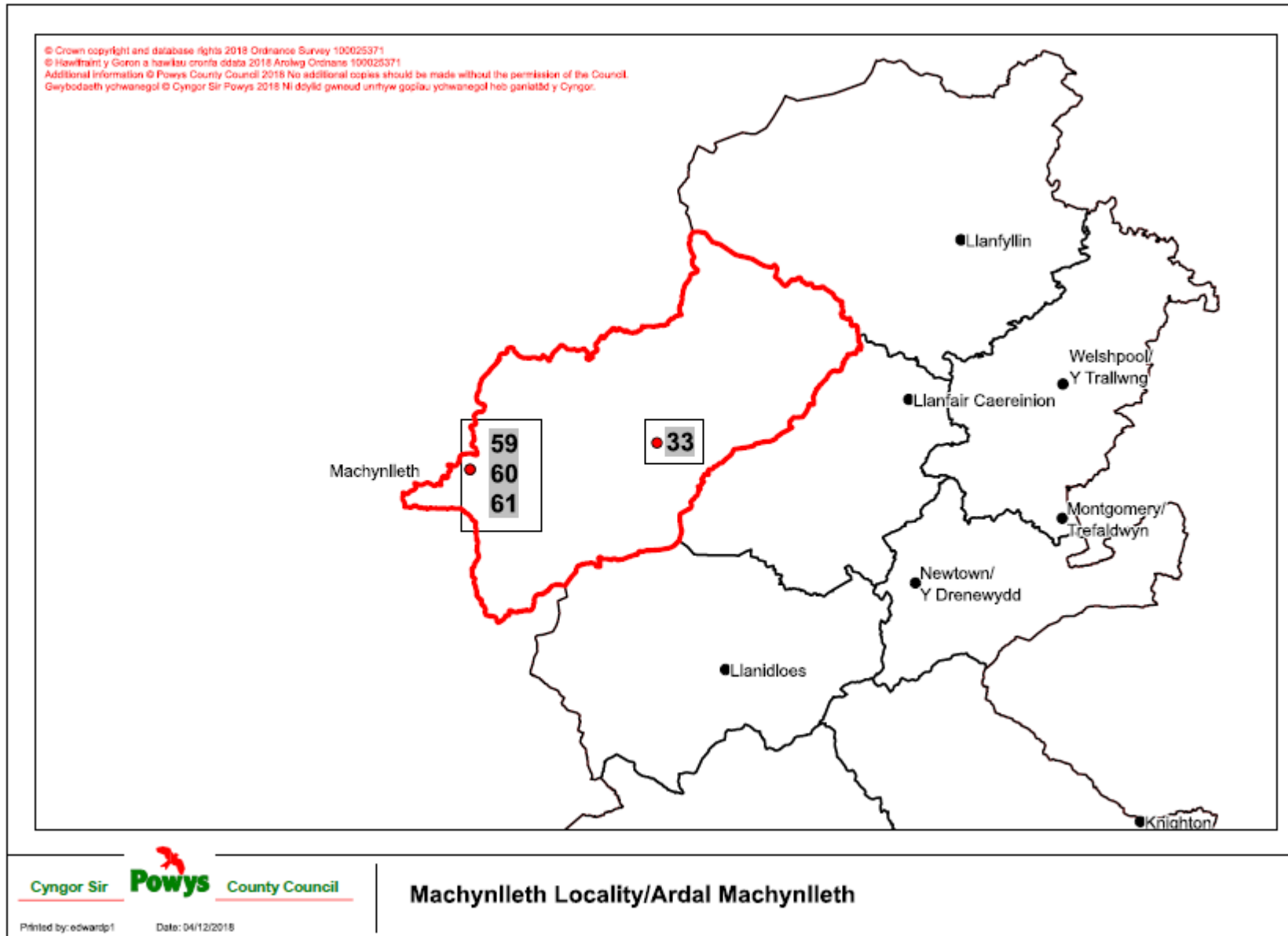


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Appendix 5 – Data Tables

Please see the Public Toilet Data Table spreadsheet (embedded below). This is also available alongside this strategy on the Powys County Council website, and upon request at libraries.



PCC Toilet Strategy
Data Tables.xlsx

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

APPENDIX 2

Powys County Council

Local Toilet Strategy



Consultation Report
22nd January – 22nd April 2019

Table of Contents

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Background

Part 8 of the Public Health (Wales) Act 2017 (Provision of Toilets) came into force on 31st May 2018 and placed the responsibility on local authorities in Wales to:

- Assess the need for toilet provision for their communities;
- Plan to meet those needs;
- Produce a local toilet strategy; and
- Review the strategy, update, and publicise revisions.

The Powys Local Toilet Strategy has been prepared, reviewed, consulted, and published showing due regard to the five ways of working, as set out in the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015. The strategy has been prepared following the principles of co-production, as a wide range of potential user groups, providers and other stakeholders have been engaged with as part of its creation.

Early Engagement

Powys County Council conducted a pre-strategy data gathering exercise and consultation in late 2018 to capture data around the current toilet provision across the county and find out about residents needs and views on said current provision. Over 130 responses were received to an online survey and feedback gathered from town and community councils and other community groups who took over responsibility for public toilet provision from the local authority a few years ago. A series of focus groups were also held to capture views from residents who may be more likely to need access to a public toilet e.g. parents with young children, parents of children with disabilities, older people and carers of people with long term health conditions. These sessions meant views from a further 50+ stakeholders were captured. All these views and data fed into the draft strategy.

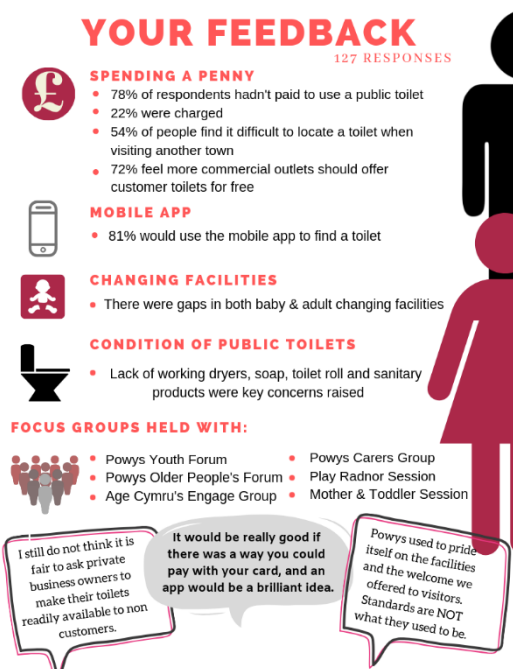


Figure 1: Key findings from the early engagement activities.

Consultation

The draft strategy was developed and launched for a 12-week statutory public consultation starting on 22 January 2019. The consultation closed on 22nd April 2019 and sought views from interested parties and providers around two key things – the accuracy of the data listed about toilet provision in the county and the 22 actions set out in the strategy to improve provision going forward.

Two press releases were issued to the local media during the period – both received coverage in the majority of the papers and news websites that operate in the county.

In total, the survey only attracted views from 34 respondents. Four of these were from the larger town and community councils in the county.

Alongside this a further eleven responses were received either via email or letter. Four of these were from town and community councils, one from the Brecon Beacons National Park Authority and another from CADW - the Welsh Government's historic environment service working for an

accessible and well-protected historic environment for Wales. The remaining comments were either from residents or from officers working in other parts of the local authority.

The council's Economy, Residents, Communities and Governance Scrutiny Committee also sought to consider the draft strategy. The committee met on Wednesday 17th April 2019 to discuss the draft version with lead officers in attendance to explain the process, clarify any points or concerns and listen to Scrutiny members' feedback. The comments given by members are included in this report.

In publicising the strategy on the council's social media platforms during the 12-week consultation period, over 37 comments were received from residents and the posts were shared 30 times on Facebook. Our Twitter posts had several likes and shares. News agencies also re-tweeted the topic including the Oswestry & Border Chronicle, the County Times, Builth Wells Online and Elgan Hearn – the BBC Local Democracy reporter for the county.

The majority of the comments made via social media were not specific to the actions listed in the strategy per se or correcting information about toilet provision but were more generic.

A few respondents felt the council should run all public toilets rather than seeking others to do so and there were comments about improved signage to help people locate publicly accessible toilets.

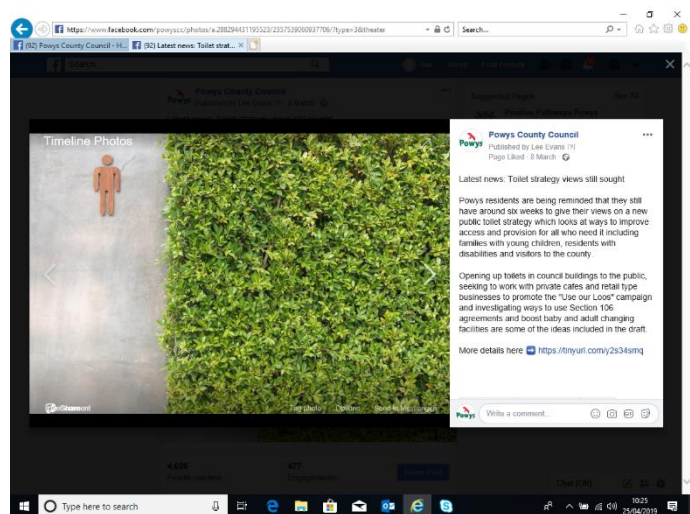


Figure 2: A screenshot from the social media posts.

Report Format

This report firstly highlights the key findings from the survey.

It then includes a table listing all the key issues arising from all the comments received during the 12-week consultation period and how the council plans to respond to these.

The feedback given will be used to amend and finalise the strategy so it can be published in accordance with the Welsh Government legislation.

Key Survey Findings

- Five comments were given regarding inaccurate data. These related to toilets in five towns - Welshpool, Llangors, Ystradgynlais, Brecon, and Rhayader.
- There were seven responses supplying additional information about toilets in the county. These related to toilets in Crickhowell, Presteigne, Welshpool, Brecon, Newtown, and Rhayader.
- There was additional information provided about toilets not currently listed. This related to a new Changing Places toilet facility planned for Welshpool.
- Twenty-two actions were listed in the strategy and respondents asked to read them and then comment on six generic statements. Twenty-three respondents felt that the actions listed in the strategy were good overall, with four disagreeing and six stating they had no real opinion or view.

- Twenty-two respondents felt the actions were deliverable and realistic, five did not think so and six had no opinion.
- Eighteen respondents felt that provision would improve because of the actions listed in the strategy; ten did not think this would happen and four had no view.
- Twenty respondents agreed that they could see that views expressed around Changing Places in the earlier consultation exercise had been taken on board within the strategy, eight did not feel this way and six had no opinion on this issue.
- Twenty-three respondents agreed that they could see that views expressed around baby changing facilities given by respondents to the earlier consultation were considered and incorporated into the draft strategy. Four people were not convinced they could see evidence of this and six again had no view.
- Twenty-eight of the thirty-three who answered the final statement agreed that working with other providers should be a key priority for the council. Only one person disagreed with this statement whilst four said they had no view.
- Eighteen respondents went on to give additional views on the strategy. These related to various issues including:
 - Due regard to and consideration of both our ageing population and the need to consider where people with long-term health conditions live in relation to provision of accessible public toilets.
 - Changing Places being recognised as an important requirement and facility for adults with disabilities.
 - Requests for clarification around business rates and the Council's ability to support exemptions for toilet providers and requests to lobby the Welsh Government to ensure those providing toilets were exempt from business rates.
 - A suggestion to develop a paid-for type Radar key for any interested resident so they could access toilets out of hours etc.
 - To install compost/soak away toilets for cyclists and other people travelling through the county using our trunk roads.
- Overall, the strategy was ranked as either excellent or good. 17 out of 32 respondents rated it. However, 11 felt it was average, three stated that it was poor, and one person felt it was very poor.
- Where people had rated it somewhere between average and very poor they were asked to comment further. 14 out of the 15 people did so. Their comments were generally around the strategy being irrelevant if there was no funding to support any of the actions, that Changing Places and baby changing facilities were important for the county but expensive to install and maintain and that more toilets were needed on our main roads into the county.
- There was also a call for town and community councils who are currently operating a large percentage of public toilets in the county to be invited to a meeting with the council going forward to develop the project.
- In terms of who responded to the survey, 12 respondents were male and 18 female. One person had stated that they were gender neutral. The remaining three respondents had not given any details.
- In terms of age profile, seven respondents were under the age of 45; 15 aged between 45 – 64 and eight over the age of 65.
- In terms of the stakeholder profile, nine had a long-term health condition, two were disabled, five were parents of young children, two were peripatetic workers and someone who had no work base and travelled around the county. One person stated that she had a

severely disabled nephew and was responding with a particular view around Changing Places.

The table on the next page sets out all the issues raised by those responding to the consultation whether as respondents to the survey or via email or as a member of the Scrutiny Committee.

Each issue is listed and then the council response is noted in the right hand column.

Summary Feedback Table and Council Response

Issue	Response
<p>Inaccurate data regarding current toilet provision</p> <p>i) Rhayader Leisure Centre and Library toilets – not clear if open to public</p> <p>ii) Ystradgynlais toilets in Station Road – listed but no detail given.</p> <p>iii) Langors toilets – being rebuilt.</p> <p>iv) Brecon Market Hall and Promenade toilets – baby-changing facilities in both. Unmapped query re- Market Hall.</p> <p>v) Welshpool – Berriew Street, Church Street and Town Hall – disabled and baby changing in all.</p> <p>vi) Presteigne – Baby-changing facilities are in the Ladies toilets in Hereford Street.</p>	<p>Noted. Addressed in Action 1.2.</p> <p>Contact made with Local Member to clarify details.</p> <p>Noted and data amended.</p> <p>Noted and data amended.</p> <p>Noted and data amended.</p> <p>Noted and data amended.</p>
<p>Additional data regarding toilet provision – opening times, other toilets not listed etc</p> <p>i) Crickhowell Leisure Centre toilets – not open during school hours</p> <p>ii) Presteigne – Wilson Terrace toilets – only open in summer months.</p> <p>iii) Presteigne – Library and Assembly Rooms – only open when either venue is open.</p> <p>iv) Newtown – Back Lane and The Gravel – independent RADAR key to a unisex PC and baby changing facilities in a separate room at both locations.</p>	<p>Noted and data amended.</p> <p>Listed as such but noted.</p> <p>Noted and data amended.</p> <p>Noted and data amended.</p>

v) Welshpool – A Changing Places toilet is to be installed in the Town Hall during summer 2019.	Noted and data to be updated as appropriate.
vi) Welshpool - Church Street Toilets <i>Male toilets, female toilets, disabled toilets, baby changing facilities, night toilets. Main toilets open 9am until dusk, night toilets open when main ones closed. 24 hour opening 7 days a week all year around.</i>	Noted and data amended.
vii) Welshpool - Berriew Street Toilets <i>Male toilets, female toilets, disabled toilets, baby changing facilities, night toilets. Main toilets open 9am until dusk, night toilets open when main ones closed. 24 hour opening 7 days a week all year around.</i>	Noted, and data checked and updated.
viii) Welshpool - Town Hall Market Toilets. <i>Male toilets, female toilets and disabled toilets. Open 9am to 4pm Monday to Saturdays.</i>	Noted and data updated.
ix) As a predominantly rural Council, we have no public toilets and do not feel we need one (Bausley & Criggion Community Council).	Noted.
x) The Scrutiny Committee noted that Changing Place facilities were important and that the National Trust were looking to implement such a facility at Storey Arms .	Noted.
xi) Y Gaer to have a Changing Places facility.	Noted.
<p>Cwmdu, Re- opening of closed toilets</p> <p>Concerned about the closure of the toilets located on the A479. A children's play area is directly behind this building and people have been seen using the back of the building as an outside toilet thus causing a health hazard. Would welcome advice on how Community Councils can keep these toilets open?</p>	Noted. Addressed as part of Actions 3.1, 7.1 and 8.1.

<p>Welshpool, toilet provision in retail premises</p> <p>More toilet provision should be made available particularly for disabled persons and baby changing facilities. These facilities are important to enable people to live independently.</p>	<p>Retail providers are able to offer facilities to the public as they see fit. Addressed as part of Actions 1.6, 2.3, 3.4, 3.5 and 3.6.</p>
<p>Business Rates Exemptions</p> <p>Reassurance and support required for TCCs/community groups providing toilets across the county to continue to be exempt from business rates. Several comments seeking Welsh Government lobbying and continued exemptions to ensure long-term viability of toilet provision.</p>	<p>Additional action (9.1) added to the Powys Local Toilet Strategy, To write to the Welsh Government on this issue to ensure continued and additional support for toilet providers.</p>
<p>Changing Places</p> <p>Calls for more Changing Places to be established across the county.</p>	<p>Noted. Addressed as part of Actions 2.1 and 2.2.</p>
<p>Demographics, long-term health conditions and ageing population</p> <p>Use of data held regarding resident population projections, ageing population and long-term health conditions to plan best provision for Powys. E.g., Ystradgynlais has more residents with long-term health conditions than elsewhere in the county. Cross reference data with provision need.</p>	<p>Noted. The Council has a Business Intelligence Team who collate data from a variety of sources, and will be able to do so and provide intelligence of this type to help ensure the strategy and action plan is progressed in accordance with needs.</p> <p>The issue of social isolation for the elderly/infirm due to a lack of public toilets will be raised with the Portfolio Holder for Adults and the Head of Adult Services.</p>
<p>Lack of funding and signage</p> <p>How can Powys deliver when there are no resources to progress the actions listed in the strategy?</p> <p>How will the Council update the strategy in two years' time when there are no adequate resources identified?</p>	<p>Noted. Addressed as part of Actions 1.1, 1.2, 1.5, 1.6, 2.1, 3.1, 3.2 and 7.2.</p> <p>The strategy was written in addition to officers' regular duties, and it is not clear what resources will be available in two years' time.</p>

<p>PCC Position on funding support to Town and Community Councils</p> <p>The Council provided a grant for 5 years to Town and Community Councils to keep toilets open. The likelihood was that if the grant ceased then toilets would be closed. Has the Council done anything to review the toilets currently closed which are still in the Council's ownership?</p>	<p>Noted. Five conveniences were closed and 56 transferred (49 to Town and Community Councils).</p> <p>Some facilities, which have been closed, are being used for other purposes, and the Strategic Asset Board are looking at current vacant properties.</p>
<p>Removal of grant funding.</p> <p>Is the issue of toilets potentially being closed if grants cease included on a risk register? If some individuals are unlikely to go out if they are elderly or infirm due to a lack of toilets, is there a cost for social inclusion / care due to isolation?</p>	<p>The Highways Service will be asked to consider including, the possible closure of public toilets operated by community groups and Town/Community Councils on its service risk register.</p>
<p>Partnership working.</p> <p>The council has drafted a strategy. To deliver it, input and co-operation of all providers is necessary. Request for a meeting to bring everyone together on this project.</p>	<p>Noted. There is a recognition that the council has a key role to play in co-ordinating and creating an ongoing dialogue with providers so there is genuine involvement of all parties to ensure there is sufficient provision in Powys for residents and visitors. The purpose of the consultation was to seek input and views such as this. A meeting will be established as requested once the strategy is finalised.</p>
<p>Trunk Road Toilets</p> <p>Our trunk roads have limited toilet facilities. Is there scope to consider composting toilets or soak away toilets for those visiting or travelling through Powys whether cyclists or families in cars.</p> <p>Llanfair Caereinion is on the trunk road. Grants were provided to Town and Community Councils to keep toilets open on the trunk road. Will these grants continue?</p>	<p>The ideas are noted and if resources or grants become available, these types of provision could be considered.</p> <p>The grant comes in via the transport grant to the Council annually. The Portfolio Holder for Highways to write to Welsh Government seeking assurances about the continuation of the grant.</p>
<p>RADAR Type Key for all</p> <p>Suggestion for development of a RADAR type key that anyone can purchase and use when toilets are closed at night.</p>	<p>The idea is noted. If resources or grants become available, this could be considered or progressed.</p>

<p>Finding a toilet and use of a mobile phone application/signage</p> <p>Not everyone has a smartphone to access the app; there is also a lack of Wi-Fi in areas. Does the app also show if there is a cost to use the toilet or not? Welsh Government have asked for this information, will they ask for it again?</p>	<p>Noted. Addressed as part of Actions 1.2 and 1.3. The data held by Welsh Government does include information about charges. Welsh Government are likely to ask for this data again and the Council has to review the strategy again in 2 years.</p> <p>How the Council will gather the information without the resource to do so will be an issue.</p>
<p>Tourism Links</p> <p>Natural links re – tourism/TIC and information around public toilet provision.</p> <p>The need for facilities for tourists and commuters was highlighted. In some areas there is a lack of facilities impacting negatively on residents, visitors and dissuades some potential visitors.</p> <p>There could be potential for PCC, BBNPA and NRW (Natural Resources Wales) to work together to improve the number of toilets available in the southern corner of Powys</p>	<p>Noted. There will be scope to provide links from tourism websites to the mobile app etc. once it goes live to support those planning to visit the county.</p> <p>PCC, BBNPA, and NRW are all members of the Public Service Board. It will be requested that the Powys Local Toilet Strategy is an agenda item for discussion at the PSB.</p>
<p>Facilities for transgender residents.</p> <p>There is a need for facilities that will meet the needs of transgender residents.</p>	<p>Noted. Action 2.3 amended/strengthened to include the provision of gender-neutral facilities.</p>

Conclusion

Although small in number, the survey responses provide some useful insights from respondents who have particular needs as listed above.

Alongside the views given in the earlier engagement exercise the strategy has been considered by a fairly small but arguably representative sample of residents who may be more in need to access to a public toilet than the majority. These respondents have given their views and helped to share the strategy further.

Alongside this gaining additional information around toilet, provision from town and community councils and other community groups will help ensure the final strategy is updated and as accurate as possible when published.

Cyngor Sir Powys County Council

Impact Assessment (IA)

The integrated approach to support effective decision making



Please read the accompanying guidance before completing the form.

This **Impact Assessment (IA)** toolkit, incorporates a range of legislative requirements that support effective decision making and ensure compliance with all relevant legislation. **Draft versions of the assessment should be watermarked as “Draft” and retained for completeness. However, only the final version will be made publicly available. Draft versions may be provided to regulators if appropriate. In line with Council policy IAs should be retained for 7 years.**

Service Area	Property, Planning, and Public Protection	Head of Service	Gwilym Davies	Director	Nigel Brinn	Portfolio Holder	Cllr James Evans/ Cllr Martin Weale
Proposal	Powys Local Toilet Strategy						
Outline Summary / Description of Proposal							
To approve the Powys Local Toilet Strategy, enabling the strategy to be published by 31 st May 2019, meeting the requirements of the Public Health (Wales) Act 2017.							

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Version Control (services should consider the impact assessment early in the development process and continually evaluate)

Version	Author	Job Title	Date
1.1	Greg Thomas	Project Officer (Events/Civil Contingencies)	12 th December 2018
1.2	Greg Thomas	Project Officer (Events/Civil Contingencies)	4 th January 2019
1.3	Greg Thomas	Project Officer (Events/Civil Contingencies)	28 th April 2019

2. Profile of savings delivery (if applicable)

2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	TOTAL
£	£	£	£	£	£

3. Consultation requirements

Consultation Requirement	Consultation deadline/or justification for no consultation
Public consultation required	7 th April 2019

Cyngor Sir Powys County Council

Impact Assessment (IA)

The integrated approach to support effective decision making



4. Impact on Other Service Areas

**Does the proposal have potential to impact on another service area? (Have you considered the implications on Health & Safety, Corporate Parenting and Data Protection?)
PLEASE ENSURE YOU INFORM / ENGAGE ANY AFFECTED SERVICE AREAS AT THE EARLIEST OPPORTUNITY**

The Powys Local Toilet Strategy will have impacts on a number of Powys County Council services. As such a cross service group was established to write the strategy, this included representatives from HTR, Legal, Tourism, Communications, Environmental Health, Property, and Leisure and Recreation. All impacted areas have seen, and had the opportunity to comment on the Strategy.

5. How does your proposal impact on the council's strategic vision?

Council Priority	How does the proposal impact on this priority?	<u>IMPACT</u> Please select from drop down box below	What will be done to better contribute to positive or mitigate any negative impacts?	<u>IMPACT AFTER MITIGATION</u> Please select from drop down box below
The Economy We will develop a vibrant economy	The development of the Powys Local Toilet Strategy will ensure a strategic view is taken to providing publicly accessible toilets where they are needed the most in Powys. This will ensure that residents and visitors alike are able to enjoy our town centres and outdoor spaces. The provision of high quality public toilets will encourage repeat visits from tourists.	Good		Good
Health and Care We will lead the way in effective, integrated rural health and care	The Powys Local Toilet Strategy will ensure that there is provision of publicly accessible toilets throughout the county, ensuring equitable access to toilet facilities.	Good		Good
Learning and skills We will strengthen learning and skills	Publically accessible toilets allow for people to make the most of outdoor learning and recreation opportunities.	Good		Good
Residents and Communities We will support our residents and communities	The strategy sets out how Powys County Council will ensure that publicly accessible toilets are provided for our communities. Furthermore, it also states how Powys County Council will work with business/community groups to ensure the long term sustainability of these facilities.	Good		Good

Cyngor Sir Powys County Council Impact Assessment (IA)

The integrated approach to support effective decision making



Council Priority	How does the proposal impact on this priority?	IMPACT Please select from drop down box below	What will be done to better contribute to positive or mitigate any negative impacts?	IMPACT AFTER MITIGATION Please select from drop down box below
Source of Outline Evidence to support judgements				
<p>Help The Aged (2007). <u>Nowhere to go – Public Toilet Provision in the UK</u>. Available from: https://www.ageuk.org.uk/documents/en-gb/for-professionals/research/nowhere%20to%20go%20public%20toilet%20provision%20(2007)_pro.pdf?dtrk=true. [Accessed 6th December 2018].</p> <p>National Assembly for Wales (2012). <u>Public health implications of inadequate public toilet facilities – report of evidence</u>. Available from: http://senedd.assembly.wales/mgIssueHistoryHome.aspx?lId=2572 [Accessed: 6th December 2018].</p>				

6. How does your proposal impact on the Welsh Government's well-being goals?

Well-being Goal	How does proposal contribute to this goal?	IMPACT Please select from drop down box below	What will be done to better contribute to positive or mitigate any negative impacts?	IMPACT AFTER MITIGATION Please select from drop down box below
<p>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.</p>	<p>Securing the provision of toilet facilities into the future requires a strategic approach that maximises available provision across the public, private, and voluntary sector. The financial climate means that it is important to consider now how local toilet provision can be maximised for existing and future generations.</p>	<p>Good</p>		<p>Good</p>
<p>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).</p>	<p>No impact</p>	<p>Neutral</p>		<p>Neutral</p>

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Impact Assessment (IA)

The integrated approach to support effective decision making



Tudalen 130

Well-being Goal	How does proposal contribute to this goal?	IMPACT Please select from drop down box below	What will be done to better contribute to positive or mitigate any negative impacts?	IMPACT AFTER MITIGATION Please select from drop down box below
<p>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.</p> <p>Public Health (Wales) Act, 2017: Part 6 of the Act requires for public bodies to undertake a health impact assessment to assess the likely effect of a proposed action or decision on the physical or mental health of the people of Wales.</p>	<p>The Powys Local Toilet Strategy promotes the facilities available throughout the county, and will therefore encourage people to use these as part of a healthy lifestyle.</p> <p>A full Health Impact Assessment has been undertaken as part of the Powys Local Toilet Strategy, this is appended to strategy.</p>	Good		Good
<p>A Wales of cohesive communities: Attractive, viable, safe and well-connected Communities.</p>	<p>The provision of public toilets within communities, will make them more attractive places for people to live, work, and play.</p>	Good		Good
<p>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.</p> <p>Human Rights - is about being proactive (see guidance)</p> <p>UN Convention on the Rights of the Child: The Convention gives rights to everyone under the age of 18, which include the right to be treated fairly and to be protected from discrimination; that organisations act for the best interest of the child; the right to life, survival and development; and the right to be heard.</p>	<p>The Powys Local Toilet Strategy aims to provide (where practical) improved quantity and quality of toilets for the benefit of all users, including children.</p>	Good		Good
<p>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.</p>				

Cyngor Sir Powys County Council

Impact Assessment (IA)

The integrated approach to support effective decision making



Tudalen 131

Well-being Goal	How does proposal contribute to this goal?	IMPACT Please select from drop down box below	What will be done to better contribute to positive or mitigate any negative impacts?	IMPACT AFTER MITIGATION Please select from drop down box below
<i>Opportunities for persons to use the Welsh language, and treating the Welsh language no less favourable than the English language</i>	<p>The Local Toilet Strategy will not have any effect on opportunities for persons to use the Welsh language, and will not treat the Welsh language less favourably than the English language.</p> <p>The Strategy will adhere to the Welsh language standards in relation to signage, apps, resources, publications etc.</p>	Good		Good
<i>Opportunities to promote the Welsh language</i>	<p>The Strategy will adhere to the Welsh language standards in relation to signage, apps, resources, publications etc.</p>	Good		Good
<i>Welsh Language impact on staff</i>	<p>The Strategy will adhere to the Welsh language standards in relation to signage, apps, resources, publications etc.</p>	Good		Good
<i>People are encouraged to do sport, art and recreation.</i>	<p>The strategy will assist in providing publicly accessible toilets in as many locations as possible in Powys, knowing the location of publicly accessible toilets in Powys will enable people to feel more confident when using outdoor spaces in the county.</p>	Good		Good
<p>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).</p>				

Cyngor Sir Powys County Council
Impact Assessment (IA)

The integrated approach to support effective decision making



Tudalen 132

Well-being Goal	How does proposal contribute to this goal?	<u>IMPACT</u> Please select from drop down box below	What will be done to better contribute to positive or mitigate any negative impacts?	<u>IMPACT AFTER MITIGATION</u> Please select from drop down box below
Age	The Powys Local Toilet Strategy aims to provide (where practical) improved quantity and quality of toilets for the benefit of all users. Toilets are more important to certain groups within society, including older people. These groups can be disproportionately affected by poor provision; for example, poor provision is understood to have particular negative impacts on older people, as some may be less likely to leave their homes without having confidence that adequate facilities will be available to them. This can contribute to increased social isolation and inactivity, as well as affecting people’s ability to maintain independence and dignity in later life.	Good		Good

Cyngor Sir Powys County Council
Impact Assessment (IA)

The integrated approach to support effective decision making



Tudalen 133

Well-being Goal	How does proposal contribute to this goal?	<u>IMPACT</u> Please select from drop down box below	What will be done to better contribute to positive or mitigate any negative impacts?	<u>IMPACT AFTER MITIGATION</u> Please select from drop down box below
<i>Disability</i>	<p>The strategy aims (where practical) to improve the quantity and quality of toilet and changing facilities for individuals with a disability across the county. New developments are required to provide facilities for disabled users.</p> <p>Toilets are more important to certain groups within society, including people with disabilities and people with particular needs (including certain medical problems). These groups can be disproportionately affected by poor provision; for example, poor provision is understood to have particular negative impacts on disabled people, as some may be less likely to leave their homes without having confidence that adequate facilities will be available to them. This can contribute to increased social isolation and inactivity, as well as affecting people’s ability to maintain independence and dignity.</p>	Good		Good
<i>Gender reassignment</i>	The strategy aims (where practical) to improve the quantity and quality of toilet provision for all. Some facilities will be gender neutral/accessible toilets.	Good		Good
<i>Marriage or civil partnership</i>	The strategy aims (where practical) to improve the quantity and quality of toilet provision for all.	Good		Good
<i>Race</i>	The strategy aims (where practical) to improve the quantity and quality of toilet provision for all	Good		Good
<i>Religion or belief</i>	The strategy aims (where practical) to improve the quantity and quality of toilet provision for all	Good		Good
<i>Sex</i>	The strategy aims (where practical) to improve the quantity and quality of toilet provision for all. Some facilities will be gender neutral/accessible toilets.	Good		Good

Cyngor Sir Powys County Council Impact Assessment (IA)

The integrated approach to support effective decision making



Well-being Goal	How does proposal contribute to this goal?	IMPACT Please select from drop down box below	What will be done to better contribute to positive or mitigate any negative impacts?	IMPACT AFTER MITIGATION Please select from drop down box below
Sexual Orientation	The strategy aims (where practical) to improve the quantity and quality of toilet provision for all.	Good		Good
Pregnancy and Maternity	The strategy aims (where practical) to improve the quantity and quality of toilet provision for all.	Good		Good

Source of Outline Evidence to support judgements

British Toilet Association (2010). BTA Summary of Best Practice in 'Away From Home' Toilet Provision. Available from: <http://www.btaloos.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/BTABestPracticeAdvice.pdf> [Accessed: 6th December 2018].

Help The Aged (2007). Nowhere to go – Public Toilet Provision in the UK. Available from: [https://www.ageuk.org.uk/documents/en-gb/professionals/research/nowhere%20to%20go%20public%20toilet%20provision%20\(2007\)_pro.pdf?dtrk=true](https://www.ageuk.org.uk/documents/en-gb/professionals/research/nowhere%20to%20go%20public%20toilet%20provision%20(2007)_pro.pdf?dtrk=true). [Accessed 6th December 2018].

Help The Aged in Wales (2009). Public Toilet Closures. Available from: <http://www.ageuk.org.uk/cymru/professional-resources/facts-and-figures-about-older-people/public-toilet-closures/>. [Accessed 6th December 2018].

Older People's Commissioner for Wales (2014). Response from the Older People's Commissioner for Wales to the Welsh Government consultation on proposals for a Public Health Bill. Available from: http://www.olderpeoplewales.com/Libraries/Consultation_Responses/140624_-_Response_from_the_Older_Peoples_Commissioner_for_Wales_to_the_Welsh_Government_consultation_on_proposals_for_a_Public_Health_Bill.sflb.ashx [Accessed 6th December 2018].

Road Haulage Association (2018). Trucker's Toilets. Available from: <https://www.rha.uk.net/policy-campaigning/the-road-haulage-industry/truckers-toilets> [Accessed 6th December 2018].

Tudalen 134

7. How does your proposal impact on the council's other key guiding principles?

Principle	How does the proposal impact on this principle?	IMPACT Please select from drop down box below	What will be done to better contribute to positive or mitigate any negative impacts?	IMPACT AFTER MITIGATION Please select from drop down box below
Sustainable Development Principle (5 ways of working)				

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Principle	How does the proposal impact on this principle?	IMPACT Please select from drop down box below	What will be done to better contribute to positive or mitigate any negative impacts?	IMPACT AFTER MITIGATION Please select from drop down box below
Long Term: <i>Looking to the long term so that we do not compromise the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.</i>	The strategy has mapped the location of current toilet provision in Powys, and has identified gaps, and suggested measures of how Powys County Council can work with partners in order to provide toilet facilities.	Good		Good
Collaboration: <i>Working with others in a collaborative way to find shared sustainable solutions.</i>	Powys County Council has worked with partners in order to identify the available toilet facilities in the county. Work will continue in order to maximise toilet facilities in Powys.	Good		Good
Involvement (including Communication and Engagement): <i>Involving a diversity of the population in the decisions that affect them.</i>	In the creation of the strategy, we engaged with groups from across Powys, to find out their views, and any solutions they might have to offer.	Good		Good
Prevention: <i>Understanding the root causes of issues to prevent them from occurring.</i>	In the writing of the strategy, we have considered the importance of toilets in relation to social isolation and physical activity. We will also be working with partners to ensure that we can make as many facilities available to the public across the county.	Good		Good
Integration: <i>Taking an integrated approach so that public bodies look at all the well-being goals in deciding on their well-being objectives.</i>	The strategy has been written taking into account other aspects of the council's services, and the facilities provided by Town/Community Councils.	Good		Good
Preventing Poverty: Prevention, including helping people into work and mitigating the impact of poverty.	The Powys Local Toilet Strategy, will ensure an equitable provision of publicly accessible toilets across the county.	Good		Good
Unpaid Carers: Ensuring that unpaid carers views are sought and taken into account	The Local Toilet Strategy will at least maintain/increase provision of publicly accessible toilets throughout Powys, ensuring equality to all.	Good		Good

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Principle	How does the proposal impact on this principle?	IMPACT Please select from drop down box below	What will be done to better contribute to positive or mitigate any negative impacts?	IMPACT AFTER MITIGATION Please select from drop down box below
Safeguarding: Preventing and responding to abuse and neglect of children, young people and adults with health and social care needs who can't protect themselves.	The Local Toilet Strategy will at least maintain/increase provision of publicly accessible toilets throughout Powys, ensuring equality to all.	Good		Good
Impact on Powys County Council Workforce	N/A	Neutral		Neutral
Source of Outline Evidence to support judgements				
<p>British Toilet Association (2010). <u>BTA Summary of Best Practice in 'Away From Home' Toilet Provision</u>. Available from: http://www.btalooos.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/BTABestPracticeAdvice.pdf [Accessed: 6th December 2018].</p> <p>Help The Aged (2007). <u>Nowhere to go – Public Toilet Provision in the UK</u>. Available from: https://www.ageuk.org.uk/documents/en-gb/professionals/research/nowhere%20to%20go%20public%20toilet%20provision%20(2007)_pro.pdf?dtrk=true. [Accessed 6th December 2018].</p> <p>Help The Aged in Wales (2009). <u>Public Toilet Closures</u>. Available from: http://www.ageuk.org.uk/cymru/professional-resources/facts-and-figures-about-older-people/public-toilet-closures/. [Accessed 6th December 2018].</p> <p>Older People's Commissioner for Wales (2014). <u>Response from the Older People's Commissioner for Wales to the Welsh Government consultation on proposals for a Public Health Bill</u>. Available from: http://www.olderpeoplewales.com/Libraries/Consultation_Responses/140624_-_Response_from_the_Older_Peoples_Commissioner_for_Wales_to_the_Welsh_Government_consultation_on_proposals_for_a_Public_Health_Bill.sflb.ashx [Accessed 6th December 2018].</p> <p>Road Haulage Association (2018). <u>Trucker's Toilets</u>. Available from: https://www.rha.uk.net/policy-campaigning/the-road-haulage-industry/truckers-toilets [Accessed 6th December 2018].</p>				

8. What is the impact of this proposal on our communities?

Severity of Impact on Communities	Scale of impact	Overall Impact
Low	Low	Low
Mitigation		

None required.

9. How likely are you to successfully implement the proposed change?

Impact on Service / Council	Risk to delivery of the proposal	Inherent Risk
Low	Low	Low
Mitigation		
None required.		

Risk Identified	Inherent Risk Rating	Mitigation	Residual Risk Rating
	Choose an item.		Choose an item.
	Choose an item.		Choose an item.
	Choose an item.		Choose an item.
Overall judgement (to be included in project risk register)			
Very High Risk	High Risk	Medium Risk	Low Risk
			X

10. Overall Summary and Judgement of this Impact Assessment?

Outline Assessment (to be inserted in cabinet report)	Cabinet Report Reference:
The Powys Local Toilet Strategy will provide positive outcomes for the residents of Powys, whilst bringing very little risk to the Council. Adopting the Powys Local Toilet Strategy will enable the strategy to be published by 31 st May 2019, meeting the requirements of the Public Health (Wales) Act 2017.	

11. Is there additional evidence to support the Impact Assessment (IA)?

What additional evidence and data has informed the development of your proposal?
In addition to the sources listed, the proposal has been developed through undertaking a population assessment, health impact assessment, identification and mapping of toilet facilities, and public involvement.

12. On-going monitoring arrangements?

What arrangements will be put in place to monitor the impact over time?

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As per Part 8 of the Public Health (Wales) Act, 2017, Powys County Council will prepare an interim progress report setting out the steps taken in line with their strategy every two years, commencing from the date of the last published strategy. The interim progress report will be published within six months of the end of end date of the two-year period. The first Powys Local Toilet Strategy will be published in May 2019, therefore it will be reviewed before the end of May 2021, with the progress report published before the end of November 2021. The Powys Local Toilet Strategy will also be reviewed within a year of each ordinary election for Powys. The next election is due to take place May 2022; therefore, a review will have been completed by May 2023. If no changes are made to the strategy following the post-election review, then an interim progress statement covering a two-year period commencing from the date of the last election will be published.

Please state when this Impact Assessment will be reviewed.

May 2021.

13. Sign Off

Position	Name	Signature	Date
Impact Assessment Lead:	Greg Thomas	<i>G.P. Thomas</i>	4 th January 2019
Head of Service:	Gwilym Davies		
Director:	Nigel Brinn		
Portfolio Holder:	Martin Weale		

14. Governance

Decision to be made by	Cabinet	Date required	21 st May 2019
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FORM ENDS



Economy, Residents, Communities and Governance Scrutiny Committee

Scrutiny Observations to Cabinet on: 21.05.2019 Public Toilets Strategy

The Economy Residents, Communities and Governance Scrutiny Committee met on 17.04.2019 and considered the following documents:

- Public Toilets Strategy – Report of the Portfolio Holder for Economy and Planning together with associated documents used as part of the consultation exercise

The Economy, Residents, Communities and Governance Scrutiny Committee thank the Portfolio Holder County Councillor Martin Weale, Peter Morris, Acting Professional Lead – Development Management, and Greg Thomas, Project Officer Events & Civil Contingencies for attending scrutiny.

Scrutiny's Recommendation	Accept (plus Action and timescale)	Partially Accept (plus Rationale and Action and timescale)	Reject (plus Rationale)
1 That to enable the Council to update the strategy in two years' time that adequate resources be identified;			The implementation of the actions will be accommodated within existing budgets, and many of the actions can be achieved through working practices or by the provision of information via the Council's website.
2 That the strategy include the need for signage / signposting of toilet facilities open to the public;	The actions in the strategy have been numbered and action 1.2 addresses this point.		
3 That the Portfolio Holder for Highways be asked to write to Welsh Government to seek assurances regarding the continuation of	Action 9.1 has been added to the strategy in this respect.		

	<p>the grant to Town and Community Councils for the provision of toilets on the trunk road, currently within the transport grant;</p>		
<p>4 That the Highways Service include as a risk on its Service risk register, the possible closure of public toilets operated by Town and Community Councils should the grant from the Council be withdrawn;</p>	<p>The Head of Highways, Transport, and Recycling has been asked to consider adding this risk to their Service Risk Register at its next review.</p>		
<p>5 That the issue of social isolation for the elderly / informal due to a lack of public toilets be raised as a concern with the Portfolio Holder for Adults and Adult services.</p>	<p>The Portfolio Holder for Adult Social Care and the Head of Adults Services have been informed of this recommendation, and sent a copy of the draft strategy.</p> <p>Cabinet member for Adult Social Care has responded as follows:</p> <p>Effective provision of accessible public toilets is essential to ensure that individuals who have a disability have easy access not only to the facilities themselves, but also to society in general. The strategy's focus on ensuring access in the major towns throughout Powys is welcomed, as is the intention to raise awareness of the locations so that people have ease of access. Working with private and commercial providers is also a</p>		

	sensible approach to increase the availability of toilets across the county.		
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In accordance with Rule 7.27.2 the Cabinet is asked to provide a written response to the scrutiny report, including an action plan where appropriate, as soon as possible or at the latest within 2 months of the date of the Cabinet meeting i.e. by 21.07.2019

Members of the Economy, Residents, Communities and Governance Scrutiny Committee present on 17.04.2019:

County Councillors:

M Barnes, K Curry, M Dorrance, J Gibson-Watt, E M Jones, G Jones, I McIntosh, P Pritchard, D Evans and J Pugh

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

CYNGOR SIR POWYS COUNTY COUNCIL.**CABINET EXECUTIVE****Date 21st May 2019**

REPORT AUTHOR: County Councillor James Evans
Portfolio Holder for Corporate Governance, Housing and
Public Protection

SUBJECT: Delegation of Powers Under the Scrap Metal Dealers Act
2013

REPORT FOR: Decision

1. Summary

1.1 To review the existing delegation of powers under the Scrap Metal Dealers Act 2013.

2. Proposal

2.1 Since the provisions and functions were agreed by the Cabinet Executive in October 2013 advice has since been received clarifying that the Scrap Metal Dealers Act 2013 is not contained within Schedule 1 of the Functions and Responsibilities Regulations (functions not to be the responsibility of an authority's executive). Therefore, the functions are the responsibility of an executive of the authority under executive arrangements. It is therefore necessary to review the existing delegations.

2.2 In 2013 the then Cabinet Executive approved the delegation of certain functions to the Planning, Taxi Licensing and Rights of Way Committee, consistent with the advice at that time and in line with the majority of Local Authorities, as the legislation was introduced with a very short lead in period and unhelpful guidance.

2.3 We have since been advised that the Executive would be best placed to now delegate these functions to an officer.

2.4 On that basis, we have drafted the attached delegations (Appendix A) which we propose are approved by Cabinet Executive.

2.5 These proposals will save on the unnecessary calling on the time of the Cabinet Executive to approve fees and consider applications and actions under the Act and ensure a seamless and efficient service going forward. The proposal will also ensure that our actions are legally sound.

3. Options Considered / Available

- 3.1 The options available would be to
- a) Continue with the existing delegations that we are now advised are not fit for purpose, or
 - b) To adopt the proposed delegations within Appendix, A which will ensure we are legally robust and fit for purpose.

4. Preferred Choice and Reasons

- 4.1 That the powers and functions contained within the Scrap Metal Dealers Act 2013 be delegated to the Head of Service and officers as outlined within the schedule at Appendix A.
- 4.2 This proposal will ensure our duties under the Act are not open to challenge and will not burden Cabinet Executive with unnecessary obligations.

5. Impact Assessment

- 5.1 Is an impact assessment required? No

6. Corporate Improvement Plan

- 6.1 The proposal reduces the risk to the Council of challenge by ensuring the delegations and actions of the officers of the Council are legally sound.

7. Local Member(s)

- 7.1 The proposal would apply with equal force across the whole County

8. Other Front Line Services

Does the recommendation impact on other services run by the Council or on behalf of the Council? No

9. Communications

Have Communications seen a copy of this report? Yes

Comment: No proactive communication action required.

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

10.1 Legal-The Principal Solicitor (Shire) supports the delegation of these functions in the way proposed in this report

10.2 Finance – The Finance Manager Economy and Environment notes the contents of the report.

11. Scrutiny

Has this report been scrutinised? No

If Yes what version or date of report has been scrutinised?

Please insert the comments.

What changes have been made since the date of Scrutiny and explain why Scrutiny recommendations have been accepted or rejected?

12. Data Protection

If the proposal involves the processing of personal data then the Data Protection Officer must be consulted and their comments set out below.

13. Statutory Officers

The Head of Finance (Section 151 Officer) notes the content of the Report.

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

14. 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:
To approve the schedule of delegations under the Scrap Metal Dealers Act 2013 as detailed at Appendix A.	To ensure that the provisions of the Act are carried out in accordance with the legislation in a fair and efficient manner.

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

Relevant Local Member(s):	N/A
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Person(s) To Implement Decision:	B Cadwallader
Date By When Decision To Be Implemented:	With immediate effect

Is a review of the impact of the decision required?	N
If yes, date of review	
Person responsible for the review	
Date review to be presented to Portfolio Holder/ Cabinet for information or further action	

Contact Officer: Beverley Cadwallader Tel: 01938551222 Email: beverley.cadwallader@powys.gov.uk
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**Background Papers used to prepare Report:
Scrap Metal Dealers Act 2013**

Appendix A

Delegation of Functions with regards to Scrap Metal Dealers Act 2013

Matter to be dealt with	Head of Service	Officers
Determination of fees	In all cases	
Application for Site licence or Collectors licence	If any relevant representation is made and is not withdrawn, decision in conjunction with Senior Officer and Legal Officer.	In all other cases
Application to vary site licence	If any relevant representation is made and is not withdrawn, decision in conjunction with Senior Officer and Legal Officer.	In all other cases
Application to revoke site licence or collectors licence	If any relevant representation is made and is not withdrawn, decision in conjunction with Senior Officer and Legal Officer.	
The inclusion of conditions on a licence		In conjunction with a Senior Officer.
Issue of a closure notice		In conjunction with a Senior Officer and Legal officer.
Cancellation of a closure notice		In conjunction with a Senior Officer and Legal Officer.
Application for a Magistrates Closure Order		In conjunction with a Senior Officer and Legal Officer.
Prosecution for offences	In all cases in conjunction with Senior Officer and Legal Officer.	

Head of Service – or in their absence the Director of Service.

Senior Officer = Senior Licensing Officer or Professional Lead – Environmental Health – Commercial.

Officers = Senior Licensing Officer or Licensing Officer

Legal Officer = Head of Legal Services or such other legal officer appointed to act on his behalf.

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

CYNGOR SIR POWYS COUNTY COUNCIL.

AUDIT COMMITTEE

9th May 2019

CABINET

21st May 2019

REPORT AUTHOR: County Councillor Aled Davies
Portfolio Holder for Finance

SUBJECT: Treasury Management Qtr 4 Report

REPORT FOR: Information

1. Summary

- 1.1 CIPFA's 2009 Treasury Management Bulletin suggested:
"In order to enshrine best practice it is suggested that authorities report formally on treasury management activities at least twice a year and preferably quarterly."

The CIPFA Code of Practice on Treasury Management emphasises a number of key areas including the following:-

- xi. Treasury management performance and policy setting should be subject to scrutiny prior to implementation.

- 1.2 In line with the above, this report is providing information on the activities for the quarter ending 31st March 2019.

2. Economic Background and Forecasts

- 2.1 The economic background is attached at Appendix B.
- 2.2 The most recent forecast of interest rates by the Authority's advisor is as follows:

	Jun 19	Sep 19	Dec 19	Mar 20	Jun 20	Sep 20	Dec 20	Mar 21
Bank rate	0.75%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.25%	1.25%	1.25%	1.50%
5yr PWLB	1.90%	2.00%	2.10%	2.20%	2.30%	2.30%	2.40%	2.50%
10yr PWLB	2.30%	2.40%	2.50%	2.60%	2.60%	2.70%	2.80%	2.90%
25yr PWLB	2.80%	2.90%	3.00%	3.10%	3.20%	3.20%	3.30%	3.40%
50yr PWLB	2.60%	2.70%	2.80%	2.90%	3.00%	3.00%	3.10%	3.20%

3. Treasury Management Strategy

- 3.1 The Treasury Management Strategy approved by Full Council on 8th March 2018 is at Appendix A.
- 3.2 The Authority's investment priorities and strategy are: -

- (a) the security of capital and
- (b) the liquidity of its investments.

3.3 The Authority aims to achieve the optimum return on its investments commensurate with proper levels of security and liquidity. The risk appetite has been low in order to give priority to security of investments.

4. **Current Investments**

4.1 The current investment market is difficult in respect of earning the level of interest rates commonly seen in previous years as rates are very low and in line with the 0.75% Bank Rate.

4.2 The Authority had the following investments at 31st March 2019:-

Invested with:	Principal £000's	Interest Rate	Start Date	Maturity Date
BOS	7,815	0.55%		
HSBC	1,145	0.50%		
Total	8,960			

4.3 Higher return rates have been difficult to achieve as the Authority is not in a position to invest its cash for more than a short period of time.

4.4 **Redemption Penalties:**
There are no current fixed investments to redeem.

4.5 **Investment returns in future years:**
Our advisors' current suggested earning rates for investments for budgeting purposes were as follows:-

2018/19	0.75%
2019/20	1.00%

These are based on investments for up to three months duration.

5. **Credit Rating Changes**

5.1 There have been no credit rating changes relevant to this Authority's position during the last quarter.

5.2 The credit rating list for end of March is attached as a separate file to this report.

6. **Borrowing / Re-scheduling**

6.1 Effective management of the Authority's debt is essential to ensure that the impact of interest payable is minimised against our revenue accounts whilst maintaining prudent borrowing policies.

6.2 The Authority's Capital Position:

The Council's underlying need to borrow for capital expenditure is termed the Capital Financing Requirement (CFR). This figure is a gauge of the Council's indebtedness. The CFR results from the capital activity of the Council and resources used to pay for the capital spend. It represents the current year's unfinanced capital expenditure and prior years' net or unfinanced capital expenditure which has not yet been paid for by revenue or other resources.

Part of the Council's treasury activities is to address the funding requirements for this borrowing need. Depending on the capital expenditure programme, the treasury service organises the Council's cash position to ensure that sufficient cash is available to meet the capital plans and cash flow requirements. This may be sourced through external borrowing or utilising temporary cash resources within the Council.

Net external borrowing (borrowings less investments) should not, except in the short term, exceed the total of CFR in the preceding year plus the estimates of any additional CFR for the current year and next two financial years. This allows some flexibility for limited early borrowing for future years.

Original CFR Position:

	As at 31.03.18 Actual	2018/19 Original Estimate	2019/20 Original Estimate	2020/21 Original Estimate
	£M	£M	£M	£M
Capital Financing Requirement	318,036	382,916	416,618	434,710

Updated CFR position as at 31.03.19:

	As at 31.03.18 Actual	2018/19 Current Actual	2019/20 Current Estimate	2020/21 Current Estimate
	£M	£M	£M	£M
Capital Financing Requirement	324,483	368,124	432,170	445,327

- 6.3 The Authority had outstanding long-term external debt of £251.4m at 31st March 2018. In relation to the CFR figure for 31st March 2018, this equated to the Authority being under borrowed by £73.1m. Using cash reserves as opposed to borrowing has been a prudent and cost effective approach over the last few years. However, members will be aware that internal borrowing is only a temporary situation and officers have advised that, based on capital estimates, it would be necessary for the Authority to borrow at stages over the next few years.

In line with this, £57.9m of longer-term borrowing has taken place in the 2018-19 financial year. The revenue cost of this borrowing was within budget and the first year annual effect of this new borrowing is £729k. This figure will decrease slightly year on year as a £20m loan included in the £57.9m is an EIP loan, whereby the principal is repaid equally year on year and hence the interest reduces in line with the decreasing principal.

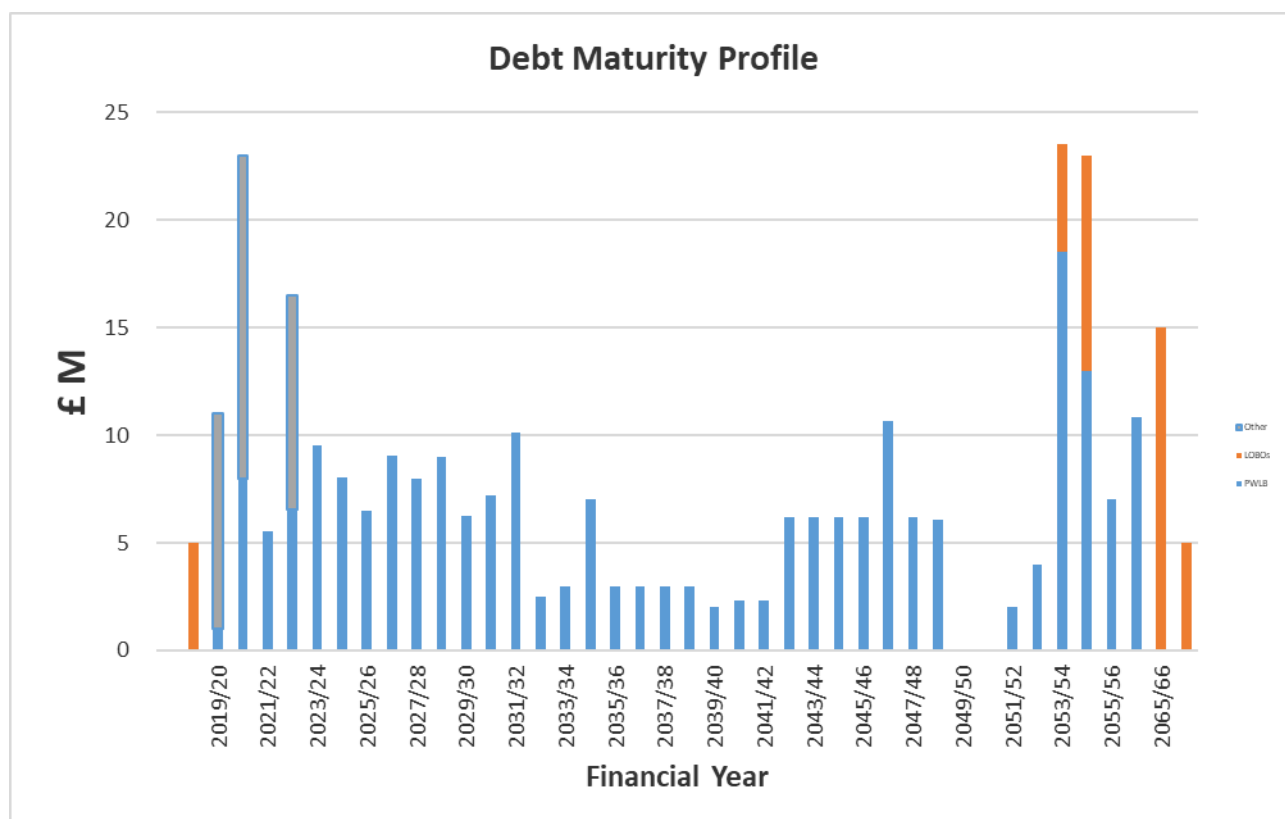
6.4 Capital Budget/Spend per efinancials:

Capital:	Approved Budget £	Working Budget £	Actual Capital Spend (not including commitments) £	%age Actual Spend
	85,725,189			
June		124,856,235	6,518,210	5.22%
Sept		126,377,477	25,547,244	20.20%
Dec		120,156,720	45,531,273	37.89%
March (at time of report)		102,439,225	75,891,955	74.08%

The financing of the approved capital budget included £17.9m of Prudential borrowing in total.

It remains a significant challenge to manage the Authority's cashflow and its need to borrow when the Capital working budget continues to decrease significantly during the year and, despite this, actual spend is still significantly below the working budget.

6.5 Debt Maturity Profile as at 31.03.19:



6.6 PWLB Loans Rescheduling:

The Public Works Loans Board released a circular regarding rates on 20th October 2010. As a result of this, rates immediately increased by 0.87-0.88 basis points across the board. The overall impact of this circular was that it is far more difficult

for authorities to reschedule debt. PWLB interest rates in the last quarter have not been conducive towards any rescheduling.

7. Prudential Indicators

7.1 All TM Prudential Indicators were complied with in the quarter ending 31st March 2019.

8. VAT

8.1 The Technical Section of Finance act as the authority's VAT section. VAT can pose a risk to the authority hence the TM has been asked to include VAT information in these quarterly reports.

8.2 The monthly VAT returns were submitted within the required deadlines during the quarter ending 31st March 2019.

8.3 Key Performance Indicators:

The VAT KPI's for 2018/19 are attached at Appendix C.

Members will see that, despite further advice and training provided to service areas, the amount of vat potentially recoverable totalled £105,087.63.

Further to this, £19,454.54 of errors took place whereby vat was incorrectly accounted for and had to be adjusted by Finance. This related to sample checking that took place as Finance do not have the resources to check all transactions. The time taken to do the current vat checking undertaken and any associated adjustments takes Finance time away from doing more proactive tasks.

These errors continue to be concerning, particularly as Making Tax Digital comes into being for local authorities in October 2019.

Proposal

It is proposed that the Treasury Management quarterly report is received.

Statutory Officers

The Head of Financial Services (acting s151 officer) notes the content of the report and supports the recommendation.

The Solicitor to the Council (Monitoring Officer) has made the following comment: "I have nothing to add to the report".

Future Status of the Report

Not applicable

Recommendation:		Reason for Recommendation:	
That the Treasury Management Quarterly Report be received		To ensure Cabinet remains informed about current Treasury Management performance	
Relevant Policy (ies):		Treasury Management Policy	
Within Policy:	Y	Within Budget:	N/A
Person(s) To Implement Decision:		N/A	
Date By When Decision To Be Implemented:		N/A	
Contact Officer Name:	Tel:	Email:	
Ann Owen	01597 826327	ann.owen@powys.gov.uk	

Background Papers used to prepare Report:

CIPFA Code of Practice on Treasury Management and Cross Sectoral Guidance Notes
Treasury Management Policy Statement
Advisors' Information
WAG Guidance on Local Government Investments 2010
PWLB circulars

Appendix A:

Approved Treasury Management Strategy 2018/19:

7.5 “High” credit quality:

- 7.5.1 It is proposed that the Authority continue with the following in respect of defining a “high” credit quality. If a rating is not available from any of the rating agencies then the available ratings will be used. Members will note that this proposal excludes investments with some banks off the advisors’ suggested list:-

Long Term Ratings (in respect of long-term investments):

Permitted Fitch Ratings	Permitted Moodys Ratings	Permitted S&P Ratings
AAA	Aaa	AAA
AA+	Aa1	AA+
AA	Aa2	AA
AA-	Aa3	AA-

Short Term Ratings (in respect of short-term investments):

Permitted Fitch Ratings	Permitted Moodys Ratings	Permitted S&P Ratings
F1+	N/A	A-1+
F1	P-1	A-1

7.6 Country limits:

- 7.6.1 It is proposed that the Authority will use approved counterparties from the UK and approved counterparties from other countries with the following sovereign credit ratings:-

Permitted Fitch Ratings	Permitted Moodys Ratings	Permitted S&P Ratings
AAA	Aaa	AAA

Country	Maximum Investment per Country	Credit Rating/Other Assessment of Risk
AAA countries	£20M (held in call accounts)	As per rating list
UK	No Maximum Investment	As per rating list

7.7 Group/Institutions - Counterparty Criteria/Limits:

Specified Investments:

Institution	Maximum Investment per Group/Institution £M	Maximum Length	Credit Rating/Other Assessment of Risk
UK Banks	20 (a maximum £10M to be held in fixed term investments)	Up to 364 days	As per Link's matrices and the Authority's definition of a high credit rating
Foreign Banks	5	Up to 364 days	As per Link's matrices and the Authority's definition of a high credit rating
Other Local Authorities	25	Up to 364 days	N/A

Non-Specified Investments:

Institution	Maximum Investment per Group/Institution £M	Maximum Length	Credit Rating/Other Assessment of Risk
UK Banks	10 (£5M limit with any one institution)	Up to 2 years	As per Link's matrices and the Authority's definition of a high credit rating
Foreign Banks	2	Up to 2 years	As per Link's matrices and the Authority's definition of a high credit rating
Money Market Funds (max. of 5)	10	N/A	All are AAA rated
Other Local Authorities	10	Up to 5 years	N/A
<i>Note: Limits for Specified and Non-Specified are combined limits. The maximum limit will also apply to a banking group as a whole.</i>			

Appendix B

Economic Background

March began with the Manufacturing PMI which fell to 52 in February from 52.6 the previous month. Construction PMI dropped into negative figures falling to 49.5 from 50.6 the month before. This was caused by Brexit uncertainty and the slowing housing market delaying new building projects. Services PMI rounded the figures off with a rising score of 51.3 in February from a previous 50.1. This left the Composite figure at 50.3 from 51.5.

The UK's trade deficit continued to rise in January; the trade deficit in goods rose to £13.08bn and the overall deficit rose to £3.83bn, well above the forecasted £2.6bn.

One of the key economic indicators, CPI inflation, rose slightly in February to 1.9% y/y from 1.8% the previous month, moving closer to the Bank of England's 2% target. However, core inflation, which strips out the more volatile components, edged down to 1.8%.

The UK's labour market continued to defy forecasts; the unemployment rate fell to 3.9%, with employment increasing by 220,000, above expectations of 150,000. Meanwhile, wage growth excluding bonuses maintained its 3.4% y/y figure, with the overall figure falling from 3.5% to 3.4%. British consumers are currently enjoying a period of relief as "real wages" continue to be maintained, as wage growth is well above inflation.

A warm month of February caused retail sales figures to unexpectedly keep up their good start to 2019; retail sales y/y growth slowed slightly to 4% from January's 4.1% figure, well above forecasts of 3.3%, and showing that consumer spending continues to be a source of strength for the British economy at a time when Brexit uncertainty is looming over the nation. Prospects for retail sales continue to look strong as wage growth continues to exceed the pace of inflation. In another measure of nationwide consumer sentiment, GfK Consumer Confidence remained at -13.

On the 21st March, the Bank of England's Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) voted unanimously to keep the base rate on hold at 0.75%. Governor Mark Carney has remained dovish due to the prospect of Brexit, but did imply in his press conference that in case of a long Brexit extension, the MPC may move to raise rates in the summer.

The UK's public finances were once again stronger than expected as the resilient labour market boosted income tax revenue. Public borrowing for February fell to £0.2bn from £1.2bn a year earlier, below forecasts of £0.6bn. With just one month remaining of the financial year, government borrowing totalled £21.3bn, down 44% from the same point in the previous tax year, and the government is broadly on track to meet its fiscal targets. Alongside this, Chancellor Hammond suggested in his Spring Statement that spending on public services will be increased if an orderly Brexit can be achieved.

The Confederation of British Industry (CBI) data for the month was weaker than expected; the CBI Distributive Trades survey fell from 0 in February to -18 in March, despite being expected to rise to 5. The Industrial Trends survey also suffered a drop, from 6 in February to 1 in March.

To end the month, the final estimate of Q4 GDP growth showed a fall to 1.4% y/y from 1.6% in Q3. However, this is higher than the 1.3% earlier estimated. On the quarter, the UK achieved a final estimate of 0.2% growth, a fall from Q3's 0.7%.

In the USA, February's Nonfarm Payrolls figure came in at just 20,000, a massive drop from 311,000 in January and below forecasts of 190,000. These numbers were amid a contraction in payrolls in construction among other sectors, raising concerns about a sharp slowdown in activity. This was also reflected in the final Q4 GDP estimate, which came in at 2.2%, a further downward revision and down from 3.4% in Q3. The Federal Reserve's Open Market Committee (FOMC) chose to keep rates on hold as signs of a global slowdown start to take hold.

The Eurozone's unemployment rate remained at 7.8% in January, below predictions of a rise to 7.9%. In terms of growth, the 3rd estimate of Eurozone Q4 GDP growth came in at 1.1% y/y, a sharp drop from Q3's 1.6% figure, partly caused by the largest economy in the bloc, Germany, falling to nearly zero growth.

VAT - Key Performance Indicators:

Creditor Invoices

VAT return for	No of high value Creditor invoices checked	No of Creditor invoices highlighted as requiring "proper" document for VAT recovery	%age of creditor invoices checked requiring "proper" document for VAT recovery
Apr-18	130	17	13.08%
May-18	108	5	4.63%
Jun-18	169	11	6.51%
Jul-18	222	11	4.95%
Aug-18	220	18	8.18%
Sep-18	220	11	5.00%
Oct-18	273	8	2.93%
Nov-18	222	4	1.80%
Dec-18	189	11	5.82%
Jan-19	123	16	13.01%
Feb-19	187	10	5.35%
Mar-19	144	8	5.56%

Cash Receipting Entries

VAT return for	No of cash receipting entries checked by formula per the ledger account code used	No of cash receipting entries needing follow up check	%age of cash receipting entries needing follow up check
Apr-18	907	15	1.65%
May-18	810	8	0.99%
Jun-18	848	6	0.71%
Jul-19	499	10	2.00%
Aug-18	882	34	3.85%
Sep-18	529	5	0.95%
Oct-18	524	5	0.95%
Nov-18	540	15	2.78%
Dec-18	312	1	0.32%
Jan-19	751	1	0.13%
Feb-19	444	2	0.45%
Mar-19	908	11	1.21%

Debtor Invoices

VAT return for	No of Debtor invoices checked (value >£5k)	No of checked debtor invoices with incorrect VAT code used	%age of debtor invoices with incorrect VAT code
Apr-18	38	7	18.42%
May-18	50	4	8.00%
Jun-18	40	8	20.00%
Jul-19	57	11	19.30%
Aug-18	72	11	15.28%
Sep-18	64	5	7.81%
Oct-18	98	26	26.53%
Nov-18	69	10	14.49%
Dec-18	78	6	7.69%
Jan-19	76	8	10.53%
Feb-19	96	8	8.33%
Mar-19	145	19	13.10%

Purchase Cards

VAT return for	No of transactions for previous month for which paperwork requested for checking	No of Amazon invoices included in check	Resolvable errors discovered	No of transactions for which no response received within timescale	Value of VAT potentially claimable but recharged to budget due to non-response	No of transactions where VAT claimed incorrectly	%age of transactions available to be checked where VAT was claimed incorrectly	Value of VAT incorrectly claimed hence recharged to budget
Apr-18	260	13	12	6	£1,395.07	6	2.36%	£674.06
May-18	240	10	20	11	£1,127.77	15	6.55%	£563.64
Jun-18	440	15	14	9	£2,055.92	11	2.55%	£596.35
Jul-18	190	8	15	11	£2,003.66	8	4.47%	£300.39
Aug-18	107	4	5	5	£575.32	2	1.96%	£18.16
Sep-18	231	20	46	26	£3,664.29	25	12.20%	£1,936.26
Oct-18	251	18	22	18	£1,942.88	19	8.15%	£762.99
Nov-18	378	44	26	22	£1,499.17	18	5.06%	£1,270.13
Dec-18	377	37	18	16	£2,411.11	21	5.82%	£1,410.98
Jan-19	272	27	16	12	£608.37	17	6.54%	£502.36
Feb-19	334	61	11	9	£658.92	14	4.31%	£422.59
Mar-19	487	41	38	26	£3,322.13	57	12.36%	£1,780.08

Voluntary Declarations

Per HMRC regulations, any vat errors discovered can be adjusted in the current VAT account if they are:

- below the reporting threshold (>£10,000 or up to 1% of the VAT return Box 6 figure up to a maximum of £50,000)
- not deliberate
- for an accounting period that ended less than 4 years ago.

Any errors that do not meet these conditions have to be reported to HM Revenue and Customs and are referred to as voluntary declarations.

There are no voluntary declarations in 2018/19. However, Finance continue to look at areas where there appears to be incorrect vat accounting.

Chargebacks to service areas

As a result of the monthly Creditor invoice checking, Treasury Management produce a list of Creditor payments for which a “proper” vat document has not been received. Any VAT amounts on these invoices are held in the vat account and are not claimed until such time as a valid invoice is received. The relevant budget holder is emailed the details and asked to source a correct document. Failure to do this results in the relevant budget being charged the vat amount that cannot be reclaimed due to the lack of a proper document.

Further to the above, the upload of appropriate documents to the Barclaycard purchase card system to enable vat recovery was made mandatory in September 2017 as a result of the lack of response from service areas/establishments to provide documents when requested. Where no document has been uploaded, any VAT amount input against the transaction is charged to the service area as there is no evidence to support the vat recovery.

The total amount charged back to service areas in 2018/19 to date is £124,542.17. The breakdown of this is as follows:-

Reason	£
Not a tax invoice	16,402.03
Not a tax invoice – no response from service area	10,783.95
PCC not the named customer	31,693.76
No VAT registration number on invoice	93.20
No invoice uploaded to Barclaycard system	36,521.00
Invoices uploaded do not match the payment	1,486.01
No evidence supplied to enable vat recovery	8,107.68
Foreign VAT (not recoverable)	441.05
No VAT amount on invoice in first place	6,145.16
Supplier not vat registered	111.97
Supply not to PCC	4,251.58
Overaccounting for VAT	4,738.60
PCC Internal payment	1.23
Document spoilt	2.00
Pool car adjustment	3,762.95
Total	124,542.17

Of the above £105,087.63 was potentially recoverable. The majority of these errors are in respect of purchase card transactions. 34% of these errors were schools, 35% social care (including invoices for legal fees), 7.83% Highways, 5.8% members and 5% Housing.

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Deddf Llywodraeth Leol 1972.

Document is Restricted

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

REPORT TO: POWYS COUNTY COUNCIL CABINET

REPORT FROM: INDEPENDENT CHAIR OF THE PCC IMPROVEMENT AND ASSURANCE BOARD

REPORT DATED: APRIL 2019

1. **Background**

The Improvement and Assurance Board was established in April 2018 with a clear purpose, which is “to assist the Leader in driving forward the required change and improvement in the Local Authority”.

This is the third report of the Independent Chair and should be read in conjunction with the January report to avoid repetition.

The Board remit covers Adult Social Care, Children’s Social Care, corporate and transformational activity. The January report set out, in broad terms, the agreed priorities in each area. This report will use those priorities as the framework for this current assessment.

This is a highlight report and does not cover all aspects of work undertaken or planned, that level of detail is covered elsewhere, for example:

- Monthly board minutes, agendas and papers;
- Monthly performance reports;
- Improvement plan progress reports;
- CIW inspection reports as published

This report will now cover key aspects in relation to the identified priorities.

2. **Corporate Matters**

2.1 **Senior Leadership**

Appointments to the new Leadership Team are now complete. A Director of Transformation is now in place and the new permanent Head of Service for Adult Social Care has now commenced with the Authority.

The Board is pleased to note that the Chief Executive is taking a personal lead on Education. This adjustment ensures that the Director of Social Services can concentrate exclusively on the delivery of the necessary improvements required in Social Care.

The Chief Executive is currently reviewing the support arrangements in relation to Education to ensure that they are robust and will advise the Board further at its next meeting.

The past 12 months has seen significant change in the Senior Leadership, which was a necessary pre-condition to the delivery of widespread and sustainable

improvement. It is undoubtedly the case that some improvement has been delivered during this transitional period. However, during the next 6 to 12 months the new team will need to drive change at a significantly higher pace and in a sustainable manner. Now that permanent senior staff are in place it is imperative that they own the process of giving assurance to the Board, the Minister, and more importantly the public rather than continuing to allow others to seek assurance.

The nature of the task is also changing. Significant progress has been made in putting in place appropriate frameworks, policies and strategies. The emphasis in the coming period must be on driving the service level changes this work demands in a sustainable way. Focussing on performance management and quality assurance are of equal and vital importance. Creating a learning culture across the Council is a significant challenge.

2.2 Vision, Finance and Service Strategy

It remains the view of the Board that the extra costs being experienced in both Adult and Children's Social Care are highly unlikely to be offset by any efficiencies or savings within the service at least in the short term. Other Council services will undoubtedly need to be reviewed in order to maintain a balanced budget going forward. This financial challenge is of course not unique to Powys.

The recently appointed Finance Director has advised the Board of the new approach being taken to deal with service and financial planning. The focus will be on the money that the Council spends not cuts. It will also challenge the organisation to think about outcomes, impacts on service users and communities rather than services. This approach signals a major culture change, which is in line with best practice. It will however be hugely challenging and will take several budget cycles to become embedded. Proposals for early and extensive engagement of elected members is very much welcomed.

As indicated earlier the service strategies required in Children's Social Care are largely in place, it is now time to up the pace on making the delivery of the strategic intent the day to day lived experience. The Director of Social Services is scheduled to bring the transformation strategy for Adult Services to the Board at the end of June. The newly appointed Director of Transformation is reviewing the corporate transformation strategy alongside service level work to ensure consistency, affordability, focus on outcomes etc. The Board will review this work in due course.

2.3 Performance Management

Progress continues to be made in developing a performance management culture, whilst there is inevitably still much more to do. The Board has recently supported a revision of the Children's Services performance report to focus more on outcomes.

There is also increasing evidence of the development of meaningful data at a service level that can be used to inform the improvement and transformation effort. A good example being work recently undertaken to map the service user experience in Adult Social Care.

The Authority recognises the need to give equal importance to the performance indicator regime and Quality Assurance work. This needs to be demonstrated in the coming period.

2.4 Political Leadership and Scrutiny

- It remains the case that senior politicians are actively engaged in the improvement work and the Board
- The Leader continues to oversee the improvement work on a regular basis
- The Chief Executive is undertaking a review of scrutiny effectiveness and engagement of the whole Council

The Board welcomes the work to be done on member involvement and wishes to see it build on review work already undertaken in the last 12 months of this improvement journey.

2.5 Children's Services

Rather than repeat the priorities from the January report I will highlight current key issues.

Workforce

It remains the case that the service relies on the support of agency staff, though some progress has been made on reducing reliance and appointing some permanent posts. The revised structure, to ensure sustainability, capability and competence, is in the process of being implemented. The original intention was to complete this work by April but now realistic full implementation is anticipated by mid-June. At that point, a full analysis of the workforce by grade, function, employment status etc. will be needed to assure the Board. Without a stable; competent workforce, the sustainability of all improvement work will continue to be at risk.

Practice Framework

The Authority has adopted "Signs of Safety" as its operating model. Staff are being trained and the implementation is underway. However, successful implementation is very dependent on achieving workforce stability. It is also the case that implementation is resource intensive and the Board has sought assurance that the new structure contains sufficient resource. The Board anticipates an early report on the implementation programme, which will allow progress to be monitored.

Top 5 Performance Indicators

Since the Board was established these indicators have improved significantly, but require greater consistency. However, they are not yet at best practice levels and performance in the last few months has been stable rather than improving. The Board acknowledges that workforce instability affects the position but clearly further significant improvement is required as the new structure is implemented.

Looked After Children Numbers

There is no right or wrong number, but significant increases have occurred since the CIW inspection. The First Minister has established an advisory group that is visiting

all authorities with a clear remit to share good practice and frankly, drive down numbers. It is imperative that Powys positively engages with this process and seeks to ensure it is at or near sector leading practice.

CIW Inspection Recommendations

These are monitored regularly internally and by the Board and the report is available. It is important that the monitoring report is reviewed and revised to ensure clear accountability is given to named individuals to complete the various tasks by a specific date.

Leadership and Support

Children's Social Services is a highly demanding area of work. Visible leadership, setting clear expectations is a crucial element in high performing services. The Head of Service has set out a clear programme of activity to deliver on this vital agenda and to actively support staff in their activities. The Board supports this and sees it as a key determinant of success. Similar leadership necessary in Adult Services.

Further Children's Services Matters

Whilst there has been some visibility and discussion on the following issues the Board will need to be assured in the next quarter in relation to:

- The extent to which high cost provision has been recommissioned;
- The approach being taken to tackle child sexual exploitation;
- The effectiveness of prevention and early intervention services in directly assisting statutory services

2.6 Adult Services

The Board has been regularly briefed in relation to the pressures on domiciliary care provision. The Authority has put great effort into maintaining local supply against a backcloth of rising demand and failures in the provider sector. This work is to be commended but is not the only challenge faced by the service which currently operates a traditional service model.

Service Transformation

The Director is due to report to the Board at the end of June detailing a comprehensive approach to the required service transformation. Many of the issues have been subject to debate inside the Authority, it is now time to detail a comprehensive programme of work to implement the required changes. This will allow the Authority to monitor both the implementation of the programme and the delivery of the necessary outcomes.

It is for the Director to propose the precise nature and extent of the required transformation but it is clear from the CIW inspection and the Boards work to date that the report must cover as a minimum:

- A vision for Adult Care;
- Establishment of a clear strengths based practice model delivering consistency, quality and a focus on safeguarding;

- A strategy to engage partners in the development of alternative models, including technology assisted care, early intervention and prevention
- Development of community capacity and personal resilience

How this approach deals with the impact of demography, loneliness, isolation, increasing demand and service shortfalls must be clearly articulated. The Authority has developed good quality data on client pathways and this will be used to inform the transformation effort.

Practice

Whilst it is obviously to be affected by the transformation report there is an urgent need to immediately address the performance indicators in relation to strength based and outcome focussed practice which are currently worryingly low. The Head of Service is due to report back at the beginning of June both in terms of analysis and remedial action.

Capacity by Service Area

Current performance management reports do not identify clear issues by service area, learning disability, sensory impairment, mental health etc. The Authority needs to develop reporting which demonstrates performance across service areas in order that any issues arising are clearly visible and can be addressed. The structure of these services needs to be fit for purpose in line with the Transformation proposals.

CIW Inspection Recommendations

These are monitored regularly internally and by the Board and the report is available. It is important that the monitoring report is reviewed and revised to ensure clear accountability is given to named individuals to complete the various tasks by a specific date.

2.7 Conclusions

Now that a full Senior Management Team is in place it should be possible to increase the pace and extent of improvement activity. This report identifies key areas of progress along with matters upon which the Authority needs to progress and provide assurance in the next quarter. The priorities set out in the January report are agreed as the framework for all the required activity, and clear evidence against each priority is required.

It would assist both the Authority and the Board if the Director provided a short summary report at each Board meeting capturing the headline against each agreed priority, as agreed with the Chief Executive.

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

**MINUTES OF A MEETING OF THE IMPROVEMENT AND ASSURANCE BOARD
HELD AT COMMITTEE ROOM A - COUNTY HALL, LLANDRINDOD WELLS,
POWYS ON TUESDAY, 26 MARCH 2019**

Present

Jack Straw (Chair)	JS	Independent Chair
Cllr Rosemarie Harris	RH	Executive Leader
Bozena Allen	BA	Independent Member
Cllr Aled Davies	AD	Deputy Leader
Cllr James Gibson Watt	JGW	Leader of the Liberal Democrat Group
Cllr Matthew Dorrance	MD	Leader of the Labour Group
Jaki Salisbury	JSa	Independent Member
Phil Hodgson	PH	WPGA Adviser

In Attendance – PCC Representatives

			Present for Item:
Alistair Davey	AD	Welsh Government Social Services Division	All
Caroline Turner	CT	Chief Executive	All
Cllr James Evans	JaE	Portfolio Holder for Corporate Governance	All
Cllr Rachel Powell	RP	Portfolio Holder for Young People	All
Cllr Stephen Hayes	SH	Portfolio Holder for Adult Services	
Dylan Owen	DO	Head of Transformation for Adult Services	
Emma Palmer	EP	Head of Strategic Policy and Performance	All
Hayley Morris	HM	Minute Taker	All
Jan Coles	JC	Head of Childrens Services	
Jane Thomas	JT	Head of Financial Services	All
Jen Jeffreys	JJ	Interim Head of Operations for Adult Services	
Ness Young	NY	Corporate Director - Transformation	All
John Byrne	JB	Unison	All

Present Via Teleconference / Skype

Alison Bulman	AB	Director of Social Services	All
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Apologies

Jaki Salisbury	JSa	Independent Member
Jeremy Evans	JE	WAO
Catrin Jones	CJ	Welsh Government

The Board formally welcomed NY to the meeting and to her new role in Powys.

1. MINUTES OF THE LAST MEETING - (5 MINUTES)

The minutes were agreed as an accurate record.

Page 5 – the Director and Heads of Service have started work on considering the structure to achieve better outcomes.

ACTION: a workshop will be scheduled for April 2019 to look at this in more detail.

Page 5 – no formal notification has been received from CIW regarding a monitoring visit in May for Adult Services. AB will advise when this has been received.

Page 5 – supporting adoption through ICF; all ICF applications have been submitted, this is now awaiting a response from Welsh Government as to whether they have been approved or not.

Page 6 – the vacant post in the Senior Leadership Team is the Head of Digital and Communications. The authority is currently working through the applications.

2. RESPONSE TO ACTIONS FROM THE LAST MEETING - (10 MINUTES)
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Item 3 – a meeting has been scheduled and taking place following the Board meeting.

Item 4 – dates for the workshops have been circulated.

Item 5 – firstly this will be discussed through the Corporate Safeguarding Group.

Item 6 – report has been circulated.

Item 7 – report has been circulated.

3. ADULT SERVICES - (30 MINUTES)

3.1. Adult Services Performance Report

The areas working well continue to do so. The real challenge continues to be domiciliary care. On positive note there are 3 new providers coming into the Powys market and they are taking on work in rural areas. However, there are still a number of hours that remain uncovered. 2 providers have handed work back over the last few weeks due to financial reasons.

AD noted that the DToC figures continue to rise and asked what mitigation actions were in place. It was reported that as of today's meeting there were 17 delays for social care reasons. The mitigation actions continue as described in the paper presented at the last meeting, this includes step down beds, reviewing Reablement, using technology. The service is working with the health board with Operasee and there is also some work being done around coding and the sign off of delays. There are approx. 700 hours of dom care which the service is unable to provide. However, only a small number is for those who have little or no support.

It was noted that the focus since the implementation of the SSWB Act has been to manage demand into social care. This is not something that only ASC can achieve. A lot of decisions are made by others who may not have immediate buy in to early intervention and prevention e.g. GP's tend to admit as a precaution. The service is yet not at that advanced stage of conversations with partners in how to address this. Although they are beginning to recognise this.

It was noted that mitigating actions are in place, but what the Board requires is assurance that this is making a difference.

ACTION: to have a dedicated session / discussion on domiciliary care and delayed transfers of care at the Board following the workshop. DO to advise on timing of when this can take place.

EP noted that some work has been done to track individuals through the system, looking at PPD and signposting and there is evidence that demonstrates the shift where things have changed. It was asked if this would be helpful for the Board to see the evidence of what is being achieved. The Board were in agreement that this would be helpful.

ACTION: EP to provide this information to the Board.

It was noted that ASSIST went live on 25 March 2019. It was also noted that the full impact of the benefits of ASSIST will not come into fruition until phase 2 has been completed. Through the QA work the service are seeing good examples of outcomes based care planning. The challenge will be to ensure this is consistent across all teams.

With regards to the outstanding reviews, it was agreed that an additional table be added to identify the starting number and the numbers for each month following to identify if this is reducing and progress being made.

ACTION: JJ to add an additional column to the paper which will be updated by the service moving forward.

4.	ADULT SERVICES PROGRESS AGAINST CIW ACTIONS
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It was acknowledged that the information provided is a summary and there is more detailed information which sits behind this.

It was requested that when the document is being updated that there is some reflection on recording outcome dates.

ACTION: ASC Heads of Service to provide outcome dates on future updates.

5.	ADULTS DELAYED TRANSFERS OF CARE BRIEFING_08.03.19
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For information.

It was noted that when the report was written that was the number of delays at that time. The number as of today is 17.

BA advised that in England there has been a piece of work done around the top 10 ASC organisations. It was asked if there may be areas of that work that could benefit Powys.

JJ noted that the service has been working with the health board on a strategic approach to winter pressures and delays for example timeframes and a joint workforce in order to avoid the situation that was faced this year.

6.	COMPLIMENTS
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For information and noting. AB suggested that for balance a sample of complaints is provided for a future meeting. A discussion was held as to whether this was required. The Chair noted this but felt that this was not necessary.

The Board took the opportunity to thank JJ and wished her well for the future.

7.	BREAK - (10 MINUTES)
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8.	CHILDREN'S SERVICES - (30 MINUTES)
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8.1. Children's Services Performance Report

It was acknowledged that the performance this month is not where the service would want it to be. However, this is the position where it can be reasonable to expect this given that the process of restructuring is underway. It was felt that the next level of improvement will be seen once the restructure has concluded and is embedded, this may take 3 months.

The area of most concern is child protection visits. There is a clear expectation that those targets are achieved. However, the service is not resilient and still fragile so they are unable to cope and maintain the high levels of performance. It was noted that whilst the team did not perform as the service would want, the visits not undertaken in the timescale were within 1 to 2 days of the timescale lapsing; some reviews were done well beyond this as detailed in the performance report.

The restructure is moving forward, despite some setbacks. By early April the preferencing exercise will be completed and staff will be in their identified roles. Teams are being updated on a weekly basis. This week JC is undertaking roadshows and communicating with the teams. In terms of vacancies and recruitment as it is identified posts are vacant they are being advertised immediately.

PH noted that he attended a roadshow earlier in the day and also the children's SMT. From that there was a clear view on the understanding of the direction of travel and there was optimism about the future. That said there are clearly issues identified within the performance report which require improvement in particular LAC numbers and child protection.

On a positive note of 22 children with plans for adoption, 8 of those are now placed.

It was acknowledged that there is a lot of work still required in terms of planning for 16-17 year olds for when they leave care. When the teams are in place this can be driven forward.

It was felt that the position around performance is what can be expected when teams are going through a restructure. When the structure is in place it was felt that improvements should be seen within a 3 month period.

9.	CHILDREN'S SERVICES PROGRESS AGAINST CIW RECOMMENDATIONS
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BA noted that she was unable to see the correlation between the findings from the monitoring visit letter and the action plan.

ACTION: JC and BA to discuss this further outside of the meeting.

10.	CORPORATE LEADERSHIP AND GOVERNANCE - (30 MINUTES)
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All Corporate Directors are now in place. With the Heads of Service, the Head of Adult Services will be joining the authority on 23rd April 2019 and there is one vacancy, the Head of Digital and Communication.

The new senior team have started to meet and are working to the new operating model. Staff engagement meetings have started and the team are meeting staff in different parts of the county.

The priority now is for NY and JT to work closely to bring all elements together in terms of the MTFP the Vision and ensuring they are aligned to ensure there are clear priorities to drive improvements as well as delivering on budget savings.

Some of the new Scrutiny committees have begun to meet, the main, this will support Scrutiny to become more effective and to be involved in issues at an earlier stage.

11.	QUARTER 3 PERFORMANCE
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For Information. It was noted that this is the first time the Corporate report has been presented. This report is also in the public domain and open to Scrutiny. The report identifies the top 20 indicators; these indicators are the ones that Cabinet / Management Team felt needed to be focused on. The Strategic Equality Plan has been integrated into this along with Quality Assurance which continues to be developed.

Exception reporting has been provided within this with remedial actions and an identified lead and timescale for completion. It was acknowledged that there is still work to do to improve but this is a good step forward.

The Board welcomed this and it was felt that this is a big step forward in providing assurance that the Council has the appropriate mechanisms in place.

12.	TRANSFORMATION PRESENTATION
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The first meeting of the Transformation Delivery Board was held on 5 March 2019 and the next meeting is scheduled for May 2019. A Members Session is scheduled for next week and will be a live interactive session on Transformation.

EP provided an update to the Board on the key areas of work and a progress update on those projects

On a positive note EP has been attending wider groups across Wales in terms of reporting and helping operational services deliver. Powys is ahead compared to some

areas and have been asked to share their expertise. It was agreed that this is a really positive step forward and shows the journey that the authority has been on.

JS noted that it is clear that there has been a lot of progress and it was pleasing to see a framework in place.

13. FINANCIAL OVERVIEW AND FORECAST - (15 MINUTES)

The position at the end of February was a forecast of £2.5m overspend. An improvement was seen in February due to grant funding coming in to the authority and there was a reduction in the average cost of placements in children's services.

Savings delivery is an area which needs to be focused on and there is work going on with the services to ensure the plans being presented are robust.

In terms of financial planning, the budget was approved with a degree of challenge. Mainly around the setting of the reserve. Planning for next year has already commenced. It was noted that incremental budgeting has served its purpose and a new different approach is required and a report is being developed for EMT and Cabinet on this.

There is a need to improve the engagement with the wider membership of the Council to make this process more effective as well as engagement with the public to ensure the authority has a better plan in terms of financial resilience.

14. DATES OF FUTURE MEETINGS

1st May 2019, 1pm, Committee Room A, County Hall

Jack Straw, Independent Chair

Delegated Decision List

29 April	Portfolio Holder for Highways, Recycling and Assets	Approved the rationalisation of car park charges and the statutory procedure of the necessary Notice of Variation to implement the changes within all the County's pay and display car parks.
8 May	Portfolio Holder for Learning and Welsh Language	Approved a budget virement of £41,000 in respect of a Section 106 agreement for sports facilities at Crickhowell High School.

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

Cabinet Date	Cabinet/EMTD Title	Portfolio Holder	Lead	Decision Maker
31/05/19	Llandrindod On-Street Parking	Phyl Davies	Tony Caine	Portfolio Holder
31/05/19	Minimum Unit Prices	James Evans	Clive Jones	Portfolio Holder
31/05/19	Supported Living Framework	Cllr Stephen Hayes	Dylan Owen	Portfolio Holder
31/05/19	Update on Corporate landlord	Phyl Davies	Angela Protheroe	Portfolio Holder
18/06/19	04/06/19 HAMP	Phyl Davies	Alastair Knox	Cabinet
18/06/19	04/06/19 Annual employment monitoring report	James Evans	Paul Bradshaw	Cabinet
18/06/19	04/06/19 Light review of the Strategic Equality Plan	James Evans	Bets Ingram	Cabinet
18/06/19	04/06/19 HRA Business Plan	James Evans	Dafydd Evans	Cabinet
18/06/19	04/06/19 Housing association development programme (PDP)	James Evans	Dafydd Evans	Cabinet
18/06/19	04/06/19 FINAL Vision 2025: Our CIP 2019/20 Update and Annual Report 2018-19	Aled Wyn Davies	Rhian Jones	Cabinet
18/06/19	04/06/19 Towards 2040 (PSB Well-being Plan) Annual Report	Aled Wyn Davies	Rhian Jones	Cabinet
18/06/19	04/06/19 Budget Outturn 2018/19	Aled Wyn Davies	Jane Thomas	Cabinet
18/06/19	04/06/19 Medium Term Financial Strategy	Aled Wyn Davies	Jane Thomas	Cabinet
18/06/19	04/06/19 Children's Pledge	Rachel Powell	Daniel Harper	Cabinet
18/06/19	04/06/19 School Balances	Myfanwy Catherine Alexander	Jennie Spraggon	Cabinet
18/06/19	04/06/19 Foster Care Support Offer	Rachel Powell	Jan Coles	Cabinet
18/06/19	04/06/19 Local Authority Trading Company/HWBS	Aled Wyn Davies	Nicola Williams	Cabinet
18/06/19	04/06/19 Changes to functions of NTSEAT (National Trading Standards Estate Agency Tam)	James Evans	James Munro	Cabinet
18/06/19	04/06/19 Risk Register	Rosemarie Harris	Bets Ingram	Cabinet
18/06/19	04/06/19 Neuadd Maldwyn & Extra Care	Cllr Stephen Hayes	Dylan Owen	Cabinet
28/06/19	Review of WHQS compliance policy	James Evans	Dafydd Evans	Portfolio Holder
28/06/19	Food Hygiene Rating System Audit by FSA (Audit report FSA received)	James Evans	Beverley Cadwallader	Portfolio Holder
09/07/19	25/06/19 Post 16 Review update	Myfanwy Catherine Alexander	Marianne Evans	Cabinet
09/07/19	25/06/19 Strategic Equality Plan End of Year Monitoring Report	James Evans	Bets Ingram	Cabinet

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09/07/19	25/06/19	HRA New Build Programme	James Evans	Dafydd Evans	Cabinet
09/07/19	25/06/19	Budget Outturn Report as at 31 May 2019	Aled Wyn Davies	Jane Thomas	Cabinet
09/07/19	25/06/19	Transfer of properties from general fund to Housing	Phyl Davies	Natasha Morgan	Cabinet
09/07/19	25/06/19	Upper House Farm, Crickhowell	Phyl Davies	Natasha Morgan	Cabinet
09/07/19	25/06/19	Corporate Asset Policy Review	Phyl Davies	Natasha Morgan	Cabinet
09/07/19	25/06/19	Libraries Options report following consultation	Rachel Powell	Kay Thomas	Cabinet
09/07/19	25/06/19	Capital Programme Update as at 31 May	Aled Wyn Davies	Jane Thomas	Cabinet
09/07/19	25/06/19	Annual Information Governance Report to Cabinet	James Evans	Clive Pinney	Cabinet
09/07/19	25/06/19	Banw / Llanerfyl Objection Report	Aled Wyn Davies	Marianne Evans	Cabinet
30/07/19	16/07/19	Prosecution enforcement policy	James Evans	Clive Jones	Portfolio Holder
30/07/19	16/07/19	Treasury Management Review Report 2018/19	Aled Wyn Davies	Ann Owen	Cabinet
30/07/19	16/07/19	Treasury Management Quarter 1 Report	Aled Wyn Davies	Ann Owen	Cabinet
30/07/19	16/07/19	Local Housing Market Assessment	James Evans	Dafydd Evans	Cabinet
30/07/19	16/07/19	Budget Outturn Report as at 30 June 2019	Aled Wyn Davies	Jane Thomas	Cabinet
30/07/19		Regional Technical Statement	Martin Weale	Peter Morris	Portfolio Holder
30/07/19	16/07/19	Prosecution Enforcement Policy	James Evans	Clive Jones	Portfolio Holder
30/07/19	16/07/19	Corporate Safeguarding 6 Monthly Update	Cllr Stephen Hayes	Alison Bulman	Cabinet
30/07/19	16/07/19	School Major Improvement Welsh Government Grant Programme	Myfanwy Catherine Alexander	Marianne Evans	Cabinet
30/07/19	16/07/19	Capital Programme Update as at 30 June	Aled Wyn Davies	Jane Thomas	Cabinet
30/07/19	16/07/19	Crickhowell High School - Increased Capacity	Myfanwy Catherine Alexander	Marianne Evans	Cabinet
30/07/19	16/07/19	Hafren and Ladywell Green Schools Reorganisation Proposal and Strategic Outline Case	Myfanwy Catherine Alexander	Marianne Evans	Cabinet
30/07/19	09/07/19	Ysgol Cedewain Capital Project Strategic Outline Case	Myfanwy Catherine Alexander	Marianne Evans	Cabinet
17/09/19	03/09/19	South Office Review	Phyl Davies	Natasha Morgan	Cabinet
17/09/19	03/09/19	Implications of Grenfell (awaiting Inspector's report)	Martin Weale	Ian Maddox	Portfolio Holder
17/09/19	03/09/19	Outcome of the tenants' satisfaction survey	James Evans	Dafydd Evans	Cabinet
17/09/19	03/09/19	Budget Outturn as at 31 July 2019	Aled Wyn Davies	Jane Thomas	Cabinet
17/09/19	03/09/19	Health & Care Strategy – Statements of Intent	Cllr Stephen Hayes	Dylan Owen	Cabinet
17/09/19	03/09/19	Capital Programme Update as at 31 July	Aled Wyn Davies	Jane Thomas	Cabinet

30/09/19		Consolidation of Parking	Phyl Davies	Shaun James	Portfolio Holder
30/09/19		Highways Winter Plan	Phyl Davies	Shaun James	Portfolio Holder
30/09/19		Consolidation for speed limits	Phyl Davies	Tony Caine	Portfolio Holder
08/10/19	24/09/19	3 x Supplementary Planning Guidance	Martin Weale	Peter Morris	Cabinet
		National Development Framework – Welsh Government			
08/10/19	24/09/19	consultation	Martin Weale	Peter Morris	Cabinet
08/10/19	24/09/19	Budget Outturn as at 31 August 2019	Aled Wyn Davies	Jane Thomas	Cabinet
08/10/19	24/09/19	Capital Programme Update as at 31 August	Aled Wyn Davies	Jane Thomas	Cabinet
05/11/19	22/10/19	Treasury Management Quarter 2 Report	Aled Wyn Davies	Ann Owen	Cabinet
05/11/19	22/10/19	Budget Outturn as at 30 September 2019	Aled Wyn Davies	Jane Thomas	Cabinet
			Myfanwy Catherine		
05/11/19	22/10/19	Specialist Centre Provision	Alexander	Imtiaz Bhatti	Cabinet
05/11/19	22/10/19	Capital Programme Update as at 30 September	Aled Wyn Davies	Jane Thomas	Cabinet
27/11/19	12/11/19	Council Tax Base	Aled Wyn Davies	Andrew Griffiths	Cabinet
			Myfanwy Catherine		
27/11/19	12/11/19	School Balances	Alexander		Cabinet
17/12/19	03/12/19	Budget Outturn as at 31 October 2019	Aled Wyn Davies	Jane Thomas	Cabinet
17/12/19	03/12/19	Capital Programme Update as at 31 October	Aled Wyn Davies	Jane Thomas	Cabinet
21/01/20	07/01/20	Regional Technical Statement - Minerals	Martin Weale	Peter Morris	Cabinet
		Evaluation of the impact of the roll out of full service			
11/02/20	28/01/20	universal credit on HRA rent arrears	James Evans	Dafydd Evans	Cabinet

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