

Complete Agenda

CABINET

GWYNEDD COUNCIL

DATE	Tuesday, 12th March, 2019
TIME	1.00 pm
LOCATION	Siambr Hywel Dda, Council Offices, Caernarfon, Gwynedd, LL55 1SH
CONTACT POINT	Annes Siôn 01286 679490 cabinet@gwynedd.llyw.cymru

GWYNEDD COUNCIL CABINET MEMBERS

Members	
Dyfrig L. Siencyn	Leader
Dafydd Meurig	Deputy Leader, Cabinet Member for the Environment
Craig ab Iago	Cabinet Member for Housing, Leisure and Culture
Gareth Wyn Griffith	Cabinet Member of Highways and Municipal
Nia Wyn Jeffreys	Cabinet Member for Corporate Support
Peredur Jenkins	Cabinet Member for Finance
Dilwyn Morgan	Cabinet Member for Children and Young People
W. Gareth Roberts	Cabinet Member for Adults, Health and Wellbeing
Gareth Thomas	Cabinet Member for Education
Ioan Thomas	Cabinet Member for Economic Development

AGENDA

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THE CABINET 19/02/19

Present-

Councillors: Dyfrig L. Siencyn, Dafydd Meurig, Craig ab Iago, Gareth Wyn Griffith, Nia Wyn Jeffreys, Peredur Jenkins, Dilwyn Morgan, W. Gareth Roberts, Gareth Thomas and Ioan Thomas

Also present: Dilwyn Williams (Chief Executive), Iwan Evans (Monitoring Officer), Dafydd Edwards (Head of Finance Department), Iwan Trefor Jones (Corporate Director), Morwena Edwards (Corporate Director) and Annes Siôn (Member Support Officer).

Item 5: Dewi Wyn Jones (The Council's Business Support Service Manager)

Item 8: Ffion Madog Evans (Senior Finance Manager)

Item 11: Sioned Williams (Head of Economy and Community Department) and Robin Evans (Project Manager)

1. APOLOGIES

Cabinet Members and Officers were welcomed to the meeting.
No apologies were received.

2. DECLARATION OF PERSONAL INTEREST

Councillor Gareth Thomas declared a personal interest during Item 8 - 2019/20 Budget, when it became clear that the Libraries Service savings were being discussed, because his son-in-law worked for the service. The Councillor did not believe that it was a prejudicial interest.

3. URGENT ITEMS

There were no urgent items.

4. MATTERS ARISING FROM OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY

There were no matters arising from overview and scrutiny.

5. MINUTES OF THE MEETING HELD ON 15, 22 AND 29 JANUARY

The Chair signed the minutes of the Cabinet meetings held on 15, 22 and 29 January, as a true record.

6. REVIEW OF THE COUNCIL PLAN 2018-23

The report was submitted by Cllr Dyfrig Siencyn

RESOLVED

To approve the 2018-23 Council Plan (2019/20 Review) for submission to the Full Council on 7 March

DISCUSSION

The report was submitted and it was noted that the Council Plan had been adopted as the Council's five-year Plan in March last year. It was expressed that members had been given the opportunity to consider the content of the Plan, and it was noted that some changes had been made following a review of the Plan.

Attention was drawn to projects that had either been completed or transferred to become part of the day to day work of departments, which included transforming the schools system, corporate parenting and realising savings. It was added that new schemes had been added under Improvement Priority 1 Create a Viable and Prosperous Economy, namely the Economy and Community Department's Town Centre Promotion Scheme and Apprenticeships Scheme. It was expressed that the Post-16 Provision and Ysgol Treforthyr Catchment Area had been added under Improvement Priority 2 - Ensure that every pupil has the opportunity to reach his or her potential, by the Education Department.

It was noted that some plans had changed, and Priority 3 was elaborated upon, namely Reducing inequality within the County, and it was reiterated that the Tackling Poverty scheme had now been amended. In order to ensure that the emphasis was placed on the preventative field and the support offered in order to include every department, the title of the scheme was now called Supporting the Well-being of People. Attention was drawn to a change in the title of Reducing the Pay Gap between Women and Men in Leadership. It was noted that work continued on Suitable and Affordable Houses and on Identifying and Promoting Housing Schemes and Initiatives, but under the new title, Housing Strategy for the People of Gwynedd, in Priority Field 4, namely Access to Suitable Housing.

It was expressed that the plans could be seen in the Council's work programmes, but despite this, the plans depended upon Council resources as a result of the current financial squeeze. It was added that the Plan would be submitted to the Full Council on 7 March, following the decision of the Cabinet.

Observations arising from the discussion

- Attention was drawn to minor changes to the report, and it was noted that the document was live and would be reviewed. It was added that the page that showed the Council's ambition and priorities emphasised the Council's priorities for the coming years

7. NORTH WALES CARERS STRATEGY

The item was submitted by Cllr W. Gareth Roberts

RESOLVED

Accept the Carers' Strategy and ensure that suitable arrangements are in place to monitor the Council's performance against the measures within the strategy.

DISCUSSION

The report was submitted, noting that the Strategy had been drawn up as a result of the Health and Social Care climate following the introduction of the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014. It was added that the North Wales Regional Partnership Board had prioritised carers to ensure that the region fulfilled the requirements included within the Act. It was expressed that the Strategy had been written by the Partnership, but that each authority needed to accept it independently.

It was added that the Strategy noted what carers should expect to receive as support, along with the service provided to carers by working in partnership with social services and health services. It was added that there were no financial implications to the Strategy, but by escalating services, the costs may increase, but this would not be as a direct result of the Strategy.

The Corporate Director added that the field had escalated to become a priority field following the population assessment. It was reiterated that this was the first Strategy to have had such a good representation of carers as part of the process, and they were thanked for their work in creating the document. It was expressed that the consultation had taken place with carers for older people or for disabled people, but there was a need to ensure that the voices of young carers were also heard, and work needed to be done to ensure this. It was noted that there would be obstacles along the journey, but that the Strategy put carers at the centre of what all services offered, and more preventative work would be done to plan before emergencies arose.

Observations arising from the discussion

- It was asked how the Strategy would be implemented, and it was noted that there would not be much change to the service available, but that further consideration needed to be given to how evidence would be gathered so that the performance measures would be in-keeping with the Strategy. It was added that close collaboration was needed with the Health field as that was where many carers were identified.
- The Strategy was welcomed, noting how excellent it was that everyone was committing to the same standards.
- The performance measure was discussed, noting that the measures would be in-keeping with the mindset of Ffordd Gwynedd, and it would be discussed in performance challenge meetings within the Children and Families Department; Adults, Health and Well-being Department; and the Education Department

8. 2018/19 BUDGET

The item was submitted by Cllr Peredur Jenkins

DECISION

1. To recommend to the Council (at its meeting on 7 March 2019) that:

1. A budget of £248,013,890 should be established for 2019/20, funded by a £176,551,790 Government Grant and £71,462,100 Council Tax income, that has been increased by 5.8%.
2. £18,316,130 should be added to the capital programme for spending in 2019/20 in order to establish a capital programme with a value of £34,991,250 by 2019/20 to be funded from the sources noted in Appendix 4 of the report.
2. To approve proceeding to implement the saving schemes list in Appendix 3, with the exception of eight schemes, namely:
 - (a) Scheme 4.4 - Free parking over Christmas
 - (b) Scheme 4.19 - Charge a fee for damaged bins
 - (c) Scheme 6.2 - Libraries Service for Schools
 - (d) Scheme 6.11 - Reduce the Mobile Library
 - (e) Scheme 6.16 - Grants to the Arts
 - (f) Scheme 6.17 - Libraries' Books Fund
 - (g) Scheme 6.22 - Women's Aid
 - (h) Scheme 6.25 - Youth Justice Servicein order to set up the budget recommended to the full Council.
3. Note the Medium Term Financial Strategy

DISCUSSION

The report was submitted noting that the context of the budget was the desperately poor settlement that all authorities had received from the Government. It was added that the British Government's austerity policy was ongoing, and ensuring tight control and careful financial planning were critical in ensuring services for the residents of Gwynedd.

It was expressed that it was becoming increasingly difficult to submit a financial balance sheet annually, and it was added that a budget that imposed savings and increased the Council Tax was not something to be proud of. However, it was added that pride could be taken in having one of the best financial arrangements in Wales, as this ensured that the impact of all this on the residents of Gwynedd was kept to a minimum. It was expressed that the Council had two main incomes, namely Welsh Government's Grant and the Council Tax. It was expressed that there was a £13million financial deficit, and two elements would be required to address the deficit, namely a Council Tax increase and savings. It was expressed that the savings had been scrutinised and had received thorough consideration by the members through a series of workshops, and by the public via consultation.

The Head of Finance Department reiterated the reasons for the £13 million financial deficit. It was expressed that Welsh Government's grant increase to local authorities was insufficient to meet the inflation increase of £7.m, and the unavoidable demand on services, which was at £4m. Details were given on the bids, included within Appendix 2, that had a total value of £2.5m, and it was noted that a discussion had been held on these bids, where members agreed

that the expenditure was unavoidable.

The savings were discussed, noting that the Cabinet needed to determine whether all proposed saving schemes (included in Appendix 3) were to be implemented. Details were given on the savings figures to address the the financial deficit, noting that £2.48m in savings had already been approved, there were £2.45m of proposed savings, a further £0.5m in efficiency savings, which brought a total of £5.4m in savings to reduce the deficit. It was added that in order to meet the deficit, the tax would need to increase by 5.5%.

It was explained that in January, a public consultation had been held on the Financial Strategy, and it was added that the responses could be seen in Appendix 11.

Attention was drawn to the budget summary, noting that the budget had been scrutinised by the Audit and Governance Committee. Some responses from the Audit Committee and the Workshops held with members were elaborated upon, noting concerns about the impact of implementing savings and increasing tax for the residents of Gwynedd. Concern was expressed about the tax increase of 5.5% or higher, noting that the people of Gwynedd would need to be assisted to claim tax relief when appropriate. Concerns about the situation the Council would face in a year's time were emphasised, and the need to press Welsh Government to fund local authorities appropriately was noted. It was expressed that the Audit Committee had discussed and noted the risks, but that they were satisfied that the budget should be submitted to the Cabinet and then to the Full Council.

Observations arising from the discussion

- Attention was drawn to a letter that was received from the Federation of Small Businesses noting their concerns about some of the savings that could potentially affect businesses within Gwynedd. It was expressed that these included free parking over the Christmas period and the concern about Barmouth Bridge. It was added that the letter also noted that they thanked the Council for keeping the cuts to the Business Support field to the absolute minimum.
- Attention was drawn to the outcome of the members' workshop and the public consultation on the savings, noting that it was a good idea to revisit some saving schemes. The opinion was expressed that the schemes included in Appendix 12 should certainly not be realised this year, namely
 - Reducing the Women's Aid budget
 - Reducing the Council's contribution to the Youth Justice Service
 - Charging residents a fee for damaged bins
 - Including free parking over Christmas
 - Reducing the Strategic Grants to the Arts

In addition to this, it was proposed that the saving schemes for the Libraries service should not be carried out, namely

- Abolishing the Libraries Service for Schools
- Reducing the Mobile Library Service
- Reduce the library's books fund budget.

The proposal was discussed, noting that if three schemes from the Libraries Service were saved this year, in addition to the five savings in

Appendix 12, the Council Tax would need to be increased by 5.8%, rather than 5.5%.

- The amendment was seconded, noting that it was difficult to strike the right balance between savings and increasing the Council Tax. The importance of listening to the residents of Gwynedd was expressed.
- Support was expressed to the fact that the Women's Aid budget would not be reduced this year, in addition to the contribution to the Youth Justice Service. It was reiterated that it provided an opportunity to reorganise and look at ways of working more efficiently in order to face the future financial challenge.
- The inflation in teachers' pensions was discussed, and it was noted that a consultation on the matter was being held in England. It was added that there was a need to wait and see the outcomes of this consultation.
- The proposal not to implement some of the saving schemes for the Libraries service was welcomed, specifically the service for Schools, as it extended the choice and packages available to pupils.
- Concern was expressed regarding next year's budgets. It was noted that there was a need to ensure that the economy was thriving.
- The Chief Executive, the Head of Finance Department and the Finance Department were thanked for the work of navigating the Council through the storm it was facing

9. ASSET PLAN 2019-29

The report was submitted by Cllr Peredur Jenkins.

DECISION

- a) To avoid further backlog in our buildings' maintenance work, that we transfer the £1.1m budget set aside to fund loans in the previous asset plan to boost the building maintenance revenue budget
- b) That the Cabinet accept the recommendations made in clauses 28; 30; 32; 35; 40; 43 and 44 of the report
- c) To adopt the Asset Plan (appendix 1 of the report) that incorporates all results noted above.

DISCUSSION

The report was submitted, noting that the existing Asset Plan had now ended and a new Plan needed to be developed for the 2019/20-2029 period. It was noted that discussions had been held on departments in order to note their likely needs over the coming ten years. It was added that a number of the plans involved preventative work, and looked at the long term in accordance with the provision of the Well-being of Future Generations Act (Wales 2015). It was noted that following these discussions, the members had prioritised the plans that were part of the plan.

The Chief Executive added that the report outlined the steps taken in order to create the Asset Plan. It was expressed that the asset plan was in-keeping with the Council plans. It was noted that a number of plans represented red Health and Safety risks and, as a result and in light of the substantial risk to life and to the Council, these would need to be escalated to the list that was intended to be completed, which include the Arfon Leisure / Tennis Centre, Padarn Park and Plas Silyn Leisure Centre. Attention was also drawn to plans that were identified in the amber risk category, either as a result of serious implications, equality matters, or that it meant that the Council would be unable to realise its well-being objectives. It would benefit the Council to attempt to include these plans into the programme as well.

It was noted that the report recommended moving schemes 28 and 31, namely the Provision of Grants in order to fund the Council's Empty Houses Scheme and fund a fourth Extended Supported Housing Scheme, to be considered for funding as part of the prioritisation within the Housing Strategy.

Observations arising from the discussion

Disappointment was expressed that the Council would not be able to fulfil every scheme. It was asked whether there would be re-prioritisation during the ten-year period. It was noted that the previous plan had been reviewed twice during the period, and there would be an opportunity to reconsider and re-prioritise as we moved forward with this Plan.

10. EXCLUSION OF PRESS AND PUBLIC

RESOLVED to exclude the press and public from the meeting during the discussion on the following item due to the likely disclosure of exempt information as defined in paragraph 14 and 16, Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972.

A request was made for the item to be exempt under the following section:

14.10.2 Exempt information – Discretion to Exclude Public (a) The public may be excluded from meetings whenever it is likely in view of the nature of the business to be transacted or the nature of the proceedings that confidential information would be disclosed.

The report referred to commercially sensitive conditions that were currently the subject of negotiations with the Byw'n Iach Cyf company and its solicitors. Full publication of the report and Cabinet considerations could undermine the Council's ability to ensure the best conditions to protect its interests. It also involved legal advice on the agreement, and the conditions proposed in terms of the company and taxation issues.

Furthermore, releasing the summary of proposed conditions could allow an independent supplier from the Council to reach conclusions about the financial performance and, in turn, undermine any future procurement arrangements that would leave the Council open to financial risk.

11. BYW'N IACH CYF CONTRACT

The report was submitted by Cllr Craig ab Iago

DECISION

- 1) To accept the report and confirm that the Cabinet is satisfied that the proposed transfer still satisfies the Business Case approved by the Council on 5 October 2017
- 2) To delegate the right to the Head of Economy and Community Department in consultation with the Head of Legal Services and the Head of Finance Department:
 - i) To complete the agreement documents, the Leases and any corresponding or service documentation required for the Service transfer
 - ii) To agree or make any further amendments required to complete the transfer within the Business Case

DISCUSSION

It was noted that in October 2017, the Cabinet and the Full Council approved the Business Case for the establishment of a Company, limited by guarantee, managed by the Council, to provide leisure facilities in Gwynedd. It was expressed that the Byw'n Iach Cyf. company had now been established with six Company Directors. It was added that the work streams of establishing and transferring the service to operate as a company were reaching a close, and the intention was to transfer the service to the company's responsibility from 1 April 2019.

It was added that the preparation work for this transfer had been ongoing for some months, and the documentation was currently being drawn up. In order to proceed with the transfer, there was a need to confirm that the Business Case remained up-to-date and that the Cabinet was willing to proceed with the transfer. It was expressed that at the time of transfer on 1 April, there would be no immediate change for members of the Centre, and no developments would be seen until later on in the year.

Observations arising from the discussion

- A discussion was held on the relationship between the Council and the Byw'n Iach Company, noting that it was a two-way relationship, and regular discussions would be held.
- A question was asked about service level agreements following the transfer of the service to the new Company, and it was noted that it would be possible to discuss this and be flexible about it.
- The staff were thanked for their hard work.

The meeting commenced at 1.00 pm and concluded at 2.55 pm

CHAIRMAN

REPORT TO THE CABINET

Date of Meeting: 12 March 2019
Cabinet Member: Cllr W Gareth Roberts & Cllr Dilwyn Morgan
Author: Morwena Edwards, Corporate Director
Contact Telephone Number: Ext 32468
Title of Item: North Wales Learning Disabilities Strategy

1. Background

- 1.1 The Learning Disabilities Strategy sets out the vision for the Health and Care services for people with learning disabilities in North Wales. It contains information about the needs of the population and what matters to them, what needs to change and the actions required to drive the change.
- 1.2 The strategy has been co-produced with people with learning difficulties, their parents/carers, local authorities, health workers across the children and adults services and providers within the sector (private and third sector).

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2 Why the need for a decision

2.1 The North Wales Learning Disabilities Strategy sets out the way we will work to achieve integrated learning disabilities services in North Wales.

3. The decision sought

3.1 To obtain the Cabinet's approval on Gwynedd Council's commitment to implementing the Learning Disabilities Strategy locally.

4. The background and relevant considerations

4.1 The North Wales Learning Disabilities Strategy sets out the way we will work to achieve integrated learning disabilities services in North Wales. It was developed jointly by local authorities and the Health Board with support from Public Health Wales. It includes what people with learning disabilities and their carers have told us matter to them, these are:

- Finding a good place to live
- Doing something meaningful
- Friends, family, and relationships
- Being safe
- Being healthy
- Getting the right support.

4.2 The vision for North Wales is that people with learning disabilities will have a better quality of life, will live locally where they feel 'comfortable and safe', where they feel valued and included in their communities, and where they have access to effective personal support that promotes independence, choice and control. It is worth noting that this vision is in line with Gwynedd's vision for the field; and, our local work programmes, as part of the Council's 'Redesigning Care Services' improvement plan, tie in with this strategy.

4.3 In the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014 are statutory duties for Regional Partnership Boards to prioritise the integration of services in relation to people with learning disabilities. This is a priority in the North Wales Regional Plan, likewise in the Council's improvement plans: 'Re-designing Care Services' and 'Community Resilience'.

4.4 In order to fulfil our vision and provide services based on what matters to people, five work packages have been designed within the strategy that note the way we will help people with learning difficulties live a good life:

- **Integrated Structures:** we will ensure that health and social care services work together better to support people with learning difficulties by creating effective integrated structures on a local level and across North Wales to create a consistent and continuous service.
- **Workforce Development:** Ensure that staff know how to communicate well with people with learning disabilities. We will make reasonable adjustments to services to make them easier to use, so that people get the health and social care they need in their language of choice.

- **Commissioning and Procurement:** We will work with other organisations to ensure we have the types of supported housing that people need. We will consider the possibilities of creating combined budgets, where appropriate, across health and social care in the region. We will look at creative ways of developing the services, including direct payments/support budgets and combined direct payments. We will work with the provider market and will support it in developing new ways of working, including social enterprises.
- **Community and cultural change:** We will work with the local community to ensure people with learning disabilities gain access to many different activities and meet new people if they so wish. It entails greater collaboration with local employers to develop employment opportunities for people with learning disabilities together with other daytime opportunities.
- **Assistive technology:** We will find ways of using technology such as alarms and mobile phones to help people become more independent.

4.5 Within each of these fields are included the needs of those with profound and multiple disabilities, and assistance for people through transitions in life, from early years to ageing well.

4.6 The strategy contains information about the population, the existing services and the changes we wish to see. Among the key findings is that approximately 810 children and 2,900 adults with learning disabilities receive services in North Wales, although the actual numbers could be higher. The number of people who need support is on the rise as people with learning disabilities live longer and there are more young people with complex needs who require support. There is also an increasing number of older carers (including parents and families) who provide care and support for people with learning disabilities. People with learning disabilities tend to have poorer health, require greater health care and are at risk of earlier death compared with the general population.

4.7 Gwynedd's programmes in the field have been developed through needs assessments at a local level, and extensive engagement work has taken place across Gwynedd as part of the Learning Disabilities Transformation Group's work programme.

5. Matters to be Noted

5.1 The strategy focuses on using existing resources more effectively in order to sustain the service provision and improve outcomes.

5.2 Implementing the strategy to deliver the five work packages has staffing and financial resource implications for the six local authorities and BCUHB. The North Wales Care and Well-being Improvement Collaborative (NWCWIC) has submitted a successful bid to Welsh Government's transformational fund and has secured £1.7 million for the region to fund these additional costs.

5.3 The funds are available for the two financial years of 2018-19 and 2019-20. The purpose of the fund is to make significant progress with the new continuous health and social care models that will be sustainable in the long term.

- 5.4 It will be used to fund a project transformation team, to fund projects for change, especially projects that focus on reducing medium and long-term costs, and continuous evaluation.
- 5.5 The Equalities Act 2010 places a statutory duty on the Council to assess the effect on Equality. An assessment was undertaken to assess the effect on equality and possible inequalities that could arise through the development and implementation of this strategy.

6. Any Consultations Undertaken Prior to Recommending the Decision.

6.1. Views of the Statutory Officers:

i. Monitoring Officer:

No comments from a propriotiry view point.

ii. Head of Finance Department:

As it states in section 5.2-5.4 of the report, a Welsh Government Grant of £1.7 million is available to the North Wales region to fund the additional transformation project team, and to fund local project costs for 2018-19 and 2019-20, with the expectation that this leads to sustainable social care in the long term.

As costs relating to additional staff/resources resulting from implementing the strategy will be funded through the grant (with Denbighshire Council administrating the grant on behalf of the region), I understand that there will be no additional financial commitment for Gwynedd Council though implementing this strategy.

The number of people needing support because of a Learning Disability is increasing, with an ageing carers population. Therefore, we need to ensure that we make the most efficient use of current resources in order to reduce costs in the long term. I understand that this strategy enables us to do this, for example through –

- Ensuring that suitable services are available for individuals to reside locally, rather than having to reside in costly out of county placements.
- Cultural change and offering more community/preventative opportunities
- The use of assistive technology in order to support people to live independently

6.2. Views of the Local Member:

6.2.1 Not a local matter.

6.3. Results of Any Consultation:

Appendices:



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

NORTH WALES SOCIAL CARE AND WELL-BEING
SERVICES IMPROVEMENT COLLABORATIVE

North Wales Learning Disability Strategy 2018 to 2023

An Easy-Read version is available



Contact us

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Our vision for North Wales

People with learning disabilities will have a better quality of life; living locally where they feel 'safe and well', where they are valued and included in their communities and have access to effective personal support that promotes independence, choice and control.

The strategy promotes the principles of the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014.

- **Voice and control:** putting the individual and their needs at the centre of their care and giving them a voice in and control over reaching the outcomes that help them achieve well-being.
- **Prevention and early intervention:** increasing preventative services within the community to minimise the escalation of critical need.
- **Well-being:** supporting people to achieve their own well-being and measuring the success of care and support.
- **Co-production:** encouraging individuals to become more involved in the design and delivery of services.

In the strategy we focus on how health and social care services can work better together and look at the areas people have told us matters to them:

- having a good place to live
- having something meaningful to do
- friends, family and relationships
- being safe
- being healthy
- having the right support

Within each of these areas we include:

- the needs of people with profound and multiple learning disabilities; and,
- support through changes in life from early years to ageing well, including the needs of older carers and the transition from children's to adult's services.

We are committed to strengthening Welsh language services and providing an active offer through the Mwy na geiriau/More than just words framework.

To achieve our vision and provide services based on what matters to people we have planned the five work packages below that will set out how we will change things in order to achieve good lives for people with learning disabilities. These will be developed jointly with people with learning disabilities.

- **Integrated structures:** Making sure health and social services work together better to support people with learning disabilities. As a long term aim to provide the best quality services to everyone in North Wales we aim to integrate services across the region over the next 10 years.
- **Workforce development:** Making sure staff know how to communicate well with people with learning disabilities and change services to make them easier to use. This will help people get the health care they need. Make sure people who want support in Welsh can get it without having to ask.
- **Commissioning and procurement:** Work with other organisations to make sure we have the types of housing and support people need.
- **Community and culture change:** Work with the local community to make sure people with learning disabilities can access lots of different activities and meet new people if they want to. Help more people with learning disabilities to get paid jobs.
- **Assistive technology:** Find ways to use technology like alarms and mobile phones to support people to be more independent.

Introduction

Support for people with learning disabilities is a priority in the [North Wales Regional Plan \(Area Plan\)](#) based on what people told us was important to them as part of the [population assessment](#) produced by the [Regional Partnership Board](#).

The Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014 includes a legal duty for Regional Partnership Boards to prioritise the integration of services in relation to people with learning disabilities (Welsh Government, 2015).

This strategy sets out how we will work towards integrated learning disability services in North Wales. It has been developed jointly by the six North Wales councils and Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board (BCUHB) supported by Public Health Wales.

About the strategy

The strategy focusses on the needs of children, young people and adults with learning disabilities in North Wales. It also includes the needs of autistic people who also have a learning disability. The strategy sits alongside other strategies and programmes including:

- The [North Wales Together for Mental Health Strategy](#)
- The [North Wales Integrated Autism Service](#)
- The [North Wales Carers Strategy](#)
- The work of the Children's Transformation Group as part of the Regional Partnership Board's children and young people's work-stream. This includes a priority for children and young people with [complex needs](#).
- Additional Learning Needs strategies and plans and implementing the Additional Learning Needs Act.
- Local Housing Strategies

What do we mean by the term *learning disability*?

- a) The term *learning disability* is used to describe an individual who has:
- a significantly reduced ability to understand new or complex information, or to learn new skills (impaired intelligence); and / or
 - a reduced ability to cope independently (impaired adaptive functioning); which started before adult-hood and has a lasting effect on development (Department of Health, 2001).

Please note, the term learning disability should not be confused with the term *learning difficulty* which is used in education as a broader term which includes people with specific learning difficulties such as dyslexia (Emerson and Heslop, 2010). This strategy is about people with on learning disabilities.

What do we mean by the term *profound and multiple learning disabilities* (PMLD)?

The term *profound and multiple learning disabilities* (PMLD) is used to describe people with more than one impairment including a profound intellectual impairment (Doukas et al., 2017). It is a description rather than a clinical diagnosis of individuals who have great difficulty communicating and who often need those who know them well to interpret their responses and intent. The term refers to a diverse group of people who often have other conditions including physical and sensory impairments or complex health needs.

What do we mean by the term *autism*?

The term *autism* is used to describe a lifelong developmental condition that affects how a person communicates with, and relates to, other people. Autism also affects how a person makes sense of the world around them. It is a spectrum condition which means that, while all people with autism share certain difficulties, their condition will affect them in different ways. About 50% of autistic people also have a learning disability.

What do we mean by the terms *parents and carers*?

We use the term *parents* to mean those who bring up children including mothers and fathers, foster carers and adoptive parents, step-parents and grandparents.

We use the term *carers* to mean unpaid carers of all ages who look after family members, friends, neighbours or others because of a learning disability.

A *parent carer* is a parent or guardian who has additional duties and responsibilities towards their child because their child has an illness or disability. Parent carers will often see themselves as parents rather than carers, but they may need additional services to meet the needs of their child.

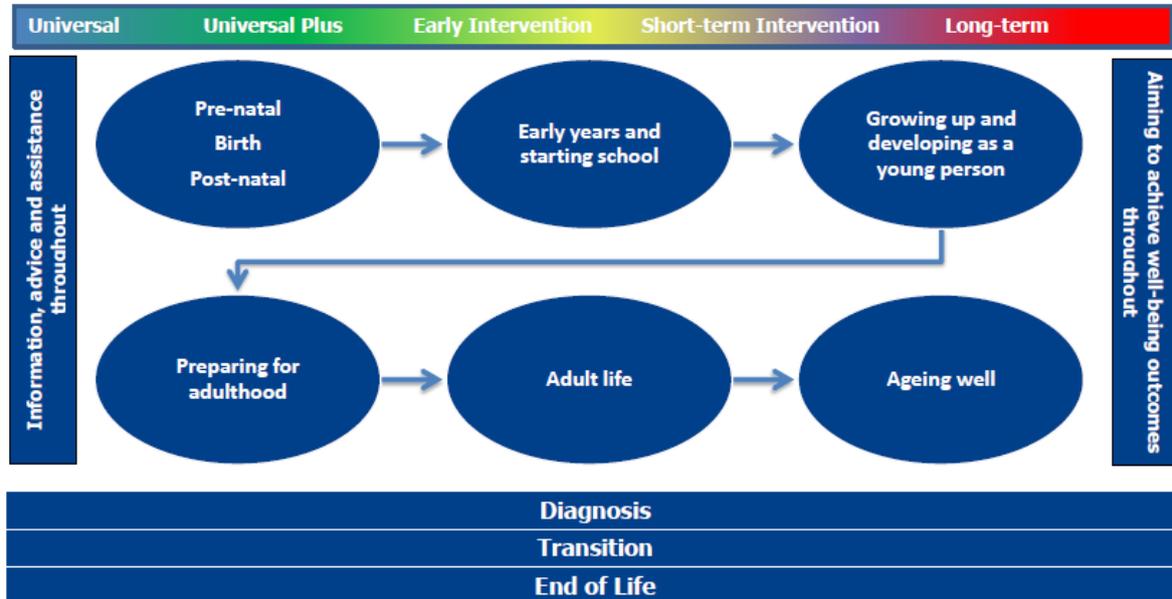
The social model of disability

The strategy is based on the social model of disability, which recognises that disabled people are people with impairments who are disabled by their environment. We use the term *learning disability* in this strategy as it was the preferred term of the people with learning disabilities that we spoke to and it is widely recognised and used. We acknowledge that this language may not reflect fully the principles of the social model and that people have different opinions about the language they prefer to describe themselves that can change over time. The debate will be welcome and hopefully helps us towards a common understanding about the use of language.

Whole system, lifespan pathway for producing good lives

The strategy takes a life span approach to Learning Disability Services based on the model below (National Commissioning Board, 2017). The model highlights the

importance of pathways that move people from universal services to interventions and back again as well as the need to achieve well-being outcomes and provide information, advice and assistance throughout the pathway. Issues around diagnosis, transition and end of life care can occur at any point in the pathway.



How we wrote the strategy

The strategy is based on the findings of the population assessment and regional plan produced by the Regional Partnership Board which both involved consultation with a wide range of people. The [Learning Disability Partnership](#) used this information to develop a set of themes for the strategy which we agreed with the [Learning Disability Regional Participation Group](#) before going out to a wider consultation about the themes, what works well at the moment and what needs to be improved. The consultation involved children, young people and adults with learning disabilities and their parents/carers, local council and health staff in children’s and adults’ services, third and independent sector providers, members of the North Wales Citizen’s Panel and others.

Alongside the consultation we collated baseline data and research to inform the strategy and worked with a wide range of services to make sure the main messages in the strategy reflect the needs of the region and complement related strategies and plans. Throughout the process we worked closely with the [Learning Disability Regional Participation Group](#).

The consultation generated a lot of useful information which has been included in the strategy. All the reports produced have been made publically available so that they can be used to inform other work. The main consultation report brings together information

about the consultation process, methods, promotion, response and findings. The reports are available on [our website](#).

- [North Wales Learning Disability Strategy Consultation Report](#)
- [North Wales Strategy: Local authority and health staff event 18 July 2018](#)
- [North Wales Provider Forum Event 9 April 2018](#)

The strategy is based on the principle of co-production, which is:

“An asset-based approach that enables people providing and people receiving services to **share power and responsibility**, and work together in equal, reciprocal and caring relationships” (Co-production Network for Wales).

We want to see co-production embedded at all stages of this strategy from the planning and commissioning to design, delivery and evaluation. While co-production is the aim that we are working towards it is likely to be an ongoing process of learning and experimentation. For example, while we involved a wide range of people in writing this strategy, the size and scale of the project meant we used more traditional methods of consultation such as questionnaires and workshops. There are likely to be better opportunities to truly co-produce service design, delivery and evaluation as we put the strategy into action at a local level. This will mean focussing on co-production where it will make the greatest difference to people’s lives.

Background

There is a long history of successful and innovative partnership working between learning disability services in North Wales arising from the All Wales Learning Disability Strategy in the 1980s. This provided dedicated funding for community care as the staged process of closing hospitals began. It was based on the rights of people with a learning disability to an ordinary pattern of life within the community; be treated as an individual; and, have additional help and support in developing their maximum potential.

In 2008 Mobius UK were commissioned by the North Wales Social Care and Well-being Services Improvement Collaborative to suggest how services should develop so that people with learning disabilities can enjoy life as citizens in their community rather than as less than fully engaged recipients of services (Mobius UK, 2008). This work developed a [vision for learning disability services](#) in North Wales with service users and carers and made recommendations under two strands. The first was about making the most of opportunities in council strategies for communities and citizens to ensure inclusion of people with learning disabilities. The second strand relates to the joint development of services between the six local authorities and health in ways which support greater independence and choice, including joint commissioning. It included a review of good practice in the six local authorities.

One of the outcomes of the Mobius report was the creation of the North Wales Commissioning Hub in 2012 as a partnership between the six local authorities and BCUHB. The hub built on the work of a Regional Learning Disability Manager, a jointly funded post which resulted in improved procurement and service delivery for North Wales Adult Services. The original scope for the hub was to commission care home placements (including with nursing) and residential school services for all children, young people and adults with complex needs. Regional commissioning arrangements were reviewed in 2015 and it was agreed to transfer some commissioning activities back to local authorities and focus the regional commissioning function on strategic commissioning activities.

Currently, the North Wales Commissioning Board oversee the regional commissioning work supported by a Regional Business Manager and a Commissioning/Procurement Officer based within the North Wales Social Care and Well-being Improvement Collaborative.

North Wales Learning Disability Partnership

The North Wales Learning Disability Partnership was set up to drive forward improved services based on mutual understanding across the six councils and health.

The group includes representation from:

- North Wales Head of Adult Services
- Head of Strategy Learning Disability & Mental Health Division (BCUHB)
- Six Local Authority Service Managers
- Senior Learning Disability Community Nurse (BCUHB)
- Senior Learning Disability In Patient Services Nurse (BCUHB)
- Regional Project Manager
- Psychology Clinical Lead (BCUHB)
- Psychiatry Clinical Lead (BCUHB)
- Therapy services (SALT, OT and/or Physio BCUHB)

Participation

The Learning Disability Partnership recognise the vital contribution that the learning disability community across the region can make to shape and influence the services that they receive. This means working together; informing, listening, feeding back, acting, reviewing, and making ourselves accountable to the people we are working for and with.

The Regional Participation Strategy sets out a framework for ensuring that the work of the partnership is effective and citizen-focussed and that it meets the needs of the people with learning disabilities and their families (North Wales Learning Disability

Partnership, 2015b). The strategy sets out a framework for how people with learning disabilities are involved in the work of the partnership.

Learning disability participation is coordinated across the six councils and each county has its own local participation network/forum supported by advocacy. The Learning Disability Regional Participation Group (LDRPG) was been supported by a Regional Participation Officer for two years, jointly funded by the six local authorities and health. The LDRPG reviewed the model of support during 2018 and agreed to employ a person with learning disabilities with support to co-ordinate the group. The co-ordinator will be based in a third/voluntary sector organisation.

Legislation, policy and guidance

Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014

The act aims to improve the well-being of people who need care and support, and carers who need support. The act has changed the way people's needs are assessed and the way services are delivered so that people have more of a say in the care and support they receive. The act also promotes a range of help available within the community to reduce the need for formal, planned support.

The act replaces parts of the Children Act 1989. There is a new definition of a 'child at risk' and a duty to report a child at risk for all relevant partners of a local council. When a child has been reported as at risk the follow up action by the local council will be the same as that required by section 47 of the Children Act 1989. Disabled children were classified as 'children in need' under the Children Act 1989. The concept of a 'child in need' is not replicated in the new act which refers to children and young people who have a need for care and support defined around ability to achieve the well-being outcomes outlined in the act around education, health and so on.

This strategy is based on the principles of the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act and it forms part of the Regional Partnership Boards approach to meeting its legal duty to prioritise the integration of services in relation to people with learning disabilities

A Healthier Wales: our Plan for Health and Social Care

Welsh Government (2018a) have produce *A Healthier Wales* in response to the Parliamentary Review report (Welsh Government, 2018d). The plan sets out a long term vision of a 'whole system approach to health and social care', which is focussed on health and well-being. It is based around a Quadruple aim:

- Improved population health and well-being.
- Better quality and more accessible health and social care services.
- Higher value health and social care.
- A motivated and sustainable health and social care workforce.

There are ten national design principles to drive this change and transformation which are: prevention and early intervention, safety, independence, voice, personalised, seamless, higher value, evidence driven, scalable and transformative services.

The quadruple aim and design principles have informed the development of this strategy and the action plans.

Learning Disability Improving Lives Programme

The Welsh Government Improving Lives programme has developed recommendations in the areas of early years, housing, social care, health and well-being and education, employment and skills for people with learning disabilities. The review took a lifespan approach from pregnancy to end of life. The three key priorities are:

1. To reduce health inequalities – through reasonable adjustments to mainstream services and access to specialist services when needed.
2. To improve community integration, including increasing housing options closer to home; integrated social care, health and education; and, increased employment and skills opportunities.
3. To enable improved strategic and operational planning and access to services through streamlined funding, better data collection, partnership working and more training and awareness.

The programme reflects the priority areas in Prosperity for All (Welsh Government, 2017b). The Improving Lives priorities have been incorporated into this strategy.

Additional Learning Needs and Education Tribunal (Wales) Act 2018

The act will introduce the following changes.

- Introduce the term Additional Learning Needs (ALN) to replace the terms ‘special educational needs’ (SEN) and ‘learning difficulties and/or disabilities’ (LDD).
- Legislation that covers the age range 0 to 25. This will replace the two separate SEN systems covering children and young people of compulsory school age and young people in post-16 education.
- A single individual development plan (IDP) to replace the existing variety of plans for learners in schools and further education.
- Increased participation of children and young people in the planning process, so planning is something done with them rather than to them.
- High aspirations and improved outcomes. This will be the focus of the IDPs.
- A simpler and less adversarial system. The process of producing and revising an IDP should be much simpler than is currently the case with statements of SEN and should avoid the adversarial nature of the existing approach.
- Increased collaboration and information sharing between agencies. New roles are created to support this – Additional Learning Needs Coordinators in education

settings; Designated Educational Clinical Lead Officers in health boards; and Early Years ALN Lead officers in local authorities.

- Avoiding disagreements and earlier disagreement resolution about the IDP or the provision it contains.
- Clear and consistent rights of appeal including a right of appeal to a tribunal where disagreements about the contents of an IDP cannot be resolved at the local level.
- A statutory ALN code to set out the duties of local authorities and other organisations responsible for the delivery of services to children and young people with ALN.
- A bilingual system where services must consider whether provision is needed in Welsh and take all reasonable steps to secure it.

Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015

The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 requires us to think about the long-term impact of our decisions, work better with people, communities and each other and to prevent persistent problems such as poverty, health inequalities and climate change.

There are four Public Services Boards (PSBs) in North Wales established by the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015. The purpose of the PSBs is to improve the economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being in their area by strengthening joint working across all public services in North Wales. Each PSB has a well-being assessment and a well-being plan which set out how the needs of the area and how they plan to work together to address them.

We have produced a Well-being Impact Assessment to help us consider the long-term impact of the strategy on the social, economic, environment and cultural well-being of the region, Wales and the world.

Equality and human rights

The Equality Act 2010 introduced a public sector equality duty which requires all public bodies including the council to tackle discrimination, advance equality of opportunity and promote good relations. An Equality Impact Assessment has been undertaken to identify any potential inequalities arising from the development and delivery of this strategy.

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

- Age
- Disability
- Gender reassignment
- Marriage and civil partnership

- Pregnancy and maternity
- Race
- Religion and belief
- Sex
- Sexual orientation
- Welsh language

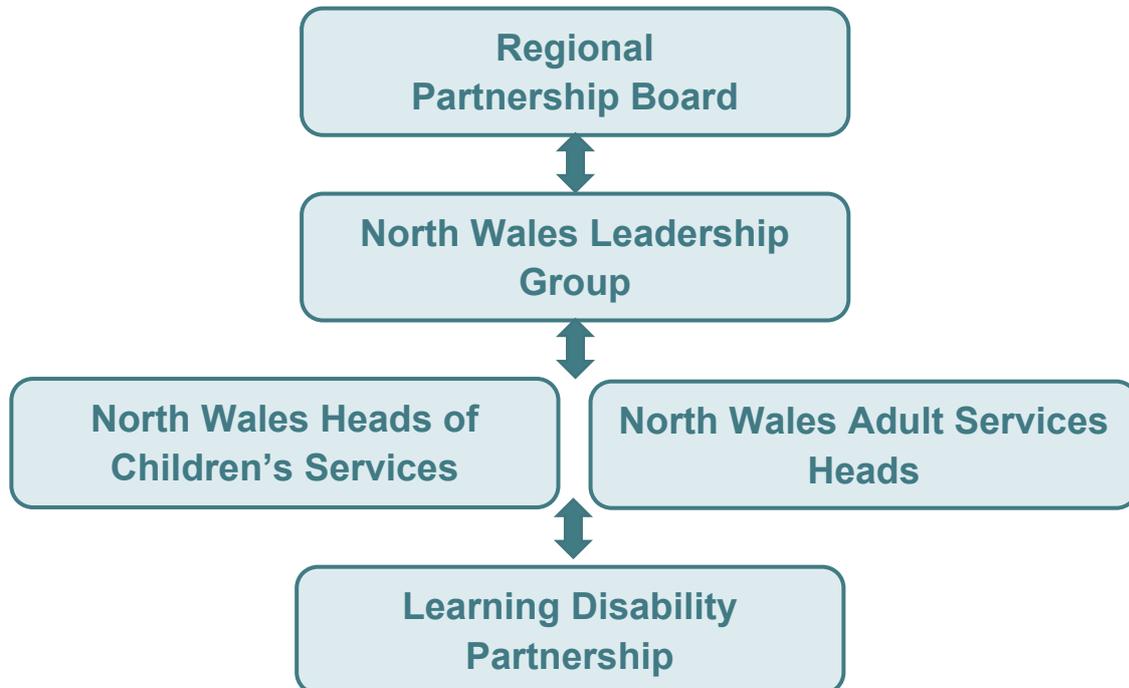
More information about the consultation and engagement that took place to develop the strategy is available in the [consultation report](#).

The strategy aims to tackle discrimination, advance equality of opportunity and promote good relations for people with learning disabilities. People with learning disabilities may have other protected characteristics and experience additional disadvantage because of these which we need to take account of. For example, older people with learning disabilities and people with profound and multiple disabilities and the use of the Welsh language.

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

Governance

The [North Wales Learning Disability Partnership](#) will put the strategy into action in partnership with people with learning disabilities, parents, carers and organisations who provide care and support. Governance is being provided through the groups below and we will review and strengthen the governance as needed.



Regional Partnership Board

The Regional Partnership Board was established to meet Part 9 of the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014. Membership includes:

- Lead members for Social Services from the six local authorities
- Directors of Social Services from the six local authorities
- Third sector representatives
- A service user and carers representative
- Health board representative
- Co-opted members from North Wales Police, North Wales Fire and Rescue Services, North Wales Ambulance Service, Local Authority Chief Finance Officer (section 151), and the Executive Director of Public Health (BCUHB)
- Head of Regional Collaboration – Business Management Support

More information about the board including a full membership list is available online here: www.northwalescollaborative.wales/regional-partnership-board

North Wales Leadership Group

The North Wales Leadership Group meets during Partnership Friday, a series of regional meetings that take place once a month. Membership includes the six Directors of Social Services and the three Area Directors from BCUHB.

North Wales Adult Services Heads (NWASH)

NWASH also meet during Partnership Friday. Membership includes the heads of Adult Services from each of the six local authorities in North Wales.

North Wales Heads of Children's Services (NWHoCS)

NWHoCs also meet during Partnership Friday. Membership includes the heads of Children's Services from each of the six local authorities in North Wales.

What we know about the population

Population assessment: what we found out

- There are around 810 children with a severe or profound learning difficulty and 2,900 adults with learning disabilities receiving services in North Wales. The actual number of people with learning disabilities may be higher.
- The number of people with learning disabilities needing support is increasing and people with learning disabilities are living longer. These trends are likely to continue. There are also an increasing number of older carers (including parents and family) providing care and support for people with learning disabilities.
- People with learning disabilities tend to experience worse health, have greater need of health care and are more at risk of dying early compared to the general population.
- There are likely to be more young people with complex needs needing support.

The full population assessment including an easy-read and audio-visual version is available online at: www.northwalescollaborative.wales/north-wales-population-assessment. The figures have been updated for this strategy and updated charts and tables are available on request.

Children and young people

There are around 102,000 pupils in North Wales, the total school-age population but there is a lack of reliable data available about the number of children and young people who have a learning disability ([see appendix 1](#)).

In place of data about the number of children who have a learning disability we have used data about the number of children who have a [learning difficulty](#), which is a broader term which includes people with specific learning difficulties such as dyslexia. We have also used data about the total number of disabled children which includes children who have a physical disability but not a learning disability.

Estimates suggest there are around 5,000 children in North Wales with a moderate learning difficulty, 650 with a severe learning difficulty and 160 with a profound learning difficulty. Council's in North Wales currently support around 700 disabled children and young people assessed as in need of care and support. Around 5,200 children aged under 16 are in receipt of Disability Living Allowance in North Wales.

Projections based on trends in the overall population show that the number of children with learning disabilities is likely to increase slightly over the next 5 to 10 years and then decrease slightly by 2035 ([see appendix 1](#)) as the overall number of children and young people decreases.

The improved survival rates of pre-term babies and increased life expectancy for children with complex disabilities are likely to lead to an increase in the number of children in need of care and support and in the number of adults with more complex needs (Doukas et al., 2017)

Adults

Table 1 below shows the number of adults with learning disabilities living in each local authority by age group in North Wales. These figures are based on the learning disability registers maintained by local councils, which only include those known to services and who wish to be registered. The actual number of people with a learning disability may be higher.

Table 1: Number of adults with learning disabilities by age, 2016-17

	Age 16-65	Age 65+	Total
Anglesey	270	40	310
Gwynedd	530	65	590
Conwy	440	55	500
Denbighshire	420	55	470
Flintshire	480	40	530
Wrexham	420	50	470
North Wales	2,600	300	2,900

Source: StatsWales, Disability Registers

Note: Data has been rounded and may not sum. The Disability Register also includes data for children under 16 but this hasn't been included here due to problems with data collection.

Since 2012-13 the number of adults aged 16 to 65 with learning disabilities has remained similar each year. The number of adults aged over 65 with learning disabilities has risen over the last five years by 23% across North Wales from around 230 in 2011-12 to 300 in 2016-17.

Projections suggest that the number of adults 18 and over with moderate learning disability is likely to increase in North Wales by around 6% by 2035 and the number of people with a moderate or severe learning disability is expected to increase by around 3% by 2035 ([appendix 1](#)). The number of adults aged 18 to 64 is expected to decline slightly so this increase is due to an increase the number of people aged 65 and over. Due to increased life expectancy it is predicted that the number of people with learning disabilities aged 65 and over will increase by between 20% and 30% by 2035.

Parents with a learning disability

There is no data currently available on how many parents have a learning disability although this is something Welsh Government are planning to research further (Welsh Government, 2018b). A survey in England found that 7% of people with learning disabilities interviewed had children (Emerson et al., 2005). Using this figure estimates there could be around 200 parents with learning disabilities in North Wales. Just over

half the parents in the survey looked after their children and other estimates suggest that between 40 and 60% of parents with a learning disability have their children taken into care (Stewart and McIntyre, 2017).

There are around 1,100 children looked after and the number is increasing year on year with a 13% increase in North Wales over the last five years compared with a 3% increase across Wales as a whole. [Improving support for parents with learning disabilities](#) may help to reduce the numbers becoming looked after.

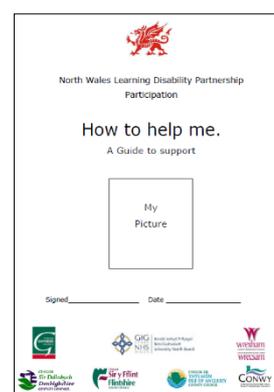
What people have told us

This section is a summary of what people have told us matters to them. The strategy has been based on the findings of the consultation and much more detail is available in the full [consultation report](#). This summary may not cover every issue that matters to people and it is very important that people can continue to have their say as we put the strategy into action.

Regional participation group

Learning disability participation is coordinated across the six councils and each county has its own local participation network/forum supported by advocacy. The regional participation group have been working on the topics below (North Wales Learning Disability Partnership, 2015a).

- 1. Leisure.** People with learning disabilities said they can struggle to attend social events in the evening or have to leave early because of staff handovers or transport issues. Staff attending from the region are working on ideas to enable people to 'stay up late'. This may include local councils re-writing contracts with providers. The participation group chose to promote a 'Friendship group' currently being run in Conwy by a person with learning disabilities to be replicated across the counties
- 2. Places people live.** On the whole, people with learning disabilities in North Wales are happy with where they live. The problems they experience tend to be with the way support is provided, particularly when it is inflexible. For example one person said they had to give 24 hours' notice to access money which meant they missed out on buying the dress they wanted at the market. To help with this the group have written a book called 'How to help me' which people with learning disabilities can keep with them, to have their say and to help support staff understand how they would prefer to be supported.
- 3. Health.** There are a number of initiatives in North Wales to help improve the health of people with learning disabilities. The group have been working on how well people are aware of these and how the take-up can be improved. These include:



- Annual health checks.
- Learning disability nurse based in hospitals who can help people with learning disabilities communication and to complete a traffic light assessment.
- Public health leaflets about health checks designed to be easier to read
- Opportunities for physical exercise and healthy eating.

The group are also looking at the quality of mental health services for people with learning disabilities.

Other issues identified by the group include employment and pay for employment; keeping safe when out and about and when using the internet; and hate crime. A group aiming to reduce stigma have produced a poster and video encouraging people to report incidents of disability hate crime (Conwy Connect, 2014).

In March 2017 the group held a regional event on the theme of relationships. The purpose of the event was for people with learning disabilities to have their say about matters that are important to them. The group chose subjects that they would like to lead on which included: Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender (LGBT); marriage; living with your partner; communication; confidence and relationships in a self-advocacy group; and, a speed dating event. The group also invited people to talk about keeping safe in general and keeping safe online. The event highlighted that attendees wanted help to meet new people, including making friends and dating, and to know more about relationships including sex, sexual health and keeping safe.

Discussion groups held to inform the population assessment highlighted the need for paid work to give people a feeling of self-worth and acknowledge their worthwhile contribution to society. People with learning disabilities also said they would like more opportunities to join in socially with groups from all areas of society, not just those arranged for those with disabilities only. Another theme was the need for good transport to access services (a particular problem in rural areas) and a number of people expressed the desire to learn to drive.

A review of person centred plans found people with learning disabilities said that the things that work well are their homes (the people they live with and the things they do at home) and leisure (getting out and about and being a part of their community). New things mentioned that work well are having access to technology, such as Wi-Fi and a laptop, and well managed medication. Whereas the things that were not working well were mobility and health (particularly aging, getting around or the increasing effects or chronic health problems) and coping with anxieties and managing behaviours. New things mentioned include problems with the housing environment (often these were little things but they were having a big impact), friendships, relationships and loneliness - people said they wanted more friendships (Denbighshire County Council, 2016).

Feedback from parents of disabled children

Feedback from engagement sessions with parents for the population assessment highlighted the following common themes:

- The time taken for assessments to take place and delays in accessing support was considered to be too lengthy. Need to “be quicker when a cry for help is given”. Support while waiting for assessments or confirmation of diagnosis was also cited as important.
- Concern about the lack of available help to care for their children, particularly for those who are full time carers and single parents, if they are ill and in the school holidays.
- Felt they needed more support to maintain their own emotional wellbeing – including extra help, respite/short-breaks, learning more coping strategies, baby sitters and support for emotional wellbeing. This was a concern when juggling work and caring for a disabled child and professionals who listen was suggested as being important. The physical and emotional impact of managing behaviour problems on parents was also significant. Including; temper, difficulties communicating and safety concerns.
- The impact of social isolation and support to get out of the home for both children and parents. Including direct payments for family outings, suitable afterschool clubs or day care was needed.
- Parents reported that it would help them to cope if there was better understanding from the wider community regarding disabilities and more acceptance of disabilities that you can't see.
- Better facilities for families of disabled children.
- More support from voluntary and charity sector.
- Issues managing their children's anxiety when in public or not in their care.

In depth interviews carried out with parents of disabled children in North Wales identified the importance of good support and information during the process of diagnosis, including the need for emotional support (Conwy County Borough Council, 2013). The study also highlighted the need for consistent, accessible support and efficient systems, for example to provide specialist equipment. Most of the families mentioned the need for carer breaks including frustrations with getting the kind of flexible breaks they need and the benefits to the whole family when it works well. Families mentioned the impact of caring on their finances and employment opportunities and the impact on siblings. They also spoke about their fears and anxieties including fears for their children's future, supporting them to be independent and what would happen when they were no longer there to care for them. Many of the families also spoke about the stigma associated with disability including their own reactions and reluctance to ask for help as well as the need to improve awareness and support from the wider society.

Feedback from disabled children

- The children talked about the difficulties that they have meeting with friends outside school time. When you are younger there are special needs play scheme, they are not suitable if you are older. The children said they would like a club where they can meet their friends.
- Some children said they found noisy environments difficult such as going into large shops, swimming pools or sports centres.
- Some children would like to go out alone but parents are worried about other children bullying or taking advantage of them.
- The children said how difficult it was for them to make decisions.
- One child said because their mobility was not good they had difficulty getting around especially going downhill. This inhibits his social and leisure activities.
- The children said that they rely on their parents to help them with the things that they find difficult and one child had a social worker who took him out.
- The children would like a greater range of activities to do outside school such as art workshops, outdoor activities, trips to activity parks and somewhere to have fun, meet friends, to do cycling music and dance.
- The teachers said that they would like more information about what is available for children now that some of the play schemes have closed down.

Feedback from staff and partner organisations

Feedback from staff highlighted the complexity and interdependency of issues facing disabled children and young people and their families, including difficulties around transition from children's services to adult's services. They also highlighted an increase in the number of disabled children with very complex needs.

A questionnaire circulated for the population assessment highlighted that people want to be treated as equal to the rest of the population, they needed help to feel part of the community and to express themselves (Isle of Anglesey County Council et al., 2016). In particular, organisations feel that there is not enough support or opportunities for people with learning difficulties to work and not enough support or opportunities for them to develop new relationships.

They also identified a lack of long term low level support for people who have learning difficulties but do not reach the threshold for a learning disability diagnosis and who are unlikely to be ever fully able to maintain a housing tenancy independently.

National consultation (CSSIW, 2016)

When asked about their needs most people spoke about their relationship with their care manager and other staff. Concerns were largely about reliability (turning up on

time); dependability (doing what is promised); and availability (having a care manager in the first place).

The findings about providing effective care and support were:

- We need to improve the quality of information about the help that might be available. Concerns about the format of information – for example, too many words, small size of fonts and not enough pictures.
- Concerns about feelings of vulnerability and risk in the community.

They also identified three cross-cutting issues:

1. The quality and reliability of the relationship with staff (including care managers) is crucial to the achievement of positive outcomes for many people with learning disabilities.
2. The ‘helping’ relationship should focus on promoting and supporting the rights of people with learning disabilities including their right to express and exercise choice.
3. The expression of choice should be underpinned by sound risk assessment and risk management so that people feel as safe as possible as they grasp new opportunities.

Learning Disability Strategy Consultation

In January 2017 a meeting ‘Going Forward Together’ was held with staff and partners, facilitated by BCUHB, to inform the development of this strategy. The discussions looked at current strengths and challenges and what needed to change. The guiding principles discussed were:

- Shared responsibility to implement the legislation.
- Person first, learning disability second.
- Right support at the right time to the right people in the right place.
- No-one to experience delays in support due to disagreements between services. Shared responsibility to ‘fix it’.

In addition to the consultation findings above we asked a wide range of people for their views about what needed to be included in the strategy. Many of the findings have been incorporated within the strategy and a [full report](#) is available.

Some of the main messages from the consultation were as follows.

- Need for real choice and control with a focus on rights and equality for people with learning disabilities. The importance of taking a person-centred approach.
- More inclusion and integration of people with learning disabilities into the wider community. Including the need for staff training about specific learning difficulties and an awareness that not all disabilities are visible. There was a lot of support for the idea that we should ‘help each other’ but there were also some concerns about the pressures this could put on people.

- The support people receive from family and providers often works well and there was praise for dedicated and committed staff. Specific services were mentioned as working well including carer breaks, social services, health services, charities, third sector and independent organisations including advocacy services.
- Joint working between social care and health was highlighted as something that works well in some areas and something that needs to be improved in others including better information sharing systems and issues around funding.
- There were also mixed views about how well direct payments and support budgets worked for people. Some said they worked well for them and other commented that they need much more support to use them and shared difficulties of finding a direct payment worker.

The consultation also highlighted issues that can prevent people from experiencing good outcomes including:

- **Support for carers:** Carer breaks was mentioned by many people in the consultation. Some of the specific issues include a lack of short breaks for families, provision for people with more complex needs such as challenging behaviour and autism and regular and predictable provision that is open all year round. People mentioned the importance of considering the impact on families, including the needs of siblings of children with learning disabilities. Also the importance of listening to parents and supporting parents/carers to building resilience and develop coping mechanisms. People also mentioned the needs of older carers and planning for the future when they may be no longer able to provide care.
- **Funding:** There was concern about having enough funding available for services. A few people mentioned the need to work together and consider merging budgets to try and address these issues and the need to make better use of technology.
- **Transport:** People mentioned how important transport was to them for inclusion in activities including having someone who can drive them, bus passes and subsidised transport. People also mentioned the orange wallet system that helps people with using public transport.
- **Access to information:** A few people mentioned the need for more information about the services that are available, details of who is able to access support from them and availability of services in Welsh. The staff consultation highlighted the importance of promoting and developing [Dewis Cymru](#) as a source of information about the services and support available in local communities.
- **Workforce development:** People talked about the importance of training and support for staff, particularly support workers. Also the importance of training the wider workforce, such as training for GPs about the needs of people with learning disabilities and how to access community teams.

What we know about current services and what needs to change

People with learning disabilities often need support with many aspects of their lives. This support can come from their friends and families or their local community as well as from local councils, health services and/or the third sector and can include help with:

- having a good place to live
- having something meaningful to do
- friends, family and relationships
- being safe
- being healthy
- having the right support

Within each of these areas we include:

- the needs of people with profound and multiple learning disabilities; and,
- support through changes in life from early years to ageing well, including the needs of older carers and the transition from children's to adult's services.

The current spend by social services and health directly on learning disability services in North Wales is around £130 million. This does not include additional services which provide support such as housing, leisure, third and voluntary sector support and so on.

Table 2: Revenue expenditure, adults aged under 65 with learning disabilities, 2016-17

	£ thousands	£ thousands
<i>Social services expenditure</i>		
Supported living / community living	36,000	
Residential care placements	20,000	
Day care	13,000	
Direct payments	8,200	
Home care	6,400	
Assessment and care management	5,800	
Other services to adults aged under 65 with learning disabilities	5,200	
Nursing placements	1,000	
Total Social Services		96,000
<i>BCUHB expenditure</i>		
Mental health and learning disabilities division (including continuing health care)	32,000	
Primary care and other contracts	370	
Total BCUHB		32,000
Total spend learning disability services		130,000

Please note this information is taken from Welsh Government returns and does not include spending on children and older people with learning disabilities because of the way the data is collected.

Local authorities also spend around £220 million of capital each year in North Wales for personal social services. This includes spending on buildings and housing related to all kinds of personal social services, not just for people with learning disabilities.

Early years

Support for parents with a learning disability is included in [the right support section](#).

We want every child with a learning disability to have the best start in life.

Diagnosis and assessments

In the consultation parents mentioned challenges around waiting for assessments, the time taken and issues around needing to wait for a certain age for an assessment. Parents also said they needed better support and understanding from professionals while waiting for an assessment. Support is also needed following a diagnosis of learning disability, which may include counselling for parents if a specific condition or syndrome is identified.

Support for parents

Support should begin before birth for children identified of being at risk of a learning disability with good information and support available from midwives and health visitors.

It's important that parents have access to parenting courses that are specifically geared towards parents of young children with learning disabilities.

Parents told us there was a need for good information and advice. This information should be joined-up so health, social care and education staff are giving the same messages. It should also be accessible and available to people early on. At one of the strategy workshops the following guide was recommended: '[A Parent's Guide: Improving the well-being of young children with learning disabilities](#)' produced in collaboration between the University of Warwick, Cerebra, Mencap, the Challenging Behaviour Foundation and parents of children with learning disabilities. There is also information available and through Family Information Services and on [Dewis Cymru](#).

Childcare and short breaks

Each local council in North Wales produced a Childcare Sufficiency Assessment in 2017, which includes an assessment of the provision for disabled children. These highlight that in all areas there is a need for childcare for children with additional needs and the action plans set out how this will be addressed. Initiatives to support childcare for disabled children include pre-school referral or pre-school support schemes to support children with additional needs in pre-school settings; a Childcare Brokerage

officer post which supports parents / carers of children with a disability to access suitable childcare and play provision; using the Welsh Government Out of School Childcare Grant to fund assisted places or 'helping hands' scheme; and, providing training for childcare staff.

Short breaks are activities for children and young people, usually occurring away from the home, that allow them to have a good time with others – peers and adults, while also giving a break to parents/carers from their caring role.

The short breaks can range from an hour or more planned activity to overnight stays with alternative carers. Some short breaks can involve the whole family having quality time together, by having assistance for trips out or leisure activities.

A report by the Children's Commissioner for Wales (2014) highlighted the importance of appropriate, accessible and good quality short breaks. The report found that the provision of short breaks is a complex matter due to different eligibility criteria and range of provision in each council and because each family has a different set of circumstances and needs. Some of the issues identified include issues around transition and support for children and young people aged 18 to 25 such as young people wanting to continue using the residential facility they were used to after they turn 18 and suggest continuing until they finish education. Other barriers included the accessibility of universal services, transport and awareness of the support available. The report also highlights the importance of the language used around short breaks, the perception and understanding of it among children and young people and the importance of independent advocacy. They found that some children and young people believe the main purpose of a short break is for parents/carers to have a break from them, whereas it should be for mutual benefit.

Childcare and short breaks also a priority in the Welsh Government (2018c) Improving Lives Programme:

'To ensure there is adequate childcare and short break solutions for children with a learning disability to enable families to live an ordinary life including going to work where possible.'

Early intervention

Family-focussed support is available in some areas from Flying Start and across North Wales from Families First and Team Around the Family (TAF), known as Together Achieving Change (TAC) in Wrexham. Interventions available from child learning disability teams include PACT, Musical Interaction Therapy, Incredible Years ASD programmes, Earlybird programmes, Child Development Centres, Preschool Development Teams and school age learning disability health teams.

Early intervention is also a priority in the Welsh Government (2018c) Improving Lives Programme:

- To improve life chances by building on the team around the family approach to reduce the number and impact of Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) experienced by children with a learning disability.
- To reduce inappropriate use of medication and restraint through increasing the use of a range of evidence based interventions for example Positive Behavioural Support and active support to ensure early intervention of challenging behaviour and prevention where possible

Speech, language and communication needs

People with learning disabilities will often have communication difficulties, either because of the learning disability itself, or due to an associated physical or sensory impairment. Between 50% and 90% of people with learning disabilities have communication difficulties and many people with profound and multiple learning disabilities (PMLD) have extremely limited communication ability which may be restricted to eye gaze and changes in facial expression (Royal College of Speech and Language Therapists, 2017). While communication difficulties vary greatly from person to person, the following areas are commonly found to be of difficulty with this group (Kelly, 2002):

- understanding speech, writing and symbols, and interpreting environmental sounds,
- having a sufficient vocabulary to express a range of needs, ideas or emotions
- being able to construct a sentence
- maintaining focus and concentration in order to communicate
- fluency, for example, stammering
- being able to articulate clearly which may be due to related physical factors
- social skills, a lack of which may prevent positive interactions with people

Dysphagia (swallowing disorder) is also a common associated condition for people with learning disabilities. It is difficult to know how many people with learning disabilities have dysphagia due to the way it is reported as part of other health conditions but it is estimated that around 15% of people with learning disabilities need support to eat and drink and 8% of people known to learning disability services have dysphagia (Public Health England, 2016). Speech and language therapists support individuals with dysphagia by playing a key role in diagnosing dysphagia and supporting people to eat and drink safely. Early intervention by speech and language therapy can help prevent hospital admissions for people with dysphagia.

Children with complex needs

There are different ways of defining children with complex needs. Children may have complex needs due to:

- chronic health conditions, including life-limiting conditions;
- sensory impairment;
- physical disability;
- displaying risky, challenging and/or harmful behaviours;
- mental ill health;
- learning disability and / or autism; and / or,
- context, for example, abuse, neglect, growing up with domestic violence or growing up as a refugee/asylum seeker. The circumstances of some young people will become complex because in addition to their original needs they have also become involved in the youth justice system.

The definition agreed by the National Commissioning Board (2018) highlighted that not all children with one or more of the needs listed above will have complex needs. The key message is that:

‘Complex is not a label we should give a child. We should recognise that it is a description of the complex service response needed to meet their needs. The service response is complex in nature because it requires collaboration from at least two, if not three or four services and often cross-border provision’.

Children with complex needs are a priority for the Children’s Transformation Group as part of the Regional Partnership Board’s children and young people’s work-stream so we have not duplicated this work in this strategy.

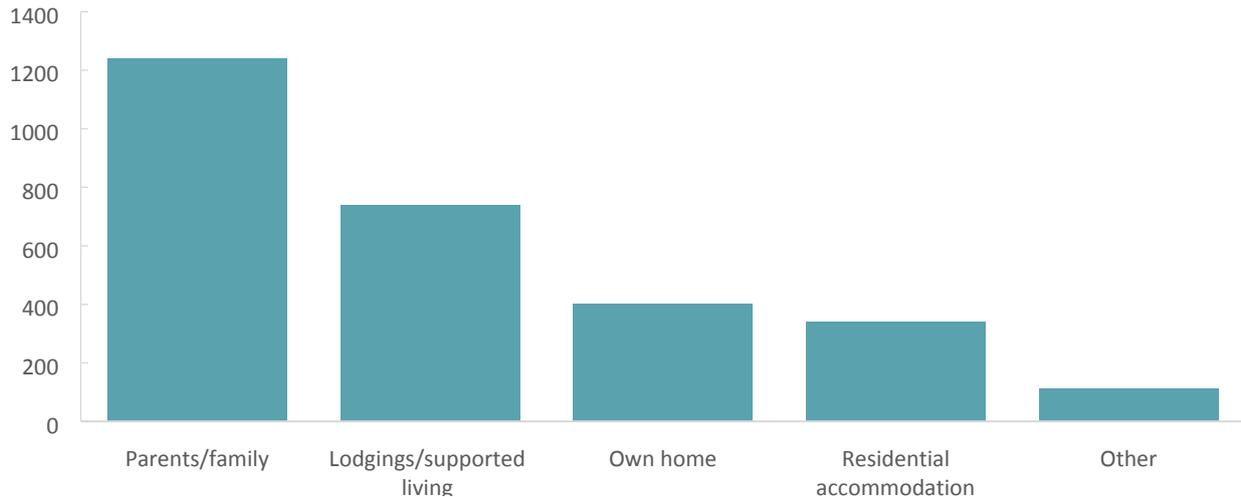
Early years: the change we want to see

- Fewer people will fall between the gaps in services.
- Carers will have access to a range of flexible carer breaks.
- People with learning disabilities and their parents/carers will have access to good, consistent and accessible information and advice.

Having a good place to live

Most children and young people with learning disabilities live with their parents/family. There is no data available showing how many children with learning disabilities live in foster placements but in total there are around 120 disabled children looked after in North Wales ([see appendix 1](#)). Children with learning disabilities may need adaptations to their home or to move to a more adaptable home. There can be long waits for the adaptations or for suitable housing, which needs addressing through housing strategies and other multi-agency responses. Unsuitable housing increases stress on the whole family.

Figure 1 shows that the most frequent living arrangement for adults with learning disabilities is in community placements with their parents/family.

Figure 1: Community, residential and other accommodation placements, 2016

Source: Adults receiving services at the 31st March 2016 and range of services during the year, Welsh Government

(a) The 'Other' category includes health placements and foster placements

Welsh Government is currently developing guidance in the commissioning of supported living services and a regional procurement exercise is taking place for supported living providers in North Wales.

Housing for people with profound and multiple learning disabilities (PMLD)

The Raising our Sights guide to housing (Mencap and PMLD Network, 2013) says that people with PMLD have very complex housing needs including:

- **The physical environment** including adaptations, equipment and the space needed to meet the person's needs
- **The location** of the housing to allow people to remain close to family, friends and their communities
- Wherever they are living, the person will need **individualised and skilled support** for their health, social and well-being needs from appropriately trained staff.

There should be a range of options and a person-centred approach to planning to find the model of housing and care that is right for the individual. This may include supported housing, extra care housing, shared lives, residential care, home ownership and different types of tenancies.

Community based, residential services and nursing care

In North Wales there are around 1,900 adults with learning disabilities who receive community-based services, around 280 who receive residential services and around 26 who receive nursing care within a care home ([see appendix 1](#)).

The North Wales Adult Services Heads (NASH) have agreed to explore the use of the national Integrated Health and Social Care Collaborative Commissioning Programme framework agreement for younger adults (18-64 years) with mental health and learning disabilities in residential and nursing care homes.

Deprivation of Liberty Safeguards

Under the Human Rights Act everyone has a right to liberty unless a legal process has been followed. The aim of the Deprivation of Liberty Safeguards (DoLS) is to provide legal protection for vulnerable people who are deprived of their liberty, to prevent arbitrary decisions and to give rights to appeal. The safeguards apply to people who lack capacity to consent to care or treatment and are living in residential or nursing homes or hospital in-patients. There were 160 DoLS referrals made by each local authority for people with learning disabilities during 2016-17 ([see appendix 1](#)).

Out of area placements

Data collected for the strategy found that there were around 20 children and young people aged under 18 who were placed out of county or region. Fewer than five of these were placed out of county by choice, for example, because they are closer to family or because have been placed with family (Connected Person) out of county for safeguarding reasons.

For adults there were around 160 people placed out of county or region, with around 20 of these placed out of county by choice, for example to be closer to family.

We want to reduce the number of people placed out of their area because of a lack of suitable placements locally. We have collected more detailed data for the strategy (a summary is included in [appendix 1](#)) to help us address this as we put the strategy into action.

Supporting People

The Supporting People programme is a Welsh Government programme providing housing-related support to help vulnerable people to live as independently as possible. The total budget for Supporting People in North Wales for 2018-19 is around £30 million of which £8.2 million has been allocated to supporting people with learning disabilities.

There is a North Wales Regional Collaborative Committee (RCC) to drive forward effective and efficient delivery of the programme at a regional and local level and is linked to the Regional Partnership Board. Learning disabilities is a priority area for the RCC in the 2017-20 strategic plan.

Planning for future accommodation needs

The Wales Audit Office (2018) estimate that local councils in Wales will need to 'increase investment by £365 million in accommodation in the next twenty years to address both a growth in the number of people with learning disabilities who will need housing, and the increase in the number with moderate or severe needs'. This figure includes increases in costs due to inflation.

For North Wales, this will mean we need to plan for between 80 and 190 additional placements by 2035. The increase is estimated to be greatest in Wrexham followed by Gwynedd and then Denbighshire. Anglesey are estimated to see a decline in the number of placements needed. Conwy and Flintshire are estimated to either have a small increase or small decrease.

The cost of these additional placements at current prices is estimated to be between £2.4 million and £7.3 million by 2035 and would be around 10 times as much if estimated inflation is included.

Having a good place to live: the change we want to see

- There will be fewer out of area placements.
- More people with learning disabilities will have choice and control over where they live and how they are supported.

Having something meaningful to do

This section is about having something to do that's meaningful and is chosen by the individual. It includes play, leisure and sport; education and training; day opportunities, work opportunities and paid employment.

Play

Play is a fundamental part of a healthy childhood and it is every child's right to be able to play. Play is defined in the Welsh Government Play Policy as freely chosen and personally directed. The right to play is enshrined within article 31 of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) and further defined within General Comment 17. The comment on article 23 about the rights of disabled children states:

"Play has been recognised as the best source of learning various skills, including social skills. The attainment of full inclusion of children with disabilities in the society is realised when children are given the opportunity, places and time to play with each other (children with disabilities and no disabilities)"

Children with learning disabilities can face additional barriers to accessing play opportunities, the Bevan Foundation found:

“Disabled children and young people face barriers from lack of provision, lack of support, poor access to buildings and negative attitudes which, notwithstanding legislation and policies, prevent them from participating like non-disabled children and young people”

Each local council in North Wales has produced a play sufficiency assessment as part of their play sufficiency duty. A survey undertaken for one of the assessments found that 46% of disabled children said that they were satisfied with their play opportunities compared to 70% overall. Another found that parents of children with complex needs were particularly concerned about the attitude and actions of others and people’s understanding of ‘hidden’ impairments like autism and attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD).

The assessments show that a lot of work has taken place to understand and provide for the needs of disabled children and to make sure play projects and providers have access to a range of resources to support inclusion. For example, delivering inclusive play training to providers, activity programmes for disabled children, providing one to one support workers in mainstream provision, providing small grants for equipment training or resources and buddy schemes.

The play sufficiency assessments also set out each areas’ plans to improve play opportunities for disabled children including better partnership working, providing disability inclusion training, sharing resources and mentoring mainstream clubs who want to become more inclusive. Challenges to providing inclusive play opportunities include lack of accessible transport, particularly in rural areas and funding for services.

A list of resources available to support inclusive play is available from [Play Wales](#).

Sport and leisure

People with learning disabilities often face barriers to accessing socialising or leisure opportunities, for example they may not drive or may need support to use public transport. If local councils did not provide this support then some people would not be able to have a social life.

In the consultation people told us that they were involved in many different kinds of sport and leisure activities including:

“volunteering, snooker, tennis, wheelchair basketball, ten pin bowling, playing pool, Men’s Sheds, magazines, star wars figures, art and art classes, cinema, shopping, watching TV and films, swimming, colouring, computer games, newspapers, ironing, watching and playing football, music, theatre, dancing, going out every night, sports clubs, buzz club, curry night, going out for meals, walking and holidays.”

People said that there needs to be more leisure activities and opportunities for people with learning disabilities, more integrated community-based activities and mixed groups.

Many of the solutions are low-cost and each county has a different way of funding these services. Some are funded as part of other provision, for example, a provider running disco nights. Others use small grants (either from the council or other funders) or informal arrangements. The provision varies depending on demand and geography. There are opportunities to make sure these services are more user led. For example, the 'Friendship group' currently being run in Conwy by a person with learning disabilities.

[Disability Sport Wales](#) provides an online database of disability-specific or disability-inclusive sport opportunities.

Education and training

There are nine special schools in North Wales with a total of 1,300 pupils. However, most children and young people with learning disabilities attend mainstream schools ([appendix 1](#)). Children and young people with additional learning needs are supported within mainstream schools and support is also available from specialist Additional Learning Needs and Inclusion Teams with advice, modelling and training. Support can include educational psychology, specialist teachers and specialist teaching assistance.

Young people with learning disabilities can access support with options when leaving school from Careers Wales and local authorities. They can also currently access support from grant funded programmes such as TRAC and ADTRAC.

For more information about support for pupils with Additional Learning Needs in North Wales please see each council's strategies and plans.

Day opportunities and work opportunities

By *day opportunities* we mean formal support for people during the working week which is provided away from their home – this includes work opportunities which tend to have a vocational focus or are based in a business setting. Each county has a mix of direct payments, in-house, independent sector and social enterprises, with a range of services and work based activities in each local council.

A *social enterprise* is a business with profits re-invested back into its services or the community. A *cooperative* is a group acting together voluntarily to meet economic and social need. Local councils have a new duty to promote social enterprises and co-operatives which involve people who needs care and support. Day opportunities are an area we would like to encourage social enterprises and co-operatives to provide.

Paid employment

We would like to see more people with learning disabilities in paid jobs. We don't know how many people with learning disabilities in North Wales currently have paid jobs but estimates suggest they are far less likely to have a job than the general population. Estimates from England suggest around 6% of adults with learning disabilities known to their local authority have a paid job. In the consultation many of the people who had jobs said that they were important to them although some people said they were concerned that they would struggle to find work. There is some support available at the moment, for example from:

- Disability Advisers in the Jobcentre
- Careers Wales
- [Supported employment agencies](#)

Active support for people with profound and multiple learning disabilities

Active support is an approach for people with very profound needs who are not able to do typical activities independently and has three components:

1. Interacting to promote participation. People who support the individual learn how to give him or her the right level of assistance so that he or she can do all the typical daily activities that arise in life.

2. Activity Support Plans. These provide a way to organise household tasks, personal self-care, hobbies, social arrangements and other activities which individuals need or want to do each day, and to work out the availability of support so that activities can be accomplished successfully.

3. Keeping track. A way of simply recording the opportunities people have each day that enables the quality of what is being arranged to be monitored and improvements to be made on the basis of evidence.

Each component has a system for keeping track of progress, which gives feedback to the staff team and informs regular reviews (Jones et al., 2014).

Five ways to well-being

Having something meaningful to do is an important part of the 'Five Ways to Wellbeing', which is a set of evidence based public health messages aimed at improving the mental health and well-being of the whole population. The five actions people can take to improve their well-being are: *connect, be active, take notice, keep learning and give*. All of the themes in the strategy about supporting people to have good lives will also contribute to these.

Having something meaningful to do: the change we want to see

- More people with learning disabilities will be involved in their local community.
- More people with learning disabilities will have paid jobs.
- Increased take-up of support budgets / direct payments.

Friends, family and relationships

The [what people have told us](#) section highlights the need for more opportunities for people to develop friendships and relationships. This includes opportunities to join in socially with groups from all parts of the community, not just events arranged for people with learning disabilities.

The right support is important to help facilitate friendships and relationships for people with learning disabilities and needs to include positive risk taking. This includes the recognition of people's rights to a sexual relationship as long as they have the capacity to consent to one. More information is available about the [relationships event](#) held by the Learning Disability Participation Group. There is also potential for short breaks to support people with learning disabilities to develop friendships and relationships.

Friends, family and relationships: the change we want to see

- More people with learning disabilities will be involved in their local community.
- The rights of people with learning disability to engage in relationships are recognised.
- Support workers and carers are supported to facilitate relationships and positive risk taking.

Being safe

Often as a result of their disability, disabled children are more vulnerable to abuse and neglect in ways than other children and the early indicators of abuse or neglect can be more complicated than with non-disabled children (HM Government, 2006).

Young people with learning disabilities may be more vulnerable to county lines drug gangs and child sexual exploitation.

County lines drug gangs are those where an urban criminal gang travels to smaller locations to sell heroin/crack cocaine. The gangs tend to use a local property, generally belonging to a vulnerable person, as a base for their activities. This is often taken over by force or coercion (cuckooing). They pose a significant threat to vulnerable adults and children who they use to conduct and/or facilitate this criminality. People with

learning disabilities may also be at risk of being victims of other crimes, such as modern slavery.

The Sexual Exploitation Risk Assessment Framework (SERAF) tool includes learning disability as a vulnerability factor for child sexual exploitation.

Each year there are on average around 210 safeguarding concerns raised in North Wales concerning adults with learning disabilities ([appendix 1](#)). In the last five years there have been around 50 crimes in North Wales where the victim had a learning disability, including people with Down's syndrome, ADHD and Autism ([appendix 1](#)).

Children and adults with learning disabilities may be at risk of financial abuse. This is any theft or misuse of a person's money, property or resources by a person in a position of, or expectation of, trust to a vulnerable person. Common forms of financial abuse are misuse by other of a vulnerable adult's state benefits or undue pressure to change wills.

Forced marriage statistics show that there was a year on year rise in the number of people with learning disabilities being reported who may be at risk or subject to a forced marriage from 2010 to 16 (North Wales Safeguarding Board, 2017). Forced marriage is where one or both people do not consent or lack the capacity to consent to the marriage and pressure or abuse is used.

North Wales Safeguarding Boards

The [North Wales Children's and Adults' Safeguarding Boards](#) are in place to make sure the citizens of North Wales are adequately prevented and protected from experiencing abuse, neglect and other kinds of harm. They have produced 7 minute briefings for professionals about the issues described above including warning signs and advice about what to do in response.

Positive risk taking

Safeguarding children, young people and adults from the risks described above also needs to be balanced against the risk of overprotecting people which can affect their well-being (Community Care, 2015).

The importance of positive risk taking was highlighted in the consultation. People spoke about how other elements of this strategy can support safeguarding in a way that promotes independence. This can include people with learning disabilities being involved in their community so that there are people around who know them and can look out for them and the potential uses of technology.

The [Safe Places scheme](#) is now running in some parts of North Wales. A safe place helps vulnerable if they feel scared or at risk while they are out and about in the community and need support right away.

Criminal justice system

An estimated 20 to 30% of offenders have [learning disabilities or difficulties](#) that interfere with their ability to cope within the criminal justice system (Talbot, 2008). This group is at increased risk of reoffending where support services and programmes don't meet their needs and can be targeted by other prisoners when in custody (Talbot, 2008). At least 60% of young people in the youth justice system have communication needs (Bryan and Mackenzie, 2008).

A multi-agency task and finish group in Wales have developed a guidebook called 'Access to Justice' (2013) to support the 'responsive and appropriate management of adults with a learning disability in the criminal justice system in Wales. This work aims to take forward the recommendations of the Prison Reform Trust No One Knows programme. Resources available to support professionals working with young people in the youth justice system include Sentence Trouble (The Communication Trust, 2010) and [The Box learning journey](#) developed by the Royal College of Speech and Language Therapists.

The North Wales Police and Crime Commissioner (2017) is working with the health board to improve the response to vulnerable people that present to criminal justice agencies and target services and support to help people in crisis.

Being safe summary: the change we want to see

- More people with learning disabilities will be involved in their local community.
- More people with learning disabilities will use technology safely to help them be more independent.

Being healthy

People with a learning disability are living longer. This is something to celebrate as a success of improvements in health and social care. For example, there has been a dramatic change in life expectancy for people with Down's Syndrome since the 1930s rising from age 10 to around age 50 over the course of 70 years (Holland, 2000).

However, people with learning disabilities are still at more risk of dying early compared to the general population and are more likely to die from causes that could have been prevented (Mencap, 2012, Hosking et al., 2016). The causes of health inequalities include:

- social factors such as poverty and poor housing;
- an increased risk of health problems associated with specific conditions;
- difficulties with communication and understanding of health issues;
- individual lifestyles such as poor diet and lack of exercise; and,
- the way healthcare is delivered (Learning Disabilities Observatory, 2011).

Annual health check

Annual health checks help people with learning disabilities to stay well by finding any problems early so they can get the right care. In North Wales 2,900 people with learning disabilities aged 18 and over are eligible for an annual health check and around 1,700 people (57%) had the health check in the last year.

There are 116 GP practices in North Wales, of which 71 are signed up to delivering the learning disability annual health check.

Screening programmes

National screening programmes available in Wales include specific cancer, non-cancer and maternal and child screening programmes ([appendix 1](#)). Data collected by the North Wales Health Liaison Team suggests that people with learning disabilities are less likely to engage with the national screening programmes when invited. For example, data from annual health checks suggests around 10% of eligible women with learning disabilities took up the offer for breast screening during 2017-18. The take-up rate for all eligible women in North Wales for 2016-17 was 73%.

Healthy lifestyles

There is evidence that people with learning disabilities are less physically active than the general population and that their diet is often unbalanced and does not include enough fruit and vegetables (Learning Disabilities Observatory, 2011). In addition,

people with learning disabilities often find it hard to understand the consequences of their lifestyle on their health.

Figures suggest around 39% of the population of people with learning disabilities in North Wales have a Body Mass Index (BMI) in the obese range ([appendix 1](#)). In the population as a whole, around 20% of people in North Wales have a BMI in the obese range (Welsh Health Survey, 2015). This suggests that we need to do more to make sure that people with learning disabilities have opportunities for physical activity and healthy eating.

Although rates of tobacco smoking and drinking alcohol are lower for adults who use services compared with the general population, rates of smoking among young people with a mild learning disability are higher than among their peers (Learning Disabilities Observatory, 2011).

People with learning disabilities may also be more likely to have problems with their oral health, such as tooth decay (Naseem et al., 2016). Many oral health problems are preventable. Recommendations include:

- Promoting healthy eating
- Good oral hygiene with the use of fluoride toothpaste and regular visits to the dentist
- Practical information about oral health care available for people with learning disabilities, parents and carers
- Good commissioning of oral health care services for people with a learning disability focussing on prevention
- Training for health care professionals and carers about how to provide oral health care for people with learning disabilities
- Working together with voluntary organisations who support people with learning disabilities
- Following national policy and guidelines around consent and clinical holding (British Society for Disability and Oral Health, 2012).

Transition from children's to adults' health services

Children's and adults' health services are structured in different ways. Children with learning disabilities may receive most of their health care from an acute paediatrician, community paediatrician or school nurse rather than their GP. This has implications for young people's transition between children's and adults' services.

Other issues can include young people aged 16 to 18 being treated as adults in hospital. Children's health liaison is available in some parts of North Wales which can help address this.

Mental health and well-being

Children with learning disabilities are more likely to have mental health needs than the general population and these can start early in life (Toms et al., 2015). An estimated 30% to 50% of children who have a learning disability will also have mental health needs (National Institute for Health and Care Excellence, 2016). Research suggests that there's a high level of unmet need for mental health services for children with learning disabilities (Toms et al., 2015). This was highlighted in the consultation where people commented that access to mental health needed to be quicker for children with learning disabilities and also that more support is needed for parents.

Research suggests that the prevalence of mental health needs in adults with learning disabilities was 41% or 28% when behaviours that challenge were excluded (Cooper et al., 2007). There is a risk that mental health needs in people with learning disabilities may not be identified due to assumptions that behaviour and symptoms are because of their learning disability (National Institute for Health and Care Excellence, 2016).

The Children's Commissioner for Wales (2018) identified a persistent and serious gap in mental health provision for young people with a learning disabilities. They found that continuity of care issues are often address by child services continuing to work with young adults, although this creates issues around suitability of services and costs. They also found that joint clinics between children's and adult health care providers were perceived as positive by young people and their families.

The Together for Mental Health in North Wales strategy sets out how we plan to improve mental health services in North Wales (Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board, 2017). This includes improving public mental health, such as making sure that individuals build the '[Five Ways to Well-being](#)' into their lives.

Dementia

People with learning disabilities are more at risk of developing dementia as they get older (Ward, 2012). The prevalence of dementia among people with a learning disability is estimated at 13% of people over 50 years old and 22% of those over 65 compared with 6% in the general older adult population (Kerr, 2007). The Learning Disability Health Liaison Service in North Wales report that people with learning disabilities are four times more likely to have early onset dementia. People with Down's Syndrome are particularly at risk and can develop dementia 30-40 years earlier than the general population with rates of 40% at around age 50 (Holland and others, 1998).

Chronic conditions

Children, young people and adults with learning disabilities may also have a chronic condition such as coronary heart disease; diabetes; asthma; dysphagia (swallowing problems) or epilepsy. The data we have about the number of people who have a chronic condition and a learning disability in North Wales is incomplete. A study of GP records of adults with learning disability in England found that people with learning disabilities had higher prevalence of epilepsy, severe mental illness and dementia as well as moderately increased rates of underactive thyroid and heart failure (Carey et al., 2016). They found that the prevalence of chronic heart disease and cancer were approximately 30% lower than in the population as a whole. This is surprising as people with learning disabilities have a higher prevalence of risk factors for chronic heart disease, so researchers think it may be that these conditions aren't being identified as well. They also suggest that lower rates of smoking and alcohol use among people with learning disabilities may contribute although there isn't any evidence to confirm this at the moment.

Sensory impairments

Adults with learning disabilities are 10 times more likely to be blind or partially sighted than the general population and nearly 1 in 10 adults with learning disabilities are blind or partially sighted (RNIB, 2010). People with severe or profound learning disabilities are most likely to have sight problems. Nearly 6 out of 10 people with learning disabilities need glasses (RNIB, 2010).

People with learning disabilities are more likely to have a hearing loss than the general population but are less likely to have their hearing problem diagnosed or managed. Hearing loss is estimated to be present in around 40% of adults with learning disabilities but much of this is undiagnosed (McShea, 2014).

The consultation highlighted that sensory loss in people with a learning disability can often be often overlooked. This may be due to the accessibility of the tests that are performed or because a carer may not notice the sensory loss and put issues with communication down to the person's learning disability. We need to make sure that more people are able to access tests for sensory loss, to make sure that the tests are explained fully and that carers are made aware of the signs of a sensory loss and the prevalence within the learning disability community.

Admissions to an Acute Hospital

Hospital passports (traffic lights) include information about a person and their health needs including their interests, likes, dislikes and preferred method of communication. These are available to be used across North Wales to help staff meet the needs of people with learning disabilities in the Emergency Department or when admitted to hospital.

There is a North Wales shared care agreement for carers supporting patients with a learning disability in hospital for use when the ward has identified that there is a need for additional support. Some people with learning disabilities will benefit from having their own familiar support while in hospital which can reduce anxiety, prevent diagnostic overshadowing and help support the hospital to make reasonable adjustments.

Communication standards

The Royal College of Speech and Language Therapists (2013) have produced five good communication standards, which are reasonable adjustments to communication that individuals with learning disability and/or autism should expect in specialist hospital and residential settings. The document includes links to useful resources. The standards are:

- **Standard 1:** There is a detailed description of how best to communicate with individuals.
- **Standard 2:** Services demonstrate how they support individuals with communication needs to be involved with decisions about their care and their services.
- **Standard 3:** Staff value and use competently the best approaches to communication with each individual they support.
- **Standard 4:** Services create opportunities, relationships and environments that make individuals want to communicate.
- **Standard 5:** Individuals are supported to understand and express their needs in relation to their health and well-being.

Being healthy: the change we want to see

- People with a learning disability will engage more in healthy lifestyle behaviours such as healthy eating and mental well-being interventions such as the five ways to well-being.
- It will be easier for people with learning disabilities to take up health screening opportunities.
- All GP surgeries will be signed up to the delivering the learning disability annual health check and change their services to make them easier to use. These changes are called 'reasonable adjustments'.
- It will be easier for people with learning disabilities to have an annual health check.
- Reduced demand on specialist learning disability services.
- Any health inequalities are reduced.
- Fewer people will fall between the gaps in services.

Having the right support

We want to provide the right support at the right time to the right people in the right place. To provide support that helps people to do what they want, gives them choice and control over their own lives and promotes positive risk taking.

Having the right support with changes and transitions

The services people need will change throughout their lives. These changes, or times of transition, can include:

- support for parents as their child begins pre-school;
- moving through school from pre-school to primary to secondary;
- moving from school to college;
- moving from school or college into work; or,
- moving from living with parents into their own place;

The services available to support people may also change at specific times, for example, moving from children's services to adult services at age 18. Some services in North Wales co-produce transition plans to support young people age 14 to 17 with this change and others have a lifetime disability service so they don't use formal transition plans. In this case the outcomes (what matters to people) in relation to the transition are recorded in the statutory care and support plans. The changes being introduced with the Additional Learning Needs and Education Tribunal (Wales) Act 2018 may help improve some transitions.

Transitions also provide an opportunity to support people to achieve the maximum level of independence to which they aspire and provide the least intensive support model possible. It is important to match the services response to current need but also to work to reduce them over time, helping individuals gain confidence and skills, and so reduce long term needs. This is known as a 'progression model'.

The Children's Commissioner for Wales (2018) has spoken to young people, parents and carers and professionals throughout Wales about their experiences and views about transitions to adulthood for young people with learning disabilities. The key messages from young people and their families were:

- Young people's participation in planning and decision-making appears to be very low – this means that their different priorities and specific interests can get missed.
- Parents play a crucial role and are relied upon to do so, but often feel overwhelmed and anxious about the future – they need support and recognition.

- Some young people face a considerable change in how much support they receive after the age of 18 due to different thresholds rather than a sudden change in need – contrary to the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014.
- Every service has different ways of transferring to over-18s services. Having a key worker or transition service is very valuable.
- Social isolation is a problem for many – even though friendships are rated as young people’s top priority.
- There are very limited opportunities for work and apprenticeships, with no supported employment opportunities – despite evidence suggesting this is particularly effective.
- Young people, parents and professionals all agree that young people with learning disabilities are still expected to slot into services that already exist, with limited options if that doesn’t fit their needs.
- Where young people and their families reported good experiences, they had been involved, they were clear about the process, they felt well supported by a keyworker, lead professional or dedicated transitions service and they often had access to a youth-centred provision that helped young people prepare for adulthood and expand their social and community networks.

Having the right support when moving area

The Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act says that people should have portable assessments so if people move from one part of Wales to another they will not require their needs to be re-assessed if these haven’t changed.

A recent report about the needs of children in Armed Forces families highlights the impact that frequent moves can have on children with additional learning needs (Llewellyn et al., 2018). All six local authorities have signed an Armed Forces Community Covenant to support in service and ex-service personnel and their families and take part in the North Wales Armed Forces Forum.

Carer breaks

Each county has respite services which give families a break. The arrangements vary from county to county but include respite ‘beds’ in Care Homes, Adult Placements for respite, short breaks and use of Direct Payments.

There is a [North Wales Carers’ Strategy](#) and carers journey mapping carried out to inform the strategy highlighted how important it was to have the right support in place for the person cared for in order to support the carers. We have reviewed the provision of respite/short-term break resources for individuals with a learning disability or complex needs and their carers in North Wales (Hay, 2017) and developed a set of recommendations which we will implement as part of the strategy.

Carer breaks have traditionally been referred to as 'respite' although the term has also been associated with respite from something that is a burden so we are starting to use the term 'carer breaks' in preference.

See the [early years section](#) for more information about short breaks for children with learning disabilities.

Crisis response

Where possible we want to provide early intervention and prevention services and avoid the need for a crisis response. Where a crisis response is needed we want to see a joined up response for children and adults with learning disabilities.

Crisis intervention may be needed because of a mental health crisis, challenging behaviour or other needs that might lead to family/service breakdown; admission to an inpatient setting; or an out of area placement. It's important to understand the reasons behind challenging behaviour. It may be a way for a person to control what is going on around them and to get their needs met or they may be ill or in pain.

The consultation highlighted the need to review the challenging behaviour and crisis pathways for children and adults.

There is not currently an assessment and treatment facility for children and young people in North Wales. We want to make sure the right facilities are in place for North Wales, linking in with fostering and residential commissioning strategies.

The inpatient learning disabilities services at Bryn y Neuadd within Mental Health and Learning Disabilities Division provides highly specialised person centred care for adults with learning disabilities within a safe environment. They provide a range of specialist services, inclusive of assessment and treatment; rehabilitation; assessment and treatment for people with profound and multiple needs and therapeutic support services in a specialist learning disability hospital setting. There are currently three wards within the Learning Disability Inpatient Service at Bryn y Neuadd hospital. During 2016-17 there were around 50 admissions to these units due to mental health needs, challenging behaviour and/or physical health needs.

Support for people with profound and multiple learning disabilities (PMLD)

People with profound and multiple learning disabilities (PMLD) need a high level of support to lead good lives as described in this strategy. A group of family members, education, health and social care professionals have developed a set of Service Standards to be used by commissioners and providers of services for people with PMLD (Doukas et al., 2017). The standards have been developed to be used as an internal auditing tool and they recommend that they are used as part of an annual self-assessment process with action plans developed to address areas that need

improving. They include standards for organisations around leadership, quality, staff development (skills and confidence), physical environment, communication, health and well-being, social, community and family life.

Additional resources on how to improve services for adults with PMLD are available in the Raising Our Sights guides available from www.bit.ly/raising-our-sights-guides.

End of life care

The [lifespan pathway](#) included at the start of the report highlights how end of life care may be needed at any point in the pathway.

A report by the Care Quality Commission (2016) identified inequalities in end of life care for people with learning disabilities. This included a lack of understanding of people's individual needs; not identifying people who are approaching the end of life at an early enough stage because of poor access to physical healthcare; poor communication, for example, health and social care staff making assumptions about people's ability to 'cope' with discussions about end of life. The Welsh Government (2017a) has published their Palliative and End of Life Care Delivery Plan which sets out how they plan to improve the delivery of all aspects of palliative and end of life care including support for people of all ages and the needs of those experiencing bereavement.

The service standard for people with PMLD is that 'The organisation ensures each person has an End of Life Plan in place, in consultation with the person, their family and other appropriate members of the circle of support' (Doukas et al., 2017).

Advocacy

The Welsh Government describes advocacy as having two main themes:

“speaking up for and with individuals who are not being heard, helping them to express their views and make their own informed decisions and contributions, and, safeguarding individuals who are at risk”.

There are different forms of advocacy which include:

- **Self-advocacy** when individuals represent and speak up for themselves.
- **Informal advocacy** when family, friends or neighbours support an individual to have their wishes and feelings heard, which may include speaking on their behalf.
- **Independent volunteer advocacy** involves an independent and unpaid advocate who works on a short term, or issue led basis, with one or more individuals.

- **Formal advocacy**, which can refer to the advocacy role of staff in health, social care and other settings where professionals as part of their role consider the wishes and feelings of an individual and help make sure they are addressed properly.
- **Independent professional advocacy** involves an independent professional advocate who is trained and paid to undertake the role. They must make sure individuals' views are accurately conveyed irrespective of the view of the advocate or others as to what is in the best interests of the individuals.

The Part 10 Code of Practice sets out the access to advocacy that local authorities must provide under the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014. Local authorities may also identify a duty to provide an Independent Mental Capacity Advocate (IMCA) under the Mental Capacity Act 2005, for example when a decision needs to be taken about the person's long-term accommodation.

There are self-advocacy groups for people with learning disabilities in each county in North Wales.

It is important to involve and 'listen to' people with profound and multiple learning disabilities (PMLD). Advocacy for people with PMLD may involve 'representational advocacy' where an independent advocate speaks on their behalf and families are also important advocates for people with PMLD. When commissioning advocacy services for people with PMLD we need to take into account the observational and listening skills of the advocate and ability to communicate in a variety of ways with the individual and family members, a good understanding of human rights as well as giving the right amount of time (Mencap and PMLD Network, 2013).

It is also important to recognise what the individual wants and to support them. Sometimes this may be against the wishes of their parents/carers. We need to take make sure that children and adults with learning disabilities have access to their rights as set out in UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC), the UN Principles for Older Persons (UNPOP) and the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD).

Support for parents with a learning disability

The research suggests that best practice for supporting parents with a learning disability should include the following (Stewart and McIntyre, 2017).

- Early identification of parents with learning disabilities so that appropriate support can be put in place. This will need to address concerns parents may have about discrimination and assumptions about their ability to parent.
- Good partnership working to make sure parents with learning disabilities don't fall between services. For example, a person may not have been eligible for learning disability services before having parental responsibility. Also need to make sure

staff are aware of the needs of people with learning disabilities, how to support them and make reasonable adjustments. This includes GPs, midwives and health visitors, social workers working in child protection and family support services and advocates and others working in family courts.

- Early assessment of parenting skills that identifies strengths as well as support needs and gives people time to develop their skills. For example, by using the Parents Assessment Manual (PAMS). Multi-disciplinary support should be available to help people address any issues identified.
- Make sure information is accessible including information about pregnancy and childcare and especially any information about child protection proceedings.
- Support should be family focussed, adapted to the family's needs and take a strengths-based approach. Some families will need on-going or long-term support.
- Promote the use of independent advocacy and self-advocacy. In child protection proceedings generic advocacy may not be sufficient as advocates will need knowledge of child protection law and the needs of people with learning disabilities. In our consultation parents with a learning disability said it was important that they get to have their say too.

One of the childcare sufficiency assessments mentioned the importance of access to childcare for parents with learning disabilities.

As part of the Improving Outcomes for Children Ministerial Advisory Group phase 2 work programme (Welsh Government, 2018b), *Workstream 2: Assessment of Risk and Edge of Care Services* includes actions to:

- Undertake research to identify the number of children who have parents with a learning disability who no longer live at home and the reasons behind their change of status.
- Develop guidance for reducing the number of looked after children taken from parents with a learning disability.

Looked after children are also a priority in the Welsh Government (2018c) Improving Lives Programme which aims to 'improve the outcomes of parents with a learning disability and their children to ensure a good quality of life'.

There is a network for parents with a learning disability in North Wales supported by [Learning Disability Wales](#). It is open to parents whether their child lives with them or not and provides an opportunity to share experiences and stories with each other with each other and also with social services and Welsh Government.

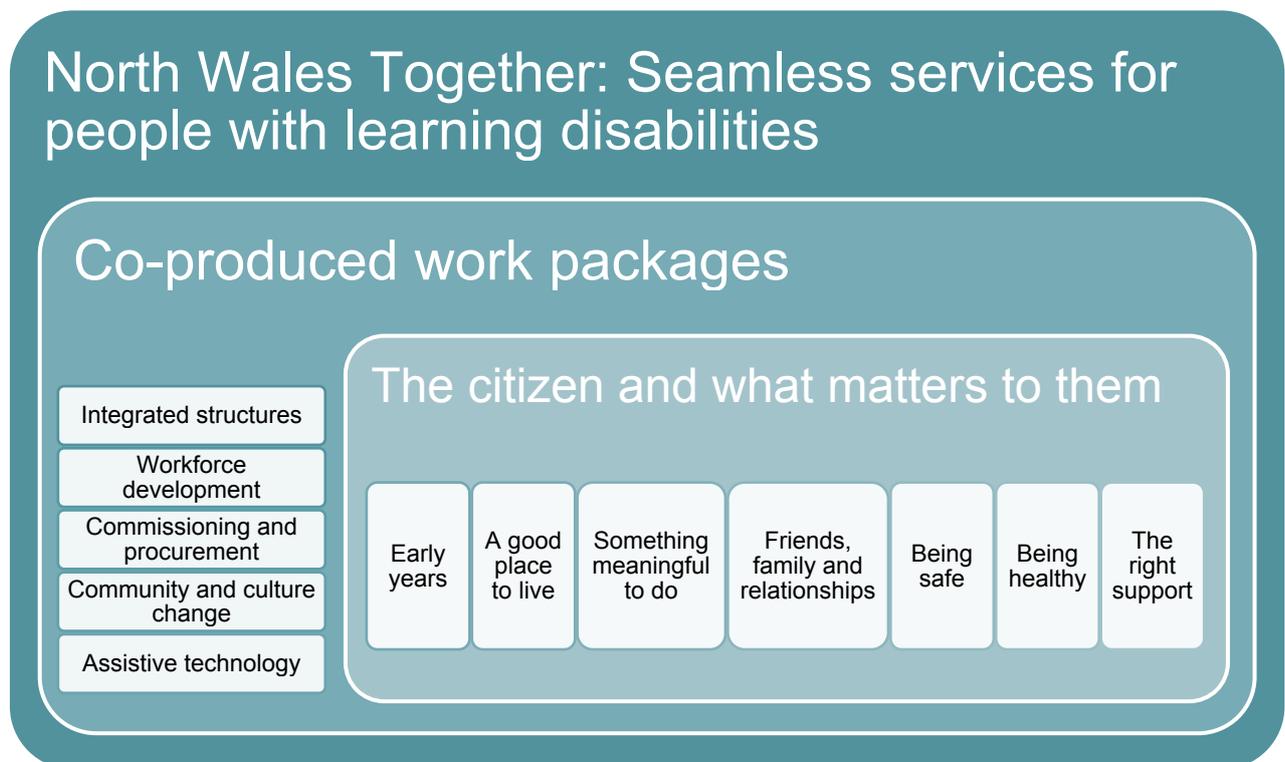
The right support: the change we want to see

- Fewer people will fall between the gaps in services.
- No-one will experience delays in support due to disagreements between services.
- Increased take-up of support budgets / direct payments.
- People with learning disabilities and their parents/carers will have access to good, consistent and accessible information and advice.

Putting the strategy into action

To achieve our vision and provide services based on what matters to people (a good place to live, something meaningful to do and so on) we have planned five work packages that will set out *how* we will change things in order to achieve good lives for people with learning disabilities. The work packages will include actions to improve support throughout people’s lives and meet the needs of people with profound and multiple learning disabilities. They will take an asset-based approach to build on the skills, networks and community resources that people with learning disabilities already have. The diagram below shows how the different parts of the project will fit together.

Putting the strategy into action will include not just people who provide specific learning disability services. To achieve our vision we need to co-produce services with people with learning disabilities and their parents/carers and share power and responsibility for making these changes. We also need to work closely with staff in the six local authorities and health services outside of specific learning disability services to improve communication and understanding of the reasonable adjustments that people with learning disabilities may need to access health care and other public services. The key to achieving our vision will be to work with local communities to make sure people with learning disabilities are truly valued and included in their communities.



Integrated structures

Making sure health and social services work together better to support people with learning disabilities.

We want an integrated service where no citizens fall between the gaps in services with seamless transitions through changes in life. We will build on current good practice across North Wales with integrated health and social care teams and lifespan approaches to disability services to develop models and structures that provide seamless care to the individual.

Actions

- Review current models of integration and share best practice across the region.
- Reduce any duplication of record systems so people only have to 'say it once'.
- Make sure there is sufficient support for the health issues of older people with learning disabilities, including people with dementia.
- Review the systems and the support available for individual and their families around diagnosis and assessment.

How we will know if we've made a difference

- New integrated structures will be in place.
- Fewer people will fall between the gaps in services (identified through consultation and engagement, feedback and complaints).
- No-one will experience delays in support due to disagreements between services.

Workforce development

Making sure staff know how to communicate well with people with learning disabilities and change services to make them easier to use. This will help people get the health care they need. Make sure people who want support in Welsh can get it without having to ask.

We want to see more awareness of disability issues among the wider public sector workforce including the reasonable adjustments that can be made to provide people with learning disabilities fair and equitable access to services and other community resources.

Actions

- Bring different parts of the workforce together to share best practice.
- Develop a consistent value-based skill set for staff across the region.
- Provide support for the wider workforce, including GPs and healthcare assistants about reasonable adjustments and preventative measures.

- Work in partnership with people with learning disabilities, health professionals, carers and screening programmes to make it easier for people with learning disabilities to take up screening when invited.
- Raise awareness of healthy lifestyles and mental well-being with people who have learning disabilities, their families and support workers in an accessible way.
- Tackle health inequalities.

How will we know if we've made a difference

- People with a learning disability will engage more in healthy lifestyle behaviours such as healthy eating and mental well-being interventions such as the five ways to well-being.
- It will be easier for people with learning disabilities to take up health screening opportunities.
- All GP surgeries will be signed up to the delivering the learning disability annual health check and change their services to make them easier to use. These changes are called 'reasonable adjustments'.
- It will be easier for people with learning disabilities to have an annual health check
- Reduced demand on specialist learning disability services.
- Any health inequalities are reduced.
- People with learning disabilities and their parents/carers will have access to good, consistent and accessible information and advice.

Commissioning and procurement

Work with other organisations to make sure we have the types of housing and support people need.

We want to move towards person-centred, outcome models of commissioning where the process is led by the person to deliver services that develop self-reliance, improve quality of care, reduce demand and re-invest in new forms of care.

Actions

- Explore and pilot pooled budgets between health and social care in a locality.
- Provide sustainable models of support jointly by health and social care to meet the needs of individuals with complex needs. This should include addressing the unmet need for high end jointly funded nursing placements for adults with severe learning disabilities who have health related needs.
- Continue to explore and develop housing options to meet the needs of people with learning disabilities in partnership with other organisations.

- Improve the use of and support available for support budgets / direct payments.
- Support older carers and make sure they have the support and carer break (respite) services they need. This should include 'planning ahead' services for families which includes work to identify hidden carers and assess their needs for support.
- Implement the recommendations of the *Development of Respite/ Short-term Break Resources across North Wales for Individuals with a Learning Disability or Complex Needs and their Carers* report (Hay, 2017)

How will we know if we've made a difference

- There will be fewer out of area placements.
- More people with learning disabilities will have choice and control over where they live and how they are supported.
- Increased take-up of support budgets / direct payments.
- Carers will have access to a range of flexible carer breaks.
- Any health inequalities are reduced.

Community and culture change

Work with the local community to make sure people with learning disabilities can access lots of different activities and meet new people if they want to. Help more people with learning disabilities to get paid jobs.

We want to raise awareness and build friendships and relationships within an inclusive community to make the most of the assets, resources and skills available.

Actions

- Work with local employers to develop employment opportunities for people with learning disabilities as well as other day opportunities.
- Work with community navigators, local area coordinators and social prescribing models to help people find out about the community groups and activities available in their area and support them to get involved.
- Work with support workers to facilitate friendships and relationships for people with learning disabilities and promote positive risk taking.

How will we know if we've made a difference

- More people with learning disabilities will be involved in their local community.
- More people with learning disabilities will have paid jobs.
- The rights of people with learning disability to engage in relationships are recognised.

- Support workers and carers are supported to facilitate relationships and positive risk taking.
- People with a learning disability will engage more in healthy lifestyle behaviours such as healthy eating and mental well-being interventions such as the five ways to well-being.

Assistive technology

Find ways to use technology like alarms and mobile phones to support people to be more independent.

Actions

- Developing skills, knowledge and training about the potential of existing technologies (such as mobile phones and voice controlled personal assistants like Alexa) to support people with learning disabilities.
- Develop the provision of assistive technology and communication aids for people with learning disabilities.
- Provide more support for people with staying safe when using the internet.

How will we know if we've made a difference

- More people with learning disabilities will use technology safely to help them be more independent.

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- Welsh Government 2018c. Learning Disability: Improving Lives Programme.
- Welsh Government 2018d. Parliamentary Review of Health and Social Care in Wales. *A Revolution from Within: Transforming Health and Care in Wales*.

Appendix 1: Baseline data

This appendix includes the baseline data gathered to inform the strategy.

Children and young people

There are reliability issues with much of the data collected about children with learning disabilities due to differences in the definitions used and the way data is collected. In place of data about the number of children who have a learning disability we have used data about the number of children who have a [learning difficulty](#), which is a broader term which includes people with specific learning difficulties such as dyslexia. We have also used data about the total number of disabled children which includes children who have a physical impairment but not a learning disability as a proxy in places.

There are around 102,000 pupils in North Wales, the total school-age population. Table 2 below shows the number of pupils who have a learning difficulty. The way education services define learning difficulties as moderate, severe or profound is different to the way social services assess whether someone needs support from learning disability services. These figures can't therefore be used to tell how many young people are likely to need support from learning disability services as adults.

Table 1: Number of pupils with a learning difficulty, 2016-17

	Moderate	Severe	Profound	ASD
Anglesey	335	135	20	125
Gwynedd	820	130	50	115
Conwy	360	45	30	325
Denbighshire	250	85	30	375
Flintshire	885	95	40	245
Wrexham	695	115	30	295
North Wales	3,345	605	200	1,480

Source: PLASC, Welsh Government, [Stats Wales](#)

Numbers have been rounded to the nearest 5.

Table 2: Estimated number of children aged 0-17 with a learning difficulty

	Moderate	Severe	Profound
Anglesey	777	100	25
Gwynedd	700	91	22
Conwy	1143	148	36
Denbighshire	818	106	26
Flintshire	494	64	16
Wrexham	1,095	142	35
North Wales	5,027	651	160

Source: Daffodil, estimates based on prevalence in the population

Table 3 shows the number of children receiving care and support who have a disability or Statement of Special Educational needs.

Table 3: Number of children receiving care and support with a disability or Statement of Special Educational Needs (SEN) (2017)

	Children with a disability	Children with a Statement of SEN
Anglesey	75	65
Gwynedd	245	175
Conwy	155	120
Denbighshire	90	35
Flintshire	65	40
Wrexham	65	75
North Wales	695	505

Source: Children Receiving Care and Support Census, Welsh Government, StatsWales

Numbers have been rounded to the nearest 5.

Table 4: Number of children aged 0-17 with a moderate learning difficulty, 2017 to 2035

	2017	2020	2025	2030	2035	Predicted change between 2017 and 2035
Anglesey	490	505	505	480	450	-46
Gwynedd	820	820	830	840	860	38
Conwy	780	790	780	750	700	-76
Denbighshire	700	720	730	710	690	-15
Flintshire	1,140	1,150	1,140	1,080	1,030	-120
Wrexham	1,100	1,130	1,150	1,130	1,120	29
North Wales	5,030	5,100	5,130	4,980	4,840	-190

Source: Daffodil, estimates based on prevalence in the population

Numbers have been rounded so may not sum.

Table 5: Number of children under 16 in receipt of Disability Living Allowance (DLA) February 2018

	Age under 5	Aged 5 to under 11	Aged 11 to under 16	Total
Anglesey	50	190	180	420
Gwynedd	70	300	290	660
Conwy	80	410	410	900
Denbighshire	100	380	480	960
Flintshire	120	490	490	1,100
Wrexham	100	510	620	1,230
North Wales	510	2,270	2,460	5,240

Source: ONS (from Nomis)

Numbers have been rounded so may not sum.

There is no consistent data available about the number of children with a learning disability in foster placements. The number of children in North Wales on the learning disability register in foster placements is 23 in 2016-17 which seems like an undercount. The table below shows the total number of looked after disabled children.

Table 6: Number of disabled children looked after at 31 March 2017

	2014-15
Anglesey	15
Gwynedd	25
Conwy	15
Denbighshire	30
Flintshire	30
Wrexham	<5
North Wales	120

Source: Children receiving care and support census, StatsWales.

Numbers have been rounded to the nearest 5

Table 7: Number of special schools and pupils in North Wales, 2017-18

	Number of schools	Number of pupils
Anglesey	1	92
Gwynedd	2	215
Conwy	1	221
Denbighshire	2	277
Flintshire	2	209
Wrexham	1	295
North Wales	9	1,309

Source: Pupil Level Annual School Census (PLASC), Welsh Government, Stats Wales

Adults

Table 8: Number of adults aged 18 and over predicted to have a learning disability, 2017 to 2035

	2017	2020	2025	2030	2035	Predicted change between 2017 and 2035
Anglesey	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	-20
Gwynedd	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,500	2,500	170
Conwy	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	20
Denbighshire	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,900	1,900	120
Flintshire	2,900	2,900	2,900	2,900	2,900	60
Wrexham	2,600	2,700	2,800	3,000	3,100	440
North Wales	13,100	13,300	13,400	13,700	13,900	780

Source: Daffodil

Table 9: Number of adults aged 18 and over predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability, 2017 to 2035

	2017	2020	2025	2030	2035	Predicted change between 2017 and 2035
Anglesey	260	260	250	250	250	-20
Gwynedd	480	490	490	500	510	30
Conwy	430	430	420	420	420	-10
Denbighshire	360	360	360	370	370	10
Flintshire	590	590	580	580	580	-10
Wrexham	550	560	580	610	630	80
North Wales	2,680	2,680	2,690	2,730	2,750	80

Source: Daffodil, estimates based on prevalence in the population

Note: The number of adults aged 18-64 is predicted to decline by around 25 people, which is why the increase in the total adults aged 18 and over is lower than the increase in the total adults aged 65 and over.

Table 10: Number of adults aged 65 and over predicted to have a learning disability, 2017 to 2035

	2017	2020	2025	2030	2035	Predicted change between 2017 and 2035
Anglesey	370	390	420	440	460	90
Gwynedd	580	590	620	660	690	120
Conwy	660	680	730	790	840	190
Denbighshire	480	500	540	590	630	150
Flintshire	680	720	770	850	920	240
Wrexham	570	600	660	730	800	230
North Wales	3,330	3,490	3,730	4,060	4,350	1,010

Source: Daffodil, estimates based on prevalence in the population

Table 11: Number of adults aged 65 and over predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability, 2017 to 2035

	2017	2020	2025	2030	2035	Predicted change between 2017 and 2035
Anglesey	50	50	50	60	60	10
Gwynedd	80	80	80	90	90	10
Conwy	90	90	90	100	110	20
Denbighshire	60	70	70	80	80	20
Flintshire	90	100	100	110	120	30
Wrexham	80	80	90	90	100	30
North Wales	450	470	490	520	550	110

Source: Daffodil, estimates based on prevalence in the population

Expenditure on services

Local authorities had spent around £85 million a year in North Wales on services for people with learning disabilities as shown in table 4 and 5 below. This increased to £96 million in 2016-17 due to transfers to meet the cost of providing support to former Independent Living Fund (ILF) recipients.

Table 12: Social services revenue expenditure, adults aged under 65 with learning disabilities

	£ thousands					
	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Anglesey	8,134	6,936	6,812	7,180	7,763	8,373
Gwynedd	12,733	12,223	13,105	13,386	14,931	15,911
Conwy	16,791	16,095	16,401	16,362	16,729	18,676
Denbighshire	11,685	12,001	12,045	12,781	9,993	14,230
Flintshire	18,676	17,650	17,697	17,959	20,194	21,814
Wrexham	16,368	16,096	15,811	15,163	14,440	17,122
North Wales	84,387	81,001	81,871	82,831	84,050	96,126

Source: Revenue outturn data collection, Welsh Government, StatsWales

Table 13: Social services capital expenditure on personal social services

	£ thousands					
	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Anglesey	21,619	25,428	24,105	21,288	43,976	36,640
Gwynedd	35,752	42,470	41,461	32,417	35,534	29,309
Conwy	28,009	28,704	38,630	27,966	19,426	30,478
Denbighshire	39,733	38,345	42,003	35,662	88,562	42,964
Flintshire	43,026	39,821	38,058	40,401	140,301	63,493
Wrexham	56,042	42,250	45,144	54,847	219,453	84,208
North Wales	224,182	217,018	229,401	212,581	547,252	287,092

Source: Capital outturn (COR) data collection, Welsh Government, StatsWales

Continuing health care

There are 280 people with learning disabilities in receipt of continuing health care funding in North Wales. Of these, 224 are jointly funded between health and social services and 56 are fully funded by health.

Compliments and complaints

Overall during 2016-17 local council and health services received around 40 formal complaints about learning disability services. Most complaints are resolved informally. The numbers are too few to identify any trends or issues developing across North Wales.

The number of formal complaints received by local authority learning disability services is listed in the table below. The numbers can't be compared against each other or year

to year as they are counted differently. For example, some services include children and adults while others include adults only and some figures are for a whole disability service rather than the learning disability service. The data shows how the number of complaints increases when services change or are reduced.

Table 14: Number of formal complaints received, Learning Disability, 2016-17

	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Anglesey	<5	<5	<5
Gwynedd	10	<5	<5
Conwy	5	5	10
Denbighshire	5	5	5
Flintshire	20	60	10
Wrexham	30	10	10
BCUHB	<5	10	<5
North Wales	80	90	40

Source: Local authority data collection

Numbers have been rounded to the nearest 5.

Local authorities and health services also receive compliments about the work they are doing well.

Community based, residential services and nursing care

Please note, the data is not available for 2015-16 due to reduced data collection.

Table 15: Number of adults (over 18) with a learning disability who receive community-based services

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Anglesey	170	126	154	172	174
Gwynedd	246	255	275	203	332
Conwy	324	358	393	398	381
Denbighshire	222	256	277	288	295
Flintshire	422	368	398	418	424
Wrexham	281	271	268	285	276
North Wales	1,665	1,634	1,765	1,764	1,882

Source: StatsWales

Table 16: Number of adults (over 18) with a learning disability who receive residential services

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Anglesey	37	37	29	34	28
Gwynedd	15	23	34	41	49
Conwy	73	83	74	75	69
Denbighshire	55	50	49	49	52
Flintshire	44	42	46	42	52
Wrexham	43	39	40	36	34
North Wales	267	274	272	277	284

Source: StatsWales

Table 17: Number of adults (over 18) receiving nursing care (Independent sector care homes)

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Anglesey	2	2	3	4	3
Gwynedd	0	0	0	2	2
Conwy	10	15	16	17	15
Denbighshire	0	0	0	0	1
Flintshire	1	3	4	7	4
Wrexham	16	4	2	1	1
North Wales	29	24	25	31	26

Source: Stats Wales

Deprivation of Liberty Safeguards

The table below shows the number of DoLS referrals made by each local authority for people with learning disabilities during 2016-17.

Table 18: Number of Deprivation of Liberty Safeguards (DoLS) referrals, 2016-17

	2016-17
Anglesey	14
Gwynedd	25
Conwy	65
Denbighshire	27
Flintshire	21
Wrexham	8
North Wales	160

Source: Local authority data collection

Safeguarding

The table below shows the numbers of crimes in each county although the numbers are not large enough to show any trend over time or significant differences between counties.

Table 19: Number of crimes linked to victims with learning disabilities

2012-2016		North Wales	
Anglesey	5	2012	5
Gwynedd	5	2013	10
Conwy	10	2014	15
Denbighshire	10	2015	5
Flintshire	10	2016	20
Wrexham	10		
North Wales	50	Total	50

Source: North Wales Police

Numbers have been rounded so may not sum.

The table below shows the number of safeguarding concerns in each county in North Wales.

Table 20: Number of adult safeguarding concerns concerning adults with learning disabilities

	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Anglesey	20	30	20	25
Gwynedd	20	35	15	30
Conwy	55	60	60	50
Denbighshire	20	30	15	40
Flintshire	30	55	50	35
Wrexham	30	30	30	50
North Wales	180	240	190	230

Source: StatsWales

Numbers have been rounded so may not sum.

Out of area placements

Data collected for the strategy found that there were around 20 children and young people aged under 18 who were placed out of county or region. Fewer than five of these were placed out of county by choice, for example, because they are closer to family or because have been placed with family (connected person) out of county for safeguarding reasons. Ten of the children had a severe learning disability. The most common need was around challenging behaviour followed by autism, physical disability and hearing impairment. Most of the out of county placements were in foster placements or specialist residential schools. The most common placement length was for between 2 to 4 years with fewer than 5 placements for over 10 years.

For adults there were around 160 people placed out of county or region, with 20 of these placed out of county by choice, for example to be closer to family. Around 60 of the people placed out of county have severe learning disability, 50 have a moderate learning disability and 35 have a mild learning disability. Around half of the people placed out of county had needs around challenging behaviour. The next most common need was autism followed by mental health (dual diagnosis), forensic and physical

disability. Fewer than 5 people were placed out of county with needs relating to visual and hearing impairments and dementia in each category. The majority of placements (115) were residential and around 30 were in hospital. Around 10 of the placements were tenancy based with fewer than 5 placements in each of shared lives and specialist residential school. There were a range of placement lengths with no real differences in placement lengths between people in placements by choice and others. There were around 30 people who had been in a placement out of county for 10 years or more.

Screening programmes

The Screening Division of Public Health Wales invites the eligible screening population to take part in screening programmes operating in Wales. Eligibility for programmes is based on age, gender and residence. The Division does not currently capture information on whether a person has a learning disability or any other protected characteristic however programmes are continually striving to improve programme performance through working collaboratively with partners.

Current Programmes in Wales include:

- Breast Test Wales
- Cervical Screening Wales
- Bowel Screening Wales
- Wales Abdominal Aortic Aneurysm Screening Programme
- Diabetic Eye Screening Wales
- Antenatal Screening Wales
- Newborn Hearing Screening Wales
- Newborn Bloodspot Screening Wales

For more information about the screening programmes in Wales visit:

<http://www.screeningforlife.wales.nhs.uk/home>

Each year, Screening Division produces, by programme, a series of annual statistical reports which give an overview of screening performance in Wales. These reports include a variety of national statistics including information on the number of people who take part in screening, what the results are, and how many people need to go on for further investigation. At a local level, the Division also produces GP Cluster, Health Board and Local authority data.

For more information in relation to national and local statistical reports visit:

- Annual Statistical Reports: <http://www.screeningforlife.wales.nhs.uk/statistical-reports-1>
- Uptake and Coverage by health Board and Local Authority: <http://www.screeningforlife.wales.nhs.uk/uptake-coverage-by-health-board-and-loca>
- GP Cluster: <http://www.screeningforlife.wales.nhs.uk/uptake-by-gp-cluster>

Data collected by the North Wales Health Liaison Team suggests that people with learning disabilities are less likely to engage with the national screening programmes when invited. Screening questions form part of the annual health check. The data on screening take-up from the health check data is included in the table below. Please note this only includes information available to the health liaison team and may be an undercount as this section is not always filled in.

Table 21: Number of screening opportunities taken up, 2017-18

	Number eligible	Number who took up the opportunity	Percentage take up
Breast screening	100	10	10%
Bowel screening	65	5	9%
Cervical screening	305	20	6%

Source: North Wales Health Liaison Team

Numbers have been rounded so may not sum.

Healthy lifestyles

There is a record of Body Mass Index (BMI) for 454 adults with learning disabilities in North Wales (excluding Conwy) and 178 of those had a BMI in the obese range (30 or higher). No adults had a BMI in the underweight range. The data was not available from Conwy GPs.

In-patient units at Bryn y Neuadd

- Mesan Fach Assessment and Treatment Unit
- Tan y Coed rehabilitation provision
- Foelas assessment and treatment unit for people with PMLD.

The number of admissions of people with learning disabilities who were admitted to in-patient units in Bryn y Neuadd in 2016-17 were as follows.

- 16 admissions to Mesen Fach due to challenging behaviour.
- 22 admissions to Mesen Fach due to mental health needs.
- Less than 5 admissions to Mesen Fach with additional physical health needs and 5 admissions to Foelas with physical health needs.
- 5 people were admitted once or more to both in-patient and mental health and learning disability care for management of challenging behaviour during the year.



North Wales Learning Disability Strategy v1

Wellbeing Impact Assessment Report

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

Assessment Number:	302.1
Brief description:	The North Wales Learning Disability Strategy sets out how we will work towards integrated learning disability services in North Wales.
	Support for people with learning disabilities is a priority in the North Wales Regional Plan (Area Plan) based on what people told us was important to them as part of the population assessment produced by the Regional Partnership Board .
	The Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014 includes a statutory duty for Regional Partnership Boards to prioritise the integration of services in relation to people with learning disabilities.
Date Completed:	August 2018, Version: 1
Completed by:	Sarah Bartlett Regional Collaboration Team Neil Ayling Flintshire County Council Claire Lister Conwy County Borough Council Lesley Singleton BCUHB
Key stakeholders and consultation	The plan will affect people with children, young people and adults with learning disabilities and their parents/carers. We consulted with people through established groups, face to face interviews, workshops and an online questionnaire. The questionnaire was also available in easy read. For details see the strategy consultation report.

Policies that may affect the proposal	<p>Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014</p> <p>Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015</p> <p>Regulation of Social Care (Wales) Act 2016</p> <p>Children Act 1989</p> <p>Childcare Act (2006)</p> <p>Additional Learning Needs and Education Tribunal Bill 2015</p> <p>United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child</p> <p>Play Sufficiency Duty</p> <p>Strategy for Older People in Wales 2013-23</p> <p>United Nations Principles for Older Persons</p> <p>Welsh Government Declaration of the Rights of Older People in Wales</p> <p>Mental Health (Wales) Measure 2010</p> <p>Mental Capacity Act 2005</p> <p>Violence Against Women, Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence (Wales) Act 2015</p> <p>Serious Crimes Act</p> <p>Housing (Wales) Act 2014</p>
Responsible Service:	Regional Partnership Board
Localities affected by the proposal:	North Wales

IMPACT ASSESSMENT SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

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

Score for the sustainability of the approach

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

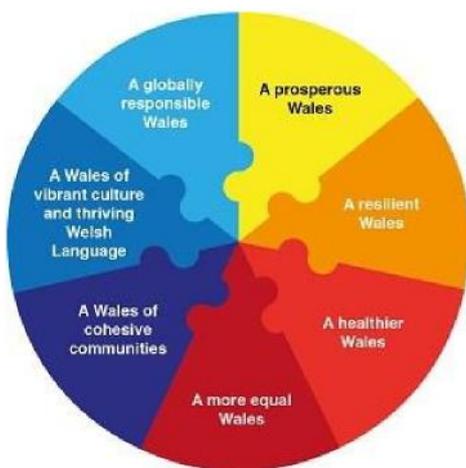


(3 out of 4 stars)

Actual score : 20 / 24.

Summary of impact

Wellbeing Goals



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

Main conclusions

The aim of the plan is to show how we will integrate services for people with learning disabilities in North Wales. If the plan's aims are achieved it should have a positive impact on people's health, reduce inequalities and support the development of cohesive communities in North Wales.

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

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

The approach taken to completing the Well-being Impact Assessment was to discuss the assessment at a meeting of the project leads.

THE LIKELY IMPACT ON THE REGION, WALES AND THE WORLD

A prosperous region

Overall Impact	Positive and negative
Justification for impact	There are potential negative impacts on progress towards a low carbon society as the focus on meeting care and support needs may not lead to the most energy efficient model of service provision. There may be a negative impact on economic development as there is a risk that integration and new service models will mean fewer jobs available. There also may be positive impacts on economic development from including more people with learning disabilities into the workforce. The models chosen may also have positive impacts on progress towards a low carbon society and economic development.

Positive consequences identified:

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

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

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

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

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

Unintended negative consequences identified:

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

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

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

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

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

Mitigating actions:

Considering the impacts when more is known about the specific models will help mitigate the impacts. We can look at ways to reduce the carbon footprint of developing the Learning Disability Strategy by looking at the number of meetings held and the way people travel to them, for example, meeting in places accessible by public transport or encouraging car sharing. We have tried to make use of existing meetings wherever possible including the Learning Disability Partnership, North Wales Managers of Services for Disabled Children Group and Learning Disability Regional Participation Group.

A resilient region

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

Positive consequences identified:

Learning disability services developed in response to strategy will need to consider how they can reduce waste, reuse and recycle. This could be considered as part of the commissioning process.

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

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

Unintended negative consequences identified:

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

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

Mitigating actions:

The energy/fuel consumption of developing regional projects can be minimised by making use of technology to reduce the number of meetings and encouraging people to use public transport, car share and use fuel efficient vehicles to travel. We have tried to make use of existing meetings wherever possible including the Learning Disability Partnership, North Wales Managers of Services for Disabled Children Group and Learning Disability Regional Participation Group. There may be opportunities to promote awareness of the environment and biodiversity when developing projects to improve well-being.

A healthier region

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

Positive consequences identified:

'Being healthy' is one of the main themes in the strategy which aims to improve the health and well-being of people with learning disabilities and address health inequalities. This includes improving take-up of cancer screening services.

Access to good quality, healthy food: the consultation identified concerns that people in supported living accommodation may not have access to good quality, healthy food. The strategy should help to address this.

Providing support based around 'what matters' to people should help increase participation in chosen leisure opportunities along with the strategies aims to include people with learning disabilities in local community activities.

The strategy is closely linked to the North Wales Together For Mental Health Strategy and should promote mental well-being and support people who have a learning disability and mental health needs.

The strategy includes recommendations for improving access to health

care. **Unintended negative consequences identified:**

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

Mitigating actions:

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

A more equal region

Overall Impact	Positive and negative
Justification for impact	<p>We can say the impact on tackling poverty will be positive more confidently than the impact on people with protected characteristics. The plan promotes advocacy which can help to improve the well-being of people with protected characteristics. The impact assessment will need to be revisited as plans progress.</p> <p>Implementation of integrated services, including a workforce plan, will need to ensure we collectively alleviate poverty. Any issues around workforce pay and conditions will be considered further along in the process. Due to the higher than average proportion of people from ethnic minority groups employed in health and social care employed in North Wales changes to the workforce may have a disproportionate impact on these groups.</p>

The protected characteristics considered are:

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

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

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

Positive consequences identified:

Improving the well-being of people with protected characteristics

The strategy aims to improve the well-being of people with learning disabilities based around what matters to them. This should have positive impact on people with protected characteristics related to disability. People with learning disabilities may have other protected characteristics and experience additional disadvantage because of these. For example, older people with learning disabilities and people with profound and multiple disabilities and the use of the Welsh language. In the Criminal Justice System people may face additional disadvantage due to race/ethnicity in addition to disadvantage faced due to their learning disability. The strategy aims to take account of these different needs by providing person-centred services which should help to address inequalities.

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

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

Addressing/reducing health inequalities

A key theme of the strategy is around reducing health inequalities which will look at improving take up of cancer screening services, supporting wider health services to make reasonable adjustments for people with learning disabilities and promoting healthier lifestyles.

Tackling poverty

The strategy aims to tackle poverty by increasing the number of people with learning disabilities in paid employment. There are many factors that could affect poverty outside the control of the plan, such as changes to the benefits system and the introduction of Universal Credit. These were highlighted as concerns in the consultation.

Unintended negative consequences identified:

Improving the well-being of people with protected characteristics

Raised expectations as a result of consulting.

Raised expectations of the third sector to deliver and meet needs.

The capacity of the public sector to meet the needs identified in the strategy.

The strategy may not identify cumulative impacts, for example, on people with a number of different protected characteristics, or combined with other needs such as poverty or caring responsibilities.

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

Feedback from the consultation for the population assessment highlighted concerns that the ethnic minority and migrant population in North Wales is exposed to conditions of rising hostility and is vulnerable to the harassment that has been

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

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

Tackling poverty

Services are increasingly accessed online – a reduction in alternatives could have a disproportionate impact on people who don't have access to the internet due to poverty or protected characteristics. The strategy includes an aim to increase the use of technology to support people with learning disabilities to live independently.

Mitigating actions:

The strategy includes a section on equality and human rights which highlights the importance of taking into account additional disadvantage people who have more than one protected characteristic may experience.

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

We will take a co-productive approach to putting the strategy into action which means that where possible individuals will become more involved in the design and delivery of services. This will help make sure that the different needs of individuals with protected characteristics are met.

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

During the equality impact assessment process the strategy has been amended to include findings from the consultation about the impact on people with protected characteristics.

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

Evidence documents

North Wales Learning Disability Strategy Consultation Report

North Wales Regional Plan Consultation Report

North Wales Population Assessment

North Wales Population Assessment Consultation Report

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

Population assessment toolkit (Social Care Wales)

Area plan template (Social Care Wales)

Welsh Government Part 2 Equalities Impact Assessment

Strategic Equality Plans of the six local authorities and BCUHB

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

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

A region of cohesive communities

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

Positive consequences identified:

Links with North Wales Safeguarding Adults and Children's Boards; Area Planning Board.

Plan to continue participation as the strategy is put into action. The strategy includes information about advocacy and an active offer of services in Welsh as well as promoting the role of the third sector and social enterprises.

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

Unintended negative consequences identified:

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

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

Mitigating actions:

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

A region of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language

Overall Impact	Positive
Justification for impact	The Learning Disability Strategy aims to improve services available in the Welsh language.

Positive consequences identified:

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

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

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

Unintended negative consequences identified:

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

Mitigating actions:

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

A globally responsible region

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

Positive consequences identified:

Local, national and international supply chains are something to be considered as part of the projects when they reach the purchasing stage. Good commissioning will help providers plan services in future. We need to be clear about what's needed. Integration of services done well should help. The Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014 requires us to support social enterprises.

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

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

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

Unintended negative consequences identified:

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

Mitigating actions:

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

Appendix 1: Screening tool

	Age	Disability	Gender reassignment	Marriage or civil partnership	Pregnancy and maternity	Race	Religion or belief
Does the proposal relate to an area where there are known inequalities?	Yes						
Will the proposal have a significant effect on these groups?	Yes						
How will you understand people's needs? para 104	See population assessment and consultation reports						
Evidence of higher or lower take-up or satisfaction?	See population assessment and consultation reports						
Does the proposal discriminate against these groups?	Positive and negative effects						
Is there potential for reducing inequalities or improving outcomes?	Yes						

Agenda Item 7

GWYNEDD COUNCIL CABINET



Report for a meeting of Gwynedd Council Cabinet

Date of meeting:	12 March 2019
Cabinet Member:	Councillor Gareth Thomas
Contact Officer:	Diane Jones
Contact Telephone Number:	01286 679861
Title of Item:	Reorganisation of Primary Education Provision in the Bangor Catchment Area

1. THE DECISION SOUGHT

- 1.1. To confirm the Council's contribution towards the total financial package of £12.7 million for the reorganisation of Primary Education provision in the Bangor Catchment Area.

2. THE REASON FOR THE NEED FOR A DECISION

- 2.1. To ensure that the project for the reorganisation of education provision in Bangor is delivered, in light of the specific situation at Ysgol y Faenol where the Governing Body is the proposer.

3. INTRODUCTION AND RELEVANT CONSIDERATIONS

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 The Bangor Catchment Review Panel (CRP) was established in June 2017. During its meetings, several options were considered regarding the educational vision for Bangor. Following a full consideration of the possible options, the agreed favoured option is:

"Extend Ysgol y Faenol to increase the capacity from 186 to 315. A new school for Ysgol y Garnedd, and increase the capacity from 210 to 420. Close Ysgol Coed Mawr and Glanadda. A new building for Ysgol Ein Harglwyddes. Increase the capacity of Ysgol Glancegin to admit additional foundation phase pupils. Improvements to parts of the Ysgol Hiraef building. Consider the Secondary provision, including the condition of the existing buildings."

- 3.1.2 The above option was submitted to Cabinet on 13 March 2018 in order to obtain a decision to hold a consultation on part of this Model, namely:

"To extend Ysgol y Faenol to increase the capacity from 186 to 315. A new school for Ysgol y Garnedd, and increase the capacity from 210 to 420."

and it was agreed to commence a statutory process in accordance with the requirements of the School Organisation Code 2013, and report to the Cabinet on the results.

3.1.3 As Ysgol y Faenol is a Church in Wales Voluntary Controlled (VC) school, the School Organisation Code notes that the Governing Body has the authority to make a decision on increasing the School's capacity, with the Local Authority being able to facilitate the process. Therefore, the proposer in this case was Ysgol y Faenol's Governing Body, not the Cabinet.

3.1.4 A public consultation was held on 18 September 2018 for a period of six weeks.

Gwynedd Council's response to the consultation, through the Cabinet Member for Education, was:

"On behalf of Gwynedd Council, I would like to note the observations below as a response to the statutory proposal by Ysgol y Faenol's Governing Body to increase the existing school's capacity to 315 learners, by modifying the existing building.

As part of the engagement work to consider the future of primary education in Bangor, a series of meetings of the Catchment Review Panel (CRP) were held between June and November, with the final meeting held on 29 November 2017. During the meetings, many options were considered for primary education in Bangor in order to ensure sustainable future provision while responding specifically to the increase in demand for places in the Penrhosgarnedd area, as well as improving the provision for learners in the city. As a result of these discussions, the need to increase Ysgol y Faenol's capacity was identified as one of the main considerations for the Council's vision. The proposed substantial investment associated with the proposal means that the pupils will be taught in a modern resource that is in-keeping with the modern curriculum; it is also an exciting opportunity for us to develop a first class resource for this area in Bangor.

We are therefore confident that the option to increase Ysgol y Faenol's capacity to 315 by the Governing Body is in-keeping with Gwynedd Council's general vision to strengthen the primary provision in the area, and are very supportive of this specific proposal."

3.1.5 In a meeting held on 24 January 2019, Ysgol y Faenol's Governing Body decided to increase the school's capacity to 315.

3.2 Gwynedd Council's Financial Commitment to Ysgol y Garnedd

3.2.1 At the Cabinet meeting on 6 November 2018, the following was agreed:

"Implement the proposal issued on 4 May 2018 to close Ysgol Glanadda and Ysgol Babanod Coedmawr on 31 August 2020, and offer places for the pupils at Ysgol y Garnedd (subject to parental choice); and increase the capacity of Ysgol y Garnedd to 420 effective 1 September 2020."

As part of this decision, the Council committed to fund a proportion of the cost of building the new school as match funding toward 50% of the grant funding already confirmed by the Welsh Government.

3.2.2 The decision to extend Ysgol y Faenol was made by the Governing Body on 24 January 2019, however there is a need to confirm the Cabinet's agreement to release the match funding required in the same way as for the new building at Ysgol y Garnedd.

3.3 The required budget

3.3.1 A total of £12.7 million has been identified as the cost of completing the Faenol and Garnedd elements of the plan for the reorganisation of Primary Education provision in the Bangor Catchment Area. The total package is to be funded as follows:

- Welsh Government grant £6.35 million
- Gwynedd Council's contribution of £6.35 million, which is made up of a £1,115,387 contribution by a housing development company (the Goetre Uchaf development), £4,500,000 from Gwynedd Council's capital funding, and any revenue obtained from selling sites up to £749,613.

4. NEXT STEPS AND TIMETABLE

4.1.1 Following of confirmation of the match funding, the intention will be to agree the building contract for the construction of Ysgol y Faenol in July this year.

4.1.2 Work will commence on the Ysgol y Faenol site shortly after the contract is in place.

5.1 Views of the Statutory Officers:

i. Monitoring Officer:

The approval of a statutory proposal under Part 3 of the School Standards and Organisation (Wales) Act 2013 creates a statutory duty on the proposer to implement the proposal. The recommendation to confirm the match funding accords with the decisions taken by the Council and the Governing Body of Ysgol y Faenol.

ii. Head of Finance Department:

I confirm that the financial figures that appear in section 3.3 of the above report, including Gwynedd Council's contribution funding of £6.35m, are fair estimates of the Bangor Catchment-area Primary Education provision reorganisation plan. Also, I note that appropriate resources have already been prioritised for this in the Asset Plan.

5.2 Opinion of the local member

Not a local matter.

REPORT TO CABINET

Dyddiad y Cyfarfod:	12 March 2019
Aelod Cabinet:	Cllr. Nia Jeffreys, Cabinet Member for Corporate Support
Responsible Officer:	Iwan Evans, Head of Legal Services.
Author:	Siôn Huws, Senior Solicitor (Corporate)
Title of Item:	Appointment of Assistant Coroner

Recommendation for the Decision:

- (1) Delegate the power to the Head of Legal Services:**
 - (a) in consultation with the Senior Coroner to prepare a job and personal specification as well as an appointment process for the posts of Assistant Coroner and arrange for advertising;**
 - (b) to establish a panel in order to draw up a short list and interview applicants and appoint an Assistant Coroner as necessary.**

Reason for the need for a Decision:

The current Assistant Coroner has resigned and it is necessary to appoint at least one Assistant Coroner for every coronial area. The requirements to appoint another Assistant Coroner could arise in future. There is a need to ensure that the delegated arrangements for the process are established and are clear.

Reasoning and Justification for the Decision:

England and Wales are divided into coronial areas and in each such area there will be a Senior Coroner and at least one Assistant Coroner.

The individual services are financed by local authorities and as the North West Wales Coronial Area includes Gwynedd and Anglesey, the service is financed jointly with the Isle of Anglesey Council.

Notwithstanding this, Gwynedd Council is the relevant authority for the area which means that there is a statutory duty on us to meet the costs related to running this service. The relevant authority is also responsible for appointing the Senior Coroner and Assistant Coroners for the area notwithstanding that they will not be employees of the authority but rather independent judicial office holders.

The arrangements for appointments are set by the Coroners and Justice Act 2009 and by the Chief Coroners Guidance. Every appointment will need to be approved by the chief Coroner and the Lord Chancellor and it also a requirement that the Chief

Coroner approves the appointment process to be followed, and the shortlist drawn up in order to conduct interviews.

The authority therefore needs to form a panel to draw up a shortlist and to hold the interviews and decide on who to appoint. It is a matter for the authority to determine the constitution of the panel but the Senior Coroner must be included in the process, seeking his advice on: a) the need for and the type of Assistant Coroner; b) drawing up a shortlist for interview; c) as a member of the interview and decision panel. The Chief Coroner or his representative may attend the interviews but this will be exceptional in relation to the appointment of an Assistant Coroner.

Once the panel has come to a decision, a report will need to be sent to the Chief Coroner (if he was not present in the interviews) describing the process followed and the reasons for proposing the successful applicant or applicants. The approval of the Lord Chancellor will also need to be sought.

Views of Isle of Anglesey County Council

There is no requirement to consult with other authorities within the area before appointing an Assistant Coroner (contrary to the appointment of a Senior Coroner) but we will be informing Isle of Anglesey Council of the situation and the arrangements to be followed.

Any consultations undertaken before making the decision :

Chief Finance Officer – I have received confirmation from the author that the decision sought would not create a new financial commitment, and I therefore support the recommendation to be able to act pragmatically.

Monitoring Officer – Report prepared by the Legal Services..