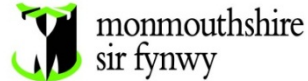


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Y Rhadyr
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NP15 1GA

Dydd Mawrth, 19 Mehefin 2018

Annwyl Cynghorydd

PENDERFYNIADIAU AELOD CABINET UNIGOL

Hysbysir drwy hyn y caiff y penderfyniadau dilynol a wnaed gan aelod o'r cabinet eu gwneud **Dydd Mercher, 27ain Mehefin, 2018,**.

AGENDA

1. GORCHYMYN ADDASU MAP DIFFINIOL ADRAN 53 (C) (i) DEDDF BYWYD GWYLLT A CHEFN CILFFORDD GYFYNGEDIG (53-16) GREAT PANTA DEVAUDEN

CABINET MEMBER:- County Councillor B Jones

AUTHOR:

Paul Keeble Group Engineer Highways

CONTACT DETAILS:

Tel: 01633 644733

E-mail: paulkeeble@monmouthshire.gov.uk

2. SICRHAU RHAGORIAETH MEWN GWASANAETHAU PLANT: CEFNOGAETH I DEULUOEDD C GWASANAETHAU PLANT 'STATUDOL'

CABINET MEMBER: County Councillor P Jones

AUTHOR: *Charlotte Drury*

CONTACT DETAILS

E-mail: charlottedrury@monmouthshire.gov.uk

3. AILDDYRANNU CYLLID ADRAN 106, TREFYNWY

CABINET MEMBER: County Councillor P Murphy

AUTHOR

Mike Moran, Community Infrastructure Coordinator

Tel: 07894 573834

Email: mikemoran@monmouthshire.gov.uk

Yr eiddwch yn gywir,

Paul Matthews
Prif Weithredwr

PORTFFOLIOS CABINET

Cynghorydd Sir	Maes Cyfrifoldeb	Gwaith Partneriaeth ac Allanol	Ward
P.A. Fox (Arweinydd)	Strategaeth a Chyfeiriad Awdurdod Cyfan CCR Cyd Gabinet a Datblygu Rhanbarthol; Trosolwg Sefydliad; Gweithio Rhanbarthol; Cysylltiadau Llywodraeth; Bwrdd Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus; WLGA	Cyngor WLGA WLGA Bwrdd Cydlynu Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus	Porthysgewin
R.J.W. Greenland (Dirprwy Arweinydd)	Menter Cynllunio Defnydd Tir; Datblygu Economaidd; Twristiaeth; Rheoli Datblygu; Rheoli Adeiladu; Tai a Digartrefedd; Hamdden; Ieuenctid; Addysg Oedolion; Addysg Awyr Agored; Hybiau Cymunedol; Gwasanaethau Diwylliannol	Cyngor WLGA Twristiaeth Rhanbarth y Brifddinas	Devauden
P. Jordan	Llywodraethiant Cefnogaeth y Cyngor a Phenderfyniadau Gweithrediaeth; Craffu; Safonau Pwyllgor Rheoleiddiol; Llywodraethiant Cymunedol; Cefnogaeth Aelodaeth; Etholiadau; Hyrwyddo Democratiaeth ac Ymgysylltu: Y Gyfraith; Moeseg a Safonau; Perfformiad Awdurdod Cyfan; Cynllunio a Gwerthuso Gwasanaeth Awdurdod Cyfan; Cydlynu Corff Rheoleiddiol		Cantref
R. John	Plant a Phobl Ifanc Safonau Ysgolion; Gwella Ysgolion; Llywodraethiant Ysgolion; Trosolwg EAS; Blynyddoedd Cynnar; Anghenion Dysgu Ychwanegol; Cynhwysiant; Cwricwlwm Estynedig; Derbyniadau; Dalgylchoedd; Cynnig Ôl-16; Cydlynu gyda Choleg Gwent.	Cyd Grŵp Addysg (EAS) CBAC	Llanfihangel Troddi
P. Jones	Gofal Cymdeithasol, Diogelu ac Iechyd Plant; Oedolion; Maethu a Mabwysiadu; Gwasanaeth Troseddu Ieuenctid; Cefnogi Pobl; Diogelu Awdurdod Cyfan (Plant ac Oedolion); Anableddau; Iechyd Meddwl; Iechyd Cyhoeddus; Cydlynu Iechyd.		Rhaglan
P. Murphy	Adnoddau Cyllid; Technoleg Gwybodaeth (SRS); Adnoddau Dynol; Hyfforddiant; Iechyd a Diogelwch; Cynllunio Argyfwng; Caffaeliad; Archwilio; Tir ac Adeiladau (yn cynnwys Stadau, Mynwentydd, Rhandiroedd, Ffermydd); Cynnal a Chadw Eiddo; Swyddfa Ddigidol; Swyddfa Fasnachol	Consortium Prynu Prosiect Gwyrdd Cymru	Caerwent

S.B. Jones	Gweithrediadau Sir Cynnal a Chadw Priffyrdd, Rheoli Trafnidiaeth, Traffig a Rhwydwaith, Rheolaeth Stad; Gwastraff yn cynnwys Ailgylchu; Cyfleusterau Cyhoeddus; Meysydd Parcio; Parciau a Gofodau Agored; Glanhau; Cefn Gwlad; Tirluniau a Bioamrywiaeth; Risg Llifogydd.	SEWTA Prosiect Gwyrdd	Goetre Fawr
S. Jones	Cyfiawnder Cymdeithasol a Datblygu Cymunedol Ymgysylltu â'r Gymuned; Amddifadedd ar Arwahanrwydd; Diogelwch y Gymuned; Cydlyniaeth Gymdeithasol; Tlodi; Cydraddoldeb; Amrywiaeth; Y Gymraeg; Cysylltiadau Cyhoeddus; Safonau Masnach; Iechyd yr Amgylchedd; Trwyddedu; Cyfathrebu		Llanofar

Nodau a Gwerthoedd Cyngor Sir Fynwy

Ein diben

Adeiladu Cymunedau Cynaliadwy a Chydnerth

Amcanion y gweithiwn tuag atynt

- Rhoi'r dechrau gorau posibl mewn bywyd i bobl
- Sir lewyrchus a chysylltiedig
- Cynyddu i'r eithaf botensial yr amgylchedd naturiol ac adeiledig
- Llesiant gydol oes
- Cyngor gyda ffocws ar y dyfodol

Ein Gwerthoedd

Bod yn agored. Rydym yn agored ac yn onest. Mae pobl yn cael cyfle i gymryd rhan mewn penderfyniadau sy'n effeithio arnynt, dweud beth sy'n bwysig iddynt a gwneud pethau drostynt eu hunain/eu cymunedau. Os na allwn wneud rhywbeth i helpu, byddwn yn dweud hynny; os bydd yn cymryd peth amser i gael yr ateb, byddwn yn esbonio pam; os na allwn ateb yn syth, byddwn yn ceisio eich cysylltu gyda'r bobl a all helpu - mae adeiladu ymddiriedaeth ac ymgysylltu yn sylfaen allweddol.

Tegwch. Darparwn gyfleoedd teg, i helpu pobl a chymunedau i ffynnu. Os nad yw rhywbeth yn ymddangos yn deg, byddwn yn gwrando ac yn esbonio pam. Byddwn bob amser yn ceisio trin pawb yn deg ac yn gyson. Ni allwn wneud pawb yn hapus bob amser, ond byddwn yn ymrwymo i wrando ac esbonio pam y gwnaethom weithredu fel y gwnaethom.

Hyblygrwydd. Byddwn yn parhau i newid a bod yn hyblyg i alluogi cyflwyno'r gwasanaethau mwyaf effeithlon ac effeithiol. Mae hyn yn golygu ymrwymiad gwirioneddol i weithio gyda phawb i groesawu ffyrdd newydd o weithio.

Gwaith Tîm. Byddwn yn gweithio gyda chi a'n partneriaid i gefnogi ac ysbrydoli pawb i gymryd rhan fel y gallwn gyflawni pethau gwych gyda'n gilydd. Nid ydym yn gweld ein hunain fel 'trefnwyr' neu ddatrys-wyr problemau, ond gwnawn y gorau o syniadau, asedau ac adnoddau sydd ar gael i wneud yn siŵr ein bod yn gwneud y pethau sy'n cael yr effaith mwyaf cadarnhaol ar ein pobl a lleoedd.

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SUBJECT: DEFINITIVE MAP MODIFICATION ORDER SECTION 53 (C) (i) WILDLIFE & COUNTRYSIDE ACT 1981 RESTRICTED BYWAY (53-16) GREAT PANTA DEVAUDEN

MEETING: ICMD County Councillor Bryan Jones

DATE: 27th June 2018

DIVISION/WARDS AFFECTED: Devauden

1. PURPOSE:

To withdraw and re-make the Definitive Map Modification Order (DMMO) made on the 22nd of January 2018 (Individual Cabinet member decision determined on the 30th of November 2016 (Appendix 2) in respect of adding restricted byway 53-16 and 177B Devauden. The route is shown A to B on the plan attached (Appendix 3).

2. RECOMMENDATIONS:

For the reasons outlined in this report, it is recommended that the unconfirmed Definitive Map Modification Order (DMMO) dated the 22nd of January 2018 should be withdrawn to deal with the technical issues which have been raised following the making of the Order and subsequent objections received and all relevant parties to be notified accordingly.

3. KEY ISSUES:

On the 19th of July 2016 a report was considered by the Rights of Way Advisory Panel to consider if the proposed restricted byway 53-16 should be added to the Definitive Map and Statement. Section 53(2) of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (WCA 1981), requires the Council to consider and determine cases such with a view to making an order under section 53 (3) (c) (i) of the WCA 1981 to change the Definitive Map & Statement.

The Rights of Way Advisory Panel advised the Cabinet Member for Community Development to make a Modification Order (under Section 53 (3) (c) (i) of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 to add to the Definitive Map and Statement restricted byway, from point A to J shown on the map and to seek confirmation of the order.

On the 30th of November 2016 the Cabinet Member for Community Development having considered the documentary and other evidence, and the recommendations of the Rights of Way Advisory Panel (Appendix 2), made a decision supported by an individual cabinet member report to add to the Definitive Map and Statement a restricted byway from Point A to J shown on the map (Appendix 3).

Following the making two objections and one representation had been duly lodged in respect of the above Order. Whilst such objections and representations are outstanding

the County Council cannot confirm the Order but must instead refer the matter to the Planning Inspectorate for determination.

Following the expiration of the objection period Officers of the Authority, in consultation with Mr Carr (Robin Carr Associates), have duly reviewed the lodged objections and submissions in progressing further. The schedule attached to the Order described the Points between C and D on the plan as running along the alignment of part of Public Footpath No. 182. It has been concluded that this section of the Order Route does not reflect the route that was investigated, nor that which was considered as part of the decision-making process. It has further been concluded that the Order Route should run parallel to Public Footpath 182 in a similar manner to its alignment adjacent to Public Footpath No. 183 (also between C and D on the Order Plan). It is essentially an unfortunate error in the drafting of the Order, which will need to be rectified if the Order is to be confirmed.

It is also a second anomaly within the existing Order. Route (A-B) on the Order Route is currently not shown on the Definitive Map but it appears that it is clearly referenced as a Public Footpath within the Definitive Map and Statement. Section A-B would therefore appear to have been omitted from the Definitive Map in error when it was drafted, probably due to it being in the join of two map sheets. The current order would appear to rectify this situation (i.e. by adding A-B to the Definitive Map as a Restricted Byway) however the legal situation is not quite so straight forward. The County Council's statutory duty to make an Order is triggered when there is discovery of evidence which raises a "reasonable allegation" that public rights subsist, where none have been previously recorded. However, where rights are already recorded in the Definitive Map and Statement, the duty to make an Order is only triggered where the alleged rights are shown "on balance of probability" to subsist. Whilst Officers are satisfied that the public rights set out within the Order are "reasonably alleged" to subsist, full consideration has not been given to whether, or not, those rights do, on the balance of probabilities subsist. Consideration of this latter test was not considered necessary given that the route was understood, albeit mistakenly, not to be on the Definitive Map and Statement.

The County Council has two available options in dealing with the above issues, firstly the order could be referred to the Planning Inspectorate with a request that it be confirmed subject to modifications that would address the anomalies. The second option is to seek to abandon the current order and to make a new Order which resolve the anomalies. Therefore after further consideration the Officers are seeking approval to adopt with the second option. The second option is the most appropriate (which will allow once the order is re-made and allowing for a period of objection) that should the County Council receive any objections that any subsequent Inquiry or other proceedings to concentrate entirely on the substance of the Order (i.e. evidential matters) rather than also having to deal with the technical issues.

The statutory process still requires the order to be sent to the Welsh Minister requesting that it is not confirmed. The order will be sent to the Welsh Ministers requesting that it is not confirmed together with the re-made order and any subsequent duly lodged objections and submission documents.

4. OPTIONS APPRAISAL

This report offers Cabinet an update on the need to withdraw and remaking the Definitive Map Modification Order (DMMO) made on the 22nd of January 2018 (Individual Cabinet member decision determined on the 30th of November 2016 (Appendix 2) in respect of adding restricted byway 53-16 and 177B Devauden. As such an option appraisal is not required.

5. EVALUATION CRITERIA

This report provides an update for Cabinet on the reasons for withdrawing and re-making the Definitive Map Modification Order (DMMO) and on this basis an evaluation criteria is not required.

6. REASONS:

The reasons for the recommendations under point 2 are outlined in this report. The proposed action of withdrawing the previously approved order and re-making of a new order will ensure that should the County Council receive objections, then that any subsequent Inquiry or other proceedings will concentrate entirely on the substance of the Order rather than also having to deal with the technical issues.

7. RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS:

The Council are legally obliged to make a Definitive Map Modification Order if public highway rights are reasonably alleged to subsist. Such Orders must be advertised in the local press and if objections are received, and not subsequently withdrawn, the Order must be referred to the Welsh Assembly Government/Planning Inspectorate for determination, and may lead to a local public inquiry.

The re-making of the order will be undertaken in-house although with assistance from Robin Carr Associates. Publication of the draft order will follow the standard process and be published in the local paper and made available for inspection at the council offices. The cost of making the order will be met from the highway traffic budget.

8. WELLBEING OF FUTURE GENERATIONS IMPLICATIONS (INCORPORATING EQUALITIES, SUSTAINABILITY, SAFEGUARDING AND CORPORATE PARENTING):

The main equality impacts identified in the assessment (Appendix 1) are summarised below for members' consideration:

- Improves access for all and supports health & well-being as well as tourism.
- The opening up of the route will have a negative impact upon the existing wildlife and habitat.

The actual impacts from this report's recommendations will be reviewed initially after 1 year of implementation and then in accordance with MCC PROW procedures for routine inspections.

9. CONSULTEES:

SLT and Cabinet

10. BACKGROUND PAPERS:

Appendix 1 – Future Generations Evaluation

Appendix 2 – Cabinet Report 30th November 2016

Appendix 3 – Route Plan

11. AUTHOR:

Paul Keeble Group Engineer Highways

12. CONTACT DETAILS:

Tel: 01633 644733

E-mail: paulkeeble@monmouthshire.gov.uk

Evaluation Criteria – Cabinet, Individual Cabinet Member Decisions & Council

Title of Report:	
Date decision was made:	
Report Author:	

What will happen as a result of this decision being approved by Cabinet or Council?

What is the desired outcome of the decision?
What effect will the decision have on the public/officers?

12 month appraisal

Was the desired outcome achieved? What has changed as a result of the decision? Have things improved overall as a result of the decision being taken?

What benchmarks and/or criteria will you use to determine whether the decision has been successfully implemented?

Think about what you will use to assess whether the decision has had a positive or negative effect:
Has there been an increase/decrease in the number of users
Has the level of service to the customer changed and how will you know
If decision is to restructure departments, has there been any effect on the team (e.g increase in sick leave)

2 month appraisal

Paint a picture of what has happened since the decision was implemented. Give an overview of how you fared against the criteria. What worked well, what didn't work well. The reasons why you might not have achieved the desired level of outcome. Detail the positive outcomes as a direct result of the decision. If something didn't work, why didn't it work and how has that effected implementation.

What is the estimate cost of implementing this decision or, if the decision is designed to save money, what is the proposed saving that the decision will achieve?

Give an overview of the planned costs associated with the project, which should already be included in the report, so that once the evaluation is completed there is a quick overview of whether it was delivered on budget or if the desired level of savings was achieved.

12 month appraisal

Give an overview of whether the decision was implemented within the budget set out in the report or whether the desired amount of savings was realised. If not, give a brief overview of the reasons why and what the actual costs/savings were.

Any other comments

**MONMOUTHSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL
REPORT**

SUBJECT:	DEFINITIVE MAP MODIFICATION ORDER 2016, Section 53 (C)(i) Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, Restricted Byway (53-16), Great Panta, Devauden
DIRECTORATE:	ENTERPRISE
MEETING:	Individual Cabinet Member Decision – Councillor P. Hobson
DATE:	30th November 2016
DIVISIONS/WARDS AFFECTED:	Devauden

1. PURPOSE:

- 1.1. To consider, under the above legislation if the route shown on the attached map in Appendix 1 should be added to the Definitive Map and Statement.
- 1.2. The Authority is acting in a quasi-judicial capacity and must reach a decision based on the evidence presented. We are not required to resolve conflicts in the evidence and there may well be evidence on both sides of the issue. We must weigh up the evidence using the test of the “balance of probabilities”, and, if on this balance it is reasonable to conclude that the evidence shows that change should be made, we must do so. Although officers have considered the evidence, and made a recommendation based on their appraisal, the Cabinet Member must consider the evidence and reach their own conclusions. If a modification order is to be made anyone has a right to object. The matter would then be determined by the Planning Inspectorate for Wales.

2. RECOMMENDATION:

- 2.1. That having considered the documentary and other evidence, and the recommendations of the Rights of Way Advisory Panel (Appendix 2), the Cabinet Member for Community Development make a Definitive Map Modification Order (DMMO) under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 to add to the Definitive Map and Statement a restricted byway, from point A to J shown on the map in Appendix 1 attached. Also to confirm or seek confirmation of the Order.

3. KEY ISSUES:

- 3.1.1 A number of routes in the Monmouthshire County Council area have been recorded on Highway Authority records as Unclassified County Roads, but were subsequently struck off these records for reasons which have not yet been determined. As a result of this there is some ambiguity over their status. Additionally these routes would now be subject to the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 (NERC Act). This removes vehicular status unless one of the conditions in the act apply.
- 3.1.2 The status of one such route (Route 53-16) in the Devauden area has been the subject of an ongoing dispute for some years and has been added back to the List of Streets. The List of Streets is not regulated at the current time by any process which allows for challenge and this led to an ombudsman complain by the landowner. The ombudsman was satisfied that the Council would reconsider the issue via the Definitive MAP Modification process.
- 3.1.3 The Highway Authority therefore appointed Robin Car Associates to undertake the necessary investigations and consultation with a view to producing an advisory report to assist them in determining whether or not the route should be added to the Definitive Map. A copy of this report and bundle

of supporting evidence form the background papers to this report and are shown in Appendix 2.

3.1.4 The evidence includes historical documents, no witness statements and no evidence forms. Two public consultations have been carried out including a public participation meeting and the comments received are shown within the bundle as part of the supporting evidence.

3.1.5 The Rights of Way Advisory Panel which met on the 19th July 2016 (appendix 1) recommended that the order is made. If the objections made are sustained it is likely that the claim will go to the Planning Inspector for determination.

4 REASONS:

4.1.1 There are a number of historical documents that when taken together argues that, on the balance of probabilities, C53-16 should be recorded as a restricted byway.

5 RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS:

5.1.1 The Council are legally obliged to make a Definitive Map Modification Order if public highway rights are reasonably alleged to subsist. Such Orders must be advertised in the local press and if objections are received, and not subsequently withdrawn, the Order must be referred to the Welsh Assembly Government/Planning Inspectorate for determination, and may lead to a local public inquiry.

5.1.2 The Resource implications of this procedure is not inconsequential however this cannot lawfully be taken into account when determining whether or not to make a Definitive Map Modification Order.

6 WELLBEING OF FUTURE GENERATIONS IMPLICATIONS (INCORPORATING EQUALITIES, SUSTAINABILITY, SAFEGUARDING AND CORPORATE PARENTING):

6.1 The Order if made will neither positively nor negatively impact on the well-being goals or the sustainable development principals. Licencing & Regulatory Agenda item 1, 19th July 2016 (Appendix 4).

7 CONSULTEES:

Corporate Management Team, Rights of Way Advisory Panel Members (Licensing and Regulatory Committee), Select Committee Chairmen, Cabinet Members, Local Member, Head of Finance and Head of Legal Services

8 RESULTS OF CONSULTATION:

No objections received.

9 BACKGROUND PAPERS

Modification Order Plan (Appendix 1)

Decision from Rights of Way Advisory Panel (Licencing & Regulatory)held 19th July 2016 (Appendix 2)

Robin Carr Associates Report and appendixes (Appendix 3)

Wellbeing and Future Generations Report (Appendix 4)

[Additional Appendices \(Link to Special Licensing Committee 9th July 2016\)](#)

10 AUTHOR

Paul Keeble

Group Engineer (Highway & Flood Manager)

11 CONTACT DETAILS

E-mail: paulkeeble@monmouthshire.gov.uk

Telephone: 01633 644733

APPENDIX 2

<p>Name of the Officer Paul Keeble</p> <p>Phone no: 01633 644733 E-mail: paulkeeble@monmouthshire.gov.uk</p>	<p>Please give a brief description of the aims of the proposal: To withdraw and re-make the Definitive Map Modification Order (DMMO) made on the 22nd of January 2018 for the c53-16 route</p>
<p>Name of Service: DEFINITIVE MAP MODIFICATION ORDER</p>	<p>Date Future Generations Evaluation : 08/06/2018</p>

NB. Key strategies and documents that may help you identify your contribution to the wellbeing goals and sustainable development principles include: Single Integrated Plan, Continuance Agreement, Improvement Plan, Local Development Plan, People Strategy, Asset Management Plan, Green Infrastructure SPG, Welsh Language Standards, etc






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9. **Does your proposal deliver any of the well-being goals below?** Please explain the impact (positive and negative) you expect, together with suggestions of how to mitigate negative impacts or better contribute to the goal.

Well Being Goal	Does the proposal contribute to this goal? Describe the positive and negative impacts.	What actions have been/will be taken to mitigate any negative impacts or better contribute to positive impacts?
<p>A prosperous Wales Efficient use of resources, skilled, educated people, generates wealth, provides jobs</p>	<p>Improves access for all and supports health & well being as well as tourism.</p>	
<p>A resilient Wales Maintain and enhance biodiversity and ecosystems that support resilience and can adapt to change (e.g. climate change)</p>	<p>The opening up of the route will may have a negative impact upon the existing wildlife and habitat.</p>	<p>Opening up c53-16 will require a further habitat survey in order to mitigate the impact of works undertaken to clear the route.</p>

Well Being Goal	Does the proposal contribute to this goal? Describe the positive and negative impacts.	What actions have been/will be taken to mitigate any negative impacts or better contribute to positive impacts?
A healthier Wales People's physical and mental wellbeing is maximized and health impacts are understood	Improved access.	
A Wales of cohesive communities Communities are attractive, viable, safe and well connected		
A globally responsible Wales Taking account of impact on global well-being when considering local social, economic and environmental wellbeing		
A Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language Culture, heritage and Welsh language are promoted and protected. People are encouraged to do sport, art and recreation		
A more equal Wales People can fulfil their potential no matter what their background or circumstances	<i>This includes the protected characteristics of age, disability, gender reassignment, race, religion or beliefs, gender, sexual orientation, marriage or civil partnership, pregnancy or maternity</i>	

2. How has your proposal embedded and prioritised the sustainable governance principles in its development?

Sustainable Development Principle	Does your proposal demonstrate you have met this principle? If yes, describe how. If not explain why.	Are there any additional actions to be taken to mitigate any negative impacts or better contribute to positive impacts?
 <p>Long Term</p> <p>Balancing short term need with long term and planning for the future</p>	<p><i>We are required to look beyond the usual short term timescales for financial planning and political cycles and instead plan with the longer term in mind (guidance says at least 10 years, but preferably 25)</i></p>	
 <p>Collaboration</p> <p>Working together with other partners to deliver objectives</p>	<p>We will work with countryside and volunteers to ensure that maintenance work is carried out appropriate to the environment.</p>	<p>None</p>
 <p>Involvement</p> <p>Involving those with an interest and seeking their views</p>	<p>The pre-consultation undertaken on the proposed action and the statutory procedure ensures that interested individuals and groups are involved with this process.</p>	<p>Covered as part of the statutory process</p>
 <p>Prevention</p> <p>Putting resources into preventing problems occurring or getting worse</p>		
 <p>Integration</p> <p>Considering impact on all wellbeing goals together and on other bodies</p>	<p>Not to proceed with the re-making of this order will restrict access to residents and visitors to the area.</p>	<p>Order to be re-made.</p>

3. **Are your proposals going to affect any people or groups of people with protected characteristics?** Please explain the impact, the evidence you have used and any action you are taking below. For more detailed information on the protected characteristics, the Equality Act 2010 and the Welsh Language Standards that apply to Monmouthshire Council please follow this link:<http://hub/corporatedocs/Equalities/Forms/AllItems.aspx> or contact Alan Burkitt on 01633 644010 or alanburkitt@monmouthshire.gov.uk

Protected Characteristics	Describe any positive impacts your proposal has on the protected characteristic	Describe any negative impacts your proposal has on the protected characteristic	What has been/will be done to mitigate any negative impacts or better contribute to positive impacts?
Age	<i>Consider the impact on our community in relation to this e.g. how do we engage with older and younger people about our services, access issues etc. Also consider what issues there are for employment and training.</i>		
Disability			
Gender reassignment	<i>Consider the provision of inclusive services for Transgender people and groups. Also consider what issues there are for employment and training.</i>		
Marriage or civil partnership	<i>Same-sex couples who register as civil partners have the same rights as married couples in employment and must be provided with the same benefits available to married couples, such as survivor pensions, flexible working, maternity/paternity pay and healthcare insurance</i>		

Protected Characteristics	Describe any positive impacts your proposal has on the protected characteristic	Describe any negative impacts your proposal has on the protected characteristic	What has been/will be done to mitigate any negative impacts or better contribute to positive impacts?
Pregnancy or maternity	<i>In employment a woman is protected from discrimination during the period of her pregnancy and during any period of compulsory or additional maternity leave. In the provision of services, good and facilities, recreational or training facilities, a woman is protected from discrimination during the period of her pregnancy and the period of 26 weeks beginning with the day on which she gives birth</i>		
Race	<i>Think about what the proposal will do to promote race equality with the aim of: eliminating unlawful discrimination, promoting equality of opportunity and promoting good relations between persons of different racial groups. Also think about the potential to affect racial groups differently. Issues to look at include providing translation/interpreting services, cultural issues and customs, access to services, issues relating to Asylum Seeker, Refugee, Gypsy & Traveller, migrant communities and recording of racist incidents etc.</i>		
Religion or Belief	<i>What the likely impact is e.g. dietary issues, religious holidays or days associated with religious observance, cultural issues and customs. Also consider what issues there are for employment and training.</i>		

Protected Characteristics	Describe any positive impacts your proposal has on the protected characteristic	Describe any negative impacts your proposal has on the protected characteristic	What has been/will be done to mitigate any negative impacts or better contribute to positive impacts?
Sex	<i>Consider what issues there are for men and women e.g. equal pay, responsibilities for dependents, issues for carers, access to training, employment issues. Will this impact disproportionately on one group more than another</i>		
Sexual Orientation	<i>Consider the provision of inclusive services for e.g. older and younger people from the Lesbian, Gay and Bi-sexual communities. Also consider what issues there are for employment and training.</i>		
Welsh Language	<i>Under the Welsh Language measure of 2011, we need to be considering Welsh Language in signage, documentation, posters, language skills etc. and also the requirement to promote the language.</i>		

4. Council has agreed the need to consider the impact its decisions has on important responsibilities of Corporate Parenting and safeguarding. Are your proposals going to affect either of these responsibilities? For more information please see the guidance <http://hub/corporatedocs/Democratic%20Services/Safeguarding%20Guidance.docx> and for more on Monmouthshire's Corporate Parenting Strategy see <http://hub/corporatedocs/SitePages/Corporate%20Parenting%20Strategy.aspx>

	Describe any positive impacts your proposal has on safeguarding and corporate parenting	Describe any negative impacts your proposal has on safeguarding and corporate parenting	What will you do/ have you done to mitigate any negative impacts or better contribute to positive impacts?
Safeguarding	<i>Safeguarding in this context applies to both children (not yet reached 18th birthday) and vulnerable adults (over 18 who is or may be in need of community care services by reason of mental or other disability, age or illness and who is or may be unable to take care of himself or herself, or unable to protect himself or herself against significant harm or serious exploitation.)</i>	<i>Safeguarding is about ensuring that everything is in place to promote the well-being of children and vulnerable adults, preventing them from being harmed and protecting those who are at risk of abuse and neglect.</i>	
Corporate Parenting	<i>This relates to those children who are 'looked after' by the local authority either through a voluntary arrangement with their parents or through a court order. The council has a corporate duty to consider looked after children especially and promote their welfare (in a way, as though those children were their own).</i>		

Page 15

5. What evidence and data has informed the development of your proposal?

- The proposed action is necessary to confirm the existence of an ancient highway shown on highway records and the DMMO presents an opportunity to allow for it to be downgraded to a footpath which is more in keeping with the future use of this route.

6. SUMMARY: As a result of completing this form, what are the main positive and negative impacts of your proposal, how have they informed/changed the development of the proposal so far and what will you be doing in future?

This allows the local authority to be clarify the status of highway and provide a desired walking route within the Davauden area.

7. ACTIONS: As a result of completing this form are there any further actions you will be undertaking? Please detail them below, if applicable.

What are you going to do	When are you going to do it?	Who is responsible	Progress
Formally consult on the draft order (DMMO) and if confirmed clear a walking route as shown on the route map of the report.	By March 2019	Operations department/ Countryside	

8. MONITORING: The impacts of this proposal will need to be monitored and reviewed. Please specify the date at which you will evaluate the impact, and where you will report the results of the review.

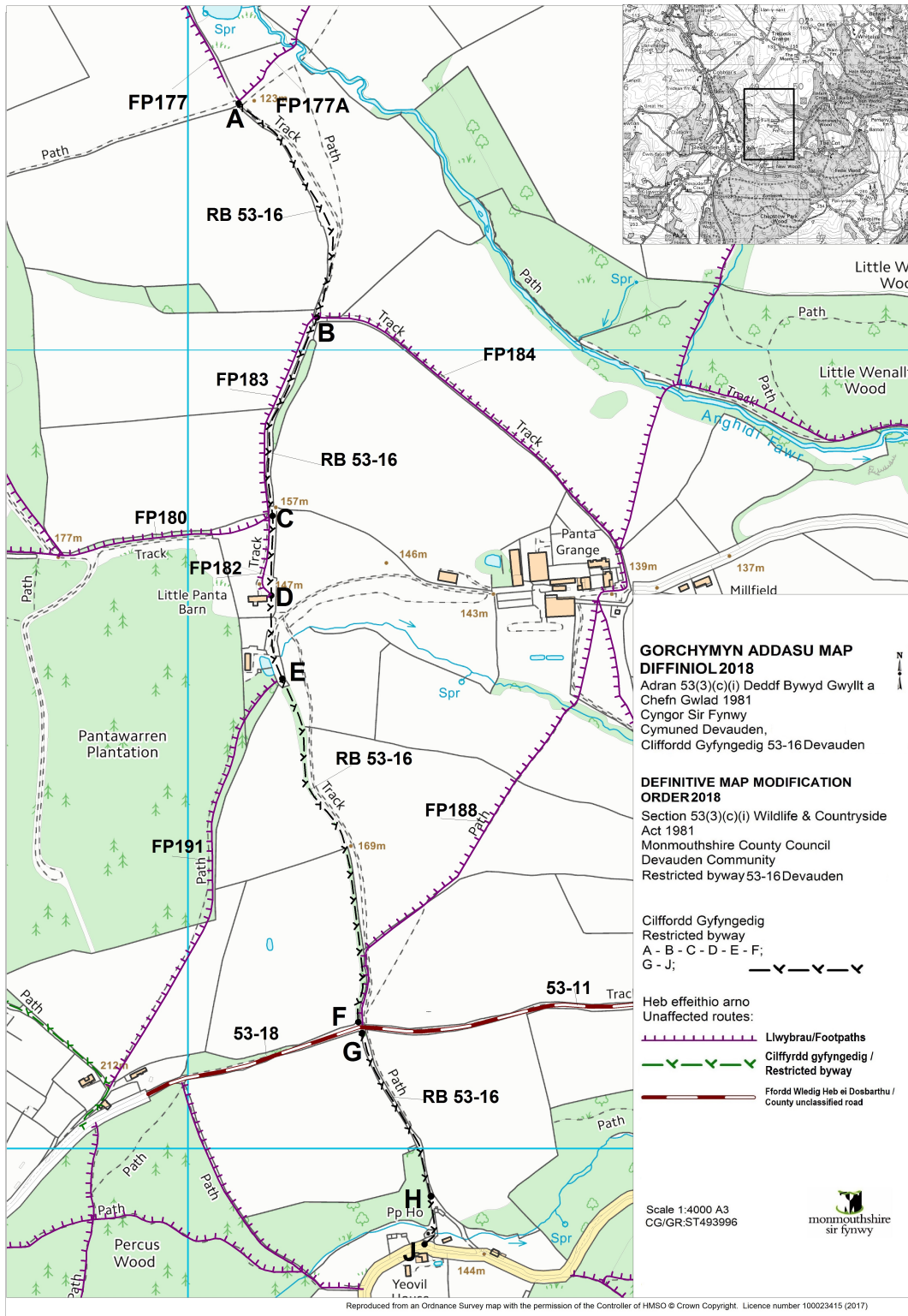
The impacts of this proposal will be evaluated on:

In 12 months time of implementation (1st April '20)

9. VERSION CONTROL: The Future Generations Evaluation should be used at the earliest stages of decision making, and then honed and refined throughout the decision making process. It is important to keep a record of this process so that we can demonstrate how we have considered and built in sustainable development wherever possible.

Version No.	Decision making stage	Date considered	Brief description of any amendments made following consideration
	<i>e.g. budget mandate, DMT, SLT, Scrutiny, Cabinetetc</i>		<i>This will demonstrate how we have considered and built in sustainable development throughout the evolution of a proposal.</i>

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SUBJECT:	Delivering Excellence in Children's Services: Family Support within 'Statutory' Children's Services
DIRECTORATE:	Social Care & Health
MEETING:	Individual Cabinet Member Decision
DATE:	June 2018
DIVISION/WARDS AFFECTED:	All

1. PURPOSE:

- To provide a summary of the proposals for the next phase of the Family Support Review within the 'Delivering Excellence in Children's Services' programme including the development of Edge of Care services.
- To present the evidence base and business cases to support the proposals.
- To set out how the proposed developments within family support align to the strategic intent of Children's Services, including how family support services are being developed to meet the needs of the local population and contribute to Monmouthshire's delivery of the Social Services and Well-being Wales Act (2014) (SSW-BWA).

2. RECOMMENDATIONS:

The following recommendations are made, as detailed in Section 7. 'Resource Implications':

1. Establish a Family Intervention Team to deliver intensive family support to children and families who are on the 'edge of care'.
2. To bring 'in house' the Family Group Conferencing Service currently provided by Action for Children and to locate the service within the Intensive Family Support Team.

3. To establish a 0.5 WTE Support Worker post currently on a temporary contract within the Early Help and Assessment Team.
4. To establish 1.6 WTE Assistant Social Work posts within the Family Support and Protection Team.
5. Continue with 0.6 WTE Contact Worker currently on a temporary contract plus one additional 0.5 WTE Contact Worker post within the contact team whilst we review the delivery model.
6. To establish a 0.5 WTE permanent Personal Assistant within the Long Term Team for care leavers.
7. To consolidate the management structure and 'suite' of family support and therapeutic services within Children's Services including BASE and increase the availability of play therapy to children Looked After by creating an additional 1 day a week post 0.2 WTE Play Therapist

Figure 1: Current Family Support Structure Pre-threshold

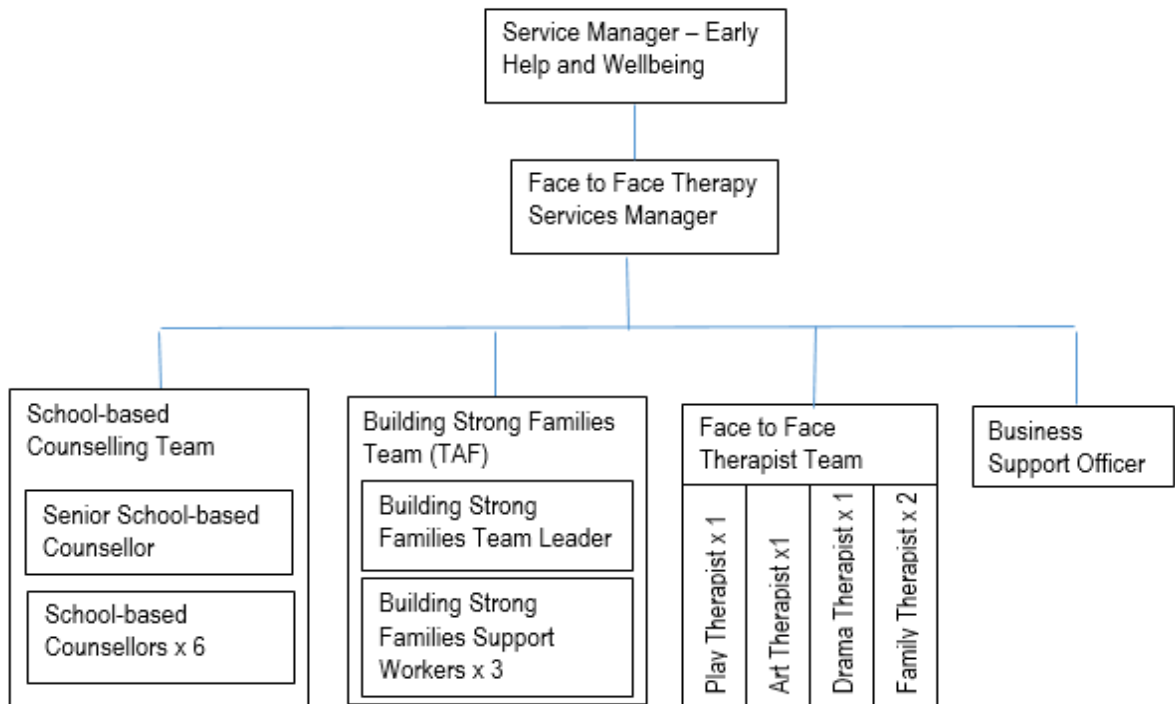


Figure 2: Current Family Support Structure Post-Threshold

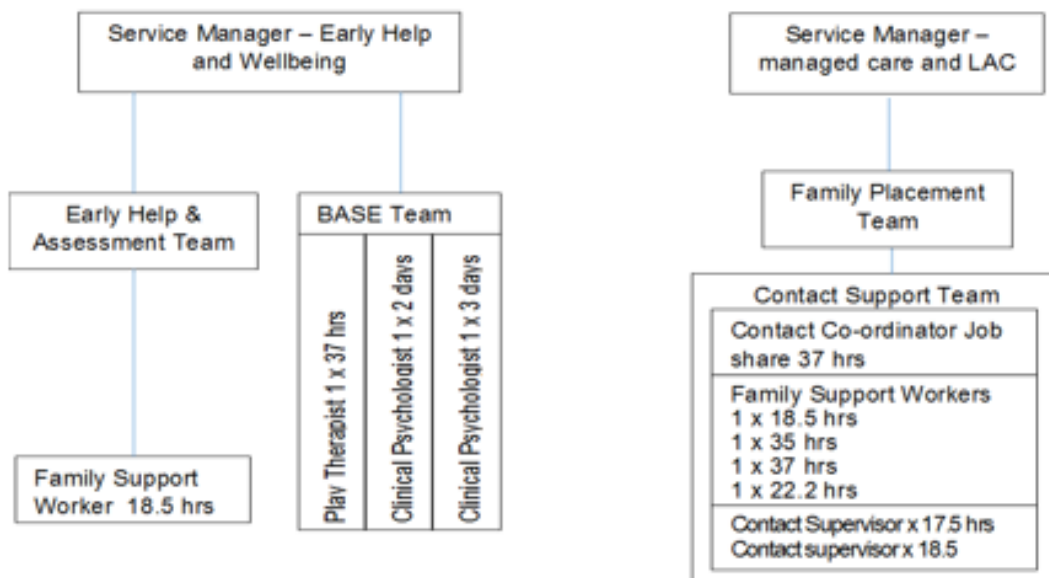
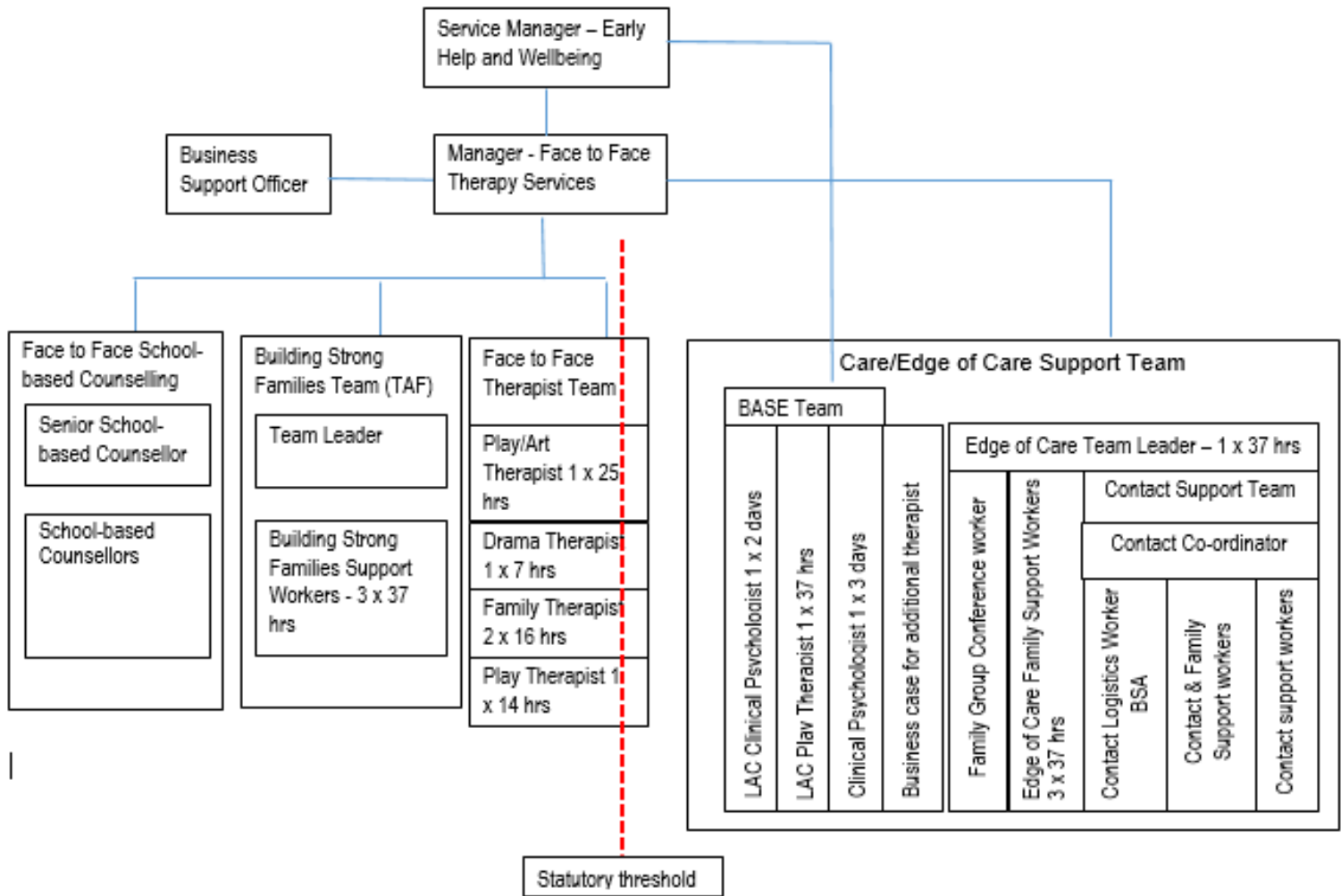


Figure 3: Proposed Consolidated Family Support Structure



KEY ISSUES

Background

In July 2016 the Council approved Monmouthshire Children's Services Strategy, 'Where I am Safe' as one of the key documents directing the work of the overarching improvement programme 'Delivering Excellence in Children's Services. This report is the next phase of delivering against the strategy 'Where I am Safe' and the overarching improvement programme.

The strategy supported the primary aims of Children's Service to:

- Work together with others to ensure that Monmouthshire's children and young people reach their full potential and live free from the harmful effects of abuse and neglect.
- Provide responsive, family orientated services which ensure that our most vulnerable children are effectively safeguarded, and to keep children and young people safe by preventing need from escalating.
- Work successfully with children and young people, their parents and families, and partner agencies to help children and young people achieve the best outcomes.
- Safely support children to achieve the best possible outcomes for them within their families, recognising this is the best environment for the majority of children and young people to develop and achieve their outcomes.

Key activities to support the implementation of the strategy included:

- The development of prevention and early intervention services to reduce need from escalating,
- To review the range of family support services Monmouthshire provides at all tiers of intervention to ensure that where possible children remain in their families and where they are in care that they can be effectively reunified;

IPC review – June 2016

"There are some well-regarded early intervention services provided by partners, but there is a clear reported significant gap in services which can offer interventions of depth and persistence to families with serious and enduring difficulties"

In December 2017 Children's Services received cabinet approval to progress with the re-positioning of the 'Team Around the Family Project' creating a 'Building Strong Families Services' with the emphasis on delivering programmes of early intervention family support targeted at vulnerable families with emerging, but complex needs. This additionally gave approval to Face to Face Therapeutic Services and School Based Counselling moving within the Children's Services management structure in order to bring increased coherency to the 'windscreen' pathway of family support and intervention. It was noted that this would form the basis of a longer-term piece of work to develop 'edge of care' services for Monmouthshire and that the pre-statutory threshold family support work would need to be aligned with and work in a coherent way with similar support offered to families where there are children at the edge of care.

Proposed Service Realignment

With the disaggregation of the Newport-based IFST, Monmouthshire Children's Services is able to utilise on a local level, resources previously directed towards the regional model. It is proposed that this resource, together with some Welsh Government grant money dedicated to 'edge of care' activity is utilised to build capacity within the Family Support and Protection Team (FSPT) and to establish an intensive support service to work with families where children are on the edge coming into the care of the local authority.

The Early Help and Assessment Team (EHAT) is staffed by social workers who undertake assessments and the initial intervention (Care and Support, Child Protection or Care Proceedings) work with families. The Family Support and Protection Team (FSPT) is staffed by social workers who work with families where the risk is such that children are registered on the Child Protection Register or where court proceedings are underway or where families have complex support needs requiring longer-term support under a Care and Support Plan. Three (2.1) WTE Family Support Worker (FSW) posts have been trialled in these teams (one .5 WTE in EHAT, and two - 1.6 WTE – in FSPT) to underpin the work of the social workers. The EHAT FSW undertakes time limited interventions with families who have a Care and Support Plan to stop concerns

escalating and reduce risk so that cases can be closed to Children's Services. FSPT FSWs have been utilised to enable programmes of direct work to be undertaken alongside the work of the social workers. Their activity ranges from life story work where children are being placed for adoption, to bespoke pieces of direct work where children are on Care and Support or Child Protection Plans. The work undertaken by these FSW is directly aligned to the activity of the teams concerned and so these posts are most appropriately located in these teams.

The edge of care team will work as a dedicated team under a team leader alongside the contact support team and Family Group Conference Co-coordinator. The team will comprise three family support workers who will provide intensive family support to families where there are children currently on the cusp of coming into local authority care, or who are currently in the Looked After system where safe rehabilitation home is a viable prospect but where families need some intensive support to achieve this.

The contact team currently sits within the Placement and Support Team. Although the team's core business is to provide children with the opportunity to spend time with their parents in a safe and enjoyable way, the team has highly trained, skilled and experienced workers able to support parents in engaging with their children through a wide range of activities including opportunities to practice newly acquired parenting skills within Contact Centres that have been refurbished for this purpose. Realigning this team so it works alongside the Edge of Care family support workers will allow for greater flexibility to enable the best use to be made of the resource available. Increasing capacity in the Contact Support Team will reduce the need for externally commissioned contracts whilst still ensuring that Monmouthshire children exercise their rights to spend time with their parents and siblings in a safe environment.

The Family Group Conference (FGC) Co-ordinator is currently a commissioned service delivered by Action for Children. FGC has a sound evidence base and an internal review of the FGC service suggests that the service is seen as potentially useful by social workers, however Action for Children have experienced difficulties in recruiting and retaining staff which has meant that there has been a limited service for some of the time and outcomes have not always been evident. Creating this team structure will enable

the management costs to be absorbed and the available resource to be deployed more efficiently to deliver more service for the same cost.

One of the crucial benefits of this structure is the alignment of pre and post statutory family support services and the creation of coherent referral and intervention pathways for families. The implementation of an 'Early Help Panel' for pre-statutory family support has already reduced duplication and improved management of referrals. The panel has reduced the 'bouncing' of referrals between agencies which occurs as the result of being referred to the wrong service first time round. The development of a post-statutory family support services model alongside services providing pre-statutory threshold family support, and therapeutic and other support services, such as family group conferencing, school-based counselling and the Building Strong Families (TAF) team, means that families can be seamlessly 'stepped down' into services in a managed way reducing the risk of them failing by suddenly finding themselves without support once they no longer meet the threshold for statutory intervention. A step-up/step-down protocol and referral pathway is already in place which enables vulnerable families accessing support at both a pre-statutory threshold level and a post--statutory threshold level to have their needs appropriately met and ultimately reduce the numbers of children requiring statutory support and in particular the need to be Looked After.

Demand Data

The Looked After Child population has been steadily increasing and the numbers of children on the Child Protection Register also shows an upward trend, although the increase in child protection rates has been more recent and more marked, tripling from 2015/2016. If we are to stem this increase and ultimately reduce the numbers of children entering the care system then we need to invest in services that support families at an early stage before difficulties become entrenched; and when difficulties are placing children at risk of becoming looked after, intensively to support parents to parent safely. Currently however, the increase of children at risk, and in care is increasing demand on social workers and services such as life story work, therapeutic support, psychological support for looked after children who have experienced trauma and contact support. With insufficient capacity in house, therapeutic, psychological and contact support is having to be out-sourced from costly independent providers.

Table 1.

Yearly	LAC	CP
2012/13	102	55
2013/14	103	37
2014/15	108	49
2015/16	130	33
2016/17	133	91
2017/18	141	91

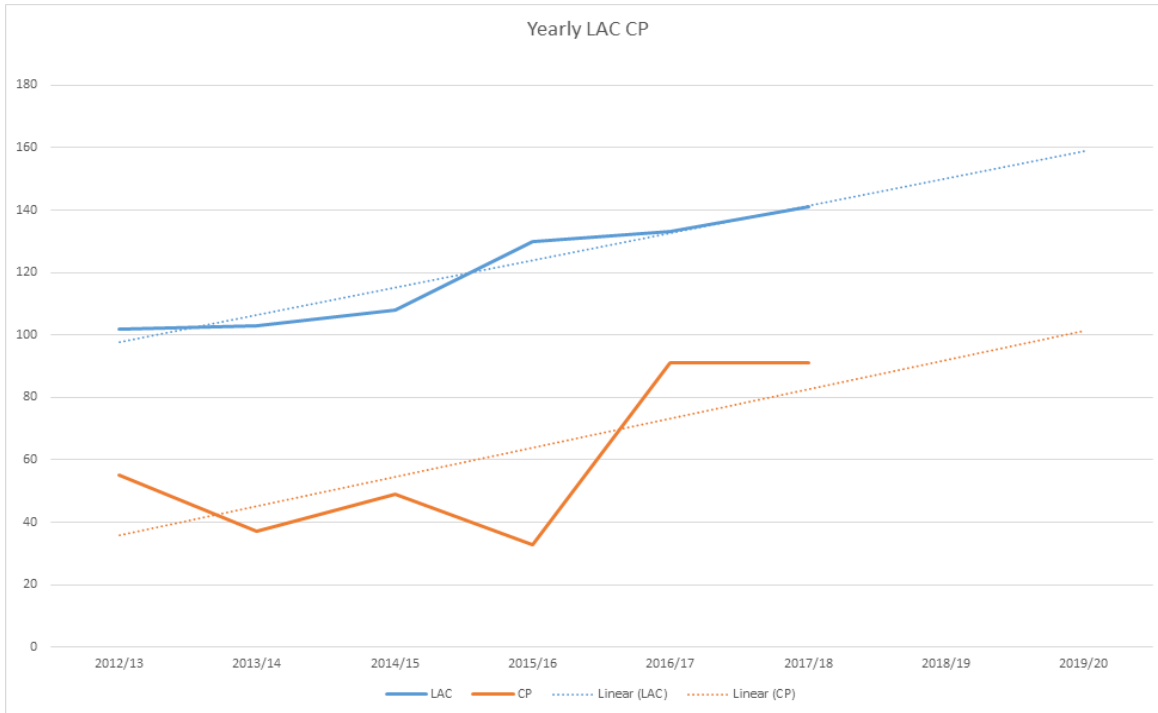


Figure 4

The available data shows that year on year costs for sport purchase of external therapists is increasing each year. The hourly unit cost of private providers varies but starts at approximately £75 per therapeutic hour, with travel, reports and meetings being charged in addition. Therapeutic support is frequently demanded by the Courts. Increasing the therapeutic offer within BASE by a day a week will cost approximately £8,781 pa, this equates to an hourly rate of £22.82, representing a significant saving on the unit cost of a private provider.

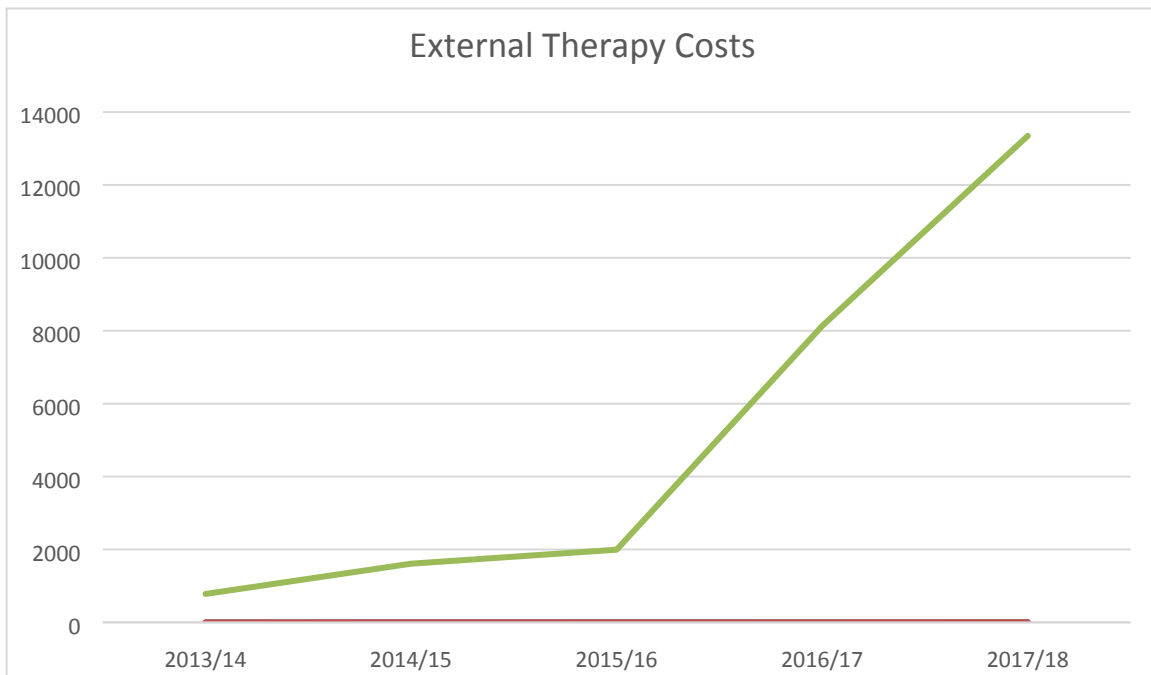


Figure 5

Contact Support Team

With an increase of 50% in children being looked after in the last five years the pressure on the contact service has meant that independent providers have had to be used to ensure children have been able to access their right to see their parents safely. The amount and nature of contact individual children require will vary depending on the plan for the child and the individual needs of the family. For children on a plan for rehabilitation home or for babies and very young children where the plan for permanence is not yet finalised, contact may be several times a week or even daily. It is important that children do not miss out on school and so most contact must be arranged outside of school hours.

In order to deliver an effective contact service a flexible workforce needs to be created that can operate predominantly after school hours and at weekends to accommodate demand that meets the needs of children, their families and foster families. Contact demand has resulted in an increasing number of contacts being commissioned from independent providers. The cost of commissioning external providers has risen from £4,300 per month approx., during 2016-2017, to £7,100 per month for the current year. Previously, independent providers were used predominantly to cover contact timed to take place over the weekend, however pressure on the service has meant that approximately 80% of the contact commissioned from independent sector providers

takes place in normal working hours. This could be covered more cost effectively by contact workers from the in-house service if there was sufficient staffing capacity.

BASE (Building Attachments, Security and Emotional Well-being)

The BASE team comprises Clinical Psychologist (1 WTE) and a Full Time Play therapist. They provide a range of services to support Looked After Children and the networks that support them. They also provide psychological consultations on an individual, group, and network basis to social workers, foster carers and other professionals, and provide some training to Children's Services staff around understanding the psychological, developmental and therapeutic needs of children. In addition, they support the Placement Support Team with recruitment, assessment and training of foster carers. A lack of capacity means that the service is currently running a six-month waiting list and urgent cases must be prioritised through costly externally commissioning psychological and/or therapeutic support. A review of the BASE service is currently underway and may form the basis of a future paper exploring the model of delivery and how this very limited resource can best be utilised to promote foster placement stability and the emotional wellbeing of children in care who have experienced trauma and whether there is 'invest to save' case to be made for expanding the therapeutic capacity of BASE to reduce the need for external commissioning.

Several of these services have been developed in isolation from each other, under different service managers, heads of service and directorates there has not been an opportunity until now to look at the whole system of family support and to consider opportunities for constructive co-working and communication meaning that children have sometimes fallen between the gaps and families have experienced frustration at being referred from one service to another and being subject sometimes to multiple assessments before a service is provided to support them. This duplication and delay is not only costly but also makes families more resistant to intervention meaning intervention is less likely to be effective. The earlier a family can be offered the right support, the more likely it is that the intervention will be effective. Ultimately what is needed is a range of services across the continuum of support that are responsive rather than reactive, that are co-ordinated, communicate effectively and enable families to move seamlessly between services as needed.

What works?

There is empirical evidence to support the following features as being significant in terms of interventions that are effective and evidence suggests that these features of effective practice are more important than fidelity to a specific model.

- Early-intervention – intervening before difficulties become entrenched
- Early-intervention - attachment-based support especially during the first 1000 days
- Strengths based
- Relational
- Bespoke – designed around a families individual needs
- Fidelity to specific models where these are used
- Ecological/systemic models

There is not an extensive literature on the effectiveness of specific interventions, however there is evidence that the provision of services such as play therapy, educational support and speech and language therapy may help address specific deficits around social skills, education and learning and communication (Howe, 2005). Intervention through play, in particular, is noted as important in helping children develop interpersonal and reflective skills to enable them to communicate what they have experienced and how they feel.

Empirical evidence suggests that whilst the manner in which interventions are delivered (strengths-based, relational, theory-based etc.) is more significant than the specific model used, there is an evidence base for certain interventions, such as Motivational Interviewing and Family Group Conferencing. There is also evidence that interventions such as Motivational Interviewing can be used to scaffold the effectiveness of other interventions.

The Case for Prioritisation

Cuts in funding in recent years make it essential that scarce and increasingly limited resources are prioritised to fund services that are judged to provide the greatest impact for the investment. The review of children's services resulting in the model being

proposed about has been undertaken in light of the pressures Monmouthshire faces, the policy and practice imperatives created by the SSW-bWA and Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 and evidence from research and evaluation undertaken by Cordis Bright (2013) and IPC (2016, 2017 and 2018).

Social care services in Wales are changing in line with the SSW-bWA and Wellbeing of Future Generations Act. This requires public bodies to think about the long term impact of their decisions, to work better with people, communities and each other, and to prevent persistent problems, such as poverty and health inequalities. Part 6 of the SSW-bWA sets out the Local Authority's duty to assess and meet a child's needs for accommodation if that child cannot reside within their family of origin and there is no viable alternative to placement. However, evidence shows that as well as being costly in financial terms, outcomes for children in care are not always good. The safe prevention of children becoming looked after, therefore, is a preferable option from a moral, legislative and financial perspective. Welsh Government is looking for services to children to evidence increased partnership working between health and social care workforce and all parties involved in a child's care including joint assessments of therapeutic needs, a focus on early intervention and increasing preventative services and promotion of person-centred care which gives people more control over the services that support them and their individual well-being goals.

The children and young people accessing the services above will all have experienced a number of Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs). Children experiencing four or more ACEs are at significantly higher risk of a range of physical, mental, social and emotional difficulties into adulthood.

Welsh Government guidance on the continuum of support recognises the importance of the whole network of services in supporting families, and in particular identifies a differentiation between services and support for children and families needing early intervention and those needing intensive intervention. The framework is based on research evidence which indicates that different forms of intervention require very different levels of support and skill on the part of those undertaking assessment, care and support. The IPC analysis identified that whilst there are services available to

support families in Monmouthshire, they are fragmented, lacking in an underpinning practice approach or theoretical framework and therefore risk duplication and delay in families accessing the right support at the right time. In particular there are gaps at the edge of statutory intervention (insufficient services to reduce risk and scaffold those families who are not quite managing without support to prevent them coming into statutory services) and the edge of care (insufficient support to reduce risk to families who could, with some time-limited, intensive intervention be supported to enable them to parent safely to avoid their children coming into care).

OPTIONS APPRAISAL

The options are set out in the table below:

	Description	Costs	Benefits	Disbenefits/risks	Recommended
Option 1	Do nothing	Cost neutral	Retains a stable system that people who are currently involved understand.	Fails to utilise the available resources effectively Low productivity Current model does not address the gap in service provision	No
Option 2	Build family support within teams, as dedicated workers rather than within a Family Support structure. Locate FGC in FSPT	Low cost	This would utilise the available resource and address the need for an 'edge of care' intensive support service	This could create problems in terms of line management. The two alternative options for line management are: the Early Help and Assessment Team Manager who does not have the capacity to take on an additional team and this would also risk mission creep putting pressure on the team to pick up case work that should be undertaken by social workers and therefore contravening the grant conditions; the Service Manager for Early Help and Well-being who is not sufficiently connected to practice nor sufficiently available on a day to day basis to provide the quality and intensity of support required for the team.	No
Option 3	Establish an 'Edge of Care' team centralising all the family support workers	Low cost	This would utilise the available resource and address the need for an 'edge of care' intensive support service	The three FSW it is proposed be deployed in FSPT and EHAT are undertaking work that delivers entirely to the purpose of those teams, placing them in a centralised team risks undermining the relationships between the social workers and FSW and creating an unnecessary layer of bureaucracy as a referral	No

	across the service.			and allocation process would have to be introduced for tasks that can currently just be directly picked up by FSW embedded within the teams.	
Option 4	Utilise the resource to fund additional social workers	Low cost	This would utilise the available resource and go some way to addressing the need for an 'edge of care' intensive support service	The relative expense of social workers means that the resource would fund fewer workers as a whole, thereby reducing the potential capacity available for this work. Creating additional social work posts rather than a dedicated team risks the 'edge of care' work becoming a competing priority within a mixed caseload. Social workers are required to prioritise and therefore it is possible that the families identified as 'edge of care' may not be prioritised until their children have already come into the care or court system undermining the potential of the work that could be done. In addition because social workers carry higher and more varied and complex caseloads, they cannot work as intensively with families as is intended under the proposed model.	No
Option 5	Expand the contact team to meet all Family Support needs within the service	Low cost	Maintains the workforce as is and potentially reduces any disruption. Social Work post would be undertaking some Family Support Work	This option does not release any resource to allow for building Business Support into the service. This option does not allow for family support workers to be supported by a senior family support worker, so does not follow the principals of 'delivering what only you can deliver'.	No

Option 6	Proposal	Low cost	<p>This creates family support capacity in teams where it is needed to enable social workers to focus on aspects of the role that only qualified social workers can undertake. It creates a dedicated team to work intensively where children are on the edge of care to reduce the numbers of children entering the care system. It aligns teams within an overarching structure that will enable team members to develop their knowledge, skills and confidence and families to experience a more seamless journey through the services they make use of.</p>	<p>This will create some disruption for workers whilst the model beds in and will require a lead in time whilst workers are recruited to the edge of care team. The proposed model has implications for some members of staff. Unions, finance and staff members are included within the consultation process and protection of employment policies will apply. A clear referral and intervention pathway will need to be created to ensure social work teams are clear about the role, purpose and how to access the team.</p>	Yes
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5. EVALUATION CRITERIA

Evaluation Criteria – Cabinet, Individual Cabinet Member Decisions & Council

Title of Report:	Delivering Excellence in Children’s Services: Family Support within ‘Statutory’ Children’s Services
Date decision was made:	
Report Author:	Charlotte Drury

What will happen as a result of this decision being approved by Cabinet or Council?	
Page 38	<p>The proposed model is intended to achieve the following outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishing an intensive Family Support Team to work with families where there are children on the edge of care will provide social workers with a dedicated resource to rate (which is currently increasing year on year) and ultimately the overall number of children coming into the care system. • Situating this team within an Integrated Family Support Service structure and aligning it with other support and therapeutic services will enable an effective referral and intervention pathway which families and workers will benefit from. • Situating this team within an Integrated Family Support Service structure and aligning it with other support and therapeutic services will provide the team with a range of support and a high level of supervision for the more complex direct work they will be taking on. • Building flexible capacity into the Contact Support Team will reduce our reliance on expensive spot purchasing of contact supervision from private providers whilst still ensuring children exercise their rights to spend quality time with their parents in a safe environment. • Building capacity in the EHAT and FSPT by establishing family support workers to undertake key tasks such as focussed pieces of direct work including life story work will ensure that the more costly social work resource is deployed effectively whilst still ensuring that these important tasks are undertaken to a high standard. • Building resources to develop services that sit just below threshold (edge of statutory and edge of care) should reduce those families requiring a higher tier of support; • Aligning services across the windscreen model should ensure they avoid duplication, create economies of scale, add value to each other and maximise the potential of the resources available. • Increasing therapeutic capacity in-house reduces the amount of money spent on more costly private providers. <p>The decision will impact the public/officers in the following ways:</p>

- The existing FSWs being trialled on a temporary basis within the EHAT and FSPT will be made permanent. New posts will be created within the edge of care team and a review of the current contact service will ensure that the resource is deployed to meet the needs of vulnerable families in Monmouthshire. Whilst there may be some natural anxiety around the changes, the team will be provided with training and support to enable them to deliver effectively.
- The proposed model has implications for some members of staff. Unions, finance and staff members are included within the consultation process and protection of employment policies will apply.
- New and refocused activity and increased productivity will enable more families to receive support

12 month appraisal

Was the desired outcome achieved? What has changed as a result of the decision? Have things improved overall as a result of the decision being taken?

What benchmarks and/or criteria will you use to determine whether the decision has been successfully implemented?

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The following outcome measures are proposed to evaluate whether the model is delivering effectively:

- Number of families worked with
- Total number of children in care benchmarked with neighbouring authorities
- Number of children in families being worked with who subsequently come into care
- Number of children in care from families being worked with who subsequently are rehabilitated home
- Number of contact sessions provided in house as a percentage of all contact
- School attendance
- School exclusion rates
- Distance Travelled Data (a tool developed for measuring family progress based on the Framework for Assessment)
- Family Goals Data (the extent to which families identify they achieve the goals set for intervention)

Supervision, monitoring of sickness and seeking feedback from the team in terms of implementation will be used to ensure that the well-being needs of the team are addressed and the team continues to be and feel supported through the change process.

12 month appraisal

Paint a picture of what has happened since the decision was implemented. Give an overview of how you fared against the criteria. What worked well, what didn't work well. The reasons why you might not have achieved the desired level of outcome. Detail the positive outcomes as a direct result of the decision. If something didn't work, why didn't it work and how has that effected implementation.

What is the estimate cost of implementing this decision or, if the decision is designed to save money, what is the proposed saving that the decision will achieve?

It is anticipated that the implementation of the Intensive Family Support Team will be cost neutral within the existing budget and grant funding. The additional contact workers will incur an immediate cost of .5 WTE Grade D - £25,521 plus 2%, however this will ultimately reduce the current cost of contact by reducing the current reliance on private providers.

12 month appraisal

Give an overview of whether the decision was implemented within the budget set out in the report or whether the desired amount of savings was realised. If not, give a brief overview of the reasons why and what the actual costs/savings were.

Any other comments

REASONS

Work by the authority and IPC on Children's Services has identified direct work at the edge of care as a particular gap. This paper follows on from a previous paper submitted in December 2017 that set out the case for realignment of resources at an early intervention level in order to ensure that the available resources were concentrated at the point at which they could realise maximum return.

It will be important to approach this from a whole systems perspective, understanding the relationship between the tiers of delivery and how ensuring the right provision at the Early Intervention phase and Intensive Intervention phase changes need at the Remedial Intervention phase, see figure 5 below.

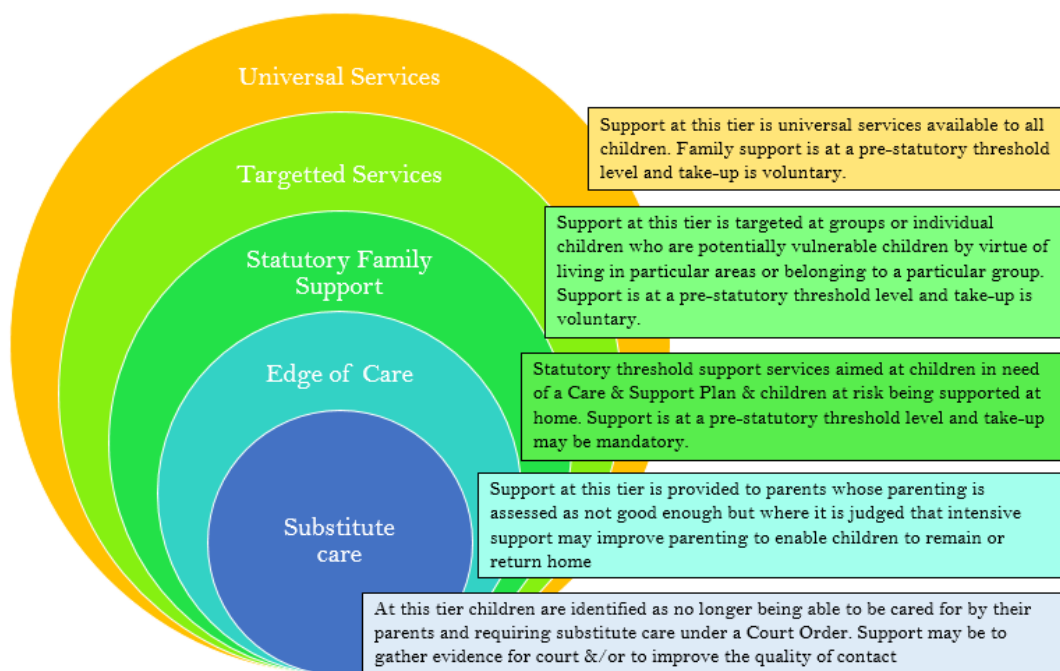


Figure 5

The work undertaken last year (2017) refocussing the activity of the TAF team into the Building Strong Families (TAF) Team, aligning services that can work across phases and creating a pre-statutory threshold Early Intervention and Referral Pathway and Early Help Panel has seen a decrease in the number of families 'bouncing' between service providers and a reduction in duplication maximising the potential of limited resources. Developing parallel systems at the post statutory phase it is hoped to develop a more cost effective model that will ensure that

families get the right support at the right time and ultimately reduce the need for children to come into the child protection and looked after systems.

The proposed model is intended to achieve the following outcomes:

- Locating the team within an Integrated Family Support Services Structure will enable an effective referral and intervention pathway enabling families to access appropriate services in a more seamless way and reducing delay and duplication.
- Locating the team within an Integrated Family Support Services Structure will provide the 'edge of care' team with a range of support and a high level of supervision for the more complex direct work they will be taking on.
- Aligning the Contact Team, the Edge of Care team and incorporating the FGC co-ordinator will maximise the potential of these available resources and deploy skilled staff in the most appropriate way to meet families' needs.
- Building resources to develop services that sit just below threshold (edge of statutory and edge of care) should reduce those families requiring a higher tier of support;
- Aligning services across the windscreen model should ensure they avoid duplication, create economies of scale, add value to each other and maximise the potential of the resources available.

Proposed outcome measures

The following outcome measures are proposed to evaluate whether the model is delivering effectively:

- Number of families worked with
- Total number of children in care benchmarked with neighbouring authorities
- Number of children in families being worked with who subsequently come into care
- Number of children in care from families being worked with who subsequently are rehabilitated home
- Number of contact sessions provided in house as a percentage of all contact
- School attendance

- School exclusion rates
- Distance Travelled Data (a tool developed for measuring family progress based on the Framework for Assessment)

Family Goals Data (the extent to which families identify they achieve the goals set for intervention)

7. RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS

Change	Posts	Financing
1. Establish family intervention team	4 posts - salary including on costs = £134,802 pa Family Intervention Workers (3 WTE - Band E) and Senior Intervention Worker/Team Leader (1 WTE - Band H)	Cost neutral - MCC is retaining £130,000 from disaggregation of Gwent wide IFST team. WG has also provided funding of £83,420 into RSG to provide an Edge of Care Service (delivered as a grant 2017/18). Total budget available = £213,420
2. Bring FGC service in house within Intensive Family Support Service	Cost £36,000 pa	Cost neutral - afforded by no longer providing contribution for this service to Action for Children
3. Make permanent the temporary part time (0.5 WTE) Support worker position in Early Help and Assessment team	0.5 WTE (Band E) - salary including on costs = £14,617 pa	Cost neutral - see financing for post 1 above – funded from £213,420 budget available
4. Establish Social Work Assistant positions (1.6 WTE) within Family Support and Protection Team	1.6 WTE (Band E) - salary including on costs = £48,034 pa	Cost neutral - see financing for post 1 above – funded from £213,420 budget available – total cost for posts 1, 3 & 4 = £197,453. Variance between budget available and staffing costs to cover expenses, training and other associated costs (variance = £15,967)

<p>5. Continue temporary Contact Support Worker (0.6 WTE) and supplement with an additional temporary Contact Support Worker (0.5 WTE) within Contact Team whilst delivery model reviewed</p>	<p>0.6 WTE post plus 0.5 WTE post (both Band D) – salary cost including on cost = £28,498 pa</p>	<p>The current model of service delivery within the contact team is not fit for purpose and this adds to the Children’s Services overspend. A model needs to be developed that will deliver the amount of contact needed in-house without the need to rely on costly spot purchase of private provision. Whilst this model is being developed the service needs to continue to deliver an in-house contact service. Without adequate staffing Children’s Services will be required to rely on more costly external providers. Continuing to fund these posts will reduce the over spend for statutory provision of contact and the costs of these posts could be covered within the existing budget once the new model is established making them cost neutral. A paper setting this out will be brought to Cabinet within the next three months.</p>
<p>6. Establish part time Personal Assistant position within LTT Team (0.5 WTE)</p>	<p>0.5 WTE (Band F) – salary cost including on cost £16,888 pa</p>	<p>Cost neutral - afforded through core budget which was previously specific Welsh Government grant money</p>
<p>7. Increase therapeutic play provision within BASE by an additional Play Therapist (0.2 WTE)</p>	<p>0.2 WTE (Band H) - salary cost including on cost = £8,781</p>	<p>Cost neutral - afforded through core budget.</p>
<p>TOTAL</p>	<p>£287,620 pa</p>	

8. WELLBEING OF FUTURE GENERATIONS IMPLICATIONS (INCORPORATING EQUALITIES, SUSTAINABILITY, SAFEGUARDING AND CORPORATE PARENTING):

By seeking to address ACEs (reducing the number and ameliorating the impact) in childhood, it is intended that this model of service delivery will contribute towards a healthier and more equal Wales.

The model seeks to build family resilience and facilitate children and families making maximum use of the resources that they possess themselves and that are available to them to ultimately reduce their future dependency on services.

In keeping with the principles of the UNCRC this model seeks to help children and young people fulfil their potential irrespective of their background or circumstances. The model integrates a range of family support and therapeutic services in order to help equip them participate effectively in education and training and participate effectively and responsibly in the life of their communities and ultimately to equip them to access opportunities for employment. Welsh Government recognises that not all young people get the support they need from their home environment and so it is vital parents are able to receive the right services which can help them cope with the pressures of raising children and children and young people must have access to appropriate targeted services to help them reach their potential and improve their life chances. Realigning and investing in services in this way maximises the direct support that can be offered to families and increases the number of families that can be worked with intensively.

It will be important to build in performance measures to monitor the impact (see above).

There are robust child protection policies in place to ensure that safeguarding issues are appropriately addressed. In seeking to reduce the rate at which children are coming into care in Monmouthshire and ultimately reduce the overall number of children in care, providing a service that will enable those children who can either remain or return home to their parents' safely this proposal supports the authority's policies on corporate parenting.

9. Consultees

The relevant team managers and leads have been kept informed and have been consulted on the service realignment and are keen to move the service forward in a way that better meets the needs of the authority and children and young people of Monmouthshire.

Consultation responses and feedback are set out at Annexe 1

In addition the following individuals and organisations have been included in the development of the model:

- EHAT, FSPT, PST and LTT Team Managers
- Contact Team Co-ordinators
- Manager of the Face-to-Face Team and Therapy Services
- BASE
- Head of Children's Services
- Principal Inclusion Behaviour Improvement Officer
- Director, Children and Young People
- LSB Development Manager, Governance, Engagement & Improvement

9.2 The following have been included in consultation on the model:

- HR – Julie Anthony
- Social Care and Health - DMT
- Finance
- Unions
- Face to Face Therapeutic Services
- Governance, Engagement and Improvement – ASB
- Strategic Partnerships Team
- Children's Services
- BASE
- YOS
- LSB Development Manager, Governance, Engagement & Improvement

10. **BACKGROUND PAPERS:** n/a

11. **AUTHOR:** Charlotte Drury

11. **CONTACT DETAILS**

E-mail: charlottedrury@monmouthshire.gov.uk



Future Generations Evaluation (includes Equalities & Sustainability Impact Assessments)

<p>Name of the Officer Charlotte Drury</p> <p>Phone no: 07811 234244 E-mail: chalottedrury@monmouthsire.gov.uk</p>	<p>Please give a brief description of the aims of the proposal</p> <p>To provide a summary of the proposals, evidence base and business case for the next phase of the Family Support Review within the 'Delivering Excellence in Children's Services' programme including the development of Edge of Care services. To set out how the proposed developments within family support align to the strategic intent of Children's Services, including how family support services are being developed to meet the needs of the local population and contribute to Monmouthshire's delivery of the Social Services and Well-being Wales Act (2014) (SSW-bWA).</p>
<p>Name of Service Children's Services – Family Support, Contact and Edge of Care</p>	<p>Date Future Generations Evaluation 8th June 2018</p>


NB. Key strategies and documents that may help you identify your contribution to the wellbeing goals and sustainable development principles include: Single Integrated Plan, Continuance Agreement, Improvement Plan, Local Development Plan, People Strategy, Asset Management Plan, Green Infrastructure SPG, Welsh Language Standards, etc



- 1. Does your proposal deliver any of the well-being goals below?** Please explain the impact (positive and negative) you expect, together with suggestions of how to mitigate negative impacts or better contribute to the goal.



Well Being Goal	Does the proposal contribute to this goal? Describe the positive and negative impacts.	What actions have been/will be taken to mitigate any negative impacts or better contribute to positive impacts?
<p>A prosperous Wales Efficient use of resources, skilled, educated people, generates wealth, provides jobs</p>	<p>Provides an opportunity to train, develop and upskill staff within the service. Better deployment of resources to increase productivity and ultimately reduce reliance on statutory services and private sector provision.</p>	<p>Better use of resources in order to achieve max effectiveness and job creation. Supports workforce succession planning.</p>
<p>A resilient Wales Maintain and enhance biodiversity and ecosystems that support resilience and can adapt to change (e.g. climate change)</p>	<p>N/A</p>	
<p>A healthier Wales People's physical and mental wellbeing is maximized and health impacts are understood</p>	<p>The proposed change help ensure that children and families receive the right support and assistance. It seems to promote and support, where possible, children being supported to remain with their parents, and where they need to be cared for in other settings, ensuring they can access their rights for safe, good quality contact with family members. Aligning this with therapeutic support and a psychologically informed model promotes the emotional health and wellbeing of children. This promotes children's rights in line with the UNCRC and families/parents in line with the delivery of the SSW-bWA.</p>	<p>Better use of resources in order to achieve the contribution indicated.</p>
<p>A Wales of cohesive communities Communities are attractive, viable, safe and well connected</p>	<p>The model seeks to build family resilience and facilitate children and families making maximum use of the resources that they possess themselves and that are available</p>	<p>Better use of resources in order to achieve the contribution indicated.</p>

	to them to ultimately reduce their future dependency on services.	
A globally responsible Wales Taking account of impact on global well-being when considering local social, economic and environmental wellbeing	n/a	n/a
A Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language Culture, heritage and Welsh language are promoted and protected. People are encouraged to do sport, art and recreation	N/A The active offer in relation to Welsh language, culture and heritage applies to posts in this model and across the structure in children's services.	N/A
A more equal Wales People can fulfil their potential no matter what their background or circumstances	Equal opportunities apply to posts in this model.	N/A

2. How has your proposal embedded and prioritised the sustainable governance principles in its development?

Sustainable Development Principle	Does your proposal demonstrate you have met this principle? If yes, describe how. If not explain why.	Are there any additional actions to be taken to mitigate any negative impacts or better contribute to positive impacts?
 <p>Long Term Balancing short term need with long term and planning for the future</p>	<p>The proposal has assessed the current position and considered what needs to be done going forward. This proposal delivers short/medium term needs and will provide an opportunity to develop future service needs underpinning a longer term approach in the most sustainable way.</p>	N/A

Sustainable Development Principle	Does your proposal demonstrate you have met this principle? If yes, describe how. If not explain why.	Are there any additional actions to be taken to mitigate any negative impacts or better contribute to positive impacts?
 <p>Collaboration objectives</p> <p>Working together with other partners to deliver</p>	<p>The proposals seeks to align services in such a way to maximise the value of the available resources. It is aligned with the Early Help model of pre-statutory threshold intervention which promotes collaboration in order to minimise duplication and ensure families access the right service first time.</p>	<p>N/A</p>
 <p>Involvement</p> <p>Involving those with an interest and seeking their views</p>	<p>All relevant stakeholders are being involved on an on-going basis with this development.</p>	<p>N/A</p>

Sustainable Development Principle	Does your proposal demonstrate you have met this principle? If yes, describe how. If not explain why.	Are there any additional actions to be taken to mitigate any negative impacts or better contribute to positive impacts?
 <p>Putting Prevention resources into preventing problems occurring or getting worse</p>	<p>This establishment ensures full utilisation of all resources. Establishing an edge of care model alongside the contact support team is intended to promote parent’s ability to care safely for their children, prevent the need for children to come into care and increase the numbers of children able to be rehabilitated home safely. This team will sit alongside the BASE psychology team which works to support the system that sits around looked after children, to enable them to better meet the needs of children in the looked after system, as well as providing therapeutic intervention for children who have experienced trauma. These features are based on evidence informed models of practice in order to reduce and mitigate the experience of ACEs in our LAC population.</p>	
 <p>Integration Considering impact on all wellbeing goals together and on other bodies</p>	<p>The model is aligned with early help services, health/psychology services, Gwent Wide Attachment Service and understands service delivery from the perspective of the child’s journey through Monmouthshire services.</p>	<p>N/A</p>

3. Are your proposals going to affect any people or groups of people with protected characteristics? Please explain the impact, the evidence you have used and any action you are taking below. For more detailed information on the protected characteristics, the Equality Act 2010 and the Welsh Language Standards that apply to Monmouthshire Council please follow this link: <http://hub/corporatedocs/Equalities/Forms/AllItems.aspx> or contact Alan Burkitt on 01633 644010 or alanburkitt@monmouthshire.gov.uk

Protected Characteristics	Describe any positive impacts your proposal has on the protected characteristic	Describe any negative impacts your proposal has on the protected characteristic	What has been/will be done to mitigate any negative impacts or better contribute to positive impacts?
Age	N/A	N/A	
Disability	N/A	N/A	
Gender reassignment	N/A	N/A	
Marriage or civil partnership	N/A	N/A	
Pregnancy or maternity	N/A	N/A	
Race	N/A	N/A	
Religion or Belief	N/A	N/A	
Sex	N/A	N/A	
Sexual Orientation	N/A	N/A	
Welsh Language	Any documents, forms, guidance or information will be made available in Welsh.	N/A	

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4. Council has agreed the need to consider the impact its decisions has on important responsibilities of Corporate Parenting and safeguarding. Are your proposals going to affect either of these responsibilities? For more information please see the guidance <http://hub/corporatedocs/Democratic%20Services/Safeguarding%20Guidance.docx> and for more on Monmouthshire's Corporate Parenting Strategy see <http://hub/corporatedocs/SitePages/Corporate%20Parenting%20Strategy.aspx>

	Describe any positive impacts your proposal has on safeguarding and corporate parenting	Describe any negative impacts your proposal has on safeguarding and corporate parenting	What will you do/ have you done to mitigate any negative impacts or better contribute to positive impacts?
Safeguarding	Establishing an edge of care model alongside the contact support team is intended to promote parent's ability to care safely for their children and increase the numbers of children able to be rehabilitated home safely.	N/A	

Corporate Parenting	<p>Establishing an edge of care model alongside the contact support team is intended to promote parent's ability to care safely for their children, prevent the need for children to come into care and increase the numbers of children able to be rehabilitated home safely. This team will sit alongside the BASE psychology team which works to support the system that sits around looked after children, to enable them to better meet the needs of children in the looked after system, as well as providing therapeutic intervention for children who have experienced trauma. These features are based on evidence informed models of practice in order to reduce and mitigate the experience of ACEs in our LAC population. Thus the model promotes the authority's responsibilities as corporate parents.</p>	N/A	
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5. What evidence and data has informed the development of your proposal?

1. Budget
2. Job evaluation.
3. CS structure and workforce planning information.

6. SUMMARY: As a result of completing this form, what are the main positive and negative impacts of your proposal, how have they informed/changed the development of the proposal so far and what will you be doing in future?

This proposal outlines the evidence base and business case for the next phase of the Family Support Review within the 'Delivering Excellence in Children's Services' programme including the development of Edge of Care services and sets out how the proposed developments within family support align to the strategic intent of Children's Services, including how family support services are being developed to meet the needs of the local population and contribute to Monmouthshire's delivery of the Social Services and Well-being Wales Act (2014) (SSW-bWA).

7. ACTIONS: As a result of completing this form are there any further actions you will be undertaking? Please detail them below, if applicable.

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What are you going to do	When are you going to do it?	Who is responsible	Progress
Monitor the implementation of the model and develop a contact team model that is fit for purpose and cost effective.	Within 6 months	C Drury	

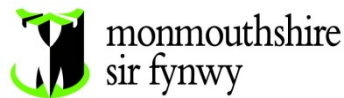
8. MONITORING: The impacts of this proposal will need to be monitored and reviewed. Please specify the date at which you will evaluate the impact, and where you will report the results of the review.

The impacts of this proposal will be evaluated on:	Ongoing on a continuous basis considering service needs.
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9. VERSION CONTROL: The Future Generations Evaluation should be used at the earliest stages of decision making, and then honed and refined throughout the decision making process. It is important to keep a record of this process so that we can demonstrate how we have considered and built in sustainable development wherever possible.

Version No.	Decision making stage	Date considered	Brief description of any amendments made following consideration
V1	DMT	06.06.18	Amendments made to recognise that employment policies would be followed. Process for consultation with Unions made.
V2	Paper circulated to relevant officers and all Cabinet Members	08.06.18	Amendments made to increase transparency of income and expenditure and slight adjustments made to costings to ensure accuracy

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SUBJECT: REALLOCATION OF SECTION 106 FUNDING, MONMOUTH

MEETING: SINGLE MEMBER DECISION

DATE TO BE CONSIDERED: 27th JUNE 2018

DIVISION/WARDS AFFECTED: ALL MONMOUTH WARDS

1. PURPOSE

To seek member approval to reallocate some underspent Section 106 funding previously allocated to two projects in Monmouth.

2. RECOMMENDATIONS that:

- 2.1 the Council makes a further grant of £4,000 to the St Thomas Community Hall project for the completion of the garden works at that site;
- 2.2 the budget provision for the Chippenham Play Area project (Capital Budget Code 90827) be increased from £85,000 to £102,196;
- 2.3 the budget adjustments set out in recommendations (2) and (3) above be funded from the underspends of £20,000 on the Monmouth Gateway project and £1,196 on the Monmouth Petanque Terrain project (Capital Budget Codes 90820 and 90818 respectively);

3. KEY ISSUES

- 3.1 In 2014 the Council allocated Section 106 (S106) funding of £335,000 to eleven projects.
- 3.2 A grant of £9,962 was allocated to the Monmouth Petanque Club for a floodlighting project on the petanque terrain at the Rockfield Open Space. That project has been completed at a cost lower than the original estimate, which has resulted in an **underspend of £1,196**.
- 3.3 A grant of £50,000 was awarded to the Monmouth Gateway project, which had a total scheme value of £1.96million – the ability of the project to proceed was dependent on external funding applications that have not been made and the Gateway project has, unfortunately, no clear pathway forward at this point in time. In May 2016 it was decided to reallocate £30,000 of the £50,000 grant offered to the Gateway project to three other projects, namely:
 - £5,000 to the Nelson Garden project (which has since also received a grant of £86,400 from the National Heritage Fund to enable the works to proceed);
 - £20,000 to the St Thomas Community Hall project (which also received a £340,000 grant from the Welsh Government to enable most of the works to proceed);

- £5,000 grant to the Drybridge Play Area project (partnership scheme with Monmouth Town Council) – for which the works have now been completed.

This left a funding balance of £20,000 for the Gateway project. In 2016 a sub group of the Monmouth Partnership Forum submitted a bid to the Welsh Government’s Create Your Space programme for some elements of the Gateway project, with a proposal to use the £20,000 balance as a match funding contribution. However, that bid was not successful so the **£20,000 balance remains unspent.**

- 3.4 With the knowledge that there is an underspend on some of the projects allocated funding from the Monmouth S106 balances, applications have been received from the St Thomas Community Hall and the Off Street project for further funding towards those schemes. The Off Street project wishes to resurface the pump (BMX bike) track at the site of the new skatepark in Rockfield Road – the estimates of cost for this provision vary between £10,000 and £25,000. There is already provision in the Section 106 Agreement for the recently approved Rockfield Road West development site to meet the cost of this particular project.
- 3.5 The St Thomas Community Hall (now renamed the Ty Price Centre) was opened earlier this year and the management committee has been successful in targeting many new groups to use the refurbished building. It is requesting a grant of £4,000 towards the final works to the rear garden of the building to enable groups to expand & use this area.

4. OPTIONS APPRAISAL

There is an option to open up the process to further applications but this is not considered to be the best way to proceed, given the limited timescale in which to spend the money and given the fact that there are two uncompleted S106 “beneficiary” projects that have demonstrated a clear need for further funding to enable them to be completed.

5. EVALUATION CRITERIA

Please see evaluation criteria set out in **Appendix A.**

6. REASONS

- 6.1 To ensure that the garden project at the St Thomas Community Centre can be completed;
- 6.2 To increase the available funding for the Chippenham Mead play area project – a report on that scheme will be submitted to the Cabinet meeting on 4th July;
- 6.3 To ensure that the funding can be spent before the “use by” date of August 2019 – failure to spend the money by this date means that the Council will have to repay the unused S106 contributions plus accrued interest back to the developer that made the contribution back in 2014.

7. RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS

The S106 capital funding identified in this report has been received to improve play facilities in the local area, so the works proposed will not impact on existing capital or revenue budgets.

8. WELL BEING OF FUTURE GENERATIONS IMPLICATIONS (INCORPORATING EQUALITIES, SUSTAINABILITY, SAFEGUARDING & CORPORATE PARENTING)

See attached at **Appendix B**

9. CONSULTEES

Cabinet Members	Local Members
Section 106 Working Group	Monmouth Town Council
Senior Leadership Team	
Assistant Head of Finance/Deputy S151 Officer	

10. BACKGROUND PAPERS:

None

11. AUTHOR

Mike Moran, Community Infrastructure Coordinator
Tel: 07894 573834 Email: mikemoran@monmouthshire.gov.uk

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Single Member Report for 27th June 2018 – Reallocation of S106 Funding, Monmouth

Evaluation Criteria

Title of Report:	Reallocation of Section 106 Funding, Monmouth
Date decision was made:	27th June 2018
Report Author:	Mike Moran, Community Infrastructure Coordinator

What will happen as a result of this decision being approved by Cabinet or Council?

What is the desired outcome of the decision?
What effect will the decision have on the public/officers?

Reallocation of existing Section 106 balances in Monmouth to two projects
One is the completion of the garden project at the Ty Price Centre (St Thomas Church Hall)
The other is the relocation of the play area at Chippenham Mead Village Green

2 year appraisal

(the play area project is unlikely to take place until 2019, as it first requires village green consent from the Welsh Government to enable it to proceed)

What benchmarks and/or criteria will you use to determine whether the decision has been successfully implemented?

Think about what you will use to assess whether the decision has had a positive or negative effect:

Was there been an increase/decrease in the number of users

Was the level of service to the customer changed and how will you know

If decision is to restructure departments, has there been any effect on the team (e.g. increase in sick leave)

Both projects will be assessed for their success separately, based on the number of users and the feedback received from users

This particular decision relates to the reallocation of existing S106 budget balances, so success will be measured against whether or not the two projects involved can be completed within the revised resources available to them.

2 year appraisal

What is the estimate cost of implementing this decision or, if the decision is designed to save money, what is the proposed saving that the decision will achieve?

Give an overview of the planned costs associated with the project, which should already be included in the report, so that once the evaluation is completed there is a quick overview of whether it was delivered on budget or if the desired level of savings was achieved.

The total budget cost for the works to the Ty Price Centre was in excess of £500,000 – this small scale funding of £4,000 is to complete the garden works
The total budget cost for the Chippenham Mead play area project will increase from £85,000 to £102,000 if this report is approved



Name of the Officer: Mike Moran Phone no: 07894 573834 E-mail: mikemor@monmouthshire.gov.uk	Reallocation of Section 106 Balances, Monmouth
Name of Service: Enterprise	Date completed: 11 th June 2018

NB. Key strategies and documents that may help you identify your contribution to the wellbeing goals and sustainable development principles include: Single Integrated Plan, Continuance Agreement, Improvement Plan, Local Development Plan, People Strategy, Asset Management Plan, Green Infrastructure SPG, Welsh Language Standards, etc





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Does your proposal deliver any of the well-being goals below? Please explain the impact (positive and negative) you expect, together with suggestions of how to mitigate negative impacts or better contribute to the goal.

Well Being Goal	Does the proposal contribute to this goal? Describe the positive and negative impacts.	What actions have been/will be taken to mitigate any negative impacts or better contribute to positive impacts?
A prosperous Wales Efficient use of resources, skilled, educated people, generates wealth, provides jobs	Positive - the project will be funded from S106 balances provided by developers of residential housing in Monmouth, so there is no call on the Council's core capital budget.	
A resilient Wales Maintain and enhance biodiversity and ecosystems that support resilience and can adapt to change (e.g. climate change)	The proposal is neutral in this regard, as it relates to reallocation of resources to enable other projects to proceed.	

Well Being Goal	Does the proposal contribute to this goal? Describe the positive and negative impacts.	What actions have been/will be taken to mitigate any negative impacts or better contribute to positive impacts?
A healthier Wales People's physical and mental wellbeing is maximized and health impacts are understood	Positive - the two projects to which it is proposed to reallocate the funding involve improving peoples' physical and mental well being.	.
A Wales of cohesive communities Communities are attractive, viable, safe and well connected	The projects to which it is proposed to reallocate the funding will contribute to the safety and cohesiveness of the local community in which they are located.	
A globally responsible Wales Taking account of impact on global well-being when considering local social, economic and environmental wellbeing	Neutral	
A Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language Culture, heritage and Welsh language are promoted and protected. People are encouraged to do sport, art and recreation	There are no proposals in this report to promote and protect the Welsh language but both projects will encourage more people to participate in outdoor recreational activities.	Encourage the use of the Welsh language in on-site signage.
A more equal Wales People can fulfil their potential no matter what their background or circumstances	Both projects to will encourage improved access for and participation by disabled people and people with other support needs – also by all sections of the community regardless of background or ability	

2. How has your proposal embedded and prioritised the sustainable governance principles in its development?

Sustainable Development Principle	Does your proposal demonstrate you have met this principle? If yes, describe how. If not explain why.	Are there any additional actions to be taken to mitigate any negative impacts or better contribute to positive impacts?
 <p>Long Term</p> <p>Balancing short term need with long term and planning for the future</p>	<p>The sustainability of both projects has been assessed and officers are confident that the garden project and the relocated play area will be sustainable in the longer term.</p>	<p>Additional funding as proposed from existing S106 balances will cover the costs of two projects involved</p>
 <p>Collaboration</p> <p>Working together with other partners to deliver objectives</p>	<p>The project involves working closely with other parties to deliver positive outcomes and to ensure better access for children with disabilities and support needs.</p>	
 <p>Involvement</p> <p>Involving those with an interest and seeking their views</p>	<p>The views of Cabinet members, the local County and Town Council members and the wider public have been sought.</p>	<p>This report is seeking a decision on the reallocation of existing Section 106 balances.</p>
 <p>Prevention</p> <p>Putting resources into preventing problems occurring or getting worse</p>	<p>The projects involve the enhancement of facilities, as per the intention of the Section 106 Agreement from where the funding has arisen. Problem prevention is not the basis upon which the funding has been given but investing in the improvement of existing facilities will help to prevent problems occurring.</p>	

Sustainable Development Principle	Does your proposal demonstrate you have met this principle? If yes, describe how. If not explain why.	Are there any additional actions to be taken to mitigate any negative impacts or better contribute to positive impacts?
 <p>Considering impact on all wellbeing goals together and on other bodies</p>	<p>The projects will have a positive impact on the health & well being of people living in the area of benefit stipulated in the Section 106 Agreements.</p> <p>In particular children of primary school age will benefit from improved fixed play provision on the village green.</p>	

3. **Are your proposals going to affect any people or groups of people with protected characteristics?** Please explain the impact, the evidence you have used and any action you are taking below. For more detailed information on the protected characteristics, the Equality Act 2010 and the Welsh Language Standards that apply to Monmouthshire Council please follow this link: <http://hub/corporatedocs/Equalities/Forms/AllItems.aspx> or contact Alan Burkitt on 01633 644010 or alanburkitt@monmouthshire.gov.uk

Protected Characteristics	Describe any positive impacts your proposal has on the protected characteristic	Describe any negative impacts your proposal has on the protected characteristic	What has been/will be done to mitigate any negative impacts or better contribute to positive impacts?
Age	<p>No employment/training issues identified</p> <p>The recommendation will benefit children/young people and their families living in the local community.</p>		<p>Continue to consider the needs of people with protected characteristics when formulating proposals, including young people and their families who will benefit directly and older people who could be adversely affected by alternative proposals</p>
Disability	<p>The improvements proposed in both projects will be designed to be accessible to people with disabilities/mobility issues</p>		

Protected Characteristics	Describe any positive impacts your proposal has on the protected characteristic	Describe any negative impacts your proposal has on the protected characteristic	What has been/will be done to mitigate any negative impacts or better contribute to positive impacts?
Gender reassignment	Neutral		
Marriage or civil partnership	Neutral		
Pregnancy or maternity	The sites will both be designed for ease of access for pushchairs and wheelchairs		
Race	Neutral		
Religion or Belief	Neutral		
Sex	The projects to which it is proposed to reallocate the funding are of equal benefit to both males and females		
Sexual Orientation	Neutral		
Welsh Language	Neutral	Although the recommendation is considered to be neutral it does nothing specifically to promote the use of the Welsh language	It may be possible in the future to encourage applications that actively promote the Welsh language

4. Council has agreed the need to consider the impact its decisions has on important responsibilities of Corporate Parenting and safeguarding. Are your proposals going to affect either of these responsibilities?

	Describe any positive impacts your proposal has on safeguarding and corporate parenting	Describe any negative impacts your proposal has on safeguarding and corporate parenting	What will you do to mitigate any negative impacts or better contribute to positive impacts?
Safeguarding	Positive: the proposals are to increase the safety of children using the respective sites		

Corporate Parenting	Looked after children will also benefit from the improvements referred to in the safeguarding section above		
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5. What evidence and data has informed the development of your proposal?

- Local population figures taken from the 2011 Census data, updated
- Information submitted by local interested parties and by Monmouth Town Council

6. SUMMARY: As a result of completing this form, what are the main positive and negative impacts of your proposal, how have they informed/changed the development of the proposal so far and what will you be doing in future?

Positive Impacts

- The proposal complies with the statutory tests relating to Section 106 funding
- The schemes will have a positive impact upon the health and well being of local residents
- Some people with protected characteristics will benefit from the projects to which the funding will be reallocated

Negative Impacts

- It is difficult to demonstrate that the project will have a meaningful benefit for promoting the Welsh language

The above impacts have not materially changed the recommendations contained in the report.

7. ACTIONS: As a result of completing this form are there any further actions you will be undertaking? Please detail them below, if applicable.

What are you going to do	When are you going to do it?	Who is responsible	Progress
Reallocate the funding to the two projects identified in the report	Immediately, if and when the decision is approved	Mike Moran, Community Infrastructure Coordinator	To be reported

8. MONITORING: The impacts of this proposal will need to be monitored and reviewed. Please specify the date at which you will evaluate the impact, and where you will report the results of the review.

The impacts of this proposal will be evaluated on:	April 2020 – to be reported to the Section 106 Working Group
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9. VERSION CONTROL: The Future Generations Evaluation should be used at the earliest stages of decision making, and then honed and refined throughout the decision making process. It is important to keep a record of this process so that we can demonstrate how we have considered and built in sustainable development wherever possible.

Version No.	Decision making stage	Date considered	Brief description of any amendments made following consideration
1	Single Member Decision report	27 th June 2018	Decision sought through Single Member process

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