### AGENDA

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td><strong>Welcome and Apologies</strong></td>
<td>Chair</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td><strong>Disclosures of Personal and Prejudicial Interests</strong></td>
<td>Chair</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td><strong>Minutes</strong></td>
<td>Chair</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To approve as a correct record the Minutes of the LSB meeting held on 19 May 2015.</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td><strong>Public Question Time</strong></td>
<td>Chair</td>
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<td></td>
<td>At this point the Chair will ask if any member of the public present would like to ask a question about any item on the agenda</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td><strong>Presentation: Well Being of Future Generations Act and implications for the LSB</strong></td>
<td>Peter Davies, Sustainable Futures Commissioner for Wales</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td><strong>LSB Priorities: (a) Domestic Abuse and (b) Older People’s Independence</strong></td>
<td>Chris Sivers</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Proposals for next 12 months</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td><strong>Economic Inactivity Briefing</strong></td>
<td>Steve Marshall, Business</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Further information on how the LSB can add value to tackling worklessness</td>
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## Development Manager

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<tr>
<td>(8)</td>
<td><strong>Presentation - Mid and West Wales Fire and Rescue Service: Overview of 2014/2015 Performance</strong></td>
<td>Richard Webborn, Mid &amp; West Wales Fire &amp; Rescue Service</td>
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<tr>
<td>(9)</td>
<td><strong>One Swansea Plan</strong>&lt;br&gt;Draft One Swansea Plan 2015 and draft Delivery Statement</td>
<td>Chair</td>
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<td>(10)</td>
<td><strong>Presentation - Update on Regional Delivery Plan for Employment and Skills</strong></td>
<td>Elid Morris, Regional Learning Partnership</td>
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<td>(11)</td>
<td><strong>Agree items for next meeting</strong></td>
<td>Chair</td>
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<td>(12)</td>
<td><strong>Any Other Business</strong></td>
<td>Chair</td>
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<td>Meeting closes</td>
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**DATE OF NEXT MEETING:**

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<tr>
<td>LSB 15 September 2015</td>
<td>12.30 – 2.30</td>
<td>Guildhall</td>
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<tr>
<td>LSB 17 November 2015</td>
<td>12.30 – 2.30</td>
<td>Guildhall</td>
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Contact: Liz Jordan
Email: liz.jordan@swansea.gov.uk
Actions from the
Swansea Local Service Board

19 May 2015
Guildhall

Agenda:

• Workshop on Priorities
• Proposed arrangements for LSB open meetings
• Driver Diagrams for One Swansea Plan
• Work Plan: LSB and Sub Groups
• Items for Next Meeting
• For Information Reports
• Ageing Well in Wales briefing
• Any Other Business

Note

Summary of Action Points

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action Points</th>
<th>Note</th>
<th>Who</th>
<th>By</th>
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<tr>
<td>Domestic Abuse (including Safeguarding) and Older People’s Independence agreed as the LSB priorities for the next 12 months</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>All LSB to note</td>
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<tr>
<td>A report on Economic Inactivity to be brought to the next LSB meeting on 21st July to provide further information on</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Phil Roberts / Chris Sivers</td>
<td>7 July 2015</td>
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whether the LSB can add value to this issue

The LSB agreed the proposals put forward regarding arrangements for LSB open meetings with a few additions and amendments:

- Public questions to be allowed at the start of each main meeting
- Simultaneous translation in Welsh to be provided if required
- Informal event to be held once or twice a year

Schedule the One Swansea Plan (including driver diagrams) for the LSB meeting on 21 July for endorsement

The following items are to be scheduled for the LSB meeting in July:

- Well Being of Future Generations Act Briefing (Peter Davies, Sustainable Futures Commissioner)
- LSB Priorities briefing note: Domestic Abuse and Older People’s Independence
- Economic Inactivity: Further Information
- MWWFRS Overview of 2014/15 Performance
- One Swansea Plan (including Driver Diagrams)
- Swansea Story
- Update on Regional Delivery Plan for Employment and Skills

Minutes of meeting 17 March 2015 agreed as a true and accurate record

LSB agreed 2 papers be circulated to the LSB for information:

- Commissioner’s briefing for LSBs
- Briefing note on the Ageing Well in Wales Programme and Action Plan in Swansea

**Next Meeting:** 21 July 2015, 12.30pm till 2.30pm, Civic Centre
(Pre-meeting 12.00pm)

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**Agenda Items**

1. Rob Stewart, Chair of the Local Service Board and Leader of the Council, welcomed everyone to the meeting and gave apologies for those members who were unable to attend.
Workshop on Priorities

2. Prior to the main meeting a workshop was held to discuss and agree the LSB’s priorities for the next 12 months.

3. A list of possible priorities was distributed and members spoke briefly to each priority. They then split into 3 groups to discuss the priorities and answer 4 questions:
   - Which one priority should the LSB address?
   - Which single defined population group would be affected?
   - What one measurable difference do you expect the LSB to make for this population group?
   - What do you expect the LSB to be doing over the next 12 months to address this priority specifically?

4. The groups then came back together, a representative of each group stated their chosen priority and fed back on the 4 questions and a discussion took place.

5. The Partners agreed the following:
   - Domestic abuse (including safeguarding) and Older People's Independence will be LSB’s priorities for the next 12 months
   - A report on Economic Inactivity is to be brought to the next LSB meeting on 21 July, to provide further information on whether the LSB can add value to this issue.

Proposed Arrangements for LSB Open Meetings (Dave McKenna)

6. Partners agreed at the March LSB that LSB meetings will be open to the public from July 2015.

7. Following this a paper was circulated to the LSB prior to the meeting. At the meeting, partners were asked to:
   - Consider the practical arrangements for open LSB meetings
   - Agree the proposals put forward by the LSB Executive Board.

8. The partners agreed the following:
   - The proposals put forward by the Executive Group with a few additions and amendments
• Allow public questions at the start of each main meeting
• Simultaneous translation in Welsh to be provided if required
• Informal event to be held once or twice a year.

**Driver Diagrams for the One Swansea Plan (Dave McKenna)**

9. Working drafts of the 6 driver diagrams were tabled at the meeting for any initial comments. Following the meeting the working drafts will have wider circulation and consultation to check they are fit for purpose and that organisation’s priorities are reflected in the diagrams.

10. On 17 June the LSB Research Group is holding a workshop on the driver diagrams for policy and partnership people. A final set will then be brought back to the July LSB meeting, incorporated within the One Swansea Plan, for the LSB to endorse.

**Work Plan**

11. Local Service Board – all actions from the March meeting are in hand or completed. A further paper on domestic abuse was circulated to the LSB prior to the meeting and there are a number of questions in this which need answering. The funding of IDVA’s is one of the issues raised. The Group were informed that the Police Commissioner is looking at some funding for IDVA’s going forward.

12. Coordinators Group – The next meeting of the Coordinators Group will be held on 3 June. The aim of the meeting is to set an agenda / develop a work plan for the year.

**Items for Next Meeting**

13. The following items are to be scheduled for the LSB meeting in July 2015:

- Wellbeing of Future Generations Act Briefing – Peter Davies, Sustainable Futures Commissioner for Wales
- LSB Priorities: Briefing Note on Domestic Abuse and Older People’s Independence
- Economic Inactivity: Further Information
- MWWFRS Overview of 14/15 Performance
- One Swansea Plan (including Driver Diagrams)
- Swansea Story
- Update on Regional Delivery Plan for Employment and Skills (RLP)
For Information Reports

14. Minutes of Meeting 17 March 2015 – Agreed as a true and accurate record.

15. LSB Scrutiny Panel letter – no issues raised

16. Regional Learning Partnership Update on Activities – no issues raised

Ageing Well in Wales Briefing (Sarah Rochira, Older People’s Commissioner for Wales)

17. The Older People’s Commissioner briefed the partners on the Ageing Well in Wales Programme and how LSBs can better support older people through the Well Being of Future Generations Act.

18. Ageing Well in Wales has five themes:
   - Age Friendly Communities
   - Falls Prevention
   - Dementia Supportive Communities
   - Opportunities for Learning and Employment
   - Loneliness and Isolation.

19. The Commissioner welcomes the establishment of Public Service Boards on a statutory footing. Strengthening the legislative base of the successor to LSBs and retaining their focus on improving the economic, social and environmental wellbeing of their areas via an integrated approach should help to improve performance and relevance to older people.

20. Also, as part of the process for Wales to be recognised as an Age-Friendly Nation, all 22 of Wales’ Local Authorities have signed up to the Dublin Declaration on Age-Friendly Cities and Communities.

21. The Partners agreed that the following be circulated for information:
   - Commissioner’s briefing for LSBs

Any Other Business

22. The Chair informed the partners that Chief Superintendent Phil Davies and Richie Webborn would no longer be representing their organisations on the LSB. Phil Davies is retiring from end of May 2015
and is being replaced by his successor, Joe Ruddy. Richie Webborn is taking up a new post within the Fire Service and is being replaced on the LSB by Gail Smith, Head of Response for the area.

23. The Chair thanked them both, on behalf of the LSB, for their outstanding contribution.

Next Meeting: 21 July 2015, 12.30pm till 2.30pm
Committee Room 2, CIVIC CENTRE
(Pre-meeting: 12.00pm Committee Room 1)
DATE OF MEETING: 21 July 2015

REPORT TITLE: Well-being of Future Generations Act

AUTHOR: Peter Davies, Commissioner for Sustainable Futures

PURPOSE:
To explain:

- The need for the Act. We are under pressure to meet today's needs. There are limits to our economic, human and environmental resources. We cannot sustain the way we currently live and work.

- How the Act gives us the levers to achieve better outcomes for a better quality of life, transform services and work across public services as part of a single, citizen centred public service for Wales.

- How the Act provides for a new way for us to do business in Wales. It will enable us to balance the short-term with the long-term, preventing problems occurring or getting worse, integrating action across and within services, promoting collaboration and involving people in decision-making.

RECOMMENDATION(S): What is required from the Local Service Board

1. Note the presentation and consider its implications
DOMESTIC ABUSE REPORT TO LSB

The Local Service Board (LSB) has agreed that Domestic Abuse will be one of its priority areas for the forthcoming year. With this in mind we put forward the two ideas below that the Domestic Abuse Forum believes will enhance the work it is carrying out across Swansea.

Possible ideas

The Big Idea

- ‘Toxic Trio’ Project

It is now well understood that the impact of the ‘toxic trio’ of domestic abuse, mental illness and substance misuse can have devastating effects and consequences on individuals, families and children. These issues rarely exist in isolation and there is a complex interaction between the three. Currently, although a number of specialist domestic abuse practitioners can easily identify these links there are no embedded, linked up services available for ease of support into substance misuse agencies or mental health agencies for either practitioner or service user. This means that vital support at an earlier stage is being missed out.

The ‘toxic trio’ is a common feature of high risk cases, and is a well-known factor of child serious case reviews. It is also a common feature in families where harm to women and children has occurred.

Not only are children at risk in these situations, but living in such conditions means that children and young people’s life chances are also affected, with an impact on future learning, behaviour and health. A single disorder can negatively affect parents’ capacity to meet their children’s needs, but the co-existence of these types of problems has a much greater impact on parenting capacity. The short and long term consequences for children of growing up in a family where at least one parent is experiencing extreme difficulties will depend on the combination of resilience and protective mechanisms. The challenge for practitioners is to identify both the strengths and difficulties within the family by carrying out a holistic assessment which covers the child’s development, the parents’ capacity to meet the child’s needs, and the impact of wider family and environmental factors.

- Proposal

We propose a one year pilot proposal for a specialist Pathways Worker who can embed a de-escalation pathway within the domestic abuse, mental health and substance misuse settings. The worker would ensure specialist training is given to practitioners, covering the understanding of the impact of the mix of these issues. She/he would also set up specialist days at each care setting where a specialist from one of the ‘toxic trio’ could hold surgeries and offer another avenue of support (for
example, a Women’s Aid worker could offer a surgery at the Sands Cymru and vice versa). Each agency with responsibility for this area of work would be expected to ensure the pathways being proposed meet their needs.

The worker could be a secondment from one of the organisations listed with the proposal being evaluated by one of the Universities. Free training could be offered to all the agencies. This proposal would particularly benefit the following agencies:

Police
Health Board
City & County of Swansea Council
Probation Service
Fire and Rescue Service.

A key part of the proposal is for Child & Family services to be linked in, especially in terms of parenting capacity and current cases. The Prevention and Early Intervention Team could provide some training and support around parenting capacity, as could the One Stop Shop. The Domestic Abuse Coordinator could provide free training around domestic abuse and children for the staff involved.

The proposal would require an element of joint funding for the post, as well as in-kind resources from each of the parties listed above. This represents an invest-to-save proposition, as the potential for reducing demand for the above services is significant, and conversations will need to be held with these organisations about appetite to do this.

This proposed project would support those with the most complex needs at an earlier stage, thus saving a number of years of staying in an abusive relationship with high intensity support.

Many Small Ideas

There are a number of things that agencies can do to make a difference to individuals and families living with domestic abuse that can be done without financial implications. In particular, members of the Local Service Board can make use of their staffing and partnership arrangements to raise awareness. Ideas suggested are:

1. Initial awareness training for your workforce (this can be provided free)
2. You can display our posters/leaflets in your agencies
3. Write and implement DA Workplace Policies (Domestic Abuse Coordinator can help with this)
4. Write and implement DA Policies for tenants/service users/students (help can be provided)
5. You can attend the DA Forum/sub groups
6. You can choose a domestic abuse charity to support
7. Provide resources to support agencies providing support for victims in high risk cases (our current Independent Domestic Violence Advocates are too few and short term funded)
8. Raise awareness of domestic abuse in your community events
9. Raise funds to support more therapeutic support for children
10. Get involved in the One Stop Shop
11. Make information on domestic abuse available on your intranet/newsletters
12. Take part in White Ribbon Day

**LSB Members are invited to add to these**

We will be asking all LSB members to identify how they will raise the profile of domestic abuse in their organisation and this will be reported at the Board meetings in future.
To decrease the number of incidents of domestic abuse on children

**The Goal**

- Increase preventative work in schools and community settings
- Improve therapeutic services for children
- Increase family focussed intervention work

**Primary Drivers**

- All schools on board with DA Programmes.
- Community / youth projects involved in work
- RAY Project & SPECTRUM offered to all comp schools
- All children assessed for child centred service
- CHYPS & CHAT Projects and SARC utilised

**Secondary Drivers**

- RAY is a CCOS Schools’ Programme. SPECTRUM is a Hafan Cymru Schools’ Prog.
- CHYPS & CHAT are a Swansea Women’s Aid CYP services. SARC is the Sexual Assault Referral Centre
- Social Services to train specialist staff/services
- Freedom Programme & Recovery Toolkit offered

**Measures / Outcomes**

1. Reduction in number of children on CPR & LAC
2. Reduction in number of repeat victimisation
3. Reduction in waiting times for CHYPS and SARC
4. Increase in number of schools working with RAY & SPECTRUM Projects
5. Increase in number of families receiving support at an earlier stage
6. Increase in number of Freedom Programme sessions offered and reduction in waiting list

These inform women how to recognise abusive behaviours & how to develop positive coping strategies
To decrease the number of incidents of domestic abuse

The Goal

Primary Drivers

- Increase information and improve knowledge
- Consistent support and intervention for high risk victims
- Increase in a whole family approach
- Increase support and intervention for perpetrators of abuse

Secondary Drivers

- Multi-agency engagement & specialist training
- Awareness raising events such as WRD and publicity of OSS
- Ensuring appropriate number of IDVAs
- Ensuring an effective MARAC
- Social Services to train specialist staff/services
- Increase well-being & safety within families
- Develop effective Perpetrator & Early Intervention programmes

Measures / Outcomes

1. Reduction in number of repeats at MARAC
2. Reduction in length of time in abusive relationship
3. Reduction in waiting times for support
4. Increase in number of visits to the DA OSS
5. Increase in number of families receiving support at an earlier stage
DATE OF MEETING: 21st July 2015

REPORT TITLE: Briefing note on LSB priorities: Older People’s Independence

AUTHOR: Euros Owen

PURPOSE:
To provide the LSB with information on progress in developing a partnership ageing well plan and proposed timeline on priority.

RECOMMENDATION(S): What is required from the Local Service Board
1. To consider contents of briefing note and agree proposed programme for the next 12 months.
Briefing note on LSB priorities: Older People’s Independence

1. Background
1.1 The City & County of Swansea with its partners have been implementing the Strategy for Older People since 2003/4. Work has commenced on implementing the third phase of the Strategy (Living Longer Living Better 2013-23) with the vision that:

- people in Wales feel valued and supported, whatever their age.
- all older people in Wales have the social, environmental and financial resources they need to deal with the opportunities and challenges they face.

1.2 In January 2014 the Council’s Cabinet signed the Dublin Declaration on age-friendly cities and communities in Europe. In September 2014 the Council resolved to work towards making Swansea a Dementia Supportive Community.

2. Ageing Well in Wales Programme
2.1 The Older People’s Commissioner for Wales’ office, supported by the Welsh Government, WLGA, NHS Wales, etc. has led the development of the Ageing Well in Wales Programme.

2.2 The overall aim of the programme is to ensure that there is an improvement in the wellbeing of people aged 50+ in Wales and it has the following priority areas:

- Age Friendly Communities (Overarching aim: to make Wales a nation of age-friendly communities)
- Dementia Supportive Communities (Overarching aim: To make Wales a dementia supportive nation by building and promoting dementia supportive communities)
- Falls Prevention (Overarching aim: To support older people to reduce their risk of falling, reducing the number of falls amongst older people in Wales)
- Opportunities for Learning and Employment (Overarching aim: To ensure the experience of older people in Wales is optimised through continued learning and employment)
- Loneliness and Isolation (Overarching aim: To reduce levels of loneliness and isolation and their negative impact on health and well-being as experienced by older people in Wales)

These areas support the achievement of the outcomes of the third phase of the Strategy for Older People.

2.3 There is a national Strategic Advisory Group chaired by the Older People’s Commissioner and an Expert Advisory Group for each of the five priority areas. A launch and two regional network events have been held which representatives from Swansea have attended. Shared learning seminars on the continued independence of older people have also been facilitated by the Welsh Audit Office Good Practice Exchange and the Older People’s Commissioner for Wales on the five ageing well priorities. An officer at the Ageing Well Programme in the Older People’s Commissioner’s Office is examining possible European funding opportunities.

2.4 Each local authority has been asked to develop a local ageing well plan by the end of October 2015. The local plan will be submitted to the Older People’s Commissioner for Wales’ office and Welsh Government and will form part of the national Ageing Well in Wales Implementation Plan to be published later in the year. Local work on ageing well will be one of the key ways in which the third phase of the strategy for older people is implemented in Swansea.
2.5 The work on the ageing well plan supports the Healthy City Phase VI Investing in Health through a Life Course and Empowering People theme which has older people as a priority. This includes enhancing the conditions of life of older people with a particular focus on healthy ageing (supporting good health and its social determinants throughout the life course). The Healthy City Board will consider the initial work on ageing well at its meeting on the 16th July.

3. Swansea Local Service Board (LSB) Actions
3.1 In May 2014 the LSB considered Older People’s Independence across the work of different partners.

3.2 At its meeting in July 2014 the LSB decided to develop and agree an overarching strategy for older people with the aims of:

- creating coherence across organisations with older people at the centre of decision making.
- building on existing strategic developments such as Age-Friendly City, Dementia Supportive City, the Welsh Government’s Older People’s Strategy and the Ageing Well in Wales Programme.

3.3 The LSB Older People’s Strategy Partnership Group (to take forward the development of the strategy and plan) met for the first time at the end of February and again at the beginning of July 2015. The Group is chaired by the Director of People with representatives from Network 50+, South Wales Police, Mid & West Wales Fire, ABMU Health Board, Public Health Wales, SCVS, Natural Resources Wales and CCS service areas (Health Promotion; Life Long Learning; Cultural Services; Transport; Planning; Social Services; Housing; Access to Services). Higher Education partners have offered to respond to any research and information needs through the LSB Research Group.

3.3.1 The Group has reviewed work undertaken in implementing the Strategy for Older People and the requirements of the Ageing Well in Wales Programme.

3.3.2 Four planning groups have been established to develop the work on ageing well as the core of the strategy with the following leads:

- Age Friendly Communities & Dementia Supportive Communities – Jeanette Munn, CCS
- Falls Prevention - Sharon Miller, ABMUHB
- Opportunities for Learning and Employment – Robert Douglas, CCS
- Loneliness and Isolation – Amy Meredith-Davies/ Francesca Grice, SCVS

Group membership has been drawn from across partners.

3.3.3 Each of the planning groups is in the process of completing an action plan template as a basis for developing the full plan. An initial draft summary for each of the priorities is attached at Appendix 1. The aim is that the plan is considered for approval by the LSB in September before being submitted to the Older People’s Commissioner’s office.

3.4 Older people’s views and issues are being represented and considered in the planning work in the following ways:

- Three members of the Network 50+ Reference Group represent the interests of older people on the LSB Older People’s Strategy Partnership Group
- Members of the Network 50+ Reference Group represent the interests of older people on each of the four planning groups and are informed by engagement work undertaken:
  - At a city centre drop in event on ageing well held on 27th March attended by 60 older people and a number of partners
  - In an online survey covering each of the five ageing well priorities (with 73 respondents)
  - Past work with Swansea Voices (Citizen’s Panel) on the priorities for ageing well.
- The outcomes of the engagement have been made available to each of the planning groups.
• Two forums on ageing well to discuss the draft plans and outcomes will be held at the end of July with the results being fed into the development process.

4. Proposed draft timeline for priority

4.1 LSB meetings:

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<tr>
<th>LSB Meeting</th>
<th>Activity</th>
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<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>LSB to consider and agree Ageing Well Plan and Outcomes</td>
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| November    | LSB to receive an update on plan progress and issues requiring action with particular focus on:  
• Age-Friendly Communities  
• Dementia Supportive Communities |
| January     | LSB to receive an update on plan progress and issues requiring action with particular focus on:  
• Falls Prevention |
| March       | LSB to receive an update on plan progress and issues requiring action with particular focus on:  
• Opportunities for Learning and Employment |
| May         | LSB to receive an update on plan progress and issues requiring action with particular focus on:  
• Loneliness and isolation |
| July        | Annual Review of plan outcomes with feedback from engagement with older people. |

The proposal would be to include input from older people at some of the above meetings.

4.2 Outcomes

4.2.1 The exact outcomes will be determined as part of the Ageing Well Plan and will include the Older People’s Commissioner’s wellbeing indicators for older people and measures such as:

• %/number increase of older people who volunteer  
• %/number increase of people aged 50+ who are economically active  
• %/number increase of people aged 50+ who are accessing education and training  
• % of older people surveyed who believe they live:  
  o in a good place  
  o in places where there is a strong sense of community  
  o where people from different cultures get on well together.

4.2.2 Following the discussion with the Older People’s Commissioner at the last meeting of the LSB work is being undertaken on more qualitative outcome statements (based on national outcomes framework for people who need care & support and carers who need support) of what is important to older people under each of the ageing well areas, for example:

• I can do the things that matter to me.  
• My individual circumstances are considered.  
• I can engage and participate.  
• I feel valued in society.  
• I belong.  
• I have safe and healthy relationships.

A proposal on the above will be included for the LSB to consider at its meeting in September.

5. Recommendation

To consider contents of briefing note and agree proposed programme for the next 12 months.
### Appendix 1

**INITINAL DRAFT: Ageing Well Plan Contents**

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<tr>
<th>Ageing Well Priority</th>
<th>Age Friendly Communities- INITINAL DRAFT</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Engagement summary</td>
<td><em>What makes and age-friendly community?</em> Responses included:</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Qualitative evidence – based on 133 responses from a drop-in and online survey)</td>
<td>Information - the importance of having information which is easy to understand and offered in a variety of formats.</td>
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<td>Individual responsibility - the need for good citizenship, e.g., simple courtesy with people being patient, kind, caring, neighbourly, considerate and respectful towards older people.</td>
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<td>Accessibility - accessible services and venues that everyone can use were highlighted as important including even pavements, well lit, safe walkways, seats to sit on and accessible toilets.</td>
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<td>Safety - feeling safe inside and outside the home including safe road crossings and PCSOs available for security.</td>
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<td>Participation - opportunities to take as full a part in society as possible are needed with suitable social activities on offer or simply somewhere to go for a chat and not be patronised.</td>
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<td>Housing - choice of housing options. Some respondents wished to live in retirement developments with on-site activities and services whilst others wished to live in an area which had a good mix of people of all ages.</td>
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<td>Shared spaces - communal areas /play areas and green spaces to grow vegetables together were also seen as Age Friendly.</td>
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<td>Transport - good and affordable transport including an adequate and reliable bus service was seen as fundamental to an Age Friendly Community and particularly important in rural areas of the county.</td>
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<td>Health services - free prescriptions were valued as were a Good GP service /surgery. The availability of individual doctors was seen to be important.</td>
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<td>Community services - services that really support people are needed e.g., Post Office, Libraries, age friendly smaller &amp; accessible shops, delivery services, age friendly media services, coffee mornings and community centres.</td>
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<tr>
<th>Planning Group outcomes so far</th>
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<tr>
<td>A range of work already occurring that contributes to the development of age friendly communities, e.g., community connectors, services offered by libraries, community centres, museums &amp; galleries, Community First, Third Sector provision including specific services, e.g., Age Cymru Swansea Bay, Swansea Care &amp; Repair, Swansea Carers’ Centre and community provision through groups and formal and informal volunteering. The importance of transport was recognised.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gaps &amp; challenges include work with schools and involvement of younger people including more intergenerational work, support &amp; information to, and involvement of, local businesses, measures to support people who are below critical need, information &amp; awareness-raising to support individuals to maintain independence, further digital inclusion work, shared spaces for professionals and organisations.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Further planned work or possible opportunities that would support AFC include local area coordination, planning and work on LDP, Western Bay access audit and Get Swansea Online.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Suggested actions so far**

1. Sign up to the key provisions and principles of an age friendly City & County of Swansea.
2. Work with OPC’s Office on implementing age-friendly city indicators/domains.
3. Audit services to the checklist of essential features of age-friendly cities with older people, for example:
   - city based/city centre development
   - community based
   - one aspect of the checklist – working together on, e.g.:
     - communication & information
     - transportation.
4. Explore any available training on the ageing process and ageing well and possibly develop joint e-learning resources.
5. Undertake engagement with Children and Young People Participation and include outcomes in scheme framework/principles.
6. Continue to support older people’s participation in this work through Network 50+.

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### Ageing Well Priority

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Engagement summary (Qualitative evidence – based on 133 responses from a drop-in and online survey)</th>
<th>Dementia Supportive Communities - INITIAL DRAFT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>What makes a Dementia-Supportive Community?</strong> Responses included: <strong>Awareness</strong> - the most important factor is where people are aware of dementia and have an understanding of its impact on those who live with dementia. <strong>Acceptance</strong> - having places that are accepting of people living with dementia and their families and one that does not treat mental health issues as something to be ignored or stigmatised. <strong>Advice and information</strong> - access to good advice and people and agencies that can help, advise and offer support. <strong>How can we help someone with dementia continue to live in, and contribute to, their community?</strong> Responses included: <strong>Support</strong> - offering sufficient high quality support to allow independent living as far as possible. <strong>Belonging/participation</strong> - make people with dementia feel part of the community and enable to continue to do what they enjoy. Offer opportunities for socialisation and encouragement to join community groups. <strong>Involvement/relationships</strong> - regular home visits and opportunities for friendship. <strong>Care homes</strong> - that offer good quality holistic care. <strong>Health</strong> - have early medical diagnosis and intervention. <strong>How can public awareness and understanding of living with dementia be increased?</strong> Responses included: <strong>Education, training and awareness raising:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Planning Group outcomes so far

- Some work already being undertaken contributes towards the development of dementia supportive communities, e.g., support for the Swansea Dementia Supportive Community Forum (and Gala), Dementia Friends initiative, on line dementia awareness training and dementia champions. Third Sector provision, e.g., Swansea Alzheimer’s Society and community provision, e.g., Forget Me Not Clubs.
- Further planned work or possible opportunities include a pilot with the Ambulance Service to identify people who need to be referred, information leaflet for GPs, LAC and Community Connectors could possibly offer support post-diagnosis.
- Gaps & challenges include a lack of support between GP referral and scan, information & training for different groups of workers, e.g., front line staff, taxi drivers, retail workers, etc. and the need to map the provisions of the Dementia Plan.

### Suggested actions so far

1. Sign up to, and promote, the national accreditation scheme (Dementia Friendly Communities Recognition process) organised by the Alzheimer’s Society.
2. Work with older people and Alzheimer’s Society Co-ordinator (through further mapping and engagement) to determine key elements that make a dementia supportive community.
3. Develop dementia supportive community audit tool and include in work on Age Friendly Community development.
4. Develop a Dementia Training Strategy that identifies the training needs of different staff including:
   - basic awareness for staff who have little or no contact with public
   - basic awareness for staff with limited contact with public to include signposting to information, support and services
   - different levels of training for front line staff, e.g., SCIE 7 module e-learning tool.
5. Develop concise information on available support services and referral points for use by front line staff and the public, e.g., memory boards.
6. Promote the use of “This Is Me” document across relevant services.

### Falls Prevention - INITIAL DRAFT

**What increases our risk to falling as we grow older?** Responses included:
1. **Health related issues** included: failing eyesight, poorer balance, general frailty, side effects of medication, lack of confidence, reduced mobility.
2. **Unsafe environments:**
   - **In the home**, e.g. mats and trip hazards, poor house lighting, lack of handrails.
   - **Outside the home**, e.g., potholes, uneven pavements, poor street lighting, lack of resting places, lack of handrails, slippery floors in shops.
3. **Individual behaviour:** e.g., carelessness, inadequate slippers or shoes, cluttered living environment, not looking where we are going.

**What could help reduce the risk of falling amongst older people?** Responses included:

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Swansea Local Service Board
1. **Health related issues** – for example:
   - better self-care and management of medical conditions (and any medication taken).
   - checking eyesight and wearing glasses when needed
   - healthy diet, keep active classes, using walking poles and sticks, support to attend exercise classes. Taking up Yoga, Tai Chi to improve muscle strength and balance.

2. **Unsafe Environment** – for example:
   Help to declutter home, home visits and home safety checks, better pavements, better lighting, education about footwear and hazards, seating available in public areas. Safety of shared spaces / cycle paths and walkways.

3. **Individual Behaviour** – for example, taking extra care, using grab rails, removing trip hazards, being aware of the ageing process, seeking and accepting help, learn to walk slower.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Planning Group outcomes so far</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Work undertaken or in place includes, e.g., Falls Prevention Guide developed and distributed to all GP practices, home safety checks, healthy home check, community based exercise classes, over 85s medication review, national exercise referral scheme, disability facilities grant, mobile wardens, assistive technology, welcome home from hospital service, healthy eating and staying warm advice, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In terms of gaps or challenges – further resources would allow wider distribution of the falls prevention guide; identification of key messages; positive co-ordination.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Further planned work or possible opportunities – Western Bay Phase 2 – vulnerable people – systematic approach between Health &amp; Social Care to identifying those most vulnerable to losing their independence.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Suggested actions so far</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i). Create a Falls Prevention Group with wider membership, Fire, University, Care Homes etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii). Research good practice examples in relation to falls prevention work, e.g., through Healthy City Network.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iii). Explore possibilities of wider distribution, and developing a short summary, of the Falls Prevention Guide for disseminating the key messages across Swansea. Test messages and outcomes through Network 50+.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iv). Create a falls awareness day programme of activities. Library service to be included in falls week.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v). Explore use of library housebound service to assess for fall hazards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vi). Explore falls prevention linkages with carers’ measure action plan &amp; agenda and identify areas of potential joint working.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vii). One pathfinder project (vulnerable people) on Western Bay to be taken forward in conjunction with a Swansea network.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>viii). Evaluation of community based exercise classes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ix). Links need to be made to the general environment needed to support the prevention of falls - gritting pavements, pavement conditions, putting out bins. (Age Friendly Communities)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Engagement summary

(Qualitative evidence – based on 133 responses from a drop-in and online survey)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What barriers are there to older people learning and developing new skills? Responses included:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Finance:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For many respondents, financial issues were the main barrier as they could not afford the course fees. There was a feeling that courses should be “free for senior citizens” in order to keep minds active.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Access:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For some, physical access to venues was difficult due to mobility and travel distance or lack of transport. A lack of courses for the over 50s was mentioned.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Personal responsibility:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Several respondents suggested that “where there’s a will there’s a way” and that it is people’s own reticence which may be the barrier as there are plenty of opportunities out there for all.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Information:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some people felt there was a lack of publicity and information about the existence of opportunities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Health:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health issues, lack of confidence, fear of the unknown and previous educational limitations were also a barrier.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### What learning opportunities can you currently access?

Responses included:

A lengthy list of current opportunities emerged (with 9 responders accessing the University of the Third Age). The opportunities in libraries are also accessed by a large number of respondents including computer courses, writing circle, sewing and knitting groups. Others attended gyms, courses at their sheltered housing, walking groups, Bridge Clubs, Welsh Centre courses, evening classes and dance.

### What barriers are there to older people volunteering?

Responses included:

Many of the barriers to volunteering were the same as those for accessing learning previously. Cost, travel issues, accessibility, health issues, lack of confidence and a lack of information all featured as barriers. There was also a feeling that not all organisations/groups welcomed older workers and that there was an element of discrimination against age.

### Planning Group outcomes so far

- A range of opportunities for learning and employment already available through the Swansea Learning Partnership with a programme of vocational and non-vocational classes delivered across a range of subjects (mainly in Community First areas). Structured evaluation and data gathering processes in place, e.g., on completion and learner satisfaction. Opportunities also delivered, e.g., in libraries, community centres, museums and galleries as well as Third Sector provision, e.g., U3A and Menter Iaith Abertawe.
- In respect of gaps and challenges - key issue is the reduction of Welsh Government and European funding to Adult Community Learning and Family Learning, Further Education and Third Sector provision and thus the sustainability of current provision. Funding for work-based learning has been reduced with a re-focus of programme on under 25s. ACL does not currently deliver in rural areas or Swansea West.
Planned work or possible opportunities include Get Swansea Online, LIFT pilot project in Penlan (long term unemployed), work by Gower College and Shaw Trust (long term unemployed disabled people) and Learning opportunities for Swansea Alzheimer’s Society users.

Suggested actions so far

i). Swansea Learning Partnership will continue to offer a range of learning programmes of vocational and non-vocational classes delivered across a range of subjects (mainly in Community First areas) in the context of reducing resources.

ii). In partnership examine opportunities for further promotion and awareness raising of the opportunities currently available to older people.

iii). Continue to support student led groups. Encourage a sustainable approach as part of an exit strategy for classes using learners to create a cooperative so they can buy in tutors and/or materials as required.

iv). Work with third Sector partners to consider further opportunities to promote and raise awareness of volunteering with older people (e.g., at key life transition points) as a basis of community participation including the differing areas available, e.g., environmental projects.

v). Make links to Age Friendly Communities and Loneliness & Isolation priorities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ageing Well Priority</th>
<th>Loneliness &amp; Isolation- INITIAL DRAFT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Engagement summary</td>
<td><strong>What are the main causes of loneliness and isolation amongst older people?</strong> Responses included:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Life changes</strong> including:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• loss of a loved one/bereavement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• children leaving home</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• family moving away from the area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• accidents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• divorce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• retirement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• changes in health (including, e.g., becoming a carer)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Health issues.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Individual circumstances</strong> – e.g., poor self-esteem was also a barrier although some felt that older people do not, at times, necessarily help themselves.**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Income and transport</strong> - a lack of income and transport are barriers for some respondents to getting out and about.**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Changing life patterns</strong> - people generally, and neighbours in particular, are very busy out at work all day and this was highlighted as a barrier. Family living away and no one calling by is an issue for those who do not get out and about.**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>New media</strong> - an inability to use social media.**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Social care</strong> - care services that offer 15 minute calls do not help those who live alone.**</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**What could help reduce loneliness and isolation amongst older people?** Responses included:
It was felt that there is **no easy solution** to this. Suggestions included:

- enabling people to believe they can do things for themselves.
- having community meeting places on site or near people's homes and making use of all community buildings including pubs.
- holding nostalgic events, involving families and making sure that events are in touch with the interests of different generations of older people e.g., some like the WHO and are ex mods and rockers.
- a more supportive society is needed with encouragement to all ages to come together.
- more day services with transport provided.
- care visits to older people.

### Planning Group outcomes so far

- A range of opportunities and activities available that support addressing loneliness and isolation including, e.g., community clubs and groups, activity in community centres and senior citizen pavilions, libraries (including housebound service), work of community connectors, adult learning classes, community first projects, sensory impairment groups, Third Sector broker and provision, e.g., Age Cymru Swansea Bay befriending service. Welfare Rights Team promoting financial inclusion and maximising income.
- In terms of gaps/challenges – training for front line staff on loneliness & isolation and where to signpost people, accessible community transport and transport for people to be able to participate, retention of community facilities and services, e.g., libraries and community centres at a time of budget reduction, provision that meets the needs of differing generations of older people, meeting the needs and experiences of different communities, e.g., members of BME groups could be isolated due to language/cultural barriers and the lack of provision for interpreters.
- Further planned work or possible opportunities include local area coordination pilot, RNIB & Action on Hearing Loss support groups.

### Suggested actions so far

1. Clearly define loneliness (including subjective nature)
2. Clearly define isolation (including that this is not purely being alone)
3. Construct/use national survey of loneliness and isolation and distribute widely (including in Braille and a range of languages to reach those with sight loss and BME groups)
4. Widely distribute information on where signposting and support can be accessed (Third Sector Broker>Community Connectors>LAC)
5. Train front line staff on loneliness and isolation, how to recognise it and where to signpost for support
6. Increase accessibility and availability of community and public transport services
7. Explore models of community volunteering and coordination (as part of Age Friendly Community work).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATE OF MEETING: 21st July 2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>REPORT TITLE: How the LSB Can Add Value to Tackling Worklessness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUTHOR: Clare James/ Steve Marshall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PURPOSE:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To identify actions the LSB partners could undertake to add value to the delivery of the worklessness action plan, and help tackle worklessness in Swansea.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RECOMMENDATION(S): What is required from the Local Service Board</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. LSB Partners are asked to consider utilising their employment and procurement activities, wherever possible, to help deliver the actions outlined in section 2.1 to tackle worklessness in Swansea.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1.0 Introduction

1.1 The 2014 One Swansea Strategic Needs Assessment\(^1\) identifies that there are 51,400 workless people in Swansea – 41,800 of whom are economically inactive and 9,600 of whom are unemployed. Working age worklessness rates in Swansea (34.6%) are higher than both the Welsh (30.5%), and more significantly the UK averages (28.4%).

1.2 As part of the 2014 Strategic Needs Assessment process, the Economic Equity Delivery Team (a sub group of the Swansea Economic Regeneration Partnership) produced a driver diagram for worklessness, which was presented at the LSB meeting in November 2014. The driver diagram has now been used as a basis for developing an action plan to guide the Economic Equity Delivery Team’s work in reducing worklessness in Swansea. The latest version of the action plan is attached in Appendix 1.

2.0 How the LSB Can Add Value To Worklessness Activities in Swansea

2.1 The organisations represented on the Local Service Board are some of the largest employers in Swansea and as such there are a wide range of opportunities for LSB partners to add value to the delivery of the worklessness action plan, as follows:

- **Offering guaranteed interviews** – This was previously considered by LSB partners in 2011 and as a result the City & County of Swansea, Swansea Metropolitan University and Swansea Council for Voluntary Services all offered guaranteed interviews for clients from the Workways, Coastal and Genesis projects who met the minimum person spec for a role. A new tranche of European funded employability projects (Communities 4 Work, Workways +, PACE) will be operational in Swansea in the near future. This presents an opportunity for those LSB partners who are not governed by national recruitment processes to consider whether they could offer guaranteed job interviews to beneficiaries on these projects who could meet the minimum requirements for the role.

- **Promoting the Living Wage** – in connection with the objective to create sustainable, well paid jobs in Swansea, LSB members are asked to consider the introduction of a living wage pledge to highlight those LSB members who currently pay a living wage, and encourage others to adopt the policy.

- **Ring-fencing apprenticeships and traineeships** – to increase the availability of apprenticeships and traineeships for workless individuals in Swansea, LSB partners could consider ring-fencing a proportion of their apprenticeship/traineeship opportunities. Using the Inform Swansea e-portal, these opportunities could then be publicised to advisers supporting workless individuals in Swansea to fill the opportunity with an appropriately skilled individual.

- **Creation of Employment & Training Opportunities through Beyond Bricks & Mortar Social Benefit Clauses** – as part of the LSB Partnership Agreement, all

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\(^1\) Source: ONS Annual Population Survey 2013/14
LSB Members have agreed to implement the provisions of the Beyond Bricks and Mortar Charter within their own partner organisations (according to their own respective constitutional and partnership arrangements). As a consequence, BB&M has worked with Gower College Swansea, Swansea University, University of Wales Trinity St David and the ABMU Health Board to encourage use of community benefits within other public sector projects and spend. LSB Partners are encouraged to include social benefit clauses in contracts whenever possible to maximise creation of employment and training opportunities for workless individuals.

- **Creation of Work Experience/ Pre-Employment Training** – As discussed at the LSB Economic Inactivity workshop in November 2014, work experience and pre-employment training have an important role to play enabling workless individuals to gain employment-related skills. There are already examples of joint working with LSB partners, e.g. pre-employment training project between ABMUHB and the LIFT project in Penderry - and by allowing the individuals on these placements to access the ABMU internal vacancy lists, two people from Penderry have subsequently secured employment with ABMUHB. All LSB partners are asked to consider whether they are able to offer work experience and/or pre-employment training opportunities and, if possible, to enable individuals on these placements to access internal vacancy lists.

- **Provide Volunteering Opportunities** – volunteering can enable workless individuals to gain valuable skills and act as a stepping stone to employment. LSB Partners are asked to identify whether there is any scope within their organisations to provide volunteering opportunities for workless individuals.

### 3.0 Recommendation

3.1 There is significant scope for the Local Service Board to contribute to activities outlined in the Worklessness Action Plan. LSB partners are asked to utilise their employment and procurement activities, wherever possible, to implement the actions outlined above to help tackle worklessness in Swansea.
## Economic Equity Delivery Team Worklessness Driver Diagram Action Plan – June 2015

**Actions that LSB Partners can add value to are highlighted in yellow**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Secondary/ Tertiary Driver</th>
<th>Action(s)</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Organisation</th>
<th>Target Client Group</th>
<th>Geographical location</th>
<th>Timescales</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Increase Availability of Sustainable Well Paid Jobs</td>
<td>Work with employers to ring fence employment opportunities/ offer guaranteed interviews</td>
<td>The City Centre Regeneration Programme, and other development projects (e.g. Tidal Lagoon) will provide opportunities to deliver this action</td>
<td>CCS Economic Regeneration &amp; Planning</td>
<td>Economically inactive &amp; unemployed</td>
<td>Swansea</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>JobCentre Plus (JCP)</td>
<td>Economically inactive &amp; unemployed</td>
<td>National</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Careers Wales (CW)</td>
<td></td>
<td>National</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promote the Living Wage</td>
<td>Consider introducing an LSB Living Wage pledge</td>
<td>Local Service Board</td>
<td>Low paid employees</td>
<td></td>
<td>Swansea</td>
<td>July 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase availability of apprenticeships, traineeships and training opportunities</td>
<td>Work with employers to ring fence apprenticeships and traineeships</td>
<td>The City Centre Regeneration Programme, and other development projects (e.g. Tidal Lagoon) will provide opportunities to deliver this action</td>
<td>CCS Economic Regeneration &amp; Planning</td>
<td>Economically inactive &amp; unemployed</td>
<td>Swansea</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Beyond Bricks &amp; Mortar</td>
<td>Economically Inactive &amp; Unemployed</td>
<td>Swansea</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CCS Economic Regeneration &amp; Planning</td>
<td>Economically Inactive &amp; Unemployed</td>
<td>Swansea</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Grwp Gwalia</td>
<td>Economically inactive &amp;</td>
<td>Swansea/ Regional</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary/ Tertiary Driver</td>
<td>Action(s)</td>
<td>Activity</td>
<td>Organisation</td>
<td>Target Client Group</td>
<td>Geographical location</td>
<td>Timescales</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Widen range of apprenticeship opportunities</td>
<td>Extend BB&amp;M into non-construction activities</td>
<td>CCS</td>
<td>Inactive &amp; Unemployed</td>
<td>Swansea</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Third sector apprenticeship &amp; traineeship marketing project</td>
<td>Swansea Council for Voluntary Service lead with partners</td>
<td>Inactive &amp; Unemployed</td>
<td>Swansea</td>
<td>Oct 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sourcing traineeship and apprenticeship opportunities</td>
<td>Careers Wales employer engagement staff along with training providers actively look to find new opportunities with employers. Many small employers go to CW for information on how to take on a young person</td>
<td>Careers Wales</td>
<td>National</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase levels of entrepreneurship/ self employment</td>
<td>Provide advice/ support on entrepreneurship/ self employment</td>
<td>Review enterprise support available to workless client group</td>
<td>Economic Equity Delivery Team</td>
<td>Inactive &amp; Unemployed</td>
<td>Swansea</td>
<td>Oct 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>New Enterprise Allowance (financial support allowance to support jobseekers in the initial months of self employment) available to all Jobseekers considering self employment, within JobCentre. Referred to mentor via A4E</td>
<td>JobCentre Plus</td>
<td>Jobseekers</td>
<td>National</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Self Employment Information Events for general public &amp; job seekers set up with JCP &amp; relevant partners</td>
<td>JobCentre Plus</td>
<td>Jobseekers/ All</td>
<td>Swansea</td>
<td>Under development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Regional enterprise projects being developed through RLP</td>
<td>Regional Learning Partnership</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>Central &amp; South West Wales</td>
<td>Under development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary/ Tertiary Driver</td>
<td>Action(s)</td>
<td>Activity</td>
<td>Organisation</td>
<td>Target Client Group</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Development of social enterprises</td>
<td></td>
<td>Western Bay Partnership wellbeing social enterprise development support service</td>
<td>SCVS funded by Western Bay Partnership</td>
<td></td>
<td>Swansea/ NPT/ Bridgend</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase awareness of employment &amp; training opportunities</td>
<td>Facilitate Job Clubs, job search activities</td>
<td>Certain aspects of the next phase of Get Swansea Online project over the next year will include the potential to engage with people who are economically inactive, e.g., through job clubs.</td>
<td>CCS</td>
<td>Economically inactive</td>
<td>Swansea</td>
<td>Currently being planned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Job club time table attached</td>
<td>JobCentre Plus &amp; various partners (see attached document)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Job Clubs delivered in each of the 5 Communities First Clusters</td>
<td>CCS-Communities First</td>
<td>Jobseekers</td>
<td>East, West, North West, North East and South Clusters</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Provide high quality advice &amp; guidance based on current labour market intelligence</td>
<td>Careers Wales offer professionally trained careers information, advice and guidance via face-to-face, telephone and the web</td>
<td>Careers Wales</td>
<td>16+</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Information visits to employers Group sessions with employers</td>
<td>JobCentre Plus</td>
<td>Jobseekers</td>
<td>Swansea</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Establish new Swansea Operational Group for practitioners (to replace Workways Employer Support</td>
<td>Careers Wales</td>
<td>Previous ESG members and any other relevant</td>
<td>Swansea</td>
<td>Sept 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary/Tertiary Driver</td>
<td>Action(s)</td>
<td>Activity</td>
<td>Organisation</td>
<td>Target Client Group</td>
<td>Geographical location</td>
<td>Timescales</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Develop career management skills</td>
<td></td>
<td>operational Staff</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Graduate Job clubs</td>
<td>JobCentre Plus</td>
<td>Graduate job seekers</td>
<td>Swansea</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase number of people accessing tailored support/ mentoring to identify and overcome barriers</td>
<td>Provide tailored support through LIFT Project, DWP funded provision etc</td>
<td>Workways +</td>
<td>CCS Economic Regeneration &amp; Planning (&amp; Regional partners)</td>
<td>Economically Inactive &amp; Unemployed 25+ with complex barriers to employment</td>
<td>Non-C1st areas</td>
<td>WEFO Business Plan under development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>LIFT Programme</td>
<td>CCS Poverty &amp; Prevention</td>
<td>Individuals in workless households</td>
<td>Penderry</td>
<td>To end 2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Communities 4 Work</td>
<td>Dept for Work &amp; Pensions/ Welsh Government/ Communities First</td>
<td>Inactive &amp; Unemployed 25+ with complex barriers to employment</td>
<td>C1st areas</td>
<td>Anticipated start Sept 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>New Peer Mentoring project</td>
<td>Welsh Government</td>
<td>25+ with substance misuse or mental health issues</td>
<td>WW&amp;V</td>
<td>WEFO Business Plan under preparation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Provision provided to JCP customers through various partners</td>
<td>JobCentre Plus</td>
<td>Unemployed/ Inactive</td>
<td>Swansea</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Individual Skills Gateway programme</td>
<td>Careers Wales</td>
<td>Unemployed 25+</td>
<td>national</td>
<td>2015-2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Inform Swansea e-portal website</td>
<td>CCS</td>
<td>Inactive &amp; Unemployed</td>
<td>Swansea</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Increase referrals from organisations engaging with workless individuals</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Secondary/Tertiary Driver</td>
<td>Action(s)</td>
<td>Activity</td>
<td>Organisation</td>
<td>Target Client Group</td>
<td>Geographical location</td>
<td>Timescales</td>
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<tr>
<td>Increase availability of high quality, affordable childcare</td>
<td>Potential ESF Childcare workforce training initiative</td>
<td>Proposed WG Parent, Childcare &amp; Employment (PACE) project will provide workforce development for childcare sector</td>
<td>Welsh Government</td>
<td>Economically inactive parents aged 25+ with childcare as their main barrier</td>
<td>West Wales &amp; Valleys</td>
<td>Business Plan under development with WEFO</td>
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<tr>
<td>Improve access to transport</td>
<td>Subsidised local bus routes</td>
<td>WG/ CCS fund unviable routes across Swansea that are socially necessary</td>
<td>CCS Highways &amp; Transportation</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>Swansea</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Free bus passes for working age people with disabilities</td>
<td>WG/ CCS funded bus passes for working age people with disabilities that prevent driving</td>
<td>CCS Highways &amp; Transportation</td>
<td>Working age people with disabilities that prevent driving</td>
<td>Swansea</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pilot Wheels 2 Work scheme</td>
<td>Wheels to Work Feasibility Study - regional/ local scheme</td>
<td>CCS Highways &amp; Transportation</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Swansea, NPT, Carms</td>
<td>Completed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Wheels 2 Work pilot Scheme</td>
<td>CCS Highways &amp; Transportation</td>
<td>Those who cannot access employment, education or training through lack of transport</td>
<td>Clydach &amp; Craig Cefn Parc</td>
<td>Autumn 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identify local transport to work issues</td>
<td>Keep under review any transport issues relating to major employers</td>
<td>Economic Equity Delivery Team</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>Swansea</td>
<td>Nov 15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improve population health and wellbeing and reduce health inequalities</td>
<td>Increase vaccination levels, reduce smoking prevalence, reduce alcohol consumption and substance misuse, reduce obesity, increase physical activity &amp; healthy eating, increase emotional</td>
<td>Conditioned Management Programmes delivered to long term sick/unemployed customers</td>
<td>JobCentre Plus</td>
<td>Long term Sick / Unemployed</td>
<td>national</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Healthy Cities Network programme of activities</td>
<td>ABMU LHB</td>
<td>Swansea</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Western Bay Health and Social</td>
<td>Western Bay</td>
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<td>Secondary/ Tertiary Driver</td>
<td>Action(s)</td>
<td>Activity</td>
<td>Organisation</td>
<td>Target Client Group</td>
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<td>Timescales</td>
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<td></td>
<td>wellbeing</td>
<td>Care Programme</td>
<td>Partnership</td>
<td></td>
<td>NPT/ Bridgend</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Healthy Communities projects</td>
<td>CCS - Communities First</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>East, West, North West, North East and South Clusters</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improve soft skills / work readiness</td>
<td>Work with employers to create work experience and pre-employment training courses</td>
<td>The City Centre Regeneration Programme, and other development projects (e.g. Tidal Lagoon) will provide opportunities to deliver this action</td>
<td>CCS Economic Regeneration &amp; Planning</td>
<td>Economically inactive &amp; unemployed</td>
<td>Swansea</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>JCP target local &amp; national employers to participate in Work Experience Programme</td>
<td>JobCentre Plus</td>
<td>Job seekers</td>
<td>national</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Pre employment training courses delivered via Princes Trust &amp; other organisations</td>
<td>JobCentre Plus</td>
<td>Jobseekers</td>
<td>national</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Training on competency based application forms and interviews</td>
<td>Careers Wales/ JobCentre Plus</td>
<td>25+</td>
<td>National</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Work readiness support via the Learning and Prosperous Communities Themes</td>
<td>CCS - Communities First</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>East, West, North West, North East and South Clusters</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Provide volunteering opportunities</td>
<td>CCS employer supported volunteer programme</td>
<td>CCS</td>
<td></td>
<td>Swansea</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Strategic approach to appropriate use of volunteers in local authority</td>
<td>CCS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Swansea</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Volunteering opportunities within Communities First Clusters’ projects</td>
<td>CCS Communities First</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>East, West, North West, North East</td>
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<td>Secondary/ Tertiary Driver</td>
<td>Action(s)</td>
<td>Activity</td>
<td>Organisation</td>
<td>Target Client Group</td>
<td>Geographical location</td>
<td>Timescales</td>
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<tr>
<td>Improve basic skill levels (literacy, numeracy, ICT)</td>
<td>Provide flexible basic skills support that meets the needs of employers and individuals</td>
<td>New South West Wales employability project</td>
<td>CCS</td>
<td>Economically Inactive &amp; Unemployed</td>
<td>Non-C1st areas</td>
<td>WEFO Business Plan under preparation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Essential Skills courses delivered in job centres to jobseekers</td>
<td>JobCentre Plus</td>
<td>Jobseekers</td>
<td>Swansea/ national</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Learning and Prosperous Communities projects within Communities First Clusters</td>
<td>CCS – Communities First</td>
<td></td>
<td>East, West, North West, North East and South Clusters</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase vocational skills</td>
<td>Work with education and training providers to provide flexible provision that meets the needs of employers and the individual</td>
<td>Work being undertake through the Regional Learning Partnership</td>
<td>Regional Learning Partnership</td>
<td>Learning providers</td>
<td>Central &amp; South West Wales</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DATE OF MEETING: 21st July 2015

REPORT TITLE: Mid & West Wales Fire & Rescue Service (MWWFRS) – Swansea Command 14/15 Overview of Performance

AUTHOR: Group Manager Richard Webborn

PURPOSE:
To give LSB members notice of the presentation which is focusing on key aspects of MWWFRS Swansea Command 14/15 service delivery performance etc. over the past said reporting period and where this links into the work of the LSB will be given during the meeting.

RECOMMENDATION(S): What is required from the Local Service Board

1. LSB Members acknowledge the presentation on MWWFRS Swansea Command 14/15 Performance

2. Where appropriate LSB Members ask questions in relation to MWWFRS Swansea Command 14/15 Performance
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>DATE OF MEETING:</strong> 21 July 2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>REPORT TITLE:</strong> Draft One Swansea Plan Update and Delivery Statement 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AUTHOR:</strong> Dave Mckenna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PURPOSE:</strong> To provide the LSB with a draft of the One Swansea Plan Update and Delivery Statement for 2015.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RECOMMENDATION(S): What is required from the Local Service Board</strong> To consider the draft update of the One Swansea Plan and the Delivery Statement and provide any additional comments either:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a) At the meeting</td>
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<tr>
<td>b) By email before the 21 August</td>
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<tr>
<td>To task the LSB Chair with dealing with any comments with a view to publishing the final versions before 31 August.</td>
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</table>
Draft One Swansea Plan Update and Delivery Statement 2015

1. Attached are a draft of the One Swansea Plan update for 2015 and the draft Delivery Statement 2015. Each is presented as a draft for comment with the intention of finalising the documents before the end of August. The development of the driver diagrams for this year’s update has meant that the update has taken longer to produce than in previous years.

One Swansea Plan Update 2015

2. There are three significant differences in this year’s update of the One Swansea Plan. Each is highlighted below.

The Swansea Story

3. The opening sections of Chapter One now include ‘The Swansea Story’. This narrative is intended to provide a coherent vision and was developed following a recent peer review of the Council. By including the Swansea Story in the One Swansea Plan the intention is to promote a consistency of message and to engage partners.

LSB Priorities

4. Following the LSB workshop held on 19 May, the 21 challenges have been replaced by the two recently agreed LSB priorities namely:

• Domestic Abuse (with a focus on safeguarding)
• Older People’s Independence

5. The plan proposes that, in order to address these priorities, the LSB will:

• Agree and publish the outcomes we want to achieve
• Implement a shared action plan
• Make changes within our own organisations
• Hear directly from those affected
• Publicise good practice

6. In practice this means revisiting progress at each LSB meeting and working with a dedicated coordinator. Initial papers outlining the approach for each priority have been included on the agenda for this meeting.

Driver Diagrams

7. As previously agreed by the LSB, the biggest change in this update is the inclusion of a driver diagram for each of the six outcomes in the plan. These diagrams are intended to be a roadmap showing what we need to do to achieve each outcome and how different services and projects link together. They are expected to reflect organisational and partnership priorities. The driver diagrams also incorporate the work previously done on the 21 challenges.

8. The diagrams are intended to be a simplified and accessible focus for debate and discussion. The aim is to keep them free of technical language and jargon as far as possible. The expectation is that the driver diagrams will be a work in progress and updated from year to year.
9. The diagrams have been developed through the LSB Research Group by subject experts in each area and through wider consultation. In June a workshop was held to further refine the diagrams.

10. Further consultation is also taking place with relevant partnerships. The Executive Group of Swansea Environmental Forum, for example, was due to consider the diagrams at their meeting on 16 July and any further changes from that meeting will need to be incorporated before the update can be finalised.

**Integrated Impact Assessment**

11. Attached to the One Swansea Plan are the recommendations from the Integrated Impact Assessment of the One Swansea Plan. This assessment, facilitated by the Council’s Sustainable Development Unit and involving a multi-agency panel, took place on 9 July 2015.

12. A proposed response has been included alongside each of the panel’s recommendations. While the majority of issues will be fed into the development of next year’s plan some may be picked up in this year’s update.

**Draft Delivery Statement 2015**

13. Along with the One Swansea Plan an updated Delivery Statement will also be presented highlighting what has been achieved over the last 12 months. A draft of this year’s statement is attached.

14. The statement is presented in two parts:

**Part One - Delivering on the Challenges**

15. The 21 challenges have been incorporated into Driver Diagrams as part of the 2015 update of the Plan. This delivery statement gives an update for each including:

- Population Indicator Progress
- Key Partnerships and Programmes
- Coordinating Mechanism
- Lead Delivery Partnership
- Local Service Board Actions

**Part Two: Working as Team Swansea**

16. The progress being made against the following issues:

- Aligning our strategies and plans with the One Swansea Plan
- Reviewing the Evidence
- Engaging with Professionals and the Public
- Improving partnership working
- Working openly and accountably
- Behaving sustainably
Next Steps

17. LSB partners and partnerships are asked to review the update and delivery statement and provide any comments by the 21 August.

18. Given that the publication of the documents is behind schedule this year, it is proposed that the LSB Chair be tasked to deal with any comments with a view to producing the final versions before the end of August.

Dave Mckenna
13 July 2015
The One Swansea Plan

Place, People, Challenges and Change

DRAFT

Swansea Local Service Board
2015 Update
The One Swansea Plan in Two Pages

The purpose of this plan is to improve the wellbeing of people in Swansea by ensuring that professionals and the public work together. It has been developed by Swansea Local Service Board which includes the main public service agencies for the area and representatives of the voluntary and business sectors. This 2015 version is an update of the first plan published in 2013.

Our Ambitions for Swansea

We see our City as:

- A City of Opportunity
- A City that Cares
- A City of Innovation
- A City to be Proud of

Our vision is that The City and County of Swansea will be a desirable place to live, work and visit that:

- Capitalises on the distinctive relationship between its vibrant urban areas and outstanding rural and coastal environments
- Supports a competitive and prosperous economy that acts as a focal point for the wider Swansea Bay City Region
- Has sustainable, distinct communities, in both urban and rural locations, that benefit from sufficient good quality accommodation, supporting infrastructure, community facilities and opportunities for recreation
- Is a thriving City Centre destination that offers excellent shopping facilities and supporting leisure and business opportunities, capitalising on its proximity to the waterfront
- Celebrates and conserves its unique natural heritage and cultural and historic environments

These are the outcomes we want for our communities:

A. Children have a good start in life  
B. People learn successfully  
C. Young people and adults have good jobs  
D. People have a decent standard of living  
E. People are healthy, safe and independent  
F. People have good places to live and work.

For each outcome we have produced a driver diagram showing what we need to do to achieve these outcomes and how different services and projects link together.
Making a Difference

This year we have identified two priorities:

- Domestic Abuse (with a focus on safeguarding)
- Older People’s Independence

In practical terms we will:

- Agree and publish the outcomes we want to achieve
- Implement a shared action plan
- Make changes within our own organisations
- Hear directly from those affected
- Publicise good practice

Progress on this work will be shared at our meetings that are open for the public to observe. For details see [www.swansea.gov.uk/LSB](http://www.swansea.gov.uk/LSB).

We have adopted a Team Swansea approach which means:

- Aligning our strategies and plans with the One Swansea Plan
- Reviewing the evidence
- Engaging with professionals and the public
- Improving partnership working
- Working openly and accountably
- Behaving sustainably

The Wellbeing of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 will mean a number of changes to the work of Swansea Local Service Board that we will need to prepare for throughout 2015-16:

- From 2016 the Local Service Board will become Swansea Public Service Board.
- From 2018 at the latest Single Integrated Plans (such as the One Swansea Plan) will be replaced by Wellbeing Plans.
- Wellbeing plans will include wellbeing objectives that are designed to achieve the Welsh Government’s wellbeing goals
- Strategic Needs Assessments will be replaced by Assessments of Local Wellbeing
- Local councils will need to designate a scrutiny committee to scrutinise the work of the Public Service Board.
- Welsh Government Ministers will review Wellbeing Plans and Assessments of Local Wellbeing

Every year we will produce a statement to show how we are delivering on the challenges and working as team Swansea. This statement will be a clear public summary of actions being taken by the Local Service Board and will provide the basis for accountability.
About this Plan

1. Our Ambitions for Swansea
   1.1 The Swansea Story
   1.2 Our Vision for Swansea
   1.3 Population Outcomes

2. Driver Diagrams
   A. Children Have a Good Start in Life
   B. People Learn Successfully
   C. Young People and Adults Have Good Jobs
   D. People Have a Decent Standard of Living
   E. People are Healthy, Safe and Independent
   F. People Have Good Places to Live and Work

3. Making a Difference
   3.1 Local Service Board Priorities
   3.2 Working as Team Swansea
   3.3 Wellbeing of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015
   3.4 Annual Delivery Statement

4. Supporting Information
   4.1 What’s New for 2015
   4.2 Swansea Single Needs Assessment 2014 (Summary)
   4.3 Key Messages from the One Swansea Engagement Report 2015
   4.5 Partnership Remits and Statutory Responsibilities
   4.6 Swansea Local Service Board Membership and Sub Groups
About This Plan

This plan is the Single Integrated Plan for Swansea. It has been produced by Swansea Local Service Board in line with the Welsh Government Guidance - ‘Shared Purpose, Shared Delivery’. By 2018, following the Wellbeing of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015, Single Integrated Plans will be replaced by Wellbeing Plans. We have produced this plan with this transition in mind.

Swansea Local Service Board includes Swansea’s main public service providers as well as representatives of the voluntary and business sectors, the chairs of key partnerships and a representative of the Welsh Government. Its purpose is to ensure that decision makers work together to tackle the issues that matter for Swansea. Details of membership can be found as part of the summary information at the end of this document. As a result of the Wellbeing of Future Generations Bill the Local Service Board will be evolved into a Public Services Board. Again, we have borne this in mind when producing this plan.

The One Swansea Plan is updated every year. This is to ensure that it remains relevant and because there are always things that can be improved. This 2015 version is the second update of the plan that was originally produced in 2013.

As part of the annual process of updating the plan three important pieces of work have been undertaken. A needs assessment has been produced in order to provide the evidence base for the plan, a review of relevant consultation has been carried out and an Integrated Impact Assessment undertaken by an expert panel. The full 2014 needs assessment and the consultation report can be found at www.swansea.gov.uk/LSB. Summaries can be found at the end of this document.

One major difference this year is the introduction of driver diagrams. We are using these diagrams, which are a development of the Results Based Accountability approach set out in the previous plans, to help us understand what makes a difference and how we can work together better. This is a new and developing approach but one that we feel will be very productive.

Swansea Local Service Board would like to thank all of the people who have contributed to the development of this plan. We hope you can see that that this update reflects your input and that it helps everyone to work together to make a difference.
1. **Our Ambitions for Swansea**

‘Ambition is Critical’, says a message outside the station. Quite. We need to celebrate what we have and make the most of the unique wit, energy and creativity of Swansea people to forge a city that is both unashamedly Welsh and European. We may have a long way to go but there is still nowhere in the world I would rather live. Nigel Jenkins, (2001) *Footsore on the Frontier*

1.1 **The Swansea Story**

*A City of Opportunity*

Our city has always been a city of opportunity, aspiration and ambition. From wool manufacture in medieval times to global leadership in copper production and now in life sciences, technology and engineering, Swansea has always offered a home to ideas, innovation and entrepreneurship.

Today we’re famous for our literary and cultural heritage, our Premier League football, our world-class beaches and countryside and the warmth of our welcome.

We are taking our creative strengths, building on them with our partners and working with our communities so we can present ourselves to the world as a proud, confident and ambitious city which stands for fairness, aspiration and opportunity.

*A City that Cares*

The people of Swansea are our first priority. They are what makes our city unique. We nurture our young, safeguard the vulnerable and lend support to the frail because it’s the right thing and the moral thing to do. Our city is hard-working, caring, cosmopolitan and ambitious for each other. We speak more than 100 languages and we’re proud of our cultural diversity and community cohesion. We are proud to embrace those from around the world who today see our city as a beacon of hope and a haven from hate or persecution.

Together with our communities we are challenging poverty, promoting learning and supporting all our residents to make the most of their talents so they can live independent lives, happy, healthy and safe.

*A City of Innovation*

We are a city of innovation and enterprise as much in social justice as in business. We were home to the first passenger railway and the first AONB, home to the invention of tarmac and of powdered custard.
Swansea Council is the first in Britain to sign up to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child and we are the first Welsh City of Sanctuary. This spirit of innovation, invention and fairness is at the heart of our vision for Swansea as a sustainable economic powerhouse for south west Wales. Working with our two universities, private sector, government and third sector partners, we will see Swansea driving economic prosperity in a city region famous for the adaptability of its workforce, its spectacular natural environment and the wealth of its ideas.

A City to be proud of

‘Swansea is the best place’. Dylan Thomas wrote it and we are proud to say it. We are proud because we’re a city that works together and is fit for the future. We’re a city where children and their futures matter, where older people are supported, where education counts and where tackling poverty and challenging health inequality means as much as creating a vibrant economy, sustainable communities and enjoying our fantastic natural environment. We stand for fairness, for aspiration and for opportunity. We are proud because we are Swansea.

1.2 Our Vision for Swansea

Our ambitions for Swansea as a place are summed up in the following vision. It has been developed in partnership as part of the process of developing the Local Development Plan for Swansea and has been subject to public consultation as well as a number of technical assessments (Sustainability Appraisal/Strategic Environmental Assessment, Health Impact Assessment and Habitats Regulations Assessment).

**Local Development Plan Vision**

Our vision is that The City and County of Swansea will be a desirable place to live, work and visit that:

- Capitalises on the distinctive relationship between its vibrant urban areas and outstanding rural and coastal environments
- Supports a competitive and prosperous economy that acts as a focal point for the wider Swansea Bay City Region
- Has sustainable, distinct communities, in both urban and rural locations, that benefit from sufficient good quality accommodation, supporting infrastructure, community facilities and opportunities for recreation
- Is a thriving City Centre destination that offers excellent shopping facilities and supporting leisure and business opportunities, capitalising on its proximity to the waterfront
- Celebrates and conserves its unique natural heritage and cultural and historic environments
This vision will be delivered through planning and other policies. Further details can be found at www.swansea.gov.uk/LDP.

While this vision sets out our ambition for Swansea as a place, our ambition for community wellbeing is described next.

1.3 Population Outcomes

As a partnership we have identified six population outcomes. These are our aspirations for community wellbeing, in other words the life conditions we want for the children, adults and families who live in our community. We define community wellbeing with six population outcomes stated in plain language.

These are the outcomes we want for our communities:

A. Children have a good start in life
B. People learn successfully
C. Young people and adults have good jobs
D. People have a decent standard of living
E. People are healthy, safe and independent
F. People have good places to live and work.

These population outcomes reflect the objectives designed to address health inequalities set out in the report ‘Fair Society Health Lives’ (The Marmot Review) as well as our own aspirations to tackle poverty and reduce economic inactivity. They represent the common ground between all those working to achieve a better Swansea.

These population outcomes are interconnected and they come as a set. The One Swansea Needs Assessment explains, by drawing on established evidence, the ways in which each affects the others. So, for example, ensuring children have a good start has a positive benefit for learning, for jobs, for living standards, for health and for the way we look after our environment. Services, projects and community action often make a difference to more than one of these outcomes, if not all of them. It is for these reasons that we ask everyone to consider all six population outcomes together in their work.

Each of the six outcomes is briefly outlined below.
A. Children Have a Good Start in Life

The foundations for virtually every aspect of human development – physical, emotional – are laid in early childhood. The Marmot Review

A good start in life for our children is the key to community wellbeing for all. The pre-school years are the time when the biggest difference can be made. If children have a good start in life they are likely to be healthier, likely to be better learners and less likely to experience deprivation. These factors lead in turn to a greater likelihood of a good job and of gaining a better standard of living. All of these factors mean that people are more able to look after the environment and contribute to safe and prosperous communities.

B. People Learn Successfully

Inequalities in education outcomes affect physical and mental health as well as income, employment and quality of life. The Marmot Review

Learning is critical for individual and community wellbeing. School age learning is of course our main focus but learning needs to be lifelong with generations supporting each other. Education helps to lift people out of poverty and protects those at risk of poverty and disadvantage. Skills increase employability and benefit the economy. Opportunities for lifelong learning and skills development need to be available in the workplace and in communities as well as in formal setting. Informal education and training has an important role to play.

C. Young People and Adults Have Good Jobs

Being in good employment is protective of health. Conversely, unemployment contributes to poor health. Getting people into work is therefore of critical importance for reducing health inequalities. However, jobs need to be sustainable and offer a minimum level of quality, to include not only a decent living wage, but also opportunities for in-work development, the flexibility to enable people to balance work and family life, and protection from adverse working conditions that can damage health. The Marmot Review

Employment offers a high level of protection against poverty for individuals and families. There is a strong correlation between qualifications and skills, employment and earnings. Unemployment is also a major cause of poverty, with long term unemployment leading to continually increasing levels of hardship, and limiting the chances of finding work. Reducing economic inactivity is one of the main economic issues facing Swansea. However, the quality as well as the quantity of jobs is important. For each of the outcomes we have produced a driver diagram. These diagrams are intended to be a roadmap showing what we need to do to achieve each outcome and how our services and projects link together.
D: People have a decent standard of living

Income inequalities affect the way that people live their lives. Having a healthy standard of living will contribute to people having more control over their lives and will have a positive influence on their health and wellbeing. The Marmot Review

Poverty begins to exert its effects from a young age and research has shown that children who grow up in poverty are more vulnerable: they are more likely to be in poor health, have learning and behavioural difficulties, to underachieve at school, at greater risk of teenage pregnancy, have lower skills and aspirations and are more likely to be unemployed, welfare dependent and to feel lonely. Poverty is often linked to disability. Lower income families have less variety in their diet and eat fewer essential nutrients.

For our poverty work we use the following definitions:

**Minimum Income Standard (MIS):** Calculated by the Centre for Research in Social Policy, funded by the JRF, the MIS gives annual amounts for a basic minimum standard of living. May 2015 examples are:
- £16,284: single person of working age
- £37,012: couple with 1 child aged 2-4rs and 1 child in primary school.

**Poverty Premium:** The additional amount which poorer households pay, above that which better-off households pay, e.g. high-cost rented housing due to no mortgage deposit; high energy use due to inefficient homes and appliances; high bill costs due to no direct debit discounts; expensive credit due to poor credit scores; costlier goods (TV etc) bought new on repayment plans because buying outright from cheaper shops or second-hand is unaffordable.

E. People are healthy, safe and independent

Many of the key health behaviours significant to the development of chronic disease follow the social gradient: smoking, obesity, lack of physical activity, unhealthy nutrition. The Marmot Review

The importance of investing in the early years is key to preventing ill health later in life, as is investing in healthy schools and healthy employment, as well as more traditional forms of ill-health prevention, such as drug treatment and smoking cessation programmes. The health and wellbeing of people is heavily influenced by their local community and social networks. Those in deprived areas are more likely to experience crime and its negative effects on health and wellbeing. Community networks and greater social capital, however, can provide a source of resilience. The extent to which people can participate and have control over their lives makes a critical contribution to psychosocial wellbeing and to health.
F. People have good places to live and work

Communities are important for physical and mental health and well-being. The physical and social characteristics of communities, and the degree to which they enable and promote healthy behaviours, all make a contribution to social inequalities in health. The Marmot Review

A high-quality and diverse natural environment can have a positive effect on physical and mental health by providing a wide variety of opportunities for exercise, enjoyment and leisure. The quality and attractiveness of our neighbourhoods and urban centres can have a direct impact on our health and social wellbeing, community safety and the economy. Good health and well-being can be supported through the provision of affordable, high-quality housing. Transport problems are a significant barrier to social inclusion, work, education, access to health care, food and cultural activities. Climate change has become a greater consideration and presents a risk to the environment that people live in.
2. Driver Diagrams

For each of the population outcomes we have produced a driver diagram. These diagrams are intended to be a roadmap showing what we need to do to achieve these outcomes and how different services and projects link together. You can find out more about the driver diagrams later in this plan. Below is a summary of the primary drivers, key indicators and lead partnership for each outcome. The driver diagrams will be reviewed every year both to chart progress and to decide whether they are still fit for purpose.

Each diagram includes:

- The Population Outcome that we want to see
- Primary drivers that describe what needs to be in place for the outcome to happen
- Secondary drivers that describe the most important things that we need to do to achieve the primary drivers
- Key Indicators to help track progress

For example, for the Population Outcome ‘Children have a good start in life’, a primary driver is ‘Babies are born healthy’ and a secondary driver that contributes to this is ‘Improve the health and safety of pregnant women’.

This example could also be written like this:

Children have a good start in life **when** babies are born healthy **so we need to** improve the health and safety of pregnant women.

While not included in this plan, each diagram can also include tertiary drivers; a fourth ‘column’ that covers the services, projects and other activities that contribute to the secondary drivers. We will be adding these as we develop the driver diagrams further.

Each diagram has been developed through the LSB Research Group by subject experts and through wider consultation. In June 2015 we held a workshop to refine the diagrams. We know that the diagrams will not be perfect and we intend to update and improve them every year as part of updating this plan.

Swansea Local Service Board will use the driver diagrams to set their priorities for each year. This process will be informed by the evidence included in the One Swansea Needs Assessment.
A. Children have a Good Start in Life

Outcome
People learn successfully
Young people and adults have good jobs
People have a decent standard of living
People are healthy, safe and independent
People have good places to live and work

Primary Driver (when...)

A1. Babies are born healthy
A1.1 Improve the health and safety of pregnant women
A1.2 Reduce the number of teenage pregnancies

A2. Children are safe from harm
A2.1 Decrease the number of incidents of domestic abuse within families
A2.2 Provide effective child safety and protection

A3. Preschool children are healthy
A3.1 Reduce levels of preschool obesity and increase the levels of healthy eating
A3.2 Improve rates of immunisation against illness
A3.3 Parents and carers feel confident and well supported to improve child health

A4. Children are ready for school
A4.1 Ensure parents and carers feel confident and well supported to prepare children for school
A4.2 Improve the rate at which all children reach their development milestones
A4.3 Improve health and wellbeing services to preschool children

Secondary Driver (so we need to...)

Indicator: Low birth weight babies
Indicator: Teenage pregnancies
Indicator: Readiness for School (from September 2015)
**B. People Learn Successfully**

**Indicator: School attendance**

**Indicator: School achievement**

**Indicator: Adults with no qualifications**

- **Primary Driver (when...)**
  - Children have a good start in life
  - Young people and adults have good jobs
  - People have a decent standard of living
  - People are healthy, safe and independent
  - People have good places to live and work

- **Primary Driver (when...)**
  - Children, young people and adults attend school and other provision

- **Secondary Driver (so we need to...)**
  - B1.1 Improve attendance in low attendance schools
  - B1.2 Improve attendance for groups who are known to have poor attendance, including adults
  - B1.3 Ensure schools maintain good policies, systems and processes around attendance
  - B1.4 Ensure schools know and tackle the reasons why children and young people do not attend school regularly

- **Secondary Driver (so we need to...)**
  - B2.1 Ensure children, young people and adults can take up learning opportunities most appropriate for them
  - B2.2 Ensure that providers of education and training keep improving
  - B2.3 Improve literacy in English and Welsh, numeracy skills and the use of technology for learning
  - B2.4 Improve learners' wellbeing by providing the right support to meet their needs and reduce any effects of disadvantage

- **Secondary Driver (so we need to...)**
  - C1 Young people and adults are skilled and qualified
  - C2 Barriers to Employment and Training are removed
C. Young People & Adults Have Good Jobs

**Outcome**
- Children have a good start in life
- People learn successfully
- People have a decent standard of living
- People are healthy, safe and independent
- People have good places to live and work

**Primary Driver (when...)**
- C1. Barriers to Employment and Training are removed

**Secondary Driver (so we need to...)**
- C1.1 Increase access to tailored support/mentoring to raise aspirations and eliminate barriers/inequalities
- C1.2 Improve work readiness/employability skills
- C1.3 Increase opportunities for employment and training
- C1.4 Increase availability of high quality, affordable childcare
- C1.5 Create affordable transport services to access employment and training

**C2. Good job opportunities are created**
- C2.1 Increase inward investment
- C2.2 Increase self employment/entrepreneurship
- C2.3 Grow and retain existing employers
- C2.4 Increase high value, skilled jobs
- C2.5 Capitalise on future opportunities and growth industries
- C2.6 Develop Swansea as a significant tourism destination

**Indicator: Worklessness Rate**
- C2.1 Increase inward investment

**Indicator: Average Earnings**
- C2.2 Increase self employment/entrepreneurship
- C2.3 Grow and retain existing employers
- C2.4 Increase high value, skilled jobs
- C2.5 Capitalise on future opportunities and growth industries
- C2.6 Develop Swansea as a significant tourism destination

**Indicator: Productivity per hour worked**
- C2.2 Increase self employment/entrepreneurship
- C2.3 Grow and retain existing employers
- C2.4 Increase high value, skilled jobs
- C2.5 Capitalise on future opportunities and growth industries
- C2.6 Develop Swansea as a significant tourism destination
D. People Have a Decent Standard of Living

Indicators: Household Income, and others to be identified or developed

Primary Driver (when...)

Children have a good start in life
People learn successfully
Young people and adults have good jobs
People are healthy, safe and independent
People have good places to live and work

Secondary Driver (so we need to...)

D1.1 Support people to identify any financial support for which they are eligible and overcome barriers to claiming it.
D1.2 Encourage local employers to pay a Living Wage
D1.3 Young people and adults have good jobs (Outcome C) and affordable childcare and transport.
D2.1 Ensure all people have good quality, affordable homes (also F2.1)
D2.2 Ensure people on low incomes do not pay more than people on higher incomes for equivalent goods and services
D3.1 Ensure a broad range of opportunities for people to make their money go further are available and used successfully.
D3.2 Improve Financial Capability to reduce the proportion of household income spent on debt.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcome</th>
<th>Primary Driver (when...)</th>
<th>Secondary Driver (so we need to...)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E. People are Healthy, Safe and Independent</td>
<td>Children have a good start in life People learn successfully Young people and adults have good jobs People have a decent standard of living People have good places to live and work</td>
<td>E1.1 Reduce obesity in all age groups E1.2 Reduce smoking, alcohol and drug misuse in all age groups E1.3 Increase physical activity in all age groups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>E2. Children, young people and adults have good mental health and wellbeing</td>
<td>E2.1 Children and young people develop emotional literacy E2.3 People live in resilient and sustainable communities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>E3. Older people age well and are supported to remain independent</td>
<td>E3.1 Support Age Friendly Communities E3.2 Develop Dementia Supportive Communities E3.3 Prevent falls by older people E3.4 Maximise older people’s opportunities for learning and employment E3.5 Reduce loneliness and isolation among older people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>E4. People are safe and feel safe</td>
<td>E4.1 Reduce violence against women and children E4.2 Reduce anti-social behaviour and all crime E4.3 Improve road safety</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Primary Driver (when...)

Children have a Good Start in Life
People Learn Successfully
Young People and Adults have Good Jobs
People Have a Decent Standard of Living
People are Healthy, Safe and Independent

F1.1 Protect and enhance biodiversity
F1.2 Improve and maintain water quality
F1.3 Improve and maintain air quality
F1.4 Improve the sustainable management and use of ecosystem services
F1.5 Develop and maintain a network of multifunctioning green spaces

F2.1 Increase access to good quality, resource-efficient, flexible and affordable housing
F2.2 Improve and manage the physical infrastructure to be healthy, safe, attractive, functional and distinctive
F2.3 Improve physical and digital connectivity with access to a range of sustainable, good quality transport options

F3.1 Encourage sustainable energy generation and use
F3.2 Maximise sustainable waste management
F3.3 Improve resilience to climate change
F3.4 Increase community participation and capacity
F3.5 Improve environmental awareness and understanding

F: People Have Good Places to Live and Work

1. The natural environment is healthy and resilient

2. People have a good quality built environment and supportive infrastructure

3. People live in resilient and environmentally sustainable communities

Indicator: % water bodies at good ecological status
Indicator: CO2 emissions per capita
3. **Making a Difference**

As a partnership we believe that there are two main ways that we can make a difference. The first is by working together on a small number of priorities. The second is by taking a Team Swansea approach so that we make the most of our limited resources. Each will be considered in turn.

### 3.1 Local Service Board Priorities

This year we have identified two priorities:

- Domestic Abuse (with a focus on safeguarding)
- Older People’s Independence

These are issues that have a major impact on the lives of many people in Swansea. They are also issues that need a response from across the different partners in the Local Service Board. They reflect problems that are complex and deeply ingrained and it is only when everyone works together that a real difference can be made. However, we also believe that the traditional top-down ways of doing things are not going to be effective. Instead we need to capture the energy, commitment and ideas of professionals and public alike with a clear and common purpose.

In practical terms we will:

- Agree and publish the outcomes we want to achieve
- Implement a shared action plan
- Make changes within our own organisations
- Hear directly from those affected
- Publicise good practice

Progress on this work will be shared at our meetings that are open for the public to observe. For details see [www.swansea.gov.uk/LSB](http://www.swansea.gov.uk/LSB).

### 3.2 Working as Team Swansea

Partnership working has never been more important. The increasingly difficult social, economic and environmental pressures on public services, coupled with the substantial reductions in public funding, means that service providers have to work together in more innovative ways than ever before. Swansea Local Service Board is the overarching partnership group for public service providers in Swansea and has four sub groups each of which is intended to bring partners together to make the best use of their resources.
In practical terms the Team Swansea approach means doing the following six things:

- Aligning our strategies and plans with the One Swansea Plan
- Reviewing the evidence
- Engaging with professionals and the public
- Improving partnership working
- Working openly and accountably
- Behaving sustainably

Each activity is explained in more detail below.

**Aligning our strategies and plans with the One Swansea Plan**

The One Swansea Plan is a high level document. It is not intended to contain all of the details of how services are to be provided and improved. There are already a range of strategies and plans, covering every aspect of community wellbeing, that sit below this plan. Over time we will ensure that all of these plans line up with the One Swansea Plan so that work to provide services on the ground is coordinated. Where key strategies are due to be renewed they will be redesigned as delivery plans under the umbrella of this plan. It is equally important that the challenges are reflected in our corporate plans and, as each plan comes up for renewal, we will ensure that this happens.

**Reviewing the evidence**

In November 2012, as part of the process of producing this plan, we published the first Strategic Needs Assessment and in 2013 and 2014 we published the first and second updates. This document provides the evidence base for our partnership work and includes key demographic trends for the area, details of key indicators and analysis for the priorities and challenges identified in this plan. For each of the population outcomes it also identifies areas for data development, in other words where the indicators we are using are not ideal and could be improved or replaced. Every year we will continue to update this assessment in order to ensure that our evidence base is up to date and fit for purpose.

For each of the key indicators the needs assessment will ask:
What has changed over the past 12 months?
What is the expected trend?
How does Swansea compare with Wales and the UK?
What are the patterns of inequality within Swansea?
What are the future risks?

The next needs assessment will be the first since we have started using driver diagrams to inform our work. The needs assessment will contribute to the driver diagram approach by asking:

- Are the primary and secondary drivers consistent with what the evidence tells us?
- Should any drivers be added, removed or amended?
- Based on the available evidence, are there secondary drivers that the Local Service Board should prioritise?

Recommendations from the needs assessment will be fed into the next update of the One Swansea Plan.

**Engaging with professionals and the public**

As well as clear evidence the One Swansea Plan needs to be informed by effective and timely engagement. We know that the world changes quickly and that the plan will need to reflect that. For these reasons we will review and update the plan every year.

The LSB Engagement Group will facilitate the engagement for the annual review. This process will be informed by ongoing engagement undertaken by partners during the year. Key activities will be identified by the LSB Engagement Group and may include, for example:

- The Big Conversation – consultation with young people
- Swansea Voices – The Council’s Citizen’s Panel
- Engagement with equality groups - for example the Network 50+ Group (older people), the BME Forum (black and minority ethnic) and the LGBT Forum (lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender)
- Safer Swansea Partnership - engagement events.

We believe that it is at the frontline, with public and professionals working together that the biggest difference can be made. Our challenge, as a partnership of public service leaders, is to work out ways to give more power to those working at community level so that they can make the best decisions to meet community needs. At the same time we need to ensure that services are accountable both to communities and to representatives that are democratically elected by them. The term coproduction is often used to describe these new ways of working.
Updating the Plan

The process of updating the plan will take place every year as follows:

*June - November:* Updating of the Single Needs Assessment

*November – March:* Review of the One Swansea Plan

*May:* Publication of the revised One Swansea Plan and the Annual Delivery Statement

As well as an annual refresh we will also undertake a fundamental review of the One Swansea Plan in time for 2018.

Improving partnership working

We are fully committed to the idea of partnership working but partnerships should be flexible and addressing real issues and challenges. Where needed, and where there are gaps, we will bring people together to address challenges and work to make sure that this engagement is effective.

We also recognize that some partnerships are statutory and need to be in place and that regional working needs to be effectively managed within our existing partnership structures and is not something that is done separately. At the same time it is imperative that we work to end those partnerships that create unnecessary bureaucracy. Limited resources means that we cannot afford to have meetings where they are not needed.

As partnership we have agreed the following principles for partnership working:

- Swansea Local Service Board holds overall responsibility and accountability for the delivery of the One Swansea Plan and for the coordination of partnership working.
- The Local Service Board will recognise and work with a small number of local and regional ‘delivery partnerships’ that will provide leadership in given service areas.
- Outside of the recognised delivery partnerships, partnership working will be informal, flexible, aligned with priorities and strictly ‘task and finish’.
- All partnership arrangements outside of the delivery partnerships will be periodically reviewed by the relevant delivery partnership – when work is complete or no longer a priority it will end.

The following groups have been recognised as delivery partnerships by the Local Service Board:

Delivery partnerships that the Local Service Board directs:

- Swansea Children and Young People Board
- Swansea Healthy City Board
• Swansea Economic Regeneration Partnership
• Swansea Poverty Forum
• Safer Swansea Partnership

Delivery partnerships that inform the work of the Local Service Board:

• Swansea Bay City Region Board
• Western Bay Executive Programme Board
• Swansea Environmental Forum

Working openly and accountably

People can contribute best when they know what is happening and where they can fit in. For this reason open communication is an essential part of our bottom up approach and we have to ensure that it happens effectively. This will be about sharing what the partnership is doing but, more importantly, people need to know about what is happening in the areas they are working on. Getting communication right is not easy. We need to find effective ways to share what is happening and we think that social media might be one way to do this.

From July 2015 meetings of Swansea Local Service Board will be open to members of the public to observe. We will be the first Local Service Board in Wales to take this step.

It is also important that the partnership is open to challenge and scrutiny - to test whether we are making a difference.

In this plan we distinguish between two types of accountability. First partners have a collective accountability for making progress on priorities agreed by the Local Service Board and the improvements to partnership working through the Team Swansea approach. To support this, the partnership will give account of what it has done throughout the year by publishing a Delivery Statement.

To ensure that there is democratic holding to account for these collective issues the partnership will be subject to scrutiny by the dedicated scrutiny panel set up by the Council. This panel, which includes non-executive members of other partner agencies as well as councillors, will operate under the umbrella of the Council’s Scrutiny Programme Committee. It is also worth noting that several members of the Local Service Board are Cabinet Members for the City and County of Swansea and, as democratically elected councillors they have an extra layer of accountability – to the voters every four or five years.

The second type of accountability applies to individual partners. Each of the partners on the Local Service Board have their own arrangements for accountability and, by including the outcomes and priorities from this plan into the corporate plans of partners, this makes them doubly accountable for those outcomes and challenges. There are also a number of specific important
statutory responsibilities that the plan and the partnership need to see fulfilled. These statutory responsibilities are an important part of the work on each outcome and are set out in a list in the supporting information section.

**Behaving sustainably**

We are committed to working in a way that promotes sustainable development. This means incorporating five sustainable development behaviours into the development and delivery of this plan:

- **Long term thinking**: By projecting expected trends and exploring future risks we are looking forward in a way we have never done before. Our commitment to a rolling plan set within a fixed long term framework of population outcomes demonstrates willingness to move beyond the traditional short term planning of the past. It also means managing our natural resources in a way that promotes conservation and sustainable use.

- **Prevention**: We understand that small investments in the right public services can do a great deal to prevent the need for more costly services later on. We also know that the earlier a difference is made to a person’s life, the greater the benefits that will accumulate.

- **Involvement**: The difficult challenges outlined in this plan require a whole community response but this will only work if everyone has the chance to participate. That is why an ongoing process of engagement is important, not just for this plan, but for all of the services and programmes associated with it.

- **Collaboration**: Partnership working provides an opportunity to take a whole system approach but there is a risk that partnership structures simply create new silos. For this reason we are advocating a flexible, task and finish approach to partnership working.

- **Integration**: Instead of packaging off parts of the plan for people to work on in isolation, we are asking that everyone thinks about all six of the population outcomes as a set and recognises the way in which they are interconnected. It also means that our population outcomes will be the central organising principles for all of our major strategies and plans.

These five behaviours have been built into the Wellbeing of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 designed to promote sustainable development across Wales. Some of the changes that will follow from this Act are set out in the next section.

It is important that we continue to test our priorities and the delivery of this plan against our vision and in particular against our aspirations for a healthier city that develops sustainably and fairly. For this reason we will subject this plan, on a regular basis, to the Integrated Impact Assessment that has been developed under the umbrella of Healthy City Swansea. This assessment, conducted by a specially convened panel, was used during the development
of this plan, the findings from which can be found in the consultation findings report.

3.3 Wellbeing of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015

The Wellbeing of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 will mean a number of changes to the work of Swansea Local Service Board:

- From 2016 the Local Service Board will become Swansea Public Service Board. This will be a statutory body with legally defined membership and support arrangements.
- From 2018 at the latest Single Integrated Plans (such as the One Swansea Plan) will be replaced by Wellbeing Plans.
- Wellbeing plans will include wellbeing objectives that are designed to achieve the Welsh Government’s wellbeing goals
- Strategic Needs Assessments will be replaced by Assessments of Local Wellbeing
- Local councils will need to designate a scrutiny committee to scrutinise the work of the Public Service Board.
- Welsh Government Ministers will review Wellbeing Plans and Assessments of Local Wellbeing and will have the power to refer either to scrutiny.

The Local Service Board will be preparing for all of these changes throughout 2015-16.

3.4 Annual Delivery Statement

Every year we will produce a statement to show how we are delivering on the challenges and working as team Swansea. This statement will be a clear public summary of actions being taken by the Local Service Board and will provide the basis for accountability. It will be presented in two parts:

Progress on the Priorities

The Delivery Statement will show for the agreed priorities of the Local Service Board:

1. What the Local Service Board has done as a partnership
2. The changes made by my individual partners agencies

Working as Team Swansea

The Delivery Statement will show for each of the following actions, the responsible Local Service Board sub group and the progress being made:

Aligning our strategies and plans with the One Swansea Plan
3. Consider key strategies and plans as they are updated to ensure they are aligned with the One Swansea Plan
4. Reflect the population outcomes and driver diagrams in all of our corporate plans as they are renewed

Reviewing the Evidence

5. Update the Single Needs Assessment every year

Engaging with Professionals and the Public

6. Publish an annual engagement and consultation report for the One Swansea Plan
7. Update the One Swansea Plan every year following an annual review

Improving partnership working

8. Minimize, merge and end formal partnerships where possible.

Working openly and accountably

9. Develop a communication strategy for the plan with a focus on digital media
10. Publish an annual delivery statement setting out what we have done and what we plan to do
11. Provide support for a multi agency scrutiny panel led by the Council

Behaving sustainably

12. Incorporate the five behaviours of sustainable development into all of the work that we do.
13. Subject the plan to a regular Integrated Impact Assessment.
4. Supporting Information

4.1 What’s New for 2015
4.2 Swansea Single Needs Assessment 2014 (Summary)
4.3 Key Messages from the One Swansea Engagement Report 2015
4.4 Integrated Impact Assessment 2014: Recommendations and Responses
4.5 Partnership Remits and Statutory Responsibilities
4.6 Swansea Local Service Board Membership and Sub Groups
4.1 What’s New for 2015

The idea of updating the plan is to ensure that it reflects changing circumstances and can be improved in the light of new and new ideas and good suggestions. This does not mean that the plan is radically different. All of the fundamentals, such as the vision and population outcomes, for example, are the same. To make life easier for those who have been working with the 2014 version of the plan, however, here is a list of things by chapter that are different this time around.

1. Our Ambitions for Swansea

- This section now includes the Swansea Story that replaces the ‘Swansea has much to be appreciated’ and ‘There are also some things that we are working to change’ sections.

- A section outlining the driver diagrams approach has replaced the section about the ‘Challenges’

2. Making a Difference

- The section on ‘Delivering on the challenges’ has been replaced by a section on ‘Local Service Board priorities’.

- A new section on the ‘Wellbeing of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 has been added

3. Population Outcomes and Challenges

- This section has been completely revised to include a driver diagram for each outcome.

4. Supporting Information

- Each section has been updated
4.2 One Swansea Needs Assessment 2014

Summary

The purpose of the strategic needs assessment is to provide the evidence base for Swansea’s Single Integrated Plan (The One Swansea Plan) – produced for the first time in 2013 to replace a number of existing plans including those for; health social care and wellbeing, children and young people and community safety. This needs assessment also replaces the needs assessments that had previously been produced for issues such as health and social care and children and young people.

It has been put together by Swansea’s Local Service Board (LSB), in particular the LSB Research Group, and will be updated by them annually.

The assessment includes an overall profile of Swansea, from which ten key trends have been drawn out, and six sections each covering one of the population outcomes that have been identified by Swansea Local Service Board. These outcomes, which represent the ideal conditions for the population of Swansea, are:

A. Children have a good start in life
B. People learn successfully
C. Young people and adults have good jobs
D. People have a decent standard of living
E. People are healthy, safe and independent
F. People have good places to live and work.

For each population outcome a small number of population indicators have been identified as the most important things to change and it is from the analysis of these indicators that the challenges have been identified.

The 2014 Strategic Needs Assessment Process

As noted in the latest One Swansea Plan, the Strategic Needs Assessment document is produced annually as part of a cyclical process:

- **June - November**: Updating of the Strategic Needs Assessment
- **November - March**: Review of the One Swansea Plan
- **May**: Publication of the revised One Swansea Plan and the Annual Delivery Statement.

The publication of the One Swansea Plan in May 2014 represented the starting point in the preparation of this annual Needs Assessment by the LSB Research Group.

In addition to forming a baseline, and setting out the challenges and indicators currently considered by the LSB to be the most important, the latest One Swansea Plan (OSP) also listed a set of ‘potential future challenges’ within each outcome – which were identified either as part of the most recent annual
OSP consultation, or via the Integrated Impact Assessment (IIA) process developed during 2013-14.

The group has discussed various aspects of the Needs Assessment at its bi-monthly meetings since May, and during that time both the Research Group and the wider LSB membership were invited to submit cases for the bringing forward of any of these potential challenges to the 2014 assessment on the basis of evidenced need. A summary of representations received was considered by the Research Group at its October 2014 meeting. The group agreed a way forward for this Assessment, and work on the various indicator updates has taken place during the period since.

Further information regarding the ongoing Needs Assessment process is included in Appendix 1 of this document. Appendix 2 contains a series of links to other documents and resources which may be of interest to users. Appendix 3 provides a summary of the foresighting and future trends work recently undertaken by the Council and its implications for the Needs Assessment and One Swansea Plan process, particularly in the context of the Welsh Government’s Well-being of Future Generations Bill.

The key trends and challenges in this Assessment are listed below.

**Key Trends**

A demographic overview of Swansea has highlighted the following key trends:

1. Swansea’s population now stands at 240,300 (mid-2013), and official statistics suggest twelve consecutive years of growth since 2001.
2. Swansea’s population pyramid shows a large spike in the 19-22 age group, largely associated with the inflow of students to Swansea’s two universities.
3. 6% of Swansea's population are from a non-white ethnic group (2011 Census).
4. Over the last ten year period, life expectancy in Swansea has increased by around 2 years for both males and females.
5. Health outcomes are significantly worse in the more deprived areas of Swansea, with large variance in healthy life expectancy – a gap of nearly 23 years for males and 15 years for females.
6. Swansea is projected to grow by 13.1% (31,200 people) between 2011 and 2036, the fourth highest growth rate in Wales (WG, 2013).
7. The number of households in Swansea increased by almost 9,000 (+9%) between 2003 and 2013, with the largest growth in single-person households.
8. Economic Activity and Employment Rates in Swansea are below the equivalent Wales and UK figures. Unemployment rates (survey-based) in Swansea are above Wales and UK rates.
9. Labour market statistics reinforce Swansea’s role within the South West Wales sub-region and its position as a service sector-focused economy with a high proportion of public sector jobs.

10. Swansea has an above average share of its local areas (12%) featuring in the 10% most deprived in Wales (WIMD 2014). In terms of the overall index, the most deprived Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in Swansea are in Penderry, Townhill and Castle.

Challenges

For each of the identified population outcomes a small number of challenges, representing the most important things that need to be changed, have been identified – there are now 23 in all. The needs assessment provides analysis of the story behind each of these challenges and their indicators including how Swansea looks in context with other areas, patterns of inequality, the expected trend and potential future risks. Following the analysis a specific challenge has been identified (mostly based on what was included in the latest One Swansea Plan) for each of them as follows:

Population Outcome A. Children have a good start in life

1. Low Birth Weight – % singleton live births with a low birth weight (less than 2500g). Challenge: To reduce the number of singleton babies born under 5.5 pounds (2500g) in the most deprived fifth of the population by 19% by 2020.

2. Domestic Abuse – Number of domestic abuse referrals involving children. Challenge: To more rapidly reduce the level of domestic abuse and its impact upon children.

3. School Readiness – % children starting school assessed on the CDAP (Child Development and Assessment Profile) at Step 1 or higher in each area of development. Challenge: To significantly improve children’s readiness for school.

4. Children in Need – Rate per 10,000 of the population of Children in Need. Challenge: To support more children and young people in their own homes and communities wherever it is safe to do so.

B. People learn successfully

1. School Attendance – Primary and secondary school attendance % half day sessions missed. Challenge: Primary and secondary school attendance to be above the all Wales average.

2. School Achievement – Proportion of 15-16 year olds achieving the Level 2 threshold including English, and/or Welsh First Language and Maths. Challenge: To narrow the attainment gap between those receiving and not receiving free school meals.
3. Adult Qualifications – Proportion of working age population with no qualifications. Challenge: To outperform the UK in reducing the proportion of working age population with no qualifications.

C. Young people and adults have good jobs

2. Adults in Employment – Worklessness rate (working age). Challenge: To reduce worklessness so that it is close to the UK average.
3. Average Earnings – Full-time weekly average earnings. Challenge: To match the UK’s average earnings growth rate.

D. People have a decent standard of living

1. Child Poverty – Children living in households claiming out of work benefits or Working Tax Credits with an income below 60% of the national median. Challenge: To reduce the percentage of children in Swansea living in low-income households.
2. Household Income – Gross disposable household income. Challenge: To reduce the gap in disposable income between the wealthiest and most disadvantaged Wards in Swansea.
3. Personal Debt – Individual insolvency rate per 10,000 adult population. Challenge: The individual insolvency rate is below the combined England and Wales rate.

E. People are healthy, safe and independent

1. Preventable Early Deaths – Premature mortality from all causes. Challenge: To significantly reduce the difference in premature mortality rates between the most and least deprived communities.
2. Life Expectancy – Life expectancy at birth. Challenge: Close the health gaps between those living in the most deprived communities and more affluent ones by 2.5% by 2020.
3. Older Peoples’ Independence – The percentage of clients who are supported in the community during the year who are aged 65+. Challenge: That the proportion of older people supported by Social Services in their own homes is at least 85%.
4. Crime – Crime rate per 1,000 population. Challenge: To be in the top 5 performing Community Safety Partnerships within our ‘Most Similar Group’ for recorded crime.
5. Air Quality – Annual mean concentration exceedences of nitrogen dioxide. 
   Challenge: To reduce NO₂ concentrations to ensure compliance with EU 
   regulation.

F. People have good places to live and work

   of households with access to hourly or better weekday daytime bus 
   services or alternative transport provision.

2. Carbon Emissions – Total CO₂ emissions per capita. Challenge: 30% 
   reduction from the 2010 baseline by 2020.

3. Water Quality – Percentage of water bodies at good ecological status.  
   Challenge: 80% of our water bodies having “good” status.

4. Housing Quality – % of heating systems in Swansea council homes up to 
   the requirements of the Welsh Housing Quality Standard. Challenge: To 
   increase the number of people in social housing able to benefit from warm 
   and fuel efficient homes.

Changes since 2013

For the 2014 Needs Assessment, most challenges have been rolled forward 
with the latest available data, together with any accompanying updates or 
revisions to the associated analysis of the indicators. However, a limited 
number of changes have been made to the challenges and indicators for 
2014. These are set out on an outcome-by-outcome basis below:

Outcome A

- A1: The analysis for the Low Birth Weight indicator has been updated 
  to address the revised challenge introduced in the latest One Swansea 
  Plan, which focuses on the most deprived parts of the county
- An additional challenge has been identified: Children in Need – Rate 
  per 10,000 of the population of Children in Need (new challenge A4).

Outcome B

- A number of secondary indicators of qualifications held by working age 
  adults (by NVQ level), which were previously included within outcome 
  C, are now secondary indicators within this outcome (i.e. considered a 
  better fit due to the ‘adult qualifications’ challenge being in B).

Outcome C

- C2: Following a recommendation by the Swansea Economic 
  Regeneration Partnership (SERP), the narrower economic inactivity 
  challenge has been replaced by ‘worklessness’ (economically inactive
plus unemployed), to give a more comprehensive picture of the number of people who are out of work.

Outcome E

- An additional challenge has been identified: Air Quality – Annual mean concentration exceedences of nitrogen dioxide (new challenge E5). There has been some debate regarding whether this challenge bests sits within outcome E or outcome F; however, on balance, due to the clear links between air quality and people’s health, the challenge has been included in E.

Outcome F

- F3: The title of this challenge is now Water Quality (rather than ‘Biodiversity and Water Quality’), to reflect that the challenge concerns the ecological status of water bodies

General

- In a small number of cases, there is now a disconnect between specific identified challenges set by the latest One Swansea Plan, and the data available to effectively measure progress. This most affects the current challenges D2 (Household Income) and F1 (Public Transport). These issues will be considered further in future versions of the Needs Assessment and Single Integrated Plan (as part of the wider annual process of review).

Driver diagrams

In simple terms, a driver diagram is a tool that helps translate a high level improvement goal into a logical set of underpinning goals (‘drivers’) and projects. It aims to capture an entire change programme in a single diagram and also provide a measurement framework for monitoring progress. Following a suggestion originating from the LSB Research Group earlier in 2014, group members and colleagues from LSB organisations have undertaken a series of pilot ‘driver diagrams’ for selected challenges in this Assessment.

Within this document these can be found immediately following each associated challenge. For the 2014 Needs Assessment, driver diagrams have been developed for the following challenges:

- A2: Domestic Abuse
- C2: Adults in Employment (the new worklessness challenge)
- D2/D3: Household Income / Personal Debt (combined).

The LSB / Research Group will consider the further roll-out of this approach as part of the work programme for future Strategic Needs Assessments.
4.3 Key Messages from the One Swansea Engagement Report 2015

Key Points
The aim of this engagement report is to pull together key consultation and engagement activity undertaken by partners over the last 12 months. This will aim to inform the Local Service Board of key consultation and engagement outcomes which can be considered within its annual review of the One Swansea Plan.

Sustainable Swansea – Council Budget Consultation

Public priorities:
1. Care for older people and disabled adults
2. Keeping children safe
3. Schools and learning

Children and young people priorities:
- Care for older people and disabled adults.
- Children's play/youth services
- School and learning
- Keeping children safe
- Transport, park and ride and car parks

Safer Swansea Partnership

Top issues reported to the Community Engagement Vehicle:
- Fly tipping
- Dog fouling
- Traffic issues
- Anti-social Behaviour

Swansea’s Communities First

Each cluster delivery plan also includes a Community Involvement Plan. Cluster Delivery Plans (including Community Involvement Plans) can be found at www.swansea.gov.uk/LSBengagement

Swansea Voices

Issues discussed:
- Your Neighbourhood
- Swansea City Centre
- Swansea Council – Reputation Tracker
- Sustainable Swansea: Fit for the Future

Results reports for these topics can be found at www.swansea.gov.uk/LSBengagement
Children and Young People: The Big Conversation

Themes and Topics Discussed:

- Bullying and stereotyping
- Children’s Rights and Looked after Children
- Housing and homelessness
- Availability of information about services for children and young people
- Sustainable Swansea and associated Budget Proposals:

British Youth Council
As a part of the ‘Make Your Mark’ project, young people form Swansea were supported to take part in a special event at the Houses of Parliament to decide on the priorities for the British Youth Council for 2015.

Review of Children’s Commissioner

Outcome of engagement:

- Through discussion, young people developed a better understanding of the role of the Children’s Commissioner;
- A full report of young people’s contributions and how these have been used is due to be published.

Children and Young People: Super Survey

Overall the findings of the 2014 Survey were more positive than the 2013 Survey. A full report with comparative data is available. Key areas include:

- Education and Training – School Attendance
- Health and Healthy Lifestyle – General Health
- Local Area and Community Safety
- Recreation and Social Opportunities
- Participation in Sport
- Involvement

Swansea Healthy City Partnership

Work incorporating public engagement included:

- Priority work on ‘give every child the best start in life’
- The Healthy City Directory
- The Community Voice Programme

Swansea Scrutiny

In depth inquiries featuring public engagement included:

- Social Care at Home
- Streetscene
- Public Engagement
### 4.4 Integrated Impact Assessment 2015: Proposed Actions and Responses

The Integrated Impact Assessment was conducted by a multi-agency panel using the screening toolkit on 9 July 2015. The process was facilitated by the Council's Sustainable Development Unit. This is a summary of the proposed actions arising from the process along with the responses from the Local Service Board.

The full assessment will be published at [www.swansea.gov.uk/oneswansea](http://www.swansea.gov.uk/oneswansea)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Proposed Actions for Improvement</th>
<th>Comments / Recommendations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>General</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. There are some cross cutting issues like inequalities, Welsh language, and the goals (specifically A globally responsible Wales and A Wales of culture vibrant culture and a thriving Welsh language) and governance approaches (collaboration, integration, prevention, involvement and long term thinking) from the Wellbeing of Future Generations Act that need to form part of the annual review process to track application and continuous improvement.</td>
<td>LSB Coordinators Group to consider.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Culture and heritage (both natural and built) are two issues not addressed anywhere in the Outcomes, but a key to distinctiveness, sense of place, community identity and therefore impact health and wellbeing. Both issues should be addressed within the Outcomes. In addition both issues form part of the Well-being of Future Generations Act’s goal (Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language), and it is likely that the LSB / PSB will be required to evidence how they fit onto its objectives in the future.</td>
<td>Being addressed as part of Outcome F for 2015 update</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Resilient and Sustainable Communities – Currently under Outcome F the focus is very much on the environmental aspects of resilient and sustainable communities, in other Outcomes (E2.3 for example) the focus would suggest a different interpretation. The Outcomes as a suite need to be clear on their definition of resilient and sustainable communities and ideally the definition should reflect widely accepted definitions i.e. social and economic resilience as well as environmental.</td>
<td>To be considered as part of 2016 update (The Council’s Scrutiny Programme Committee have identified ‘Building Sustainable Communities’ as an issue in their workplan).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theme 1 Health and Wellbeing</td>
<td>Contribution = GOOD</td>
</tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. What are the age brackets for expectant mothers at whom the indicator on teenage pregnancies is targeted?</td>
<td>To be considered as part of 2016 update</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Actions should address the need to provide information on Welsh education options from an early age.</td>
<td>To be considered as part of 2016 update</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. In addressing health and wellbeing actions need to consider the impacts of issues like stress on current jobs and new jobs – LSB organisations could make steps here and act as local leaders.</td>
<td>To be considered as part of 2016 update – implications for Outcome C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Outcomes C.1 and/or Outcome E – employers new to better recognise that disabled people are a resource to be used.</td>
<td>To be considered as part of 2016 update</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Outcome E – health and social care services need to be addressed in Outcome and actions.</td>
<td>To be considered as part of 2016 update</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Outcome E - specific issues like obesity, oral health, smoking and mental health need to be addressed in actions.</td>
<td>To be considered as part of 2016 update</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Outcome E change wording in the secondary level to be more inclusive - people are well supported to have good physical and mental health.</td>
<td>To be considered as part of 2016 update</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Outcome E 4.2 should include hate crime.</td>
<td>To be considered as part of 2016 update</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Mental health needs to be better addressed.</td>
<td>To be considered as part of 2016 update</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Where primary drivers are going to address a specific age group they should aim to cover all age groups i.e. adults.</td>
<td>To be considered as part of 2016 update</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Remove jargon like ‘emotional literacy’.</td>
<td>To be considered as part of 2016 update</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Outcome E2.3 – Clarify the definition of ‘communities’.</td>
<td>To be considered as part of 2016 update</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Outcome E4.1 – Recognise violence to all not just woman and children.</td>
<td>To be considered as part of 2016 update</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Access to healthcare - SIP needs to acknowledge the need for healthcare to be accessible to all and information produced in all languages needed, including the Welsh language.</td>
<td>To be considered as part of 2016 update</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Outcomes could promote ‘self-care’ and responsibility better to make people less reliant on services; this contributes to the prevention agenda as well and empowering people.</td>
<td>To be considered as part of 2016 update</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Make link between access and information and services.</td>
<td>To be considered as part of 2016 update</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theme 2 Learning</td>
<td>Contribution = GOOD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. Address access to higher education inequities between the east and west of the city and more broadly to Welsh Medium schools.</td>
<td>To be considered as part of 2016 update</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. Outcome B Need to include aspiration and opportunity.</td>
<td>To be considered as part of 2016 update</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. Outcome C 1.1 should be about eliminating barriers not just identifying them?</td>
<td>To be considered as part of 2016 update</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. Outcome B 2.2. could address the quality and effectiveness agenda more clearly.</td>
<td>To be considered as part of 2016 update</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. Outcome B2 - Need to better address the opportunities for aspiration and reaching full potential.</td>
<td>To be considered as part of 2016 update</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Theme 3 Prosperity</th>
<th>Contribution = GOOD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>25. Outcome C 1.1 focuses on individuals’ aspirations rather than aspirations within peer groups need link with learning outcome and focus on creating the opportunity for and developing aspiration.</td>
<td>To be considered as part of 2016 update</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26. Outcome C needs to better recognise and address the inequalities which exist in Swansea.</td>
<td>To be considered as part of 2016 update</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27. LSB member organisations look to support local procurement and supply chains locally.</td>
<td>To be considered as part of 2016 update</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Theme 4 Natural and Built Environment</th>
<th>Contribution = GOOD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>28. Need to be explicit on culture and heritage.</td>
<td>Being addressed as part of Outcome F for 2015 update</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29. Swansea has a lot of good quality green space but access to it is an issue, so improving access need to be implicit in the plans and could be addressed in the 2nd drivers - potentially in F2.3.</td>
<td>To be considered as part of 2016 update</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30. Concern that ecosystems and multi functioning green space are jargon - could ecosystem services be reworded as ‘natural benefits’.</td>
<td>To be considered as part of 2016 update</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31. F 2.2. Because the driver includes a list it is suggested ‘accessible’ is added to i.e. – Improve and manage the physical infrastructure to be healthy, safe, attractive, functional accessible and distinctive.</td>
<td>To be considered as part of 2016 update</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32. Culture and heritage needs to be addressed - can F2 primary driver be tweaked to address this along with a better understanding the value of Swansea?</td>
<td>Being addressed as part of Outcome F for 2015 update</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33. Green jobs need to be addressed in the actions of either Outcome F or Outcome C.</td>
<td>To be considered as part of 2016 update</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34. F3.2 – do the actions address waste reduction and fly tipping? If not can it be added?</td>
<td>To be considered as part of 2016 update</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theme 5 Community</td>
<td>Contribution = FAIR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35. Access to facilities needs to be explored possibly via in the actions for Outcome F3 via linked with the Rural Development Plan (RDP).</td>
<td>To be considered as part of 2016 update</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36. Resilient and sustainable communities needs to address more than just the environment – need to ensure that economic resilience and social capital and resilience are also addressed.</td>
<td>To be considered as part of 2016 update (The Council’s Scrutiny Programme Committee have identified ‘Building Sustainable Communities’ as an issue in their workplan).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37. Outcome F3 needs to address safely as part of being a resilient community – possibly via the actions.</td>
<td>To be considered as part of 2016 update</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38. Is flooding addressed in the fourth column?</td>
<td>To be considered as part of 2016 update</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Theme 6 Best practice and continuous improvement</th>
<th>Contribution = FAIR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>39. Explicit recognition on the diversity of the environment and landscape quality could be added to F 1.5 and 3.5.</td>
<td>To be considered as part of 2016 update</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40. Culture and heritage need to be addressed within the Outcomes.</td>
<td>Being addressed as part of Outcome F for 2015 update</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41. Welsh Language and culture need to form part of the annual evaluation process along with other equalities.</td>
<td>LSB Coordinators Group to consider.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42. LSB need to consider the global implications and context of actions and challenges within the context of the WFG Act.</td>
<td>LSB Coordinators Group to consider.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43. Collaboration is one of the governance approaches in the WFG Act, suggest that the implications are reviewed by the LSB along with the other governance approaches.</td>
<td>LSB Coordinators Group to consider.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44. The role of Foresighting and future trends should be strengthened in the SNA process.</td>
<td>To be considered as part of 2016 update</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45. LSB need to consider how it currently works cross boundary and look at regional interdependences and issues and consider how it needs to work regionally in the future.</td>
<td>LSB will consider as part of transition to Public Services Board</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46. To what extent has the private sector been engaged in this process to date and what are the options for engagement in the future?</td>
<td>LSB will consider as part of transition to Public Services Board</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Well-being of Future Generations Act:

<p>| 47. Goal 1 – Outcomes should further address low carbon and reference the city centre. | Being addressed as part of Outcome F for 2015 update                                    |
| 48. Goal 4 – Need to ensure annual monitoring reviews how actions and outcomes are contributing to creating an equal Wales. | LSB Coordinators Group to consider.                                                   |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>49. Goal 5 – Outcomes need to adopt recommendations made throughout the assessment – especially those around culture and heritage.</th>
<th>To be considered as part of 2016 update</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>50. Goal 6 – Outcomes need to address culture and heritage. Welsh language needs to be consistently addressed across the Outcomes.</td>
<td>To be considered as part of 2016 update</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>51. Collaboration – The LSB members could through the LSB process lead on this issue.</td>
<td>LSB will consider as part of transition to Public Services Board</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>52. Involvement – To what extent have local communities and ‘people on the street’ been involved in the plan and driver diagram process?</td>
<td>To be considered as part of 2016 update</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 4.5 Partnership Remits and Statutory Responsibilities

The table sets out the broad remits of the Local Service Board and Delivery Partnerships including who is responsible for coordinating work around statutory requirements for which the LSB is responsible.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Partnership</th>
<th>Remit</th>
<th>Statutory Requirement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Swansea Local Service Board</td>
<td>• Delivering the Single Integrated Plan (SIP) Priorities</td>
<td>Community Planning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Supporting ‘Team Swansea’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swansea Children and Young People Board</td>
<td>• Directed by the LSB</td>
<td>Early Years Development and Childcare Partnerships</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Delivering improved outcomes for children and young people in Swansea.</td>
<td>Children and Young People</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Promoting and improving the well being of all children, 0-19 (in some instances up to 25).</td>
<td>Play</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Child Participation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swansea Healthy Cities Board</td>
<td>• Directed by the LSB</td>
<td>Health, Social Care and Well-being</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Marmot City status – Delivery of objectives A &amp; E</td>
<td>Substance Misuse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swansea Economic Regeneration Partnership</td>
<td>• Directed by the LSB</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Local implementation of the regional economic regeneration strategy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swansea Poverty Forum</td>
<td>• Directed by the LSB</td>
<td>Resilient Communities – Tackling Poverty Action Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Delivery of a co-ordinated Anti-poverty approach across the City &amp; County of Swansea</td>
<td>Child Poverty Strategy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safer Swansea Partnership</td>
<td>• Directed by the LSB</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Delivering the Crime and Disorder Strategy for Swansea</td>
<td>Crime and Disorder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swansea Bay City Region Board</td>
<td>• Informing the LSB</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Acting strategically across the region</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Overseeing the implementation of the Swansea Bay City Region Economic Regeneration Strategy 2013 - 2030</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Western Bay Executive Programme Board | • Informing the LSB  
• Making health and social care services more sustainable  
• Ensuring services meet people’s needs better | Integrated Family Support Board  
Local Children Safeguarding Board |
|---|---|---|
| Swansea Environmental Forum | • Informing the LSB  
• Overseeing Swansea's Environment Strategy  
• Facilitating collaboration on environmental projects and issues. |  |
4.5 Swansea Local Service Board Membership and Sub Groups

[to be updated]
DRAFT: One Swansea Delivery Statement 2015

This is the second delivery statement produced by Swansea Local Service Board to show how we are delivering the One Swansea Plan that was first agreed in 2013. It is intended to be a clear public summary of actions being taken by the Local Service Board and to provide the basis for accountability and will be updated annually. It is presented in two parts:

Part One - Delivering on the Challenges

The 21 challenges have been incorporated into Driver Diagrams as part of the 2015 update of the Plan. This delivery statement gives an update for each including:

- Population Indicator Progress
- Key Partnerships and Programmes
- Coordinating Mechanism
- Lead Delivery Partnership
- Local Service Board Actions

Part Two: Working as Team Swansea

The progress being made against the following issues:

- Aligning our strategies and plans with the One Swansea Plan
- Reviewing the Evidence
- Engaging with Professionals and the Public
- Improving partnership working
- Working openly and accountably
- Behaving sustainably

More info: www.swansea.gov.uk/OneSwansea
Contact: SwanseaLSB@swansea.gov.uk
## PART ONE: Delivering on the Challenges

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Challenge</th>
<th>Population Indicator Progress</th>
<th>Key Partnerships and Programmes</th>
<th>Coordinating Mechanism</th>
<th>Lead Delivery Partnership</th>
<th>LSB Actions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Where the indicator is now – taken from the One Swansea Needs Assessment 2014</td>
<td>The most significant partnerships and programmes likely to impact on this Challenge – individual services are not highlighted</td>
<td>The partnership action plan or similar that coordinates activity for this Challenge.</td>
<td>The Strategic Partnership (and sub group where relevant) that is accountable for coordinating activity</td>
<td>How the LSB has made a difference.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 1. Low Birth Weight | • In 2013 the percentage of singleton low birth weight births in Swansea was slightly lower than Wales, 4.8% and 5.4% respectively. This variation is not statistically significant.  
• In Swansea the proportion of singleton low birth weight babies in the most deprived fifth reduced from 7.3% in 2002-04 to 6.9% in 2010-12. Although a reduction this is a slight increase from 6.8% since 2004-06. | • Flying Start  
• Families First  
• Healthy City Board - phase V and VI action plans if implemented  
• ABM University Health Board – Changing for the Better  
• Communities First  
• Swansea Children and Young People Board | None currently  
In future this will be done via the Poverty Forum | Healthy City Board | Monitored - no action required. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Challenge</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. Domestic Abuse</td>
<td>• The notification rate per 1,000 population has risen from 10.2 in 2009/10 to 25.4 in 2013/14.</td>
<td>• Safer Swansea Partnership</td>
<td>Swansea Domestic Abuse Delivery Plan</td>
<td>Safer Swansea Partnership [Swansea Domestic Abuse Forum]</td>
<td>A workshop for partners was held in September 2014. As a result partners addressed:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Based on current rates for 2014/15, we estimate that during the current year, we will have received 1 notification for every 34 children in Swansea. This compares to 1 in 100 in 2009/10.</td>
<td>• Swansea Domestic Abuse Forum</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• There are clear links with deprivation, with Penderry, Townhill and Mynyddbach having the highest rates of referral.</td>
<td>• Swansea Children and Young People Board</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• There is an inherent tension in reporting statistics on domestic abuse. On the one hand, it would be preferable to see the numbers falling (that domestic abuse was reducing). On the other, it would be better to ensure that families experiencing domestic abuse are being identified and referred (that domestic abuse is being addressed).</td>
<td>• Healthy Cities</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Swansea Safeguarding Children Board</td>
<td>• Western Bay Safeguarding Children Board</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. School Readiness</td>
<td>• As a new indicator is being introduced, no trend information is available at this stage.</td>
<td>• School Improvement Partnership</td>
<td>Swansea’s Readiness for School Action Plan</td>
<td>Healthy City Board</td>
<td>The Readiness for School Action Plan was considered in January 2015. As a result partners:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• No comparison to other LAs or Wales is possible at this stage</td>
<td>• PACA (Welsh in Education partnership)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Flying Start</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Families First</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Foundation Phase</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Communities First</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Swansea Children and Young People Board</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Healthy Cities</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Promoting Inclusion Project</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Swansea Safeguarding Children Board</td>
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<tr>
<td>Challenge</td>
<td>Population Indicator Progress</td>
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<td>LSB Actions</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| 4. School Attendance | • Primary school attendance has risen from 92.6% in 2009/10 to 94.4% in 2013/14. However, the 2012/13 outturn dipped to 93.0%, with the fall attributed partly to the measles outbreak.  
• Secondary school attendance has improved from 90.6% in 2009/10 to 93.3% in 2013/14.  
• Figures for Wales for 2013/14 also showed that overall secondary school attendance increased to 93.6% (compared to 92.6% in the previous year).  
• Overall the data shows an improvement in the average rate of attendance for primary and secondary schools in Swansea during the last six years. | • School Improvement Partnership.  
• Education Inclusion and Special Educational Needs Cross-phase Group  
• Communities First | School Improvement Partnership  
[ESTYN Local Authority Education Services for Children and Young People Post-inspection Action Plan] | Swansea Children and Young People Board | Monitored - no action required. |
| 5. School Achievement | • Between 2006/07 and 2013/14 the achievement gap in Swansea between those receiving and not receiving free school meals has widened from 28.2% to 40.0%.  
• While the attainment of those not receiving free school meals has improved from 53.1% to 66.7% in this period, those receiving free school meals have seen their attainment improve from 24.9% to 26.7% | • Swansea Children and Young People Board  
• School Improvement Partnership  
• PACA (Welsh in Education partnership)  
• Reaching Wider partnership (SU, SMU, FE, schools)  
• Communities First  
• Swansea Bay City Region | School Improvement Partnership | Swansea Children and Young People Board | Monitored - no action required. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Challenge</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>6. Adult Qualifications</strong></td>
<td>• In 2013, 15,700 people aged 16-64 in Swansea (10.5% of the working age population) have no qualifications, a slightly lower proportion than Wales (10.6%) but remaining consistently above the UK figure (currently 9.5%).&lt;br&gt;• The proportion of adults without qualifications in Swansea is estimated to have decreased during the last five years, from 15.0% in 2008 to 10.5% in 2013. Equivalent national trends have been broadly similar over the period as a whole, in Wales falling from 15.3% to 10.6% and in the UK from 13.7% to 9.5%.</td>
<td>• Swansea Children and Young People Board&lt;br&gt;• Swansea Learning Partnership&lt;br&gt;• Skills for Industry (GCS and 4 other FEIs).&lt;br&gt;• Communities First&lt;br&gt;• Swansea Bay City Region&lt;br&gt;• Regional Essential Skills for the Workforce&lt;br&gt;• UNESCO Learning Cities initiative</td>
<td>Swansea Learning Partnership – Adult Community Learning Strategy Group - Improvement &amp; Quality Development Plans</td>
<td>Swansea Economic Regeneration Partnership [Swansea Learning Partnership]</td>
<td>Monitored - no action required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>7. Youth Unemployment</strong></td>
<td>• The number of Jobseekers Allowance (JSA) claimants in Swansea aged 18-24 has fallen from around 2,000 in early 2009 over time to stand at 1,035 in September 2014.</td>
<td>• Youth Progression and Engagement Framework&lt;br&gt;• Economic Equity Delivery Team&lt;br&gt;• Regional Learning Partnership&lt;br&gt;• Swansea Bay City Region Board&lt;br&gt;• Swansea Learning Partnership&lt;br&gt;• South West Workways&lt;br&gt;• Communities First&lt;br&gt;• Regional Delivery Plan for Employability &amp; Skills&lt;br&gt;• Regional Essential Skills for the Workforce</td>
<td>NEETs 18-24 high level action plan</td>
<td>Swansea Children and Young People Board [NEETs Board]</td>
<td>Monitored - no action required.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 8. Economic Inactivity

- Working age worklessness rates in Swansea (34.6%) are currently (2013/14) above the Wales average (30.5%), and more significantly above equivalent UK rates (28.4%). This equates to 51,400 people in Swansea – 41,900 of whom are economically inactive and 9,600 of whom are unemployed.
- Worklessness rates in Swansea are estimated to have decreased slightly overall over the last five years, from 36.2% in 2008/09 to 34.6% in 2013/14.

**Key Partnerships and Programmes**
- SERP (Economic Equity Delivery Team)
- South West Workways
- Regional Learning Partnership
- Regional Delivery Plan for Employability & Skills
- Swansea Bay City Region Board
- Beyond Bricks & Mortar
- Inform Swansea
- Communities First

**Lead Delivery Partnership**
Swansea Economic Regeneration Partnership

**LSB Actions**
A workshop was held in November 2014.
- Reaffirmed relevance of creating projects that address employability and skills, probably through European (ESF) frameworks
- Supported the ongoing development of products that will give adults aged 25+ and who are currently economically inactive/long term unemployed the support needed to return to the work place.

### 9. Average Earnings

- The latest median weekly full-time earnings figure for residents in Swansea stands at £477.90 (April 2013 survey); marginally (0.2%) above the Wales figure but 7.7% below the UK average.
- Over the latest year period (2012-2013), full-time weekly earnings in Swansea increased by 1.7%, which is lower than the equivalent increases for Wales (+4.8%) and the UK (+2.2%).
- However, over the longer term (the period 2008-2013), full-time average weekly earnings in Swansea have increased by around £56 or 13.4% (+2.7% per year), close to the average annual increase for Wales (+2.8%) but above the UK equivalent (+2.0% per year).

**Key Partnerships and Programmes**
- Swansea Economic Regeneration Partnership
- Swansea Bay City Region Board
- Swansea Bay City-Region Economic Regeneration Strategy
- Regional Learning Partnership
- Regional Essential Skills for the Workforce
- Swansea Bay City-Region Knowledge Economy & Innovation Delivery Group being developed

**Lead Delivery Partnership**
Swansea Economic Regeneration Partnership

**LSB Actions**
Monitored - no action required.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Challenge</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **10. Economic Performance**  | • In 2012 (the latest data), Swansea’s GVA per head figure was £15,467; just 0.4% above the current Wales level but 27.4% below the UK average.  
• The most recent annual trend (2011 to 2012) reports a marginal decrease in Swansea of -0.1%, whilst equivalent figures have increased in Wales (+1.6%) and the UK (+0.8%). Over the longer term (2007 to 2012), GVA per head in Swansea increased by 2.9%, again below levels of growth reported in Wales (+3.8%) and the UK (+4.2%). | • Swansea Bay City Region Board  
• Swansea Economic Regeneration Partnership  
• Swansea Bay City Region Economic Regeneration Strategy  
• Regional Learning Partnership | Swansea Bay City Region Economic Regeneration Strategy  
Swansea Economic Regeneration Partnership | Monitored - no action required.                                                                 |                                                                                               |
| **11. Child Poverty**         | • The Swansea 2012 figure (21%) is down very slightly from 2011 (22.2%) continuing the trend from 2010 (22.8%), and broadly in common with the trend for Wales and for the UK. However, this general fall is explained by a UK-wide drop in household income from 2009 to 2011 thus more children are now defined as living above the low-income threshold, but without their circumstances having improved at all. | • Targeted Pupil Deprivation Grant  
• Communities First  
• Swansea Children and Young People Board | Swansea Poverty Forum Action Plan  
Swansea Poverty Forum | A workshop was held in November 2014 and a further report considered in January 2015.  
As a result partners:  
• Agreed to undertake a review of existing tackling poverty commitments within their organisation based on an agreed template |                                                                                               |
| **12. Household Income**      | • In 2012 (the latest figures) (provisional), GDHI per head for Swansea stood at £14,105; below the Wales average (£14,623) and the UK level (£16,791).  
• The most recent trends suggest that between 2011 and 2012, the Swansea GDHI per head figure increased by 3.7%, just below the increase in Wales (+3.8%) and above the UK figure (+3.3%). | • Swansea University Science and Innovation Campus  
• Communities First  
• Swansea Economic Regeneration Partnership  
• Financial Inclusion Group | Swansea Poverty Forum Action Plan  
Swansea Poverty Forum | A workshop was held in November 2014 and a further report considered in January 2015.  
As a result partners:  
• Agreed to undertake a review of existing tackling poverty commitments within their organisation based on an agreed template |                                                                                               |
### Challenge: Personal Debt

- The total number of new personal insolvency cases by calendar year in Swansea increased from 469 in 2008 to 530 in 2011, dropping to 469 in 2012. The latest figures (2013) reported a further drop to 456. This is in line with the general trend in the numbers of new cases in England and Wales, which plateaued in 2009/10 and have fallen since 2011.
- The rate of total individual insolvencies per 10,000 adults in Swansea fell in 2011 and 2012, then again in 2013 to 23.6, having previously followed a generally increasing trend from 22.7 in 2007 to a peak of 32.1 reached in 2010.

### Key Partnerships and Programmes
- Communities First
- Swansea Economic Regeneration Partnership
- Financial Inclusion Steering Group
- Payday Loan Working Group

### Coordinating Mechanism
- Swansea Poverty Forum Action Plan

### Lead Delivery Partnership
- Swansea Poverty Forum

### LSB Actions
- A workshop was held in November 2014 and a further report considered in January 2015.
- As a result partners:
  - Agreed to undertake a review of existing tackling poverty commitments within their organisation based on an agreed template

### Challenge: Preventable Early Deaths

- In line with the rest of the UK, there has been a downward trend in premature mortality (aged under 75 years) from all causes in Swansea. However, the rates of premature mortality in Swansea have remained above the Welsh average although in 2007-2009 the Swansea rate was not statistically higher than the Welsh average (Swansea, 413 deaths per 100,000 population; Wales, 394 deaths per 100,000 population).
- In Swansea a lower percentage of the male population survive until the age of 75 compared to the averages for Wales and England. For females, the Swansea figure is higher than Wales but lower than England.

### Key Partnerships and Programmes
- ABM University Health Board – Changing for the Better
- Communities First
- Healthy Cities
- Safer Swansea Partnership
- Safeguarding Adults
- Swansea Tobacco Control Forum

### Coordinating Mechanism
- Under development: Healthy City Board - phase V and VI action plans

### Lead Delivery Partnership
- Healthy City Board

### LSB Actions
- Monitored - no action required.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15. Life Expectancy</td>
<td>• Following national trends life expectancy at birth for males and females in Swansea has increased over the last two decades. Male babies born today can be expected to live 77.6 years and female babies 82.2 years (2010-12 figures, National Statistics, 2014). These figures are similar to the Welsh averages but slightly lower than the England &amp; Wales averages for the same time period (males, 79.1; females, 82.9). • The life expectancy gap between the most and least deprived communities for males has increased between 2001-2005 and 2005-2009 from 10.9 years to 12.2 years. Although smaller, the life-expectancy gap for females has also increased over this time period (7.3 years 2001-2005; 7.4 years 2005-2009).</td>
<td>• ABM University Health Board – Changing for the Better • Communities First • Healthy Cities • Safeguarding Adults • Swansea Tobacco Control Forum</td>
<td>Under development: Healthy City Board - phase V and VI action plans if implemented</td>
<td>Healthy City Board</td>
<td>Workshop held in January 2015. As a result: • Ten point action plan drafted and endorsed • Consideration of potential funding • Endorsement of the Early Years aim.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Challenge</td>
<td>Population Indicator Progress</td>
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</table>
| 16. Older Peoples’ Independence | • The percentage of clients who are supported in the community who are aged 65+ in Swansea has been lower than the Welsh average for some years.  
  • For 2013/14, average Wales performance appears to have marginally improved but the rate has remained stable over time, having been 83.8% in 2009/10.                                                                 | • Healthy Cities  
  • Western Bay Regional Health and Social Care Programme  
  • Safeguarding Adults                                                                                               | Western Bay Board arrangements                                                                                     | Healthy City Board                         | In May 2014 the LSB considered Older People’s Independence across the work of different partners.  
  At its meeting in July 2014 the LSB decided to develop and agree an overarching strategy for older people with the aims of:  
  • creating coherence across organisations with older people at the centre of decision making.  
  • building on existing strategic developments such as Age-Friendly City, Dementia Supportive City, the Welsh Government’s Older People’s Strategy and the Ageing Well in Wales Programme. |
| 17. Crime                       | • Following stable recorded levels of crime between 2011/12 and 2013/14, there has been a notable increase in recorded crime in 2014. It is anticipated that there will be a 12% increase in recorded total crime by the end of 2014/15. Most of this increase can be attributed to a change in recording practices in South Wales Police. | • Youth Offending Service  
  • Safer Swansea Partnership  
  • Healthy Cities  
  • Swansea Domestic Abuse Forum  
  • Western Bay Early Intervention and Youth Justice Board (Interim)  
  • Safeguarding Adults                                                                                               | Safer Swansea Strategy 2011-2014                                                                                     | Safer Swansea Partnership         | Monitored - no action required.                                                                                                                                                                              |
| 18. Public Transport            | • The last SWWITCH survey of bus use in Swansea conducted in 2010 showed a decline from 2006.                                                                                                                                   | • Swansea Bay City Region  
  • SWWITCH                                                                                                              | None currently                                                                     | Swansea Bay City Region               | Monitored - no action required.                                                                                                                                                                              |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 19. Carbon Emissions       | • The total carbon emission for Swansea fell from 7.3 tonnes of CO₂ per capita in 2005 to 5.6 tonnes in 2011 – an average reduction of 2.8% each year. The figures for Swansea are significantly lower than the Wales average but this is primarily due to the Industry and Commercial aspect – the Domestic aspect is similar to the Welsh average. | • Swansea Environmental Forum  
• Low Carbon Swansea                                                                                     | Low Carbon Swansea Project Plan                       | Swansea Environmental Forum  
[Low Carbon Swansea Project Board]                                                                         | Monitored - no action required.                        |
| 20. Biodiversity and Water Quality | • The overall data for Swansea shows a slight decline over the last four years in the percentage of water bodies at good ecological status. Swansea’s results are just behind the average for Wales. | • Swansea Bay Bathing Water Quality Working Group  
• Smart Coasts project  
• Clear Streams Swansea project  
• Swansea Environmental Forum                                                                 | Local Biodiversity Action Plan  
| 21. Housing Quality        | • Currently 10,559 (78%) of Local Authority accommodation have A Rated boilers which provide over 90% efficiency. The replacement programme is increasing this figure and it is hoped that 100% Local Authority owned properties will have A Rated boilers by 2020. | • Housing Futures Programme Board  
• Healthy Cities  
• Swansea Student Forum  
• Swansea Bay City Region  
• Western Bay Loan Fund (Houses to Homes)                                           | Local Housing Strategy                                                         | Swansea Environmental Forum                                                                         | Monitored - no action required.                        |
### PART TWO: Working as Team Swansea

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Actions</th>
<th>Responsible Group</th>
<th>Progress</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aligning our strategies and plans with the One Swansea Plan</td>
<td>Swansea Local Service Board / Coordinators Group</td>
<td>The following strategies and plans have been considered by Swansea Local Service Board over the last 12 months:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Consider key strategies and plans as they are updated to ensure they are aligned with the One Swansea Plan</td>
<td>Swansea Local Service Board / Coordinators Group</td>
<td>- Public Health Strategic Framework 2014/15</td>
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<tr>
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<td>- Director of Public Health Annual Report 2013/14</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Mid and West Wales Fire and Rescue Service Annual Improvement Plan 2015/16 and Strategic Plan 2015/20</td>
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<td>- Framework for Action on Independent Living for Disabled People</td>
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<td>- Draft Swansea Early Years 10 Point Plan</td>
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<td>- Give Every Child the Best Start in Life: Swansea Early Years Strategy 2014</td>
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<td>- Wellbeing of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Ageing Well in Wales Strategy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Reflect the outcomes and challenges in the One Swansea Plan in all of our corporate plans as they are renewed</td>
<td>Swansea Local Service Board</td>
<td>The outcomes and challenges are reflected in the following corporate plans that have been renewed over the last 12 months:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- City and County of Swansea Corporate Improvement Plan 2013/17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Actions</td>
<td>Responsible Group</td>
<td>Progress</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Reviewing the Evidence</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Update the Single Needs Assessment every year</td>
<td>Research Group</td>
<td>The first update of the One Swansea Needs Assessment was published in November 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>The second was published in November 2014</td>
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<td>The third update is expected to be published before the end of 2015</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Engaging with Professionals and the Public</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>4. Publish an annual engagement and consultation report for the One</td>
<td>Engagement Group</td>
<td>The first consultation report for the updated One Swansea Plan was published in May 2014</td>
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<td>Swansea Plan</td>
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<td>The One Swansea Engagement Report 2015 was published in March 2015</td>
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<td>A further One Swansea Engagement Report will be published in 2016 as part of the process of updating the One Swansea Plan.</td>
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<td>5. Update the One Swansea Plan every year following an annual review</td>
<td>Executive Group / Local Service Board</td>
<td>The first update of the One Swansea Plan was agreed by Swansea Local Service Board in May 2014</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Improving partnership working</strong></td>
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<td>Actions</td>
<td>Responsible Group</td>
<td>Progress</td>
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<td>6. Undertake a fundamental review to minimize, merge and end formal partnerships where possible.</td>
<td>Executive Group / Local Service Board</td>
<td>Swansea Local Service Board has reviewed partnership working, agreed a set of principles and designated a small number of ‘delivery partnerships’. The 2014 and 2015 updates of the One Swansea Plan reflected these changes.</td>
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**Working openly and accountably**

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<th>Actions</th>
<th>Responsible Group</th>
<th>Progress</th>
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<tr>
<td>7. Develop a communication strategy for the plan with a focus on digital media</td>
<td>Executive Group / Local Service Board</td>
<td>The planned communication strategy has not yet been developed. A website and communications plan is expected to be in place for the new Public Services Board that will be in place from April 2016.</td>
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<tr>
<td>8. Publish an annual delivery statement setting out what we have done and what we plan to do</td>
<td>Executive Group / Local Service Board</td>
<td>The first annual delivery statement was published in 2014 along with the first update of the One Swansea Plan. This is the second delivery statement.</td>
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<td>9. Provide support for a multi agency scrutiny panel led by the Council</td>
<td>Executive Group</td>
<td>The panel, which had its first meeting in April 2014, met a further six times over the last 12 months. The Panel has been developing its workplan and identified ‘older people’s independence’ as its topic for 2015/16. The work of the panel, including agenda packs and letters, can be followed on the scrutiny publications page on Swansea Council’s website here: <a href="http://www.swansea.gov.uk/scrutinypublications">www.swansea.gov.uk/scrutinypublications</a></td>
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<td>Actions</td>
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<tr>
<td>Behaving sustainably</td>
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<tr>
<td>10. Incorporate the five behaviours of sustainable development into all of the work that we do.</td>
<td>Coordinators Group</td>
<td>The Wellbeing of Future Generations (Wales) 2015 will require these behaviours to be incorporated into the work of Public Service Boards. Proposals on how this can be achieved will be presented to the LSB Coordinators Group over the next 12 months.</td>
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<tr>
<td>11. Subject the plan to a regular Integrated Impact Assessment.</td>
<td>Coordinators Group</td>
<td>An impact assessment was undertaken in April 2014. The outcomes from the assessment were published along with the One Swansea Plan 2014 update. A further assessment has been undertaken for the 2015 update of the Plan. This assessment focused on the new driver diagrams.</td>
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**DATE OF MEETING:** 21st July 2015

**REPORT TITLE:** Regional Learning Partnership – South West & Central Wales - Update

**AUTHOR:** Regional Learning Partnership – South West & Central Wales

**PURPOSE:**
The RLP will present an update to the LSB Members on the developments of the Regional Delivery Plan for Employment and Skills for South West and Central Wales as well as the wider work of the RLP. The presentation will focus on the headlines of the Regional Skills Plan recently submitted to the Welsh Government and the next steps in terms of developing a regional Demand and Supply Assessment.

**RECOMMENDATION(S):** What is required from the Local Service Board

The presentation is for information only, no action is required from the LSB.
1.0 Background

1.1 This paper provides an update on recent activities of the Regional Learning Partnership.

2.0 Regional Delivery Plan for Employment & Skills

2.1 The fourth version of the Regional Delivery Plan for Employment & Skills for South West & Central Wales was submitted to the Welsh Government on 31st March and is now available on the RLP website. Following an internal and external assessment process, the Welsh Government has provided external feedback on all plans submitted by the three regional skills partnerships.

2.2 The process to support project development, agreed by the RLP Strategy Group, continues with the purpose of ensuring a strategic fit of regional proposals with the plan’s priorities and enabling formal feedback to external funding bodies including the Welsh European Funding Office (WEFO). This will be an ongoing process as projects develop and emerge. Acknowledgement has been received by the RLP from WEFO who are content with the established process.

2.3 Work continues to establish the 4 frameworks under which projects will be developed. The development of frameworks is being facilitated by the RLP and relevant stakeholders will continue to be engaged. A framework is a strategic approach to addressing a particular theme or cohort of participants under which a number of national, regional and local projects will sit. The aim of this is to establish a co-ordinated approach and to reduce project duplication. These frameworks are:

1. Regional Young People’s Framework
2. Regional Adult Employability Framework
3. Regional Skills for Growth Framework
4. Regional Entrepreneurship Framework

The frameworks are not in themselves funding bids however, it is anticipated that a number of projects informed by the framework approach will be submitted by lead organisations to external funding bodies, including WEFO.

2.4 The RLP Strategy Group has identified and agreed the following 10 sectors as priorities for the region: Life Science, Energy, Food & Farming, Construction, Advanced Materials & Manufacturing, Creative Industries, Financial & Professional Services, ICT, Tourism & Social Care. Sector profiles have been developed for each of these sectors and are outlined in the fourth version of the plan. The profiles aim to provide a concise yet comprehensive overview of the sectors, detailing such information as employment patterns, demand drivers, barriers to training and skills challenges.

2.5 The Welsh Government has requested that each regional skills partnership develops demand/supply assessments to support the implementation of the Regional Delivery Plans. Draft guidance has been provided by the Welsh Government with a deadline of 30th September 2015.

The Welsh Government’s Skills Implementation Plan sets out a key role for regional skills partnerships in providing a mechanism to advise Welsh Government on future regional
prioritisation of skills funding in line with employment and skills needs. The demand/supply assessment for each region is the mechanism for partnerships to provide this evidence base to the Welsh Government. It also offers an opportunity to influence the prioritisation of funding in key areas.

3.0 Links to Economic Development Activities

3.1 Five workstreams have been established to support the work of the Swansea Bay City Region Board. The Skills workstream is chaired by Professor Richard Davies and supported by the RLP Team. The first meeting took place on March 19th to discuss its terms of reference and priorities.

3.2 The Regional Learning Partnership’s new Strategic Employer Reference Group represents key employers focusing on the skills priorities for the region and provides the employers voice to drive the competitiveness and business growth of the economy of south west and central Wales. The recent meeting highlighted the need for the partnership to align itself more closely with employers and noted the importance and value of their advice and guidance which will provide strategic direction in developing the appropriate skills for the region. Paul Greenwood, Managing Director of Teddington Engineered Solutions Limited and Board Member of the Swansea Bay City Region was elected as the group’s Chairperson. The next meeting will take place in September and will focus on addressing employer’s views on key employability and skills challenges for the region and supporting the development of the Demand / Supply Assessment.

4.0 Data & Research

4.1 Labour Market Intelligence Management Group
The RLP is now part of the recently established Labour Market Intelligence Management Group, facilitated by the Welsh Government. The aim of the group is to bring together key partners that provide an on-line LMI service in Wales and establish how organisations can best work together, avoiding duplication and improving the interpretation, accessibility and use of LMI to help inform evidence based policy development.

4.2 Energy Report
The RLP has published a report on the Energy and Environment sector in the south west and central Wales region with a pan-Wales element. The report aims to provide an evidence based understanding of the sector informed by a full analysis of all available Labour Market Intelligence (LMI) which enables the identification of the scale and nature of current provision and key strategic training gaps. This will then support collaboration across the region (with a pan-Wales element) in planning to meet existing and future employer needs. The report was formally launched on 20th March at the official opening of the new Energy Centre at Gower College Swansea.

4.3 Apprenticeship Report
A refresh of the RLP’s 2013 publication ‘Apprenticeships: Opportunities & Observations from South West and Central Wales’ has been published. The report includes the most recently available data relating to engagement numbers sourced from the Lifelong Learning Wales Record (LLWR).

4.4 Ceredigion LMI Report
This report is now complete and available via the RLP website. It presents labour market intelligence of Ceredigion and analysis of the key stage 4 (KS4) and 16-18 curriculum provision available in the 2014-2015 academic year.
4.5 Learner Voice Report
The RLP Adult Community Learning sub-group hosted a Learner Involvement event during 2014 where 75 learners from across the region came together to voice their opinions on what community learning means to them. The outcome of the event is a Learner Involvement report which captures the Learners’ voice, and provides an insight into adult learners’ personal stories and experiences and highlights how important learning opportunities are to individuals and communities at large. The recently published report includes a number of recommendations which aims to influence political decision makers.

5.0 Other Activities

5.1 Youth Employment and Attainment – Regional ESF Stakeholder Event
Over 70 delegates from across the region attended a ‘Youth Employment and Attainment – Regional ESF stakeholder Event’, facilitated by the Regional Learning Partnership on July 9th.

The event’s key aims were to inform stakeholders of proposed regional and national projects currently seeking European Funding support, the opportunities for 3rd party delivery and to identify gaps in provision.

The event bought together a range of projects that are currently in development both regional and national to share key information and objectives. There was an opportunity for delegates and project leads to network over lunch, which resulted in positive engagement and movement towards a collaborative approach to skills delivery in the region.

The stakeholders who attended the event will be party to and help shape the establishment of a Regional Young People’s Framework that will be responsive to local demand, demonstrates progression routes and ensures that young people in the region gain the appropriate support to achieve the skills and qualifications required to enter employment.

5.2 Regional Entrepreneurship Group
The above group has recently been established as a response to partner needs to better co-ordinate entrepreneurship and enterprise education activities and opportunities across different sectors. A work programme has been developed, which includes strengthening links with education establishments and employers.

5.3 Welsh Language Project
The Adult Community Learning Welsh Language group (made up of representatives from Higher & Further Education, Local Authorities, Welsh for Adults and Third Sector organisations) has recently been awarded a grant by the Welsh Government to develop and promote bilingualism and the use of Welsh language to local businesses. The grant will be used to develop an innovative pack of resources to increase the number of employers who access Welsh medium and bilingual qualifications and courses for their staff. This will be a pilot project for one year in Carmarthenshire (a partnership of Carmarthenshire County Council, Coleg Sir Gar and University of Wales Trinity St David) with the intention of a regional rollout. The outcome will be the development of a more bilingual workforce across the region.