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County Council

Neuadd Cyngor Ceredigion, Penmorfa,
Aberaeron, Ceredigion SA46 0PA
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Dwynwen Jones

Dear Sir / Madam

I write to inform you that a Meeting of the Healthier Communities Overview and Scrutiny Committee will be held at the HELD REMOTELY VIA VIDEO-CONFERENCE on Wednesday, 22 September 2021 at 10.00 am for the transaction of the following business:

1. **Apologies**
2. **Disclosures of personal interest (including whipping declarations)**
Members are reminded of their personal responsibility to declare any personal and prejudicial interest in respect of matters contained in this agenda in accordance with the provisions of the Local Government Act 2000, the Council's Constitution and the Members Code of Conduct. In addition, Members must declare any prohibited party whip which the Member has been given in relation to the meeting as per the Local Government (Wales) Measure 2011.
3. **An explanation of the procedure for dealing with incidence of Fly Tipping (Pages 3 - 10)**
4. **An overview of Public Protection Community Warden and Pest Control Services (Pages 11 - 44)**
5. **Update on Wellbeing Centres and developments in Lampeter Wellbeing Centre (Pages 45 - 102)**
6. **Animal Welfare (Licensing of Activities involving Animals) (Wales) Regulation 2021 (Pages 103 - 152)**
7. **Minutes of the 24th June 2021 Committee meeting and any matter arising therefrom (Pages 153 - 158)**

Members are reminded to sign the Attendance Register

A Translation Services will be provided at this meeting and those present are welcome to speak in Welsh or English at the meeting.

Yours faithfully

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'L Edwards', written in a cursive style.

Miss Lowri Edwards
Corporate Lead Officer: Democratic Services

**To: Chairman and Members of Healthier Communities Overview and
Scrutiny Committee**

The remaining Members of the Council for information only.

CEREDIGION COUNTY COUNCIL

Report to:	Healthier Communities Overview and Scrutiny Committee
Date of meeting:	22 September 2021
Title:	An explanation of the procedure for dealing with incidence of fly-tipping within Ceredigion County Council
Purpose of the report:	To inform Scrutiny of the procedures and working methods to deal with problems of fly-tipping in Ceredigion.
For:	Scrutiny
Cabinet Portfolio and Cabinet Member:	Councillor Gareth Lloyd – Public Protection

Background

The act of fly-tipping is a serious crime that poses an immediate threat to the environment, animals, local communities, and the landscape of Ceredigion that depends on agriculture and tourism.

Fly tipping is defined under section 33 of The Environmental Protection Act 1990 as the deposition of Waste onto land without authorisation conferred through an environmental permit

Flytipping is often, and easily confused with misrepresented waste (waste presented on the wrong day, in the wrong container, or in the wrong place for collection. Also it is sometimes confused with littering which is classified as less than a bin bag).

The main legislation to control fly-tipping is contained within sections 33, 34 and 59 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990. Section 33 makes it an offence to deposit, or knowingly cause or knowingly permit fly-tipping. Section 34 places a duty of care on all persons concerned with controlled waste who must ensure that the waste is managed properly, recovered or disposed of safely, does not cause harm to human health or pollution of the environment and is only transferred to someone who is authorised to receive it.

The duty applies to any person who produces, imports, carries, keeps, treats or disposes of controlled waste or as a broker has control of such waste. This duty may be breached when the waste is ultimately found to be fly-tipped. Section 59 provides powers to require the removal of waste unlawfully deposited.

Enforcement

The requirement for effective fly tipping enforcement is clear. The principle objective is to prevent detrimental impacts on the natural environment and residential amenity such as harm to wildlife, pollution to terrestrial and aquatic environments. The causing of harbourage to pests such as rats, public nuisance and detriment to the pleasantness or desirability of an area. Fly tipping of certain material such as asbestos and dead animals may also pose a public health risk. A cigarette for example would take approximately 1000 years to decompose into the environment.

Indirectly fly tipping and other waste offences such as littering can cause a detrimental impact upon tourism and in an area which is subject to regular fly tipping the value of houses may be affected. Fly tipping by persons operating an illegitimate business of collecting other people's waste under the auspice of proper disposal can also undermine and legitimate businesses who carry and dispose of other people's waste legitimately.

Effective fly tipping enforcement is also essential in reinforcing public opinion that the enforcing authority is showing a commitment to maintaining the environment. Publicity of successful fly tipping prosecutions is the number one deterrent in preventing future incidents. Effective fly tipping enforcement can act as a preventative measure to would be fly tippers who will realise that there is a clear risk of being caught and subsequently punished should they deposit waste illegally in Ceredigion.

An additional enforcement option available to a Local Authorities in Wales since 2017 is the power to issue a fixed penalty of £200 (£120 if paid within 10 days) to a perpetrator of a fly tipping offence. This additional provision has been most welcomed and is effective means of dealing with low level or first time offences with little resource expenditure in undertaking the enforcement.

In some very low level offences a formal warning letter will be issued. This action will most likely be reserved for instances of waste deposition with little to no environmental damage or criminality.

The decision on which enforcement option to take is very much in line with the general considerations stipulated in the council's enforcement policy. Such factors will include, whether the perpetrator admitted to the offence at the earliest opportunity and whether the offender does not have a history of enforcement. However there is a need to consider factors relevant to the deposition such as the size of the waste and its likely impact on the environment.

Fly Tipping Procedure

1. The authority employs both proactive and reactive strategies to address problems of fly-tipping. Proactive measures include the monitoring and surveillance of hotspot locations subject to regular fly-tipping. Reactive measures will involve the investigation of incidents of fly-tipped waste to determine whether evidence can be gathered to take action under sections 33 and/or 34 of the EPA, or section 2 of the RDA.

2. When planning the surveillance of hotspot locations and particularly when using remote cameras, the requirements of RIPA need to be met, this means that we must erect signage advising that monitoring may take place.
3. When investigating complaints of fly-tipping, the local authority shall determine whether the waste falls within the categories for local authority action under a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with Natural Resources Wales (NRW). The MOU may specify quantities, types and locations of fly-tipping where NRW could take responsibility for investigating, such as large-scale and hazardous waste deposits and where there is disposal in watercourses or where there is a risk of pollution to watercourses.
4. Upon receipt of a complaint relating to the fly-tipping of waste, the investigating officer should obtain as much information as possible (see also the 'Investigation of Complaints and Service Requests' procedure) which should include the following:
 - Location of waste
 - Nature and type of waste
 - Date of when the waste was found
 - Whether the fly-tipping was witnessed, and if so, whether the witness is prepared to give a statement
 - Whether there are any known details relating to the vehicle registration number of the vehicle used to fly-tip the waste
 - A description of the person who fly-tipped the waste if the incident was seen
 - Any known details relating to who owns or occupies the land and whether they are likely to know about the fly-tipping or allowing it to take place
 - Whether there are any obvious distinguishing details on or amongst the waste, e.g. name of a company, invoice or address details.
5. The investigating officer should visit the site where the waste is deposited and corroborate as many of the above details as they can. The officer would also:
 - Take photographs of the waste in situ
 - Examine the waste where possible for evidence of the person responsible or source of the waste, having regard to the officer's own health and safety i.e. don't go through the waste without adequate protection
 - Place any evidence found, e.g. letters, etc., in an exhibit bag and seal it
 - Visit the complainant to collect any evidence they may have and obtain a statement where applicable.

Enforcement options available to the local authority

Action under sections 33 and 34 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990

- Householders must still ensure that they dispose of their waste in a manner which does not cause pollution of the environment (section 33 (1)(c))
- Small, innocuous deposits are excluded
- Where the fly-tipping is from a motor vehicle, the person in control of that vehicle shall be deemed to have knowingly caused the depositing of the waste
- There are defences of taking all reasonable precautions, all due diligence and emergency action to avoid danger to the public

6. The investigation shall try to determine the source of the waste, and the stages of its processing and carriage, to determine whether there have also been breaches of the duty of care requirements of section 34 of the EPA .
7. The Waste (Household Waste) Duty of Care (England and Wales) Regulations 2005 introduced a new duty on householders from 21 November 2005. Under this duty, householders are required to take reasonable measures to ensure that household waste produced on their property is passed on to an authorised person. Reasonable measures should include making a check with Natural Resources Wales that the person to whom they gave their waste is a registered waste carrier. However, there is not a requirement for the householder to complete and retain a written description of the waste (the 'transfer note').
8. The Household Waste Duty of Care (Fixed Penalties) (Wales) Regulations 2019, enable a local authority to issue a fixed penalty notice (FPN), offering a person the opportunity of discharging any liability to conviction for the offence of failing to comply with section 34(2A) of the EPA, that imposes a duty relating to the transfer of household waste only to certain authorised persons. The amount of fixed penalty is £300 or £150 for early payment within ten days.
9. The penalties for offences under sections 33(1)(a) and (b) are an unlimited fine or a maximum prison sentence of twelve months upon summary conviction for an offence or unlimited fine and up to five years' imprisonment if convicted upon indictment. The penalties for conviction under section 33(1)(c) for a person (other than an undertaking or an establishment) is an unlimited fine on summary conviction or on indictment.
10. The Unauthorised Deposit of Waste (Fixed Penalties) (Wales) Regulations 2017 amended the Environmental Protection Act 1990 by introducing a new enforcement power for fly-tipping offences, namely the issue of a fixed penalty notice (FPN) for offences under section 33(1)(a).
11. The penalties for breach of the duty of care requirements is an unlimited fine on summary conviction in a magistrates' court or on conviction in the Crown Court (section 34(6) of the EPA).

Levels of Fly tipping in Ceredigion

The figures below relate to all incidents reported to the authority Public Protection team, both public and private.

- 375 incidents were logged in 2020-2021
- 308 incidents were logged in 2019-2020
- 324 incidents were logged in 2018-2019
- 243 incidents were logged in 2017-2018

106 incidents have been logged so far -1 April 2021 – 18th August 2021.

Partnership Working.

The authority participates in Flytipping Action Wales which pulls together Local Authority and National Resources Wales (NRW) to produce resources, training, and a platform to share best practice on enforcement. Development of using mobile applications based tools that may assist in identifying hotspots, and cross boundary issues have been undertaken by the group. Officers are currently looking at the feasibility of utilising the “flymapper” app for Ceredigion based complaints to assist with our investigations, and to feed into the broader data being used to map fly-tipping across Wales

The Public Protection Service also work closely with Local NRW Officers on identifying and prioritising cases, and determining who will lead on investigation, in accordance with the fly-tip matrix.

Internally, liaison with colleagues in Highways and Environmental Services is key to ensure that they remove items in their area of responsibility. Officers have historically had a good working relationship to ensure that exchange of relevant information occurs in a timely manner to address issues. Arrangements are in place to set up an operational officers group to investigate and facilitate further improvements in how we work together across services to minimise the negative effects of fly-tipping on our communities.

Keep Wales Tidy (KWT)

Recent changes in how KWT operate have resulted in a shift towards behaviour change and social responsibility, they have embraced the slogan “Caru Ceredigion”, and adopted it as “Caru Cymru” we have recently employed an officer who will be working with KWT and officers to promote this approach locally alongside local groups and our own original version.

Caru Ceredigion

It is recognised that behaviour change is key to preventing fly tipping. Key messages around positive behaviours are promoted via social media and publicity to encourage correct behaviours. The Caru Ceredigion ethos is inclusivity, and encourages all residents to take responsibility for their own local environment. So it becomes second nature for everyone to “do the right thing”.

Adjacent Local Authorities

Officers, where required, liaise with officers of surrounding LA’s where cross boundary issues have been discovered, such as where perpetrators are based in one Authority area, but fly-tip in the other. In such cases it will be determined who will lead the investigations on a case by case basis.

Reactive Enforcement Vs Proactive/ Intelligence led Enforcement:

Reactive enforcement is responding to fly-tipping reports and investigating after the event.

Proactive/ Intelligence led enforcement involves utilising surveillance at Identified “hot spots” in accordance with permissible surveillance techniques. – This utilises advances in CCTV technology to leave cameras in situ periodically at such identified sites.

Recent Success of Reactive Enforcement

Year	FPNs	Simple Cautions
2018/19	2	0
2019/20	2	0
2020/21	0	0

Recent Proactive Enforcement Success

Year	FPNs	Simple Cautions
2018/19	5	0
2019/20	6	0
2020/21	2	1

There are barriers to the enforcement of fly-tipping. As a criminal offence then the burden of proof must be beyond all reasonable doubt. However with the improvements in the availability and cost of CCTV technology, the ability to catch perpetrators is improving.

Summary

Fly tipping is:

- Blight on communities
- Detrimental to environment and wildlife
- Adversely impacts amenity and public perception of the area.

It may also have impacts on public health and safety.

The Public Protection team works with both internal and external stakeholders who have an interest in fly-tipping, and waste. There has been an increase in fly-tipping reported in 2020-2021, and this maybe due to the pandemic and the impact on normal operation of the civic amenity services.

Has an integrated impact assessment been completed? If not, please state why

The report is for information to scrutiny on the fly-tipping legislation.

Wellbeing of Future Generations:	Long-term:	Public Protection is a statutory duty of the authority and contributes towards the Well-being goals within the Well-being of Future Generations Act (Wales) 2015.
	Collaboration:	Public Protection collaborate extensively with partner agencies including Public Health Wales, Hywel Dda Health Board, other Local Authorities, Dyfed-Powys Police, Welsh Government.
	Involvement:	Public Protection enforcement activity begins with engagement and encouragement and promotes compliance with legislation.
	Prevention	There is an emphasis on prevention as processes ensure that a number of checks and safeguards and schemes of education are publicised locally and nationally.
	Integration	Public Protection activity is in line with the objectives of health partners and makes a contribution to a number of the Wellbeing goals within the Well-being of Future Generation (Wales) Act 2015and
Recommendation(s):		That scrutiny consider the content and accept the report for information.
Reason(s) for decision:		In order to comply with statutory requirements and to ensure proper and effective enforcement of the legislation and to improve public health.
Overview and Scrutiny:		Members of the Healthier Communities Overview and Scrutiny Committee have been asked to consider the content and implications of this report.
Policy Framework:		Corporate Strategy 2017-2022
Corporate Priorities		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investing in People’s Future

- Promoting Environmental and Community Resilience

Finance and procurement implications:

None

Legal implications:

None – existing obligations

Staffing implications:

None

Property/asset implications:

None

Risk(s):

Reputational damage – fly-tipping is an emotive issue. It also has environmental and public health risks.

Statutory Powers:

Outlined in the report.

Background Papers

Corporate Lead Officer:

Alun Williams (Policy & Performance)

Reporting Officer:

Heddwyn Evans (Environmental Health Manager)

Date:

24 August 2021

CEREDIGION COUNTY COUNCIL

Report to:	Healthier Communities Overview and Scrutiny Committee
Date of meeting:	22 nd September 2021
Title:	An overview of Public Protection's Community Warden and Pest Control Services
Purpose of the report:	To update Scrutiny on the issues facing the Public Protection's Community Warden Service, in particular the pest control service.
For:	Scrutiny
Cabinet Portfolio and Cabinet Member:	Councillor Gareth Lloyd – Public Protection

Background

The Community Warden team is part of the Council's Public Protection service and the team's remit as well as perform certain statutory duties also provide a cost effective pest control service.

For the past nine years, the Community Warden Team has operated with only two wardens and these officers were required to prioritise income-generating tasks and duties.

However, since March 2020, the community warden service has been operating with just one Community Warden, as a result of periods of long term staff sickness/absence and staff departures, with complaints/requests relating to pests now having to be prioritised based on their public health risk.

Staffing/Resources concerns

It was previously agreed that the Service would operate with 1.6 full time equivalent (FTE) staff. Following an ongoing financial review, a newly appointed Community Warden is due to start in early September to fill a vacant post, bringing the Community Warden Team back to two full time officers (2.0 full time equivalent). To keep 2.0FTE officers within the Service, the Service will need to explore opportunities to generate additional income.

Before the new officer can undertake any pest control duties, he must achieve the Royal Society for Public Health (RSPH) Level 2 Award in Pest Management which involves a 5-day residential course and exam followed by a 6-week online learning package with the British Pest Control Association (BPCA).

Demands on the Service

The below data shows the number of requests logged in each year since 2016:

Table 1

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/2020	2020/21
Rats	189	187	163	220	265
Mice	41	72	41	45	36
Flies	11	9	17	7	10
Wasps/Bees	147	132	201	184	190
Bedbugs	2	4	4	3	1
Garden ants	14	11	16	11	12
Fleas	41	21	21	21	8
Other pests	8	18	12	7	17
Stray Dogs	57	1	4	5	5
Dog Fouling	52	37	44	28	20
Total	562	492	523	531	564

It appears that numbers of rats are increasing, although there is no absolute measure of rat numbers available. The apparent increase may be attributable to a whole range of factors, including takeaway foods become more popular resulting in more food waste, rubbish being collected less frequently, poor housing conditions, low income/vulnerable households unable to afford pest control services, and milder winters.

Provision of Pest Control Service

Under The Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949 there is a statutory duty on the Authority to keep its district free from rats and mice.

Specifically, it is the duty of the local authority to:

1. Destroy rats and mice on land which they occupy, and to keep such land so far as practicable free from rats and mice.
2. To enforce the duties of owners and occupiers of land, to carry out such operations to rid their land of potential hazard causing pests.

However, there is no legal duty for a local authority to provide discretionary pest control services and many authorities in Wales no longer provide it.

Rodent Control in Public Sewers

The lack of sewer baiting is a matter of concern to the Service and the Authority. With the number of reported rat problems increasing, there is a need to reconsider how the public can be best served and how this pest problem can be tackled.

In recent years, in response to the growing concerns of rodents in towns across the County, the Service has tried to resume the joint sewer baiting work with Dŵr Cymru (DC). DC are open to this idea, however they now only work with organisations/partners that can demonstrate that they are accredited under the Safety Scheme in Procurement (SSIP) certification scheme. In order to resume this work the Authority must be accredited under the SSIP scheme.

Other local authorities have found themselves in the same position and have made the decision to advise DC to make their own alternative arrangements for sewer baiting.

Farm Pest Control Services

It appears that Ceredigion County Council is the only Authority left in Wales that continues to offer a dedicated farm pest control service.

Prior to the Covid-19 pandemic, the Service had approximately 100 active pest control contracts with local farms. Since April 2021, the number of active farm contracts has reduced to less than 10 with the majority of previous clients choosing not to renew their contracts.

The drop in farm contracts may be attributed to a number of factors/reasons, including:

1. Prior to the Covid-19 pandemic, many farms did not receive the correct/full level of service due to a lack of resources within the Service; this resulted in several customers being refunded or having visits carried by officers when they were available to do so;
2. During the Covid-19 lockdowns, officers were required to shield, etc., and so it became necessary to temporarily suspend our pest control service due to lack of available staff, with the Service only able to deal with exceptional cases of pest infestation that posed significant harm to public health and well-being;
3. As a consequence of us having to suspend our pest control service at various times during the Covid-19 pandemic, many of our previous customers have turned to alternative providers in the private sector for their pest control services;
4. In 2020, it was necessary for the Service to review the fees and charges associated with farm contracts due to legislative changes which affected the way in which rodenticide must be administered. The fees and charges needed to reflect the legislative changes and new working practices, otherwise the pest control service on farms would have been carried out at a financial loss to the Authority. The cost of the new contracts were calculated on a cost recovery basis taking into account the additional officer time, extra travel costs, extra materials, required to carry out the work in accordance with the new regulations. Some of our previous customers may therefore have decided not to renew their contracts with us for cost reasons.

Provision of Dog Wardening Service

The Council has a statutory duty under sections 149 and 150 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 and the Environmental Protection (Stray Dogs) Regulations 1992 to seize stray dogs in public places, and if they cannot be returned to the owner, are taken to contract kennels. Any unclaimed dogs are offered for re-homing. Unfortunately, but very rarely, dogs may be euthanised due to behaviour issues or ill health. Owners are charged both officer time and associated kennelling and veterinary fees for the return of their stray dogs.

The Local Authority has sole responsibility for discharging all stray dog functions. The Police maintain involvement in dog matters where livestock is harmed or people are in fear or harmed. They also have a role in the identification and control of listed breeds in the Dangerous Dogs Act.

The number of stray dog reports received by the Service has remained consistently low in recent years and has reduced significantly when compared to the number of reports back in 2016. This is comparable with other local authorities.

With existing resources, this function has been unaffected. However, the Authority depends on a single boarding kennel to act as a contract kennel to support the Service with this function.

Provision of Dog Fouling Enforcement

The council has a statutory duty to safeguard public health from harm due to dog fouling; dangerous and stray dogs in public places and on council and certain other land.

In addition, the Council has adopted byelaws relating to dogs prohibited from beaches and dogs on the promenades, and these remain in force. Similarly, a dog-related Public Space Protection Order (PSPO) has also been adopted by the Council and is in force on a section of beach and promenade at Borth.

Due to lack of resources, any formal action including prosecution requires good evidence which unfortunately is rarely available. Based on previous experiences, patrolling had limited success in identifying offenders as most fouling often occurred during the hours of darkness and when no witnesses are present and no ability to identify offenders. However, the presence of officers conducting these patrols did act as an effective deterrent.

There are a number of ways in which the Council can support and encourage appropriate behaviour which is led by Highways and Environmental Services as part of the Council's Caru Ceredigion campaign.

Welsh Government Hardship Funding

To contribute to the delivery of a county-wide Destination Management Plan in response to the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic, and to ensure that visitors visit Ceredigion safely and responsibly this summer, four temporary officers have been recruited, using Welsh Government hardship funding.

They are employed until the end of October to assist Public Protection and Coast & Countryside to carry out proactive beach, nature reserve, coastal, cycle path and street patrols, across the county, responding to issues of wildlife and enviro-crime e.g. dog fouling/littering, disturbing wildlife, etc. As part of their duties, they will engage, educate and encourage members of the public to comply with various wildlife/public health laws and assist existing officers from the Public Protection and Coast & Countryside teams with enforcement of wildlife/enviro-crime related matters.

Summary

In order to meet public expectation, undertake statutory duties, and provide a comprehensive pest control service, the Service proposes to do the following:

1. Acquire the SSIP accreditation in order to resume the sewer baiting work;

2. Create a new Pest Control Policy which would introduce a new system that would set out who and how the Authority would charge for various pest control services, in particular, introducing a new safeguard for low income/vulnerable households to access these services by offering a free or discounted rate for the treatment of rat infestations especially where a case is referred to Public Protection via the Council's Social Services Safeguarding Team;
3. Consider ways to increase dog fouling patrols/enforcement work by exploring opportunities to delegate dog fouling/littering enforcement to other appropriate officers of the Council or to seek financial contributions from community councils to increase capacity and visibility across the county.

Has an integrated impact assessment been completed? If not, please state why Not applicable

Wellbeing of Future Generations: *Summary*
Long-term:
Collaboration:
Involvement:
Prevention
Integration

Recommendation(s): That Scrutiny consider the content of the report and take account of the issues described.

Reason(s) for decision: To deliver a fit for purpose pest control service.

Overview and Scrutiny: Healthier Communities Overview and Scrutiny Committee

Policy Framework: Corporate Strategy 2017-2022

Corporate Priorities • Promoting Environmental and Community Resilience

Finance and procurement implications: The Service aims to operate within budget.

Legal implications:

Staffing implications:

Property/asset implications: None

Risk(s):	Legal challenge / Reputational damage – legislation has placed a duty on the Authority to keep its district free from rats and mice and to collect and detain stray dogs.
Statutory Powers:	The Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949 includes duties on the Local Authority; Environmental Protection Act 1990; The Environmental Protection (Stray Dogs) Regulations 1992; Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005
Background Papers	Further information on national trends and initiatives in relation to dog fouling can be found within the Association of Public Service Excellence – Dog Fouling report (Dec 2019) DEFRA – Dog Control and Welfare (January 2018) Dogs Trust Stray Dog Survey report 2019/20
Corporate Lead Officer:	Alun Williams (Policy & Performance)
Reporting Officer:	Anne-Louise Davies (Trading Standards & Licensing Manager)
Date:	2 nd September 2021



Dog Fouling – Why it is difficult to tackle and potential solutions

To: All Chief Executives, Main Contacts and APSE Contacts in England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

Key Points

In 3 years since the original APSE [briefing](#), dog fouling remains one of the most prevalent issues for local authority environmental services.

This briefing covers why this issue is so difficult to tackle, and offers some additional solutions for local authorities.

1.0 Background

As shown in the recent APSE State of the Market report for Parks and Green Spaces, dog fouling remains the second priority environmental issue for that service (83%) behind only litter (89%), and the figure is up by 5% since last year's survey. 66% have dog control orders in parks and green spaces, which is also up by 4% since last year. According to respondents from the APSE State of the Market for Street Cleansing, 80% are planning dog fouling education campaigns in the next 2 years, which is also up by 12.4% since last year.

This shows that dog fouling is a prevailing problem for many local authorities, and with shrinking staff levels and diminishing budgets, it will become more difficult for local authorities to deal with in the way that they do currently.

2.0 Why dog fouling is a challenging issue to tackle

Dog fouling seems particularly difficult to tackle for a number of reasons:

People are aware they could be fined, but many don't think they will ever be caught

Research by [Encams](#) showed that roughly 60% of dog owners who justify their behaviour largely on the idea that "everyone else is doing it" would clean up after their pets if they were either shaken or shocked into it, and if the dangers of toxocariasis was better articulated.

Fouling can happen at any time of day or night, so patrolling often won't catch the offenders

Research by [Keep Britain Tidy](#) showed that people are more likely to not pick up after their dogs when they feel like they aren't being watched (either by the public or by enforcement officers/contractors); fouling also has been shown to increase at night.

Residents are (rightfully) hesitant to confront residents who persistently dog foul

Offenders can react in a myriad of ways to being confronted, ranging from excuses about not having bags to collect the waste all the way up to violent altercations. Recent news stories suggest that an elderly man in [North Ayrshire](#) was punched for confronting a man, and another in [Huddersfield](#) was subjected to racial abuse and threats of violence.

It is important to let residents know about the potential dangers of confronting or recording offenders.

Prosecution requires good evidence

Residents often only report where the dog fouling is, rather than giving a date, time, name and address of the dog owner (if known), a description of the dog and owner, vehicle registration number, and any other identifying details that could lead to a successful prosecution. A [Chorley Council councillor](#) also suggested that residents with doorstep CCTV cameras could provide footage of someone not picking up after their pet to officers.

It can be a long and time-consuming process to pursue and successfully prosecute offenders.

As a result of residents only reporting where dog fouling has taken place and the way that local authorities record incident reporting, many Freedom of Information requests that have been reported in the news media comparing number of reports to number of prosecutions have unfairly made local authorities look very ineffective at tackling dog fouling.

Attempts to introduce new dog controls to combat dog fouling can lead to a public backlash

[Wirral Council](#) recently proposed introducing a Public Spaces Protection order that would require dog owners to carry bags as well as banning dog walking between May and September at tourist hotspots, as well as bans from marked sports pitches and children's play areas, and requiring dogs to be on a lead at all times in other areas. This approach was met by a considerable public backlash, with a [petition](#) reaching nearly 20,000 signatures; many of the comments saw the proposals as an attack on responsible dog ownership.

The same story is also true of many other local authorities, and shows how difficult it can be to try and introduce effective controls on irresponsible owners that do not negatively impact responsible owners.

The public is still largely unaware that (in many areas) you can dispose of dog waste in any available local authority litter bin

Many residents are still under the impression that you must use the dog waste bins only, but guidance on this has since been updated and the majority of councils now encourage owners that they can use any general litter bin. More work should be done to educate the public on this in areas where dog fouling issues exist where there are few bins specifically for dog waste.

Many people don't consider leaving dog waste bags on the ground fouling

The littering of bagged dog waste is a growing problem. Research by the [Dog's Trust and Keep Britain Tidy](#) showed that many dog walkers leave bagged dog waste in public places with the intention of collecting it later but forget, and that this may be suggesting to others that it is a "socially acceptable practice". Some councils are now including messages about bagged waste into their education and enforcement campaigns, with some like [Cornwall Council](#) offering a £150 fixed penalty or prosecution for those caught throwing it.

3.0 Good ideas from local authorities

Local authorities are implementing many good ideas related to dog fouling that could be easily implemented by others. The [2016 APSE briefing](#) covered ideas such as:

- The Green Dog Walkers Scheme
- Rewards for residents reporting fouling
- Chalk stencils with messages being painted onto pavements
- Highlighting fouling with bright coloured sprays
- Hanging bags of soil to represent fouling in the area
- Glow-in-the-dark posters to target night-time fouling
- Dog watch schemes – inspired by neighbourhood watch schemes
- A Council reporting app that allows you to identify the location of fouling

Dog bag dispensers

Dog bag dispensers - Getting primary schools involved - West Lothian Council [\[link\]](#)

West Lothian Council's Cleaner communities team engaged with local primary schools to create dog bag dispensers from empty two litre plastic bottles. Parkhead Primary in West Calder took part, and the bag dispensers were placed at key points in the local area.

Dog bag dispensers – Provided free of charge through sponsorship - Fife Council [\[link\]](#)

Fife installed free dog bag dispensers across parks, recreation areas and walking routes in the authority. Fife teamed up with an organisation called Tikspac UK who provide the dispensers and unlimited bags, with the costs covered through sponsorship and advertising on the dispensers; therefore, all the council have to do is re-fill the dispensers.

A survey of council areas where these stations have been installed has shown an average 56.8% reduction in dog fouling complaints and 49.4% average reduction in littering.

Dog walking routes intervention in 15 local parks – Dogs Trust and Keep Britain Tidy [\[link\]](#)

The Dogs Trust and Keep Britain Tidy's 'Walk This Way' campaign uses signage, colour-coded route markers and bin stickers to create dog walking routes with bins for waste disposal. Route markers are shown at 200 metre intervals, with stickered bins placed at 1-kilometre intervals. Maps of the routes were also displayed. The use of these dog walking routes reduced bagged and unbagged dog fouling by an average of 40% across all sites.

The full report is available [here](#).

Dog DNA identification

Dog DNA scheme - London Borough of Barking and Dagenham [\[link\]](#)

London Borough of Barking and Dagenham introduced a voluntary dog DNA registration scheme that allows dog owners to access their pet's DNA profile, breed overviews, a place to store medical records, kennel information, etc) through PooPrints UK. This also allowed the council to match any dog fouling found to an owner. During the scheme pilot they found around 50% less fouling than they usually would on their streets, with reductions up to 90% reported.

Public Spaces Protection Orders

Some local authorities have introduced [Public Spaces Protection Orders](#) (previously called Dog Control Orders) in public areas that require residents to do things such as:

- Keep your dog on a lead
- Limit the number of dogs you can have with you
- Clean up after your dog
- Put your dog on a lead if told to by someone from the council or police
- Stop your dog going to certain places – like parts of a park
- Carry disposable bags or a poop scoop

Ignoring Public Spaces Protection Orders can lead to a £100 on the spot fine (also known as a Fixed Penalty Notice), or up to £1,000 if this leads to court action.

Councils have a duty to let the public know where Public Spaces Protection Orders are in place, for example 'no dogs' signs if dogs are not allowed in a specific park.

Public spaces protection order – Caerphilly County Borough Council [\[link\]](#)

Caerphilly County Borough Council introduced a Public Spaces Protection Order to:

- Continue to exclude dogs from all enclosed children's play areas within the county borough
- Require dog owners to put their dogs on a lead when directed to do so by an authorised officer on any public land where the dog is considered to be out of control or causing alarm or distress or to prevent a nuisance
- Requires dog owners to remove dog faeces on any land. You must clean up after your dog in all public places in Caerphilly County Borough.
- Requires dogs to be kept on leads in enclosed memorial gardens situated in the county borough
- Requires dog walkers to carry an appropriate receptacle for dealing with the waste that dog dog(s) produce. This requirement aims to ensure that dog walkers always have the means (i.e. a receptacle) to pick up their dog's faeces

This enhanced the council's ability to deal with irresponsible dog owners.

Plain clothed enforcement officers

Plain clothed enforcement officers - Plymouth City Council [\[link\]](#)

Plymouth City Council have started using plain clothed environmental enforcement officers in areas where fouling has been reported. They noted that when people decide they're not going to pick up after their dogs, they have a look around and check there isn't an enforcement officer around and then continue walking, and that plain clothed enforcement officers add an additional deterrent to this type of offender.

The officers carry Plymouth City Council identification that will be produced at the start of any conversation with the public.

CCTV

CCTV at dog fouling hot spots – Craven District Council [[link](#)]

Craven District Council's Policy Committee approved plans to tackle dog fouling hot spots with CCTV cameras in order to obtain the necessary evidence to fine/prosecute those responsible. There are plans to install CCTV in key areas where intelligence and evidence confirm that persistent offending is occurring.

The Council also plans to increase the numbers of patrols, and to continue their education programme in schools.

Events

Family and Dog Fun Day event – Scottish Borders Council [[link](#)]

Scottish Borders Council run a Family and Dog Fun Day as part of their responsible dog ownership strategy, with a range of activities and stalls for all ages and their dogs. This year's event (their third so far) included activities such as:

- Les Amis D'Onno dog display team
- Dryburgh Abbey Training Group with 'have a go' dog agility
- Dog training demonstrations by Braw Puppy
- A fun dog show

This was alongside activities for the whole family including: face-painting, a bouncy castle, a scavenger hunt and a colouring competition for children.

The event also allows families to engage with the council and to get information on the Green Dog Walker scheme, get free pet health checks and microchipping was available for a small fee. More than 300 people turned up to the previous year's show.

The Council recognise that having as many responsible dog owners as possible will help to reduce issues around out of control dogs, fouling, stray dogs and anti-social behaviour.

3.0 APSE Comment

APSE encourages our member councils to keep sharing their failures and successes in approaches to tackling dog fouling. Judging by news media stories since our last briefing on this topic and discussions at advisory group meetings, it does not seem like anyone has completely eradicated dog fouling in their local area.

Dog fouling can be a difficult thing to tackle without punishing responsible dog owners in the process. Pet ownership, according to the [Mental Health Foundation](#), can help us to live mentally healthier lives with research showing benefits for those suffering depression, loneliness, later life stresses, ADHD, autism and walking dogs helps people stay more socially connected. It is important that council actions to reduce fouling does not negatively impact those that are reaping other benefits from pet ownership.

Public Spaces Protection Orders need to be reasonable and taken in conjunction with the public. Dog fouling alone may not be enough for the public to accept their necessity. It is important that dogs get enough exercise, so this needs to be considered when designating no-dog areas. The [PDSA](#) recommends that breeds of dogs such as golden retrievers and labrador retrievers may require 2+ hours of exercise per day, and that they should be able to spend time off-lead in a secure area to run around. Owners with limited mobility or lack of access to appropriate transport need to be able to access public spaces that allow them to properly exercise their pets.

Education approaches and campaigns undertaken should try to target all ages and communicate the dangers of toxocariasis (a disease that can cause blindness), especially to young children. Owners should be made aware that bagged dog waste can be disposed of in normal bins and not just in dog bins (where applicable), and authorities carry out audits of the locations and use of bins to make sure the provision is appropriate across areas with a high prevalence of fouling.

Where possible, councils should be trying to make allies out of responsible dog owners, improving mechanisms for public reporting (e.g. through social media) and utilising their insights to help identify the individuals who are the source of the issue, and publicising successful prosecutions.

Garry Lee
Research & Coordination Officer

Louise Melville
Principal Advisor (Scotland)

Guidance on Dog Control and Welfare for Police and Local Authorities

January 2018

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Introduction/ context

1. In 2017 Defra surveyed police and local authorities in England and Wales on their approaches to dog control and welfare and in particular measures and policies to reduce dog attacks. This document brings together the results of the survey, sets out and makes recommendations on examples of good practice and gives a steer on respective responsibilities for police forces and local authorities to work up in partnership.

Survey results

2. There were a number of positive comments about the new anti-social behaviour powers, stating that these had been very helpful as they provided more wide-ranging and flexible powers. Use by both police and local authorities of such statutory measures as the Community Protection Notice to tackle dog control was generally low. Even so, many enforcers noted they use non-statutory intervention measures, such as warning letters, “come to notice” letters or acceptable behaviour contracts to tackle incidents, especially of a minor variety, before resorting to statutory interventions, which were often not then needed.
3. Several respondents commented on the importance of agencies - principally police and local authorities, but also social housing providers - working together and the success of the **LEAD** initiative (Local Environmental Awareness on Dogs – see below). It was felt that improved partnership working has helped and that there had been an improvement in the guidance available.
4. Reference was made to a lack of certainty in some areas over the split of responsibility between police and local authorities with respect to dog control issues. Varying degrees of enforcement of the Animal Welfare Act 2006 or engagement on dog control between local authorities was highlighted as an issue. Resourcing was identified as a challenge against a background of a high number of cases.
5. Half of the police forces that responded to Defra had a policy in place for dealing with dog attacks or dog bites. As noted in existing guidance, Defra advises all police forces to have a clear policy in place in relation to dangerous dogs.

Roles & Responsibilities

6. The overriding message from the survey is that **partnership working** between authorities can be beneficial and initiatives such as Local Environmental Awareness on Dogs (LEAD) provide a helpful structure to encourage cooperative approaches while helping in the management of ‘Risk’ and with Safeguarding.

7. Within that framework **police are the lead enforcer where an incident concerns a suspected criminal offence** such as under the Dangerous Dogs Act 1991 involving a suspected prohibited dog (e.g. pit-bull terrier) or a dog dangerously out of control. At the other end of the scale, **local authorities** are solely responsible under the law for providing a **stray dog service**. This includes the requirement to provide for an acceptance point where finders can take stray dogs outside of normal office hours.
8. Within that range of examples there are a host of dog related incidents such as nuisance dogs, excessive barking, and dogs running loose where increased partnership working can help. In general local authorities may wish to lead on dealing with and following up on such incidents as they relate more to stray dogs and statutory nuisance controls. To help them tackle these issues, the full range of measures to combat anti-social behaviour are available and which are detailed below.
9. Where a dog attack has occurred or an offence suspected under the Dangerous Dogs Act 1991 or where a dog is worrying livestock then, as noted above, that will be a police matter given the possibility of criminal offences having been committed under the Dogs (Protection of Livestock) Act 1953 and the seriousness of the incident.
10. **Table 1** summarises the split of responsibilities between police and local authorities. This information is based on intelligence gathered in the survey but responsibility may vary from one area to another.

Dog microchipping

11. The successful implementation of compulsory **dog microchipping** (estimated 90-94% compliance in Britain) has led to a reduction in stray dogs, because dogs can now be more quickly reunited with their owners and do not spend time in local authority kennels.
12. **Local authorities** have powers under the Microchipping of Dogs regulations to take enforcement action against keepers of unchipped dogs and have powers to seize and chip dogs at the owner's expense. We would not expect police to routinely use these powers although they can do so where unchipped dogs come to their notice for other reasons.

Local Environmental Awareness on Dogs – LEAD ©

13. LEAD is a police-led initiative adopted by a number of forces and local authorities to encourage responsible dog ownership of all breeds of dog and to nip issues in the bud before they escalate. It seeks to provide advice to the public on dog issues, improve dog safety and dog welfare. LEAD also helps with the management of 'Risk' and through early engagement and intervention helps in with Safeguarding.

How does LEAD work in practice?

14. Police assume the role as lead of the partnership. In all cases where an irresponsible dog owner or keeper comes to the attention of the police or the local authority, contact is made, regardless of whether a statutory offence has been committed. The police will send a tailored “Coming to Notice” letter addressing the issue often on joint local authority/ police headed paper. Where the owner/keeper lives in social housing, a copy is also sent to the housing provider who, through quality standards, will follow up within 7 working days. The letter is accompanied by a LEAD pack, which includes, the Good Citizen Guide from the Kennel Club, literature with information on the breed of their dog from Battersea Dogs and Cats Home, the RSPCA dealing with care, training and welfare and information on socialisation, and park etiquette local bye-laws, the Dangerous Dogs Act etc.
15. Should the dog’s behaviour or irresponsible owner/keeper come to notice again, a second letter is hand-delivered. If the dog owner is a social housing resident, then a joint visit is made with police and the housing provider. Preventative measures are put in place by way of Acceptable Behaviour Contracts. The Housing Provider may remind them of, or enforce, their tenancy agreement and continued anti-social behaviour could result in permission to have a dog/pet on the property being withdrawn or even repossess the property.

Acceptable Behaviour Contract

16. As the second letter is sent, an **Acceptable Behaviour Contract** – a voluntary agreement between the police and the individual – can be sought. If this is declined, the police (often the ASB unit) will normally monitor the dog’s behaviour for at least six months.
17. Continued anti-social behaviour could result in a formal statutory notice being sought: either a **Community Protection Notice (CPN)**, a **Criminal Behaviour Order (CBO)**, a Contingent Destruction Order on conviction under the Dangerous Dogs Act 1991 or an appropriate Order under **Section 2 of the Dogs Act 1871**. Further detailed guidance and information on these measures is available (see Practitioner’s Manual on dealing with Irresponsible Dog Ownership linked below.) CPNs and CBOs can also be issued in their own right and not always as part of a LEAD initiative or as a follow on from an ABC.
18. In summary, police forces and local authorities adopting the LEAD initiative:
 - record all incidents involving undesired dog behaviour including dog attacks on people and animals; dog welfare and dog fouling. This is important to create a documented history should enforcement be necessary
 - share report of incidents with the local authority/ local police/ registered social landlords and vice versa

- encourage owners (if a social housing resident) to register their dog with their housing provider
- arrange dog roadshows and/or community outreach often in liaison with national or local charities that offer dog advice and free or discounted dog micro-chipping – many police forces, particularly those with a high proportion of dog related incidents, already undertake such outreach.

19. Eastleigh BC and Hampshire Constabulary have taken ABCs one step further with the introduction of specific **Dog Behaviour Contracts**. These are simple voluntary agreements that could be offered to owners of dogs causing issues, rather than taking formal enforcement action. Dog behaviour contracts are used to remedy the immediate concerns of local residents and secure longer-term improvements in dog ownership that could prevent issues from recurring.

20. Each contract is tailored, but can include conditions relating to muzzles, fencing, microchipping, neutering and training. All contracts include timescales for meeting conditions and a formal end date.

21. Dog behaviour contracts appeal to dog owners because they remove the threat of more formal court action. The contract provides the opportunity to engage with the owner in a less confrontational manner, making them more open to changing their behaviour. See: <https://www.local.gov.uk/eastleigh-borough-council-tackling-fear-created-dangerous-dogs>

Public Spaces Protection Orders (PSPOs)

22. Local authorities also have powers to issue PSPOs to restrict persistent anti-social behaviour in a public place. These can help reduce incidents by placing restrictions on dogs in certain areas. The powers replaced local authority powers to issue Dog Control Orders. PSPOs are used to tackle lower level anti-social behaviour and can include provisions to restrict dogs or require dogs to be on leads in certain areas, and for owners to pick up after their dog. Comprehensive guidance is available to local authorities on PSPOs, including by the LGA: https://www.local.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/10.4%20-%20PSPO%20guidance_03_1.pdf

Table 1: Summary of Responsibilities & Powers for Dog Control and Welfare

Situation/ measure	Police	Local authority	Shared/Joint working
Offences under the DDA91: prohibited dogs and dogs dangerously out of control	Yes	No	
Dog worrying livestock: criminal offence under the Dogs (Protection of Livestock) Act 1953	Yes	No	
LEAD initiative	Yes	Yes	Yes
ASB controls (except PSPOs) – CPN, CBO	Yes	Yes	Yes
Orders under the Dogs Act 1871 with respect to a dog not kept under control	Yes	Yes	Yes
Nuisance dogs, excessive barking and dogs running loose	Not normally / under local agreement & LEAD	Yes	
PSPOs	No	Yes	
Dog microchipping	No	Yes	
Providing a stray dog service	No	Yes	

Further guidance

As noted above previous guidance issued by Defra on dog control and welfare is still relevant – namely: Dangerous Dogs Law “Guidance for Enforcers” in 2009:

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/69263/dogs-guide-enforcers.pdf

and the Practitioner’s Manual on Dealing with Irresponsible Dog Ownership in 2014:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/dealing-with-irresponsible-dog-ownership-practitioners-manual>

These give further detailed advice on the principle statutory interventions – the Dangerous Dogs Act 1991, the Dogs Act 1871, anti-social behaviour measures and the Dogs (Protection of Livestock) Act 1953.

Defra has proposed revisions to the licensing system for dog breeding and pet vending, which should lead to more focused enforcement of these activities by local authorities and better controls on the supply of dogs, as well as more focus on enforcement of pet travel and puppy imports.

Further information on the **LEAD initiative** is available from:

**PC Heath Keogh 567ZT - LEAD Initiative SPOC and Dog Legislation Officer,
Community Intelligence, Wildlife Officer**

Safer Sutton Partnership – Metropolitan Police Service

MetPhone 730660 | Telephone 020-8649-0660

1st Floor, Room 1.046

Sutton Police Station

Carshalton Road West

SM1 4RF



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Animal.welfare@defra.gsi.gov.uk



Stray Dog Survey report 2019-20



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1. Introduction

1.1. Background and Objectives

The Dogs Trust Stray Dog Survey (SDS) is administered to all local authorities (LAs) in the UK, and has been undertaken since 1997. The survey collects information about dog related services provided by LAs, and the dogs that they interact with.

The SDS is used to determine the following (not an exhaustive list):

- **The estimated number of stray/unwanted dogs that are handled by UK LAs each year.**
- **How these dogs enter LA care (e.g. handed in by a member of the public, seized as a stray, handed over by the police)**
- **The outcomes for these dogs (e.g. returned to owner, rehomed, passed on to welfare organisations, put to sleep)**
- **Numbers of dogs microchipped**
- **Factors relating to reuniting dogs with their owners (e.g. up to date microchips, collar and tag with owner contact details etc.)**

This information is used by Dogs Trust to examine trends over time, and to help determine where to allocate resources for campaigns.

From 1997-2019 the SDS was managed by an external market research company, on Dogs Trust's behalf. The company distributed the survey to LAs, analysed the data, and produced a report. In 2020 all aspects of the SDS were managed internally by Dogs Trust staff.

1.2. Methodology

1.2.1 Data collection

The 2019/2020 Stray Dog Survey was administered to all LAs via the online survey platform SmartSurvey. The survey link was emailed to contacts in each LA on 21 August 2020 and the survey was closed 21 October 2020, giving LAs 2 months to complete the survey. Reminder emails were sent twice a week after the first week of the survey going live. Local authorities that did not respond to the email reminders were attempted to be contacted by phone; at least one attempt to contact by phone was made for each LA who had not completed the survey a week before it was due to close. For stray dog figures, LAs were specifically asked to give figures for the time period between 1 April 2019 – 31 March 2020.

1.2.2 Analysis

Summary statistics are provided for both the LAs that responded to the current survey and estimated for the whole UK. As not all LAs complete the survey, national totals are extrapolated from the figures provided by responding LAs. This was done by calculating the mean for each LA that responded and multiplying it by the number of LAs in the UK. This year's figures are also plotted alongside previous years to show changes over time. The number of "people per dog" (PPD) was also calculated by dividing the human population of each LA by the total number of dogs handled. Human population figures were obtained from publicly available data from the Office of National Statistics. Lower PPD numbers imply more dogs in relation to the human population in each area. This helps account for inevitable differences in total numbers of dogs between heavily and sparsely populated areas.

Previous surveys have reported regional differences by dividing the UK into TV regions. These regional areas have become less widely used over time, so this report uses the administrative geographical regions used by the Office of National Statistics¹. England is therefore the only country broken down into regions; Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland figures are reported at the country level (see Table 1 in the next section).

The SDS has previously referred to the total number of dogs handled by LAs as the total number of stray dogs. However, the term "stray" covers a range of meanings. For example, one of the categories for dogs entering LA care is "brought in/surrendered by general public". This category covers both relinquishment (i.e. an owner handing over their own dog to the LA as they are no longer able or willing to care for them) and a member of the public coming across a stray dog and bringing them in. There is currently no way of differentiating between these two possibilities, but in future surveys we hope to change the wording of the categories so that LAs can make this distinction. In this survey report we refer to the "total dogs handled" rather than strays, to reflect that not all dogs handled by LAs are truly stray.

¹ <https://www.ons.gov.uk/methodology/geography/ukgeographies/administrativegeography>

2. Summary of findings

2.1 Response Rate

Overall, 214 LAs responded to the 2020 Stray Dog Survey (SDS). This is an average response rate of 56% of the 379 LAs in the UK when the survey was administered, with a range from 40% to 83% across regions (Table 1). The response rate for the 2018-19 survey was 49%; indicating an improved response in 2019-20. Nevertheless, previous years have had higher response rates (surveys from 2015-2018 had response rates between 70-92%). **There are factors we believe may have contributed to the relatively low response rate this year compared to 2015-2018:**

1. **2020 has been an extraordinary year, with the COVID-19 pandemic causing major disruption across all sectors. The survey was distributed in October, when many organisations had staff furloughed. We know from those who did respond to the survey that staffing was affected by the pandemic, so it is reasonable to assume that other LAs had similar issues.**
2. **As this was the first time we have brought the SDS in-house, the LAs may not be used to hearing directly from us about the survey.**

However, neither of these explain the lower response rate in 2018-19, so there may be unknown factors contributing to the declining response rate.

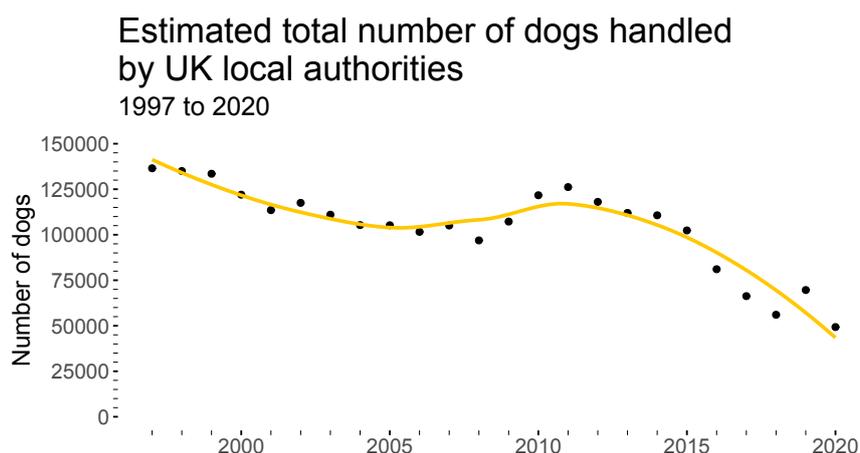
Table 1. Breakdown of response rate by country and region

Region	Number of LAs that responded to SDS	Total LAs in region	Response rate
North East England	10	12	83.3%
N. Ireland	9	11	81.8%
North West England	31	39	79.5%
Yorkshire and the Humber	16	21	76.2%
Wales	14	22	63.6%
South East England	39	64	60.9%
England (All Regions)	178	314	56.7%
South West England	17	30	56.7%
East Midlands	19	40	47.5%
London	15	33	45.5%
West Midlands	13	30	43.3%
Scotland	13	32	40.6%
East England	18	45	40.0%

2.2 Number of dogs handled

The 214 LAs that responded to the survey reported handling a total of 28,565 dogs in the period between 1 April 2019- 31 March 2020. On average each LA handled around 139 dogs, however there was a wide variation from 0 to 723. Based on these findings it was estimated that approximately 49,292 dogs were handled by LAs across the UK. This figure is the lowest estimated number since the survey began in 1997. Figure 1 demonstrates the decline in estimated numbers of dogs handled by LAs over the years.

Figure 1

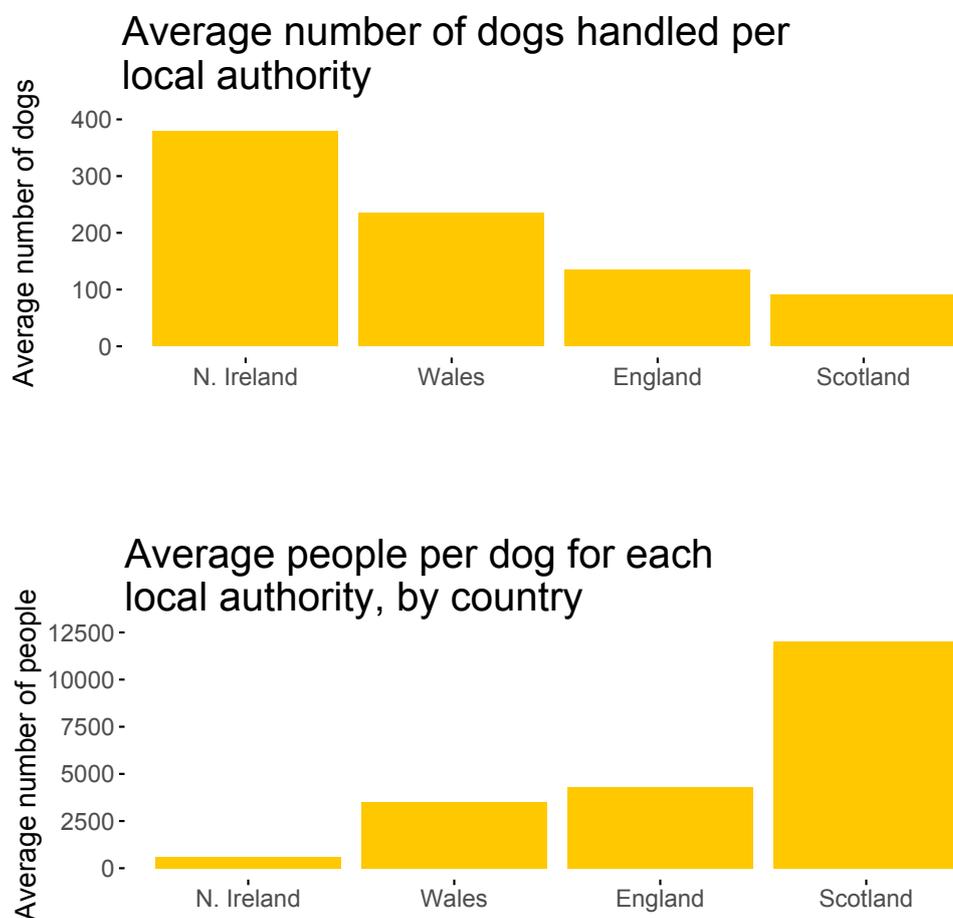


There were regional differences in the numbers of dogs handled (Table 2). Northern Ireland had the highest average number of dogs per LA, and the lowest number of PPD. As mentioned previously, England is divided by regions, but is also shown collectively in Table 2. Figure 2 shows the differences in average number of dogs handled per LA between the 4 UK countries (top), and the differences in PPD (bottom).

Table 2: Regional breakdown of average total new dogs handled and people per dog (PPD) per local authority (in ascending order of PPD)

Region	Number of LAs in region (that completed survey)	Average total new dogs handled per LA	Average PPD per LA
Northern Ireland	9	379	601
North East England	10	248	1052
East England	18	92	2098
South West England	17	99	2561
East Midlands	19	97	2568
Wales	14	234	3507
North West England	31	145	3524
West Midlands	13	212	3614
South East England	39	83	3677
England (All Regions)	178	122	4291
Yorkshire And The Humber	16	149	6117
Scotland	13	90	12028
London	15	81	13676

Figure 2



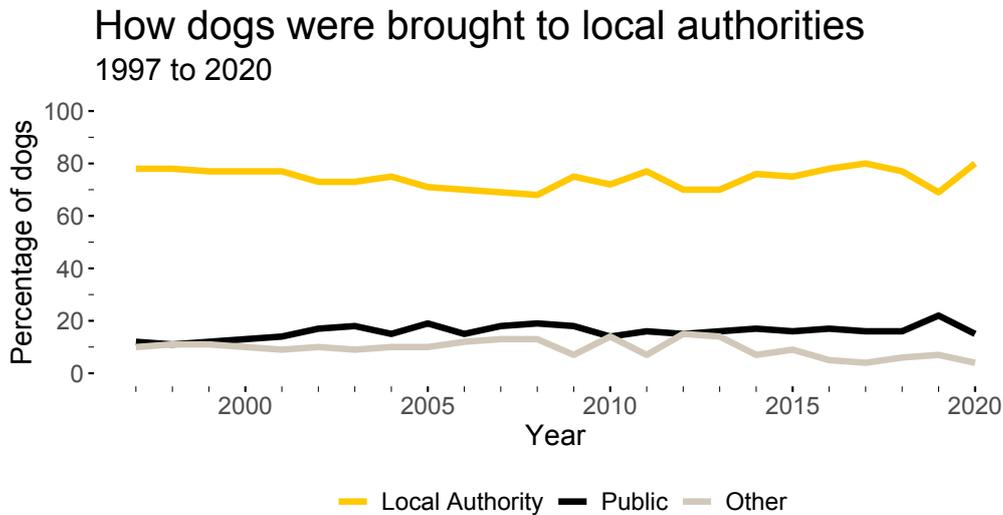
2.3 How do dogs arrive at local authorities?

Dogs come into the care of LAs via different routes. Table 3 summarises how many dogs were reported by LAs to have arrived in their care via these routes between 2019-2020. Consistent with previous years, the majority of dogs arrive at LAs after being seized as strays by the LAs. Figure 3 shows the proportions of dogs brought in by different routes across time.

Table 3: How did dogs arrive at local authorities between 2019-2020?

Arrival type	Number	Percent
Seized as stray	22904	80%
Brought in by public	4354	15%
Brought in by police	334	1%
Other	973	3%
Total dogs handled	28565	100%

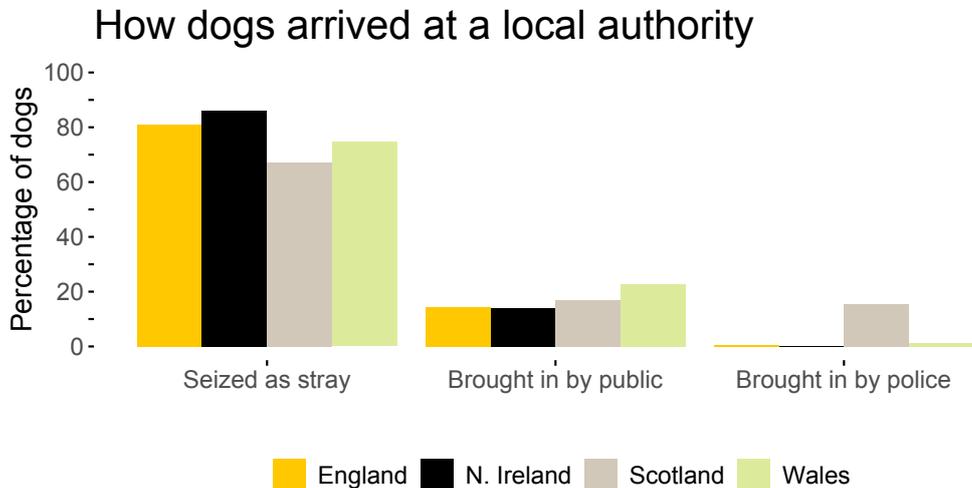
Figure 3



Only 18 councils reported any dogs being seized in response to the Dangerous Dogs Act/Order, with 118 dogs in total seized in this way. Of these, eight councils reported 1 case and eight councils reported between 2 and 5 cases. The remaining two councils reported 28 and 55 cases.

There was some regional variation in arrival routes of dogs handled by LAs (see Figure 4). For example, LAs in Scotland reported a higher proportion of dogs being brought in by the police.

Figure 4



2.4 What happens to the dogs handled by local authorities?

In total, approximately 59% of dogs taken in by LAs were returned to their owners (either reclaimed during the kennelling period or returned without kennelling). Approximately 2% of dogs were reported to have been put to sleep (PTS); it is estimated that this translates to around 1165 dogs being PTS across the UK by LAs during the study period. Table 4 summarises the number of dogs for each outcome. However, the data are incomplete as not all LAs recorded outcomes. The estimated total numbers for the UK provided in Table 4 should be treated with caution due to the incomplete nature of the data (n.b. these figures do not add up to the estimated total number of dogs handled by LAs in the UK described in Section 2.2 of this report due to the amount of missing data). Figure 5 shows the proportions of dogs brought in that met the four most common outcomes across time. Tables 5.a-5.e shows each outcome broken down by country.

Table 4: What were the outcomes for dogs handled by local authorities in 2019-2020?

Outcome	Total number recorded in this survey	Percentage of dogs recorded in this survey	Mean number per LA	Estimated UK numbers
Dogs reunited with their owners (includes 'a' and 'b' below)	16960	59%	86.1	32629
a) Dogs reclaimed during kennelling period	10900	38%	56.8	21516
b) Dogs returned without kennelling	6060	21%	35.6	13510
Passed to welfare organisation	7067	25%	39.9	15132
Rehomed by LA	2114	7%	13.0	4915
PTS	638	2%	3.1	1165
Other	346	1%	1.6	613
Total	27108	95%		

Figure 5

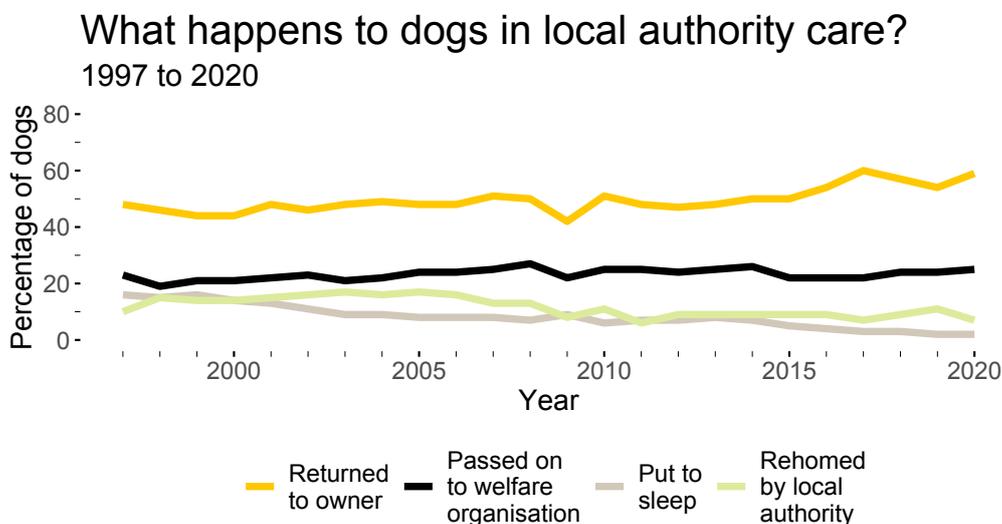


Table 5: Outcomes for dogs handled by local authorities broken down by country

5. a) Reclaimed during kennelling period

Country	Count	Percentage of dogs handled
England	8857	42.8%
Northern Ireland	849	24.9%
Scotland	539	45.8%
Wales	655	20.0%
Whole UK	10900	

5. b) Returned without Kennelling

Country	Count	Percentage of dogs handled
England	4368	21.1%
Northern Ireland	581	17.1%
Scotland	283	24.1%
Wales	828	25.2%
Whole UK	6060	

5. c) Passed on to Welfare organisation

Country	Count	Percentage of dogs handled
England	5420	26.2%
Northern Ireland	531	15.6%
Scotland	114	9.7%
Wales	1002	30.5%
Whole UK	7067	

5. d) Rehomed by local authority

Country	Count	Percentage of dogs handled
England	1278	6.2%
Northern Ireland	619	18.2%
Scotland	103	8.8%
Wales	114	3.5%
Whole UK	2114	

5. e) Put to Sleep (PTS)

Country	Count	Percentage of dogs handled
England	499	2.4%
N. Ireland	89	2.6%
Scotland	22	1.9%
Wales	28	0.9%
Whole UK	638	

2.5 Microchipping

Among the LAs that provided information about the microchip status of the dogs they handled, 55% of dogs (10,632) were already microchipped before being handled by the LA. However, many LAs (77) did not give any figure for number of dogs microchipped. Table 6 summarises the proportion of LAs who offer microchipping service, and how this is funded.

Table 6: Responses to “Do you offer a microchipping service?”

Response	Count	Percentage
No	101	47%
Free to owner using Dogs Trust chips	63	29%
Fee passed on to owner	33	15%
Free to owner at a cost to the local authority	9	4%
No response	8	4%
Total	214	100%

2.6 How were dogs reunited with their owners?

Local authorities were asked to report the number of dogs reunited with their owners as a result of the factors listed in Table 7. This information was collected to determine whether some responsible dog ownership messages, such as the importance of microchipping and ID tags on collars, may contribute to dogs being reunited with their owners. As many LAs did not have this information, the number of LAs able to report these figures is included as an indication of how representative these data are likely to be.

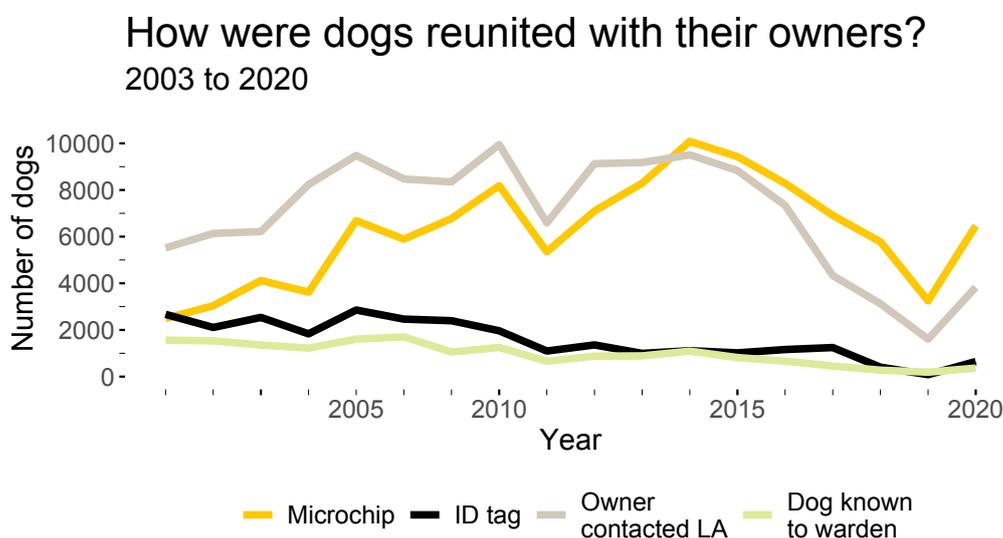
Table 7: What factors contribute to dogs being reunited with their owners?

Factor	Number of LAs that responded	Total number of dogs	Average number of dogs per LA
Dog had up to date microchip	142	6464	40.4
Dog had an ID tag	114	696	4.7
Owner contacting pound directly	105	3827	28.3
Dog known to dog warden	92	363	2.5
Other	28	129	0.6

Local authorities reported a total of 1678 dogs who could not be reunited with their owners due to incorrect microchip details. The true figure is likely to be higher, as only 91 LAs were able to provide this information. Of those LAs who did provide a figure, the average was 10.6 dogs per LA, so it could be estimated that around 4000 dogs across the UK were unable to be reunited with their owners due to incorrect microchip details.

Figure 6 shows how the methods of dogs being reunited with their owners has changed from 2003 to 2020 (this question was not asked prior to 2003). In line with previous reports the raw numbers have been reported rather than percentages.

Figure 6



2.7 Dog warden services

This year, 137 LAs (64%) said their dog warden was employed directly by them, compared to 52 LAs (24%) who contracted the service out. Both proportions are consistent with results in 2019. 70% of LAs reported that dogs were handled by private boarding kennels; whereas 13% LAs used a council-owned pound and 33% used welfare charity kennels to house their dogs – also consistent with 2019 findings.

2.8 Predominant breed types

LAs were asked to report the top 3 breeds that are seized/brought in. Table 8 shows the number of LAs that listed each breed as one of their top three (e.g. 160 (75%) of the LAs listed Staffordshire Bull Terriers (SBT) or their crosses among their top 3 breeds).

Table 8: Predominant breed types seen by local authorities

Breed	England	% of England LAs	NI	% of NI LAs	Scotland	% of Scotland LAs	Wales	% of Wales LAs	Whole UK	% of UK LAs
SBT*	135	75.8%	6	66.7%	9	69.2%	10	71.4%	160	74.8%
Crossbreed	83	46.6%	6	66.7%	5	38.5%	7	50.0%	101	47.2%
JRT*	80	44.9%	2	22.2%	3	23.1%	7	50.0%	92	43.0%
Lurcher	73	41.0%	3	33.3%	6	46.2%	8	57.1%	90	42.1%
Border Collie	17	9.6%	6	66.7%	6	46.2%	3	21.4%	32	15.0%
American Bulldog	17	9.6%	1	11.1%	2	15.4%	1	7.1%	21	9.8%
Labrador	12	6.7%	1	11.1%	3	23.1%	2	14.3%	18	8.4%
Greyhound	17	9.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	17	7.9%
German Shepherd	11	6.2%	1	11.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	12	5.6%
Husky	7	3.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	14.3%	9	4.2%
Terrier (not specific)	8	4.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	8	3.7%
Yorkshire terrier	3	1.7%	1	11.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	1.9%
Akita	3	1.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	1.4%
Chihuahua	3	1.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	1.4%
Rottweiler	2	1.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.9%
Patterdale	2	1.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.9%
Mastiff	1	0.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.5%
Whippet	1	0.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.5%
Boxer	1	0.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.5%
Retriever	1	0.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.5%

* JRT (Jack Russell Terrier) and SBT (Staffordshire Bull Terrier)

2.9 Impacts of COVID-19

We predicted that the COVID-19 pandemic would have an impact on the activities of LAs. Therefore, in this survey we included questions to assess these effects. Previous questions in the survey referred specifically to the period between 1 April 2019 – 31 March 2020, but the COVID-19 section asked LAs to think about their experiences “since the start of COVID-19 restrictions in the UK (from around mid-March 2020 until now)” (the survey was distributed in August 2020). Overall, most LAs reported that the number of dogs they were handling had decreased or remained the same since implementation of the COVID-19 restrictions, only 7 (3%) reported that the numbers of dogs increased (Table 9).

Table 9: Impact of COVID-19 on numbers of dogs seen by local authorities

Response	Number	Percent
Decrease in number of dogs	133	62%
Number of dogs has remained about the same	42	20%
The number of dogs has fluctuated during this time	13	6%
Unknown	10	5%
Other	9	4%
Increase in number of dogs	7	3%
Total	214	100%

Furthermore, 78% of LAs reported that demand for their services decreased during the first UK COVID-19 lockdown, and just under half (43%) said that it increased again once lockdown was eased, suggesting that the return to “normality” was slower for some.



3. Conclusions

The number of dogs handled by LAs in the UK, as estimated by the annual Stray Dog Survey, has showed an overall decline since the survey began in 1997. The rate of decline was steady up until the period between 2008-2010, when then was a brief period of increasing numbers. We do not know what caused this increase, but the timing coincides with the global financial crisis of 2008, which caused severe economic downturn in the UK. It could be hypothesised that people may have been unable to care for their pets due to financial difficulties, which may have led to relinquishment or abandonment. The steep decline in numbers between 2015-2018 coincides with the introduction in 2016 of legislation making microchipping mandatory for dog owners in the UK. An increase in microchipping during this period may have made it easier for dogs to be reunited with their owners without being handed over to LAs. These UK-wide figures are estimates based on the numbers of LAs who responded to the survey. As discussed earlier in this report, relatively low response rates in recent years may mean that the UK-wide estimates are less accurate, since they are based on a smaller sample which may not be representative of the UK at large.

Regional comparisons between numbers of dogs handled indicated that LAs in Northern Ireland tended to handle more dogs on average, and have a lower number of “people per dog”, compared to LAs elsewhere in the UK. These findings are consistent with operational experience, and suggest the need for interventions to address the specific causes for higher numbers of dogs entering LA care within Northern Ireland.

The methods by which dogs come into the care of LAs has remained consistent over the years, with the majority being seized directly by LAs as strays. The only substantial regional difference reported was a greater proportion of dogs coming to LAs via the police, and slightly less dogs are seized directly by LAs, in Scotland compared to other regions. This may reflect differences in the ways that LAs work with the police, and perhaps other institutions, between different countries.

In recent years there has been a gradual increase in the proportions of dogs reunited with their owners by LAs. There has also been a gradual decrease in the numbers of dogs put to sleep (PTS) by LAs. Although these trends are very good news, it is still the case that around 41% of dogs handled by LAs are not returned to their owners; either because they are unwanted or because the owners are not able to be found. Furthermore, we estimated that although only 2% of dogs in our sample were PTS, this could reflect a UK wide total of over 1000 dogs being PTS by LAs. Based on these facts it is clear that activities to encourage microchipping, updating microchip data, and the use of collar and ID tags for all dogs are still very much necessary.

Responses to the COVID-19 questions indicated that many LAs experienced a decline in the demand for their dog related services and handled less dogs during the period of lockdown restrictions. The period covered by this survey in terms numbers of dogs handled (1 April 2019 – 31 March 2020) only included a small period of lockdown; therefore we are unlikely to see the impacts of the pandemic reflected in the total numbers of dogs reported. It is hoped that the 2020-2021 report will provide a clearer picture of the impact of longer-term COVID-19 throughout 2020 and into 2021 on stray dogs and LA dog services.

Next year, 2020-2021, will be the 25th anniversary of the Stray Dog Survey.

To mark this occasion, we will be reviewing the survey in the following ways:

- **Assessing how we can maximise the relevance and usefulness of the data we collect to stakeholders within and external to Dogs Trust**
- **Refining the survey to ensure only essential data is collected**
- **Updating the way questions are asked to ensure data are returned in the most useful format for analysis**
- **Updating methods of analysis to improve the quality of results; for example, using more advanced statistical techniques when calculating estimates.**

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Cyngor Sir CEREDIGION County Council

REPORT TO: Healthier Communities Overview and Scrutiny Committee

DATE: 22nd September 2021

LOCATION: Via Zoom

TITLE: Update - Wellbeing Centres Service

PURPOSE OF REPORT: To provide an update on the Wellbeing Centres Service and developments in Lampeter Wellbeing Centre

REASON SCRUTINY HAVE REQUESTED THE INFORMATION: Requested by officers

BACKGROUND:

Replacement for the “Sport and Recreational Activity Strategy 2014-2020”

Over the past few months officers of the council’s Wellbeing Centre Service have been reviewing progress made against the Ceredigion “*Sport and Recreational Activity Strategy 2014-2020*” in preparation for the development of a new plan (Appendix A). Due to the Coronavirus pandemic, it was decided to extend the timescale of the strategy through to the end of 2021. The intention is for the new plan to operate from 2022-2027.

In line with the council’s Engagement Policy an initial public engagement exercise has started which consists of an on line questionnaire (other versions are available upon request). The questionnaire will be open until 17th October 2021.

The responses to this initial engagement exercise will be considered and used to inform the development of the draft development plan, which will form the basis of the next stage of the engagement / consultation process intended for November/December 2021.

As part of the next stage of the engagement / consultation process we will be looking at bringing together some focus groups for facilitated discussions.

A link to the designated page of the council’s website is provided here: [Have your say on how - Ceredigion County Council](#)

The new plan will have clear links to the new “Through-Age and Wellbeing & Prevention Strategy” that the council has developed, to transform how the wellbeing and safety of the people of Ceredigion is supported. The plan will also consider the findings of the assessment of local wellbeing currently being undertaken.

Lampeter Wellbeing Centre

At a meeting held on 01/12/2020, Cabinet agreed for Lampeter Leisure Centre to become the location of the council's first Wellbeing Centre. Following this decision, work has been ongoing to ensure that the facility can effectively service the Through-Age and Wellbeing (TAW) Programme and maximise its contribution to delivering the TAW Vision.

The project has been presented to the council's Corporate Project Management Panel (CPMP) and meetings have been held with several council services including Health & Safety, Transport Services, Active Travel and the Headteacher of Ysgol Bro Pedr to raise awareness of the project and to identify any areas that needed to be taken into consideration during its development.

The project is also a focus area for The Co-location and Service Integration Subgroup of the Public Service Board and updates are provided at each meeting.

One of the main undertakings has been a consultation with all the services within the TAW programme to understand their potential use of Lampeter Wellbeing Centre and to identify the facilities they'd require in order to be able to deliver services from this facility. This then resulted in two operational sub groups being created, a "Construction Sub Group" and a "Services Sub Group" to support the development of the project.

The information gathered has been considered alongside the Welsh Governments grant requirements, resulting in a proposed layout of Lampeter Wellbeing Centre being produced. (Appendix B,C,D)

The proposed layout represents a transformational reconfiguration of the existing facility to provide a Wellbeing Centre that can provide an enhanced range of Through Age Services to the residents of Lampeter and the mid of the county. Encouragingly most of the facility requests received have been accommodated and will enable services from across the TAW programme to be delivered and daytime school use to be preserved.

Indicative costings provided by property services based on the proposed layout have estimated that construction costs should be covered by the grant awarded although confirmed costings will not be known until a tendering process has been undertaken. These costings do not include any external improvements to the facility façade or improvements to ensure safe access for school pupils. Prices for fixtures, fittings, equipment and loose furniture will be added later. Further investigation will also be undertaken to establish the condition and lifespan of the current boiler and lighting systems.

CURRENT SITUATION:

Following a tender process Quattro Design Architects have been appointed to oversee the project and having undertaken a site visit will now finalise the proposed layout in preparation for tendering of the works for the construction element of the project.

The project is currently operating to the following estimated timescales (awaiting confirmation from Quattro Design):

Milestone	Timescale
Appoint Architects	July 2021
Finalise Design	By end of September 2021
Tender for building work	October 2021
Start site works	January 2022
Building works completed	June / July 2022

Lampeter Leisure Centre will be closed during the building works and positive discussions have been had with The University of Wales Trinity St David’s about the joint use of their sporting facilities on the Lampeter Campus for the duration of the building works.

WELLBEING OF FUTURE GENERATIONS:

Has an Integrated Impact Assessment been completed? Yes

for both projects Appendices E & F

Summary:

Long term:

Balancing short term need with long term planning for the future

Integration:

Positively impacting on people, economy, environment and culture and trying to benefit all three

Collaboration:

Working together with other partners to deliver services

Involvement:

Involving those with an interest and seeking their views; stakeholder engagement and consultation

Prevention:

Putting resources into preventing problems occurring or getting worse

RECOMMENDATION (S):

To share information and receive the views of the Healthier Communities Overview and Scrutiny Committee

REASON FOR RECOMMENDATION (S):

Contact Name: Elen James / Carwyn Young
Designation: CLO – Porth Cymorth Cynnar / Corporate Manager – Wellbeing Centres
Date of Report: 23.08.2021
Acronyms: Throughage and Wellbeing (TAW)
 Lampeter Wellbeing Centre (LWBC)

Appendices:

- (A) CCC Officer review of progress against current strategy
- (B) Current Floorplan Lampeter LC
- (C) Proposed Ground Floor LWBC
- (D) Proposed First Floor LWBC
- (E) IIA Physical Activity Strategic Plan
- (F) IIA Lampeter WBC

- 
 Appendix A - CCC Officer Review of Progress
- 
 Appendix B Current Floor Plan Lampeter LC
- 
 Appendix C Proposed Ground Floor LWBC.p
- 
 Appendix D Proposed First Floor LWBC.pdf
- 
 Appendix E Physical Activity Dev Plan IIA (
- 
 Appendix F IIA Lampeter WBC v1.0.p

Summary

The lifespan of this strategy has coincided with a significant period of change at both national and local levels predominantly through the introduction of The Wellbeing of Future Generations Act (Wales) 2015. This may have contributed to the prominence of the strategy diminishing in recent years as other strategic agendas came to the fore.

Despite this, significant progress has been made in several areas during the lifespan of the strategy which should be recognised and celebrated, in particular:

- Growth in participation amongst Primary Age children
- Partnership working at the Early Years Age Group
- Development and provision of inclusive provision
- Development of the Young Ambassador movement
- Growth of the National Exercise Referral Scheme
- Identification of the need to invest to ensure that Leisure Facilities are fit for the future

This means that a sound foundation exists for a new strategic plan to build upon.

It will therefore not be developed as a stand-alone strategy but as a strategic action plan that dovetails and contributes to the delivery of the objectives of the:

- Ceredigion Local Wellbeing Plan
- Ceredigion County Council Corporate Plan & Wellbeing Objectives
- Ceredigion Tackling Hardship Strategy
- Ceredigion Throughage and Wellbeing Strategy
- West Wales Social Care Plan

During this review process by council officers, the following **Areas of Improvement** have been identified and should be addressed in the new strategic plan

- Long term Vision supported by Shorter Term Strategic Action Plans 3-4 years
- Improved data capture (qualitative and quantitative) to evidence impact
- Embedding the 5 Ways of Working
- Improved ownership and accountability
- Regular Monitoring of progress

Performance against Strategic Objectives

Objective: To be leaders in improving the Health and Wellbeing of people in Ceredigion.	
What we aimed to do	What we did
1. Develop strong partnerships and networks, on both a local and regional level.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engaged with several subgroups including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ceredigion Bilingual Futures forum ○ Ceredigion County Council Poverty Subgroup ○ Children & Young People Providers Form • Continued to engage with the other Mid & West Local Authority Leisure Services • Continued to support Ceredigion Local Sports Council • Engaged with Sport Wales Regional Sports Partnership Programme
2. Further develop a more integrated approach to the provision of all our services especially with those in the health sector.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Created a partnership with Families First and Flying Start to introduce Activity sessions into the nursery and family centre settings. • Engaged with Physiotherapists and Cardiac and Diabetic Nurses to widen the National Exercise Referral Scheme (NERS) network • Worked with the LA Youth Service to deliver a targeted summer programme of activity
3. Expand the range of health related programmes and interventions for all sectors of our communities. Targeting those at greatest risk.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased provision for our National Exercise Referral Scheme (NERS) from 21 weekly session in 2014 to 75 a week in 2020 • Introduced a Walking for Wellbeing Programme in 2020 • Introduced an Exercise Buddies Programme for Adults with a Learning Disability in 2020 • Secured investment from Hywel Dda Local Health Board to undertake: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Fall Prevention classes with frailer, older people. ○ ESCAPE – Pilot project dealing with clients with long term joint pain. ○ Back into Sport – post 16-week clients introduced in local sports clubs for social and recreational activities e.g., Try Golf, Walking Football, Kayaking...
<p>Reflection & Learning</p> <p>Whilst the strategy intended to act as a Ceredigion wide strategy it predominantly remained a local authority strategic document. No formal buy in from key strategic partners was obtained, there was also no agreed mechanism in place to accurately capture the contribution of partners to the strategy. Encouraging progress has been made in broadening partnerships within the local authority and the local health board during the lifespan of this strategy, more work remains to increase awareness of the work of the Wellbeing Centres service.</p>	

CCC Officers Review of Ceredigion Sport and Recreational Activity Strategy 2014-2020

Objective: Provide opportunities for all people to develop their physical, intellectual and social skills and ensure that they are inspired to lead active and healthy lives.	
What we aimed to do	What we did
1. Ensure we meet the needs of all within our communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We used data and Insight to target local authority resources to where they were needed • Worked in partnership with Community Trust Facility providers • Worked with Ceredigion Youth Service to deliver Targeted Summer Programmes • Put an emphasis on providing Inclusive opportunities, particularly for our Young People
2. Ensure that schools become an integral part of the provision of sport and physical activity and that they are strong partners in the delivery of services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduced a complete Young Ambassador (YAs) Pathway in the county with Bronze YAs in every Primary School and Silver YAs in every Secondary School • Utilised technology (QR Codes, Videos) to provide online bank of resource that schools can access to improve their activity provision. • Continued to provide Learn to Swim opportunities for every school in the county
3. Put in place actions to encourage and increase regular participation in sport and physical activity. Seeking to achieve 5x60 and 5x30 minutes of activity every week.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Established a Ceredigion Actif YouTube Channel to host video resources • Introduced into the school environment initiatives such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Fit in 5 ○ Play Unified ○ Skills for Sport • Developed the provision in the county for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Indoor Rowing ○ Cycling • Introduced new Ceredigion Actif Membership Packages for the use of council leisure facilities
4. Work with and support local sports groups and clubs to develop and expand their ability to deliver to their communities.	Over £750k of grant aid from Sport Wales has been attracted to develop local sport groups and clubs
5. Continue to increase opportunities for people with disabilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieved Insport Silver Accreditation from Disability Sport Wales and committed to achieving Gold Accreditation • Supported Aberystwyth Basketball Club become only the 3rd club in Wales to achieve Insport Gold Accreditation • Included Disability Inclusion Training in our Young Leaders Programme • Introduced Play Unified into all Special Educational Needs Units
6. Implement an effective sports partnership within Ceredigion that will provide a network for the support and delivery of sporting pathways to include; <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Opportunities for participation ii. Coach and volunteer education and development iii. The promotion of sporting excellence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ceredigion Local Sport Council has provided an annual programme of 1st Aid and Safeguarding training for its members • Ceredigion Local Sports Council Awards celebrates the following achievement and contributions on an annual basis: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Internationals Awards ○ Coach of the Year ○ Unsung Hero

CCC Officers Review of Ceredigion Sport and Recreational Activity Strategy 2014-2020

- | | |
|--|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Talented Sporting Junior Awards○ DSW Award for Services to Disabled Sport○ Insport Club Award○ Young Volunteer of the Year○ Young Ambassador of the Year & Bronze Young Ambassador of the Year |
|--|--|

Reflection & Learning

Over the lifespan of the strategy the local authority became more focussed in its approach which resulted in some noticeable achievements particularly in the areas of Early Years, Young Volunteers and Inclusion.

Limited capacity has existed to provide extensive support to local sports groups in their development therefore supporting them to attain grant aid to finance their development was prioritised

Improved mapping of provision and need is required identify gaps in participation and opportunity amongst population groups to inform positive action

CCC Officers Review of Ceredigion Sport and Recreational Activity Strategy 2014-2020

Objective: To ensure that individuals and communities are able to access opportunities that will enable them to lead happy, active and healthy lifestyles.	
What we aimed to Do	What we did
<p>1. Develop a strategic approach to the provision of facilities, services and opportunities and work with all sectors to ensure that appropriate opportunities are available to our communities.</p> <p>This will include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Exploring new ways of delivering services that will be appropriate for communities and delivered in an effective and cost efficient manner that meets community needs. ii. Reconfiguring facilities across Ceredigion to secure sustainability and improve quality of offer. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsibility for the operation of Leisure Facilities at Llandysul and Tregaron transferred from the local authority to the local community • Established a forum with Community Trust facility providers in the county • Undertook a review of the local authority Leisure Services provision in 2018 • Secured funding from the Welsh Government 21st Century Schools & Colleges Programme to create a Wellbeing Centre at Lampeter Leisure Centre
<p>2. Work in partnership. Local authority, governing bodies and clubs to develop and improve the quality and variety of sporting and physical activity opportunities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proactive Partnerships were developed with Disability Sport Wales, The Urdd and Welsh Rowing to develop provision in the county.
<p>3. Develop a network of hubs that support participation in activities that are beneficial to health and wellbeing.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ceredigion County Council plans to create 3 Wellbeing Hubs (North/Mid/South) as part of its Through Age Wellbeing Programme
<p>4. Develop strong sporting pathways.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developed community opportunities at the start of the sporting pathway by supporting local organisation access grant aid
<p>5. Make maximum use of the natural environment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Currently 60% of the Rights of Way in the County are included in the Primary Path Network (PPN), which means that some 1500km are open and available. • Ceredigion is part of the West Wales lets Walk programme led by Pembrokeshire National Park Authority • Walking and Cycling Maps have been produced for Aberystwyth, Cardigan and Lampeter • There has been over 2,000m of new shared use routes (walking & cycling) created since 2017/18
<p>Reflection & Learning</p> <p>Evidence to support increased levels of opportunity is anecdotal and limited engagement with individuals has taken place to capture opinions</p> <p>There has been a noticeable decrease in NGB engagement in the county</p> <p>The Just Solution review identified a real need for investment in local authority leisure facilities. New providers have entered the marketplace during this time.</p>	

CCC Officers Review of Ceredigion Sport and Recreational Activity Strategy 2014-2020

STRATEGIC PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Measure	Ceredigion	Wales Average	Ceredigion	Wales Average	Ceredigion	Wales Average	Source
Percentage of children participating in extra-curricular sport more than 3 times per week.	40% (2013)	40% (2013)	49% (2015)	48% (2015)	53% (2018)	48% (2018)	Sport Wales School Sport Survey
Percentage of pupils achieving the Key Stage 2 Swimming Test.	89% (2012/13)		88% (2014/15)		87% (2017/18)		Ceredigion County Council Data
Percentage of children that are members of sports clubs and participate in sport.	56% (2013)	53% (2013)	62% (2015)	57% (2015)	64% (2018)	59.5% (2018)	Sport Wales School Sport Survey
Percentage of pupils achieving Level 5+ in PE at the end of Key Stage 3.	96.7% (2014/15)	89.4% (2014)	96.6% (2016/17)	93.3% (2017)	94.9% (2018/19)	92.8% (2019)	National teacher assessment data collection, Welsh Government
Percentage of adults participating in 30 minutes of sport on more than 5 occasions per week. (Not possible to measure this from 2014 onwards due to a change in the data collection. 2019/20 relates to 3 times or more a week)	45% (2012)		46% (2014)		34% (2019-20)	32% (2019-20)	2012 & 2014 Sport Wales Active Adults Survey 2019-20 National Survey for Wales (Not possible to compare data)
Percentage of adults who are member of sports clubs and participate in sport.	Data not available						

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Notes:

No.	Amendment	Date



Economy and Regeneration
 Project Management Section
 Carolin Rieffel, Rhodri Padam, Aberystwyth, SY23 3UE
 Tel: 01970 617911
 Group Manager: Lyndon Griffiths MCM

Job Title
**Lampeter Leisure Centre
 Proposed Wellbeing Hub**

Drawing Title
**Wellbeing Hub Plan Option
 Ground Floor Plan**

Scale	1:75 @ A1	Checked by	DE
Drawn by	pl	Date	February 2021

Disc.	Job No.	DWG No.	Rev.
PM	1854	02	C



Ground Floor Plan
 1:75

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NOTES:

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Economy and Regeneration
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Job Title
 Lampeter Leisure Centre
 Proposed Wellbeing Hub

Drawing Title
 Wellbeing Hub Plan Option
 First Floor Plan

Scale
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Checked by
 DE

Drawn by
 pl

Date
 February 2021

Disc. Job No. 1854

PM 1854

DWG. No. 03

Rev. C



First Floor Plan
 1:75

Cyngor Sir Ceredigion County Council - Integrated Impact Assessment (IIA)

An integrated tool to inform effective decision making



This **Integrated Impact Assessment tool** incorporates the principles of the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 and the Sustainable Development Principles, the Equality Act 2010 and the Welsh Language Measure 2011 (Welsh Language Standards requirements) and Risk Management in order to inform effective decision making and ensuring compliance with respective legislation.

1. PROPOSAL DETAILS: (Policy/Change Objective/Budget saving)

Proposal Title	Ceredigion County Council Physical Activity Strategic Plan
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Service Area	Porth Cymorth Cynnar	Head of Service	Elen James	Strategic Director	Caroline Lewis
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Name of Officer completing the IIA	Carwyn Young	E-mail	Carwyn.young@ceredigion.gov.uk	Phone no	07812 487800
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Please give a brief description of the purpose of the proposal

Development of a new strategic plan to replace the current "Sport and Recreational Activity Strategy 2014-2020" it's primary aim will be to increase physical activity levels within the county as a contributor to promoting positive health and wellbeing for the county citizens.

Who will be directly affected by this proposal? (e.g. The general public, specific sections of the public such as youth groups, carers, road users, people using country parks, people on benefits, staff members or those who fall under the protected characteristics groups as defined by the Equality Act and for whom the authority must have due regard).

All the residents of Ceredigion

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

Author	Decision making stage	Version number	Date considered	Brief description of any amendments made following consideration
Carwyn Young	<i>Tbc – Scrutiny? Healthier Communities Committees</i>	1		<i>This will demonstrate how we have considered and built in sustainable development throughout the evolution of a proposal. Have you considered and applied the sustainable development principle and Well-being Goals?</i>

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COUNCIL STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES: Which of the Council's Strategic Objectives does the proposal address and how?	
Boosting the Economy	Promotion of the county's natural environment to be physically active can boost tourism in the county. The Wellbeing Centres service of the council is income generating and also employs a significant number of staff on a full and part time basis. The capital expenditure to create the Wellbeing Centres could also benefit local businesses if they are awarded the contract.
Investing in People's Future	The strategic plan will support and identify how we intend to support and develop both community volunteers and the paid workforce that support others to be physically active
Enabling Individual and Family Resilience	The strategic plan will identify how we plan to increase the levels of physical activity in a through age approach amongst the citizens of Ceredigion in order to derive the various benefits to an individual's health and wellbeing.
Promoting Environmental and Community Resilience	The strategic plan will identify how we plan to support community organisations to develop their provision of opportunities for people to be physically active and to ensure that they are able to sustain their provision into the future

NOTE: As you complete this tool you will be asked for **evidence to support your views**. These need to include your baseline position, measures and studies that have informed your thinking and the judgement you are making. It should allow you to identify whether any changes resulting from the implementation of the recommendation will have a positive or negative effect. Data sources include for example:

- *Quantitative data - data that provides numerical information, e.g. population figures, number of users/non-users*
- *Qualitative data – data that furnishes evidence of people's perception/views of the service/policy, e.g. analysis of complaints, outcomes of focus groups, surveys*
- *Local population data from the census figures (such as Ceredigion Welsh language Profile and Ceredigion Demographic Equality data)*
- *National Household survey data*
- *Service User data*
- *Feedback from consultation and engagement campaigns*
- *Recommendations from Scrutiny*
- *Comparisons with similar policies in other authorities*
- *Academic publications, research reports, consultants' reports, and reports on any consultation with e.g. trade unions or the voluntary and community sectors, 'Is Wales Fairer' document.*
- *Welsh Language skills data for Council staff*

2. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES: How has your proposal embedded and prioritised the five sustainable development principles, as outlined in the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015, in its development?

Sustainable Development Principle	Does the proposal demonstrate you have met this principle? If yes, describe how. If not, explain why.	What evidence do you have to support this view?	What action (s) can you take to mitigate any negative impacts or better contribute to the principle?
Long Term Balancing short term need with long term and planning for the future.	Our intention is to agree a long term Aim for Physical Activity in Ceredigion underpinned by a series of Strategic Key Areas and Objectives	It follows an accepted approach to strategic planning that enables delivery to adapt to changes in policy and society	Ensure a formal review of progress is undertaken midway through the duration of the strategic plan to ensure that it's content remains relevant and appropriate.

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	that will be delivered by short term actions which will feature in L2 & L3 Business Plans	without losing sight of long term Objectives	
Collaboration Working together with other partners to deliver.	<p>The strategic plan will certainly act as a driver for increased collaboration across the council as services recognise the contribution that they are able to make to getting people physically active.</p> <p>The strategic plan will also direct the council's future work with Community Managed Leisure facilities in Aberaeron, Cardigan, Llandysul and Tregaron and also with Aberystwyth University as we seek to maximise the contribution that they can make within the county.</p> <p>Community organisations provide a considerable amount of opportunities for people to be physically active and the strategic plan will direct our engagement with them.</p> <p>The strategic plan will contribute to the local Wellbeing plan and will be reported to the Public Service Board (PSB) via the Integration and Co-location of Services Sub Group. This, it is hoped, will influence the work of other PSB members i.e. Aberystwyth University, Natural Resources Wales and Hywel Dda Local Health Board and encourage them to explore new delivery partnerships with the council.</p>	<p>The delivery and development of Physical Activity cannot be the sole responsibility of the council.</p> <p>The council does not operate facilities within all the communities in the county therefore is dependent on other providers.</p> <p>The approach is intended to avoid unnecessary competition and duplication of effort, maximising effectiveness and efficiency.</p>	Ensure consistent and frequent engagement with key partners which incorporates the reporting of progress against the Strategic Plan.
Involvement Involving those with an interest and seeking their views.	<p>We will look to follow the Gunning Principles in developing the strategic plan starting with an online engagement exercise which outlines the challenges the council / county is facing in relation to the Development of Physical Activity and ask some set questions to gauge the opinion of the county's citizens.</p> <p>These responses will then be used to develop the Strategic Objectives which will be consulted on. During this consultation the opportunity will</p>	It supports the approaches identified in the new Ceredigion County Council engagement strategy.	<p>We need to monitor the effectiveness of our consultation approaches to ensure that we are getting a response that reflects the diversity of our county's citizens.</p> <p>We also need to ensure that due consideration is giving to the responses received and any pre conceived ideas avoided.</p>



	<p>also be sought to prioritise actions and inform delivery.</p> <p>We will also take into account the responses received to the review of the Assessment of Local Wellbeing planned for this year.</p> <p>The format of the second phase of consultations onwards will be determined by the covid regulations at that time and whether facilitated sessions and focus groups are possible at that time.</p> <p>We have also started to facilitate numerous internal discussion within the council to initially review the progress made against the current strategy as well as identifying future priorities.</p> <p>Following the review of the Assessment of Local Wellbeing, our intention is to hold a number of focus groups to seek feedback on the proposed <i>Framework</i> of the Strategic Plan and to start to identify the delivery priorities for the residents of the county. We will work with CAVO and other council departments to ensure that our engagement is as broad as possible and includes people with protected characteristics.</p> <p>We are also looking to improve our Customer Relationship Management capabilities within the Wellbeing Centre service which will enable us to proactively engage with users, gauge their satisfaction with the Service being provided and identify ways to improve.</p>		
<p>Prevention Putting resources into preventing problems occurring or getting worse.</p>	<p>For every £1 in sport in Wales there is a return of £2.88, according to the Sport Wales Social Return on Investment in sport report</p>	<p>UK Chief Medical Officers Physical Activity Guidelines (2019)</p> <p>Sport Wales Social Return on Investment in Sport Report</p>	<p>Ensure we keep up to date with the latest research and insight</p>



	<p>£3,428m of benefits for Welsh communities was generated from participating and volunteering in sport in 2016/17</p> <p>A breakdown of the overall figure shows the social value of enhanced social capital is £651.47m; enhanced education is £91.15m; and reduced crime is £2.17m. The social value of improved health is £295.17m.</p> <p>Subjective wellbeing accounts for a significant proportion of the social value generated in Wales (60.6%).</p> <p>The <i>Healthy Weight Healthy Wales</i> Strategy aims to address the growing obesity problem that exists in Wales. Physical Activity is a contributor to tackling obesity</p> <p>Prevention and Early Intervention is one of the fundamental principles of the Social Services and Wellbeing (Wales) Act 2014. The aim is to increase preventative services within the Community to minimise the escalation of critical need.</p> <p>Physical inactivity can result and escalate numerous health conditions amongst individuals.</p> <p>Evidence show's that being physically active can make a positive contribution to people living healthier and longer lives</p> <p>The purpose of this strategic plan is to ensure that all the residents of Ceredigion have the opportunity and confidence to be physically active, by addressing the barriers that currently exist for people to be active through an activity of their choice.</p>	<p>The Wales SROI model estimates the value of the following outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health (reduced risk of coronary heart disease and stroke; breast cancer; colon cancer; Type 2 diabetes; dementia, clinical depression and improved good health for participants) • Subjective well-being (improved subjective well-being for participants and volunteers) • Social capital (improved social capital for communities) • Education (improved educational attainment and enhanced human capital); • Crime (reduced criminal incidences) • Non-market benefits acquired by sports organisations utilising volunteers <p>Healthy Weight Healthy Wales Strategy and Action Plan</p> <p>Social Services and Wellbeing (Wales) Act 2014</p> <p>Ceredigion County Council Throughage and Wellbeing Strategy</p>	
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<p>Integration Positively impacting on people, economy, environment and culture and trying to benefit all three.</p>	<p>This strategic plan aims to strengthen the relationship and contribution that physical activity makes to wider corporate agendas and day to day life in Ceredigion.</p> <p>By prioritising the focus of council services it will enable other physical activity providers to identify where they can make the greatest contribution to this agenda.</p> <p>The Wellbeing Centres Service within Porth Cymorth Cynnar is the council's primary service for the development and delivery of physical activity and it will seek to increase it's contribution to the delivery of other council service areas.</p> <p>The council's leisure facilities are currently amongst the most energy inefficient buildings in the council's portfolio and investment in improving their energy efficiency will have a positive impact on the environment.</p> <p>The county is blessed with an outstanding natural environment and increasing the amount of walking and cycling that takes place will have a positive impact on the environment.</p> <p>Evidence show's that young people who are welsh speaking have higher participation rates than non welsh speakers therefore the opportunity exists to increase the range of opportunities available to be active through the medium of the welsh language.</p> <p>Ceredigion has an above average number of self employed individuals however this has not translated to individuals in the physical activity field, there is an opportunity to increase physical activity as a viable means of self employment.</p>	<p>Ceredigion County Council Business Plans and annual reports Sport Wales School Sport Survey results</p> <p>Evidence via Ceredigion County Council's Net Zero Carbon Programme and procurement data.</p>	<p>Monitor and improve reporting mechanisms to effectively evidence this principle.</p>
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3. WELL-BEING GOALS: Does your proposal deliver any of the seven National Well-being Goals for Wales as outlined on the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015? Please explain the impact (positive and negative) you expect, together with suggestions of how to mitigate negative impacts or better contribute to the goal. We need to ensure that the steps we take to meet one of the goals aren't detrimental to meeting another.			
Well-being Goal	Does the proposal contribute to this goal? Describe the positive or negative impacts-	What evidence do you have to support this view?	What action (s) can you take to mitigate any negative impacts or better contribute to the goal?
3.1. A prosperous Wales Efficient use of resources, skilled, educated people, generates wealth, provides jobs.	<p>Promoting physical, social and mental health and wellbeing means that more people will be economically active, healthy and that there will be greater productivity.</p> <p>Increased health and wellbeing also means that people would also have reduced carer responsibilities for family and friends.</p> <p>Council services linked to the development and delivery of physical activity employ a significant number of full time staff whilst also providing a number of casual and part time employment opportunities.</p> <p>The Wellbeing Centres intend to create apprenticeship opportunities to introduce people to the industry.</p>	<p>UK Chief Medical Officers Physical Activity Guidelines (2019)</p> <p>Sport Wales Social Return on Investment in Sport Report</p> <p>Healthy Weight Healthy Wales Strategy and Action Plan</p> <p>Social Services and Wellbeing (Wales) Act 2014</p> <p>Ceredigion County Council Throughage and Wellbeing Strategy</p>	<p>Ensure we keep up to date with the latest research and insight</p> <p>Monitor and improve reporting mechanisms to effectively evidence this principle.</p>
3.2. A resilient Wales Maintain and enhance biodiversity and ecosystems that support resilience and can adapt to change (e.g. climate change).	<p>The natural environment provide significant opportunities to encourage people to be physically active including green prescribing initiatives</p> <p>Active travel provides opportunities to increase physical activity and reduce carbon emissions through reduced car use.</p>	<p>Healthy Weight Healthy Wales Strategy and Action Plan</p> <p>Environment England: "Links between natural environments and physical activity: evidence briefing"</p> <p>Evidence via Ceredigion County Council's Net Zero Carbon</p>	<p>Ensure we keep up to date with the latest research and insight</p> <p>Monitor and improve reporting mechanisms to effectively evidence this principle.</p>

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	<p>The council can invest in it's Leisure facility infrastructure in order to improve their energy efficiency</p>	<p>Programme and procurement data.</p>	
<p>3.3. A healthier Wales People's physical and mental wellbeing is maximised and health impacts are understood.</p>	<p>This will be the main driver of the Strategic Plan as we seek to maximise the benefits of being Physcially Active amongst the citizens of Ceredigion.</p> <p>The strategic plan will identify the council's approach and will consider the need of providing both universal and focussed delivery of services.</p>	<p>UK Chief Medical Officers Physical Activity Guidelines (2019)</p> <p>Sport Wales Social Return on Investment in Sport Report</p> <p>Healthy Weight Healthy Wales Strategy and Action Plan</p> <p>Social Services and Wellbeing (Wales) Act 2014</p> <p>Ceredigion County Council Throughage and Wellbeing Strategy</p> <p>53% of Ceredigion's Children are active at least 3 times a week (60% Primary Age & 47% Secondary Age) 24% are reported as not being active and 11% active once a week (Sport Wales School Sport Survey 2018)</p> <p>34% of Adults in Ceredigion participate in sporting activities 3 or more times a week</p> <p>52% of adults expressed a latent demand for activity (National Survey for Wales 2019-20)</p>	<p>Ensure we keep up to date with the latest research and insight</p> <p>Monitor and improve reporting mechanisms to effectively evidence this principle</p>



<p>3.4. A Wales of cohesive communities Communities are attractive, viable, safe and well connected.</p>	<p>Community organisations make a significant contribution to people being physically active whilst also playing a prominent wider role in Community life.</p> <p>The strategic plan will aim to ensure that these Community organisations are inclusive and sustainable and given the Support to develop their provision.</p> <p>Community cohesion is about building social capital by increasing social connectivity between people.</p> <p>Social interaction is a key element of being Physical Active through opportunities offered at Leisure facilities and Community organisations</p> <p>Physical activity also supports a Through Age approach providing the opportunity for multiple generations to be active together.</p>	<p>Ceredigion County Council Throughage and Wellbeing Strategy</p> <p>Social Services and Wellbeing (Wales) Act 2014</p>	
<p>3.5. A globally responsible Wales Taking account of impact on global well-being when considering local social, economic and environmental well-being.</p>	<p>By fostering good relations and building community cohesion, communities will have greater connectivity and potentially greater understanding of global citizenship.</p> <p>The UK has agreed to follow a range of UN Treaties. Ceredigion County Council has a role to play as a globally responsible local leader. Relevant UN Conventions include:</p> <p>The International Covenant of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, (ICESR), and in particular the right to the highest attainable standards of health.</p> <p>The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD).</p>	<p>Community Cohesion Theory – for example the concept of parallel lives by Ted Cattle.</p> <p>To include the assessment of relevant UN Treaties in the impact assessments of policies, strategies and service delivery plans that sit under the model of the Through Age Wellbeing Programme.</p>	<p>Seek to enhance opportunities for positive interactions. De-escalate community tensions.</p> <p>Take note of recommendations from the UN to the UK Government and to Welsh Government.</p> <p>For example providing sufficient resources for the mental health sector to ensure the accessibility, availability and quality of mental health care.</p>



	<p>The Convention of the Rights of the Child (CRC).</p> <p>The International Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Racial Discrimination (CERD)</p> <p>Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination of Against Women (CEDAW).</p>		
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<p>3.6. A more equal Wales People can fulfil their potential no matter what their background or circumstances.</p> <p><i>In this section you need to consider the impact on equality groups, the evidence and any action you are taking for improvement.</i> <i>You need to consider how might the proposal impact on equality protected groups in accordance with the Equality Act 2010?</i> <i>These include the protected characteristics of age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage or civil partnership, pregnancy or maternity, race, religion or beliefs, gender, sexual orientation.</i> Please also consider the following guide:: Equality Human Rights - Assessing Impact & Equality Duty</p>	<p>Describe why it will have a positive/negative or negligible impact.</p> <p><i>Using your evidence consider the impact for each of the protected groups. You will need to consider do these groups have equal access to the service, or do they need to receive the service in a different way from other people because of their protected characteristics. It is not acceptable to state simply that a proposal will universally benefit/disadvantage everyone. You should demonstrate that you have considered all the available evidence and address any gaps or disparities revealed.</i></p>	<p>What evidence do you have to support this view?</p> <p><i>Gathering Equality data and evidence is vital for an IIA. You should consider who uses or is likely to use the service. Failure to use <u>data</u> or <u>engage</u> where change is planned can leave decisions open to legal challenge. Please link to involvement box within this template. Please also consider the general guidance.</i></p>	<p>What action (s) can you take to mitigate any negative impacts or better contribute to positive impacts?</p> <p><i>These actions can include a range of positive actions which allows the organisation to treat individuals according to their needs, even when that might mean treating some more favourably than others, in order for them to have a good outcome. You may also have actions to identify any gaps in data or an action to engage with those who will/likely to be effected by the proposal. These actions need to link to Section 4 of this template.</i></p>																
<p>Age Do you think this proposal will have a positive or a negative impact on people because of their age? (Please tick ✓)</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="69 997 786 1428"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Positive</th> <th>Negative</th> <th>None/ Negligible</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Children and Young People up to 18</td> <td style="text-align: center;">✓</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>People 18-50</td> <td style="text-align: center;">✓</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Older People 50+</td> <td style="text-align: center;">✓</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible	Children and Young People up to 18	✓			People 18-50	✓			Older People 50+	✓			<p>Through the strategic plan all the county's residents should have the opportunity to be physically active.</p> <p>However evidence shows us that certain age groups have lower participation rates than others e.g. teenage girls and that proactive interventions are required to address this.</p> <p>The county has an ageing demographic and considerable benefits exist to being physically active in later life.</p> <p>The strategic plan will also need to recognise the accessibility of opportunities and aim to ensure that</p>	<p>The Through Age Wellbeing Model which is where the Physical Activity Strategic Plan will reside includes support and services for all people, including people with protected characteristics.</p> <p>53% of Ceredigion's Children are active at least 3 times a week (60% Primary Age & 47% Secondary Age) 24% are reported as not being active and 11% active once a week (Sport Wales School Sport Survey 2018)</p> <p>34% of Adults in Ceredigion participate in sporting activities 3 or more times a week</p>	<p>Improve the data capture on citizens that use council operated facilities and attend council delivered opportunities</p>
	Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible																
Children and Young People up to 18	✓																		
People 18-50	✓																		
Older People 50+	✓																		

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				citizens are not disadvantaged by where they live in the county.	52% of adults expressed a latent demand for activity (National Survey for Wales 2019-20)	
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Disability Do you think this proposal will have a positive or a negative impact on people because of their disability? (Please tick ✓)				<p>The strategic plan will aim to ensure that the inclusive provision of physical activity is embedded throughout the county.</p> <p>Ceredigion County Council has achieved Disability Sport Wales Insport Silver accreditation and has made a commitment to achieve Insport Gold</p> <p>Any infrastructure developments will ensure that facilities are accessible for all disability groups.</p>	<p>The Through Age Wellbeing Model which is where the Physical Activity Strategic Plan will reside includes support and services for all people, including people with protected characteristics.</p> <p>68% of Primary & 51.5% of Secondary Pupils with any Disability or Impairment participate in extra-curricular sport more than 3 times per week.</p> <p>21% of people in the county have a long term illness or are disabled</p> <p>The Social Model of Disability states that people are disabled by barriers in society, not by their impairment or difference.</p> <p>The Social Model of Disability also includes removing barriers to information and contact services as well as physical barriers.</p>	<p>Improve the data capture on citizens that use council operated facilities and attend council delivered opportunities</p>
Hearing Impairment	Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible			
	✓					
Physical Impairment	Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible			
	✓					
Visual Impairment	Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible			
	✓					
Learning Disability	Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible			
	✓					
Long Standing Illness	Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible			
	✓					
Mental Health	Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible			
	✓					
Other	Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible			
	✓					

Transgender Do you think this proposal will have a positive or a negative impact on transgender people? (Please tick ✓)				<p>The strategic plan aims to cater for all the citizens of Ceredigion including people with the protected characteristics</p>	<p>The Through Age Wellbeing Model which is where the Physical Activity Strategic Plan will reside includes support and services for all people, including people with protected characteristics.</p>	<p>Signposting to specialist services, via health in order to address needs and specific positive and negative impacts, for example to the Gender Identity Clinic in London or the</p>
Transgender	Positive	Negative	None/			

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			Negligible			proposed specialist identity service in Wales.
	✓					
Marriage or Civil Partnership Do you think this proposal will have a positive or a negative impact on marriage or Civil partnership? (Please tick ✓)				The strategic plan aims to cater for all the citizens of Ceredigion including people with the protected characteristics	The Through Age Wellbeing Model which is where the Physical Activity Strategic Plan will reside includes support and services for all people, including people with protected characteristics.	
Marriage	Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible			
	✓					
Civil partnership	Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible			
	✓					
Pregnancy or Maternity Do you think this proposal will have a positive or a negative impact on pregnancy or maternity? (Please tick ✓)				The strategic plan aims to cater for all the citizens of Ceredigion including people with the protected characteristics	The Through Age Wellbeing Model which is where the Physical Activity Strategic Plan will reside includes support and services for all people, including people with protected characteristics.	
Pregnancy	Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible			
	✓					
Maternity	Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible			
	✓					
Race Do you think this proposal will have a positive or a negative impact on race? (Please tick ✓)				The strategic plan aims to cater for all the citizens of Ceredigion including people with the protected characteristics Race is currently one of the protected characteristics that participation data exists for via Sport Wales surveys which will inform Service delivery	The Through Age Wellbeing Model which is where the Physical Activity Strategic Plan will reside includes support and services for all people, including people with protected characteristics.	
White	Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible			
	✓					
Mixed/Multiple Ethnic Groups	Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible			
	✓					

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Asian / Asian British	Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible			
	✓					
Black / African / Caribbean / Black British	Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible			
	✓					
Other Ethnic Groups	Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible			
	✓					

Religion or non-beliefs
Do you think this proposal will have a positive or a negative impact on people with different religions, beliefs or non-beliefs? (Please tick ✓)

The strategic plan aims to cater for all the citizens of Ceredigion including people with the protected characteristics

The Through Age Wellbeing Model which is where the Physical Activity Strategic Plan will reside includes support and services for all people, including people with protected characteristics.

In the 2011 Census, 58% of people in Ceredigion said that they were Christian, 2% other religions, 31% no religion and 9% preferred not to say

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Christian	Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible
	✓		
Buddhist	Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible
	✓		
Hindu	Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible
	✓		
Humanist	Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible
	✓		
Jewish	Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible
	✓		
Muslim	Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible
	✓		
Sikh	Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible

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	✓					
Non-belief	Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible			
	✓					
Other	Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible			
	✓					

Sex Do you think this proposal will have a positive or a negative impact on men and/or women? (Please tick ✓)				The strategic plan aims to cater for all the citizens of Ceredigion including people with the protected characteristics	The Through Age Wellbeing Model which is where the Physical Activity Strategic Plan will reside includes support and services for all people, including people with protected characteristics.	
Men	Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible			
	✓					
Women	Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible			
	✓			Whilst the provision of Physical Activity opportunities will predominantly be delivered as gender neutral, there will be instances where single gender activities will be provided. This approach will be adopted when a lack of confidence has been identified as a barrier to individuals being physically active and will be recognised in the strategic plan	50% of people in Ceredigion are male and 50% are female, (2011 Census).	

Sexual Orientation Do you think this proposal will have a positive or a negative impact on people with different sexual orientation? (Please tick ✓)				The strategic plan aims to cater for all the citizens of Ceredigion including people with the protected characteristics	The Through Age Wellbeing Model which is where the Physical Activity Strategic Plan will reside includes support and services for all people, including people with protected characteristics.	
Bisexual	Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible			
	✓					
Gay Men	Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible			
	✓					
Gay Women / Lesbian	Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible		Between 5 to 7% of people in Wales are lesbian, gay or bisexual, (Stonewall Cymru).	

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	✓					
Heterosexual / Straight	Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible			
	✓					

Having due regards in relation to the three aims of the Equality Duty - determine whether the proposal will assist or inhibit your ability to eliminate discrimination; advance equality and foster good relations.

3.6.2. How could/does the proposal help advance/promote equality of opportunity?

You should consider whether the proposal will help you to: ● Remove or minimise disadvantage ● To meet the needs of people with certain characteristics ● Encourage increased participation of people with particular characteristics

The Physical Activity strategic plan will aim to benefit all the citizens of the county and seek increase the opportunities they have to be physically active. It will also recognise that certain groups of people do not take advantage of current opportunities to be physically active and will identify the need for proactive intervention to address the barriers that exist for these groups.

3.6.3. How could/does the proposal/decision help to eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment, or victimisation?

You should consider whether there is evidence to indicate that: ● The proposal may result in less favourable treatment for people with certain characteristics ● The proposal may give rise to indirect discrimination ● The proposal is more likely to assist or impeded you in making reasonable adjustments

It is not anticipated that the proposal will have any negative impacts resulting in unlawful discrimination, harassment or victimisation. The programme addresses impacts across the Protected Characteristics.

3.6.4. How could/does the proposal impact on advancing/promoting good relations and wider community cohesion?

You should consider whether the proposal with help you to: ● Tackle prejudice ● Promote understanding

Community cohesion is about building social capital by facilitating positive social interactions and connectivity, physical activity is one activity that can contribute to this. The strategic plan will promote the benefits of increasing physical activity levels within the county and will recognise the contribution that organisations from all sectors can make to its achieving its objectives.

Having due regard of the Socio-Economic Duty of the Equality Act 2010.

Socio-Economic Disadvantage is living in less favourable social and economic circumstances than others in the same society.

As a listed public body, Ceredigion County Council is required to have due regard to the Socio-Economic Duty of the Equality Act 2010. Effectively this means carrying out a poverty impact assessment. The duty covers all people who suffer socio-economic disadvantage, including people with protected characteristics.

3.6.5 What evidence do you have about socio-economic disadvantage and inequalities of outcome in relation to the proposal?

Describe why it will have a positive/negative or negligible impact.

Data shows that young people from lower socio-economic backgrounds have lower participation rates in sport and physical activity than young people from higher socio-economic backgrounds. Lower rates of physical activity can have a negative impact on an individual Health and Wellbeing. The proposal will seek to have a positive impact on addressing these current inequalities through positive focussed interventions.



Ceredigion School Pupils – Participation at least 3 times per week	Primary	Secondary
	59.9	46.7
Free School Meal (FSM) quartile		
FSM 1 - (low level of free school meal eligibility)	63.5	54.0
FSM 2	61.2	43.6
FSM 3	52.6	
FSM 4 - (high level of free school meal eligibility)	51.0	

What evidence do you have to support this view?

Sport Wales School Sport Survey Data 2018
StreetGames reports

What action(s) can you take to mitigate any negative impacts or better contribute to positive impacts?

Improved use of insight to inform decision making
Ensuring the responses to Public engagement and consultation is reflective of the entire population of Ceredigion
Focuses interventions on a geographical or demographic basis
Reviewing the council fees and charges structure for council operated Leisure facilities



3.7. A Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language Culture, heritage and Welsh Language are promoted and protected. <i>In this section you need to consider the impact, the evidence and any action you are taking for improvement. This in order to ensure that the opportunities for people who choose to live their lives and access services through the medium of Welsh are not inferior to what is afforded to those choosing to do so in English, in accordance with the requirement of the Welsh Language Measure 2011.</i>				Describe why it will have a positive/negative or negligible impact.	What evidence do you have to support this view?	What action (s) can you take to mitigate any negative impacts or better contribute to positive impacts?
Will the proposal be delivered bilingually (Welsh & English)?	Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible	The strategic plan will be developed bilingually and people will be able to contribute to its development through the Welsh language	The strategic plan will be developed bilingually and people will be able to contribute to its development through the Welsh language	
	✓					
Will the proposal have an effect on opportunities for persons to use the Welsh language?	Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible	The strategic plan will recognise the contribution that physical activity opportunities provide for the use of the Welsh language and will aim to increase the opportunities for people to use the Welsh language whilst being physically active in any setting. The strategic plan will set out our intention to increase people's confidence to use the Welsh language whilst delivering physical activity opportunities.	68.7 % of Primary & 56.7% of Secondary Pupils who are fluent in welsh participate in sport at least 3 times per week The data for all 53% of Ceredigion's Children are active at least 3 times a week (60% Primary Age & 47% Secondary Age) 24% are reported as not being active and 11% active once a week (Sport Wales School Sport Survey 2018)	
	✓					
Will the proposal increase or reduce the opportunity for persons to	Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible	The strategic plan will aim to increase the opportunities for people to use the Welsh	68.7 % of Primary & 56.7% of Secondary Pupils who are fluent in welsh participate in sport at least 3 times per week	
	✓					

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access services through the medium of Welsh?				language whilst being physically active in any setting The strategic plan will set out our intention to increase people's confidence to use the Welsh language whilst delivering physical activity opportunities.	The data for all 53% of Ceredigion's Children are active at least 3 times a week (60% Primary Age & 47% Secondary Age) 24% are reported as not being active and 11% active once a week (Sport Wales School Sport Survey 2018)	
How will the proposal treat the Welsh language no less favourably than the English language?	Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible	The strategic plan will recognise the contribution that sport and physical activity provide for the use of the Welsh language and will aim to ensure that the same opportunities exist for people to use the Welsh language whilst being physically active in any setting. All documentation and consultation undertaken in the development of the strategic plan will be provided bilingually.	All documentation and consultation undertaken in the development of the strategic plan will be provided bilingually.	
	✓					
Will it preserve promote and enhance local culture and heritage?	Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible	The strategic plan will recognise the contribution that sport and physical activity and the Welsh language play in the culture of the Ceredigion and the close relationship that exists between them. The strategic plan will also identify the benefits that are to be gained by increasing the provision of physical activity		



				opportunities through the welsh language.		
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4. STRENGTHENING THE PROPOSAL: If the proposal is likely to have a negative impact on any of the above (including any of the protected characteristics), what practical changes/actions could help reduce or remove any negative impacts as identified in sections 2 and 3?

4.1 Actions.

What are you going to do?	When are you going to do it?	Who is responsible?	Progress
Consult with the citizens of Ceredigion to gain their perspective and opinions on physical activity in the county presently and what they would like the future to look like	2021 When exactly tbc	Carwyn Young	
Consult with the citizens of Ceredigion to gain their feedback on the Council's Aims and Objectives for the development of Physical Activity in order to develop activities that will achieve the objectives.	2021 When exactly tbc	Carwyn Young	

4.2. If no action is to be taken to remove or mitigate negative impacts please justify why.

(Please remember that if you have identified unlawful discrimination, immediate and potential, as a result of this proposal, the proposal must be changed or revised).

4.3. Monitoring, evaluating and reviewing.

How will you monitor the impact and effectiveness of the proposal?

Success measures will be developed for each of the strategic plans objectives and progress will be monitored on an annual basis and reported to the Collaboration and Service Integration Sub Group of the Public Service Board and the Healthier Communities Scrutiny Committee of the council.

A formal review of the strategic plan undertaken every 3 years to ensure that it remains is reflective of the needs of the county.

5. RISK: What is the risk associated with this proposal?

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Impact Criteria	1 - Very low	2 - Low	3 - Medium	4 - High	5 - Very High
Likelihood Criteria	1 - Unlikely to occur	2 - Lower than average chance of occurrence	3 - Even chance of occurrence	4 - Higher than average chance of occurrence	5 - Expected to occur

Risk Description	Impact (severity)	Probability (deliverability)	Risk Score
Citizens do not engage with the consultation	3	3	9
Consultation responses are not given due consideration	3	2	6
The Physical Strategic Plan does not get adopted and does not influence future service delivery across CCC	4	3	12

Does your proposal have a potential impact on another Service area?

Yes – The Physical Activity Strategic Plan is a council wide document and not only for the Wellbeing Centres Service

6. SIGN OFF

Position	Name	Signature	Date
Service Manager	Carwyn Young		11.06.2021
Corporate Lead Officer	Elen James		11.06.2021
Corporate Director	Caroline Lewis		25.06.2021
Portfolio Holder	Cllr Catherine Hughes		09.07.2021

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This **Integrated Impact Assessment tool** incorporates the principles of the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 and the Sustainable Development Principles, the Equality Act 2010 and the Welsh Language Measure 2011 (Welsh Language Standards requirements) and Risk Management in order to inform effective decision making and ensuring compliance with respective legislation.

1. PROPOSAL DETAILS: (Policy/Change Objective/Budget saving)

Proposal Title	Wellbeing Centre in Lampeter				
Service Areas	Porth Cymorth Cynnar – Community Wellbeing and Learning.	Corporate Lead Officers	Elen James	Strategic Director	Barry Rees
Name of Officer completing the IIA	Carwyn Young / Alwyn Davies	E-mail	Carwyn.young@ceredigion.gov.uk / Alwyn.davies@ceredigion.gov.uk	Phone no	07812487800

Please give a brief description of the purpose of the proposal

As part of its commitment to form a Through Age Wellbeing Programme CCC plan to establish Wellbeing Hubs in North, Mid and South Ceredigion. Each Wellbeing Hub (the area) will host a 'Wellbeing Centre' - a facility that enhances its core Physical Activity and Leisure offer with meeting, consultation and treatment spaces. The Wellbeing Centre will incorporate services that consider and improve the Physical, Mental and Social aspects of an individual's wellbeing and contribute to them achieving their full potential.

These will include health and wellbeing services (inc. mental health support), skills and employment advice, hardship and housing support, services for young people and also support for carers. There will be new and immediate factors that will need to be considered in light of the Covid-19 pandemic that were perhaps not at the top of the agenda 12 months ago.

The Hub will be enhanced through a network of other venues and outreach provision to provide an integrated delivery of Wellbeing Services to Ceredigion's residents.

This IIA relates to the creation of the first Wellbeing Centre in the county which it is proposed will be created at Lampeter Leisure Centre. The Porth Cymorth Cynnar service of the Through-Age Wellbeing Programme will lead on this development.

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Who will be directly affected by this proposal? (e.g. The general public, specific sections of the public such as youth groups, carers, road users, people using country parks, people on benefits, staff members or those who fall under the protected characteristics groups as defined by the Equality Act and for whom the authority must have due regard).

The proposals affect everyone who lives in and visits Ceredigion, including the staff of the County Council. This includes the most vulnerable in our society and people with Protected Characteristics under the Equality Act 2010.

- Age
- Gender reassignment
- Sex
- Race – including ethnic or national origin and nationality
- Disability
- Pregnancy and maternity
- Sexual orientation
- Religion or belief
- Marriage or civil partnership, but only in the respect of the requirement to have due regard to the need to eliminate discrimination

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

Author	Decision making stage	Version number	Date considered	Brief description of any amendments made following consideration
Carwyn Young	Cabinet	1.0	01/12/20	Original Version
Alwyn Davies				

COUNCIL STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES: Which of the Council's Strategic Objectives does the proposal address and how?

Boosting the Economy	The Wellbeing Centre will promote health and wellbeing through the provision of services and opportunities for people of all ages. Ranging from mother and toddler groups, pre-school intervention, early years physical literacy opportunities, support sessions to meet service users needs, clubs for keeping fit and healthy, and day and evening opportunities. CCC, other statutory services and the Third Sector will offer services for universal, focused and target groups, which will have a positive impact on the economy, through ensuring that Cerdigion has both a fit and healthy community and workforce. The wellbeing Centre will also provide employment opportunities through part time and full time posts.
Investing in People's Future	Many Physical Literacy programmes will impact early years and will have a life-long positive influence on people's lives. Programmes will target social, mental and physical wellbeing. Intervention programmes



	<p>such as the National Exercise Referral Scheme and the 'Over 60s Offer' show a clear investment in people's long term health and wellbeing. The Hub will also offer through-age support in order to meet the needs of the residents in Ceredigion</p>
<p>Enabling Individual and Family Resilience</p>	<p>Individual and family resilience will be increased by focussing on universal and targeted early years services. Collaboration between Flying Start and Families First will enable universal access to a central accessible location while specialist services within the Through-Age Wellbeing Programme would provide intervention and prevention strategies. This will include multi-agency working and specialist through age services for those who may be vulnerable and need further support. This will be delivered via the following service areas.</p> <p>Porth Cymorth Cynnar: Community Wellbeing and Learning. Porth Gofal: Multi-agency decision-making to determine level of needs and best outcomes including targeted intervention. Porth Cynnal: Specialist through age services.</p>
<p>Promoting Environmental and Community Resilience</p>	<p>Porth Cymorth Cynnar will promote lifelong learning and skills services through the Wellbeing Centre. This will bring localised qualifications and training to Mid Ceredigion and increase people's participation in society, building social connectivity and increasing social capital and community cohesion.</p> <p>Environmental resilience will be promoted via the implementation of the programme which will take into account Ceredigion County Council's net zero carbon ambition and environmentally friendly procurement.</p>

NOTE: As you complete this tool you will be asked for **evidence to support your views**. These need to include your baseline position, measures and studies that have informed your thinking and the judgement you are making. It should allow you to identify whether any changes resulting from the implementation of the recommendation will have a positive or negative effect. Data sources include for example:

- *Quantitative data - data that provides numerical information, e.g. population figures, number of users/non-users*
- *Qualitative data – data that furnishes evidence of people's perception/views of the service/policy, e.g. analysis of complaints, outcomes of focus groups, surveys*
- *Local population data from the census figures (such as Ceredigion Welsh language Profile and Ceredigion Demographic Equality data)*
- *National Household survey data*
- *Service User data*
- *Feedback from consultation and engagement campaigns*
- *Recommendations from Scrutiny*
- *Comparisons with similar policies in other authorities*
- *Academic publications, research reports, consultants' reports, and reports on any consultation with e.g. trade unions or the voluntary and community sectors, 'Is Wales Fairer' document.*
- *Welsh Language skills data for Council staff*



2. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES: How has your proposal embedded and prioritised the five sustainable development principles, as outlined in the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015, in its development?

Sustainable Development Principle	Does the proposal demonstrate you have met this principle? If yes, describe how. If not, explain why.	What evidence do you have to support this view?	What action (s) can you take to mitigate any negative impacts or better contribute to the principle?
<p>Long Term Balancing short term need with long term and planning for the future.</p>	<p>The creation of a Wellbeing Centre in Lampeter starts to address the findings of the review of Leisure Services which identified:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The urgent need for investment in LA leisure facilities both in terms of equipment and buildings. The lack of significant investment has undoubtedly contributed to a fall in usage and consequential financial loss. b) It was evident in the review that the current operating model is not a viable long term option. <p>Wellbeing Centres will increase the range of services available with an aim of improving an individual's Physical, Social and Mental Wellbeing, making the facilities more viable than solely operating as Leisure Centres.</p> <p>Wellbeing Centres are a key contributor to Early intervention via Porth Cymorth Cynnar which can help to prevent long term needs and illnesses developing. For example exercise classes and adult learning can contribute to tackling social</p>	<p>Just Solutions Review of Leisure Services in 2018/2019</p>	<p>Improved use of data to identify needs.</p> <p>Citizen engagement to ensure the services provided meet the identified need.</p> <p>Customer satisfaction surveys completed by the users of the wellbeing centres</p> <p>Collaboration across all of the Through Age Wellbeing Programme to ensure the contribution of Wellbeing Centres is being maximised.</p>

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	isolation which can prevent long term health issues developing.		
<p>Collaboration Working together with other partners to deliver.</p>	<p>Collaboration with partner agencies is embedded into the model. This includes multi-agency working via the Wellbeing Centres.</p> <p>The Wellbeing Centre aims to improve the access to services for the citizens of Lampeter and the surrounding areas.</p> <p>Wellbeing Centres feature prominently in the discussions of the Co-location and Integration of Frontline Services Sub Group of the Ceredigion Public Services Board</p>	<p>Evidence can be seen in the multi-agency and partnership working with the delivery of the model. The proposed list of partners that will be engaged in developing the design of the Wellbeing Centre</p> <p>Evidence of collaboration at a strategic level exists with buy-in from Ceredigion Public Service Board</p>	<p>We will take a strategic approach on collaboration with partner agencies to mitigate negative impacts and to enhance positive impacts via the Through Age Wellbeing Programme Project Board and the Co-location and Integration of Frontline Services Sub Group of the Ceredigion Public Services Board</p>
<p>Involvement Involving those with an interest and seeking their views.</p>	<p>Service Providers will have the opportunity to influence the design of the Wellbeing Centre to ensure that it can accommodate their desired delivery model.</p> <p>Citizen engagement is also planned to ensure the Wellbeing Centre meets their needs, this will include current users of the facility and members of the wider community</p> <p>Engagement and involvement will be via surveys, user groups and forums. We will seek involvement with people with Protected Characteristics from the Equality Act.</p>	<p>Reports will be produced in the wake of surveys, consultations and engagement with user groups.</p>	<p>Needs and issues identified from involvement and engagement with service users will be used to drive improvements and excellence.</p> <p>There is an opportunity to carry out engagement and involvement on the programme with the public via Engagement HQ. This is an innovative and attractive digital engagement platform currently being trialled by Ceredigion County Council.</p>



	<p>Staff involvement and engagement will also take place. This will include formal staff consultation on the restructuring of the Wellbeing Centre Service.</p>		
<p>Prevention Putting resources into preventing problems occurring or getting worse.</p>	<p>For every £1 in sport in Wales there is a return of £2.88, according to the Sport Wales Social Return on Investment in sport report</p> <p>£3,428m of benefits for Welsh communities was generated from participating and volunteering in sport in 2016/17</p> <p>A breakdown of the overall figure shows the social value of enhanced social capital is £651.47m; enhanced education is £91.15m; and reduced crime is £2.17m. The social value of improved health is £295.17m.</p> <p>Subjective wellbeing accounts for a significant proportion of the social value generated in Wales (60.6%).</p> <p>Prevention and Early Intervention is one of the fundamental principles of the Social Services and Wellbeing (Wales) Act 2014. The aim is to increase preventative services within the community to minimise the escalation of critical need.</p>	<p>Sport Wales Social Return on Investment in Sport Report (2018)</p> <p>The Wales SROI model estimates the value of the following outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health (reduced risk of coronary heart disease and stroke; breast cancer; colon cancer; Type 2 diabetes; dementia, clinical depression and improved good health for participants) • Subjective well-being (improved subjective well-being for participants and volunteers) • Social capital (improved social capital for communities) • Education (improved educational attainment and enhanced human capital); • Crime (reduced criminal incidences) 	<p>Develop and implement policies and strategies at the Porth Cymorth Cynnar stage to prevent needs and health issues developing. This will include upstream and preventative early interventions via Wellbeing Centres, Lifelong Learning and Skills, Early Intervention and Support and Prevention.</p>



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-market benefits acquired by sports organisations utilising volunteers <p>We will monitor and gather evidence on the implementation and the delivery of the Through Age Wellbeing Programme.</p>	
<p>Integration Positively impacting on people, economy, environment and culture and trying to benefit all three.</p>	<p>The Wellbeing Centres provides an opportunity to integrate services across the entire Through Age Wellbeing Programme. Although sitting as part of Porth Cymorth Cynnar, services from across the programme will be provided at The Wellbeing Centre. This integration allows for early intervention and prevention measures to take place. Supporting the people of Ceredigion’s wellbeing and health integrates across boosting a range of socio-economic factors including the economy and community cohesion. Potential exists to integrate with the environment by green prescribing for wellbeing and health via the Wellbeing Centres.</p>	<p>Integration across services and between staff is evidenced in the Through Age Wellbeing Programme.</p>	<p>We will aim to capture and evidence the wider benefits that the Wellbeing Centre brings to the community through exploring Social Return on Investment Models We will also aim to capture qualitative examples of the difference made to users through accessing the various services available at the wellbeing centre</p>



3. WELL-BEING GOALS: Does your proposal deliver any of the seven National Well-being Goals for Wales as outlined on the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015? Please explain the impact (positive and negative) you expect, together with suggestions of how to mitigate negative impacts or better contribute to the goal. We need to ensure that the steps we take to meet one of the goals aren't detrimental to meeting another.

Well-being Goal	Does the proposal contribute to this goal? Describe the positive or negative impacts-	What evidence do you have to support this view?	What action (s) can you take to mitigate any negative impacts or better contribute to the goal?
<p>3.1. A prosperous Wales Efficient use of resources, skilled, educated people, generates wealth, provides jobs.</p>	<p>Promoting physical, social and mental health and wellbeing means that more people will be economically active, healthy and that there will be greater productivity. Increased health and wellbeing also means that people would also have reduced carer responsibilities for family and friends.</p> <p>Porth Cymorth Cynnar will promote lifelong learning and skills services through the Wellbeing Centre</p> <p>This will have a positive impact on prosperity.</p>	<p>Lampeter and its immediate catchment area, has a population of just over 3,000 Lampeter also has a growing population; increasing by 2.6% since the last census In Lampeter a fifth (20%) are aged 65+ (lower than average for the county 25%) and the top 3 industries of employment are: education (19.2% of jobs), wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles (18.5%) and human health and social work activities (10.4%). Lampeter is also home to 360 students at the University of Wales</p>	<p>Ongoing monitoring of the implementation of the Wellbeing Hubs to tackle any negative impacts and enhance any positive impacts as they arise. Close monitoring of data and indicators on the CCC Hardship Strategy and collaboration with Co-location and Integration Services of the PSB to raise any issues that may adversely affect the Wellbeing Centre and Hub.</p>



		<p>Trinity St. David's Campus during term time. Lampeter has a more balanced mix of ages, both young and old, and a larger working-age population who might be affected by the financial implications of Covid-19 and the lockdown, such as reduced income or redundancy.</p>	
<p>3.2. A resilient Wales Maintain and enhance biodiversity and ecosystems that support resilience and can adapt to change (e.g. climate change).</p>	<p>Environmental resilience will be promoted via the implementation of the programme which will take into account Ceredigion County Council's net zero carbon ambition and environmentally friendly procurement. Potential exists to integrate with the environment by green prescribing for wellbeing and health at the Wellbeing Centres. The Walking for Wellbeing programme is a small example of getting Ceredigion residents active in their work and home lives while immediately affecting positive health and wellbeing.</p>	<p>Evidence via Ceredigion County Council's Net Zero Carbon Programme and procurement data.</p>	<p>Ensure that net zero carbon steps, environmentally friendly procurement and green prescribing are mainstreamed in the Through Age Wellbeing Programme.</p>
<p>3.3. A healthier Wales People's physical and mental wellbeing is maximised and health impacts are understood.</p>	<p>Wellbeing Hubs will consist of a Wellbeing Centre - a facility that enhances the core Physical Activity and Leisure offer with meeting, consultation and treatment spaces.</p>	<p>53% of Ceredigion's Children are active at least 3 times a week (60% Primary Age & 47% Secondary Age) 24% are reported as not being</p>	<p>Improve data capture to demonstrate the benefits of being physically active on wider issues such as mental health, loneliness and social isolation etc.</p>



	<p>They will incorporate services that consider and improve the Physical, Mental and Social aspects of an individual's Wellbeing and contribute to them achieving their full potential. The Hubs will be enhanced by a network of other venues and outreach provision to ensure the integrated delivery of Wellbeing services for the citizens of Ceredigion.</p> <p>Early intervention via Porth Cymorth Cynnar can help to prevent long term needs and illnesses developing. By working with other PCC services such as Lifelong Learning and Skills, Early Intervention and Support and Prevention, the Wellbeing Centre will provide all types of opportunities to positively impact health.</p> <p>Further collaboration with statutory services, third sector organisation will form an integrated approach to maximise health benefits.</p> <p>Specialist intervention through Porth Gofal and Primary Care will provide a long term approach where ongoing care and support is needed and people's health and wellbeing needs are met.</p>	<p>active and 11% active once a week</p> <p>(Sport Wales School Sport Survey 2018)</p> <p>34% of Adults in Ceredigion participate in sporting activities 3 or more times a week</p> <p>52% of adults expressed a latent demand for activity</p> <p>(National Survey for Wales 2019-20)</p>	
<p>3.4. A Wales of cohesive communities Communities are attractive, viable, safe and well connected.</p>	<p>Community cohesion is about building social capital by increasing social connectivity between people. Social interaction will be a key element of the Physical Activity offer at the</p>	<p>Community Cohesion Theory – for example the concept of parallel lives by Ted Cattle.</p>	<p>Continue to build on spaces and opportunities for positive social interactions, especially via Porth Cymorth Cynnar.</p>



	<p>wellbeing centres through classes and buddy systems. There will also be a social area provided in the building design of the wellbeing centre There will be a Through Age provision of services enabling multiple generations to experience the wellbeing centre</p>	<p>National Survey for Wales Community Cohesion Indicators. Information from the Mid and West Wales Community Cohesion Team. CCC Youth Service held consultations with Lampeter Neighbourhood Policing Team, local residents, town councillors, schools, the Family Centre and other voluntary partners to discuss what opportunities were available. They reported; Regularly, a group of 10-15 young people from the ages of 10-22 were putting themselves at risk e.g. being out late at night, causing community distress, being involved in drugs and alcohol, gangs and potential county lines activity; Young people felt there was a lack of suitable venues or safe spaces where they can relax,</p>	
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		<p>socialise, access WIFI and not be bothered by adults; A PCSO expressed that “In Lampeter, there’s a lack of suitable venues for young people to enjoy and feel safe. This could act as a great tool for early intervention and prevent risky behaviours.”</p>	
<p>3.5. A globally responsible Wales Taking account of impact on global well-being when considering local social, economic and environmental well-being.</p>	<p>By fostering good relations and building community cohesion, communities will have greater connectivity and potentially greater understanding of global citizenship. The UK has agreed to follow a range of UN Treaties. Ceredigion County Council has a role to play as a globally responsible local leader. Relevant UN Conventions include: The International Covenant of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, (ICESR), and in particular the right to the highest attainable standards of health. The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD). The Convention of the Rights of the Child (CRC). The International Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Racial Discrimination (CERD) Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination of Against Women (CEDAW).</p>	<p>Community Cohesion Theory – for example the concept of parallel lives by Ted Cattle. To include the assessment of relevant UN Treaties in the impact assessments of policies, strategies and service delivery plans that sit under the model of the Through Age Wellbeing Programme. Lampeter is also strongly situated to cater to a more diverse range of communities. For example, it has the largest concentration of EU nationals outside of central Aberystwyth, who may require additional support in the wake of the coronavirus pandemic and</p>	<p>Seek to enhance opportunities for positive interactions. De-escalate community tensions. Take note of recommendations from the UN to the UK Government and to Welsh Government. For example providing sufficient resources for the mental health sector to ensure the accessibility, availability and quality of mental health care.</p>



		<p>the impending implications of Brexit; (6.9% are EU nationals in Lampeter, The area is also home to a small Chinese community who make up 1.1% of the population. Lampeter's Black and Minority Ethnic (BAME) population is 7.2%, (2011 Census)</p>	
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<p>3.6. A more equal Wales People can fulfil their potential no matter what their background or circumstances.</p> <p><i>In this section you need to consider the impact on equality groups, the evidence and any action you are taking for improvement.</i></p> <p><i>You need to consider how might the proposal impact on equality protected groups in accordance with the Equality Act 2010?</i></p> <p><i>These include the protected characteristics of age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage or civil partnership, pregnancy or maternity, race, religion or beliefs, gender, sexual orientation.</i></p> <p>Please also consider the following guide:: Equality Human Rights - Assessing Impact & Equality Duty</p>	<p>Describe why it will have a positive/negative or negligible impact.</p> <p><i>Using your evidence consider the impact for each of the protected groups. You will need to consider do these groups have equal access to the service, or do they need to receive the service in a different way from other people because of their protected characteristics. It is not acceptable to state simply that a proposal will universally benefit/disadvantage everyone. You should demonstrate that you have considered all the available evidence and address any gaps or disparities revealed.</i></p>	<p>What evidence do you have to support this view?</p> <p><i>Gathering Equality data and evidence is vital for an IIA. You should consider who uses or is likely to use the service. Failure to use <u>data</u> or <u>engage</u> where change is planned can leave decisions open to legal challenge. Please link to involvement box within this template. Please also consider the general guidance.</i></p>	<p>What action (s) can you take to mitigate any negative impacts or better contribute to positive impacts?</p> <p><i>These actions can include a range of positive actions which allows the organisation to treat individuals according to their needs, even when that might mean treating some more favourably than others, in order for them to have a good outcome. You may also have actions to identify any gaps in data or an action to engage with those who will/likely to be effected by the proposal. These actions need to link to Section 4 of this template.</i></p>
<p>Age</p>			

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Do you think this proposal will have a positive or a negative impact on people because of their age? (Please tick ✓)				Lampeter Wellbeing Centre will provide a range of Through Age services to improve the Physical, Social and Mental wellbeing of individuals in it's communities. This through age approach directly takes into account the protected characteristic of age. The design of the wellbeing centre will ensure physical access to services for older people and people with a disability.	Lampeter has a more balanced mix of ages, both young and old, and a larger working-age population who might be affected by the financial implications of Covid-19 and the lockdown, such as reduced income or redundancy. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0-17 year olds: 20% • 18-64 year olds: 60% • 65+ year olds: 20% • Disabled: 9.2% (2011 Census)
Children and Young People up to 18	Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible		
	✓				
People 18-50	Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible		
	✓				
Older People 50+	Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible		
	✓				

Disability Do you think this proposal will have a positive or a negative impact on people because of their disability? (Please tick ✓)				The Wellbeing Centre in Lampeter will build upon the successful National Exercise Referral Scheme (NERS) and seek to increase the number of focus population it engages with.	9.2% of the Lampeter population has a disability. (2011 Census) The Mid and West Wales Equality Survey 2019 records that the top three groups that were rated as having	Early intervention and prevention via Porth Cymorth Cynnar will reduce pressure on services via Porth Gofal and Porth Cynnal.
Hearing Impairment	Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible			
	✓					

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Physical Impairment	Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible	Ceredigion County Council has achieved Insport Silver accreditation from Disability Sport Wales and has made a commitment to achieve Insport Gold. Physical access to services for disabled people will be incorporated into the design of the facility.	relatively worse experiences of accessing social care were disabled people, older people and younger people. The Social Model of Disability states that people are disabled by barriers in society, not by their impairment or difference. The Social Model of Disability also includes removing barriers to information and contact services as well as physical barriers.	We will carry out access audits in the development and implementation of services and remove any barriers. For example access to the Wellbeing Centres will need to be assessed. The proposed Wellbeing Centre in Lampeter Leisure Centre is on a mezzanine floor. The main access is via a stairway, however, suitable alternative access will also need to be installed, for example a lift. Contact can be via the telephone or face to face in a contact centre or in a library. Our website is AA compliant. Ceredigion County Council has an accessibility policy and will offer alternative formats on request, for example Easy Read or Large Print.
	✓					
Visual Impairment	Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible			
	✓					
Learning Disability	Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible			
	✓					
Long Standing Illness	Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible			
	✓					
Mental Health	Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible			
	✓					
Other	Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible			
	✓					

Transgender Do you think this proposal will have a positive or a negative impact on transgender people? (Please tick ✓)				The services available at Lampeter Wellbeing Centre will support all people, including people with the protected characteristic of transgender. The design of the facility will also take this into	The Through Age Wellbeing Model includes support and services for all people, including people with protected characteristics.	Signposting to specialist services, via health in order to address needs and specific positive and negative impacts, for example to the Gender Identity Clinic in London or the proposed specialist identity service in Wales.
Transgender	Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible			
	✓					

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				consideration e.g. Unisex Changing Cubicles / Villages rather than designated sex changing rooms.		
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Marriage or Civil Partnership Do you think this proposal will have a positive or a negative impact on marriage or Civil partnership? (Please tick ✓)				The services available at Lampeter Wellbeing Centre will support all people, including people with protected characteristics.	The Through Age Wellbeing Model includes support and services for all people, including people with protected characteristics.	Early intervention and prevention via Porth Cymorth Cynnar will reduce pressure on services via Porth Gofal and Porth Cynnal.
Marriage	Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible			
	✓					
Civil partnership	Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible			
	✓					

Pregnancy or Maternity Do you think this proposal will have a positive or a negative impact on pregnancy or maternity? (Please tick ✓)				The services available at Lampeter Wellbeing Centre will support all people, including people with the protected characteristic of pregnancy or maternity.	The Through Age Wellbeing Model includes support and services for all people, including people with protected characteristics.	Early intervention and prevention via Porth Cymorth Cynnar will reduce pressure on services via Porth Gofal and Porth Cynnal.
Pregnancy	Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible			
	✓			The opportunity to provide a focussed provision of physical and learning opportunities will be explored.		
Maternity	Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible			
		✓				

Race Do you think this proposal will have a positive or a negative impact on race? (Please tick ✓)				The services available at Lampeter Wellbeing Centre will support all people, including people with the protected characteristic of race.	The Through Age Wellbeing Model includes support and services for all people, including people with protected characteristics.	Early intervention and prevention via Porth Cymorth Cynnar will reduce pressure on services via Porth Gofal and Porth Cynnal.
White	Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible			
	✓					
Mixed/Multiple Ethnic Groups	Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible	Race includes nationality, ethnicity and culture.	Ceredigion County Council has a contract with WITS for	

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	✓			<p>The provision of Physical Activity opportunities popular with BAME groups will be provided to encourage them to use the wider services available at the wellbeing centre.</p> <p>Information, initial contact and service delivery needs to be available for people who speak languages other than Welsh or English.</p>	<p>Lampeter's Black and Minority Ethnic (BAME) population is 7.2%</p> <p>6.9% are EU nationals in Lampeter, it has the largest concentration of EU nationals outside of central Aberystwyth</p> <p>Gypsies and Travellers are an ethnicity under the Equality Act 2010.</p>	<p>face to face interpretation and Big Word for telephone interpretation and written translation Services.</p>
Asian / Asian British	Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible			
	✓					
Black / African / Caribbean / Black British	Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible			
	✓					
Other Ethnic Groups	Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible			
	✓					

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<p>Religion or non-beliefs Do you think this proposal will have a positive or a negative impact on people with different religions, beliefs or non-beliefs? (Please tick ✓)</p>				<p>The services available at Lampeter Wellbeing Centre will support all people, including people with the protected characteristic of religion, belief or non-belief.</p>	<p>The Through Age Wellbeing Model includes support and services for all people, including people with protected characteristics.</p> <p>In the 2011 Census, 58% of people in Ceredigion said that they were Christian, 2% other religions, 31% no religion and 9% preferred not to say.</p>	<p>Early intervention and prevention via Porth Cymorth Cynnar will reduce pressure on services via Porth Gofal and Porth Cynnal</p>
Christian	Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible			
	✓					
Buddhist	Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible			
	✓					
Hindu	Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible			
	✓					
Humanist	Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible			
	✓					
Jewish	Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible			
	✓					

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Muslim	Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible			
	✓					
Sikh	Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible			
	✓					
Non-belief	Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible			
	✓					
Other	Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible			
	✓					

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Sex Do you think this proposal will have a positive or a negative impact on men and/or women? (Please tick ✓)				The services available at Lampeter Wellbeing Centre will support all people, including men and women under the protected characteristic of sex.	The Through Age Wellbeing Model includes support and services for all people, including people with protected characteristics. 50% of people in Ceredigion are male and 50% are female, (2011 Census).	Early intervention and prevention via Porth Cymorth Cynnar will reduce pressure on services via Porth Gofal and Porth Cynnal
Men	Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible			
	✓					
Women	Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible			
	✓					

Sexual Orientation			
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Do you think this proposal will have a positive or a negative impact on people with different sexual orientation? (Please tick ✓)				The services available at Lampeter Wellbeing Centre will support all people, including people with the protected characteristic of sexual orientation.	The Through Age Wellbeing Model includes support and services for all people, including people with protected characteristics. Between 5 to 7% of people in Wales are lesbian, gay or bisexual, (Stonewall Cymru).	Early intervention and prevention via Porth Cymorth Cynnar will reduce pressure on services via Porth Ceredigion and Porth Cynnal.
Bisexual	Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible			
	✓					
Gay Men	Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible			
	✓					
Gay Women / Lesbian	Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible			
	✓					
Heterosexual / Straight	Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible			
	✓					

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Having due regards in relation to the three aims of the Equality Duty - determine whether the proposal will assist or inhibit your ability to eliminate discrimination; advance equality and foster good relations.

3.6.2. How could/does the proposal help advance/promote equality of opportunity?

You should consider whether the proposal will help you to: ● Remove or minimise disadvantage ● To meet the needs of people with certain characteristics ● Encourage increased participation of people with particular characteristics

The Through Age Wellbeing Programme aims to support people by providing early intervention and prevention services via Porth Cymorth Cynnar for people from all backgrounds including the protected characteristics. Where there is a need, people can receive targeted services via Porth Gofal or through age specialist services via Porth Cynnal. From the point of first contact through to receiving support and service delivery, the programme model is designed to be accessible and to provide equality of opportunity for all, including people with the Protected Characteristics. The Lampeter Wellbeing Centre will be one of the primary locations for the delivery of services from across the Through Age Programme

3.6.3. How could/does the proposal/decision help to eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment, or victimisation?

You should consider whether there is evidence to indicate that: ● The proposal may result in less favourable treatment for people with certain characteristics ● The proposal may give rise to indirect discrimination ● The proposal is more likely to assist or impeded you in making reasonable adjustments

It is not anticipated that the proposal will have any negative impacts resulting in unlawful discrimination, harassment or victimisation. The programme addresses impacts across the Protected Characteristics.

3.6.4. How could/does the proposal impact on advancing/promoting good relations and wider community cohesion?

You should consider whether the proposal with help you to: ● Tackle prejudice ● Promote understanding



Community cohesion is about building social capital by facilitating positive social interactions and connectivity. The proposal will have a positive impact on promoting good relations by increasing opportunities for social interactions in the Lampeter area.

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3.7. A Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language Culture, heritage and Welsh Language are promoted and protected. <i>In this section you need to consider the impact, the evidence and any action you are taking for improvement. This in order to ensure that the opportunities for people who choose to live their lives and access services through the medium of Welsh are not inferior to what is afforded to those choosing to do so in English, in accordance with the requirement of the Welsh Language Measure 2011.</i>				Describe why it will have a positive/negative or negligible impact.	What evidence do you have to support this view?	What action (s) can you take to mitigate any negative impacts or better contribute to positive impacts?
Will the proposal be delivered bilingually (Welsh & English)?	Positive ✓	Negative	None/ Negligible	Lampeter Wellbeing Centre will deliver its services bi-lingually.	All signage, plans, supporting documents and officer support will be delivered bi-lingually.	The delivery of the programme bi-lingually will contribute to a positive impact on the Welsh Language.
Will the proposal have an effect on opportunities for persons to use the Welsh language?	Positive ✓	Negative	None/ Negligible	People will be able to use Welsh whilst accessing and receiving services at Lampeter Wellbeing Centre.	People will be able to use Welsh at Lampeter Wellbeing Centre	The opportunities for people to fully use the Welsh Language will contribute to a positive impact on the Welsh Language.
Will the proposal increase or reduce the opportunity for persons to access services through the medium of Welsh?	Positive ✓	Negative	None/ Negligible	People will be able to fully access services through the medium of Welsh.	Number of staff employed at Lampeter Wellbeing Centre that speak Welsh The number of services available at Lampeter Wellbeing Centre through the Welsh Language	The fully bilingual programme will have a positive impact on people being able to access services through the medium of Welsh.

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How will the proposal treat the Welsh language no less favourably than the English language?	Positive ✓	Negative	None/ Negligible	Lampeter Wellbeing Centre will give equal status to the Welsh Language.	All information and service delivery will be available bi-lingually.	The programme will have an overall positive impact on treating the Welsh and English Languages equally.
Will it preserve promote and enhance local culture and heritage?	Positive ✓	Negative	None/ Negligible	Lampeter Wellbeing Centre presents an excellent opportunity to enhance local culture and heritage.	Lampeter Wellbeing Centre will be a key venue for local culture and heritage opportunities and sign-posting.	The programme will have an overall positive impact on local culture and heritage.

4. STRENGTHENING THE PROPOSAL: If the proposal is likely to have a negative impact on any of the above (including any of the protected characteristics), what practical changes/actions could help reduce or remove any negative impacts as identified in sections 2 and 3?

4.1 Actions.

What are you going to do?	When are you going to do it?	Who is responsible?	Progress
Consult with CCC service providers starting with Porth Cymorth Cynnar before progressing to the other services with the Througare Wellbeing Programme	December 2020 & January 2021	Alwyn Davies	
Engage and consult with the people of Ceredigion, including service users, stakeholders and people with Protected Characteristics	Spring 2021	Alwyn Davies with the support of Policy & Performance	
Update the Building Design and service delivery plans in the wake of engagement and consultation.	Following the service user and public consultations, spring and summer 2021.	Alwyn Davies & Carwyn Young with support of the relevant CCC services	

4.2. If no action is to be taken to remove or mitigate negative impacts please justify why.

(Please remember that if you have identified unlawful discrimination, immediate and potential, as a result of this proposal, the proposal must be changed or revised).

4.3. Monitoring, evaluating and reviewing.

How will you monitor the impact and effectiveness of the proposal?

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Via staff and public consultations.

Via service monitoring across

- Initial Customer Contact
- Porth Cymorth Cynnar – community wellbeing and learning.
- Porth Gofal – multi-agency decision making to determine level of needs and best outcomes including targeted intervention targeted intervention.
- Porth Cynnal – specialist through age services.

5. RISK: What is the risk associated with this proposal?

Impact Criteria	1 - Very low	2 - Low	3 - Medium	4 - High	5 - Very High
Likelihood Criteria	1 - Unlikely to occur	2 - Lower than average chance of occurrence	3 - Even chance of occurrence	4 - Higher than average chance of occurrence	5 - Expected to occur

Risk Description	Impact (severity)	Probability (deliverability)	Risk Score
Lampeter Leisure Centre is not supported as the preferred location of the Wellbeing Centre	4	3	12
Effective consultation with service users and the people of Ceredigion.	4	2	8
Insufficient Funding is available to configure the building to deliver the services identified	4	2	8
Building Works run behind schedule	3	3	9

Does your proposal have a potential impact on another Service area?

The Wellbeing Centre can have a positive impact on the other service areas within the Through Age Wellbeing Programme.

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6. SIGN OFF

Position	Name	Signature	Date
Service Manager	Carwyn Young		25.11.2020
Corporate Lead Officer	Elen James		25.11.2020
Corporate Director	Barry Rees		09.12.2020
Portfolio Holder	Cllr. Catherine Hughes		11.01.2021

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CEREDIGION COUNTY COUNCIL

Report to: Healthier Communities Overview and Scrutiny Committee

Date of meeting: 22nd September 2021

Title: An introduction to The Animal Welfare (Licensing of Activities Involving Animals) (Wales) Regulations 2021; which introduces a ban on third party sales of puppies (and kittens) (“Lucy’s law”) in Wales.
Overview of the current situation with licensed dog breeding in Ceredigion.

Purpose of the report: To inform Scrutiny of the new legislation and those additional requirements. To provide an outline of the current position on licensed dog breeding.

Officers within Public Protection require authorisation under the above regulations in order to enforce the legislation on behalf of the Authority.

For: Scrutiny

Cabinet Portfolio and Cabinet Member: Councillor Gareth Lloyd – Public Protection

Background

On the 19th September 2018, the Healthier Communities Overview and Scrutiny Committee passed a motion fully supporting the Lucy’s Law National Campaign to ban the selling of puppies by third parties. The Animal Welfare (Licensing of Activities Involving Animals) (Wales) Regulations 2021, brings this ban into legislation and comes into force on the 10th September 2021. The legislation bans the selling of both puppies and kittens by third parties, and in addition places higher standards of welfare on “pet shops”.

Current Position

There are currently 6 licensed pet shops, and 25 licensed dog breeding establishments in Ceredigion. They are licensed annually, and are inspected by Public Protection Officers from the Public Protection team. The legislation is made under the Animal Welfare Act 2006, therefore the focus of the license is to protect the health and welfare of the breeding animals, and the resulting offspring.

There has been some controversy over dog breeding over the recent years, with the authority having to work hard with some breeders to meet the minimum standards for animal welfare. Unfortunately in some instances more formal action was necessary to protect the animals.

Many commercial licensed dog breeders have historically sold their puppies to dealers, who then may sell those puppies onto pet shops. As such those businesses will be affected by the new legislation, as all their puppies will have to be sold from the premises. Of course, those dealers and pet shops will also not be allowed to trade puppies or kittens under the legislation.

New Position

There is a potential therefore for many local establishments selling animals as pets to now require a license. The draft statutory guidance suggests the following as falling outside the scope criteria: -

- The infrequent sale of a small number of surplus offspring/excess stock by a private individual who breeds animals as a hobby, for pleasure, exhibition for prize, or for education, study or scientific advancement. A hobby breeder may not be breeding with the intention of making a profit
- Organised events where people meet to sell surplus animals they have bred, or animals that are surplus to their requirements
- Aquacultural Production Businesses that are authorised under regulation 5(1) of the Aquatic Animal Health (England and Wales) Regulations 2009
- The non-commercial rehoming of animals, including puppies and kittens.

In determining whether a person requires a license, there is a business test whereby it ensures not all persons selling pets will require a license (thereby exempting someone selling the offspring of a pet etc).

- (a) makes any sale by, or otherwise carries on, the activity with a view to making a profit, or
- (b) earns any commission or fee from the activity

Third Party Sellers (Lucy's Law)

The new legislation provides an exemption for dog breeders who are licensed under the Animal Welfare (Breeding of Dogs) (Wales) Regulations 2014. This avoids dog breeding establishments needing two licenses (and the associated costs for each) Nevertheless the activity of third party selling of puppies is still banned for licensed dog breeders under the new legislation.

The legislation specifies conditions to place on a license, and they are detailed as follows : -

5.1 No animal of any of the following descriptions may be sold as a pet, or sold with a view to being resold as a pet, by or on behalf of the licence holder —
--

- (a) unweaned mammals;
- (b) mammals weaned at an age at which they should not have been weaned;
- (c) non-mammals that are incapable of feeding themselves;
- (d) puppies, kittens, ferrets or rabbits, aged under 8 weeks.
- (e) puppies or kittens which were not bred by the licence holder at the premises.

The draft statutory guidance further clarifies

- Puppies and kittens can only be sold by their breeder at the premises. The breeder must be the same named individual as the licence holder on the pet vending licence.
- In order to demonstrate that they have bred the animals, the licence holder must be able to evidence that they had control over the decisions made for the complete reproductive process from dam/sire selection, conception and gestation to birth.
- The inspector must be shown records of the mating(s), including the location of mating/fertilisation (including where this may have occurred on other premises), the identity of the sire (where known), as well as being shown how and where the animals are born, reared and kept until sale.
- The expectation is that prospective buyers will ask to see the offspring with the mother before making any purchasing decisions and the inspector should also view the mother and the offspring in the environment that will be used for potential buyers.
- Licence holders may provide other supporting evidence such as photographs, microchip and veterinary records to show that they housed and cared for the animal and its mother for the first 8 weeks of its life.

Enforcement

The new licensing regime may cause additional workload to the Public Protection team, as it may render some smaller pet breeders as requiring a license. Those breeders who fall below the threshold of requiring a dog breeding license, may pass the “business test” as requiring a license for selling pets. Similarly for any breeder of animals kept as pets, this may bring more workload. This business test assessment process maybe labour intensive, nevertheless it would be beneficial that all pet sellers (especially of puppies) are known/registered/licensed to ensure welfare standards.

There are currently 3 licensed dog breeders who have also historically held a “pet shop” license. They would sell the puppies of other breeders as part of their own business. The legislative changes clearly prevents this practice from occurring further. There is no concern those license holders would not comply with requirements. However the practice of swapping breeding dogs, and otherwise such an activity of passing puppies is a challenging offence to investigate.

The local dog breeding industry has been aware of the impending ban on third party sellers, and has adapted in response. The number of breeders selling puppies to

dealers has decreased markedly, with breeders investing in show spaces on their establishments to show prospective customers.

General Position on Dog Breeding Licenses

The Public Protection team has worked very hard with the dog breeding establishments to bring all up to the expected licensed standards. Regrettably there have been incidences where the license holders have chosen not to work with the authority, and as such have been subject to enforcement action through the courts. Such decisions are never taken lightly, however it exhibits the commitment Ceredigion County Council holds to maintaining high standards of welfare, and supports those breeders who work hard to maintain the highest standards.

As a result of recent work, the Public Protection Officers have reported that compliance with license conditions have improved across all licensed establishments. Some have adopted higher standards of welfare by securing Kennel Club Accreditation. For example several establishments now retire a breeding bitch after 4 litters (as per kennel club recommendation) whereas a bitch may have up to 6 litters in her career. In addition a number of establishments now provide nursery areas and playrooms as supplementary to whelping areas to enhance socialization and enrichment for puppies, when they are only obliged to provide a whelping area for puppies. The industry understanding of the importance of socialisation and enrichment to produce puppies that will fit into family life has improved.

The drivers for this rise in standards can be explained by any or all of the following reasons

- increased competition amongst breeders for customers
- increased expertise and understanding by breeders through education
- increased expectation, and consumer understanding from prospective customers
- an awareness that several premises in Ceredigion have been refused license in recent years for not meeting the relevant standards

Unlicensed Breeders

The authority continues to monitor for unlicensed breeders within the area. It works closely with the most prominent puppy selling websites such as Pet4Homes, Preloved, Gumtree and FreeAds. The section utilizes its powers as a delegated authority to enact exemptions to the Data Protection Act 2018 to obtain specific sensitive information regarding accounts on these websites which are routinely used as a platform for puppy selling.

Those breeders who are identified as potentially requiring a license would be subject to the Council Enforcement Policy.

Summary

The implementation of “Lucy’s Law” will serve to improve the welfare standards that Ceredigion County Council seeks to maintain across all the animal industry sectors.

The introduction of Lucy's Law occurs after the authority has worked hard, and seen genuine improvement within the dog breeding industry within Ceredigion which is an extremely encouraging item to report.

The new pet licensing legislation does introduce concerns over the additional resource implications, therefore requires careful monitoring to assess the impact on the service.

Has an integrated impact assessment been completed? If not, please state why

The new legal requirements are statutory

Wellbeing of Future Generations:

Summary Long-term:

Public Protection, animal welfare is a statutory duty of the authority and contributes towards the Well-being goals within the Well-being of Future Generations Act (Wales) 2015.

Collaboration:

Public Protection collaborate extensively with partner agencies including, Animal & Plant Health Agency, other Local Authorities, Dyfed-Powys Police, Welsh Government, RSPCA

Involvement:

Public Protection enforcement activity begins with engagement and encouragement and promotes compliance with legislation.

Prevention

There is an emphasis on prevention as processes ensure that a number of checks and safeguards are in place before an activity is permitted or licenced.

Integration

Public Protection activity is in line with the objectives of health partners and makes a contribution to a number of the Wellbeing goals within the Well-being of Future Generation (Wales) Act 2015and

Recommendation(s):

That scrutiny consider the content and implications of the report.

That the additional enforcement requirements on the Public Protection service are noted.

Reason(s) for decision:	In order to comply with statutory requirements and to ensure proper and effective enforcement of the legislation and to improve animal health.
Overview and Scrutiny:	Members of the Healthier Communities Overview and Scrutiny Committee have been asked to consider the content and implications of this report.
Policy Framework:	Corporate Strategy 2017-2022
Corporate Priorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investing in People’s Future • Promoting Environmental and Community Resilience
Finance and procurement implications:	None
Legal implications:	Additional legal obligations
Staffing implications:	Potential additional workload may place additional strain on staff resources should significant additional licensing is required
Property/asset implications:	None
Risk(s):	Legal challenge / Reputational damage – Welsh Government has placed a duty to license these premises, and to enforce third party seller ban on puppies and kittens
Statutory Powers:	The Animal Welfare (Licensing of Activities Involving Animals) (Wales) Regulations 2021 are made under the Animal Welfare Act 2006 which includes enforcement duties on the Local Authority.
Background Papers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Animal Welfare (Licensing of Activities Involving Animals) (Wales) Regulations 2021

- Animal Welfare (Breeding of Dogs) (Wales) Regulations 2014

Corporate Lead Officer:

Alun Williams (Policy & Performance)

Reporting Officer:

Heddwyn Evans (Environmental Health Manager)

Date:

18 August 2021

WELSH STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

2014 No. 3266 (W. 333)

ANIMALS, WALES

**The Animal Welfare (Breeding of
Dogs) (Wales) Regulations 2014**

Made - - - - *10 December 2014*

Coming into force - - *30 April 2015*

The Welsh Ministers, as the appropriate national authority in relation to Wales⁽¹⁾, make the following Regulations in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 13(2), (7), (8)(e), (10) and Parts 1 and 3 of Schedule 1 to the Animal Welfare Act 2006⁽²⁾.

In accordance with section 13(9) of that Act, the Welsh Ministers have consulted those persons appearing to them to represent interests with which these Regulations are concerned as they considered appropriate.

In accordance with section 61(2) of that Act⁽³⁾, a draft of this instrument has been laid before, and approved by resolution of, the National Assembly for Wales.

PART 1

Introduction

Title, application and commencement

1.—(1) The title of these Regulations is the Animal Welfare (Breeding of Dogs) (Wales) Regulations 2014.

(2) They apply in relation to Wales and come into force on 30 April 2015.

Repeal of section 1(1) of the Breeding of Dogs Act 1973

2. In section 1 of the Breeding of Dogs Act 1973 (licensing of breeding establishments for dogs), after subsection (1) insert—

(1) The appropriate national authority is defined in section 62(1) of the Animal Welfare Act 2006. Functions conferred on the National Assembly for Wales are now vested in the Welsh Ministers by virtue of section 162 of, and paragraphs 30 and 32 of Schedule 11 to the Government of Wales Act 2006 (c. 32).

(2) 2006 c.45.

(3) 2006 c.45 By virtue of section 162 of, and paragraph 34 of Schedule 11 to, the Government of Wales Act 2006 (c.32), the reference in section 61(2) to “House of Parliament” includes the National Assembly for Wales.

“(1A) Subsection (1) does not apply in relation to Wales.”

Interpretation

3. In these Regulations—

“the Act” (“*y Ddeddf*”) means the Animal Welfare Act 2006;

“adult dog” (“*ci llawndwf*”) means a dog which is not less than 6 months old;

“breeding bitch” (“*gast fridio*”) means an un-neutered female dog that is not less than 6 months old;

“draft enhancement and enrichment programme” (“*rhaglen wella a chyfoethogi ddrafff*”) means a document detailing how dogs will have the opportunity to express normal behaviour patterns submitted by the applicant to the local authority under regulation 7;

“draft socialisation programme” (“*rhaglen gymdeithasoli ddrafff*”) means a document detailing how puppies will be introduced to human handling, domestic environments, play and how they will be prepared for separation from the dam submitted by the applicant to the local authority under regulation 7;

“enhancement and enrichment programme” (“*rhaglen wella a chyfoethogi*”) means a document approved in writing by the local authority detailing how dogs will have the opportunity to express normal behaviour patterns;

“full-time attendant” (“*gweinydd llawn-amser*”) means a person who works, either paid or unpaid, at least 37 hours per week on the licence holder’s premises;

“inspector” (“*arolygydd*”) means any person who has written authority from a local authority to act in matters arising under or in relation to the Act or these Regulations;

“licence” (“*trwydded*”) means a licence granted under regulation 8;

“licence conditions” (“*amodau trwydded*”) means those conditions set out in Schedule 1 to these Regulations and any further conditions attached to a licence by the local authority;

“local authority” (“*awdurdod lleol*”) means the county council or a county borough council in whose area the applicant for a licence under regulation 7 carries out the activity of dog breeding;

“part-time attendant” (“*gweinydd rhan-amser*”) means a person who works, either paid or unpaid, between 18.5 and 37 hours per week on the licence holder’s premises;

“puppy” (“*ci bach*”) means a dog which is less than 6 months old;

“socialisation programme” (“*rhaglen gymdeithasoli*”) means a document approved in writing by the local authority detailing how puppies will be introduced to human handling, domestic environments, play and how they will be prepared for separation from the dam.

PART 2

Requirement to hold a licence

Licensing of dog breeders

4. Dog breeding is a specified activity, for the purposes of section 13(1) of the Act.

Dog breeding: interpretation

5.—(1) A person carries on the activity of dog breeding for the purposes of section 13(1) of the Act if that person keeps on premises 3 or more breeding bitches and—

- (a) breeds on those premises 3 or more litters of puppies in any 12 month period;
 - (b) advertises for sale from those premises a puppy or puppies born from 3 or more litters of puppies for sale in any 12 month period;
 - (c) supplies from those premises a puppy or puppies born from 3 or more litters of puppies in any 12 month period; or
 - (d) advertises a business of breeding or selling puppies from those premises.
- (2) For the purposes of paragraph (1) any dog found on premises will be presumed to be kept by the occupier of those premises until the contrary is proved.
- (3) For the purposes of paragraph (1)(a) to (c) it is immaterial whether or not the litters of puppies are bred from the breeding bitches referred to in paragraph (1).
- (4) This regulation is subject to regulation 6.

Dog breeding: exclusion

6.—(1) A person does not carry on the activity of dog breeding for the purposes of section 13(1) of the Act if the dogs mentioned in regulation 5 are bred—

- (a) for use in regulated procedures, and
- (b) at a place specified in a section 2C licence by virtue of section 2B(2)(b) of the Animals (Scientific Procedures) Act 1986.

(2) In paragraph (1) “regulated procedure” and “section 2C licence” have the meaning given by section 30 of the Animals (Scientific Procedures) Act 1986.

PART 3

Licences

Application for a licence

7.—(1) To apply for a licence under these Regulations an applicant must submit—

- (a) an application in a form and manner approved by the local authority;
- (b) a draft enhancement and enrichment programme;
- (c) a draft socialisation programme;
- (d) details of the anticipated number of adult dogs and puppies to be present on the premises at any one time; and
- (e) such supporting documentation as the authority reasonably requires.

(2) The applicant must pay any appropriate fee in accordance with regulation 12.

Grant or renewal of licences

8.—(1) On receipt of an application complying with regulation 7, a local authority must inspect the applicant’s premises and if satisfied—

- (a) that the licence conditions are or will be met;
- (b) with the draft enhancement and enrichment programme;
- (c) with the draft socialisation programme; and
- (d) as to any other matters the local authority considers relevant;

may grant a licence to the applicant.

- (2) The local authority must attach to each licence granted—
- (a) the conditions contained in Schedule 1 to these Regulations;
 - (b) a condition specifying the maximum number of adult dogs and puppies to be kept under the terms of the licence; and
 - (c) a condition specifying a staff to adult dog ratio which must ensure as a minimum staff requirement—
 - (i) 1 full-time attendant per 20 adult dogs kept; or
 - (ii) 1 part-time attendant per 10 adult dogs kept.
- (3) Subject to paragraph (2) the local authority may also attach further conditions to a licence as it considers necessary.
- (4) The local authority may grant or renew a licence for any period up to 1 year.

Consideration of applications for licences

9.—(1) When considering whether to grant or renew a licence the local authority must be satisfied that—

- (a) dogs are at all times kept in accommodation that is of an appropriate construction and size, with appropriate exercise facilities, temperature, lighting, ventilation and cleanliness;
 - (b) appropriate whelping facilities are available;
 - (c) dogs are supplied with suitable food, drink and bedding; and
 - (d) dogs are supplied with adequate facilities to enable them to exhibit normal behaviour patterns.
- (2) Prior to granting or renewing a licence, in considering whether the licence conditions will be met, a local authority is entitled to take account of the applicant's conduct or any other circumstances that the local authority considers are relevant.

People who may not apply for a licence

10. No person may apply for a licence if they are disqualified under—
- (a) section 33 of the Welfare of Animals Act (Northern Ireland) 2011⁽⁴⁾;
 - (b) section 34 of the Act;
 - (c) section 40(1) and (2) of the Animal Health and Welfare (Scotland) Act 2006⁽⁵⁾;
 - (d) section 33A of the Dogs (Northern Ireland) Order 1983⁽⁶⁾;
 - (e) section 3(3) of the Breeding of Dogs Act 1973⁽⁷⁾ from keeping a breeding establishment;
 - (f) section 4(3) of the Riding Establishments Act 1964 from keeping a riding establishment⁽⁸⁾;
 - (g) section 3(3) of the Animal Boarding Establishments Act 1963 from keeping a boarding establishment⁽⁹⁾;
 - (h) section 1(1) of the Protection of Animals (Amendment) Act 1954 from having custody of an animal⁽¹⁰⁾;

(4) 2011 c. 16.

(5) 2006 asp 11.

(6) 1983/764 (N.I. 8).

(7) 1973 c.60. Section 3(3) was amended by section 5(1) of the Breeding and Sale of Dogs (Welfare) Act 1999 (c.11).

(8) 1964 c. 70. Section 4(3) was amended by section 64 of, and paragraph 6(2) of Schedule 3 to, the Animal Welfare Act 2006.

(9) 1963 c. 43. Section 3(3) was amended by section 64 of, and paragraph 5(2) of Schedule 3 to, the Animal Welfare Act 2006.

(10) 1954 c.40. Section 1 was repealed by section 65 of, and Schedule 4 to, the Animal Welfare Act 2006.

- (i) section 5(3) of the Pet Animals Act 1951 from keeping a pet shop⁽¹¹⁾; or
- (j) section 6(2) of the Dangerous Wild Animals Act 1976 from the ownership of an animal⁽¹²⁾,

and any licence issued to a person so disqualified is invalid.

Death of a licence holder

11.—(1) If the licence holder dies that licence is deemed to have been granted to the personal representatives of the licence holder so long as none of the personal representatives is subject to an order for disqualification under any of the provisions set out in regulation 10, and remains in force for a period of 3 months beginning with the date of death, but remains subject to the provisions in Part 3.

(2) The personal representatives must notify the local authority which issued the licence that the licence has vested in them within 4 weeks of the death of the licence holder.

(3) Subject to paragraphs (4) and (5), a local authority may, on the application of those personal representatives, extend the period of 3 months referred to in paragraph (1) if the local authority is satisfied that the extension is necessary for the purpose of winding up the deceased's estate and that no other circumstances make extension undesirable.

(4) Before extending a licence beyond 1 year from the date upon which it was issued, a local authority must inspect the licence holder's premises, and at least once per year thereafter during the period of extension.

(5) No licence may be extended under paragraph (3) beyond 3 years from the date upon which the licence was issued.

Fees

12.—(1) A local authority may charge such fees as it considers necessary—

- (a) for the consideration of an application for a licence; and
- (b) for the grant or renewal of a licence.

(2) The fee charged for consideration of an application for a licence must not exceed the reasonable costs of carrying out that consideration.

(3) The fee charged for granting or renewing a licence must not exceed the sum of the costs of making the grant or renewal and the reasonable anticipated costs of future monitoring of compliance with these Regulations and the licence conditions by the licence holder.

Guidance

13. The local authority must have regard in the carrying out of its functions under these Regulations to such guidance as may be issued by the Welsh Ministers.

PART 4

Suspension, Variation and Revocation of a Licence

Grounds for suspension and variation

14. A local authority may at any time suspend or vary a licence on being satisfied that—

⁽¹¹⁾ 1951 c.35 Section 5(3) was amended by section 64 of, and paragraph 3(2) of Schedule 3 to, the Animal Welfare Act 2006.

⁽¹²⁾ 1976 c.38. Section 6(2) was amended by section 64 of, and paragraph 9 of Schedule 3 to, the Animal Welfare Act 2006.

- (a) the matters referred to in regulation 9(1)(a) to (d) are not satisfied;
- (b) the licence conditions are not being complied with;
- (c) there has been a breach of these Regulations;
- (d) information supplied by the licence holder is false; or
- (e) it is necessary to protect the welfare of a dog.

Procedure for suspension and variation

15.—(1) A suspension or licence variation under regulation 14 has effect at the end of the period of 7 days beginning with the date of service of the notice of suspension or notice of variation.

(2) If it is necessary to protect the welfare of a dog the local authority may specify in the notice that the suspension or variation has immediate effect.

(3) A notice of suspension or variation must—

- (a) state the local authority's grounds for suspension or variation;
- (b) state when it comes into effect;
- (c) specify measures that the local authority considers are necessary in order to remedy the grounds; and
- (d) explain the right of the licence holder to make written representations in accordance with paragraph (4) and give the details of the person to whom such representations may be made and the date by which they must be made.

(4) Where the notice does not have immediate effect the licence holder may make written representations against the notice to the local authority within 7 days of the date of service of the notice.

(5) Where representations are made under paragraph (4), the suspension or variation does not have effect until the local authority considers the representations and makes a determination on them in accordance with paragraph (6).

(6) The local authority must make a determination on the representations and notify the licence holder in writing, giving its reasons, within 7 days of receipt of those representations.

(7) If a licence has been suspended for more than 28 days the local authority must—

- (a) reinstate that suspended licence; or
- (b) revoke that suspended licence.

Reinstatement of licence

16.—(1) A local authority must reinstate a suspended licence by way of notice once it is satisfied that the grounds specified in the notice of suspension have been or will be remedied.

(2) Where a licence is reinstated under paragraph (1) the period for which it is issued may be varied but the licence may not be extended beyond 1 year from the date upon which it was reinstated.

Grounds for revocation of a licence

17.—(1) The local authority may revoke a licence on being satisfied that—

- (a) the matters referred to in regulation 9(1)(a) to (d) are not satisfied;
- (b) the licence conditions are not being complied with;
- (c) there has been a breach of these Regulations;
- (d) information supplied by the licence holder is false; or

(e) it is necessary to protect the welfare of a dog.

(2) Where a licence holder is disqualified under any of the enactments listed in regulation 10 their licence is automatically revoked when the time limit for any appeal against that disqualification expires or, if an appeal is made, when that appeal is refused.

Notice of revocation

18. A notice of revocation must—

- (a) state the local authority's grounds for revocation;
- (b) state when it comes into effect; and
- (c) set out the right of appeal to a magistrates' court.

PART 5

Appeals

Right of Appeal

19.—(1) Any person who is aggrieved by the refusal to grant or renew, or the decision to revoke, a licence may appeal to a magistrates' court.

(2) The procedure on an appeal to a magistrates' court under paragraph (1) is by way of complaint, and the Magistrates' Courts Act 1980(13) applies to the proceedings.

(3) The period within which an appeal may be brought is 28 days beginning with the day following the date on which the decision is notified.

PART 6

Miscellaneous provisions

Power to take samples

20. An inspector may, for the purposes of ensuring the provisions of these Regulations are being complied with, take saliva or hair samples for DNA testing, from any dog on premises occupied by the licence holder.

Duty to assist in the taking of samples

21. The licence holder must comply with any reasonable request of an inspector in order to facilitate the identification and examination of a dog and the taking of samples in accordance with regulation 20 and, in particular, must arrange the penning of a dog if so requested by an inspector.

Offences

22.—(1) It is an offence for a person, without lawful authority or excuse, to contravene any licence condition.

(13) 1980. c. 43.

(2) A person guilty of an offence under this regulation is liable on summary conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months, a fine not exceeding level 5 on the standard scale, or both.

Powers of Entry

23. Breach of a licence condition must be treated as a relevant offence for the purpose of section 23 of the Act (entry and search under warrant in connection with offences).

Post Conviction Powers

24. The relevant post conviction powers contained in sections 34 and 42 of the Act apply in relation to a conviction for an offence of breach of a condition of a licence granted under these Regulations.

Transitional provisions

25. A licence granted under the Breeding of Dogs Act 1973 will continue to have effect as if it were a licence granted under regulation 5.

Consequential amendments

26. Schedule 2 (consequential amendments) has effect.

Enforcement

27. These Regulations are enforced by the local authority.

Rebecca Evans
Deputy Minister for Farming and Food, under
authority of the Minister for Natural Resources,
one of the Welsh Ministers

10 December 2014

SCHEDULES

SCHEDULE 1

Regulation 8(2)

PART 1

Licence Conditions

Condition 1: Enhancement and Enrichment

1. The licence holder must implement an enhancement and enrichment programme that has been approved by the local authority.

Condition 2: Socialisation

2. The licence holder must implement a socialisation programme that has been approved by the local authority.

Condition 3: Health

3. The licence holder must take all reasonable steps to protect dogs from pain, suffering, injury and disease.

Condition 4: Mating

4. The licence holder must ensure a breeding bitch—
- (a) is not mated until she is 12 months old;
 - (b) does not give birth to more than 1 litter of puppies in a 12 month period; and
 - (c) does not give birth to more than 6 litters of puppies in total.

Condition 5: Change of ownership of a puppy

5. The licence holder must retain ownership and possession of a puppy on the premises occupied by the licence holder until it is at least 56 days old.

Condition 6: Breeding bitch record requirements

6.—(1) The licence holder must maintain a written record in relation to each breeding bitch kept setting out her:

- (a) name;
- (b) date of birth;
- (c) breed;
- (d) physical description including colour and identifying features;
- (e) health status;
- (f) mating details including;

- (i) in relation to the sire, the information required in sub-paragraph 1(a) to (e);
- (ii) in relation to each puppy born—
 - (aa) date of birth;
 - (bb) when ownership is transferred, the new owners name and address.

(2) When ownership of a breeding bitch is transferred the name, address and telephone number of the new owner must be recorded by the licence holder on the record referred to in sub-paragraph (1) and a copy of the record must be provided to the new owner and a copy retained by the licence holder.

(3) The record referred to in sub-paragraph (1) must be available for inspection and retained by the licence holder for the lifetime of the breeding bitch.

Condition 7: Puppy record requirements

7.—(1) The licence holder must maintain a written record confirming the following details in relation to each puppy which is on the premises occupied by the licence holder:

- (a) sex;
- (b) date of birth;
- (c) breed;
- (d) physical description including colour and identifying features;
- (e) health status;
- (f) in relation to the dam, the information required by condition 6(1)(a) to (e); and
- (g) in relation to the sire, the information required by condition 6(1)(a) to (e).

(2) When ownership of a puppy is transferred, the name address and telephone number of the new owner must be recorded by the licence holder on the record referred to in sub-paragraph (1) and a copy of the record must be provided to the new owner and a copy retained by the licence holder.

(3) The record referred to in sub-paragraph (1) must be available for inspection by the local authority at any time and retained by the licence holder for 3 years from the date of birth of the puppy.

SCHEDULE 2

Regulation 26

Consequential amendments

Breeding of Dogs Act 1973

1. In section 5 of the Breeding of Dogs Act 1973 (interpretation), in subsection (2), in the definition of “local authority”, omit “and in Wales the council of a county or county borough”.

Local Government (Wales) Act 1994

2. In Schedule 16 of the Local Government (Wales) Act 1994 (other consequential amendments), omit paragraph 42.

Guard Dogs Act 1975

3. In section 3 of the Guard Dogs Act 1975 (guard dog kennel licences), before subsection (6) insert—

“(5B) Where a person is convicted of an offence under section 13(6) of the Animal Welfare Act 2006 arising from the contravention of section 13(1) of that Act in relation to dog breeding in Wales, or of an offence under the Animal Welfare (Breeding of Dogs) (Wales) Regulations 2014, subsections (4) and (5) apply as they do to convictions under this Act.”

Dangerous Wild Animals Act 1976

4. At the end of section 6 of the Dangerous Wild Animals Act 1976 (penalties) insert—

“(3B) Where a person is convicted of an offence under section 13(6) of the Animal Welfare Act 2006 arising from the contravention of section 13(1) of that Act in relation to dog breeding in Wales, or of an offence under the Animal Welfare (Breeding of Dogs) (Wales) Regulations 2014, subsections (2) and (3) apply as they do to convictions under this Act”.

Zoo Licensing Act 1981

5. In section 4 of the Zoo Licensing Act 1981 (grant or refusal of licence), in subsection (5), insert at the end—

““section 13(6) of the Animal Welfare Act 2006, so far as the offence arises from the contravention of section 13(1) of that Act in relation to dog breeding in Wales; the Animal Welfare (Breeding of Dogs) (Wales) Regulations 2014.”

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This note is not part of the Regulations)

These Regulations provide for the licensing of persons involved in the breeding of dogs. Part 2 of the Regulations specifies dog breeding for the purposes of section 13(1) of the Animal Welfare Act 2006 (c.45) (“the Act”). The consequence of this specification is that, subject to qualifying criteria, any person wishing to breed dogs in Wales must obtain a licence from their local authority under these Regulations. This requirement replaces the requirement to obtain a licence under the Breeding of Dogs Act 1973 in Wales.

A person who breeds dogs in Wales without a licence under these Regulations commits an offence under section 13(6) of the Animal Welfare Act 2006 and is liable to imprisonment for a term of up to 6 months, a fine or both. Under section 30 of the Animal Welfare Act 2006 local authorities may prosecute for any offence under the Act.

Part 3 of the Regulations sets out how a person may apply to the local authority for a licence and sets out matters in respect of which a local authority must be satisfied when considering the granting and renewing of a licence. It provides for a local authority to charge fees to cover any reasonable expenses incurred in performing this function and for monitoring compliance with these Regulations. It requires a local authority to have regard to guidance issued by the Welsh Ministers in carrying out their functions under these Regulations.

Part 4 sets out circumstances in which a licence maybe suspended, varied or revoked. Part 5 provides for appeals against licensing decisions by local authorities.

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally made). This item of legislation is currently only available in its original format.

Part 6 provides that a breach of a condition of a licence granted under these Regulations is an offence. It provides powers for inspectors to take samples and enter premises and applies relevant post conviction powers contained in the Act. It provides for local authorities to enforce the Regulations. It provides that licences granted under the Breeding of Dogs Act 1973 continue to have effect as if granted under these Regulations.

Schedule 1 to these Regulations sets out compulsory licence conditions which must be included on each licence granted by a local authority.

Schedule 2 to these Regulations amends the Breeding of Dogs Act 1973 and amends references to it in 4 Acts consequential upon the repeal of section 1(1) of that Act in relation to Wales.

The Welsh Ministers' Code of Practice on the carrying out of Regulatory Impact Assessments was considered in relation to these Regulations. As a result, a Regulatory Impact Assessment has been prepared as to the likely costs and benefits of complying with these Regulations. A copy can be obtained from Welsh Government, Cathays Park, Cardiff CF10 3NQ.

WELSH STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

2021 No. 416 (W. 135)

ANIMALS, WALES

The Animal Welfare (Licensing of Activities Involving Animals) (Wales) Regulations 2021

Made - - - - 24 March 2021

Coming into force - - 10 September 2021

The Welsh Ministers, as the appropriate national authority in relation to Wales⁽¹⁾, make the following Regulations in exercise of the powers conferred by section 13(2), (7), (8) and (10) of, and Parts 1 and 3 of Schedule 1 to, the Animal Welfare Act 2006⁽²⁾.

In accordance with section 13(9) of that Act, the Welsh Ministers have consulted those persons appearing to them to represent interests with which these Regulations are concerned as they considered appropriate.

In accordance with section 61(2) of that Act⁽³⁾, a draft of this instrument has been laid before, and approved by resolution of, Senedd Cymru.

PART 1

Introduction

Title, commencement and application

1.—(1) The title of these Regulations is the Animal Welfare (Licensing of Activities Involving Animals) (Wales) Regulations 2021.

(2) These Regulations come into force on 10 September 2021.

(3) These Regulations apply to Wales except paragraph 2 of Schedule 5 which applies to both England and Wales.

(1) The “appropriate national authority” is defined in section 62(1) of the Animal Welfare Act 2006 (c. 45). Functions conferred on the National Assembly for Wales are now vested in the Welsh Ministers by virtue of section 162 of, and paragraphs 30 and 32 of Schedule 11 to, the Government of Wales Act 2006 (c. 32).

(2) 2006 c. 45.

(3) By virtue of section 162 of, and paragraph 34 of Schedule 11 to, the Government of Wales Act 2006, the reference in section 61(2) to “House of Parliament” includes Senedd Cymru.

Interpretation

2. In these Regulations—

“the Act” (“*y Ddeddf*”) means the Animal Welfare Act 2006;

“adult dog” (“*ci llawndwf*”) means a dog which is not less than 6 months old;

“general condition” (“*amod cyffredinol*”) means the conditions set out in Schedule 2;

“kitten” (“*cath fach*”) means a cat aged less than 6 months;

“licence” (“*trwydded*”), except as the context otherwise requires in regulation 10(1)(b) or where more specifically provided, means a licence to carry on a licensable activity granted or renewed under these Regulations and cognate expressions are to be construed accordingly;

“licence conditions” (“*amodau trwydded*”) means—

- (a) the general conditions, and
- (b) the relevant specific conditions;

“licensable activity” (“*gweithgaredd trwyddedadwy*”) means an activity described in paragraph 2 of Schedule 1;

“local authority” (“*awdurdod lleol*”) means the council for a county or county borough in Wales;

“operator” (“*gweithredwr*”) means an individual who—

- (a) carries on, attempts to carry on or knowingly allows to be carried on a licensable activity, or
- (b) where a licence has been granted or renewed, is the licence holder;

“pet” (“*anifail anwes*”) means an animal mainly or permanently, or intended to be mainly or permanently, kept by a person for—

- (a) personal interest,
- (b) companionship,
- (c) ornamental purposes, or
- (d) any combination of paragraphs (a) to (c);

“puppy” (“*ci bach*”) means a dog aged less than 6 months;

“relevant specific conditions” (“*amodau penodol perthnasol*”) means, in relation to the activity of selling animals as pets (or with a view to their being later resold as pets) as described in paragraph 2 of Schedule 1, the conditions set out in Schedule 3;

“veterinary surgeon” (“*milfeddyg*”) means a person registered in the register of veterinary surgeons, or the supplementary veterinary register, kept under the Veterinary Surgeons Act 1996(4).

Licensing of operators

3.—(1) Each licensable activity is a specified activity for the purposes of section 13(1) of the Act.

(2) A local authority is the licensing authority for any licensable activity carried on in premises in its area.

(4) 1971 c. 80.

PART 2

Grant, renewal and variation with consent of a licence and inspection of premises

Conditions of grant or renewal of a licence

4.—(1) This regulation applies where—

- (a) a local authority has received from an operator an application in writing for the grant or renewal of a licence to carry on a licensable activity on premises in the local authority's area, and
- (b) the application gives such information as the local authority has required.

(2) The local authority must—

- (a) appoint one or more suitably qualified inspectors to inspect any premises on which the licensable activity or any part of it is being or is to be carried on, and
- (b) following that inspection, grant a licence to the operator, or renew the operator's licence, in accordance with the application if it is satisfied that—
 - (i) the licence conditions will be met,
 - (ii) any appropriate fee has been paid in accordance with regulation 12, and
 - (iii) the grant or renewal is appropriate having taken into account the report submitted to it in accordance with regulation 9.

(3) A local authority must attach to each licence granted or renewed—

- (a) the general conditions, and
- (b) the relevant specific conditions.

(4) In considering whether the licence conditions will be met, a local authority must take account of the applicant's conduct as the operator of the licensable activity to which the application for the grant or renewal relates, whether the applicant is a fit and proper person to be the operator of that activity and any other relevant circumstances.

(5) A local authority must not grant a licence to an operator, or renew an operator's licence, in any circumstances other than those described in these Regulations.

(6) All licences granted or renewed in relation to any of these licensable activities are subject to the licence conditions.

Period of licence

5. A local authority may grant or renew a licence for any period up to 1 year.

Power to take samples from animals

6. An inspector may, for the purposes of ensuring the licence conditions are being complied with, take samples for laboratory testing from any animals on premises occupied by an operator.

Duty to assist in the taking of samples from animals

7. An operator must comply with any reasonable request of an inspector to facilitate the identification and examination of an animal and the taking of samples in accordance with regulation 6 and, in particular, must arrange the suitable restraint of an animal if so requested by an inspector.

Variation or revocation of a licence on the application, or with the consent, of a licence holder

8. A local authority may at any time vary or revoke a licence—
- (a) on the application in writing of the licence holder, or
 - (b) on its own initiative, with the consent in writing of the licence holder.

Inspector's report

- 9.—(1) Where a local authority arranges an inspection pursuant to regulation 4(2)(a), it must arrange for the submission to it of a report by the inspector.
- (2) The inspector's report must—
- (a) contain information about the operator, any relevant premises, any relevant records, the condition of any animals and any relevant matter, and
 - (b) state whether or not the inspector considers that the licence conditions will be met.

Persons who may not apply for a licence

- 10.—(1) The following persons may not apply for a licence in respect of any licensable activity—
- (a) a person listed as a disqualified person in paragraphs 2 to 8 of Schedule 4 where the time limit for any appeal against that disqualification has expired or where, if an appeal was made, that appeal was refused;
 - (b) a person listed in paragraph 1 of Schedule 4 as having held a licence which was revoked where the time limit for any appeal against that revocation has expired or where, if an appeal was made, that appeal was refused.
- (2) Any licence granted or renewed, or held by, a person mentioned in paragraph (1)(a) or (b) is automatically revoked.

Death of a licence holder

- 11.—(1) In the event of the death of a licence holder, the licence is deemed to have been granted to, or renewed in respect of, the personal representatives of that former licence holder.
- (2) In the circumstances described in paragraph (1), the licence is to remain in force for 3 months beginning with the date of the death of the former licence holder or for as long as it was due to remain in force but for the death (whichever period is shorter) but remain subject to the provisions in Part 2.
- (3) The personal representatives must notify in writing the local authority which granted or renewed the licence that they are now the licence holders within 28 days beginning with the date of the death of the former licence holder.
- (4) If the personal representatives fail so to notify the local authority within the period specified in paragraph (3), the licence ceases to have effect on the expiry of that period.
- (5) The local authority which granted or renewed the licence may, on the application of the personal representatives, extend the period specified in paragraph (2) for up to 3 months if it satisfied that the extension is necessary for the purpose of winding up the estate of the former licence holder and is appropriate in all the circumstances.

Fees

- 12.—(1) A local authority may charge such fees as it considers necessary for—
- (a) the consideration of an application for the grant, renewal or variation of a licence including any inspection relating to that consideration, and for the grant, renewal or variation,

- (b) the reasonable anticipated costs of consideration of a licence holder's compliance with these Regulations and the licence conditions to which the licence holder is subject in circumstances other than those described in sub-paragraph (a) including any inspection relating to that consideration,
- (c) the reasonable anticipated costs of enforcement in relation to any licensable activity of an unlicensed operator, and
- (d) the reasonable anticipated costs of compliance with regulation 26.

(2) The fee charged for the consideration of an application for the grant, renewal or variation of a licence and for any inspection relating to that consideration must not exceed the reasonable costs of that consideration and related inspection.

Guidance

13. A local authority must have regard in the carrying out of its functions under these Regulations to such guidance as may be issued by the Welsh Ministers.

PART 3

Enforcement and notices

Grounds for suspension, variation without consent or revocation of a licence

14. A local authority may, without any requirement for the licence holder's consent, decide to suspend, vary or revoke a licence at any time on being satisfied that—

- (a) the licence conditions are not being complied with,
- (b) there has been a breach of these Regulations,
- (c) information supplied by the licence holder is false or misleading,
- (d) it is necessary to protect the welfare of an animal, or
- (e) the licence holder would not be able to apply for a new licence in accordance with regulation 10.

Procedure for suspension or variation without consent

15.—(1) Except as otherwise provided in this regulation, the suspension or variation of a licence following a decision under regulation 14 has effect at the end of a period of 7 working days beginning with the date on which notice of the decision is issued to the licence holder or, if that date is not a working day, the next working day.

(2) If it is necessary to protect the welfare of an animal, the local authority may specify in the notice of its decision that the suspension or variation has immediate effect.

(3) A decision to suspend or vary a licence must—

- (a) be notified to the licence holder in writing,
- (b) state the local authority's grounds for suspension or variation,
- (c) state when it comes into effect,
- (d) specify measures that the local authority considers are necessary in order to remedy the grounds, and

- (e) explain the right of the licence holder to make written representations in accordance with paragraph (4) and give details of the person to whom such representations may be made and the date by the end of which they must be received.
- (4) The licence holder may make written representations which must be received by the local authority within 7 working days beginning with the date of issue of notice of the decision under regulation 14 to suspend or vary the licence or, if that date is not a working day, the next working day.
- (5) Except in relation to notices under paragraph (2), where a licence holder makes written representations which are received by the local authority within the period specified in paragraph (4), the suspension or variation is not to have effect unless the local authority, after considering the representations, suspends or varies the licence in accordance with paragraph (6)(a).
- (6) Within 7 working days beginning with the date of receipt of any representations made in accordance with paragraph (5), the local authority must, after considering the representations—
- (a) suspend or vary the licence,
 - (b) cancel its decision under regulation 14 to suspend or vary the licence,
 - (c) confirm the suspension or variation of the licence under paragraph (2), or
 - (d) reinstate the licence if it has been suspended, or cancel its variation if it has been varied, under paragraph (2).
- (7) The local authority must issue to the licence holder written notice of its decision under paragraph (6) and the reasons for it within 7 working days beginning with the date of receipt of any representations made in accordance with paragraph (4) or, if that date is not a working day, beginning with the next working day.
- (8) The local authority's decision under paragraph (6) is to have effect on service of its notice under paragraph (7).
- (9) Paragraph (10) applies if the local authority fails to comply with paragraph (6) or (7).
- (10) Where this paragraph applies, after 7 working days beginning with the date of receipt of any representations made in accordance with paragraph (4) or, if that date is not a working day, beginning with the next working day—
- (a) a licence suspended under paragraph (2) is to be deemed to be reinstated;
 - (b) a licence varied under paragraph (2) is to be deemed to have effect as if it had not been so varied;
 - (c) a licence suspended under paragraph (6)(a) is to be deemed to be reinstated;
 - (d) a licence varied under paragraph (6)(a) is to be deemed to have effect as if it had not been so varied;
 - (e) any licence held by the licence holder other than a licence suspended or varied under paragraph (2) or (6)(a) which the local authority decided to suspend or vary under regulation 14 is to be deemed to remain in force and not to be so varied.
- (11) Once a licence has been suspended for 28 days, the local authority must on the next working day—
- (a) reinstate it without varying it,
 - (b) vary and reinstate it as varied, or
 - (c) revoke it.
- (12) If the local authority fails to comply with paragraph (11), the licence is to be deemed to have been reinstated without variation with immediate effect.

Reinstatement of a suspended licence by a local authority

16.—(1) A local authority must reinstate a suspended licence by way of written notice once it is satisfied that the grounds specified in the notice of suspension have been or will be remedied.

(2) Where a local authority reinstates a licence under paragraph (1), it may reduce the period for which it is reinstated.

Notice of revocation

17.—(1) A revocation decision must—

- (a) be notified in writing to the licence holder,
- (b) state the local authority's grounds for revocation, and
- (c) give notice of the licence holder's rights of appeal to a magistrates' court and the period under regulation 23 within which such an appeal may be brought.

(2) The decision has effect on service of the notice.

Obstruction of inspectors

18. A person must not intentionally obstruct an inspector appointed for the purposes of the enforcement of these Regulations in the exercise of any powers conferred by or under the Act.

Offences

19.—(1) It is an offence for a person, without lawful authority or excuse—

- (a) to breach a licence condition;
- (b) to fail to comply with regulation 7 or 18.

(2) A person who commits an offence under paragraph (1) is liable on summary conviction to a fine.

Powers of entry

20. Breach of a licence condition must be treated as a relevant offence for the purposes of section 23 of the Act (entry and search under warrant in connection with offences).

Post-conviction powers

21. The relevant post-conviction powers contained in sections 34 and 42 of the Act apply in relation to a conviction for an offence under regulation 19.

Notices

22.—(1) Any notice issued by a local authority under these Regulations may be amended, suspended or revoked by the local authority in writing at any time.

(2) A notice may be served on a person by—

- (a) personal delivery,
- (b) leaving it or sending it by post to the person's current or last known postal address, or
- (c) emailing it to the person's current or last known email address.

PART 4

Appeals

Appeals

23.—(1) Any operator who is aggrieved by a decision by a local authority to refuse to grant or renew, or the decision to revoke, a licence may appeal to a magistrates' court.

(2) The procedure on an appeal to a magistrates' court under paragraph (1) is by way of complaint, and the Magistrates' Courts Act 1980(5) applies to the proceedings.

(3) The period within which an appeal may be brought is 28 days beginning with the day following the date on which the decision is notified.

PART 5

Repeals, consequential amendments and saving provision

Repeals and consequential amendments

24. Schedule 5 (repeals and consequential amendments) is to have effect.

Saving provision

25. Any unexpired licence granted in accordance with the provisions of the Pet Animal Act 1951(6) continues in force for the remainder of its term subject to the provisions of that Act as it had effect on the relevant date.

PART 6

Provision of information to the Welsh Ministers

Provision of information to the Welsh Ministers

26.—(1) Each local authority must provide the following information to the Welsh Ministers in writing—

- (a) the number of licences in force in its area on each reference date, and
- (b) the average level of fees it has charged for licences it has granted or renewed in each reference period.

(2) Each local authority must provide the information to the Welsh Ministers—

- (a) in electronic form, or secure that it is accessible to the Welsh Ministers in electronic form, and
- (b) no later than the next 31 May following the relevant reference date.

(3) In this regulation—

“reference date” (“*dyddiad cyfeirio*”) means 31 March;

(5) 1980 c. 43.

(6) 1951 c. 35 (14 & 15 Geo 6).

“reference period” (“*cyfnod cyfeirio*”) means the period beginning with 10 September 2021 and ending with 31 March 2022 and each subsequent period of 12 months beginning with the 1 April.

24 March 2021

Lesley Griffiths
Minister for Environment, Energy and Rural
Affairs, one of the Welsh Ministers

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally made). This item of legislation is currently only available in its original format.

SCHEDULE 1

Regulation 2

Licensable activities

PART 1

Business test

1. The circumstances which a local authority must take into account in determining whether an activity is being carried on in the course of a business for the purposes of this Schedule include, for example, whether the operator—

- (a) makes any sale by, or otherwise carries on, the activity with a view to making a profit, or
- (b) earns any commission or fee from the activity.

PART 2

Selling animals as pets

2. Selling animals as pets (or with a view to their being later resold as pets) in the course of a business including keeping animals in the course of a business with a view to their being sold or resold.

3. The activity described in paragraph 2 does not include—

- (a) selling animals in the course of an aquaculture production business authorised under regulation 5(1) of the Aquatic Animal Health (England and Wales) Regulations 2009⁽⁷⁾, or
- (b) a person who is the holder of a licence under the Animal Welfare (Breeding of Dogs) (Wales) Regulations 2014⁽⁸⁾ selling;
 - (i) puppies the person has bred themselves from the premises where the puppy was bred, or;
 - (ii) adult dogs the person has bred themselves.

SCHEDULE 2

Regulation 2

General conditions

Licence display

1.—(1) A copy of the licence must be clearly and prominently displayed on any premises on which the licensable activity is carried on.

(2) The name of the licence holder followed by the number of the licence holder's licence must be clearly and prominently displayed on any website used in respect of the licensable activity.

(7) S.I. 2009/463.

(8) S.I. 2014/3266 (W. 333)

Records

2.—(1) The licence holder must ensure that at any time all the records that the licence holder is required to keep as a condition of the licence are available for inspection by an inspector in a visible and legible form or, where any such records are stored in electronic form, in a form from which they can readily be produced in a visible and legible form.

(2) The licence holder must keep all such records for at least 3 years beginning with the date on which the record was created.

Use, number and type of animal

3.—(1) No animals or types of animal other than those animals and types of animal specified in the licence may be used in relation to the relevant licensable activity.

(2) The number of animals kept for the licensable activity at any time must not exceed the maximum that is reasonable taking into account the facilities and staffing on any premises on which the licensable activity is carried on.

Staffing

4.—(1) Sufficient numbers of people who are competent for the purpose must be available to provide a level of care that ensures that the welfare needs of all the animals are met.

(2) The licence holder or a designated manager and any staff employed to care for the animals must have competence to identify the normal behaviour of the species for which they are caring and to recognise signs of, and take appropriate measures to mitigate or prevent, pain, suffering, injury, disease or abnormal behaviour.

(3) The licence holder must provide and ensure the implementation of a written training policy, which complies with the requirements of paragraph 9, for all staff.

Suitable environment

5.—(1) All areas, equipment and appliances to which the animals have access must present minimal risks of injury, illness and escape and must be constructed in materials that are robust, safe and durable, in a good state of repair and well maintained.

(2) Animals must be kept at all times in an environment suitable to their species and condition (including health status and age) with respect to—

- (a) their behavioural needs;
- (b) its situation, space, air quality, cleanliness and temperature;
- (c) the water quality (where relevant);
- (d) noise levels;
- (e) light levels;
- (f) ventilation.

(3) Staff must ensure that the animals are kept clean and comfortable.

(4) Where appropriate for the species, a toileting area and opportunities for toileting must be provided.

(5) Procedures must be in place to ensure accommodation and any equipment within it is cleaned as often as necessary and good hygiene standards are maintained and the accommodation must be capable of being thoroughly cleaned and disinfected.

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(6) The animals must be transported and handled in a manner (including for example in relation to housing, temperature, ventilation and frequency) that protects them from pain, suffering, injury and disease.

(7) All the animals must be easily accessible to staff and for inspection and there must be sufficient light for the staff to work effectively and observe the animals.

(8) All resources must be provided in a way (for example as regards, frequency, location and access points) that minimises competitive behaviour or the dominance of individual animals.

(9) The animals must not be left unattended in any situation or for any period likely to cause them distress.

Suitable diet

6.—(1) The animals must be provided with a suitable diet in terms of quality, quantity and frequency and any new feeds must be introduced gradually to allow the animals to adjust to them.

(2) Feed and (where appropriate) water intake must be monitored, and any problems recorded and addressed.

(3) Feed and drinking water provided to the animals must be unspoilt and free from contamination.

(4) Feed and drinking receptacles must be capable of being cleaned and disinfected, or disposable.

(5) Constant access to fresh, clean drinking water must be provided in a suitable receptacle for the species that requires it.

(6) Where feed is prepared on the premises on which the licensable activity is carried on, there must be hygienic facilities for its preparation, including a working surface, hot and cold running water and storage.

Monitoring of behaviour and training of animals

7.—(1) Active and effective environmental enrichment must be provided to the animals in inside and any outside environments.

(2) For species whose welfare depends partly on exercise, opportunities to exercise which benefit the animals' physical and mental health must be provided, unless advice from a veterinary surgeon suggests otherwise.

(3) The animals' behaviour and any changes of behaviour must be monitored and advice must be sought, as appropriate and without delay, from a veterinary surgeon or, in the case of fish, any person competent to give such advice if adverse or abnormal behaviour is detected.

(4) Where used, training methods or equipment must not cause pain, suffering or injury.

(5) All immature animals must be given suitable and adequate opportunities to—

(a) learn how to interact with people, their own species and other animals where such interaction benefits their welfare, and

(b) become habituated to noises, objects and activities in their environment.

Animal handling and interactions

8.—(1) All people responsible for the care of the animals must be competent in the appropriate handling of each animal to protect it from pain, suffering, injury or disease.

(2) The animals must be kept separately or in suitable compatible social groups appropriate to the species and individual animals and no animals from a social species may be isolated or separated from others of their species for any longer than is necessary.

(3) The animals must have at least daily opportunities to interact with people where such interaction benefits their welfare.

Protection from pain, suffering, injury and disease

9.—(1) Written procedures must—

(a) be in place and implemented covering—

- (i) feeding regimes;
- (ii) cleaning regimes;
- (iii) transportation;
- (iv) the prevention of, and control of the spread of, disease;
- (v) monitoring and ensuring the health and welfare of all the animals;
- (vi) the death or escape of an animal (including the storage of carcasses);

(b) be in place covering the care of the animals following the suspension or revocation of the licence or during and following an emergency.

(2) All people responsible for the care of the animals must be made fully aware of these procedures.

(3) Appropriate isolation, in separate self-contained facilities, must be available for the care of sick, injured or potentially infectious animals.

(4) All reasonable precautions must be taken to prevent and control the spread among the animals and people of infectious diseases, pathogens and parasites.

(5) All excreta and soiled bedding for disposal must be stored and disposed of in a hygienic manner and in accordance with any relevant legislation.

(6) Sick or injured animals must receive prompt attention from a veterinary surgeon or, in the case of fish, an appropriately competent person and the advice of that veterinary surgeon or, in the case of fish, that competent person must be followed.

(7) Where necessary, animals must receive preventative treatment by an appropriately competent person.

(8) The licence holder must register with a veterinary surgeon with an appropriate level of experience in the health and welfare requirements of any animals specified in the licence and the contact details of that veterinary surgeon must be readily available to all staff on the premises on which the licensable activity is carried on.

(9) Prescribed medicines must be stored safely and securely to safeguard against unauthorised access, at the correct temperature, and used in accordance with the instructions of the veterinary surgeon.

(10) Medicines other than prescribed medicines must be stored, used and disposed of in accordance with the instructions of the manufacturer or veterinary surgeon.

(11) Cleaning products must be suitable, safe and effective against pathogens that pose a risk to the animals and must be used, stored and disposed of in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and used in a way which prevents distress or suffering of the animals.

(12) No person may euthanize an animal except a veterinary surgeon or a person who has been authorised by a veterinary surgeon as competent for such purpose or in the case of fish, a person who is competent for such purpose.

(13) All animals must be checked at least once daily and more regularly as necessary to check for any signs of pain, suffering, injury, disease or abnormal behaviour and vulnerable animals must be checked more frequently.

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(14) Any signs of pain, suffering, injury, disease or abnormal behaviour must be recorded and the advice and further advice (if necessary) of a veterinary surgeon (or in the case of fish, of an appropriately competent person) must be sought and followed.

Emergencies

10.—(1) A written emergency plan, acceptable to the local authority, must be in place, known and available to all the staff on the premises on which the licensable activity is carried on, and followed where necessary to ensure appropriate steps are taken to protect all the people and animals on the premises in case of fire or in case of breakdown of essential heating, ventilation and aeration or filtration systems or other emergencies.

(2) The plan must include details of the emergency measures to be taken for the extrication of the animals should the premises become uninhabitable and an emergency telephone list that includes the fire service and police.

(3) External doors and gates must be lockable.

(4) A designated key holder with access to all animal areas must at all times be within reasonable travel distance of the premises and available to attend in an emergency.

SCHEDULE 3

Regulation 2

Specific conditions: selling animals as pets

Interpretation

1. In this Schedule—

“prospective owner” (*“darpar berchennog”*) means a person purchasing an animal to keep or to be kept as a pet;

“premises” (*“mangre”*) means the premises on which the licensable activity of selling animals as pets (or with a view to their being later resold as pets) is carried on;

“purchaser” (*“prynwr”*) means a person purchasing an animal to keep as a pet or with a view to it later being resold as a pet.

Records and advertisements

2.—(1) A register must be maintained for all the animals or, in the case of fish, all the groups of fish, on the premises which must include—

- (a) the full name of the supplier of the animal,
- (b) the animal’s sex (where known),
- (c) (except in the case of fish) the animal’s age (where known),
- (d) details of any veterinary treatment (where known),
- (e) the date of birth of the animal or, if the animal was acquired by the licence holder, the date of its acquisition,
- (f) the date of the sale of the animal by the licence holder, and
- (g) the date of the animal’s death (if applicable).

(2) Where an animal is undergoing any medical treatment—

- (a) this fact must be clearly indicated—

- (i) in writing next to it, or
- (ii) (where appropriate) by labelling it accordingly, and
- (b) it must not be sold.
- (3) Any advertisement for the sale of an animal must—
 - (a) include the number of the licence holder’s licence,
 - (b) specify the local authority that issued the licence,
 - (c) include a recognisable photograph of the animal being advertised,
 - (d) (except in the case of fish) display the age of the animal being advertised,
 - (e) state the country of residence of the animal from which it is being sold, and
 - (f) state the country of origin of the animal.

Prospective sales: pet care and advice

3.—(1) The licence holder and all staff must ensure that any equipment and accessories being sold with an animal are suitable for the animal.

(2) The licence holder and all staff must ensure that the prospective owner is provided with information on the appropriate care of the animal including in relation to—

- (a) feeding,
- (b) housing,
- (c) handling,
- (d) husbandry,
- (e) the life expectancy of its species,
- (f) the provision of suitable accessories, and
- (g) veterinary care.

(3) Appropriate reference materials on the care of all animals for sale must be on display and provided to the prospective owner.

(4) The licence holder and all staff must have been suitably trained to advise prospective owners about the animals being sold.

(5) The licence holder and all staff must ensure that the purchaser is informed of the country of origin of the animal and the species, and where known, the age, sex and veterinary record of the animal being sold.

Suitable accommodation

4.—(1) Animals must be kept in housing which minimises stress including from other animals and the public.

(2) Where members of the public can view or come into contact with the animals, signage must be in place to deter disturbance of the animals.

(3) Dangerous wild animals (if any) must be kept in cages that are secure and lockable and appropriate for the species.

(4) For the purposes of sub-paragraph (3), “dangerous wild animal” means an animal of a kind specified in the first column of the Schedule to the Dangerous Wild Animals Act 1976⁽⁹⁾.

(9) 1976 c. 38. The Schedule was substituted in relation to England and Wales by article 2 of [S.I. 2007/2465](#).

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Sale of animals

5.—(1) No animal of any of the following descriptions may be sold as a pet, or sold with a view to being resold as a pet, by or on behalf of the licence holder—

- (a) unweaned mammals;
- (b) mammals weaned at an age at which they should not have been weaned;
- (c) non-mammals that are incapable of feeding themselves;
- (d) puppies, kittens, ferrets or rabbits, aged under 8 weeks;
- (e) puppies or kittens which were not bred by the licence holder at the premises.

(2) The sale of a dog must be completed in the presence of the purchaser on the premises.

Protection from pain, suffering, injury and disease

6.—(1) All animals for sale must be in good health.

(2) Any animal with a condition which is likely to affect the quality of life must not be moved, transferred or offered for sale but may be moved to an isolation facility or veterinary care facility if required until the animal has recovered.

(3) When arranging for the receipt of animals, the licence holder must make reasonable efforts to ensure that they will be transported in a suitable manner.

(4) Animals must be transported or handed to purchasers in suitable containers for the species and expected duration of the journey.

SCHEDULE 4

Regulation 10

Persons who may not apply for a licence

1. A person who has at any time held a licence which was revoked under regulation 14 of these Regulations.

2. A person who is disqualified under section 33 of the Welfare of Animals Act (Northern Ireland) 2011⁽¹⁰⁾.

3. A person who is disqualified under section 34 of the Act.

4. A person who is disqualified under section 40(1) and (2) of the Animal Health and Welfare (Scotland) Act 2006⁽¹¹⁾.

5. A person who is disqualified under section 6(2) of the Dangerous Wild Animals 1976⁽¹²⁾ from keeping a dangerous wild animal.

6. A person who is disqualified under section 5(3) of the Pet Animals Act 1951⁽¹³⁾ from keeping a pet shop.

7. A person who is disqualified under section 1(1) of the Protection of Animals (Amendment) Act 1954⁽¹⁴⁾ from having custody of an animal.

⁽¹⁰⁾ 2011 c. 16.

⁽¹¹⁾ 2006 asp 11.

⁽¹²⁾ 1976 c. 38; section 6(2) has been amended but the amendments are not relevant.

⁽¹³⁾ Section 5(3) was amended by paragraph 3(2) of Schedule 3 to the Animal Welfare Act 2006.

⁽¹⁴⁾ 1954 c. 40 (2 & 3 Eliz 2); section 1 was repealed by Schedule 4 to the Animal Welfare Act 2006.

8. A person who is disqualified under section 3 of the Protection of Animals Act 1911⁽¹⁵⁾ from the ownership of an animal.

SCHEDULE 5

Regulation 24

Repeals and consequential amendments

Pet Animals Act 1951

1. The Pet Animals Act 1951, section 1(1) (restriction on keeping a pet shop) ceases to have effect in relation to Wales.

Animal Welfare (Licensing of Activities Involving Animals) (England) Regulations 2018

2. In Schedule 6(1)(c)(ii) to the Animal Welfare (Licensing of Activities Involving Animals) (England) Regulations 2018⁽¹⁶⁾, for “the Pet Animals Act 1951 to keep the shop” substitute “regulations 2 and 4 of the Animal Welfare (Licensing of Activities Involving Animals) (Wales) Regulations 2021”.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This note is not part of the Regulations)

These Regulations provide for the licensing of persons involved in Wales in selling animals as pets.

Regulation 3 specifies these activities for the purposes of section 13(1) of the Animal Welfare Act 2006 (“the 2006 Act”) and provides for local authorities to be the licensing authorities. The consequence of this specification is that, subject to qualifying criteria, any person wishing to carry on any of these activities in Wales must obtain a licence from the local authority under these Regulations. These requirements replace the requirements, in Wales, to obtain a licence under the Pet Animals Act 1951.

A person who carries on any of these activities in Wales without a licence under these Regulations commits an offence under section 13(6) of the 2006 Act and is liable to imprisonment for a term of up to 6 months, a fine or both. Under section 30 of the 2006 Act, local authorities may prosecute for any offence under that Act.

Part 2 of the Regulations sets out how a person may apply to the local authority for a licence and sets out matters in respect of which a local authority must be satisfied when considering the grant or renewal of a licence. It provides for a local authority to charge fees to cover the costs it incurs in performing this function, considering a licence holder’s compliance with these Regulations, enforcement and administration. It specifies that a local authority must attach certain licence conditions to each licence granted or renewed. It provides that a local authority must appoint

⁽¹⁵⁾ 1911 c. 27 (1 & 2 Geo 5); section 3 was repealed by Schedule 4 to the Animal Welfare Act 2006.

⁽¹⁶⁾ SI 2014/486

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an inspector when it considers it appropriate, for the purpose of ensuring that the licence conditions are being complied with. It requires a local authority to have regard to guidance issued by the Welsh Ministers in carrying out their functions under these Regulations. It provides powers for inspectors to take samples from animals.

Part 3 sets out the circumstances and procedures under which a licence may be suspended, varied or revoked. It also provides that the breach of a condition of a licence or the obstruction of any inspector appointed for the purposes of enforcement of these Regulations is an offence and applies relevant post-conviction powers contained in the 2006 Act.

Part 4 provides for appeals against licensing decisions by local authorities.

Part 5 makes repeals, consequential amendments and saving provision.

Part 6 sets out that local authorities must provide certain information to the Welsh Ministers.

Schedule 1 describes each type of licensable activity.

Schedule 2 sets out the general conditions that apply to all licensable activities.

Schedule 3 sets out the specific conditions that apply to each licensable activity.

Schedule 4 lists persons who may not apply for a licence.

Schedule 5 provides for repeals and consequential amendments.

The Welsh Ministers' Code of Practice on the carrying out of Regulatory Impact Assessments was considered in relation to these Regulations. As a result, a regulatory impact assessment has been prepared as to the likely costs and benefits of complying with these Regulations in Wales. A copy can be obtained from the Office of the Chief Veterinary Officer, Welsh Government, Cathays Park, Cardiff CF10 3NQ or by emailing a request to: CompanionAnimalWelfare@gov.wales.

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Minutes of a Special Meeting of the Healthier Communities Overview and Scrutiny Committee held remotely via video-conferencing on Thursday, 24th June 2021

Present: Councillors Bryan Davies, Gethin Davies, Marc Davies, Odwyn Davies, Elaine Evans, Keith Evans, Hag Harris, Alun-Lloyd-Jones, Lyndon Lloyd MBE, Dan Potter, John Roberts, Mark Strong, Lynford Thomas and Ivor Williams.

Cabinet Members Present: Councillors Catherine Hughes, Gareth Lloyd, Ray Quant, and Alun Williams

10.00am – 11.45am

1 Apologies

Councillor Paul Hine apologised for his inability to attend the meeting due to being on other Council business.

2 Disclosure of Personal / Prejudicial Interests (including Whipping declarations)

Councillor Elaine Evans declared a personal and prejudicial interest in item 3 and withdrew from the meeting.

3 Independent Reviewing Service Performance Management Report 1.10.2020 - 21.12.2020

The Corporate Lead Officer Porth Cynnal presented the independent Reviewing Service Report Quarter 3 2020/2021. Quarterly reports are taken to the Healthier Communities Overview and Scrutiny Committee as part of an ongoing examination of the topic to ensure that the Local Authority fulfills its duties as the Corporate Parent. The report included national and local standards and targets used to measure outcomes for looked after children and care leavers at the time of their review meeting and includes Welsh Government Performance Indicators.

On the basis of the information available and the views expressed during the review meeting, the IRO makes a professional judgement about the effectiveness of a child/young person's care plan in meeting their needs and may recommend changes to the care plan. During the review meeting the IRO considers whether the child/young person requires assistance to identify relevant other people to obtain legal advice/take proceedings on their behalf. This action was not deemed necessary by the IRO for any child in the period.

In addition, the IRO has regard as to whether the child/young person's human rights are being breached in any way and, if so, might make a referral to CAF/CASS Cymru. This action was not required at any of the review meetings in the period. These reports are considered within Multi Agency LAC Quality Assurance Meetings which meet on a quarterly basis; these meetings provide an opportunity to identify and act upon performance and other issues in relation to this area of work.

These reports are also circulated and reviewed by Local Authority's Corporate Parenting Group which is Chaired by Cllr Alun Williams, Cabinet Member for Children Services and Culture these meetings take place on a quarterly basis.

Members questioned if patterns could be identified in towns in comparison to rural areas, and how our age profile compared with other Authorities. The CLO responded that there was no distinction between town and rural areas and that it was often down to family dynamics. The age profile within Ceredigion is what is to be expected. There is a greater proportion of younger children due to their vulnerability and higher level of care needs.

The Cabinet Member assured the Committee that there were reasonable explanations as to why 8 targets were not achieved during this quarter. These included staff numbers, and missed dentist appointments were due to dentists being closed for a significant period of time because of Covid-19.

It was highlighted that there are a shortage of foster carers within the County and that anyone suitable should be encouraged to apply.

Following questions by the Members of the Committee it was agreed to note the contents of the report and the levels of activity within the Local Authority.

4 **Update from the Committee Chair in relation to the Mid Wales Joint Committee for Health and Care Board meeting**

Representatives from the Healthier Communities Overview and Scrutiny Committee observed the meeting of the Mid Wales Joint Committee for Health and Care on 25 May 2021. The Key points from the Mid Wales Joint Committee for Health and Care meeting were highlighted to the Committee. The majority were Covid-19 related. A matter of grave concern was that there are now 30,000 people on the Hywel Dda waiting list.

The following questions had been raised by Members:

Question:

Concern that patients were unable to see their family doctors. In some instances they are only able to receive an assessment over the telephone. How will this situation be improved?

Response

Dr Sion James, Deputy Medical Director – Primary Care & Community Services, Hywel Dda University Health Board

Most GP practices are still operating a triage model for Primary Care appointments where patients access services via telephone or email in the first instance. Practices have to balance the difficulties of social distancing in order to keep patients safe with the need to ensure face to face appointments where needed. A clinician will therefore agree with the patient on the most appropriate outcome for them following telephone triage. This may be a remote consultation, signposting to another service or a face to face appointment with

a clinician. If a patient feels they have difficulty in accessing services at their practice, then we would encourage them to contact the Hywel Dda University Health Board Concerns team on 0300 0200 159.

Patients should expect that access models will change to make more use of digital and remote consultations as part of the future model but that those patients that need to be seen face to face will be.

Question

A number of people are asking will they require an annual vaccine to protect them from new variants of COVID 19? This raises concern with individuals after hearing of the deaths from the Delta variant. How are you preparing for this?

Response

Jo McCarthy, Deputy Director of Public Health / Consultant in Public Health Medicine, Hywel Dda Public Health Team on behalf of Ros Jervis, Director of Public Health, Hywel Dda University Health Board

We are waiting for a national steer on whether the COVID-19 vaccination programme will be annual, and for whom. At the moment we are preparing for a number of scenarios, including

- Annual vaccination for the whole Hywel Dda UHB population, given with flu vaccines (if this is approved)
- Annual vaccination for the whole Hywel Dda UHB population, given at least 7 days
- Annual vaccination for those most at risk (JCVI groups 1-9) separately and with flu vaccines
- Different possible timelines for boosters, including the possibility of 6 monthly-3 yearly boosters

The Health Board is well prepared for many scenarios as we have 7 active mass vaccination sites and a good relationship with primary care around delivery

It is very difficult for us to offer anything more concrete at the moment while we do not know what the ask will be nationally around boosters.

Question

A number of people have raised concerns regarding the difficulties of getting prescriptions from the pharmacy when needed. They often have to wait a week after the doctor has sent their prescription to the pharmacy. One pharmacy has raised concerns that Brexit has caused difficulties in getting some medicine from the EU.

What is causing the problems and will things improve?

Response

Jill Paterson, Director of Primary Care, Community and Long Term Care and Jenny Pugh-Jones, Head of Medicines Management, Hywel Dda University Health Board

Over the past 3 to 4 years there have been growing challenges for community pharmacies in securing medicines to fulfil prescription for our patients. There is no single reason for this but a number of things that impact on the supply chain. Pharmacies make every effort to source medicines from a range of suppliers, often spending many hours ringing and chasing companies to secure supplies.

The supply market for medicines is extremely complex and as a global market is influenced by events that may occur across the world. I have tried to summarise some of the factors:

- a) Companies often choose to limit the amount of supply to a pharmacy based on its average monthly usage. This causes problems where a pharmacy may have additional use one month, causing the need to provide an 'owing ticket' requiring the patient to call back again for the remainder of their prescription. While this is constantly flagged as an issue at UK national level, companies are at liberty to determine how much of their stock is directed to which country.
- b) Generic products and many of the branded products, are made in a number of countries but often by a small number of manufacturers. Where a manufacturer receives an inspection and is required to make immediate improvements, this may result in a number of products no longer being available for several months. This happens on a relatively frequent basis and causes significant supply problems across the world. One unit may make the same products for a range of companies.
- c) It is difficult to ascertain if any of the current shortages and delays are associated with Brexit as these are not new issues. I am not aware that this has worsened over the past few months, although undoubtedly there will be some drugs that are impacted by changes to import regulations but generally I understand these paths are clear due to the critical nature of medicines.

I cannot give any indication when this will improve, but can give assurance that pharmacies are doing everything they can to maintain supply for patients. Often they will contact GPs to suggest/agree a similar alternative to the medicine on the prescription. They frequently 'borrow' from each other to meet demands, including for unusual or urgent requests from the hospital pharmacies as well.

The Scrutiny Officer highlighted that the terms of reference state that up to three scrutiny members from each council including for example the scrutiny chair / convener should form the Scrutiny Working Group however this is flexible.

Following discussion it was agreed that the following members would represent Ceredigion:

- Chair: Councillor Bryan Davies
- Vice Chair: Councillor Lyndon Lloyd
- Previous Chair: Councillor Mark Strong
- Representative from the Independent Group: Councillor Keith Evans

5 To confirm the Minutes of the previous Meetings 8.3.2021 and 18.3.2021 and to consider any matters arising therefrom

It was AGREED to confirm as a true record the Minutes of the Meeting of the Committee held on 8 March 2021 and 18 March 2021.

6 To consider the Committee's Forward Work Plan 2021-2022

It was AGREED to note the Forward Work Programme presented subject to the following:-

- The tipping of waste down drains is included in the flytipping report on 22 September
- The report on Pest Control includes staffing provision
- A report on Lampeter Leisure Centre in the September meeting
- A report on dementia provision in the October meeting.

Confirmed at the meeting of the Committee held on xxxx 2021

Chairman:

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