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

NORTH WALES SOCIAL CARE AND WELL-BEING
SERVICES IMPROVEMENT COLLABORATIVE

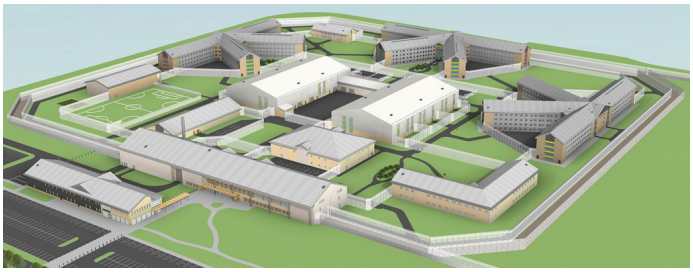
Y diweddaraf am yr asesiad poblogaeth

Tachwedd 2017 (Rhifyn 12)

Diweddariad y cynllun lleol

Mae'r cyfnod ymgynghori ar asesiad poblogaeth y cynllun lleol nawr wedi dod i ben. Diolch i bawb a gymerodd ran.

Nawr byddwn yn diwygio'r cynllun cyn y bydd yn mynd drwy'r broses cymeradwyaeth. Bydd yn cael ei gyhoeddi ar 1 Ebrill 2018 ar ein gwefan www.cydweithredfagogleddcymru.cymru



CEM Berwyn - Carchar yn Wrecsam, Gogledd Cymru, golwg 3D

Beth yw ystadau diogel?

Mae ystadau diogel yn cynnwys:

- carchardai;
- safleoedd wedi'u cymeradwyo, llety megis hostel a oruchwylir ar gyfer goruchwylio ac adsefydlu troseddwyr;
- llety cadw ieuenctid; a
- llety mechnïaeth; ar gyfer unigolion a fyddant fel arfer yn byw yn y gymuned ar fechnïaeth neu Cyrffyw Cyfyngu i'r Cartref ond heb gyfeiriad addas fel arall, neu eu bod angen cefnogaeth ychwanegol.

Sbotolau ar... Ystadau diogel

CEM Berwyn

Agorodd CEM Berwyn ym mis Chwefror 2017. Tan hynny, nid oedd carchar yng Ngogledd Cymru. Mae'r carchar newydd yn rhoi cyfle i droseddwyr gael eu cadw yn agosach i'w cartrefi, sy'n ffactor bwysig mewn lleihau aildroseddu. Mae hyn hefyd yn anelu i wella darpariaeth iaith Gymraeg mewn ystadau diogel.

Bydd y carchar yn garchar caeedig Categori C ar gyfer oedolion gwrywaidd. Carcharorion Categori C yw: "y rhai na ellir ymddiried ynddynt mewn amodau agored ond sydd heb yr adnoddau na'r ewyllys i wneud ymgais benderfynol i ddianc".

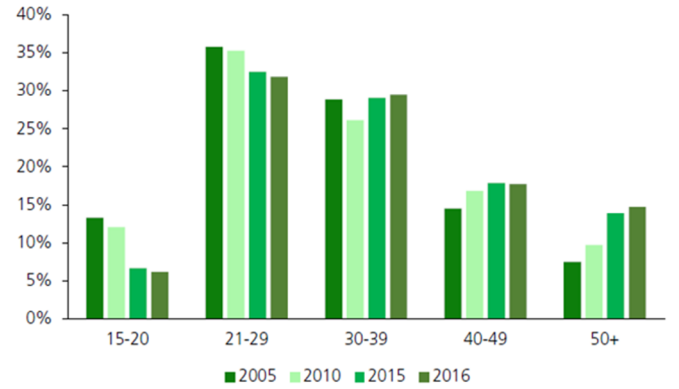
Mae'n garchar hyfforddi ac adsefydlu gyda'r ffocws ar addysg, hyfforddi ac adsefydlu troseddwyr. Bydd gweithio gyda phlant a theuluoedd y dynion yn y ddalfa yn nodwedd allweddol o'r carchar.

Cafodd Asesiad manwl o Anghenion Iechyd Carchardai Gogledd Cymru a Strategaeth Carchar Gofal Cymdeithasol i Oedolion eu cynnal i hysbysu am ddatblygiad y carchar.

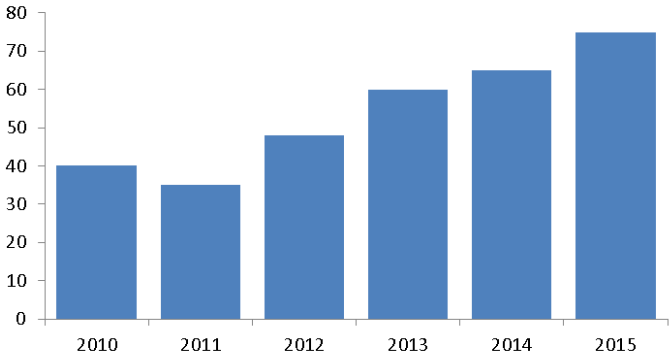
Beth y gwnaethom ei ganfod

- Nifer y carcharorion o Ogledd Cymru fel arfer yw rhwng 760 a 850, gyda 40-50 o ferched, 60-70 sy'n droseddwyr ifanc a 50-60 yn ddiogelwch uchel.
- Mae nifer y bobl sy'n cael eu dal mewn carchar wedi bod yn cynyddu.
- Mae nifer achosion salwch meddyliol, camddefnyddio sylweddau ac anableddau dysgu yn uwch ymysg poblogaeth carchardai i oedolion na'r boblogaeth yn gyffredinol.
- Mae poblogaeth y carchar sy'n cynnwys troseddwyr dros 50 mlwydd oed wedi cynyddu yn ôl cyfran mwy nag unrhyw grŵp oedran arall, sy'n cynnig goblygiadau ar gyfer gofal cymdeithasol.
- Mae gan lai nag 1% o holl boblogaeth carchar un neu fwy o anghenion gofal personol. Mae'r gyfran yn cynyddu gydag oedran gyda 13% o bobl 65-74 oed a 23% o bobl dros 75 ag anghenion gofal personol.
- Mae plant gyda rhiant yn y carchar ddwywaith mor debygol â phlant eraill i brofi problemau ymddygiad a iechyd meddwl a thair gwaith yn fwy tebygol o droseddu eu hunain. Mae'n dybiedig y gall 7,000 o blant yng Ngogledd Cymru gael eu heffeithio o gael rhiant yn y carchar.

Poblogaeth carchardai yn ôl oedran, y Deyrnas Unedig 2005 i 2006



Dedfrydau o garchar llai na 6 mis, merched, Gogledd Cymru



- Mae cynnydd cyson o ferched sy'n cael eu dedfrydu i chwe mis neu lai. Mae'r ffigyrau hyn yn peri gofid pan mae'r rhan fwyaf o ferched yn cael eu cadw yn y ddalfa wedi cyflawni trosedd nad ydynt yn ymosodol ac o ganlyniad maent yn cael eu dal yn bell oddi wrth eu teuluoedd gan achosi amhariad sylweddol i fywyd teuluol a'r broses o adsefydlu.

Polisi a deddfwriaeth

- O dan Ddeddf Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol a Llesiant (Cymru) 2014 mae rhaid i gynghorau asesu a bodloni anghenion gofal a chefnogaeth unigolion yn y mannau diogel.
- Ar gyfer oedolion, mae hyn yn golygu cefnogi pobl yn y mannau diogel o fewn ffin sirol lle bynnag maent yn byw. Pan mae'r troseddwyr yn cynllunio i gael eu rhyddhau ac ailsefydlu yn y gymuned, y cyngor lle byddant yn adsefydlu fydd yn gyfrifol amdanynt.
- I blant o dan 18, rhaid i'r cyngor lleol lle'r oedd y plentyn yn breswylydd ynddo barhau i ddiwallu eu hanghenion gofal a chefnogaeth hyd yn oed os ydynt yn cael eu dal yn rhywle arall yng Nghymru neu Lloegr.

Beth rydym ni'n meddwl y dylai ddigwydd

- Mwy o ymgynghoriad gyda'r bobl a effeithiwyd arnynt, yn cynnwys defnyddwyr gwasanaeth.
- Casglu mwy o wybodaeth ynghylch anghenion gofal cymdeithasol carcharorion.
- Gweithio gyda'r llysoedd i sicrhau bod anghenion pobl anabl yn cael eu bodloni wrth fynd i mewn i'r mannau diogel.
- Gweithio gyda charchardai yn Ne Cymru i rannu ar addysgu.
- Dealltwriaeth well o anghenion gofal cymdeithasol merched a phobl ifanc.
- Cynnig gwell cefnogaeth i blant a theuluoedd ac edrych ar ddatblygu agwedd rhanbarthol i hyn.
- Gall weithio gyda phlant a theuluoedd helpu lleihau aildroseddu a chael canlyniadau positif ar gyfer lles plant a theuluoedd.
- Cael systemau da ar waith i atal digartrefedd drwy ymgysylltu gyda phobl sy'n gadael ystad diogel ar y cyfle cyntaf posib. Mae hyn yn golygu y gellir gwneud atgyfeiriad i'r cyngor priodol a rhoi'r gefnogaeth gywir ar waith.
- Darparu parhad o'r gofal a gafwyd yn y carchar i'r gymuned fel bod unrhyw wellhad i iechyd yn y carchar yn cael ei gynnal ar ôl iddynt gael eu rhyddhau.

Y ddarpariaeth ar gyfer merched a phobl ifanc

- Nid oes cyfleusterau carchar i ferched yng Nghymru na Llety Cadw Ieuenctid yng Ngogledd Cymru.
- Mae merched o Ogledd Cymru yn aml yn cwblhau eu dedfryd yn CEM Styal yn Swydd Gaer.
- Mae pobl ifanc yn aml yn cael eu gosod yn bell o Ogledd Cymru. Gall troseddwyr ifanc fod ag anghenion cymhleth sy'n cael eu dwysau wrth fod mewn ardal ddieithr.
- Mae'r trafferthion mae hyn yn ei achosi yn cynnwys effaith ar blant a theuluoedd y carcharwyr; adsefydlu; a darpariaeth y Gymraeg.

Asesiad Anghenion Iechyd Carchardai Gogledd Cymru

Mae tuedd i garcharorion gael: iechyd meddwl gwael ag anhwylder personoliaeth; risg uwch o hunan-niwed a hunanladdiad; lefelau sylweddol o gamddefnyddio sylweddau, camddefnyddio alcohol a defnydd tybaco; lefelau uchel o sawl cyflwr cronig mewn carcharorion hŷn; lefelau sylweddol o heneiddio cynnar a chyflymedig a lefelau sylweddol o afiechydon ataliadwy ac anableddau; lefelau uchel o firysau a gludir yn y gwaed; diffyg tystiolaeth i awgrymu mynediad rheolaidd i wasanaethau ac ymyriadau cynradd ac eilaidd cyn mynd i'r carchar; lefelau isel o lythrennedd a rhifedd.

Mae cysylltiadau rhwng iechyd gwael ac aildroseddu, a gall troseddwr ei chael yn anoddach cael mynediad at gymorth prif ffrwd na'r boblogaeth gyffredinol.

Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru (2015)

Themâu

- Plant a phobl ifanc
- Pobl hŷn
- Iechyd, anableddau corfforol ac amhariadau synhwyraidd
- Anableddau dysgu ac awtistiaeth
- Iechyd meddwl
- Gofalwyr
- Trais yn erbyn merched, cam-drin domestig, a thrais rhywiol
- Digartrefedd
- Cyn-filwyr
- Pobl yn yr ystâd ddiogel

Rhagor o wybodaeth

Pecynnau asesu'r boblogaeth a chynllun ardal:
https://gofalcymdeithasol.cymru/hub/hub-resource-sub-categories/cynllunio-a-hyrwyddo

Cod Ymarfer Rhan 2:
http://www.cgcymru.org.uk/codau-ymarfer-ac-arweiniad-statudol/?force=2

Canllaw cynllun ardal:
http://gov.wales/topics/health/socialcare/act/code-of-practice/?skip=1&lang=cy

Dewis Cymru (gwasanaethau ar gael i fodloni'r anghenion a nodir yn yr asesiad)**:**
https://www.dewis.cymru/

Cysylltwch â ni

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Cefndir i'r asesiad poblogaeth

Mae'r asesiad poblogaeth yn dwyn ynghyd wybodaeth am anghenion gofal a chefnogi pobl ac anghenion cefnogi gofalwyr yng ngogledd Cymru. Mae'n anelu at ddangos pa mor dda y mae anghenion pobl yn cael eu bodloni a'r gwasanaethau y byddwn eu hangen i'w diwallu yn y dyfodol. Fe wnaeth awdurdodau lleol yng Ngogledd Cymru gydweithio â Bwrdd Iechyd Prifysgol Betsi Cadwaladr (BIPBC), a gefnogir gan Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru, i lunio'r asesiad sy'n un o ofynion Deddf Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol a Llesiant (Cymru) 2014.

Bydd yr asesiad poblogaeth yn cael ei ddefnyddio i wneud penderfyniadau am y gwasanaethau rydym angen eu darparu yng ngogledd Cymru i ddiwallu anghenion gofal a chefnogi pobl ac anghenion cefnogi gofalwyr. Bydd yn ein helpu i benderfynu lle i ddefnyddio ein hadnoddau, i ddiwallu gofynion eraill y ddeddf ac i ddylanwadu ar waith y Bwrdd Partneriaeth Rhanbarthol.

Rydym wedi defnyddio pob math o dystiolaeth i adnabod beth sydd ei angen ac wedi gofyn i bobl beth maent yn ei feddwl sy'n bwysig, gan gynnwys pobl sy'n defnyddio gwasanaethau gofal a chefnogi ar hyn o bryd, panel dinasyddion gogledd Cymru, a staff sy'n cyflwyno gwasanaethau yn yr awdurdodau lleol, sectorau iechyd, preifat a gwirfoddol.

Nesaf, byddwn yn ysgrifennu cynllun ardal rhanbarthol gan nodi'r ystod a lefel o wasanaethau y mae'r cynghorau a byrddau iechyd lleol yn bwriadu eu darparu neu drefnu mewn ymateb i'r asesiad poblogaeth. Mae'n rhaid cwblhau hwn erbyn 1 Ebrill 2018.

GIG CYMRU NHS WALES | Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru Public Health Wales

GIG CYMRU NHS WALES | Bwrdd Iechyd Prifysgol Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board

Cyngor Sir Ynys Môn Isle of Anglesey County Council | Cyngor Gwynedd Council | Conwy County Borough Council | Sir Ddinbych Denbighshire County Council | Cyngor Sir y Fflint Flintshire County Council | Wrexham County Borough Council

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NORTH WALES SOCIAL CARE AND WELL-BEING
SERVICES IMPROVEMENT COLLABORATIVE

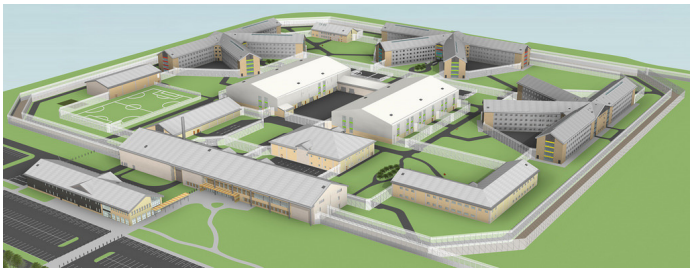
Population assessment update

November 2017 (Issue 12)

Regional plan update

The consultation on the population assessment regional plan has now closed. Thank you to everyone who has taken part.

We'll now amend the plan before it makes its way through the approval process. It will be published 1 April 2018 on our website www.northwalescollaborative.wales.



HMP Berwyn – North Wales Prison in Wrexham, 3D view

What is the secure estate?

The secure estate includes:

- prisons;
- approved premises, supervised hostel-type accommodation for the supervision and rehabilitation of offenders;
- youth detention accommodation; and
- bail accommodation: for people who would normally be living in the community on bail or Home Detention Curfew but do not otherwise have a suitable address or they need some extra support.

Spotlight on… the secure estate

HMP Berwyn

HMP Berwyn in Wrexham opened in February 2017. Until then, there was no prison in North Wales. The new prison gives offenders the opportunity to be held closer to their homes which is an important factor in reducing re-offending. It also aims to improve Welsh language provision in the secure estate.

The prison is a Category C closed prison holding adult male offenders. Category C prisoners are: "those who cannot be trusted in open conditions but who do not have the resources and the will to make a determined escape attempt".

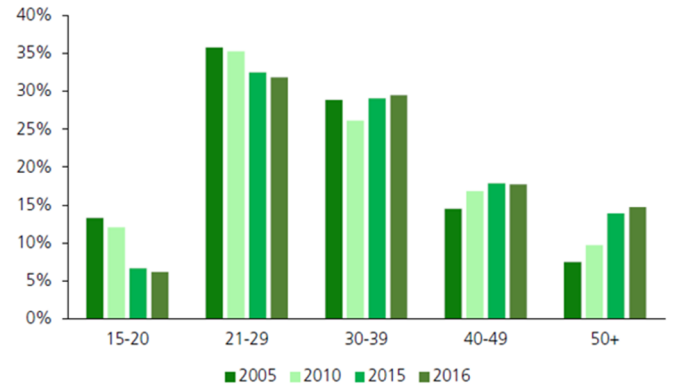
It is a training and resettlement prison where the focus is on the education, training and resettlement of offenders. Working with the children and families of the men in custody will be a key feature of the prison.

A detailed North Wales Prison Health Needs Assessment and Adult Social Care Prison Strategy were carried out to inform the development of the prison.

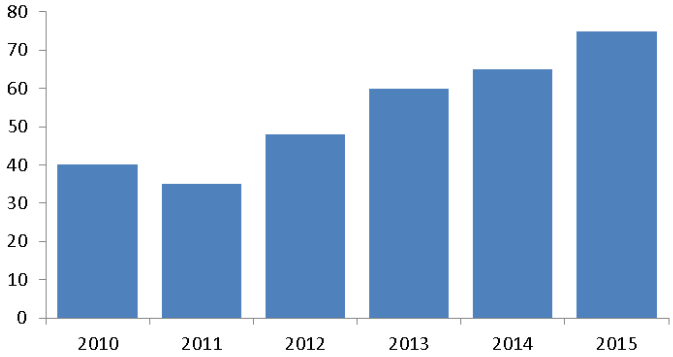
What we found out

- The number of prisoners from North Wales is usually between 760 and 850, of which 40-50 are female, 60-70 are young offenders and 50-60 are high security.
- The number of people held in prison has been increasing.
- The prevalence of mental illness, substance misuse and learning disabilities is higher among the adult prison population than the general population.
- The prison population made up of offenders aged 50 years or over has increased proportionately more than any other age group, which has implications for social care.
- Less than one percent of the total prison population have one or more personal care needs. The proportion increases with age with 13% of people age 65-74 and 23% of people aged over 75 having personal care needs.
- Children with a parent in prison are twice as likely as other children to experience conduct and mental health issues and three times more likely to offend themselves. An estimated 7,000 children in North Wales could be affected by a parent in prison.

Prison population by age, UK, 2005 to 2016



Custodial sentences less than 6 months, women, North Wales



- There's been a steady increase of women sentenced to six months or less. These figures are troubling when the majority of women sentenced to custody have committed non-violent offences and many are held a significant distance from their families causing significant disruption to family life and the process of rehabilitation.

Policy and legislation

- Under the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014 councils have to assess and meet the care and support needs of people in the secure estate.
- For adults, this means supporting people in the secure estate within the county boundary regardless of where they live. Then when offenders are planning to be released and resettle in the community the duty will move to the council where they are planning to relocate.
- For children under 18, the local council where the child was resident must continue to meet their care and support needs even if they are detained elsewhere in England or Wales.

What we think should happen

- More consultation with people affected, including service users.
- Collect more information about the social care needs of remand prisoners.
- Work with the courts to make sure the needs of disabled people are met on admission to the secure estate.
- Work with prisons in South Wales to share learning.
- Better understanding of the social care needs of women and young people.
- Provide better support for children and families and look at developing a regional approach to this.
- Work with children and families can help reduce re-offending and have positive outcomes for the well-being of children and families.
- Have good systems in place to prevent homelessness by engaging with people who are leaving the secure estate at the earliest possible opportunity. This means the referral can be made to the appropriate council and the correct support put in place.
- Provide continuity of care from prison to the community so that any health gains made while in prison are sustained on release.

Provision for women and young people

- There are no female prison facilities in Wales or Youth Detention Accommodation in North Wales.
- Women from North Wales often serve their sentences in HMP Styal in Cheshire.
- Young people are often placed some distance from North Wales. Young offenders can have very complex needs which are exacerbated by being placed out of area.
- The difficulties this causes include the impact on the children and families' of prisoners; rehabilitation; and, Welsh language provision.

North Wales Prison Health Needs Assessment

Prisoners tend to have: significant levels of poor mental health and personality disorders; an increased risk of self-harm and suicide; significant levels of substance misuse, alcohol misuse and tobacco use; high levels of multiple chronic conditions in older prisoners; significant levels of premature, 'accelerated', ageing and significant levels of preventable illness and disability; high levels of blood-borne viruses; little evidence to suggest routine access to primary and secondary preventative services and interventions prior to prison; and low levels of literacy and numeracy.

There are links between poor health and reoffending and offenders can find it more difficult to access mainstream help than the general population.

Public Health Wales (2015)

Themes

- Children & young people
- Older people
- Health, physical disabilities & sensory impairment
- Learning disability & autism
- Mental health
- Carers
- Violence against women, domestic abuse & sexual violence
- Homelessness
- Veterans
- People in the secure estate

More information

Population assessment and area plan toolkits:
www.socialcare.wales/hub/hub-resource-sub-categories/planning-and-promoting

Part 2 Code of Practice:
www.socialcare.wales/hub/sswbact-codes

Area plan guidance:
http://gov.wales/docs/dhss/publications/170206statutory-guidanceen.pdf

Dewis Cymru (services available to meet the needs identified in the assessment)**:**
https://www.dewis.wales/

Contact us

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www.northwalescollaborative.wales

Background to the population assessment

The population assessment pulls together information about people's care and support needs and the support needs of carers in North Wales. It aims to show how well people's needs are being met and the services we will need to meet them in future. Local authorities in North Wales worked together with Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board (BCUHB), supported by Public Health Wales, to produce the assessment which is a requirement of the Social Services and Wellbeing (Wales) Act (2014).

The population assessment will be used to make decisions about the services we need to provide in North Wales to meet people's care and support needs and the support needs of carers. It will help us make decisions about where to use our resources, meet other requirements of the act and inform the work of the Regional Partnership Board.

We have used all kinds of evidence to identify what's needed and asked people what they think is important including people who currently use care and support services, the North Wales citizen's panel, and staff who deliver services in the local authorities, health, private and voluntary sectors.

Next, we will write a regional area plan setting out the range and level of services councils and local health boards propose to provide or arrange in response to the population assessment. This has to be finished by 1 April 2018.

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