

Social Justice and Regeneration Committee

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Title: Edwina Hart – Report to SJ&R Committee – 9 February 2006

1. Citizen's Advice Bureaux and Communities First

At Committee last year I agreed to provide an update on the links between Citizen's Advice Bureaux (CABx) and Communities First. Committee members will be aware that there was a subsequent plenary debate on CABx on the 11th January this year. The Deputy Minister for Communities, Huw Lewis AM, re-iterated the point that Communities First funding will not provide core funding for CABx. Communities First is an innovative and developmental programme. The focus of Communities First funding is to build the capacity of local people in the Partnerships and communities, so those people can take a leading role in bringing about the regeneration of their communities. Communities First is not there to subsidise core services (however important) that should be supported from mainstream and local funds.

However, we recognise the importance and mutual benefit of Communities First partnerships working with CABx and there are good examples of close working relationships between partnerships and local CABx. There are a number of instances where CABx operate from Communities First offices, such as the Tudur Ward, Llangefni, and in Morawelon, Holyhead.

There are also examples where a broader range of advice services operate out of premises funded by the Communities First Programme. For example, the Melin Advice Centre in Neath East is used as a base for Communities First staff and houses training facilities. It is also used by a wide range of different organisations that have agreed to hold regular advice surgeries. The organisations include: Action Team for Jobs, Careers Wales West, Neath Port Talbot Housing Department, South Wales Police, Women's Aid, Heart Search, Minority Ethnic Women's Network, Nutrition Team, Smoking Cessation Team and Relationship Advice for Young People (RADS). These are bringing specific advice providers to the heart of the community.

In Blaenymaes, Portmead and Penplas, Swansea, the Communities First team is based in the ARC (Action Resource Centre), which also holds regular advice surgeries, as does West Aberystwyth and Penparcau satellite office. The new Communities First office in Llanion, Pembroke Dock is also used as an outreach centre by PAVS (Pembrokeshire Association of Voluntary Services).

Each of these models, developed as they have in response to the communities' needs, demonstrates the value of using Communities First to support the capacity building of the Partnerships.

Funding of Citizens Advice Bureaux

The core funding for CABx is not a devolved issue; it is currently the responsibility of the Department of Trade and Industry, with additional support being provided by local authorities. Support is also provided via the Legal Services Commission for franchised legal services.

Total funding to bureaux in Wales totalled nearly £7.6million in 2004/05. The funding for the core generalist service, funded by local authority funding was £2.7million, 36% of the total. Town and community councils added £119,000, 1.6% of the total.

The Welsh Assembly Government directly contributed £947,000, 13% of the total, mainly for 'Better Advice Better Health' services and for capital improvements. The Legal Services Commission funded £2.4million, 32% of the total, for specific specialist contracted services.

The remaining £1.3million came from a variety of sources. The biggest single contributor being £418,000 from the Community Fund. However, CABx are concerned that the majority of this funding is short-term, for specific project work or one-off capital items, and not for the core generalist service.

CABx bid to Face to Face Fund

I understand that CAB Cymru have made a bid to the Department for Trade and Industry's (DTI) Face to Face fund for providing debt counselling in Wales. The original bid was for projects totalling £3m. DTI gave feedback to CAB Cymru on their bid, which may therefore have been restructured. The closing date for final bids was 20 January and DTI hope to make decisions around 20 March.

Fran Targett (Director CAB Cymru) was representing WAG on the steering group until CAB Cymru were involved in the bidding process. Officials have been lobbying DTI to ensure that Wales gets an appropriate share of the Face to Face funds.

2. Measurement tool for Welsh index of Multiple Deprivation.

Committee members requested a note setting out how underlying data could be used as a measurement tool for the Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation (meeting of 08/12/05)

The Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation launched on 22 November 2005 is not comparable with the previous Index from 2000. This is due to the use of different data and changed geographical boundaries from the earlier Index. However, the decision to use Lower Super Output Areas (as opposed to electoral divisions in 2000) means that the 2005 Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation does highlight areas with high levels of multiple deprivation at a smaller area level.

The need for data that can be compared over time has been identified by Communities First partnerships, co-ordinators and grant recipient bodies. Officers from these organisations are working with officials from the Welsh Assembly Government's Communities First Unit, Statistical Directorate, Cartographics and the Social Justice and Regeneration Research and Information Unit to address the issues this need raises.

Data extrapolated directly from the Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation should be considered in a wider context than Communities First, particularly with regard to the date of statistics. The majority of data within the 2000 Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation was taken from 1998 statistics and so predates the start date of the Communities First programme (2001) by some three years. A similar qualification needs to be made about the 2005 Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation for which much of the statistics date from 2003 and 2004.

To address the need expressed for more up-to-date information at the local level, data that has been included in the Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation, and from other sources (for example from the Department of Work and Pensions, Welsh House Condition Survey, and the Living in Wales Survey), can be extrapolated in a more updated format. This can then be used to provide annual statistics for the Communities First programme at both the national and local levels by the Assembly Government's Statistical Directorate.

My officials are having regular discussions with local authority analysts to ensure consistency of statistical geographies and to reduce the potential for duplication of work. Communities First co-ordinators are also involved in the process to discuss their particular data needs, as these will vary according to the diversity of Communities First areas. However, it is intended that data will be sought around the Communities First Vision Framework key areas:

- o Jobs and Business
- o Education and Training
- o Environment
- o Health and Wellbeing
- o Active Community
- o Crime and Community Safety

In addition, my officials are working with Communities First co-ordinators, local authority analysts and the Office of National Statistics to identify relevant Census information that will be used to provide national and local level baseline data for the Communities First programme from 2001. The baselines

can then be updated following the 2011 Census. In this way, the Welsh Assembly Government, Grant Recipient Bodies, and Communities First partnerships will be able to obtain data that is accurate to the new Lower Super Output Area which, as explained previously, is smaller than the previously used electoral divisions.

Plans are in place to determine what local partners' needs are in terms of data for comparison purposes. Some data will be able to be accessed relatively quickly, but requests to the Office of National Statistics for data that has to come from the Census could take some time.

3. Voluntary Sector Scheme

Review of the Voluntary Sector Scheme

To date twenty-four of the 59 recommendations made by the Independent Commission have been signed off by previous meetings of the VSPC as 'complete'. Work has been concluded on another four recommendations, and I have agreed that the action taken on these meets the recommendations made by the Independent Commission. An update on progress in implementing the remaining recommendations will be reported to the next meeting.

Strategic Action Plan for the Voluntary Sector Scheme

The Independent Commission called on the Assembly Government to 'develop and publish a new strategic action plan, setting out the next steps in implementing the Scheme', in consultation with the sector through the VSPC. A Joint sector and Assembly Government working group has prepared a scoping paper, which takes account of the priorities in 'Wales: a Better Country' and 'Making the Connections', and of other priorities already identified by the sector. This was presented to the VSPC in October.

The Joint Working Group will be meeting on 14 February to finalise the timetable for preparing the draft Plan. The detailed work is expected to commence in April. This will include measures to ensure the involvement by all Assembly Ministers and Departments, and for ensuring that small voluntary organisations, and others not currently involved in existing consultative networks can contribute.

4. Charities Bill

Members will recall that I brought a paper on the Charities Bill to the September meeting. At that time it was hoped that the Bill might receive Royal Assent by March this year. Since then the timetable has slipped. The Bill has completed its House of Lords stages but is currently awaiting second reading in the Commons. Home Office officials are predicting that Royal Assent may occur by June or July, but could have to wait until October. Different parts of the Bill will come into effect at different times. Some provisions requiring detailed guidance and/or secondary legislation may take up to two years to come into force. However, the provision for a Charity Commissioner to represent Welsh interests will be one

of the earliest clauses to take effect.

5. 2005 The Year of the Volunteer

The media campaign, co-ordinated by CSV Wales, ended on 31 December. Initial feedback suggests that extensive media coverage was obtained, and that Volunteer Bureaux experienced an increase in enquiries, particularly through the national volunteering website. The impact of the media campaign is currently being evaluated, and will be reported to the Voluntary Sector Partnership Council in June. This will include an analysis of call records to the national volunteering phone line, and of website visits to www.volunteering-wales.net. The assessment will also include an analysis of press, radio and TV coverage, of the feedback sheets from national events, and an end of campaign survey of the 34 Volunteer Bureaux. The drive to promote employee volunteering, which is being managed by my officials, is continuing and will be reviewed in April.

6. Russell Commission

I have secured a sum of £1million for 2006/7, and the same amount for 2007/8 and 2008/9, to enable the Assembly Government to address the recommendations of the Russell Commission on youth volunteering.

My officials are currently in discussions with representatives from the volunteering and youth education sectors, and with young people's organisations, about the details of how the programme will be managed and the kind of new volunteering opportunities we should be looking to create. It has already been agreed that as far as possible we will look to build upon use existing structures and resources to deliver the programme rather than to create a new organisation.

An Action Plan will be developed over the coming months, subject to my approval and the approval of the Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning.

7. All Wales Schools Programme: Development of a Disengaged Element within the Programme

I undertook to update the Committee on how the All Wales Schools Programme aims to address the issue of how those children not attending school can be re-engaged.

An outline proposal has been received from the Co-ordinator of the All Wales Schools Programme.

The proposal would be to work with school Pupil Referral Units at all Key Stages, but with particular focus on disengaged pupils in Key Stages 2 and 3 (7-14 year olds). This would build on the relationship already developed in Key Stage 1 and 2 in the primary schools by delivery of the core programme.

Working with Key Stage 2 and 3 disengaged pupils would occur in small groups where interaction can

be maximised and social skills and emotional intelligence can be encouraged as there is a direct correlation between poor social skills, anti social behaviour and criminality. These groups, evident in Pupil Referral Units, would be nominated by the schools to enable the officers to target those pupils or alternatively if nurture groups exist the additional work could be carried out as part of the curriculum.

The disengaged pupils would be offered either reinforcement of the main core theme lesson or alternatively additional lessons from the menu of themed lessons according to the needs of the group. The national co-ordinator believes this would not detract from the current programme but would substantially enhance it. They believe a more flexible approach would be more effective and enable them to target and support local as well as national issues.

Key to implementation of this element would be the appointment of an additional 17 School Liaison Officers and associated development costs of the disengaged element of the programme. Officials are currently in discussion with the Programme Co-ordinator about any possible development work and piloting of a disengaged element during the 2006/7 financial year. Depending on the outcome of a pilot, we will be discussing wider implementation and funding with the Minister for Education and Life Long Learning over the coming months.

8. Violent Crime in Scotland

At Committee in July 2005 I undertook to update you on progress in Scotland on tackling violent crime.

The Scottish Executive is currently drawing up an Action Plan to tackle violent crime, which will be published in the Summer. It is designed for community safety practitioners to use a partnership approach to tackling the problem. The Executive is also partially funding, in conjunction with Strathclyde Police, a Violence Reduction Unit. This will act as a dissemination point for best practice for the whole of Scotland; it will advertise its work through a website and a series of conferences. I will be looking with great interest at these developments and seeing if any of this work can be translated to Wales.

9. Substance Misuse Capital Investment

Since I announced that 17 projects had been approved in the initial tranche in October 2005, a further 6 projects have been approved in principal for funding this financial year. I wrote to the Chair on 31 October 2005 with details of the projects approved in the first tranche and agreed to provide further updates for the Committee as appropriate. Please find attached, at Annex A, a list of all proposals that have been successful in securing funding from this new Capital Fund in 2005/06. The additional six projects are marked with an asterisk for ease of reference.

Community Safety Partnerships continue to work up new developments for funding in 2006/07. I will provide an update in June of any further schemes still in development that are approved in 2005-06 and new schemes for 2006/07.

In addition, the Home Office Drug Interventions Programme has been used to approve over £4m of capital investment to purchase or lease multi-agency bases throughout Wales. (Annex B)

10. Substance Misuse Data Collection and Information

I have kept the Committee informed about work to establish an All-Wales data collection and reporting system covering substance misuse treatment services (September 2004, September 2005 and 17 November 2005 meetings refer). Members may be aware that sporadically questions are tabled asking about the numbers of registered addicts or variations on that theme. I thought it would be useful to include a piece about this in my report to Committee and set it in the context of the work we are doing to capture reliable data on substance misuse.

There has not been any sort of register in the UK since 1997. From 1968 until April 1997, Doctors had a statutory duty to notify the Home Office of patients who, in their judgement, were addicted to one or more Class A drugs (including Cocaine, Heroin and Methadone). This formed the "Addicts Index". The Index was abolished because it was considered to be seriously unreliable; in part because many addicts were not presenting for medical help, and because many Doctors were loathe to notify the Home Office.

From 1997, data for the UK derived from the voluntary reporting by treatment agencies and in 1999, the Department of Health established the National Drug Treatment Monitoring System (NDTMS). In my September 2005 Annual Report to Committee, I explained the difficulties with this system (which continue to remain unresolved), and advised that our new All-Wales data collection and reporting system for substance misuse treatment services had been established on 1 April 2005.

In terms of statistical data, it is still badged as "experimental data" until the general technical teething problems are ironed out. But the aim is to sort this out in time for the first Annual Report, 1 April 2005 - 31 March 2006, which will be available late June/ early July 2006. It is my intention to provide the Committee with a paper on this at the September 2006 meeting after the summer recess. If members would find it useful, I can also arrange for a presentation of the report by Health Solutions Wales who manage the data on our behalf.

Our new system captures information that is routinely collected during client assessment. All Agencies within the statutory and non-statutory substance misuse treatment sectors are reporting in to the system. This is something I am particularly pleased about since this is crucial to the robustness of the data. The data is transmitted electronically to the new Database in Health Solutions Wales, where it is validated and analysed and a quarterly, cumulative report is produced with a variety of tables that aggregates the information at four levels: Agency, CSP, Police Authority Area and All-Wales. The quarterly reports are lodged in the Library, and they and the Annual Reports will, over time, gain in usefulness as we compare data between quarters and between years.

The system collects information on alcohol and drugs, different types of drugs, treatment type including harm minimisation and prevention advice, waiting times, age, gender, dependants and ethnicity.

Treatment means any agreed intervention and covers clinical and non-clinical, such as advice and counselling. A particularly important feature of the system is the ability to identify returners to treatment to provide baseline data for future relapse studies.

The system will also tell us about what interventions are being offered and taken up, what the drop-out rates are and how long individuals wait for assessment and treatment. As the new system gets underway, trends and patterns will emerge which will help us to identify where resources need targeting and help inform research and policy developments.

11. Work undertaken to support domestic abuse victims by Local Authorities and good practice

All CSPs are taking forward initiatives to deal with domestic abuse in line with the aims of the Domestic Abuse Strategy. Some examples of good practice across Wales include:

- Dyfed Powys Domestic Abuse forum have set up a children's website www.notyourfault.org.
- Newport CSP have set up a children's programme.
- Carmarthenshire CSP has set up a male survivor outreach scheme.
- Flintshire CSP has distributed Target Hardening Packs.

We will be closely monitoring the work of the CSPs in the future to ensure that this good work continues.

12. Provision of support following the release of perpetrators into the Community as part of the Domestic Abuse Strategy

This was discussed at the All Wales Working Group on Domestic Abuse meeting of 13th September 2005. There are currently 3 programmes in Wales being run by the NSPCC, the Probation Service and the Montgomery Family Crisis Centre.

- The NSPCC programme is being changed and are focusing on perpetrators with access to children and young people which is a key theme of the All Wales Domestic Abuse Strategy.
- The Probation Service is currently in the process of implementing perpetrator programmes across Wales. All 4 Welsh Probation areas are running perpetrator programmes based on the IDAP programme. Research has shown that IDAP is an educational programme delivered in a very structured way by trained staff.
- Montgomeryshire Family Crisis Centre (MFCC) also works with male perpetrators. The project started

in 2000 and covers Montgomeryshire/Powys, Shropshire area. Again all clients attend an assessment interview, the main criteria for acceptance is the perpetrator takes some responsibility for his abusive behaviour. MFCC run both a rolling and closed programme groups programmes, group sessions are for 3 hours and groups are an average of 8-12 clients.

It is clear that more support is needed in this area and I will be encouraging CSPs to look at this.

13. 'Restructuring Probation to Reduce Re-Offending'

At Committee on 12 January I undertook to provide a note on my response to the Home Office consultation on the re-structuring of the probation service.

In October 2005, the Home Secretary launched this consultation document which set out the UK Government's proposals to introduce commissioning and contestability into the provision of probation services and organisational consequences that will flow from that. These provisions require legislative change but had to be dropped from the recently introduced Police and Justice Bill; a further Bill will be introduced during this Parliamentary session.

The consultation proposed fundamental changes to the way the probation service is configured and how probation services are delivered. Key to the proposals was that the Home Secretary will be given the duty to make provision for probation services so that he can, over time, contract with a range of different providers rather than necessarily continuing to fund local probation boards to deliver services. It was suggested that this would improve effectiveness and value for money through greater use of competition from private and voluntary providers. This is set against the new National Offender Management Service (NOMS) which will mean that every offender is individually case managed from the beginning to the end of their sentences, both in and out of custody. The main proposals in the consultation included:

- moving towards a world where tendering for all offender management services, including interventions and custody, are the norm;
- removing the exclusive duty to deliver probation services from probation boards to the Home Secretary who would make provision by making arrangements with others to provide those services;
- the National Offender Manager for Wales and 9 Regional Offender Managers, acting on behalf of the Home Secretary, will be able to contract directly for both prison and probation services with a range of providers from the private, not-for-profit and public sectors;
- existing probation boards will be abolished and smaller, more business focused bodies will be created. Initially, these will hold all the contracts to ensure a smooth transition but a phased programme of market testing will follow and these bodies will only continue to exist if they contribute to the reduction of re-offending and thereby win business;

- co-terminosity with the 42 Local Criminal Justice Boards would be preserved;
- the implications for a range of the probation boards' statutory duties in relation to victims; children; community safety partnerships; MAPPA and YOTs are recognised.

I formally responded to the consultation on behalf of the Welsh Assembly Government in December. I pointed out that it is vital that the re-structuring and the transition to NOMS are delivered in such a way as to make a significant impact on re-offending rates and the joint aim of improved community safety. Specifically, I said that it is important that the re-structuring results in a good fit with the police service when it is reconfigured. I asked that the Welsh Assembly Government be given a say in the appointments to the new local boards.

I pointed to the fact that certain of the implications for the way services are commissioned and provided will be challenging in Wales and that in certain areas contestability may prove to be a problem as there are so few local providers. I emphasised that I set great store by local provision so it would be worrying if this forced the boards into arrangements with service providers with limited or no local knowledge. These are of course points that this Committee made in their response on the consultation.

I ended by saying that it will also be important to ensure that when the new arrangements impinge on devolved functions there is thorough consultation and that relationships are encouraged between officials and service providers to ensure the optimum results. I re-iterated all these points to Baroness Scotland during a telephone conversation on 18 January. I also drew her attention to the letter from this Committee to Carol Bernard. She agreed my points and said that she was keen to ensure that the interests of Wales are taken into account. We agreed that officials should keep in close touch as this agenda develops.

When I wrote to the Chair in October to appraise her of the consultation exercise, I suggested that the Committee might invite the Director of NOMS in Wales to discuss the proposals. I do not think a decision has been taken on that and it is something you might still like to consider.

14. Police Force Restructuring

I have had an opportunity to consider the business case that the four authorities submitted to the Home Office. The business case makes it quite clear that there are considerable additional costs involved in all of the restructuring proposals. In addition there are significant costs associated with delivering the investment that is required in level 2 protective services. The set up costs alone in Wales across all options are around £18 million. I have made it clear to Home Office Ministers that the cost will have to be borne by the Home Office and not the Assembly Government or council tax payers in Wales. I will bring members up to date on progress at the meeting.

15. National Offender Management Service (NOMS)

Committee will wish to note that I have just launched, jointly with Baroness Scotland, the report of the NOMS pathfinder project in Wales 'Joining Together in Wales - An Adult and Young People's Strategy to Reduce Re-Offending'.

To make life better for us all we have to tackle the conditions which lead some people into crime in the first place, and to develop services, which prevent repeat offending in the future. This strategy identifies all those factors which increase the risk of re-offending, from the need to have a place to stay to treatment for alcohol or drug addiction.

The strategy emphasises the Assembly Government's and Home Office's determination to reduce crime and create stronger and safer communities in Wales. It also forms the basis of a consultation; responses are encouraged from stakeholders and public bodies to aid the development of an action plan for Wales.

16. Review of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998

On 25 January, the Home Office published its Review of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 and the Police and Justice Bill. Officials are looking at both documents in detail and I will let you have a full report on both in relation to the implications for Wales in time for the March meeting.

17. Operation Tarian

Operation Tarian is the Welsh forces' holistic response to the threat posed by substance misuse and in particular, the problems associated with class 'A' drugs.

The Regional Task Force is part of the 'Availability' strand of Tarian and was established to tackle the middle level (Level 2) of organised crime and class 'A' drugs supply. Successful joint funding by the Welsh Assembly Government, Home Office and the three Southern Wales forces allowed the Regional Task Force to be established.

Since conception Tarian+ has had a dramatic impact on the harm caused by class A drugs within the communities of Southern Wales.

At November 2005, 17 organised crime groups involved in the trafficking of class 'A' drugs had been dismantled and over 24 Kg of Class 'A' drugs had been seized. Community questionnaires have also found that following enforcement activity 65% of those members of the public questioned believed that a significant impact had been achieved in their community. Wales has also seen a reduction in drug related deaths from 270 in 2000 to 44 in 2004/5. Whilst it is accepted that there are many variables and contributing factors to the fall in drug related deaths it can not be ruled out that the actions of Tarian+ have contributed to this.

I recently agreed to the continued funding of the existing scheme at a flat line rate of £642,000 for the next three years from 2006-07 to 2008-09.

18. Homelessness

In December Members raised concerns about reported obstructions in some areas to prevent people from sleeping rough. Officials have made enquiries through Homeless Link, the organisation representing homelessness agencies. They have advised us that there is no consistent pattern across Wales, but there are some examples of actions by local authorities and others to deter rough sleeping, such as the removal of park benches, laying of cobbles, music and bright lights and local law enforcement. Officials are also gathering information from local authorities to establish what arrangements they have for providing winter shelter to rough sleepers.

I undertook to keep Members informed of progress on the rural homelessness research project undertaken by Cardiff University. Information is being gathered from local authorities and voluntary organisations in the areas supported by a review of statistics and published data. The fieldwork is nearly complete, and the report should be available for publication in the Spring. We expect to disseminate good practice advice as a result of this work.

The position of Conwy Council was raised at the last meeting. I understand the Ombudsman identified that the Council's allocations policy did not comply with the law in its consideration of homeless people but that the policy has since been rectified. I am aware of some concerns expressed by members of the Council in regard to the legislation on priority need for homeless people and on allocations. Some of these concerns are based on a misunderstanding of the law.

19. Resources for Housing Renewal and Disabled Facilities Grants (DFGs)

I wrote to the Chair on the 23rd of January drawing attention to concerns that some local authorities appear to be reducing the amount of resources they are allocating for housing renewal and DFGs.

The resources are not hypothecated and it is for local authorities to decide how much they allocate in the light of their local priorities. However, it is important that they allocate sufficient resources to meet local demand for DFGs and to support their housing renewal policies.

20. Transfer of resources for the financial year 2005-06

The Committee will wish to note that the Minister for Economic Development and Transport and myself approved a transfer of £81,250 from the Programme support, promotion and ancillary activities BEL in the Economic Development and Transport MEG to the Social Justice & regeneration Research and Evaluation BEL in the Social Justice and Regeneration MEG to fund questions in the Living in Wales Survey.

Annex

Approved Substance Misuse Action Plan Fund Capital Proposals

North Wales

CSP	Proposal	Cost 2005/06
Conwy	Purchase two Drug Boxes (Mobile Units) to access accurate information	£6,800
North Wales Area	Alterations to pharmaceutical premises across North Wales to provide supervised consumption for substance misusers.	£127,000
Ynys Mon	Laptops and presentation equipment for the Anglesey Red Cross Youth Outreach Bus to provide advice and information	£6,000
Flintshire	Lease of property to establish a multi-agency centre to provide treatment services for young people	£90,000
Flintshire	Purchase of 7 seater vehicle to improve access to services for vulnerable young people	£13,500
North Wales Area	Foetal Assist Machine	£4,112
Gwynedd	Purchase of written resources for the Red Cross Mobile Youth Project	£1,200

Dyfed Powys

CSP	Proposal	Cost 2005/06
Carmarthenshire	One stop shop in Llanelli. A single service site to create a more unified service provision for substance misusers	£140,000
Powys	Purchase a specialist mobile unit containing multi-media equipment to travel around Powys	£92,000
Ceredigion	Cyswllt to extend current premises, converting current space to improve safety and install security system, replacement furniture	£26,233

Dyfed Powys	To provide private areas for 61 pharmacists for Needle Exchange and Supervised Consumption Services and Methadone/ Subutex across Dyfed Powys	£61,000
Ceredigion	Develop new reception services at new premises	£65,800
*Carmarthenshire	Refurbishment of PRISM Office in Carmarthen	£11,450
*Pembrokeshire	New PRISM Office in Haverfordwest	£48,000

South Wales

CSP	Proposal	Cost 2005/06
Cardiff	New Headquarters for Newlink	£400,000
Vale of Glamorgan	Refurbishment of new Inroads office	£39,519
Neath Port Talbot	Emroch House – Renovation and refurbishment of new premises	£200,000
Bridgend	Purchase of Flat for WGCADA to increase capacity	£172,000
Cardiff and Rhondda Cynon Taff	Fund Extension to Brynawel house residential accommodation	2005/06 - £387,380 2006/07 - £381,807
*Vale of Glamorgan	Adaptation of Pharmacy to provide supervised consumption and needle exchange	£3,000

Gwent

CSP	Proposal	Cost 2005/06
*Blaenau Gwent	Establish Multi-Agency Centre in Tredegar	£166,665
*Torfaen	Development of multi-agency base in Pontypool	£110,000
*Gwent Area	Drug and Family Service permanent base	£42,610

AnnexB

Approved Drug Interventions Programme Capital Investments

South Wales

CSP	Cost 2005/6
Cardiff	£496,453
Vale of Glamorgan	£145,000
Merthyr	£378,068
Bridgend	£47,407
RCT	£405,000
Swansea	£207,275
Neath	£634,000

North Wales

CSP	Cost 2005/6
Flintshire	£200,000
Denbighshire	£20,000
Anglesey	£10,000

Gwent

CSP	Cost 2005/6
Blaenau Gwent	£171,522
Monmouthshire	£200,000
Caerphilly	£250,000
Newport	£325,000
Torfaen	£250,000

Dyfed Powys

CSP	Cost 2005/6
Carmarthenshire	£178,000
Pembrokeshire	£148,000
Ceredigion	£200,000