

Report to:	Cabinet	
Date:	13 September 2023	
Title:	Treating experience of care as if it were a protected characteristic	
Portfolio Area:	Children and Families	
Divisions Affected:	All	
Local Member(s) briefed:	N/A	
Relevant Scrutiny Committee: Children and Families		
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Approval and clearance obtained:	Y	
Date next steps can be taken	23 September 2023	
For Cabinet and delegated executive decisions only		
Key decision? (≥£500k in value or significant effect on communities in two or more electoral divisions)	Y	
Published in advance on Cabinet Work Programme?	Y	
Urgency Procedure(s) used if 'N' to Work Programme?	N	

Recommendations:	
1.	That experience of care be recognised alongside the nine protected characteristics set out in the Equality Act 2010 and that partner organisations in Cornwall (including the Council's arms-length companies) be encouraged to do the same.
2.	That 'experience of care' be defined to include people of any age with experience of being in children's social care and at any point.
3.	That experience of care be included in future updates to the Council's Equality, Diversity and Inclusion (EDI) Strategy and the EDI Dashboard.

4. That the Cornwall Development and Decision Wheel be adapted to include care experience.
5. That authority be delegated to the Strategic Director for Together for Families, in consultation with the Cabinet Member for Children and Families, the Section 151 Officer and the Monitoring Officer to consider implementing specific measures that respond to experience of care being recognised as a protected characteristic across the Council's services.
6. That an All Member Briefing (AMB) be held on 27 October 2023 (to coincide with National Care Leavers' Week) for Members to hear from people with experience of care.

1 Executive Summary

- 1.1 This report proposes that Cabinet agrees to recognise and treat experience of being in children's social care as if it were a protected characteristic, in response to the [notice of motion](#) raised at Full Council on 23 May 2023.
- 1.2 If Cabinet agrees the recommendation, it will mean the Council giving experience of care parity of status with the nine protected characteristics that have protected characteristic status under the Equality Act 2010: in effect treating it as a tenth protected characteristic within Cornwall.
- 1.3 The Council already has a distinct and acclaimed offer to care leavers (16 to 25 year olds), which continues to be expanded and any further expansion of this offer will be subject to separate reports.
- 1.4 The offer to care leavers (leaving the care of Cornwall Council) is distinct from individuals with 'care experience' and 'experience of care', which refer to people of all ages living in Cornwall with lived experience of being in children's social care, irrespective of where they experienced the care.
- 1.5 All references to the term 'care experience' and 'experience of care' in this report refer to people who have lived experience of being in children's social care across all local authorities during their childhood.

2 Purpose of Report and key information

- 2.1 At Full Council on 23 May 2023, Councillor Mustoe proposed a cross-party [motion](#) that Cornwall Council should treat care experience as if it were a protected characteristic. The motion proposed a number of recommendations, including that all Council decision-making documentation considers the impact on care experienced people and that the Council explores the possibility of guaranteeing all care experienced persons an interview where they meet the essential criteria of the post applied for, for example. The motion was referred to Cabinet by the Chairman of the Council for detailed consideration.

- 2.2 In 2021, the Government commissioned Josh MacAlister to undertake an [Independent Review of Children’s Social Care](#). Published in May 2022, the review recommended that care experience should be treated as an additional protected characteristic:
- “...to tackle the stigma and discrimination many care leavers face in their day to day lives, the UK should be the first country in the world to recognise the care experience as a legally protected characteristic in equalities legislation.”* (p. 145)
- 2.3 However, the Government, in its response, [Stable Homes, Built on Love: Implementation Strategy and Consultation](#), published in February 2023, decided not to take forward the recommendation, citing *“significant concerns in the sector that self-declaration of care experience could increase stigma”*. Instead, the Government said it would prioritise extending corporate parenting responsibilities.
- 2.4 Supporting the Government’s ambition to extend corporate parenting responsibilities, the Minister for Veterans’ Affairs, Jonny Mercer MP, was appointed [Cross-Government Care Leaver Lead](#) in July 2023. The Minister has described his role as “championing the interests of care leavers across Government” and he will work alongside the Minister for Children, Families, and Wellbeing to deliver the Stable Homes, Built on Love Strategy. The appointment of a ministerial lead signals recognition across Government that a range of organisations delivering public services have a role to play in supporting people with care experience. At a local level in Cornwall, this means working with our partners on the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Leadership Board, for example.
- 2.5 Running in parallel with Josh MacAlister’s review and the Government’s response, individual local authorities have made local decisions to recognise care experience as a protected characteristic. Cumberland Council was the first local authority (one of two successor unitary authorities to [Cumbria Council](#), operating in shadow form in 2022) to resolve to make care experience a tenth protected characteristic. As of 30 July 2023, a total of [46 local authorities](#) had made similar decisions.
- 2.6 Four local authorities in the South West have already passed motions to treat care experience as a protected characteristic, including [Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole](#) (14 December 2022), [Plymouth](#) (27 March 2023) [Somerset](#) and [Gloucestershire](#) (both on 24 May 2023).
- 2.7 The proposal to treat care experience as a protected characteristic would align with the four priority outcomes in the [Council’s Business Plan 2022-26](#). In particular, it would support delivery of the [Brilliant Place to be a Child and Grow Up Outcome Delivery Plan](#) such as the Council’s aims for those with care experience to lead healthy and safer lives, and to have a decent income.

- 2.8 Together for Families (TfF), the Council's Children and Family Services directorate, supports the proposal to treat care experience as a protected characteristic. As a local authority whose Children's social services are rated 'Outstanding', the Council seeks to deliver the highest quality services for its most vulnerable residents, which includes care leavers.
- 2.9 The Council has one of the highest performing 16+ leaving care services in the country. Cornwall Council's statutory returns (SSDA903) show that performance in key indicators for care leavers has been amongst the very best in the country over the last five years.
- 2.10 In 2022-23, Cornwall Council was 'not in touch' with only three care leavers out of 289. The provision of suitable accommodation for care leavers has remained at 97%, despite the significant pressures on housing in Cornwall. The number of care leavers in education, employment and training for 2022-23 was 78.3%, markedly better than the England average (55%), Statistical Neighbours (53.3%), South West (56%) and 'best in class'. There has also been an increase in the number of care leavers in higher education (17 young people in 2022-23).
- 2.11 The decision to treat care experience as a tenth protected characteristic would further cement the Council's existing strong track record as a corporate parent. Performance and outcomes for care leavers are an important proxy for the overall effectiveness of the children's social care system and the experience of children in care. It is not possible to achieve good outcomes for care leavers unless the right children come into care, for the right reasons and they are supported effectively to reach their best potential during the time they are in care.

Existing Council support to care leavers

- 2.12 As corporate parent for the children in its care, the Council is responsible for supporting children leaving care in their transition to adult life. The [Cornwall Corporate Parenting Strategy 2021-2024](#) sets out how the Council and its partners will implement the vision and commitment to looked after children and care leavers.
- 2.13 The Council provides a package of support to care leavers aged 16+, outlined in the [Care Leaver Local Offer](#), and which is currently being updated.
- 2.14 The Council has introduced specific measures as part of its work to further reduce barriers for care leavers. For example:
- The Council has recently become one of the first rural local authorities to introduce free bus passes from June 2023 for [care leavers aged 18-21-years old](#). After three months, the Council will review the approach, with a view to extending it up to age 25. The initiative follows a pilot with 25 care leavers, enabling care-experienced young people to better access employment and social activities, and helping reduce loneliness and isolation.

- The Council also provides [council tax exemptions](#) up to the age of 25 years old for care leavers who were under the care of Cornwall Council up to the age of 18. In providing the exemption up to age 25, the Council has chosen to apply the widest definition of 'care experienced young people' under the [Children and Social Work Act 2017](#).
- Together for Families, Housing and staff from Carefree are working together to ensure that Housing protocols recognise the additional needs of care leavers. Other local authorities are enabling care leavers to be given the highest banding for social housing, for example. The current consultation on the review of Cornwall's Homechoice Policy has proposed that care leavers be awarded the highest priority, i.e. Band A.

Outcomes for people with experience of care

- 2.15 People with experience of care may face additional challenges and encounter poorer outcomes in a number of areas compared to those without experience of care.
- 2.16 [Carefree](#), one of the Council's partners, working closely with Together for Families, delivering individual advice to young people in care, notes: *"Young people in and leaving care continue to be amongst the most disadvantaged in our society. Most children entering care do so specifically due to neglect and/or other abuse. Young people in and leaving care have missed out on the family base that prepares children to succeed in wider society."*¹
- 2.17 Carefree also cites national statistical evidence that shows young people in care are five times less likely to get 'average' GCSE results and are three times more likely to be unemployed at 19 compared to their mainstream peers. Isolation and low confidence can also mean young people are vulnerable to further abuse, including unhealthy relationships and child sexual exploitation.
- 2.18 Evidence shows that:
- 70% of people who have been in care die earlier than would otherwise be expected ([University College London \(UCL\) study](#));
 - 1 in 7 (15%) looked-after children born in the UK in 1993-1994 had received an immediate custodial sentence by the age of 24 years; that is over 10 times the proportion of children who had not been in care ([ONS](#));
 - Over a quarter (26%) of the homeless population in England and Wales has experienced of the care system ([The Independent Review of Children's Social Care](#)).

¹ Information provided by email to councillors and officers, 11 May and 7 July 2023

Scope of this decision

- 2.19 Councils that have carried motions to treat care experience as a protected characteristic have referred both to care leavers and to those with experience of children's social care (which could include people of any age).
- 2.20 The Council holds data on young people leaving children's social care, but it does not hold data on the total numbers of people with experience of care (of all ages) currently living in Cornwall. Therefore, it is not possible to reliably predict the figure of all people of any age with care experience in Cornwall. In terms of the former, as of 31 March 2023, there were 565 young people in Cornwall aged between 17 and 25 years old who were eligible for Care Leaving Support.² On average, over the last five years, the Council has provided Care Leaving Support to 288 people aged 17 to 21 years old each year.³
- 2.21 At a national level, the numbers of children in care have risen in recent years. Research by the [County Councils Network](#) estimates there could be over 100,000 children in care in England by 2025, representing an increase of 36% in a decade. This suggests that there are likely to be higher numbers of relatively younger people who have left care living in Cornwall, compared to relatively older people who have experience of care.
- 2.22 Advice from Together for Families and Carefree (an independent organisation providing personal advice services to care leavers on behalf of the Council), suggests that the Council should consider all those with care experience in this decision to treat care experience as a protected characteristic.
- 2.23 The rationale for a fully inclusive approach is that, as a responsible corporate parent, the Council should recognise the significant challenges that people with care experience may have faced, regardless of their current age or the amount of time they have spent in the care system.
- 2.24 The risk implications of either restricting the treatment of care experience as a protected characteristic to young people who are care leavers or extending it to all people with care experience in Cornwall, are explored more in section 8 of this report.

² Data supplied by Together for Families. Ages are the age the person turns in that financial year (i.e. 16 turning 17 years old in the financial year).

³ Data supplied by Together for Families.

Potential operational implications of this decision

2.25 Some of the operational implications of making this decision could include:

- Using existing officer resource to assess the impact of decisions on care experienced people in Cornwall.
- Providing additional training for Members and officers to help them manage the treatment of care experience as a protected characteristic.
- The collation and publication of data and information on care experience in a similar way to how data on the nine protected characteristics is reported as part of the Public Sector Equality Duty.
- Additional consultation with care experienced people as part of the Council's decision-making process.
- Additional communications or awareness raising with Council staff, and among partners and/or the public about the discrimination care leavers may face, and the implications of the Council's decision to treat care experience as if it were a protected characteristic at local level.

3 Benefits for Customers/Residents

- 3.1 Treating care experience as a protected characteristic would benefit both care experienced people and the Council. First and foremost, the decision would mean taking a 'think care experience' approach in service design. It would align with the Council's core aim of levelling up life chances across Cornwall's diverse communities, and its mission of ensuring everyone can start well, live well and age well.
- 3.2 Treating care experience as a protected characteristic would bring care experience to the forefront of the Council's decision-making because it would be included alongside the existing nine protected characteristics (enshrined in the Equality Act 2010) in the Cornwall Development and Decision Wheel. This would mean that all decisions would have to take account of the positive or negative impact they could have on people with care experience.
- 3.3 More broadly, a decision to treat care experience as a protected characteristic should permeate through other Council services. Deciding to treat care experience as a protected characteristic could help improve equality of access to services for care experienced people. This commitment could influence the following policy areas, for example:

Housing

- 3.4 Recognising care experience as a protected characteristic would emphasise the importance of supporting care experienced people in the context of social landlords (including Cornwall Council) allocating homes, using systems such as Homechoice. The Council is already reviewing this issue as part of its review of the Homechoice allocation policy, which is being considered by Cabinet in November 2023 (i.e. specifically identifying care leavers as Band A (which currently includes exceptional needs, welfare, adapted/accessible property and downsizing). Subject to the recommendations being agreed, the aforementioned review would consider the implications of recognising care experience within the allocation policy, in addition to care leavers.

Employment

- 3.5 The Council could explore options to promote employment opportunities to care experienced people. This may include positive action to attract applications from care experienced candidates, for example through targeted advertising and promoting training opportunities to support prospective candidates to apply for roles. The Council could also explore options to offer care experienced people guaranteed interviews if they meet the minimum criteria for a vacancy. Other councils have pledged to pursue this opportunity, which would be similar to the guaranteed interview scheme available to other groups with protected characteristics, such as those with disabilities.

Service design

- 3.6 Internally, the Council could invite any Members or employees with care experience to come forward to help inform service design. Members and employees with care experience may also wish to serve as role models for children leaving care, by sharing information on the roles available at the Council, for example. This could help raise aspirations and encourage care experienced people to engage in local authority careers and consider career progression opportunities.

Procurement

- 3.7 The Council could look to include care experience as part its social value evaluation. The Commercial Team will review the Social Value Themes, Outcomes and Measures (TOMs) to assess which TOMs would be appropriate for inclusion. The Council would then consider the proposed TOMs using the relevant governance processes ahead of them being included in its approach. It is recommended that the Council tests the addition of any new TOM as a mandatory non-scoring criterion. This would enable the Council to test the market for their understanding and adoption as well as allowing time to develop a scored element. The new non-scored TOM would alert suppliers to the Council's decision to treat care experience as a protected characteristic and allow for them to think about and develop an approach that supports care experienced people.

- 3.8 In addition, the procurement service could also promote the proposal of a guaranteed interview scheme for care experienced people, similar to the approach the Council may consider for its own vacancies. Making such a proposal to suppliers would be subject to internal governance review and agreement.

Health

- 3.9 Research shows that [children in care are overrepresented in mental health services](#) (compared to the general population) and care experienced people are more likely to die earlier than expected ([UCL study](#)). Guidance published by the [National Institute for Care Excellence \(NICE\)](#) in 2021 reports that the majority of looked-after children will have faced major adverse childhood events, with abuse or neglect recorded as the most common reason for becoming looked after (65%). The same NICE guidance observes that *“All looked-after children and young people will have experienced trauma in some way.”*
- 3.10 Care experienced people could benefit from therapeutic services at an early stage. The Council could work with its partners on the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Integrated Care Board (ICB), requesting that the ICB explores how care experienced people are taken into account when shaping and commissioning health services.

4 Relevant Previous Decisions

- 4.1 Full Council received a notice of motion at its meeting on 23 May 2023, which was referred to Cabinet by the Chairman of Council, as is her prerogative.

- The motion is available here:

[Cornwall Council to Treat Care Experience as if it were a Protected Characteristic.pdf](#)

- The Monitoring Officer’s briefing on the motion is available here:

[Cornwall Council to Treat Care Experience as if it were a Protected Characteristic Appendix 1.pdf](#)

5 Consultation and Engagement

- 5.1 In preparing this report, the Council has engaged with Carefree, which provides a third of personal advice services to care leavers in partnership with the Council. Carefree has expressed strong support for the proposal to treat care experience as a protected characteristic. Initial discussion with Carefree suggests that the Council should:

- Adopt a fully inclusive definition of ‘care experienced’ that includes anybody of any age living in Cornwall with experience of being in children’s social care at any point in their childhood. This would mean that any person of any age with care

experience would come under the definition of 'care experienced,' irrespective of where they experienced the care.

- Likewise, Carefree suggest there should be no minimum threshold for someone to identify as 'care experienced'. This would mean those identifying as care experienced could range from people who have been in care for the majority of their childhood, to those who have experienced shorter periods of time in children's social care.

- 5.2 Officers have engaged with Councillor Mustoe, divisional Member for Mevagissey and St Austell Bay and the Chairman of the Children and Families Overview and Scrutiny Committee, who proposed the motion at Full Council on 23 May 2023. As set out in the motion, Councillor Mustoe supported the use of a definition that includes anyone with care experience, of any age, living in Cornwall.
- 5.3 Officers have also discussed the implications of this decision with the Cabinet Member for Children and Families, who confirmed 'care experience' should include anyone with care experience, of any age, living in Cornwall.
- 5.4 Officers have contacted other councils that have passed motions to treat care as if it were a protected characteristic. Conversations with a small number of local authorities suggest that a local commitment such as this provides a starting point for detailed investigation into opportunities to implement changes such as guaranteed interviews for people with care experience.
- 5.5 In order to improve the Council's understanding of care experienced people and how it can support them, it is proposed that the Council holds an All Member Briefing (AMB) with care experienced people during National Care Leavers' Week 2023 (25 October – 1 November), on 27 October 2023.
- 5.6 The AMB will give Members an opportunity to learn about the experiences of people of diverse ages who may have experience of children's social care in Cornwall or elsewhere, and who are now living in Cornwall. It will provide an opportunity to understand how the Council can best support care experienced people in light of the proposal to treat care as if it was a protected characteristic. The briefing will include testimonies from care experienced people, plus briefings from the Council's Children's Rights service, and Carefree, who deliver personal advice services for care leavers on behalf of the Council.

6 Financial Implications of the proposed course of action/decision

- 6.1 It is anticipated the implications around this decision will predominately relate to policy changes and, although this will involve Officer and Member time to develop and implement, it is not expected any costs above those already budgeted for will be incurred. If any additional costs arise as a result of this decision, these will be considered as part of the usual Business Planning and Budget process.

7 Legal/Governance implications of the proposed course of action/decision

- 7.1 As set out in the Monitoring Officer's [briefing note](#) on the motion, a decision for the Council to adopt children's social care experience as a protected characteristic would require the Council to update its policies and procedures to ensure that the commitments and obligations are clearly set out and established. Once established, the Council will be expected to comply with the relevant duties and could be subject to legal challenge where a duty was not complied with, although care experience would not be a legal duty under the Equality Act 2010.
- 7.2 If the Council decides to treat care experience as a protected characteristic, it will need to be considered in the refresh of Outcome Delivery Plans.
- 7.3 A decision by the Council to treat care experience as a protected characteristic could influence the Council's partners also. For example, other councils, such as [Gloucestershire](#), that have carried similar motions, have resolved to encourage their partners to also consider care experience as a protected characteristic.
- 7.4 It is important to recognise that a decision to treat care experience as if it were a protected characteristic would not automatically give care experienced people the same access to housing support as care leavers. The Council recognises its corporate parenting role in relation to housing through its Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Strategy. The [Homelessness Reduction Act 2017](#) sets out how the Government expects the concept of local connection to be addressed in assessing the housing needs of care leavers which, in essence, would apply to any young person who has been in care in Cornwall, or who has a connection to Cornwall for at least two years before the age of 16 and which no longer applies once they reach 21 years old. Including all those with care experience, would need to be carefully considered because is not fully aligned with current legislation.
- 7.5 However, a decision to treat care experience as a protected characteristic in housing could create tensions with the development or interpretation of other housing allocation policies. There could also be challenges related to other legislation which requires the Council to prioritise other vulnerable groups and cohorts, which are also often defined in statute (as are care leavers).
- 7.6 A decision to treat care experience as if it was a protected characteristic could lead to the Council being lobbied to do the same for other groups. The Equality Act 2010 provides legal protection for nine groups of people with protected characteristics. Cabinet is being recommended to treat care experience as if it were a protected characteristic to level up opportunities for this group, recognising specific challenges people with care experience may face (see paragraphs 2.15 to 2.18).

8 Risk implications of the proposed course of action/decision

- 8.1 There are risks around how the Council defines 'care experience'. It is important to acknowledge the different risk implications of the Council adopting a definition that is either:
- a) restricted to 'care leavers' aged 16 to 25 years old; or
 - b) which includes care experienced people of any age and with any length of experience of being in children's social care (recommended option).
- 8.2 The key difference of the latter is that it will include a greater number of people than if the Council was to adopt a definition expressing a particular age bracket and/or a minimum amount of time spent in children's social care.
- 8.3 A comparison of the key risks of adopting either definition is below:

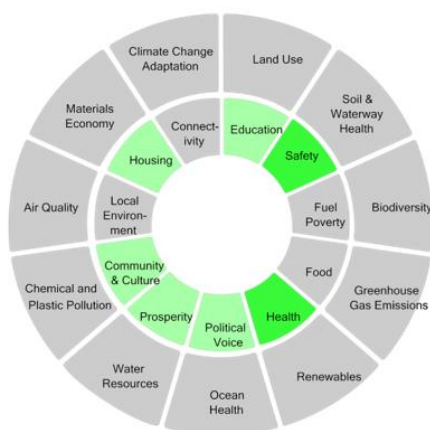
	Advantages	Disadvantages
'Care leavers' (16–25-year-olds)	The definition of 'care leaver' relies on specific qualifying criteria for young people aged 16+ years old.	A Council decision to treat 'care leavers' as a protected characteristic would only benefit a relatively small group of those who have experienced children's social care.
	Targeted support could be made available to specific individuals identified as 'care leavers' in Cornwall, to whom the Council has a duty of care as corporate parent.	Excludes other young adults who no longer fall under the definition of 'care leaver' but who may continue to face discrimination and or/disadvantage due to having experience of the care system.
	Simpler to quantify potential costs to the Council of adopting care experience as a protected characteristic.	(As above)
'Care experienced' (any person of any age, and with any length of children's social care experience living in Cornwall)	Inclusive definition to include anyone with children's social care experience living in Cornwall.	Difficult to identify the total number of people with care experience in Cornwall.
	A broad definition of 'care experienced' will require all Council services and wider partners to acknowledge and take action to tackle the disadvantage care experienced people may face.	May include some people who spent a very short period of time in care (and/or for whom care experience was a long time ago) who may be less likely to face disadvantages experienced by those formally identified as a 'care leaver'.

- 8.4 There are risks linked to the perceived interaction between a Cabinet decision to treat care experience as if it were a protected characteristic, with the nine protected characteristics enshrined in the Equality Act 2010. The Equality Act 2010 gives legal protection to the nine protected characteristic groups. In comparison, a Cabinet decision to treat care experience as if it was a protected characteristic would not provide legal protection to individuals who are care experienced. To mitigate this risk, in its communications about the decision, the Council would clarify the distinction between the legal protection provided for groups covered under the Equality Act 2010, and the fact that care experience would be a locally adopted protected characteristic without the same legal status.
- 8.5 There is also a risk that actions taken as a result of a decision to treat care experience as if it was a protected characteristic could be considered positive discrimination, which is unlawful. To mitigate this risk, the Council will ensure that its activities do not positively discriminate, for example, in the case of investigating the opportunity to offer guaranteed interviews to care experienced candidates who meet the minimum criteria for a vacancy. Officers will also seek advice from other areas to ensure that any activities to level up opportunities for care experienced people constitute positive action, not positive discrimination.

9 Cornwall Development and Decision Wheel

- 9.1 A Cornwall Development and Decision Wheel has been completed, with the full report shown in Appendix 1. The environmental and social assessment shows that a decision to treat care experience as if it was a protected characteristic is expected to have positive impacts on housing, education, safety, health, political voice, prosperity and community and culture. Likewise, the decision would be expected to result in positive equality and inclusion impacts related to age, sex, race and ethnicity, disability, and safeguarding.

Environmental and Social



Equality and Inclusion



Legend

- Long lasting or severe negative impact
- Short term or limited negative impact
- No or neutral impact
- Short term or limited positive impact
- Long lasting or extensive positive impact

10 Options available

10.1 The following options are available:

10.2 **Option 1 (preferred option)** – The Cabinet agrees all the recommendations in this report. This would mean the Council would treat care experience as if it were a protected characteristic, to include care experienced people of any age and with any length of time spent in children’s social care experience living in Cornwall.

10.3 **Option 2** – The Cabinet agrees the recommendations in this report, with the exception of recommendation 2. Instead of including care experienced people of any age and with any length of time spent in children’s social care experience living in Cornwall, this decision would be restricted to young care leavers who have been in children’s social care, who are aged 16 to 25 years old. This option reduces the scope of the policy decision, therefore potentially reducing the number of individuals who would benefit from the policy. This option is not recommended.

10.4 **Option 3** – Do nothing. The Cabinet does not agree to treat care experience as if it were a protected characteristic at local level for care experienced people of any age living in Cornwall. This would mean Cabinet not supporting the cross-party motion proposed at Full Council on 23 May 2023, and it would mean making no policy change to recognise the evidence cited in this report about some of the specific challenges care experienced people may face.

11 Supporting Information (Appendices)

11.1 Appendix 1 – Cornwall Development and Decision Wheel.

12 Background Papers

12.1 None.

13 Approval and clearance

Final report sign offs	This report has been cleared by (or mark not required if appropriate)	Date
Governance/Legal (Required for all reports)	Mark Pearce	04/09/23
Finance (Required for all reports)	Ellie Willcocks	01/09/23
Cornwall Development and Decision Wheel (where required)	Matt Barton	04/09/23
Service Director (Required for all reports)	Kate Evan-Hughes	04/09/23
Strategic Director (If required)	Tracie Langley	05/09/23