



Gofal Cymdeithasol **Cymru**  
Social Care **Wales**

# Glossary

Explains terms you'll find in this framework.

First published: 22 August 2023

Last updated: 22 August 2023

This document was downloaded from [socialcare.wales](https://socialcare.wales) and may not be the latest version.

Go to <https://socialcare.wales/working-with-communities-framework-home/5-glossary> for the latest version.

Explains terms you'll find in this framework.

## **Action Research**

A cycle of action, reflection and change.

## **Assets**

A useful or valuable thing or person. Community assets can include:

- buildings and facilities
- people, and their skills, knowledge, social networks and relationships.

## **Asset Based Community Development (ABCD)**

Using the assets already in the community and bring individuals, associations, and institutions together to build a stronger community.

## **Co-design**

Designing a project with users and stakeholders at every stage of the development. It means working with everyone who's interested.

## **Co-production**

Sharing power and responsibility with the service users and working together in equal, two-way relationships. It makes it easier for people to get help when they need it, and to contribute to social change.

## **Commissioning**

Understanding what's needed, available or missing, and developing new or existing services to fill any gaps.

## **County council**

Provides services, including schools, social services, public transportation, highways, collecting rubbish and trading standards

## **County voluntary council (CVC)**

Provides advice and information to local voluntary and community groups on volunteering, funding sources and other issues.

## **Deep-dive**

A detailed investigation and analysis of a topic, reporting what and how things work.

## **Framework**

A structure to show a way of working that can help get things done.

## **Foundational Economy**

Essential services and products that keep us safe and help our everyday well-being.

## **Intervention**

Actions that address problems or gaps, which can take place in a community.

## **Methodology**

How a piece of research is carried out.

## **Multi-sector involvement**

Active interest from local, middle, support and strategic organisations.

**Objective**

What you want to achieve.

**Output**

Something produced by what has taken place.

**Policy**

Ideas or plans used to make decisions.

**Primary care clusters**

Bring together all the local health and care services across a small area.

**Procurement**

Buying services or goods using a criteria.

**Public service boards**

Make it easier for all public services in each local authority area in Wales to work together.

**Resourcefulness**

How people can use knowledge, skills and relationships to help each other in positive and practical ways.

**Resilience**

How something or someone carries on when something goes wrong.

**Regional partnership boards (RPB)**

Bring together health boards, local authorities and the third sector to meet the care and support needs of people in their area.

### **Social Care Wales**

Works with people who use care and support services and organisations to lead improvement in social care in Wales.

### **Stakeholder**

A person, group, organisation or community that's interested in a subject and can either affect or be affected by the subject.

### **Statutory services**

Services that the government pays for by law. For example:, NHS, social services, schools, Department for Work and Pensions.

### **Strategic planning**

High level planning and decision-making. county councils, health boards and government are all organisations that use strategic planning.

### **Third sector**

Charities, voluntary and community organisations, social enterprises and cooperatives, housing associations. Usually non-governmental organisation.

### **Town council**

Elected bodies which represent their communities and provide services for them.