

# Bwrdd Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus Conwy a Sir Ddinbych

VIA VIDEO CONFERENCE

Dydd Llun, 13 Rhagfyr 2021

10.00 am

AELODAU STATUDOL	
<p><b>Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Conwy</b> Y Cyngorydd Charlie McCoubrey (Arweinydd y Cyngor) Iwan Davies (Prif Weithredwr)</p> <p><b>Cyngor Sir Ddinbych</b> Y Cyngorydd Hugh Evans (Arweinydd y Cyngor) Graham Boase (Prif Weithredwr)</p>	<p><b>Bwrdd Iechyd Prifysgol Betsi Cadwaladr</b> Bethan Jones (Cyfarwyddwr Ardal) Jo Whitehead (Prif Weithredwr)</p> <p><b>Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru</b> Martin Cox (Pennaeth Gweithrediadau Gogledd Cymru) Mark Hughes (Arweinydd Tîm Gogledd Ddwyrain Cymru)</p> <p><b>Gwasanaeth Tân ac Achub Gogledd Cymru</b> Helen Macarthur (Prif Swyddog Cynorthwyol)</p>
CYFRANOGWYR A WAHODDWDYD	
<p><b>Cefnogaeth Gymunedol a Gwirfoddol Conwy</b> Wendy Jones (Prif Swyddog)</p> <p><b>Cwmni Adsefydlu Cymunedau Cymru</b> Judith Magaw (Pennaeth Uned Darparu Lleol Gogledd Cymru)</p> <p><b>Cyngor Gwasanaethau Gwirfoddol Sir Ddinbych</b> Tom Barham (Prif Weithredwr)</p> <p><b>Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru</b> Louise Woodfine (Ymgynghorydd Iechyd Cyhoeddus ar gyfer yr Ardal Ganolog)</p> <p><b>Cynghorau Tref &amp; Chymuned</b> Y Cyngorydd Carol Marubbi (cynrychioli Conwy) Y Cyngorydd Gordon Hughes (cynrychioli Sir Ddinbych)</p>	<p><b>Heddlu Gogledd Cymru</b> Simon Williams (Uwcharolygydd)</p> <p><b>Gwasanaeth Prawf Cenedlaethol</b> Paula Hughes (Rheolwr Tîm Conwy)</p> <p><b>Cynrychiolydd Llywodraeth Cymru</b> Vicky Poole (Dirpwy Brif Arolygydd, Arolygiaeth Gofal Cymru)</p> <p><b>Swyddfa Comisiynydd Heddlu a Throsedd Gogledd Cymru</b> Stephen Hughes (Prif Weithredwr)</p> <p><b>Adra (cynrychioli'r sector tai)</b> Sarah Schofield (Cyfarwyddwr Cwsmeriaid a Chymunedau)</p>

Hannah Edwards, Swyddog Datblygu BGC

Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Conwy, Bodlondeb, Conwy, LL32 8DU

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## AGENDA

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**1 YMDDIHEURIADAU**

**2 COFNODION Y CYFARFOD DIWETHAF** (Tudalennau 5 - 10)

Cymeradwyo cofnodion y cyfarfod diwethaf a gynhaliwyd ar 15 Medi 2021 (copi ynghlwm).

**3 OLRHAIN CAMAU GWEITHREDU'R CYFARFOD** (Tudalennau 11 - 12)

Bydd y Cadeirydd yn arwain ar yr eitem hon (copi ynghlwm).

**4 MATERION YN CODI**

Bydd y Cadeirydd yn arwain ar yr eitem lafar hon

**5 CYFLWYNO CADEIRYDD AC ETHOL CADEIRYDD NEWYDD**

Bydd y Cadeirydd yn arwain ar yr eitem lafar hon

**10.05 a.m. – 10.10 a.m.**

**6 YMATEB I ADRODDIAD Y PWYLLGOR CYFRIFON CYHOEDDUS I GYFLWYNO CENEDLAETHAU'R DYFODOL - Y STORI HYD YN HYN** (Tudalennau 13 - 18)

Fran Lewis i roi trosolwg i'r aelodau o'r ymatebion i adroddiad y Pwyllgor Cyfrifon Cyhoeddus sy'n Cyflawni ar gyfer Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol (copi ynghlwm).

**10.10 a.m. – 10.20 a.m.**

**7 ASESAD RHYFEDD RHYFEDD - CYMERADWYO YMGYNGHORI** (Tudalennau 19 - 54)

Graham Boase i ddarparu manylion yr ymgynghoriad ar Asesiad Lles Bwrdd Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus Conwy a Sir Ddinbych 2021 (copi ynghlwm).

**10.20 a.m. – 10.40 a.m.**

- 8 CYNHYRCHU CYNLLUN NEWYDD RHYFEDD** (Tudalennau 55 - 61)  
Bethan Jones i ddarparu diweddariad llafar ar gynhyrchu Cynllun Llesiant newydd.  
**10.40 a.m. – 11.00 a.m.**
- 9 SESIWN YMWYBYDDIAETH GWERTH CYMDEITHASOL**  
Tom Barnham i ddarparu diweddariad llafar.  
**11.00 a.m. – 11.10 a.m.**
- 10 RHANBARTH RHANBARTHOL A SECTOR CYHOEDDUS**  
Gerwyn Evans i ddarparu diweddariad llafar.  
**11.10 a.m. – 11.25 a.m.**
- 11 CYNLLUN GWAITH YMLAEN** (Tudalennau 62 - 64)  
Bydd y Cadeirydd yn arwain ar yr eitem hon (copi ynghlwm).  
**11.25 a.m. – 11.30 a.m.**

# Agenda Item 2

## **BWRDD GWASANAETHAU CYHOEDDUS CONWY A SIR DDINBYCH**

Cofnodion cyfarfod Bwrdd Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus Conwy a Sir Ddinbych a gynhaliwyd drwy Fideo Gynhadledd ddydd Mercher, 15 Medi 2021 am 2.00pm

### **YN BRESENNOL**

Siân Williams (Cadeirydd) – Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru  
Iwan Davies – Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Conwy  
Cynghorydd Charles McCoubrey - Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Conwy  
Cynghorydd Julian Thompson-Hill (dirprwy y Cyng. Hugh Evans) –  
Cyngor Sir Ddinbych  
Graham Boase - Cyngor Sir Ddinbych  
Martin Cox – Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru  
Helen MacArthur – Gwasanaeth Tân ac Achub Gogledd Cymru  
Tom Barham - Cyngor Gwasanaethau Gwirfoddol Sir Ddinbych  
Cynghorydd Gordon Hughes – Cynrychiolydd Cyngor Tref, Cymuned a Dinas Sir  
Ddinbych  
Vicky Poole – Cynrychiolydd Llywodraeth Cymru  
Sarah Schofield – Adra  
Bethan Jones – Bwrdd Iechyd Prifysgol Betsi Cadwaladr

### **HEFYD YN BRESENNOL**

Hannah Edwards - Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Conwy  
Fran Lewis - Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Conwy  
Nicola Kneale - Cyngor Sir Ddinbych  
Rhodri Tomos-Jones - Cyngor Sir Ddinbych  
Karen Evans - Cyngor Sir Ddinbych  
Catrin Gilkes – Cyfieithydd  
Jason Hanson - Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru

### **1 YMDDIHEURIADAU**

Cynghorydd Hugh Evans – Cyngor Sir Ddinbych  
Jo Whitehead - Bwrdd Iechyd Prifysgol Betsi Cadwaladr

### **2 COFNODION Y CYFARFOD DIWETHAF**

Cyflwynwyd cofnodion cyfarfod Bwrdd Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus Conwy a Sir Ddinbych a gynhaliwyd ar 17 Mai 2021.

***PENDERFYNWYD** y dylid derbyn a chymeradwyo cofnodion y cyfarfod a gynhaliwyd ar 17 Mai 2021 fel cofnod cywir.*

### **3 OLRHAIN CAMAU GWEITHREDU'R CYFARFOD**

Cyflwynodd Hannah Edwards adroddiad olrhain camau gweithredu'r cyfarfod a thynnodd sylw'r Bwrdd at y camau gweithredu agored canlynol i'w hystyried ymhellach / gweithredu fel sy'n briodol -

- Roedd dau gam gweithredu cyntaf wedi eu hamlygu, 'defnyddio'r adnodd prawfesur polisiâu gwledig ar gyfer y tri maes blaenoriaeth' ac 'wrth ymgymryd â'r adolygiad o'r asesiad ar effaith, ystyried a oes unrhyw feysydd cydraddoldeb mae'r Bwrdd angen bod yn ymwybodol ohonynt'. Roedd y bwrdd yn cytuno na ellir cau'r camau hyn, fodd bynnag, awgrymwyd amlygu pwyntiau allweddol y camau i asesu yn hytrach na chael diweddariadau ym mhob cyfarfod Bwrdd Gwasanaeth Cyhoeddus.
- Byddai'r diweddariad iechyd meddwl a lles yn cael ei drafod yn fwy manwl yn ddiweddarach yn y cyfarfod.

***PENDERFYNWYD*** nodi'r cynnydd a wnaed ar gamau gweithredu sy'n codi o gyfarfodydd.

#### **4 MATERION YN CODI**

Nid oedd unrhyw faterion o'r cofnodion blaenorol wedi eu trafod.

#### **5 DIWEDDARIAD CYNNYDD ASESU LLES A CHYMERADWYO YMGYNGHORI AC AMSER CYNLLUN**

Cyflwynodd Nicola Kneale (CSDd) yr adroddiad (dosbarthwyd yn flaenorol) yn rhoi diweddariad i'r BGC ar gynnydd yr Asesiad Lles ac i ddechrau paratoi amserlen ar gyfer ymgynghori.

Mae Asesiad o Lesiant statudol wrthi'n cael ei gynhyrchu, a fydd yn sail i gynllun llesiant nesaf y BGC (y mae'n rhaid ei gyhoeddi erbyn Mai 2023 fan bellaf) a chynlluniau llesiant ei sefydliadau cyfansoddol. Bwriadwyd i ddrafft fod yn barod ym mis Tachwedd 2021, fyddai'n mynd drwy broses ymgynghoriad statudol.

Roedd Nicola Kneale yn egluro er mwyn galluogi dealltwriaeth o'r cyfoeth o wybodaeth gymhleth oedd wedi'i chynnwys o fewn yr Asesiad Lles, byddai cyflwyniad o gasgliadau allweddol o'r dadansoddiad o gynnwys yr Asesiad yn sail i'r ymgynghoriad a bod yn bresennol yn y cyfarfod nesaf ar gyfer cymeradwyaeth.

Eglurodd Nicola Kneale nad oedd yn fwriad i drafod datblygiad y cynllun yn fanwl heddiw, ond bod aelod arweiniol o'r BGC yn cael ei nodi a bod cynnig ar gyfer datblygu'r Cynllun Lles yn cael ei gyflwyno yn y cyfarfod nesaf.

Roedd yna gonsensws ymhlith aelodau'r bwrdd na fyddai un arweinydd yn ddigonol, oherwydd ymrwymadau gwaith ond hefyd heb wybodaeth o feysydd eraill o fewn ardal y BGC. Roedd Bethan Jones (Bwrdd Iechyd Prifysgol Betsi Cadwaladr) ynghyd â Sarah Schofield (Adra) a Tom Barham (Cyngor Gwasanaethau Gwirfoddol Sir Ddinbych) wedi cytuno i arwain ar y mater cynllun llesiant ar y cyd.

Roedd Iwan Davies CBSC wedi ail-gadarnhau'r hyn a drafodwyd yn ystod camau cynnar y BGC ble cytunwyd y byddai'n canolbwyntio ar feysydd nad oedd sefydliadau eraill yn gweithio arnynt. Roedd hyn i osgoi dyblygu gwaith.

Roedd y bwrdd yn teimlo mai gwaith y dyfodol y BGC ddylai adolygu newidiadau a wnaed gan Lywodraeth Cymru ar lefel mwy lleol gyda CBSC a CSDd a chytunwyd y byddai'n fuddiol gwahodd gweithgorau lleol ar bynciau penodol a gofyn sut y gallai'r BGC eu cefnogi.

### **PENDERFYNWYD**

- (i) Bod y BGC yn nodi'r cynnydd a wnaed gyda'r asesiad o lesiant, ac yn cymeradwyo'r llinell amser ar gyfer ymgynghori.*
- (ii) Bod y prif gasgliadau o'r asesiad lles yn cael ei gyflwyno yn y cyfarfod nesaf a gofyn am gymeradwyaeth ar gyfer ymgynghori ar yr asesiad.*
- (iii) Bod y BGC yn nodi cynhyrchu'r amserlen ar gyfer yr Asesiad o Lesiant a bod Bethan Jones (Bwrdd Iechyd Prifysgol Betsi Cadwaladr) ynghyd â Sarah Schofield (Adra) a Tom Barham (Cyngor Gwasanaethau Gwirfoddol Sir Ddinbych) yn cael eu penodi fel cyd aelodau arweiniol y bwrdd i weithio gyda swyddogion i ffurfio cynnig i gynhyrchu'r cynllun llesiant nesaf.*

## **6 DIWEDDARIAD AR ARDALOEDD BLAENORIAETH**

Rhodddwyd y wybodaeth ddiweddaraf ar y meysydd blaenoriaeth i'r BGC -

- (a) Lles meddyliol – hysbyswyd y BGC fod Louise Woodfine (Ymgynghorydd ardal y canol) wedi'i phenodi fel cynrychiolydd newydd Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru. Fodd bynnag oherwydd ymrwymadau blaenorol nid oedd yn gallu mynychu'r cyfarfod. Roedd angen trafodaeth bellach ar arweinydd blaenoriaeth mewn cyfarfod yn y dyfodol.
- (b) Ymrymuso'r Gymuned (gan gynnwys y wybodaeth ddiweddaraf ar seilwaith digidol) – rhoddodd Nicola Kneale y wybodaeth ddiweddaraf i'r bwrdd ar y gwaith a wnaed. Roedd y cynlluniau cysylltedd a oedd ar y gweill ar hyn o bryd wedi eu hamlygu -
  - Roedd cyflwyno ffibr llawn Llywodraeth Cymru yn dod i ben ym mis Mehefin 2022,
  - Roedd Rhwydweithiau Ffibr Llawn Lleol yn anelu i osod band eang ffibr llawn mewn adeiladau cyhoeddus. Yna byddai Openreach yn cysylltu eiddo ar hyd y llwybr ac yng nghyffiniau adeiladau cyhoeddus. Fodd bynnag, roedd yna rai pryderon gyda chynnydd gan ei fod yn dod i ben ym mis Medi 2021, roedd y mater yn cael ei archwilio gan Fwrdd Uchelgais Economaidd Gogledd Cymru (BUEGC).
  - Prosiect Gigabit Llywodraeth Y DU, cyhoeddwyd yn wreiddiol yng nghyllideb y gwanwyn 2020 ond cafodd ei ddal yn ôl gan oedi ac adolygiadau. Roedd yn seiliedig ar addewid y Llywodraeth i sicrhau bod gan 85% o eiddo'r DU fynediad i fandean gigabit erbyn 2025, roedd yna hyd at 234,000 o eiddo gwledig yng Nghymru yn y cwmpas.

- Ychydig iawn o eiddo fyddai'n methu cael mynediad i'r band eang cyflym iawn, byddai'r eiddo hyn yn cael eu dynodi fel 'eiddo gwyn'. Byddai BUEGC hefyd yn rhoi sylw i'r eiddo hyn drwy'r prosiect Ychydig Ganran Ddiwethaf.
- Roedd Partneriaeth Ffibr Cymunedol yn defnyddio'r cynllun Taleb Band Eang Gigabit ac roedd yn gynllun cymhorthdal llywodraeth ar draws y DU i ddarparu cysylltiadau ffibr llawn wedi eu diogelu at y dyfodol i gartrefi a busnesau. Fodd bynnag, roedd yna rai heriau gan na fyddai rhai ardaloedd yn gallu cydgrynhoi'r talebau hyn i dalu am weithredu ffibr mewn rhai cymunedau.
- Roedd gosod ffibr yn ddrud, felly mae'r eiddo hynny sy'n arbennig o anodd eu cyrraedd yn annhebygol o gael eu cynnwys mewn cynlluniau uwchraddio gan Openreach ac ni fydd yr arian ar gael gan CFPs yn ddigonol. Heb ymrwymo buddsoddiad allanol yn yr ardaloedd hyn sy'n anodd i'w cyrraedd, maent yn annhebyg o gael eu huwchraddio am beth amser.

Roedd y Bwrdd yn diolch i Nicola am y wybodaeth ddiweddaraf ar fater cymhleth. Roedd Graham Boase (CSDd) yn awgrymu y gall y BGC edrych ar gysylltedd fel blaenoriaeth, gan ei fod yn effeithio ar bob sefydliad. Roedd yn sylweddoli na allai'r BGC weithredu gwaith, fodd bynnag, gallai ddylanwadu sefydliadau oedd yn ymgymryd â'r gwaith y soniwyd amdano a herio'r sefydliadau ar pa un a gyflawnwyd y gwaith. Gallai hyn wneud cynnydd gyda'r gwaith.

Trafodwyd y gallai'r sefydliadau trydydd sector dderbyn rôl i helpu i symud cymunedau i gael cefnogaeth a chyllid i wella cysylltedd.

Codwyd band eang lloeren a sut yr oedd technoleg wedi'i ddatblygu a gallai fod yr unig ddewis oedd yn hyfyw i rai o'r ardaloedd gwledig yng Nghymru.

- (c) Gwytnwch amgylcheddol – rhoddodd Jason Hanson (Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru) gyflwyniad i'r BGC yn amlygu gwaith a wnaed o ran y flaenoriaeth gwytnwch amgylcheddol.

Roedd yr is-grŵp wedi adolygu pob blaenoriaeth ar ddiwedd y flwyddyn ddiwethaf, yn dilyn cais y BGC i wneud hynny. Roedd yr is-grŵp wedi cyfarfod ddwywaith ers y cyfarfod BGC ddiwethaf. Roedd yna ffocws yn bennaf ar adolygu a newid blaenoriaeth 1, y datganiad polisi amgylcheddol. Y chwech blaenoriaeth oedd -

1. Gweithio gyda'n partneriaid BGC i ddatblygu datganiad polisi amgylcheddol, fel ein bod i gyd yn gweithio tuag at yr un nod.
2. Gweithio gyda chymunedau i ddatblygu addewidion amgylcheddol a newidiadau gwyrdd y gallwn ei wneud i leihau ein heffaith ar yr amgylchedd.
3. Edrych ar faterion amgylcheddol sy'n effeithio ar y rhanbarth nad oes modd i ni atgyweirio ein hunain, megis amddiffynfeydd môr a lleihau'r swm o becynnau yn ein siopau.
4. Edrych ar ein proses gaffael a nodi sut y gallwn fwyhau budd cymunedol drwy ddatblygu adeiladau (e.e. drwy Gytundebau Adran 106).
5. Gweithio gyda'n timau cynllunio i sicrhau bod materion amgylcheddol yn cael eu trin wrth gynllunio datblygiadau newydd.

## 6. Mannau gwyrdd newydd yn gysylltiedig ag adferiad Covid

Jason Hanson (Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru) i ddsbarthu'r ymrwymiadau diwygiedig i'r bwrdd a gofynnodd am adborth erbyn 15 Hydref. Yn dilyn yr adborth byddai swyddogion yn edrych ar adolygu aelodaeth yr is-grŵp a gofynnwyd i aelodau enwebu cynrychiolydd o'u sefydliad (os nad oedd yna gynrychiolydd ar y grŵp eisoes)...

### **PENDERFYNWYD**

- (a) *Bwrdd y Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus i nodi'r diweddariadau ar y meysydd blaenoriaeth*
- (b) *Aelodau'r Bwrdd i adborth unrhyw sylwadau ar yr ymrwymiadau amgylcheddol diwygiedig erbyn 15 Hydref 2021.*
- (c) *Aelodau'r Bwrdd i ddarparu enwebiadau ar gyfer yr is-grŵp amgylchedd erbyn 15 Hydref 2021.*

## 7 CYNLLUN GWAITH I'R DYFODOL

Cyflwynwyd copi o gynllun gwaith i'r dyfodol y BGC a thrafodwyd y materion canlynol -

- Hysbysodd y cadeirydd y pwyllgor y byddai'r cyfarfod nesaf yn cynnwys
  - Derbyn trosolwg o'r prif gasgliadau o'r asesiad lles a chymeradwyo'r asesiad ar gyfer ymgynghori
  - Adolygu canfyddiadau'r is-grŵp, ynglŷn â datblygu'r cynllun llesiant nesaf.
  - Derbyn gwybodaeth ar yr Addewid Sector Cyhoeddus a Gweithwyr Llawrydd
  - Adolygu canfyddiadau ac argymhellion y peilot Adeilad Cyfoeth Cymunedol a Chaffael Cynyddol.
  -
- Nid oedd aelodau'r bwrdd yn awgrymu unrhyw eitemau pellach i'w trafod.

**PENDERFYNWYD** yn amodol ar yr uchod, y dylid cymeradwyo'r cynllun gwaith i'r dyfodol.

## 8 ANFFURFIOL - CAMAU NESAF YN DILYN BGC MIS MEHEFIN

Daeth y cyfarfod i ben am 16:10

## 9 ER GWYBODAETH - HADDEWID SECTOR CYHOEDDUS A GWAITH ANNIBYNNOL

Roedd yr eitem hon er gwybodaeth ac ni thrafodwyd yn y cyfarfod.

## 10 ER GWYBODAETH - MENTRAU NEWID HINSAWDD MAPIO A CHYLCH GORCHWYL AR GYFER GOGLEDD CYMRU GRWP SWYDDOGION CARBONEIDDIO

Roedd yr eitem hon er gwybodaeth ac ni thrafodwyd yn y cyfarfod.

**11 ER GWYBODAETH - GWYBODAETH CYFRANOGI CYNLLUN KICKSTART**

Roedd yr eitem hon er gwybodaeth ac ni thrafodwyd yn y cyfarfod.

# Bwrdd Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus Conwy a Sir Ddinbych

## Tracio Camau Gweithredu



Cyfarfod	Cam Gweithredu		Cyfrifol am y Cam Gweithredu	Y Diweddaraaf am Gynnydd	Erbyn pryd	Statws Ar agor / Ar gau / Heb ei ddechrau
Tach 2020  Page	4.	Is-grŵp Iechyd Meddwl a Lles i'w sefydlu er mwyn arwain ar 2 flaenoriaeth y cytunwyd arnynt. Pob sefydliad i enwebu un person i fod ar yr is-grŵp ac anfon yr enwebiad hwn at Richard Firth erbyn diwedd mis Tachwedd.	Swyddogion y BGC	<b>Diweddariad Mehefin</b> - Cynhaliwyd yr Is-grŵp ym mis Ebrill 2021. Ond mae angen mireinio'r aelodaeth ymhellach. Hefyd, mae angen i'r BGC adolygu'r sefydliad arweiniol gan fod Richard Firth wedi newid swydd o fewn Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru. Codwyd hyn yng nghyfarfod mis Mehefin ond ni wnaed penderfyniad. <b>Diweddariad Medi</b> – Cadarnhaodd Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru fod cynrychiolydd newydd ar y Bwrdd. Mae angen trafod yr arweinydd ar gyfer y maes blaenoriaeth hwn mewn cyfarfod o'r BGC yn y dyfodol.	Parhaus	Ar agor
Mehefin 2021	5.	Adroddiad pellach i'w gyflwyno i'r Bwrdd yn dilyn ymateb Llywodraeth Cymru i'r ymchwiliad.	Hannah Edwards	Aros am ymateb gan LIC i'w rannu gydag aelodau'r Bwrdd.	Parhaus	Ar agor
Medi 2021	1.	Bethan Jones, Tom Barham a Sarah Scofield i ffurfio is-grŵp i drafod y broses ar gyfer datblygu'r cynllun llesiant nesaf.	Nicola Kneale	Wedi'i gwblhau – cyfarfu'r is-grŵp ym mis Tachwedd a chynhelir trafodaeth bellach yng nghyfarfod nesaf y BGC ym mis Rhagfyr.	Tachwedd	Ar gau
	2.	Dosbarthu ymrwymadau amgylcheddol i'r Bwrdd ar gyfer sylwadau.	Helen Millband	Wedi'i gwblhau	Tachwedd	Ar gau
	3.	Pob aelod i ddosbarthu enwebiadau ar gyfer is-grŵp yr amgylchedd i Helen Millband.	Pawb	Wedi'i gwblhau	Tachwedd	Ar gau
	4.	Trefnu dosbarthiadau meistr arweinyddiaeth systemau ar gyfer y Bwrdd gyda Phrifysgol Glyndŵr.	Hannah Edwards	Yn mynd rhagddo – chwilio am ddyddiadau ar gyfer Chwefror / Mawrth 2022 gyda Phrifysgol Glyndŵr	Chwefror / Mawrth 2022	Ar agor

### Camau gweithredu parhaus

- Defnyddio'r pecyn prawfesur polisïau gwledig ar gyfer meysydd blaenoriaeth y dyfodol.

# Bwrdd Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus Conwy a Sir Ddinbych

## Tracio Camau Gweithredu



2. Wrth gynnal yr asesiad o'r effaith ar lesiant ar gyfer yr asesiad o lesiant a'r cynllun llesiant, ystyried a oes yna feysydd cydraddoldeb y mae angen i'r Bwrdd fod yn ymwybodol ohonynt.

# Agenda Item 6



**ADRODDIAD I:**

Bwrdd Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus Conwy a Sir  
Ddinbych

**DYDDIAD:**

13 Rhagfyr 2021

**SWYDDOG ARWEINIOL A'I SEFYDLIAD:**

Iwan Davies, Cadeirydd Bwrdd Gwasanaethau  
Cyhoeddus

**SWYDDOG CYSWLLT A SEFYDLIAD:**

Fran Lewis, CBS Conwy

**PWNC:**

Ymateb i Adroddiad y Pwyllgor Cyfrifon Cyhoeddus i  
Gyflwyno Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol – y stori hyd yn  
hyn

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## 1. DIBEN YR ADRODDIAD

- 1.1 Rhoi trosolwg i aelodau o'r ymateb gan Lywodraeth Cymru a Chomisiwn Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol Cymru i argymhelliad adolygiad Senedd Cymru mewn i [Rhwystrau i weithredu Deddf Llesiant Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol \(Cymru\) 2015 yn llwyddiannus.](#)

## 2. CRYNODEB GWEITHREDOL

- 2.1 Ym mis Mawrth 2021, cyhoeddodd Pwyllgor Cyfrifon Cyhoeddus Senedd Cymru eu casgliadau yn dilyn ymchwiliad i rwystrau gweithredu Deddf Llesiant Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol a sut y gellir ei weithredu'n llwyddiannus yn y dyfodol.
- 2.2 Casglwyd tystiolaeth gan amrywiaeth o bobl a sefydliadau gwahanol ar draws y sectorau cyhoeddus, gwirfoddol a phreifat, gan ganolbwyntio ar y chwe phrif thema:
- i. Ymwybyddiaeth a dealltwriaeth am y Ddeddf
  - ii. Yr adnoddau sydd ar gael i gyrff cyhoeddus i weithredu'r Ddeddf, a pha mor effeithiol mae'r adnoddau hynny wedi cael eu defnyddio
  - iii. Y gefnogaeth a roddwyd gan Gomisiynydd Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol
  - iv. Rôl arweiniol Llywodraeth Cymru
  - v. Rhwystrau posibl eraill (e.e. Brexit, Covid-19, ac ati)
  - vi. Sut i sicrhau bod y Ddeddf yn cael ei gweithredu'n llwyddiannus yn y dyfodol
- 2.3 Mae Atodiad A yn amlinellu argymhellion y Pwyllgor Cyfrifon Cyhoeddus ac ymatebion gan Lywodraeth Cymru a Chomisiynydd Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol.

## 3. ARGYMHELLION/ DEWISIADAU

- 3.1 Nodi'r ymatebion a gafwyd i'r argymhellion a'r goblygiadau i'r Bwrdd Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus.

## APPENDIX A

Welsh Parliament’s Public Accounts Committee - [Delivering for Future Generations: The story so far](#)

**Recommendation Overview** – Recommendations 2, 4 and 10 are directed related to PSBs.

- Full WG response available here - [Letter to chair of Public Accounts Committee](#)

PAC recommendations	Response
<p><b>Recommendation 1.</b> The Welsh Government should carry out of a review of how it can provide <b>longer-term financial security to the public bodies</b> that are subject to this Act. This review should be completed in time to inform funding decisions in relation to the 2023-24 financial year</p>	<p><b>Accept in principle</b> – Welsh Government</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Remains an aspiration to provide longer-term budgets, but due to lack of forward funding figures from UK government unable to provide multi-year settlements</li> <li>• Recent UK Spending Review and Budget (announced on 27 October) provided a 3 year settlement – enabling WG to provide bodies with longer-term indicative budgets</li> </ul>
<p><b>Recommendation 2.</b> The <b>Welsh Government should carry out a review of how the work of Public Service Boards is funded.</b> The review should begin no later than six months after the next Senedd election, with its conclusions implemented in time for them to inform funding allocations for the 2023-24 financial year. The review should be undertaken with the following principles in mind:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ PSBs should be able to access pooled funds, drawn from the resources of their statutory members, which they could either hold as formal corporate entities, or via informal arrangements.</li> <li>○ PSB budgets should be determined by clear, consistent guidelines set out by the Welsh Government.</li> <li>○ PSB budgets should be informed by the role that the Welsh Government has set out for them.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Accept in principle</b> – Welsh Government</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Focus is on pooling budgets rather than issuing PSBs with funding (up to PSBs to decide how they collectively resource their work)</li> <li>• Raise awareness of the range of funding sources available to PSBs</li> <li>• Will seek to provide guidance to inform PSBs by the time they complete preparation of their local well-being plans and put in place arrangements to resource delivery of them.</li> <li>• Any review of the approach to funding would be met from within existing resources</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The contributions that each organisation is required to make to finance PSBs should recognise wider commitments that they have to other partnerships (including to other PSBs).</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Recommendation 3.</b> The Future Generations Commissioner and Welsh public bodies should ensure that they develop constructive relationships. The inconsistency in their relationships has limited the impact of the Commissioner’s work.</p>	<p><b>Accept</b> Future Generations Office has allocated points of contact for each public body in Wales. This should give additional opportunities to improve communication, provide advice and support and help signpost to other colleagues internally and across Wales</p>
<p><b>Recommendation 4.</b> The Future Generations Commissioner should prioritise supporting public bodies and Public Services Boards to deliver this legislation.</p>	<p>See recommendation 3 above (no other response provided)</p>
<p><b>Recommendation 5.</b> The Welsh Government must continue with plans to set and publish milestones as required by section 10 of the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 no later than six months after the 2021 Senedd election.</p>	<p><b>Accept in principle – Welsh Government</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● National milestones &amp; indicators consultation undertaken in September 2021</li> <li>● Intend to publish first set of milestones &amp; updated indicators by December 2021</li> </ul>
<p><b>Recommendation 6.</b> The Welsh Government must continue with plans to review and publish revised national well-being indicators no later than six months after the 2021 Senedd election. The review should recognise the challenges and opportunities presented by the Covid-19 pandemic and take into account the views of public bodies, the public, and key stakeholders of the private and voluntary sectors.</p>	
<p><b>Recommendation 7.</b> The Welsh Government must carry out a review of the public bodies that are subject to the Act. The findings of that review should be implemented in sufficient time for any newly added public bodies to receive their funding allocations and associated remit letters for the 2022-23 financial year. The review should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ take into account the impact on the implementation of the Act at a national level that including/omitting any particular public body would have;</li> </ul>	<p><b>Accept in principle – Welsh Government</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Will review the public bodies subjected to the WBFG act by summer 2022</li> <li>● This will also consider the proposals for the social partnership duty in the proposed Social Partnership and Public Procurement (Wales) Bill which will place a social partnership duty on the same bodies captured by the WBFG act</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ acknowledge that the inclusion of any additional public bodies will result in additional reporting, monitoring and auditing requirements that will inevitably have financial/resourcing implications;</li> <li>○ clearly set out the expectations of public bodies that are not formally subject to the Act in relation to sustainable development, and how those expectations will be monitored and enforced; and</li> <li>○ clearly set out the criteria against which inclusion/exclusion decisions were made and the process or timeframes by which future reviews will be initiated.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Recommendation 8.</b> The Welsh Government must continue with plans to frame remit letters around the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015, following consultation with the Future Generations Commissioner. The new Delivering for future generations: the story so far 10 remit letters should be in use no later than in relation to the 2022-23 financial year.</p>	<p><b>Accept – Welsh Government</b> The Welsh Government has moved to Term of Government Remit Letters following the Senedd Cymru election on 6 May 2021. These Remits will be applied from the 2021-22 financial year. The Term of Government Remit Letter Framework includes a requirement to meet fully the well-being duty set out in the Well-being of Future Generation Act (Wales) 2015.</p>
<p><b>Recommendation 9.</b> The <b>Welsh Government must not create any new partnership or collaborative structures</b> to fulfil any functions unless it has fully explored whether: ▀ existing partnership structures could undertake those functions instead;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ the new structure could replace existing ones;</li> <li>○ the functions can be carried out by existing public bodies; and</li> <li>○ after consultation with public bodies affected by the proposed changes, can demonstrate support for the new structures from a majority of public bodies affected by them.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Accept in Principle – Welsh Government</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Plan to deliver against the recommendations in the <a href="#">Review of Strategic Partnership</a> to meet recommendations 9 &amp; 10 here</li> <li>● Intend to work with the Chairs of strategic partnerships to support local action to align and rationalise the landscape in the way that makes most sense to that area</li> <li>● the Partnership Council for Wales will be monitoring and evaluating progress (as part of its progress reviews, they will determine what further action may be needed)</li> </ul>
<p><b>Recommendation 10.</b> The <b>Welsh Government must publish guidance</b> no later than six months after the next Senedd election that sets out:</p>	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ how the work of Regional Partnership Boards, Public Services Boards, Corporate Joint Committees, alongside other major partnership structures, interact with each other within the framework of the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015, with examples of good practice;</li> <li>○ what flexibility partnerships have to make decisions to better and more efficiently organise themselves;</li> <li>○ where partnerships and organisations can take action to simplify or consolidate the governance and reporting structures to reduce repetition and duplication; and</li> <li>○ the Welsh Government’s view of the landscape of partnership structures over the next reporting period (2020-25), including any proposals to abolish or consolidate those structures.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Recommendation 11.</b> Public bodies subject to the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 must ensure that the five ways of working are Delivering for future generations: the story so far 11 embedded in their plans for recovery from the Covid-19 pandemic. We recommend that any gains they have made in their immediate response to the pandemic are not lost, and that they shift their focus from the day-to-day to long-term and prevention.</p>	n/a
<p><b>Recommendation 12.</b> As we enter the second reporting period, the Auditor General for Wales must raise his expectations of public bodies and not hesitate to highlight poor adoption of the sustainable development principle.</p>	No response provided
<p><b>Recommendation 13.</b> The Business Committee of the Sixth Senedd should ensure that the Senedd’s Committee structure facilitates effective scrutiny of legislation such as the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 and other matters that cross policy areas and Ministerial portfolios.</p>	n/a
<p><b>Recommendation 14.</b> The Business Committee of the Sixth Senedd should give specific consideration to how post-legislative scrutiny of</p>	n/a

the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 should be undertaken, and refer that body of work to an appropriate Committee or forum accordingly.	
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# Agenda Item 7



<b>Adroddiad i</b>	Bwrdd Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus Conwy a Sir Ddinbych (BGC)
<b>Dyddiad y Cyfarfod</b>	Dydd Llun, 13 Rhagfyr 2021
<b>Aelod Arweiniol/Swyddog</b>	Graham Boase, Prif Weithredwr Cyngor Sir Ddinbych
<b>Awdur yr Adroddiad:</b>	Nicola Kneale, Rheolwr Tîm Cynllunio Strategol CSDd a Shannon Richardson, Swyddog Cynllunio Strategol a Pherfformiad
<b>Teitl</b>	Asesiad o Les Conwy a Sir Ddinbych 2021 – Cymeradwyo Ymgynghoriad

## 1. Am beth mae'r adroddiad yn sôn?

- 1.1. Lansiad yr ymgynghoriad ar Asesiad o Les Bwrdd Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus Conwy a Sir Ddinbych 2021 a gynhyrchwyd yn unol â Deddf Llesiant Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol (Cymru) 2015.
- 1.2. Nodwch fod y papur hwn yn ymwneud â lansiad yr ymgynghoriad ar yr Asesiad o Les. Bydd cyfle i'r Bwrdd Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus drafod ei gynnwys a chyfeirio at ei gasgliadau yn ystod y Sesiwn Datblygu Cynllun Lles y Bwrdd Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus ar 31 Ionawr 2022.

## **2. Beth yw'r rheswm dros lunio'r adroddiad hwn?**

- 2.1 Mae'r adroddiad hwn yn disgrifio'r broses yr ymgwymerwyd â hi i adfywio'r Asesiad o Les ers ei lansiad cychwynnol yn 2017, a'r camau nesaf ar gyfer lansio'r ymgynghoriad.

## **3. Beth yw'r Argymhellion?**

- 3.1. Argymhellir bod y Bwrdd Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus yn cymeradwyo lansiad yr ymgynghoriad ar Asesiad o Les Bwrdd Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus Conwy a Sir Ddinbych;
- 3.2. Bod y BGC yn deall ac yn cytuno ar y dull o lansio'r ymgynghoriad cyhoeddus ar yr Asesiad o Les.
- 3.3. Bod y Bwrdd Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus hefyd yn ystyried yr adborth a gafwyd gan Gomisiynydd Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol ar yr asesiad o les blaenorol a oedd yn gofyn i ni fod yn fwy penodol yn ein hymateb i'r Asesiad o Les

## **4. Manylion yr adroddiad**

- 4.1. Mae gwaith wedi bod ar y gweill gyda phartneriaid o'r Cynghorau, BIPBC, CNC a HGC ar draws Conwy a Sir Ddinbych ers mis Ionawr 2021 i adolygu Asesiad o Les presennol Bwrdd Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus Conwy a Sir Ddinbych. Cafwyd adborth ar yr ymchwil a'r dadansoddiad gan Brifysgol Glyndŵr a Rhwydwaith Cydgynhyrchu Cymru. Nid yw'r siwrnai wedi dechrau gyda syniadau a ffurfiwyd eisoes neu ddadansoddiadau o ddata haniaethol ond ag ymgysylltiad eang â chymunedau lleol a'r staff sy'n gweithio yn y gwahanol sefydliadau sector cyhoeddus.
- 4.2. Drwy wneud ymchwil ar draws amrywiaeth o bynciau sydd wedi'u halinio â'r saith nod llesiant cenedlaethol, rydym wedi dynodi cyfres o destunau trawsbynciol pwysig ar draws siroedd Conwy a Sir Ddinbych. Mae'r rhain wedi'u rhestru yn Atodiad A, yn y Crynodeb Gweithredol.

- 4.3. Mae'r Asesiad o Les cyfan yn gorff o ymchwil cadarn ac eang sy'n rhoi darlun o Gonwy a Sir Ddinbych heddiw ac yn y dyfodol o ran y cyfleoedd a'r heriau a ragwelir. Bydd y wybodaeth hon ar gael ar wefan Bwrdd Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus Conwy a Sir Ddinbych ar fformat 'Wikipedia', fel yr oedd yn flaenorol. Canmolwyd y fformat hwn yn y gorffennol am ei hygyrchedd ac am y gallu i adnewyddu'r wybodaeth am fod hyn yn ei wneud yn ased cynllunio gwerthfawr ac ymarferol ar gyfer y sectorau cyhoeddus a phreifat a'r trydydd sector/sectorau llawr gwlad yn y sir, felly rydym wedi cadw ato. Mae cynnwys yr asesiad yn cael ei gyfieithu ar hyn o bryd ac mae cyhoeddiad ar-lein yn cael ei baratoi ac fe ddylai fod wedi'i gwblhau yn gynnar ym mis Ionawr 2022.
- 4.4. Mewn termau ymarferol, byddwn yn ymgynghori ar gynnwys yr Asesiad drwy gyhoeddi'r Crynodeb Gweithredol (Atodiad A) a darparu dolenni at yr asesiad ar-lein.
- 4.5. Yn unol â therfynau amser statudol rydym yn bwriadu cynnal yr ymgynghoriad ar yr Asesiad o Les rhwng mis Ionawr 2022 a mis Mawrth 2022 am wyth wythnos. Unwaith y bydd unrhyw adborth gan y cyhoedd wedi'i ystyried ac unrhyw newidiadau angenrheidiol dilynol wedi'u gwneud, bydd yr asesiad terfynol yn cael ei gyflwyno i'r cyfarfod o'r Bwrdd Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus ar 23 Mawrth 2022. Bydd hyn yn caniatáu digon o amser i gyhoeddi'r Asesiad o Les o fewn y terfyn amser statudol sef 5 Mai 2022.
- 4.6. Mae'r cwestiynau arfaethedig ar gyfer yr ymgynghoriadau wedi'u nodi yn ein cynllun cyfathrebu ac wedi'u hamlinellu isod:
1. Ydych chi'n meddwl bod y wybodaeth yn yr Asesiad o Les yn gywir?
  2. Ydych chi'n teimlo bod unrhyw beth y mae angen ei newid yn yr Asesiad o Les?
  3. Ydych chi'n teimlo bod unrhyw beth ar goll ac y dylid ei gynnwys yn yr Asesiad o Les?
  4. Sut ydych chi'n gweld yr adnodd hwn yn cael ei ddefnyddio yn eich sefydliad chi?
  5. A oes unrhyw sylwadau ychwanegol yr hoffech eu gwneud am yr Asesiad?
- 4.7. Mae cynllun cyfathrebu wedi'i ddatblygu er mwyn sicrhau ein bod yn cyhoeddi datganiad i'r wasg; yn cyhoeddi'r ymgynghoriad ar wefannau ein sefydliadau; yn ei

bostio yn y cyfryngau cymdeithasol; e-bostio i bob rhanddeiliad; hysbysu papurau newydd llafar a sefydlu arolwg ar-lein (a sicrhau bod copïau papur ar gael). Mae'r ymgynghoreion statudol ac anstatudol yn cynnwys:

- Comisiynydd Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol
- Aelodau a Swyddogion Bwrdd Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus Conwy a Sir Ddinbych
- Partneriaid eraill e.e. Awdurdod Parc Cenedlaethol Eryri a'r Cyngor Celfyddydau
- Cyd-bwyllgor Craffu Bwrdd Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus Conwy a Sir Ddinbych
- Sefydliadau trydydd sector perthnasol
- Y cyhoedd.
- Busnesau Lleol
- Undebau Llafur
- Cyngorau Dinas, Tref a Chymuned
- Partneriaethau Conwy a Sir Ddinbych
- Partneriaethau ar draws Gogledd Cymru e.e. y Bwrdd Partneriaeth Rhanbarthol a Bwrdd Uchelgais Economaidd Gogledd Cymru.
- Swyddogion Bwrdd Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus Gogledd Cymru

4.8 Darparodd Comisiynydd Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol a Llywodraeth Cymru adborth hollbwysig ar ein hasesiad blaenorol. Lle bynnag yr oedd modd, rydym wedi rhoi sylw i, neu wedi dechrau rhoi sylw i - feysydd y teimlwyd y gellid eu gwella neu eu gwneud yn fwy eglur. Ar y cyfan roeddent yn cymeradwyo ein hymdriniaeth seiliedig ar y we ac rydym wedi parhau â hyn. Mewn manau rydym wedi gorfod tynnu graffeg wedi'i ymgorffori neu siartiau er mwyn diwallu safonau hygyrchedd. Mae'r sylwadau llawn ar ein cynnydd mewn perthynas ag adborth y Comisiynydd i'w gweld yn Atodiad B.

4.9 Ers cynhyrchiad yr Asesiad o Les cyntaf yn 2017 mae capasiti ymchwil timau Conwy a Sir Ddinbych wedi lleihau'n sylweddol. Er hynny mae'r timau wedi cynhyrchu dogfen strategol o safon uchel ar y sefyllfa bresennol yn y ddwy sir. Pe bai mwy o allu i ymchwilio ac ymgysylltu yn y sector cyhoeddus byddai posibilrwydd o gryfhau'r

Asesiad ymhellach drwy edrych ar feysydd gwannach ac unrhyw fylchau mewn gwybodaeth, a deall penderfynyddion anghydraddoldeb lles yn well.

- 4.10 Wrth ddatblygu'r cynllun daeth yn amlwg bod ymgysylltiad â grwpiau nad ydynt yn cael eu clywed yn aml yn faes arbennig o wan. Fe wnaethom felly gomisiynu ymgysylltiad a chynnal fforwm lleisiau cymunedol rhyngweithiol i roi llais i grwpiau nas clywir yn aml. Mae posibilrwydd i'r dull cydweithredu rhanbarthol hwn, drwy dimau cydlynid cymunedol, ddatblygu ymhellach er mwyn cryfhau perthnasoedd â chymunedau nad ydynt yn cael eu clywed yn aml a chreu sgwrs ac adborth parhaus.

## **5. Pa ymgynghoriadau sydd wedi'u cynnal gyda Chraffu ac eraill?**

- 5.1 I ddatblygu'r asesiad o les mae amrywiaeth o ddigwyddiadau ymgysylltu cymunedol wedi'u cynnal ar draws Conwy a Sir Ddinbych er mwyn clywed safbwyntiau cymunedau. Yn ychwanegol cafodd arolygon ar-lein eu hyrwyddo a gofynnwyd i bob sefydliad cyhoeddus gyflwyno'n ddiennw adborth ymgysylltu yr ymgwymerwyd ag o dros y 2 flynedd ddiwethaf er mwyn i ni allu dysgu o sylwadau a themâu cymunedau. Gweler Atodiad C am ragor o wybodaeth ar ein hymagwedd tuag at ymgysylltu.

## **6. Pa risgiau sydd ac a oes unrhyw beth y gallwn ei wneud i'w lleihau?**

- 6.1. Mae risg na fydd yr adnodd gwerthfawr hwn yn cael ei ddefnyddio i'w lawn botensial gan bartneriaid. Yn ychwanegol at ymgynghori, byddwn felly'n dyfeisio rhaglen o gyhoeddusrwydd i sicrhau bod cydweithwyr o bob sector yn ymwybodol o'r Asesiad ac ymhle i ddod o hyd iddo, a sut y gall gynorthwyo i wneud penderfyniadau gwybodus.
- 6.2. Mae perygl nad yw partneriaid yn cadw hyn yn gyfredol a thrwy hynny y bydd defnyddioldeb y safle'n cael ei danseilio, gan olygu hefyd y bydd angen adolygiad ar raddfa fawr yn y dyfodol. Gall cyswllt rheolaidd rhwng swyddogion cymorth Bwrdd Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus, gyda chyfeiriad clir gan y Bwrdd, liniaru'r risg hwn.

6.3. Fel y nodwyd dan baragraff 4.9 mae posibilrwydd y bydd y Bwrdd Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus yn ystyried ymdriniaeth ranbarthol o ran ymchwil, data a dadansoddi a allai o bosibl liniaru'r risg hwn.

## **7. Pŵer i wneud y penderfyniad**

7.1. Deddf Llesiant Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol (Cymru) 2015



# Assessment of Local Well-being: Executive Summary (Not yet endorsed)

Conwy & Denbighshire Public Service Board  
2021

## Introduction

We have been working with partners across Conwy, Denbighshire and regionally, since January 2021, to review our existing well-being assessment ([published online here](#)). This executive summary and the seven well-being goal summaries will replace the information currently online and will shortly be published for consultation.

We have around 60 detailed topics ranging from transport, obesity, key economic sectors, biodiversity, equality, Welsh language, domestic violence and so on. We also have locality profiles for each of our member area group areas. Each topic provides detailed analysis about: the situation now; how the current situation compares with the past; what the future looks like; what people have said about the topic, and key questions and areas needing further research.

We have given equal weight to what people have told us, and have chosen to highlight this information throughout the assessment.

This has been a significant piece of research. There is a huge amount of detail and so we have chosen to summarise the 60 or so topics into seven well-being goal summaries. However, we are conscious that there is a huge amount of complexity and sometimes tension between issues or across goals, and for this reason we have provided this executive summary, which identifies 14 issues/opportunities. We hope this executive summary will support you in moving from a space with a vast amount of knowledge to a place where you can see the connections, the tensions, and the opportunities.

However, at this point in time, the UK has not fully entered a Covid-19 recovery phase and the consequences of Brexit are being worked through. It is important to acknowledge that some indicators and research show disruptions, due to Covid-19 especially, which makes planning at a time of uncertainty particularly challenging. Furthermore, our previous assessment of well-being highlighted a range of qualitative and quantitative gaps at a local level, particularly gaps about people with protected characteristics. Those gaps are still present, however, this well-being assessment uses national data and research to draw together some conclusions about how inequality manifests itself in Conwy County Borough and Denbighshire, and specifically how inequality of well-being is likely to persist.<sup>1</sup> We will review our analyses to ensure they reflect current and future trends as and when new or more reliable information becomes available.

As public organisations dealing with financial, staff capacity and environmental challenges, it is more vital than ever that we focus our attention on the most critical areas, and that the actions and decisions we make are supported by data and research analysis that evidences that the impact will be effective and improve outcomes for our communities and for future generations. The Covid-19 pandemic has highlighted the importance of data, raising its profile with public sector managers at all levels who have continuously reviewed data and adjusted plans and decisions accordingly. The regular news bulletins and statistical discussions has also raised public awareness of the importance of data.

We need objectivity and confidence in our plans, and for that, we need knowledge based on tangible, solid evidence. To harness the full potential of data and research, an organisation needs to

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<sup>1</sup> Publication of Census 2021 data, when it is available, will to some extent address some of our data gaps.

be intelligence-led, and to this end, data and research needs to be treated as a strategic organisational asset – like people or money.

Public bodies have statutory responsibilities to produce needs assessments. There are a number of assessments in place for social care and well-being, Public Service Boards, economic, environmental and planning. The assessments vary from a county to regional footprint and may involve duplication/lack a joined up approach in terms of overall strategic analysis. The level of resource, skills and capacity to deliver the assessments varies considerably according to the subject matter and are generally non-recurring grant funded which can significantly limit the ability to attract research specialists. We still face limitations in our research and engagement capacity, at local, sub-regional and regional levels and this presents challenges across a number of areas.

## List of issues/opportunities

1. [A green economy](#)
2. [Communities that are resilient in the face of climate change and other global challenges](#)
3. [Protecting biodiversity and natural resources](#)
4. [Education, upskilling, decent work and incomes](#)
5. [Resilient economic sectors that support culture, nature and heritage](#)
6. [Travel and transport that supports wider well-being](#)
7. [Reliable digital infrastructure, online safety and sophisticated virtual experiences](#)
8. [Aging and aging well](#)
9. [Tackling poverty and reducing inequality \(the well-being gap\)](#)
10. [Tackling inequality in health and well-being](#)
11. [Safe and attractive communities](#)
12. [Healthy housing that is resilient to climate change](#)
13. [A sense of place and cultural identity](#)
14. [Supporting children and young people to be resilient and able to cope with the future](#)

## What is different?

Our previous local assessment of well-being was published in 2017. In line with the requirements of The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015, the assessment took a long term view at trends that would affect well-being in the future. Not surprisingly, many of those trends are still present. However, in certain cases, the experience of, and the global response to, the effects of climate change, Brexit and Covid-19, has resulted in some trends accelerating, improving or exacerbating. Furthermore, this latest iteration of our well-being assessment has provided some new evidence or analyses about certain trends and issues.

In summary:

- The effects of climate change are continuing to be felt and at a global, Wales and local authority level – our responses are unlikely to support the achievement of ambitious targets to decarbonise and support nature’s recovery.

- There are growing opportunities to boost our tourism sector, linked to our unique culture and natural landscape, as global travel reduces.
- We can see more clearly a future where people already at risk of poverty and inequality disproportionately feel the negative effects of climate change.
- Brexit, and the extent to which our economies and sectors are able to adapt to new rules around importing and exporting, means it is difficult to confidently predict the most likely future for agriculture or food production for example. We do know that there are plentiful opportunities for sectors to adapt and flourish.
- Covid-19 has accelerated trends around more services being delivered online and more people working from home, which has reduced the need to travel (removing travel barriers for some people). We are not sure how we can balance opportunities posed by online services, which can remove travel barriers for instance and produce cost savings for services, with the challenges around the quality of the service from the user's perspective.
- Covid-19 has exacerbated existing inequalities and the long term effects are difficult to predict at present. For example, the impact of school closures and social distancing on vulnerable children and young people and mental health more generally.
- Housing is found to have a strong association with personal well-being (and the factors/drivers that can improve health and well-being, such as employment).
- Employment (specifically higher unemployment) will be a key concern for the short term at least.
- This time around, we have also provided more analyses of a 'well-being gap' between those living in the most and least deprived areas in both counties. We know that trends are not improving, despite efforts to tackle poverty and inequality. There is also a clearer picture emerging of the challenges faced by disabled people, who are more likely to be at risk of disadvantage and tend to have lower personal well-being.

## A green economy

### The situation now and future trend

The challenges and opportunities associated with a **low carbon economy** remain enormous and will require focussed efforts from **across industry, agriculture and the public sector**. The challenges and opportunities associated with a green economy remain enormous and will require focussed efforts from across industry, agriculture and the public sector. Economic growth has traditionally, and in some cases continues to be, at odds with the health of our planet and all living things.

*"[A] green economy [is] one that results in improved human well-being and social equity, while significantly reducing environmental risks and ecological scarcities"<sup>2</sup>*

This describes a highly connective, and regenerative economy that achieves growth but not at the expense of the well-being of the planet or the communities it is home to. Skills, technology, energy, construction, a circular (reduce, reuse, recycle) economy, enterprise, community well-being are all critical to a green economy

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<sup>2</sup> UNEP (2011), 'Towards a Green Economy: Pathways to Sustainable Development and Poverty Eradication' (advance copy available from <http://www.unep.org/greeneconomy>).

We have very challenging targets for **reducing carbon emissions** and these apply to domestic, commercial and public sector bodies. Even the most ambitious national climate action plans will fall short. We need a **regenerative economy**. We should focus on the core systems that are placing the most pressure on ecosystems (based around **food, energy and transport**). **Sustainable construction techniques, designing out waste and decarbonising housing** will be critical and could create many **upskilling** opportunities.

Changes to the **agricultural and food sector** are expected. For example, sheep production is likely to become less economically viable, due to changes in market access and public funding restrictions. Some researchers argue that land currently used for sheep farming in Wales will most likely be converted into forest.<sup>3</sup> These changes will have consequences for our agriculture, our farming **community**, our environment and potentially for **cultural well-being**, as food related-“events” are increasingly connected to local food production. Opportunities associated with **low carbon farming**, agri-food and tourism, nature friendly farming and so on are extensive.<sup>4</sup>

Adaptation to climate change also brings with it economic opportunities and challenges through the development of **new technology**. The development of renewable energy production and the digital revolution for example. Retaining as much benefit locally to the development and deployment of these new technologies will be key.

Concerted efforts are underway to **decarbonise our transport infrastructure**, but challenges remain for those without access to their own personal car, and transport challenges will persist over the long term. Sustainable development thinking here will be critical to preventing problems from occurring for future road users. The **transport** system has an impact on ecosystems and health.

### What people have told us

Throughout our engagement with the public it was clear that they want to see innovative changes to decarbonise houses, transport and other infrastructures to tackle climate change. In particular, people want new planning applications for housing and schools to require renewable environmental infrastructure as mandatory, namely, heat pumps and solar panels. In order to work towards decarbonising our transport infrastructure, people have told us they want to see electric vehicle charging points and car parking spaces throughout the county to encourage people to make the switch to electric.

In addition to this, many wanted to see changes to public transport to ensure it was more environmentally friendly by having electric buses accessible to them.

People have told us they would like to see more ‘green’ employers attracted to communities. Green employers were identified as those that can further enhance sustainable and resilient low-carbon environmental markets and offer secure long-term job opportunities. Some examples include those that can recycle local resources, green business consultancies and research and development companies for innovative green technologies. In addition to this, people want to see a focus on upskilling and tailoring training to suit this demand.

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<sup>3</sup> Wales Centre for Public Policy (2021). *Briefing on well-being and the impact of Covid-19 and Brexit*.

<sup>4</sup> <https://northwalescab.co.uk/blog/four-businesses-leading-towards-north-wales-first-net-zero-farm>

There was also mention of the importance of having access to locally produced foods sources, specifically for rural communities. People wanted more promotion in this area to contribute to the local economy and reduce food miles from a carbon perspective.

### National priorities

[Wales' Programme for Government](#) consists of almost 100 specific areas of activity. Among its ten well-being objectives are commitments to: "Build an economy based on the principles of fair work, sustainability and the industries and services of the future" and "Build a stronger, greener economy as we make maximum progress towards decarbonisation."

## Communities that are resilient in the face of climate change and other global challenges

### The situation now and future trend

Wales needs to reduce its energy usage and the behaviour changes required to reduce as well as increasing its use of **renewable and sustainable energy sources**, reducing the current dependence on harmful fossil fuels. Resilient communities are those able to successfully **adapt to change**.

The effects of **climate and ecological change** are disproportionately affecting the world's poorest communities, and here in Conwy and Denbighshire, some of the communities most at risk are also at risk of other factors that negatively affect well-being from sea level rises.

There is still more to do to make sure that there are healthy places for people, protected from **environmental risk** across the areas<sup>5</sup>. Ensuring communities are resilient in the face of extreme weather events, notably **flooding and extreme heat**, are major challenges. People living in those areas described as experiencing concentrated deprivation are also **communities at risk** of flooding, they may also be more likely to experience other challenges to their well-being over the next decade or so (food poverty, poorer health, less likely to benefit from energy improvements). In short, they will be more likely to be affected by climate change than more affluent groups and communities. These climate change associated impacts will increase the number of properties, infrastructure and key services at risk of flooding from all sources. Places not previously at risk could become vulnerable and many currently at risk could be of greater risk. The population at risk of exposure to flooding is expected to increase as a result of changes in land-use, urbanisation and development in low-lying areas.

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<sup>5</sup> Public Health Wales in their recent research on Rising to the Triple Challenge of Brexit, COVID-19 and Climate Change for health, well-being and equity in Wales, found that climate change can have direct and indirect impacts on health in Wales, through impacts such as air pollution on respiratory disease and extreme heat event causing excess heat related deaths and through behaviours for example, diet, nutrition, active travel and alcohol. Also, data in assessing the climate risk resilience of our communities in both areas is not available at this time and action has been limited to date to the creation of community flood plans some of our communities at risk.

The global food system has a significant impact on the environment. Land use is identified by the UN IPBES report (2019) as one of the big drivers of the nature emergency. Climate change is expected to have impacts on all four pillars of **food security** – food availability, access to food, food utilisation and stability of the food supply. This is likely to affect **food poverty**.

**Preparing for future pandemics** (and future resilience) will be a theme for cross-sector consideration. The scope and nature of future challenges is vast.

*While management works are in place or planned, the risk of flooding cannot be wholly eliminated and is a particular concern for parts of the Dee river, areas of Denbigh Town and around Brookhouse Mill, flooding from the rivers Elwy, Clwyd and Clywedog rivers affecting Elwy and Ruthin, and along the coastal parts of Denbighshire.*

*In Conwy, almost 60% of the County population live in areas at risk from coastal flooding whilst communities in the Conwy Valley have suffered recently from the impact of Storm Ciara.*

*Conwy Council are currently investing in improvements to coastal defences from Llanfairfechan to Kinnel Bay to reduce the future flood risk. Additionally, rural communities have benefitted from the completion of flood alleviation works at Llanrwst and Mochdre whilst other schemes are planned at Llansannan, Penmaenmawr, Dolwyddelan and Betws Y Coed.*

### What people have told us

People have told us their concerns about the implications of climate change and have expressed their desire to be more supported and empowered to tackle climate change. Communities and local businesses want to be more involved in protecting and respecting the environment.

There is appreciation for local farming and food businesses, and these are seen as essential for communities to remain resilient. There is enthusiasm to see these sectors grow and employ more people by involving communities, retaining local spend and supporting climate change by utilising local sources.

People want to see a proactive approach to planning and support to prevent localised flooding within villages and towns rather than communities having to take a reactive approach when faced with these issues. There was mention of considerations to emergency planning preparedness on where we should site hospitals, care homes, schools, industry and residential areas in light of flooding risks. They stressed the importance of ensuring we can connect to these important areas and facilities in times of flooding.

### National priorities

[Wales' Programme for Government](#) includes commitments to: "Build an economy based on the principles of fair work, sustainability and the industries and services of the future"; "Build a stronger, greener economy as we make maximum progress towards decarbonisation.", and "Make our cities, towns and villages even better places in which to live and work. Embed our response to the climate and nature emergency in everything we do."

## Protecting biodiversity and natural resources

## The situation now and future trend

The rise in global temperatures is impacting on the world's ecology. This is made worse by the loss of habitat quality and quantity through the use of **unsustainable land management and development** activities such as deforestation and the use of pesticides. The protection of the natural environment is also a key challenge for the **rural economy** because of the role played by farmers and other landowners in environmental management.

We need an economy that **regenerates** ecosystems and replenishes natural resources. Achieving **Sustainable Management of Natural Resources (SMNR)** means having healthy, well-functioning and resilient social, economic and eco-systems. We are not meeting SMNR in Wales, so by default we can say they have not been met in Conwy County Borough and Denbighshire.

Conwy and Denbighshire exhibit an **exceptionally rich but vulnerable variety of habitats** ranging from coastal cliffs and beaches to sheltered valleys and open moorland. The nature conservation interest of the area is considerable and contains many important features such as areas of limestone pavement, woodlands, hedgerows, meadows, and pasture, reedbed, heathland, ponds and estuarine habitats.

Nature recovery is key to rebuilding ecological resilience and sustaining the benefits that it provides us. The rebuilding needs to be done at a faster pace and larger scale if we are to reduce the potential impacts of climate and nature emergencies.

## What people have told us

People have told us the importance of having access to the local green and blue spaces that are safe and clean as this is felt to be part of our areas identity. They want to see increased environmental action and welcome increased biodiversity, conservation and nature protection within local green spaces, AONBs and communities.

People said that whilst there is great demand for housing, what some called a 'housing crisis', people want to see a cautious approach taken to building on green spaces if there are other alternatives. The motivation behind these comments comes from an environmental perspective as people appreciate the green land and biodiversity this brings.

There were concerns raised around litter problems throughout the county which makes areas look unsanitary and unsafe for communities and wildlife. As well as increasing the amount of bins, specifically those split into general and recycling waste within rural areas, people also wanted to see more education and reminders given to communities to encourage people to be responsible with their waste. People have emphasised concerns around the level of single use plastic and the desire to reduce packaging in shops. Young people within schools have repeatedly told us that they are concerned with the level of single use plastics in schools.

## National priorities

[Wales' Programme for Government](#) includes commitments to: "Build an economy based on the principles of fair work, sustainability and the industries and services of the future"; "Build a stronger, greener economy as we make maximum progress towards decarbonisation.", and "Make our cities, towns and villages even better places in which to live and work. Embed our response to the climate and nature emergency in everything we do."

## Education, upskilling, decent work and incomes

### The situation now and future trend

**Skills** levels of the working age population in the two counties has been steadily improving in recent years. There is a challenge to secure employment for those out of work and upskill both areas' workforces for high skilled/paid work. **Decarbonisation** will be critical and could create many upskilling opportunities (particularly in relation to construction and decarbonising housing and the energy sector).

At a UK level, the estimated **employment rate** for people aged between 16 and 64 years has generally been increasing since early 2012, largely driven by an increase in the employment rate for women and higher State Pension age.<sup>6</sup> However, it is predicted that the **unemployment rate** will remain above the levels seen in 2019 at least into 2024. More young people working in lower-paid, less secure jobs.

Given our forecast about employment, we can expect to see **higher claimant rates** for the next 5 to 10 years and **unemployment**, when combined with health problems or disability, personal well-being is likely to be negatively affected. Denbighshire has the third highest **youth unemployment** rate of all Welsh Local Authorities (10.1% as at July 2021). Conwy's rate stood at 9.1% in the same period.<sup>7</sup> West Rhyl is the ward most affected and accounts for a 5<sup>th</sup> of the Denbighshire total.

Overall **household income levels** in Conwy and Denbighshire are lower than the national average and a greater proportion of households in Conwy and Denbighshire are estimated to be in **poverty**. There is evidence of higher than average **in-work poverty**. Likely to continue for next 5 to 10 years at least.

Income levels are a key factor in the **housing** market affecting housing affordability. We have recently seen weakness in the owner-occupier market and increasing reliance on private rented accommodation.

### What people have told us

People have concerns for the local economy and they want to ensure there is support for small businesses and the tourism sector to ensure the local economy can thrive and be resilient. Similarly, the need for sufficient education, training and employability support for people of all economic activity levels has been evident throughout our engagement with the public. Although, in particular, people have told us that this kind of support for young people needs to be seen as a priority.

Similarly, the need for sufficient education, training and employability support for people of all economic activity levels has been evident throughout our engagement with the public. Although, in particular, people have told us that this kind of support for young people needs to be seen as a priority. Throughout our engagement with young people and in schools, young people told us that having available work experience opportunities was a key priority for them, and they find them difficult to find at the moment. They envision a future where there is one accessible platform where opportunities are advertised as they often don't know where to look.

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<sup>6</sup> Government Office for Science (2021). [Trend Deck](#)

<sup>7</sup> Claimant count by age - not seasonally adjusted (June 2021)- ONS Crown Copyright Reserved [from Nomis on 16 July 2021]

Due to the seasonal nature of the labour market in some of coastal and tourist towns and villages, people have told us they are concerned about the lack of sustainable employment available to them. It is felt that there is a need to attract different types of private employers into the county to increase jobs and support the local economy. In contrast, people recognise the recruitment issues some sectors are currently facing as they have become increasingly undesirable e.g. social care and hospitality, and they wish to see more support and upskilling to address these problems.

### National priorities

[Wales' Programme for Government](#) includes commitments to: "Continue our long-term programme of education reform, and ensure educational inequalities narrow and standards rise. Protect, re-build and develop our services for vulnerable people."; "Build an economy based on the principles of fair work, sustainability and the industries and services of the future"; and "Build a stronger, greener economy as we make maximum progress towards decarbonisation."

## Resilient economic sectors that support culture, nature and heritage

### The situation now and future trend

Changes in the **national and international economies** have the potential to profoundly impact upon the two local authority areas and their residents. This will be explored more fully after the Welsh Governments Future Trends research becomes available.

Over the medium to long term, we are anticipating that **economic sectors** relying on importing and exporting to the EU - like the agricultural and food sectors, or manufacturing and steel for example – will be most impacted. They will need to adjust to survive. For Conwy and Denbighshire, this could mean **sheep production, tourism** and **steel** (those employed in). The impact of Brexit on the **rural economy** has the potential to be very significant.

We have a large **public sector** and the **social care and health** sectors are particularly hard pressed (and face increasing demand). **Tourism** and **Agriculture** are also strategically important sectors in both counties. Our local **economies** are often intrinsically linked to **cultural expression**, for example farming. Many sectors, across the UK, are currently experiencing recruitment challenges that are impacting upon service delivery and causing supply issues. The effects of these on medium to longer term trends is uncertain at this point in time.

While, overall, performing well, the local **tourism** industry is fragile. **Culture/nature-led regeneration** could pose some serious opportunities for communities in Conwy and Denbighshire. **Culture and creative industries** are likely to be at the heart of regeneration; developing capacity of both counties' cultural, creative, tourism and hospitality sectors. There's a role here for **digital** industries. It is important to note the potential impact of growing tourism on infrastructure, including housing.

*Agriculture, tourism and hospitality are key sectors across all parts of both counties.*

*Indications show that in Conwy, the tourism and hospitality sectors were the hardest hit during Covid-19 and have been struggling to recruit staff since reopening. The care sector (in both counties) is another area which is now struggling to recruit staff and is heading towards a crisis.*

## What people have told us

Cultural and community events are regarded as helpful in connecting people, harnessing the growing sense of community spirit and brings towns and villages alive. People also told us the importance of utilising, protecting and promoting our cultural sites to increase tourism within the counties. Tourism is seen as a key link to support the local economy to remain resilient to challenges faced by Covid-19 and Brexit. People have emphasised the importance of the Welsh language and ensuring that Welsh lessons are on offer within schools and the communities.

There are many concerns around the local economy and people are passionate about encouraging people to shop local and again. Free parking was a popular suggestion, as well as offering affordable fresh locally grown food. People felt local high street shops and small businesses need more support to help them survive and become more attractive. There was concerns of high turnovers of high-street shops with many being left empty. They told us they wanted to see better maintenance of high-streets including good quality shops on offer.

## National priorities

[Wales' Programme for Government](#) includes commitments to: "Build an economy based on the principles of fair work, sustainability and the industries and services of the future"; "Push towards a million Welsh speakers, and enable our tourism, sports and arts industries to thrive."; and "Build a stronger, greener economy as we make maximum progress towards decarbonisation."

## Travel and transport that supports wider well-being

### The situation now and future trend

In particular **cleaner, greener transport. Road capacity** will continue to be a concern. The impact of lack of **integrated public transport** provision particularly for peripheral and rural communities remains challenging. There are important associations with **tourism** (sustainable transport, EV charging infrastructure and active travel). Promoting **active travel** and safe school transport routes are regarded as important solutions. A higher than UK average private car ownership will remain due to the counties' geographies and integrated public transport issues. Subsequently availability of infrastructure to support the transition to ultra-low emission vehicles will be important.

Moving away from dependency on private vehicles will require a culture change or **modal shift**.

*People are particularly concerned about active travel, traffic and road use around St Asaph and Llangollen.*

*In Conwy the sustainability of local bus routes are a worry to local residents especially in the rural areas. Since the pandemic people are more anxious at using public transport thus will have a knock on affect to seeking/holding down employment.*

## What people have told us

Concerns about the availability and sustainability of transport have been raised in engagement work with the public and officers within the public agencies in each county. This feedback came particularly from young people and people defining themselves as ‘working class’.

Active travel has been high on the agenda for the public as they want to see increased walking paths and cycling routes to neighbouring villages and towns. As well as increased maintenance of these routes, other improvements were mentioned such as increased bike locks/storage, increased benches, water taps, toilets and better signage. Some of these improvements are thought to encourage ‘reluctant walkers’ and enable people to shop locally and cycle to work, in turn supporting the economy and environment.

People have told us they want to see more EV charging points and parking spaces throughout the county to encourage more people to make the change to electric vehicles. In addition to this, people felt there is a need for more environmentally friendly public transport options.

## National priorities

[Wales’ Programme for Government](#) includes commitments to: “Build a stronger, greener economy as we make maximum progress towards decarbonisation.”, and “Make our cities, towns and villages even better places in which to live and work. Embed our response to the climate and nature emergency in everything we do”.

## Reliable digital infrastructure, online safety and sophisticated virtual experiences

### The situation now and future trend

There will likely continue to be **geographical ‘not-spots’** with improvements in these areas being slow to come to fruition. Conwy is among the top ten local authorities with the lowest coverage by all operators for 4G outdoor geographic coverage across the UK.<sup>8</sup> We might see more **data poverty**. Lack of coverage undermines economic objectives and is unhelpful in relation to tourism. Over the next five to 10 years, those with fewer than 100 mbps could be considered ‘left behind’.

Over the longer term, people will look for more **sophisticated online/virtual reality experiences** from across the globe, especially as we all adapt to the consequences of climate change. Authenticity and uniqueness will be critical to making these experiences fun, fulfilling and worthwhile.

**Online safety and misinformation** (infodemics) will be a concern for communities and services alike.

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<sup>8</sup> OfCom. (2019). *Connected Nations Wales*.

[https://www.ofcom.org.uk/data/assets/pdf\\_file/0020/186410/connected-nations-2019-wales-report.pdf](https://www.ofcom.org.uk/data/assets/pdf_file/0020/186410/connected-nations-2019-wales-report.pdf).

Accessed 26 July 2021.

**Personal data management** is likely to continue to be, more sensitive. People will seek credible, reliable and transparent information and immediacy will be highly valued. Public services will seek to find more, new and better ways to offer their services virtually.

*Parts of the Dee Valley, the villages to both the west and east of Denbigh town, rural parts of Elwy are particularly at risk of isolation.*

*As stated Conwy, suffers with low coverage and in some of the smaller villages they have already become isolated.*

### What people have told us

People have told us of the importance of having access to good broadband, particularly full fibre, due to the shift in learning and working from home throughout the pandemic. Others wanted to ensure that, going forward, it is not only digital methods that are used to reach people as there is still a proportion of people who don't use certain platforms and they may miss out on information.

Parents would like support regarding online safety as children are using the internet from a younger age and a wider variety of activities.

From our engagement with seldom heard groups they told us that digital exclusion exists for communities where language, culture or social disadvantage is a common concern. There are also concerns that some may feel intimidated by attending engagement sessions online due to social or language barriers.

### National priorities

[Wales' Programme for Government](#) includes many commitments but none explicitly refer to digital infrastructure, online experiences or online safety. Although there is a commitment to "Push towards a million Welsh speakers, and enable our tourism, sports and arts industries to thrive".

## Aging and aging well

### The situation now and future trend

Our population is still **aging**. We might see some changes as a result of Covid-19 but it's too early to say (e.g. younger people, families are attracted to the area, or decide to stay, but this could result in increasing house prices).

An aging population is likely to lead to an increasing number of people experiencing **age-related problems**. **Improved life expectancies** also mean that people with complex needs are living longer than ever before, which is a something to celebrate as a success of improvements in health and social care. We do however, need to make sure that health and social care services are able to support this increase in demand as well as provide support for unpaid carers.

The sustainability of some services is reliant on the ongoing resilience of **unpaid carers**: if people were to need paid care instead of being supported by unpaid care, the impact would be significant for the social care and health sector.

*Common across Denbighshire, the rural parts of the county and particularly Prestatyn, have relatively high rates of older people (over 65) meaning that the impact of age related illness is likely to be felt more here than in other areas.*

*Conwy has an older age structure than Wales and Great Britain, the North. Central and eastern areas of Conwy have a higher percentage of over 65s. The eastern area is of particular concern as a higher number of older people live in social housing and is an indicator they are not as affluent, and research shows will suffer more ill health leading to more resources required for this type of older person.*

### What people have told us

People have told us they want to see more support for the elderly. Specifically, they feel there should be more activities focused on reducing isolation and intergenerational activities which have been proven to have many positive effects.

People expressed their love and commitment to community groups as they connect communities and people of all ages. People want to see better support for these groups to set up and remain viable by having suitable and affordable facilities.

### National priorities

[Wales' Programme for Government](#) includes commitments to: "Provide effective, high quality and sustainable healthcare"; "Continue our long-term programme of education reform, and ensure educational inequalities narrow and standards rise. Protect, re-build and develop our services for vulnerable people."; and "Build an economy based on the principles of fair work, sustainability and the industries and services of the future."

## Tackling poverty and reducing inequality (the well-being gap)

### The situation now and future trend

The **root cause of well-being inequality appears to be poverty**. Specifically, its associated relationship with factors such as very poor health, being disabled, workless, having no or only a basic education, being single, separated, widowed or divorced, renting or being middle aged. People living in the most deprived areas not only have a shorter lifespan, but also spend less of it in good health. Despite overall increases in life expectancy, the gap between the proportion of life expected to be spent in good health in the most and least deprived areas has shown no clear sign of reducing in the last 10 years.

We have areas with high concentrations of **multiple-deprivation** including some parts of Rhyl and Upper Denbigh within Denbighshire; and some parts of Pensarn, Colwyn Bay, Llandudno and Llysfaen within Conwy. Whilst the long term resilience of groups with poorer personal well-being and less favourable outcomes is currently unclear, without intervention, some small communities are likely to continue living with factors associated with '**deep rooted deprivation**'. Rhyl West 1, Rhyl West 2 and Rhyl South West 2 are identified by the Wales Index of Multiple Deprivation as areas of 'deep-rooted' deprivation.

Economic deterioration is likely to affect the most vulnerable more profoundly. We are expecting to experience **exacerbated inequalities** (a “**well-being gap**”) for the short, medium and long term. These are expected to include: disparity in education, skills and employment outcomes; an older population in poorer health and poorer health and well-being generally. Increasing or worsening well-being is more likely to affect people facing socio-economic disadvantage or for people with protected characteristics.

The following **protected characteristics** are more likely to live in the most deprived 10% of LSOAs in Wales, and, in some cases, are also more likely to report lower levels of personal well-being<sup>9</sup>:

- Females
- Younger people
- Single people
- Disabled people
- LGBTQ+ people
- People with a Muslim faith
- People with a Black Asian and Minority Ethnic background (and particularly people from Gypsy, Roma and Traveller communities and mixed or multiple ethnic, or Arab backgrounds).

**Disabled people** are more likely have poorer well-being across a number of factors (more likely to live in rented housing, to experience socio-economic disadvantage, more likely to require public services or personal care, and are more likely to have experience exacerbated isolation or loneliness). The disproportionately negative impact of Covid-19 on disabled people has led to a condemnation of the once-again-prevalent medical model of disability, rather than the relevance and more accepted social model of disability. The disability employment gap has narrowed in recent years, though analysis shows it has decreased more for women than men. There is some anecdotal evidence that home working is making work more accessible for disabled people (trans people also).

We had previously seen improvement across a range of attainment indicators with Conwy and Denbighshire reducing historic gaps in attainment, between themselves and Wales. However, the **educational attainment gap** is predicted to widen. At a macro level, those children and young people worst affected are likely to be from poorer backgrounds; are likely to be male; BAME and children with special educational needs and disabilities have been disproportionately negatively impacted educationally, vulnerable children. This will result in long-term effects on educational progression, labour market performance and well-being.

The association between **adverse childhood experiences** and poor outcomes in adulthood is well-understood, and these outcomes (poorer mental health, lifestyle choices that affect health and well-being) can be drivers for lower than average well-being. The impact of Covid-19 on ACEs is not yet understood but is felt to be of major concern.

*Upper Denbigh and Henllan have higher levels of unemployment, lower household incomes and poorer health and education outcomes. All of the wards in the Prestatyn area have larger proportions of their population who are disabled or experience a limiting long-term illness than it the case in Denbighshire, Wales or England.*

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<sup>9</sup> ONS, 2017.

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/wellbeing/datasets/personalwellbeingandprotectedcharacteristics>

*All but one area of Conwy have household income levels below the national average and there is a high unemployment rate in the Colwyn and Abergele areas, which have a high proportion of social housing indicating the areas which coincide with the Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation.*

### What people have told us

An interactive community voices forum, held in October 2021, to give voice to seldom heard groups, has demonstrated the importance of ensuring that a diverse range of communities are able to have their voices heard at all levels. We have been told that engagement opportunities need to be more inclusive for people who work, live in rural communities, or who may feel intimidated by attending on line session due social or language barriers. Trust and confidence are critical. We also need to work collaboratively to ensure we do not overburden the same communities with numerous requests for the same, or similar information and that we feedback regarding the actions taken on the basis of their engagement.

People are concerned about child poverty, and the extent to which the public sector is working to improve the quality of life for people and children in poverty. Child hunger is a particular concern for people and they want to understand the root causes for hunger. People also want to ensure we ask those living in deprived areas to find out what they feel would improve their lives. Homelessness is seen as a factor in deprivation and so too housing quality. Poor housing has been highlighted by people as having a causal relationship with lower life expectancy.

They identified people with disabilities, including learning difficulties, and older people as people they feel should be supported, in particular to reduce feelings of isolation and loneliness. They thought that there could be ways of building generational links through younger volunteering to support older people. Some accessibility issues were raised for those with disabilities, in particular in arts, culture and heritage sites and one suggestion was to explore a disability friendly rating for public premises, which would work in a similar way to a food hygiene rating.

### National priorities

[Wales' Programme for Government](#) includes commitments to: "Provide effective, high quality and sustainable healthcare"; "Continue our long-term programme of education reform, and ensure educational inequalities narrow and standards rise. Protect, re-build and develop our services for vulnerable people"; "Celebrate diversity and move to eliminate inequality in all of its forms"; and "Build an economy based on the principles of fair work, sustainability and the industries and services of the future".

## Tackling inequality in health and well-being

### The situation now and future trend

Unfortunately, health and well-being in North Wales are not showing a wholly positive trajectory. The main factors that contribute to poor health and **well-being are deteriorating** rather than improving and **social and health care use is increasing** not decreasing.

Office for National Statistics research has identified **three groups most likely to have the poorest personal well-being**: unemployed or inactive renters with self-reported health problems or a disability; employed renters with self-reported health problems or a disability; and retired homeowners with self-reported health problems or a disability

A key challenge for health and social-care sectors is dealing with the delays caused by the Covid-19 pandemic. It will take some time to 'catch up'. What-is-more, there is evidence to suggest that demand for **mental health** support in particular (including **children and young people's mental health**), has increased further following the social distancing and other restrictions placed on people's lives since March 2020. The experiences of the Covid-19 pandemic have left us with many unanswered questions about the future.

Census data shows Conwy and Denbighshire have high numbers of people providing **unpaid care** with numbers much larger than appear to be known to health and care service providers.<sup>10</sup>

Incidences of **low birth weight**, which are seen in some of the more deprived areas of the two local authority areas are of concern. **Teenage pregnancy**, where we have seen an improving trend remains of concern because of the link with poorer health outcomes for both mother and baby.

We know that a person's **physical environment** plays a key role; with poor health associated with [homelessness](#), poor quality accommodation and [fuel poverty](#). By the same token poverty, unemployment and personal safety, all affect a person's physical and mental health. Access to **open space** is important.

There is **health inequality** within the area. Of all the WIMD domains, the highest number of areas in Rhyl in the 10% most deprived areas was in the health domain; clearly demonstrating the relationship between socio-economic disadvantage and health and well-being.<sup>11</sup> People in persistent poverty are at particular risk of having poor physical and mental health; and children, especially, are at an increased risk of mental health problems, obesity and long standing illness.

- People living in the areas in the most deprived fifth of Conwy County Borough or Denbighshire not only have a shorter lifespan, but also spend less of it in good health compared to those living in the least deprived fifth.
- There is a difference of 12 years of healthy life expectancy for males in Denbighshire's most deprived areas when compared to the least deprived (the widest gap for the whole of Wales), and 6.5 years for women. The gap for men in Conwy is 6.9 years and 5.2 for women.<sup>12</sup>

Despite overall increases in life expectancy, the gap between the **proportion of life expected to be spent in good health** in the most and least deprived areas has shown no clear sign of reducing in the last 10 years

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<sup>10</sup> <https://www.northwalescollaborative.wales/carers/>

<sup>11</sup> Denbighshire County Council (2020). *Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019: Results for Rhyl*. Unpublished report.

<sup>12</sup> Source: Gap in life expectancy at birth between the most and least deprived fifth, 2015 to 2017. Public Health Wales Observatory, using PHM & MYE (ONS), WHS & WIMD 2014 (WG)

The long term upward trend in the proportion of people who are **overweight or obese** is also associated with a rise in chronic health problems that could impact on healthy life expectancies in the future

The consequences of **Covid-19** in particular, have resulted in significant impacts for people's physical and mental health, and well-being more generally. As a result of Covid-19 we have already seen **exacerbated inequalities** (with people with disabilities or from Black, Asian and minority ethnic groups being more likely to die from Covid-19) and these health inequalities are likely to continue for the medium and long term. The prevalence of 'long Covid', the term used to describe continued symptoms of Covid-19, is likely to compound existing inequalities in the same way Covid-19 has.

There are particular concerns about **social isolation and loneliness** of young and older people throughout the two counties.<sup>13</sup> The rural nature of both local authority areas means that both have areas with poor access to services from a travel and transport perspective. We also observe areas and groups of people with poor levels access to digital technology, which may also contribute to social isolation. The intersections between isolation and health will have been exacerbated by the Covid-19 pandemic.

Whilst there is greater provision in terms of **digital healthcare**, there is already a growing concern and wish for face to face consultations.

The role and influence of misinformation (**fake news**) and its impact on our ability to fulfil our wider public health and civic objectives, is not yet clear.

### What people have told us

People are concerned about mental health worsening for both adults and children's. There is awareness of the pressure and delays that the health and social care sectors are facing at the moment, and people would like to see more upskilling to tackle recruitment issues.

The need to support healthy lifestyles was raised as a concern for people locally, particularly in respect of tackling obesity crisis, through increased leisure opportunities, education, partnership working and by building on our active travel network. There is recognition that poverty is a driver of poor health and poor health behaviours and one example that came of the engagement refers to the cost of formal sports activities being a barrier to those on lower incomes. People have stressed the importance of schools and other early experiences in shaping health and healthy behaviours.

Active travel has been high on the agenda for the public as they want to see increased walking paths and cycling routes to neighbouring villages and towns. In addition to this, people want to see existing routes are maintained to be litter free, well-lit and vegetation cleared. Outdoor spaces and activities are also of great importance to the public and they want to ensure these areas are accessible and maintained such as nature trails, outdoor gyms and parks.

Access to affordable and good quality housing featured as a high priority for the public throughout our engagement. People felt there is a lack of housing stock and the price of houses and rental accommodation is becoming unaffordable for many. People want to see more social housing available to those in the communities who needed it.

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<sup>13</sup> The data shows that twice as many younger adults say they're lonely more than older people. [Percentage of people who are lonely by age and gender \(gov.wales\)](#)

## National priorities

[Wales' Programme for Government](#) includes commitments to: “Provide effective, high quality and sustainable healthcare”; “Continue our long-term programme of education reform, and ensure educational inequalities narrow and standards rise. Protect, re-build and develop our services for vulnerable people”; “Celebrate diversity and move to eliminate inequality in all of its forms”; and “Build an economy based on the principles of fair work, sustainability and the industries and services of the future”.

## Safe and attractive communities

### The situation now and future trend

Compared to other parts of the UK, both local authority areas have **low rates of crime and anti-social behaviour**, although in the case of Denbighshire there are **pockets with higher rates** within parts of Rhyl. For both local authority areas **domestic violence** remains a key challenge in relation to personal safety. **Hate crime, county lines and modern slavery and safeguarding** are also key areas of concern and platforms for continued cross-sector focus. There are known links between crime and poverty, and those who have experienced **adverse childhood experiences** are at risk of exploitation by **organised crime**.

### What people have told us

Many have praised their local areas to be relatively crime free, the public have told us they take community safety seriously. They would like to see more street lighting within areas of the community as well as an increased police presence on foot throughout local communities. From our engagement with seldom heard groups, they expressed the importance of building trust and continuity within communities. They told us there is a need to celebrate and raise awareness of the things we have in common as a range of diverse communities. They highlighted the need for collaborative work to address the reality that hatred is based on misconceptions and ignorance.

## National priorities

[Wales' Programme for Government](#) includes commitments to: “Make our cities, towns and villages even better places in which to live and work. Embed our response to the climate and nature emergency in everything we do.”

## Healthy, stable and affordable housing that is resilient to climate change

### The situation now and future trend

The scale of the challenge for householders is great. Rising gas and electricity prices, inefficient housing stock, existing fuel poverty and particular challenges in rural areas which are not on gas network, leaves some doubt as to the **resilience of householders** - of all tenures – in the future.

Housing (and climate change resilience and adaptation), homelessness and pressures on social housing are areas needing further research. There is a link between housing, homelessness, disability and work, where it is felt the lack of stable housing (and home life) leads to worklessness.

Good quality, affordable housing can directly improve people's well-being. At a UK level, there is an increase in UK households in the **private rented sector**. Because the provision of **social housing** is now concentrated on providing homes for the most vulnerable individuals and families, it can often concentrate these groups in the same area. There is a link between deprived neighbourhoods and reduced life chances, meaning that children who grow up in such areas can lack the resources, reasons, skills and confidence to move on.

*There are concerns about the affordability and availability of housing in the Dee Valley. In Conwy, there is a housing crisis. It has been identified that Conwy is in the top 20 for having second homes in the UK and house prices have risen by three times the national average out pricing affordable homes for local people. This is having a severe effect on employment especially in areas such as Betws y Coed, Llandudno and Conwy.*

### What people have told us

Housing support for young people was discussed at length by people; some of whom feel that rental accommodation is becoming unaffordable. They want to see improved access to good quality affordable housing, including social housing. Redevelopment of empty properties, including repurposing spaces that are no longer used (e.g. office space, dwellings above shops), in place of building new homes could be an opportunity. This could also mitigate people's concerns that the space between towns and villages is reducing as new housing developments are built, as well as taking a cautious approach to building on green spaces by looking at other alternatives. People also want to ensure any new homes that are built meet the local need. Conwy in particular wish to reduce the number of retirement flats and see an increase in more mixed developments for all ages and backgrounds.

Partly exacerbated due to the Covid-19 pandemic and Conwy and Denbighshire being desirable places to live, there are concerns about the number of second homes in areas, affecting affordability and availability of stock. There is a strong desire from the public to put controls on the use of second homes for existing and new stock e.g. council tax premium, local residency covenants on new build, new laws about who can buy in certain areas. It is felt these types of issues will impact on community cohesion and the level of support and or strain on some local services and infrastructure.

In addition to this, people wanted to see new planning applications for housing and schools should requiring environmental infrastructure as a mandatory requirement to ensure our housing stock is efficient as possible. People also want this kind of support for their existing homes to ensure they meet the same standards.

Homelessness is seen as a factor in deprivation and so too housing quality. Poor housing has been highlighted by people as having a causal relationship with lower life expectancy.

### National priorities

[Wales' Programme for Government](#) includes commitments to: "Make our cities, towns and villages even better places in which to live and work. Embed our response to the climate and nature emergency in everything we do" and "Build a stronger, greener economy as we make maximum progress towards decarbonisation".

## A sense of place and cultural identity

### The situation now and future trend

Research at the Wales level suggests that use **Welsh** is in long term decline. However, further work is needed to further develop our understanding of the trends locally.

The future trajectory of cultural hubs, particularly in **rural areas**, is not clear. Will village halls, pubs and other rural institutions like churches attract enough participants to keep them economically and socially viable?

### What people have told us

People have told us they would like to see more done to sustain, value and protect Welsh language and culture, with accessible and affordable Welsh language classes within the community and in schools. They would also like more cultural and community events e.g. Eisteddfodau, carnivals, pavilion events, food festivals, Christmas markets etc., with better promotion to increase tourism, and make the most from our cultural assets (for example, St Peter's Square in Ruthin).

People value community hubs and would welcome more community catalyst initiatives, whereby people become more involved and engaged within their communities. Seldom heard feedback suggests that we should look at using sports, arts, culture and the environment in a way that celebrates the diversity of Wales.

### National priorities

[Wales' Programme for Government](#) includes commitments to: "Make our cities, towns and villages even better places in which to live and work. Embed our response to the climate and nature emergency in everything we do"; "Push towards a million Welsh speakers, and enable our tourism, sports and arts industries to thrive."; and "Build a stronger, greener economy as we make maximum progress towards decarbonisation."

## Supporting children and young people to be resilient and able to cope with the future

### The situation now and future trend

The key issues above all relate, in some way, to the current or future experience of children and young people. However, it is important to reiterate how these key issues are likely to play out for children and young people now, as they grow older, and the new generations of children and young people to come.

Conwy and Denbighshire are likely to continue to experience **outmigration** of young people away from the area. Net out migration of young adults has a knock-on effect on the whole population structure. As well as being the basis of the working age population that drives our economy, they are also the people who will become parents. Fewer babies being born because of an 'absent' parental

cohort means even fewer young adults in the next generation, which then becomes a compound effect on the age imbalance in the population. If past trends continue, it is predicted that by 2039 those aged 65 and over will make up a third of the local population, whereas those aged under 25 will make up just less than one quarter. Economic and educational opportunities (including affordable higher education), along with affordable accommodation have been identified as key factors in retaining and attracting young people to the area.

There is a strong body of evidence of the importance of the **first 1,000 days** of a child's life; addressing inequalities and intervening early to prevent health problems can help people make the best health choices for themselves now and for their children in the future. The association between **adverse childhood experiences (ACEs)** and poor outcomes in adulthood is well-understood, and these outcomes (poorer mental health, lifestyle choices that affect health and well-being) can be drivers for lower than average well-being. There is also a strong economic case for investing in the early years of life. The rate of economic return on investment is significantly higher in the pre-school stage than at any other stage of the education system.

Children and young people, particularly those experiencing or likely to experience ACEs, may continue to struggle to achieve their full potential. **Poverty and inequality**, particularly in those areas identified as having deep rooted deprivation is likely to affect generations to come. Children and young people with ACEs are more likely to be victims of **crime** and at risk of exploitation by organised crime.

The full impacts of **Covid-19** are yet to be understood, and particularly in relation to ACEs. For example, the **educational attainment gap** is predicted to widen, at least temporarily (although for how long is uncertain), as a result of school closures and continued disruption to education.

The **mental health** of children and young people, linked to social isolation, is a growing concern. Social media and increasing digitisation poses opportunities and challenges.

Children and young people will need to become increasingly adept at living and dealing with **climate change** and the consequences of rising temperatures. In order to live within environmental limits, profound changes will be needed (focussed on food, energy and transport). Children and young people will be living differently: travelling less but connecting virtually in a more global way, eating differently, shopping less. In order to achieve long term sustainable changes to travel habits – to secure a green economy - the culture change needed to achieve **modal shift** (a shift to active travel for short journeys and public transport for longer journeys), might be best focussed on children and young people.

The future workforce will need to be **skilled** and confident to take up opportunities associated with decarbonisation. Access to **fair and decent work** will be critical, especially for those who will be unable to take advantage of highly skilled opportunities. **Agriculture** will look different to how it does today, in response to halting nature's decline and to adapt to a new food market. Right now though, there is an issue with youth unemployment that is particularly significant in the more deprived areas (and there is an association with homelessness).

Children and young people need to live in **safe and healthy communities**, with good and **healthy and affordable housing** and plenty of access to outside **open space** – environments that protect and enhance health and well-being.

*Most engagement feedback expressed concern for children and young people, in particular opportunities for children and young people and their mental health.*

*In Conwy, family centres have been opened across the county to provide families and children with support and help to overcome many of the issues identified. Hoping that with the help and support from a young age the children as they develop and grow will be able to deal more effectively with life's challenges.*

### What people have told us

Through our engagement with young people they told us they want more support with finding work experience opportunities and employment opportunities. A lot find it difficult to know where to find information on what jobs or opportunities are available. It is felt an improved link between schools and businesses would help to address any skills shortages and that we should promote career pathways into key employment sectors e.g. hospitality and care.

Young people have also told us of the lack of facilities and activities that are available and affordable to them, particularly during the winter months. They would like to see more investment in youth clubs to make them more attractive with better facilities and increased publicity so young people know what they have to offer. Leisure facilities and public transport are also unaffordable to them with public transport having no concession rates for high school children over 16.

Another reason for the outmigration of young people is the lack of affordable housing and rental accommodation. From our engagement we can see this is an increasing concern for the public as house prices and the cost of rental accommodation increases, and supply becomes scarcer.

People told us they would like to see life skills lessons or workshops in schools on subject such as managing finances, digital skills, career advice, budgeting, mortgages and cooking. Young people would also like to be more involved with decision making and understand more about what local councils do.

Concerns were raised around the mental health of young people and the long waiting lists for support, in particular following the Covid-19 pandemic that has had an impact on many areas of their lives. People are concerned about child poverty, and the extent to which the public sector is working to improve the quality of life for people and children in poverty. Child hunger is a particular concern for people and they want to understand the root causes for hunger. People also want to ensure we ask those living in deprived areas to find out what they feel would improve their lives in an attempt to 'break the cycle' of families being unemployed and dependent on benefits.

### National priorities

All ten of [Wales' Programme for Government](#) commitments relate to children and young people in some way:

- Provide effective, high quality and sustainable healthcare.

- Continue our long-term programme of education reform, and ensure educational inequalities narrow and standards rise. Protect, re-build and develop our services for vulnerable people.
- Celebrate diversity and move to eliminate inequality in all of its forms.
- Build an economy based on the principles of fair work, sustainability and the industries and services of the future.
- Push towards a million Welsh speakers, and enable our tourism, sports and arts industries to thrive.
- Build a stronger, greener economy as we make maximum progress towards decarbonisation.
- Make our cities, towns and villages even better places in which to live and work. Embed our response to the climate and nature emergency in everything we do.
- Lead Wales in a national civic conversation about our constitutional future, and give our country the strongest possible presence on the world stage.

## Appendix B

### Well-being Assessment Consultation - Communication Plan overview

Why	Questions	Who	When
<p>To obtain feedback from professional stakeholders and the public on the assessment.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Do you think that the information presented within the Well-being Assessment is accurate?</li> <li>2. Do you feel there is anything that needs to change within the Well-being Assessment?</li> <li>3. Do you feel there is anything missing that should be included within the Well-being Assessment?</li> <li>4. How do you see this resource being of use to you?</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Statutory Consultees</b> -               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- FG Commissioner</li> <li>- Conwy &amp; Denbighshire PSB Members (also PSB Officers &amp; Engagement Contacts)</li> <li>- Other Partners (e.g. SNPA, Arts Council)</li> <li>- Joint PSB Scrutiny Committee</li> <li>- Relevant 3<sup>rd</sup> sector organisations</li> <li>- Public</li> <li>- Businesses</li> <li>- Trade Unions</li> </ul> </li> <li>2. Town &amp; Community Councils</li> <li>3. Conwy &amp; Denbighshire Partnerships</li> <li>4. North Wales wide partnerships (e.g. RPB, NWEAB etc)</li> <li>5. NW PSB officers</li> </ol>	<p>Formal consultation to take place for an 8 week period, from January to March 2022.</p>
<p><b>Consultation Methods</b></p>			
<p><b>Survey</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Produce SNAP survey to be published on PSB website (based on the above questions)</li> <li>• Make paper copies available on request (via PSB contact us page)</li> </ul>			
<p><b>Publicise on PSB partners organisational websites (both public &amp; internal pages)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop press release</li> </ul>			
<p><b>Publicise on partner's social media platforms</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Social media schedule to be developed and shared with PSB partners</li> </ul>			

**Email**

- directly to the stakeholders outlined above and people & community groups who expressed an interest to stay in touch from the County Conversation engagement activities

**Questions for PSB**

1. Do you want this consultation to be formally tabled at each PSB partner's executive boards?

OR

2. Do you want to nominate a lead officer to respond to the consultation on behalf of your organisation?

**The well-being assessment will be tabled for consultation at the joint PSB scrutiny committee in the New Year.**

## **Appendix B - Feedback on our previous well-being assessment**

The Future Generations Commissioner and Welsh Government provided critical feedback on our previous assessment. Where we have been able to, we have addressed – or begun addressing – areas that they felt could be enhanced or clarified.

Overall, they commended our web-based approach and we have continued with that. We have in places, had to remove embedded graphics or charts to meet accessibility standards.

Welsh Government asked for clarification on the relationship between engagement and assessment work (including with young people). We see these elements as equal, and in the creation of the refreshed goal summaries and the executive summary. These documents present this information together, and highlights areas of tension or similarity. Furthermore, the creation of the executive summary is intended to draw the range of complex and rich material we have together, to draw out the root causes of some of the trends we have identified.

The Commissioner felt that the assessment needed to be more explicitly about the planning process and how the well-being assessment was being used to support that. We will add information about this to our well-being assessment introduction.

An area of weakness last time – the social and cultural fabric of social networks – continues to be an area for development. It was not possible to fully analyse the future trajectory of social and cultural networks, the community sector, and the role of the non-monetary economy (e.g. unpaid care, food banks, community asset transfer), and reflects partly, the challenges of planning during a pandemic.

The Commissioner asked us to be more explicit about PSB's response to the well-being assessment. We will consider how we can incorporate this information into our well-being assessment/PSB webpages but in the meantime we have drafted some information for our introduction and background webpage.

Our refreshed well-being assessment has improved analyses on the well-being gap of people with protected characteristics or people in poverty. We have been unable to improve our analyses on marginalised groups and their well-being and resilience (for example, offenders), particularly their resilience to challenging long term trends. However, we will explore these gaps further with partners.

We have updated our locality profiles. These were praised by the Commissioner and Welsh Government. They did say it would also be helpful to provide a greater understanding of how challenges manifest themselves in different areas of Conwy and Denbighshire, and which particular communities have resilience or are vulnerable to current and future trends. We feel we have begun to provide this understanding by highlighting areas of difference or where there is less resilience to long term trends. There is more work we could do though on spatial differences in respect of particular topics, for example low birth weight.

We had hoped to work with our regional partners to explore trends and opportunities on a regional footprint, particularly where there are possible tensions (for example, tourism vs over tourism). We hope this will be the focus of regional research support facilitated by Wrexham Glyndwr University going forward.

We have provided more information about data quality and areas needing further examination this time around. Each strategic topic includes a summary of limitations in our evidence or analysis. We

will work collaboratively, with partners and communities across North Wales in particular, to address these.

Each goal includes some self-reflection on challenges and limitation in our assessment, and we refer to these more broadly in our introduction and background webpage.

## Appendix C

### How we've engaged to develop the well-being assessment

As per our last assessment, our aim this time was to also ensure our assessment was engagement led. Members of the public, community groups, young people, local businesses and staff working across our public sector partner organisations, have all contributed their experiences of visiting, living or working in Conwy and Denbighshire. This was via workshops and online surveys, where they discussed what was important to them and what needs to be improved.

Our approach to engagement, data and future trends analysis was intended to be highly interlinked. We explored what people were telling us and corroborated this in our research, trends and data. The approach is sound but has proved challenging while engaging in the midst of the Covid-19 pandemic. Most obvious was how to engage in a context of widespread homeworking, limited opportunities for public meetings and potential 'zoom fatigue.'

Unfortunately this has contributed to a small response rate which has been a common picture across Wales. We attempted to mitigate this by mapping anonymise engagement feedback from the last 2 years. Therefore although this has meant our engagement is not demographically or geographically representative as we intended, we have given equal weight to what people have told us, and have chosen to highlight this information throughout the assessment. However this is only the beginning of the conversation and we will continue to engage with people as we finalise the assessment and develop our well-being objectives and plan going forward.

Here is some of the engagement activity that informed our well-being assessment, including -

- reviewing as much information as we already had available from recent engagements and consultations. This was to avoid asking the same questions and repeat what may have already been asked of people. We looked internally across all services, spoke with our partners locally and considered recent regional and national surveys.
- running the County Conversation with people across Conwy and Denbighshire, through virtual workshops and questionnaires. Although slightly different engagement approaches were taken in both counties our questions were similar in order to share our engagement feedback. We followed the same structure by asking open questions with long-term thinking to allow for responses to offer a deeper insight and collect qualitative data.
  - **Virtual workshops** – Due to the Covid-19 pandemic all of the County Conversation focus groups were held virtually (in line with the Welsh Government restrictions that were in place at the time of the engagement).

In Denbighshire a number of public focus groups were held, with an independent facilitator, for different areas within the counties. For example, Denbighshire focused on their Member Area Groups (MAG) which are Rhyl, Prestatyn, Elwy, Denbigh, Ruthin and Dee Valley.

In Conwy the workshops were facilitated by Conwy staff and were open to both the public and staff members. These were held by theme and focused on Conwy's well-being objectives (including educated and skilled, feeling safe, housing, healthy and active, economy, environment, culture and voice). Each workshop had a listening

panel of senior officers and Elected Members. The focus here was on asking people about their experiences and listening to what they had to say. This was very much about a conversation – not a consultation at this stage.

Although the attendance at the virtual workshops was low in both counties, the sessions provided constructive and in depth quality feedback to our questions.

- **Questionnaires** – this was the most popular form of engagement and in the main the responses received were well considered and provided good quality, constructive feedback. We received around 270 online survey responses.

To ensure the survey was accessible to all members of the community, hard copies were available at all libraries across both counties. They were also available in One Stop Shops in Denbighshire.

The virtual workshops and questionnaires were promoted through press releases, targeted emails to our stakeholder distribution list, boosted posts on social media, and through Town and Community Councillors.

- Further virtual focus groups were held with the Youth Council and various secondary schools in Denbighshire to ensure young people’s voices were heard. In Conwy the Youth Council is in a period of review. We have attended youth groups and have agreement that we can continue this conversation with them over the coming months.

The young people we spoke to in both counties were very engaged and gave mature responses. Many common themes emerged showing common interests and priorities among young people.

- A regional interactive community voice forum for representatives of ‘seldom heard’ groups was commissioned via the PSBs and over 50 organisations attended. Additional workshops were offered to Deaf and Visually impaired forums.
- Via PSB communication officer leads, staff were encouraged to complete the online survey as well as attend the virtual workshops. It was encouraging to see attendance from staff from various services within the councils which allowed for interesting discussions from varying perspectives. However unfortunately staff from other PSB organisations did not appear to attend the workshops.

Elected member engagement has taken place through various focus groups and will continue as we present the findings from the Well-being Assessment which will be a key resources in developing the well-being objectives and plan.

Representatives from all PSB partner organisations have had the opportunity to contribute to this assessment.

# Agenda Item 8

## Sample agenda

For a future PSB meeting where the PSB focuses on its leadership role:

1. Welcome and apologies
2. Notes of last meeting and matters arising
3. Objective 1: Relevant PSB Lead Member to lead a discussion on the region's position and activity in relation to the objective.
  - a. Overview of regional picture – who's involved and their aims and objectives
  - b. Who's collaborating with whom, and where is there oversight?
  - c. Is the region on-track to deliver against PSB's aspiration?
  - d. What's going well and could be scaled up?
  - e. Do we understand root cause?
  - f. Where are there practical barriers to achieving the objective, and can PSB help overcome them?
  - g. Is there involvement from all parties that could help deliver against this objective?
  - h. Are there opportunities to deliver other benefits under this objective?
4. To hear a proposal from a national organisation on how it can support the PSB with its work.
5. Report on progress against any actions previously identified (only exceptions will be raised for discussion, otherwise PSB asks otherwise).
6. Forward work plan

# Conwy & Denbighshire Public Services Board

## Well-being Plan 2023-2028

### A Leadership Model

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Example Only

## Foreword by Chair and Council Leader(s)

Sjdkfjsfjsakfjdsalkfjds fkjdsa lkfjsafkjdskfksajf kdsajfkdf jfdslk jflkdsa jfsalk jfdsa fj

Sfjsa fj safjdsa fjdsalkfjdsalkf jdsjf

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Example Only

## Introduction & Context

**Conwy & Denbighshire Public Services Board is committed to working collectively and effectively to promote individual and community well-being.**

**Public Services Boards don't have budgets and staff as boards of organisations would, but the Conwy & Denbighshire PSB is made up of senior representatives of key public and third sector organisations in the area.**

**These organisations face common challenges and share common goals for the communities they serve, so the PSB has reflected on the limitations of its financial strength coupled with the opportunities afforded by its membership to frame itself as a Board that offers leadership in order to promote sustainable development<sup>1</sup> and address barriers to sustainable development for its well-being objectives.**

**This Plan contains a series of well-being objectives that were developed based on our Well-being Assessment [link]. The objectives are long-term and challenging in nature (i.e. aspirational beyond the life of this plan), but in this plan we will focus on what's deliverable within its lifespan and the impact we hope to have (i.e. by 2028).**

**For each objective we will set out our aspiration, the lead stakeholders groups we will work collaboratively with, and outline the steps we'll take to provide leadership support and challenge. It's these steps against which we'll report progress on an annual basis.**

**In developing this plan some common challenges have come to light across a number of objectives and with a number of stakeholders/groups. As a PSB that aspires to be a key leadership body in the region, we have developed some objectives in order to address these challenges so that we and other public bodies in the region are better enabled to serve our communities.**

**We look forward to working as a collective on these objectives.**

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<sup>1</sup> In accordance with the statutory sustainable development principles contained in the Well-being of Future Generations Act 2015

## Well-being Objective 1 – a net zero carbon public sector by 2030

### **Aspiration**

All public bodies in Conwy & Denbighshire will be carbon neutral by 2030 via a combination of reducing and offsetting the carbon emissions from their business (including travel and supply chains)

### **Key Stakeholders/Groups**

North Wales Economic Ambition Board

Climate & Ecological Change public body working groups

Regional Leadership board

### **PSB's Leadership Role**

Understand what's happening in the region and whether the region is on-course to deliver against PSB's objective

Understand how each of the sustainable development principles are being applied to the objective

Understand what's going well in support of the objective and consider where there are opportunities to scale up good practise

Understand where there are challenges in meeting the objective, and how they can be overcome

Well-being Objective 2 – Access to good jobs, housing, and leisure opportunities will make the region an attractive place for young people to live

**Aspiration**

The region will host key sectors including those related to green energy and engineering, have good links with universities in North Wales and the north-west of England, and will develop a housing strategy to offer quality and affordable housing for young people in rural areas and town centres

**Key stakeholders/groups**

North Wales Economic Ambition board

Further and Higher Education sectors

Social and private market housing reps

Strategic planning (housing)

**PSB's Leadership Role**

Understand what's happening in the region and whether the region is on-course to deliver against PSB's objective

Understand how each of the sustainable development principles are being applied to the objective

Understand what's going well in support of the objective and consider where there are opportunities to scale up good practise

Understand where there are challenges in meeting the objective, and how they can be overcome

## Well-being Objective 3: Develop a research function to enable informed decision-making and evaluation in Conwy & Denbighshire

### **Aspiration**

To develop a research and evaluation culture across the whole public sector, aiming to build and strengthen capacity and capability with the aim of enabling well-informed decision-making to better address issues at root cause

### **Key Stakeholders/Groups**

Local authority researchers and engagement/consultation colleagues

Public Health Wales researchers and engagement/consultation colleagues

North and mid-Wales universities

North Wales Research, Improvement and Innovation Hub

Data Cymru

Wales Centre for Public Policy

Welsh Government

National Institute for Health Research

Co-production Wales

### **PSB's Leadership Role**

Understand what's happening in the region and whether the region is on-course to deliver against PSB's objective

Understand how each of the sustainable development principles are being applied to the objective

Understand what's going well in support of the objective and consider where there are opportunities to scale up good practise

Understand where there are challenges in meeting the objective, and how they can be overcome

**BWRDD GWASANAETHAU CYHOEDDUS CONWY A SIR DDINBYCH**

**RHAGLEN GWAITH I'R DYFODOL**

2021 / 2022

**Cadeirydd:**

Sian Williams, Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru

**Is-gadeirydd:**

Iwan Davies, Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Conwy

**Cydlynwyr:**

Emma Lea (Bwrdd Iechyd Prifysgol Betsi Cadwaladr)  
Fran Lewis a Hannah Edwards (Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Conwy)  
Nicola Kneale a Shannon Richardson (Cyngor Sir Ddinbych)  
Justin Hanson a Helen Millband (Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru)  
Pippa Hardwick (Gwasanaeth Tân ac Achub Gogledd Cymru)  
Siwan Jones (Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru)

**Pwyllgor sy'n Gyfrifol:**

Cyngor Sir Ddinbych

**Ymholiadau:**

01492 574059 / [hannah.edwards@conwy.gov.uk](mailto:hannah.edwards@conwy.gov.uk)

Dyddiad y Cyfarfod	Pwnc	Diben	Swyddog Cyfrifol
13 Rhagfyr 2021 (10 – 12pm)	<b>Eitemau sydd angen Penderfyniad (Sicrwydd)</b>		
	Ethol cadeirydd newydd	Enwebu a dewis cadeirydd newydd.	Cadeirydd
	Y wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am y cynnydd gyda'r Asesiad o Lesiant	Rhoi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf i'r BGC ar y cynnydd gyda'r Asesiad o Lesiant.	Graham Boase (CSDd)
	Cynhyrchu cynllun llesiant	Trafod cynhyrchu'r cynllun llesiant.	Bethan Jones (PBC)
	Ymateb Llywodraeth Cymru i adroddiad y Pwyllgor Cyfrifon Cyhoeddus	Trafod ymateb Llywodraeth Cymru i adroddiad y Pwyllgor Cyfrifon Cyhoeddus a'r effaith bosibl ar y BGC.	Cadeirydd
	Creu Cyfoeth Cymunedol a Chaffael Blaengar - adroddiad terfynu'r prosiect	Ystyried y canfyddiadau a'r argymhellion yn dilyn y prosiect.	John Heneghan (Y Ganolfan Strategaethau Economaidd Lleol)
	<b>Eitemau i'w Trafod (Gwelliant)</b>		
	Sesiwn Ymwybyddiaeth o Werth Cymdeithasol	Cael sesiwn ymwybyddiaeth ar werth cymdeithasol.	Tom Barham
	Adduned y Sector Cyhoeddus a Gweithwyr Llawrydd	Trafod yr adduned a sut y gall y BGC gefnogi'r fenter hon.	Gerwyn Evans (Cymru Greadigol, Llywodraeth Cymru)
	Bwrdd Uchelgais Economaidd Gogledd Cymru – trosolwg o'r rhaglen	Cael briff am raglen Bwrdd Uchelgais Economaidd Gogledd Cymru a thrafod ar y cyd sut gallwn ychwanegu gwerth at raglen waith ein gilydd a datblygu cysylltiadau gwaith agosach.	Alwen Williams (Bwrdd Uchelgais Economaidd Gogledd Cymru)
	<b>Er Gwybodaeth</b>		Dyddiad dosbarthu
	<b>Prif Negeseuon Cyfathrebu</b>		
	<b>Prif Adborth Cymunedol</b>		
31 Ionawr 2022 (2 - 4pm)	Gweithdy /Cyfarfod Anffurfiol		

<b>23 Mawrth 2022</b> (2 - 4pm)	<b>Eitemau sydd angen Penderfyniad (Sicrwydd)</b>		
	Cymeradwyaeth Asesiad o Lesiant	Cymeradwyo'r asesiad o lesiant ar gyfer cyhoeddi.	Cadeirydd
	<b>Eitemau i'w Trafod (Gwelliant)</b>		
	Y wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am y flaenoriaeth Llesiant Meddyliol		
	Y wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am y flaenoriaeth Ymrymuso'r Gymuned		
	Y wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am y flaenoriaeth Cadernid Amgylcheddol		
	<b>Er Gwybodaeth</b>		Dyddiad dosbarthu
	Diweddariad chwarter 4 grant y BGC.		
	<b>Prif Negeseuon Cyfathrebu</b>		
	<b>Prif Adborth Cymunedol</b>		

<b>Eitemau Rheolaidd ar y Rhaglen</b>	
Ymddiheuriadau am Absenoldeb	
Cofnodion y Cyfarfod Diwethaf	
Materion yn Codi	
Tracio Camau Gweithredu'r Cyfarfod	
Rhaglen Gwaith i'r Dyfodol	
Unrhyw Fater Arall	
<b>I'w gadarnhau</b>	
Datblygiad Fferm Wynt ar y Môr	I'w cadarnhau