



Development of the new Public Services Board's Well-being Plan 2023-28 (v2)

Well-being Impact Assessment Report

This report summarises the likely impact of the proposal on the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of Conwy and Denbighshire, Wales and the world.

Assessment Number:	NA
Brief description:	<p>The Well-being of Future Generations Act (Wales) 2015 requires that Public Services Boards develop a local Well-being Plan for their area. The statutory publication date is May 2023. The development of the plans requires a collaborative approach with partners across Conwy and Denbighshire. The project also contains the following work streams: engagement and consultation, well-being needs assessment, and collaborative priority setting. V1 was completed as a joint assessment of county's approach to corporate planning, including our approach to the well-being assessment (research and engagement), to inform the development of the PSB's well-being plan 2023-28.</p> <p>PSB Board members will be taking part in a workshop at the end of January 2022, to discuss the findings of the Well-being Assessment (research and engagement) to consider the relationship (and root causes) between these challenges, and to discuss the new Well-being Plan and what it could prioritise.</p>
Date Completed:	Version: 2
Completed by:	Conwy and Denbighshire PSB support officers.



Responsible Service:	Business Improvement & Modernisation, Denbighshire County Council
Localities affected by the proposal:	Whole County, Conwy and Denbighshire
Who will be affected by the proposal?	Communities, businesses, visitors, public sector partners (regional and local), including children and young people and people with protected characteristics.
Was this impact assessment completed as a group?	Yes



IMPACT ASSESSMENT SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

Before we look in detail at the contribution and impact of the proposal, it is important to consider how the proposal is applying the sustainable development principle. This means that we must act "in a manner which seeks to ensure that the needs of the present are met without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs."

Score for the sustainability of the approach



(3 out of 4 stars) Actual score : 30 / 36.

Summary for each Sustainable Development principle

<p>Long term</p>	<p>As the process progresses from the development stage we will consider how community assets can be used to support the outcomes of the draft Well-being plan. We will consider ongoing maintenance and legacy issues once we know what the new priorities could/will be.</p>
<p>Prevention</p>	<p>As we define our priorities we hope to improve our approach further by looking at approaches that promote independence and resilience for the long term. In terms of the environment, it is very likely it will feature in the new plans as climate change adaptation was a key feature of engagement feedback and research, as published in our draft well-being assessment.</p>
<p>Integration</p>	<p>Previously, the LDP was not a core part of our thinking. However, following the completion of the well-being assessment (engagement feedback and research) housing, and building new housing, has emerged as a priority for our residents.</p>
<p>Collaboration</p>	<p>The PSB and PSBs across North Wales have agreed to work collaboratively to produce well-being assessments and they are intent on maximising opportunities to make a positive impact, eg reducing inequality. We had previously concluded that there was a shared route map to 2050. However, the ongoing disruption caused by the Covid-19 pandemic has led to us concluding that we are collaborating within a medium term timespan (ie not to 2050).</p> <p>The statutory Well-being Assessment is now in draft and is published for consultation. It was produced by a cross-</p>



	organisational team of researchers from PSB members, including Conwy & Denbighshire CCs, NRW, Public Health Wales, BCU with input from CVCs and many other partners. Other input is provided by Glyndwr University, The Co-Production Network, and national research bodies including Data Cymru and the Wales Centre for Public Policy.
Involvement	We have examined lessons learned from the previous corporate plan engagement and we have cross-referenced our approach to the ten National Principles. We are confident we are applying all ten principles, and the commissioned work to engage seldom heard groups continues to be an important part of our approach. Our engagement has faced challenges (social distancing, online meeting fatigue).

Summary of impact

Well-being Goals

- A prosperous Denbighshire
- A resilient Denbighshire
- A healthier Denbighshire
- A more equal Denbighshire
- A Denbighshire of cohesive communities
- A Denbighshire of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language
- A globally responsible Denbighshire

TBC
TBC
TBC
TBC
TBC
TBC
TBC



Main conclusions

Until such time detailed information is available about what the draft PSB Well-being Plan will prioritise, it is not yet possible to determine what the overall impact will be for any of the seven well-being goals.

We will continue to revisit the impact assessment on a regular basis and review our findings to inform the approach to further development, engagement and consultation on the draft plan, and of course, to the priority setting and delivery phases.

Engagement with seldom heard groups (serving and ex-armed forces, offenders and ex-offenders, in addition to people with protected characteristics), across the region, should continue. We should also use this impact assessment as an aide memoir, using the topics and the tooltips to inform our engagement and any new well-being assessment research, as well as discussions about priority setting.



Evidence to support the Well-being Impact Assessment

- We have consulted published research or guides that inform us about the likely impact of the proposal
- We have involved an expert / consulted a group who represent those who may be affected by the proposal
- We have engaged with people who will be affected by the proposal



THE LIKELY IMPACT ON CONWY, DENBIGHSHIRE, WALES AND THE WORLD

A prosperous Wales

Overall Impact	TBC
Justification for impact	<p>We are anticipating the potential for a positive impact because the draft well-being assessment highlights a body of evidence around a green (well-being) economy.</p> <p>The Wales Centre for Public Policy has produced research on the impact of Covid-19 and Brexit on economic well-being and this is included in our well-being assessment.</p>
Further actions required	We will need to work with businesses, farmers and Trade Unions more closely, and link into regional work via the North Wales Economic Ambition Board.

Positive impacts identified:

A low carbon society	Supporting a green economy is a new area discussed in the draft well-being assessment.
Quality communications, infrastructure and transport	Active travel, roads and bridges maintenance, electric vehicle charging, public transport and broadband for rural communities feature in the draft well-being assessment
Economic development	Tourism, green economy, levelling up and the growth deal are proposed as solutions to some of the barriers we are facing (draft well-being assessment).
Quality skills for the long term	Curriculum development and delivery of 21st Century Schools are also highlighted. A new area that has emerged is skills development around low carbon housing.
Quality jobs for the long term	The draft well-being assessment includes some analysis of what flourishing employment sectors will look like over the medium term.
Childcare	Childcare sufficiency audits will soon be refreshed. Once published we will consider and link to their findings.

Negative impacts identified:

A low carbon society	None identified at present (this should be reviewed once draft prioritisation begins).
-----------------------------	--



<p>Quality communications, infrastructure and transport</p>	<p>None identified at present (this should be reviewed once draft prioritisation begins).</p>
<p>Economic development</p>	<p>None identified at present (this should be reviewed once draft prioritisation begins).</p>
<p>Quality skills for the long term</p>	<p>None identified at present (this should be reviewed once draft prioritisation begins).</p>
<p>Quality jobs for the long term</p>	<p>The draft well-being assessment lacks up to date analysis about local jobs.</p>
<p>Childcare</p>	<p>The draft well-being assessment includes some analysis of how childcare can be a barrier for women in particular, who may disproportionately arrange and ferry children to/from providers (this could impact active travel and visibility in the workplace).</p>



A resilient Wales

Overall Impact	TBC
Justification for impact	Both councils have already declared climate and ecological emergencies and strategies are in place. Environmental well-being is a key feature of our well-being assessment and engagement feedback. Obviously, this needs to be reviewed once draft priorities are in place.
Further actions required	TBC

Positive impacts identified:

Biodiversity and the natural environment	The draft well-being assessment makes reference to the continued commitment to all becoming net carbon zero and ecologically sustainable.
Biodiversity in the built environment	None identified at present (this should be reviewed once draft prioritisation begins). The draft well-being assessment makes reference to the importance of flourishing eco-systems.
Reducing waste, reusing and recycling	The draft well-being assessment lacks up to date analysis about these areas although it does talk about the opportunities associated with a circular (green) economy.
Reduced energy/fuel consumption	Analysis of the challenges associated with reducing energy consumption (and adaptation), features in the draft well-being assessment.
People's awareness of the environment and biodiversity	From our engagement, we are finding that people feel strongly about being empowered to tackle climate change, and were particularly vocal about active travel.
Flood risk management	Continued delivery of flood defence schemes to reduce the risk of flooding features in the draft well-being assessment. There is also more detailed consideration now of how climate risk resilience (eg from flooding), interests with deprivation and other characteristics.

Negative impacts identified:

Biodiversity and the natural environment	None identified at present (this should be reviewed once draft prioritisation begins).
Biodiversity in the built environment	None identified at present (this should be reviewed once draft prioritisation begins).



Reducing waste, reusing and recycling	None identified at present (this should be reviewed once draft prioritisation begins).
Reduced energy/fuel consumption	None identified at present (this should be reviewed once draft prioritisation begins).
People's awareness of the environment and biodiversity	None identified at present (this should be reviewed once draft prioritisation begins).
Flood risk management	None identified at present (this should be reviewed once draft prioritisation begins).



A healthier Wales

Overall Impact	TBC
Justification for impact	We are anticipating the potential for a positive impact because the draft well-being assessment highlights a body of evidence around a well-being gap, the root cause of which appears to be poverty, deprivation or due to the prejudices or disadvantages experienced by those possessing protected characteristics. This also emerged as concern for people involved in our engagement.
Further actions required	We need to reference the recently published North Wales Collaborative's population health needs assessment. This has commenced and will be incorporated into the well-being assessment, along with any other amendments, after the consultation has ended.

Positive impacts identified:

A social and physical environment that encourage and support health and well-being	Good quality and energy efficient housing features in the draft well-being assessment.
Access to good quality, healthy food	Food supply and poverty features in our draft well-being assessment.
People's emotional and mental wellbeing	Topics include analysis of mental-well-being. These need to be kept under review as we emerge from the pandemic. There may be new evidence to consider.
Access to healthcare	This is a weaker element of our well-being assessment, and reflects capacity issues facing partners during the pandemic. Waiting lists, and the impact these have on service delivery, staff well-being, in addition to the health and well-being of patients is likely to be subject to further analysis.
Participation in leisure opportunities	Active travel features strongly, so too the aspiration of young people to get involved in more accessible and appropriate leisure activities.

Negative impacts identified:



<p>A social and physical environment that encourage and support health and well-being</p>	<p>None identified at present (this should be reviewed once draft prioritisation begins).</p>
<p>Access to good quality, healthy food</p>	<p>None identified at present (this should be reviewed once draft prioritisation begins).</p>
<p>People's emotional and mental wellbeing</p>	<p>None identified at present (this should be reviewed once draft prioritisation begins).</p>
<p>Access to healthcare</p>	<p>None identified at present (this should be reviewed once draft prioritisation begins).</p>
<p>Participation in leisure opportunities</p>	<p>None identified at present (this should be reviewed once draft prioritisation begins).</p>





A more equal Wales

Overall Impact	TBC
Justification for impact	Overall there is a greater focus in draft well-being assessment around mobilising collective resources to tackle poverty. However, it is not clear currently how any proposed areas of focus will truly reduce poverty (increase household incomes).
Further actions required	<p>More work, engagement and collaborative discussions are needed. We should review the draft well-being assessment and draft priorities alongside the equal well-being assessment summary.</p> <p>There is some discussion about how experiences of Covid-19 will have exacerbated inequality – although the consequences are not yet fully understood.</p>

Positive impacts identified:

Improving the wellbeing of people with protected characteristics. The nine protected characteristics are: age; disability; gender reassignment; marriage or civil partnership; pregnancy and maternity; race; religion or belief; sex; and sexual orientation	While the draft well-being assessment includes stronger data and engagement around well-being and protected characteristics, there are still some gaps and these are highlighted in the well-being assessment itself.
People who suffer discrimination or disadvantage	The draft well-being assessment includes analyses to consider the well-being of (some) marginalised groups, such as refugees. There is also, while limited, a little more understanding of the long term resilience of people who suffer discrimination and disadvantage to climate change for example.
People affected by socio-economic disadvantage	Deprivation and tackling poverty is featuring strongly in the draft well-being assessment, with a particular focus on reducing the impacts of poverty (eg hunger) and improving opportunities for skills



<p>and unequal outcomes</p>	
<p>Areas affected by socio-economic disadvantage</p>	<p>The draft well-being assessment includes analysis at a smaller local area level (both in terms of data and engagement feedback). There is no specific geographic area of focus at present, although one will likely emerge as specific priorities are developed.</p>

Negative impacts identified:

<p>Improving the wellbeing of people with protected characteristics. The nine protected characteristics are: age; disability; gender reassignment; marriage or civil partnership; pregnancy and maternity; race; religion or belief; sex; and sexual orientation</p>	<p>The well-being assessment specifically highlighted disabled people has having poorer well-being. We will need to critically review the draft priorities to see whether they will enhance or pose further challenges to people with protected characteristics.</p>
<p>People who suffer discrimination or disadvantage</p>	<p>The draft well-being assessment includes analyses to consider the well-being of (some) marginalised groups, such as refugees. However, this is limited, and reflects, in part, challenges we faced with engagement. There is also, while limited, a little more understanding of the long term resilience of people who suffer discrimination and disadvantage to climate change for example.</p>
<p>People affected by socio-economic disadvantage and unequal outcomes</p>	<p>None identified at present (this should be reviewed once draft prioritisation begins).</p>



**Areas affected
by socio-
economic
disadvantage**

None identified at present (this should be reviewed once draft prioritisation begins).





A Wales of cohesive communities

Overall Impact	TBC
Justification for impact	We are anticipating the potential for a positive impact because the draft well-being assessment touches on the core themes below.
Further actions required	<p>This section may need more extended discussion to determine any negative impacts as well as opportunities to maximise collective efforts to support cohesive communities over the longer term.</p> <p>There is some discussion about how experiences of Covid-19 will have exacerbated inequality, which can cause certain individuals to be more at risk – although the consequences are not yet fully understood.</p>

Positive impacts identified:

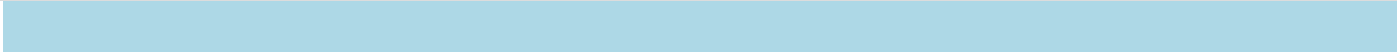
Safe communities and individuals	<p>The draft well-being assessment includes some analysis from community and cross-sector perspectives on to what extent communities are, and feel, safe, and the extent to which vulnerable individuals are safeguarded.</p> <p>Homelessness, and good housing features.</p>
Community participation and resilience	This features in the context of skills development and Welsh language.
The attractiveness of the area	Plans to support a green economy could create a positive impact, although this could be a tenuous assertion with no specific evidence at present.
Connected communities	The draft well-being assessment considers connectivity again as a core part of securing well-being (see prosperous section).
Rural resilience	Rural broadband is a feature, so too the longer term resilience of rural areas together with opportunities to develop and safeguard vital rural assets.

Negative impacts identified:

Safe communities and individuals	None identified at present (this should be reviewed once draft prioritisation begins).
Community participation and resilience	Is social isolation and loneliness underestimated? This will be considered in more detail once the Population Needs Assessment is published.



The attractiveness of the area	None identified at present (this should be reviewed once draft prioritisation begins).
Connected communities	None identified at present (this should be reviewed once draft prioritisation begins).
Rural resilience	None identified at present (this should be reviewed once draft prioritisation begins).





A Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language

Overall Impact	TBC
Justification for impact	We are anticipating the potential for a positive impact because the draft well-being assessment highlights the importance of collectively supporting the national agenda around Welsh language. There are also opportunities associated with nature/culture/arts-led regeneration.
Further actions required	Further discussion needed, particularly at a North Wales Economic Ambition Board level. There could be tensions across the region with some areas wanting to limit tourism and others wanting to stimulate more tourism.

Positive impacts identified:

People using Welsh	We are awaiting new Census 2021 data. Until that is available, the draft assessment uses 2011 data and any new information gleaned from engagement or other research sources.
Promoting the Welsh language	The draft assessment talks about the importance of the daily use of Welsh.
Culture and heritage	Culture and heritage, and in particular links with our rural farming heritage, is a key feature of our draft well-being assessment – with opportunities for growth highlighted.

Negative impacts identified:

People using Welsh	None identified at present (this should be reviewed once draft prioritisation begins).
Promoting the Welsh language	None identified at present (this should be reviewed once draft prioritisation begins).
Culture and heritage	<p>The well-being assessment highlighted opportunities associated with cultural arts/nature-led regeneration. This may be a priority regionally.</p> <p>None identified at present (this should be reviewed once draft prioritisation begins).</p>



A globally responsible Wales

Overall Impact	TBC
Justification for impact	<p>Both councils have already declared climate and ecological emergencies and strategies are in place. Environmental well-being is a key feature of our well-being assessment and engagement feedback. Obviously, this needs to be reviewed once draft priorities are in place.</p> <p>Environmental well-being is a key part of the draft well-being assessment.</p>
Further actions required	TBC

Positive impacts identified:

Local, national, international supply chains	This could feature under the green economy opportunity highlighted in the draft well-being assessment.
Human rights	These are a core part of partner's procurement and HR policies currently.
Broader service provision in the local area or the region	The draft well-being assessment provides a shared analysis and narrative around long term trends, opportunities and aspirations.
Reducing climate change	Is a core part of the draft well-being assessment – and was a particular feature of engagement feedback.

Negative impacts identified:

Local, national, international supply chains	None identified at present (this should be reviewed once draft prioritisation begins).
Human rights	None identified at present (this should be reviewed once draft prioritisation begins).
Broader service provision in the local area or the region	There are some gaps across topics, which are identified very clearly in our draft well-being assessment. These gaps are often due to partners experiencing capacity issues while they deliver business as usual in addition to the additional demands placed upon them by Covid-19.
Reducing climate change	None identified at present (this should be reviewed once draft prioritisation begins).