



AGENDA

25th April 2023, 10.00am – Teams meeting

1. Welcome and apologies
2. Minutes of last meeting / Action Log
3. Approval of Final Well-being Plan for publication
(Nick Evans)
4. Well-being Plan delivery, monitoring and reporting arrangements (Nick Evans)
5. New Hywel Dda Hospital site and land consultation (Eldeg Rosser)
6. PSB Poverty Strategy update (James White)
7. AOB

Date and time of next meeting: 11th July 2023, 10.00am



AGENDA

25 Ebrill 2023, 10am – Cyfarfod Teams

1. Croeso ac ymddiheuriadau
2. Cofnodion y cyfarfod diwethaf / Cofnod camau gweithredu
3. Cymeradwyo'r Cynllun Llesiant Terfynol i'w gyhoeddi (Nick Evans)
4. Trefniadau cyflawni, monitro ac adrodd y Cynllun Llesiant (Nick Evans)
5. Ymgynghoriad ynglŷn â safle a thir ysbyty newydd Bwrdd Iechyd Prifysgol Hywel Dda (Eldeg Rosser)
6. Yr wybodaeth ddiweddaraf ynglŷn â Strategaeth Tlodi y Bwrdd Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus (James White)
7. Unrhyw fater arall

Dyddiad ac amser y cyfarfod nesaf: 11 Gorffennaf 2023, 10am

Pembrokeshire Public Services Board
Bwrdd Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus Sir Benfro



MINUTES OF PEMBROKESHIRE PUBLIC SERVICES BOARD
Tuesday 7th March 2023 at 10.00am (Microsoft Teams meeting)

Present:

Cllr. Neil Prior	PCC (Chair)
Supt. Craig Templeton	Dyfed Powys Police
Phil Kloer	Executive Medical Director, Hywel Dda UHB (Vice-Chair)
Richard Brown	Assistant Chief Executive, PCC
Darren Mutter	Acting Director of Social Care, PCC
Rebecca Evans	Senior Public Health Officer, Public Health Wales
Tom Sawyer	Chief Executive Officer, MHPA
Mydrian Harries	Assistant Chief Officer- Director of Resources, MAWWFRS
Huwel Manley	NRW
Iwan Thomas	Chief Executive Officer, PLANED
Tegryn Jones	Chief Executive, PCNPA
Sue Leonard	Chief Officer, PAVS
Cllr. Elwyn Williams	Chair MAWW Fire Authority
Steven Jones (SPJ)	Director of Community Services, PCC
Barry Walters	Principal, Pembrokeshire College
Anna Malloy	Stakeholder Engagement and Communication Manager, MHPA (left 10.40am)
Claire Germain	Deputy Director for Local Government Transformation and Partnerships, Welsh Government
Jo McCarthy	Deputy Director of Public Health, HDUHB (arr. 11.15am)

Support/Secretariat

Nick Evans	Corporate Policy and Partnerships Manager, PCC
Lynne Richards	Corporate Partnerships Officer, PCC
Amy Richmond-Jones	Engagement, Planning and Performance Manager, MAWWFRS

Apologies

Caroline Drayton	Operations Manager, NRW
Alison Perry	Director of Commissioning, OPCC

The meeting commenced at 10.00am.

1. Welcome and Apologies

NP welcomed everyone to the meeting. Apologies were received from those listed above.

2. Minutes of last meeting / Action Log

The minutes of the last meeting held on 27th January 2023 were approved as an accurate record. All actions from the meeting had been completed.

3. Approval of Draft Well-being Plan for sign off by statutory partners

NE explained the requirement for the PSB to approve the final draft Well-being Plan to enable sign-off by individual statutory partners. He stated that amendments made to the consultation version of the draft plan were visible in red text and text to be removed was struck through.

He noted that feedback from the consultation exercise and statutory partners was included in the agenda pack and highlighted the following in relation to responses from Welsh Government and the FGC's Office;

- Welsh Government had raised the issue of a lack of reference to the Welsh language in the document and to the vision laid out in their Cymraeg 2050 Strategy, therefore a proposed response linking the document to the ambitions of the Well-being Plan was included in the consultation summary for inclusion in the final version
- There were two responses included from the Future Generations Commissioner's Office – this was because they had already commented on the draft Plan as part of the advice they had delivered in the PSB meeting in November 2022 before the consultation on the Plan had started, therefore their response to the consultation referred the PSB back to this initial advice

Once approved by the PSB the Plan would be sent to statutory partners for them to approve through their own governance processes. The final version of the Plan would be brought back to the April 2023 PSB meeting for final approval prior to publication.

LR then gave a brief overview of the consultation responses, noting in particular the valuable contribution from young people in the Pembrokeshire Youth Assembly and Milford Haven Youth Council. The consultation overview document had been structured according to the project areas laid out in the Plan and relevant feedback captured from each contributor, including statutory consultees (where responses had been received). Although the response rate to the consultation had been low, the consultation feedback received through sessions with groups and through Engagement HQ was valuable, highlighting issues within the Plan and general understanding of the role of the PSB.

PSB partners raised the following questions and observations;

- TJ asked whether the Welsh language could be better reflected in the *Strengthening Communities* plan. He also asked for clarification around governance and approval of the document, as tight timescales meant that the Plan had been approved by Council before being approved by the PSB. He also mentioned the lack of detail in the *Building a sustainable, fair and green economy* project area
- CG noted that the section that had been added around engagement was useful in outlining the intentions of the PSB and that the feedback received during the consultation had been incorporated into the Plan well

- MH also queried the process for approval of the Plan by statutory partners
- SPJ asked whether local procurement and fair work could be added into the text relating to the *Building a sustainable, fair and green economy* project area.
- Several partners commented that further clarity was required around delivery, timescales and measurement of progress

With regard to the *Building a sustainable, fair and green economy* project area, NE noted that as discussed by the PSB in the January 2023 meeting, there was likely to be a role for the PSB in helping to support this work in the future, but this had not yet been defined. The PSB may wish to get involved in this work in the future, for example, around issues relating to the circular economy or local food production.

Regarding statutory approval of the Plan raised by TJ and MH, NE noted that due to timescales and the meeting dates of statutory partner boards, it had been necessary for PCC Council to approve the Plan prior to the PSB. However, the scale of the changes that would be made to the Plan in line with statutory partner and PSB approval would be limited and would not have a material effect on the broad framework and sense of direction laid out in the Plan and individual project areas. In addition, the Plan is not a static document and as such is open to change as new challenges arise, so there will always be a need to keep the document as flexible as possible. Delivery of the Plan would be discussed under the next agenda item.

LR also noted that the PSB Engagement Group would be meeting on 15th March to discuss what the engagement requirements were within each project area of the Plan and how these could be managed with support from CoPro Wales going forward.

The amendments noted above and in the consultation response document would be made prior to publication of the Plan. The PSB voted unanimously to formally approve the PSB's Well-being Plan for 2023-28.

4. Well-being Plan delivery, monitoring and reporting arrangements

NE gave a brief introduction, highlighting the current delivery groups and membership and suggested that the PSB should now consider further how the Plan would be delivered and progress monitored.

NP said that he had discussed delivery of the Plan in relation to the Poverty actions with DM and proposed the same Gold/Silver/Bronze delivery structure should apply to other delivery groups, with the PSB sitting at Gold level and holding a broad overview of activity and responsibility for challenging areas of underperformance. Project groups would then sit at the Silver level with groups assisting in the delivery of specific aspects of the project plans at Bronze level. He also proposed a focus on one area of work at each PSB meeting, where the lead for that project area would be asked to give an overview of progress and highlight any issues with delivery or wider involvement from partners.

Partners briefly discussed the proposal around the structure of delivery groups and how to involve existing groups in the work that would sit at the Bronze level. NP would meet with NE and LR separately to expand on the proposal in more detail so that a firmer picture could be presented at the next PSB meeting.

With regard to the *Strengthening Communities* project area, MH, PK and CG, together with a representative from Menter Iaith (as suggested by TJ) would form the delivery group for the project. NP asked LR to arrange a meeting for this group to begin discussions around delivery and wider involvement of Bronze level groups in the work.

SPJ agreed to be the link between the PSB and the Pembrokeshire Economic Ambition Forum, to bring back to the PSB any areas where they might be able to add value or expand upon ongoing activity.

5. Building the foundations for a Shaping Places for Well-being in Wales programme

NP provided an update on the workshop he attended in February which had focused on a discussion around Public Services Board ways of working, and how strengthening systems approaches could support them, along with an introduction to the theory of complex systems approaches provided by Professor Harry Rutter from the University of Bath. He noted that there was some limited funding available and he had raised the possibility of using this to support the *Strengthening communities* agenda. NP noted that he was unable to attend the next workshop on 16th March although JM said that she would be attending. Further updates would follow when available.

6. West Wales Care Partnership Area Plan

NE noted that KB had sent his apologies as he was unable to attend the meeting but had asked to attend a future meeting to present information on the Area Plan. NP said that he was keen to strengthen links between the RPB and PSB and a representative would therefore be invited to attend the next PSB meeting in April.

7. Review of Pride in Pembrokeshire

NP noted the review that had been undertaken and issues with the decreasing number of applications for the Pride in Pembrokeshire award were highlighted in the paper. SL noted her disappointment with the suggestion to cease the award and suggested that it should instead be mothballed and reviewed at a future date, possibly for inclusion within the *Strengthening Communities* work, as she was aware that previous winners had found the publicity and award money useful. PSB partners agreed with this proposal.

8. AOB

TJ suggested that the Future Generations Commissioner be invited to attend a future meeting of the PSB to strengthen links between the PSB and the new Commissioner. LR noted that the FG's Office had been in touch to ask for a list of PSB meeting dates for this purpose.

SPJ noted that he would soon be retiring from PCC so this would be one of his last PSB meetings. NP thanked SPJ on behalf of the PSB for his contributions to the work of the PSB over the period of his involvement and wished him the best for the future.

The meeting ended at 11.35am.

Action Log

No.	Pg.	Action	Target date	Owner	Resolution
1	3	Make minor amendments to Plan as agreed prior to final approval and publication	25-04-2023	LR	Completed
2	3	NP to meet with NE and LR to discuss delivery structures	asap	LR	Completed
3	4	Meeting of <i>Strengthening Communities</i> delivery group to be arranged	asap	LR	Completed
4	4	Add presentation on West Wales Care Partnership Area Plan to agenda for next meeting	25-04-2023	LR	Deferred (Chair)

Pembrokeshire Public Services Board
Bwrdd Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus Sir Benfro



COFNODION BWRDD GWASANAETHAU CYHOEDDUS SIR BENFRO
Dydd Mawrth, 7 Mawrth 2023, am 10am (cyfarfod Microsoft Teams)

Yn bresennol:

Y Cyngorydd Neil Prior
Yr Uwch-arolygydd Craig Templeton
Phil Kloer

Richard Brown
Darren Mutter

Rebecca Evans

Tom Sawyer

Mydrian Harries

Huwel Manley
Iwan Thomas
Tegryn Jones

Sue Leonard

Y Cyngorydd Elwyn Williams
Steven Jones (SPJ)

Barry Walters
Anna Malloy

Claire Germain

Jo McCarthy

Cyngor Sir Penfro (Cadeirydd)

Heddlu Dyfed-Powys

Cyfarwyddwr Meddygol Gweithredol, Bwrdd Iechyd
Prifysgol Hywel Dda (Is-gadeirydd)

Prif Weithredwr Cynorthwyol, Cyngor Sir Penfro

Cyfarwyddwr Gofal Cymdeithasol Dros Dro, Cyngor Sir
Penfro

Uwch-swyddog Iechyd Cyhoeddus, Iechyd Cyhoeddus
Cymru

Prif Swyddog Gweithredol, Awdurdod Porthladd
Aberdaugleddau

Prif Swyddog Cynorthwyol – Cyfarwyddwr Adnoddau,
Gwasanaeth Tân ac Achub Canolbarth a Gorllewin
Cymru

CNC

Prif Swyddog Gweithredol, PLANED

Prif Weithredwr, Awdurdod Parc Cenedlaethol Arfordir
Penfro

Prif Swyddog, Cymdeithas Gwasanaethau Gwirfoddol
Sir Benfro (PAVS)

Cadeirydd Awdurdod Tân Canolbarth a Gorllewin Cymru
Cyfarwyddwr Gwasanaethau Cymunedol, Cyngor Sir
Penfro

Pennaeth, Coleg Sir Benfro

Rheolwr Ymgysylltu â Rhanddeiliaid a Chyfathrebu,
Awdurdod Porthladd Aberdaugleddau (gadawodd am
10.40am)

Dirprwy Gyfarwyddwr Trawsnewid Llywodraeth Leol a
Phartneriaethau, Llywodraeth Cymru

Dirprwy Gyfarwyddwr Iechyd Cyhoeddus, Bwrdd Iechyd
Prifysgol Hywel Dda (cyrhaeddodd am 11.15am)

Cymorth/Ysgrifenyddiaeth

Nick Evans

Lynne Richards
Amy Richmond-Jones

Rheolwr Polisi a Phartneriaethau Corfforaethol, Cyngor Sir
Penfro

Swyddog Partneriaethau Corfforaethol, Cyngor Sir Penfro

Rheolwr Ymgysylltu, Cynllunio a Pherfformiad, Gwasanaeth
Tân ac Achub Canolbarth a Gorllewin Cymru

Ymddiheuriadau

Caroline Drayton
Alison Perry

Rheolwr Gweithrediadau, CNC
Cyfarwyddwr Comisiynu, Swyddfa'r Comisiynydd Heddlu
a Throseddu

Dechreuodd y cyfarfod am 10am.

1. Croeso ac ymddiheuriadau

Croesawodd NP bawb i'r cyfarfod. Derbyniwyd ymddiheuriadau gan y rhai a restrir uchod.

2. Cofnodion o'r cyfarfod diwethaf / cofnod camau gweithredu

Cadarnhawyd bod cofnodion y cyfarfod diwethaf a gynhaliwyd ar 27 Ionawr 2023 yn gofnod cywir. Roedd yr holl gamau gweithredu o'r cyfarfod wedi'u cwblhau.

3. Cymeradwyo cynllun llesiant drafft i'w gymeradwyo gan bartneriaid statudol

Eglurodd NE y gofyniad bod y Bwrdd Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus yn cymeradwyo'r cynllun drafft llesiant terfynol i alluogi partneriaid statudol unigol i'w gymeradwyo. Dywedodd fod y newidiadau a wnaed i'r fersiwn o'r cynllun drafft ar gyfer ymgynghori i'w gweld mewn testun coch a bod y testun i'w ddileu â llinell drwyddo.

Nododd fod adborth o'r ymarfer ymgynghori a phartneriaid statudol wedi'i gynnwys yn y pecyn agenda a thynnodd sylw at y canlynol mewn perthynas ag ymatebion gan Lywodraeth Cymru a Swyddfa Comisiynydd Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol:

- Roedd Llywodraeth Cymru wedi codi'r mater o ddiffyg cyfeiriad at y Gymraeg yn y ddogfen ac at y weledigaeth a osodwyd yn ei strategaeth Cymraeg 2050, felly roedd ymateb arfaethedig yn cysylltu'r ddogfen ag uchelgeisiau'r cynllun llesiant wedi'i gynnwys yn y crynodeb o'r ymgynghoriad i'w gynnwys yn y fersiwn derfynol.
- Roedd dau ymateb wedi'u cynnwys gan Swyddfa Comisiynydd Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol – roedd hyn oherwydd ei bod eisoes wedi gwneud sylwadau ar y cynllun drafft fel rhan o'r cyngor a ddarparwyd ganddi yng nghyfarfod y Bwrdd Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus ym mis Tachwedd 2022 cyn i'r ymgynghoriad ar y cynllun ddechrau, felly roedd ei hymateb at yr ymgynghoriad yn cyfeirio'r Bwrdd Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus yn ôl at y cyngor cychwynnol hwn.

Unwaith y byddai'r Bwrdd Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus wedi'i gymeradwyo, byddai'r cynllun yn cael ei anfon at bartneriaid statudol i'w gymeradwyo drwy eu prosesau llywodraethu eu hunain. Byddai fersiwn derfynol y cynllun yn dod yn ôl i gyfarfod y Bwrdd Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus ym mis Ebrill 2023 i'w gymeradwyo'n derfynol cyn ei gyhoeddi.

Yna, rhoddodd LR drosolwg byr o'r ymatebion i'r ymgynghoriad, gan nodi'n benodol y cyfraniad gwerthfawr gan bobl ifanc yng Nghynulliad Ieuenctid Sir Benfro a Chyngor

leuenctid Aberdaugleddau. Roedd dogfen drosolwg yr ymgynghoriad wedi'i strwythuro yn unol â'r meysydd prosiect a nodwyd yn y cynllun a chafwyd adborth perthnasol gan bob cyfrannwr, gan gynnwys ymgynghoreion statudol (lle cafwyd ymatebion). Er bod y gyfradd ymateb i'r ymgynghoriad wedi bod yn isel, roedd yr adborth i'r ymgynghoriad a dderbyniwyd drwy sesiynau gyda grwpiau a thrwy EngagementHQ yn werthfawr, gan dynnu sylw at faterion o fewn y cynllun a dealltwriaeth gyffredinol o rôl y Bwrdd Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus.

Cododd partneriaid y Bwrdd Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus y cwestiynau a'r sylwadau canlynol:

- Gofynnodd TJ p'un a ellid adlewyrchu'r Gymraeg yn well yn y cynllun *Cryfhau Cymunedau*. Gofynnodd hefyd am eglurhad ynghylch llywodraethu a chymeradwyo'r ddogfen, gan fod amserlenni tynn yn golygu bod y cynllun wedi'i gymeradwyo gan y cyngor cyn cael ei gymeradwyo gan y Bwrdd Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus. Soniodd hefyd am y diffyg manylder ym maes prosiect *Adeiladu economi gynaliadwy, deg a gwyrdd*.
- Nododd CG fod yr adran a ychwanegwyd ynghylch ymgysylltu yn ddefnyddiol i amlinellu bwriadau'r Bwrdd Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus a bod yr adborth a dderbyniwyd yn ystod yr ymgynghoriad wedi'i ymgorffori yn y cynllun yn dda.
- Holodd MH hefyd ynghylch y broses ar gyfer cymeradwyo'r cynllun gan bartneriaid statudol.
- Gofynnodd SPJ p'un a ellid ychwanegu caffael lleol a gwaith teg i'r testun sy'n ymwneud â maes prosiect *Adeiladu economi gynaliadwy, deg a gwyrdd*.
- Dywedodd sawl partner fod angen mwy o eglurder ynghylch cyflawni, amserlenni a mesur cynnydd.

Gyda golwg ar faes prosiect *Adeiladu economi gynaliadwy, deg a gwyrdd*, nododd NE ei bod yn debygol y byddai rôl i'r Bwrdd Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus wrth helpu i gefnogi'r gwaith hwn yn y dyfodol, fel y trafodwyd gan y Bwrdd Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus yn y cyfarfod ym mis Ionawr 2023, ond nid oedd y rôl hon wedi'i diffinio eto. Mae'n bosibl y bydd y Bwrdd Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus yn dymuno cymryd rhan yn y gwaith hwn yn y dyfodol – er enghraifft, ynghylch materion sy'n ymwneud â'r economi gylchol neu gynhyrchu bwyd lleol.

Ynglŷn â chymeradwyaeth statudol i'r cynllun, mater a godwyd gan TJ ac MH, nododd NE y bu'n rhaid i Gyngor Sir Penfro gymeradwyo'r cynllun cyn y Bwrdd Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus oherwydd amserlenni a dyddiadau cyfarfodydd byrddau partner statudol. Fodd bynnag, byddai graddfa'r newidiadau a fyddai'n cael eu gwneud i'r cynllun, yn unol â chymeradwyaeth partneriaid statudol a'r Bwrdd Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus, yn gyfyngedig ac ni fyddent yn cael effaith sylweddol ar y fframwaith eang a'r ymdeimlad o gyfeiriad a nodir yn y cynllun a meysydd prosiect unigol. Yn ogystal, nid yw'r cynllun yn ddogfen sefydlog ac felly mae'n agored i newid wrth i heriau newydd godi, felly bydd angen cadw'r ddogfen mor hyblyg â phosibl bob amser. Byddai cyflwyno'r cynllun yn cael ei drafod o dan yr eitem nesaf ar yr agenda.

Nododd LR hefyd y byddai Grŵp Ymgysylltu'r Bwrdd Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus yn cyfarfod ar 15 Mawrth i drafod beth oedd y gofynion ymgysylltu o fewn pob maes prosiect o'r cynllun a sut y gellid rheoli'r rhain gyda chefnogaeth Cydgynhyrchu Cymru yn y dyfodol.

Byddai'r diwygiadau a nodir uchod ac yn y ddogfen ymateb i'r ymgynghoriad yn cael eu gwneud cyn cyhoeddi'r cynllun. Pleidleisiodd y Bwrdd Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus yn unfrydol i gymeradwyo cynllun llesiant y Bwrdd Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus ar gyfer 2023-28 yn ffurfiol.

4. Trefniadau cyflwyno, monitro ac adrodd y cynllun llesiant

Rhoddodd NE gyflwyniad byr, gan dynnu sylw at y grwpiau cyflawni presennol a'r aelodaeth ac awgrymodd y dylai'r Bwrdd Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus bellach ystyried ymhellach sut y byddai'r cynllun yn cael ei gyflawni a'r cynnydd yn cael ei fonitro.

Dywedodd NP ei fod wedi trafod cyflawni'r cynllun mewn perthynas â'r camau tloedi gyda DM a chynigiodd y dylai'r un strwythur cyflawni Aur/Arian/Efydd fod yn berthnasol i grwpiau cyflawni eraill, gyda'r Bwrdd Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus yn eistedd ar lefel Aur ac yn cynnal trosolwg eang o weithgarwch a chyfrifoldeb am herio meysydd sy'n tanberfformio. Byddai grwpiau prosiect wedyn yn eistedd ar y lefel Arian, gyda grwpiau sy'n cynorthwyo gyda'r gwaith o gyflwyno agweddau penodol o'r cynlluniau prosiect ar lefel Efydd. Cynigiodd hefyd ffocws ar un maes gwaith ym mhob cyfarfod o'r Bwrdd Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus, lle byddai'r arweinydd ar gyfer y maes prosiect hwnnw'n cael ei ofyn i roi trosolwg o'r cynnydd a thynnu sylw at unrhyw faterion o ran cyflawni neu gyfranogiad ehangach gan bartneriaid.

Trafododd partneriaid yn fyr y cynnig ynghylch strwythur grwpiau cyflawni a sut i gynnwys grwpiau presennol yn y gwaith a fyddai'n eistedd ar y lefel Efydd. Byddai NP yn cyfarfod ag NE ac LR ar wahân i ymhelaethu ar y cynnig yn fwy manwl fel y gellid cyflwyno darlun mwy cadarn yng nghyfarfod nesaf y Bwrdd Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus.

Gyda golwg ar faes prosiect *Cryfhau Cymunedau*, byddai MH, PK ac CG, ynghyd â chynrychiolydd o Fenter Iaith (fel yr awgrymwyd gan TJ) yn ffurfio'r grŵp cyflawni ar gyfer y prosiect. Gofynnodd NP i LR drefnu cyfarfod i'r grŵp hwn ddechrau trafodaethau ynghylch cyflawni a chyfranogiad ehangach grwpiau lefel Efydd yn y gwaith.

Cytunodd SPJ i fod yn ddolen gyswllt rhwng y Bwrdd Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus a Fforwm Uchelgais Economaidd Sir Benfro, i ddod ag unrhyw feysydd yn ôl i'r Bwrdd Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus lle gallai ychwanegu gwerth neu ehangu ar weithgarwch parhaus.

5. Adeiladu'r sylfeini ar gyfer rhaglen Llunio Lleoedd ar gyfer Llesiant yng Nghymru

Rhoddodd NP ddiweddariad ar y gweithdy a fynychodd ym mis Chwefror a oedd wedi canolbwyntio ar drafodaeth am ffyrdd o weithio Byrddau Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus, a sut y gallai dulliau cryfhau systemau eu cefnogi, ynghyd â chyflwyniad i theori dulliau systemau cymhleth a ddarparwyd gan yr Athro Harry Rutter o Brifysgol Caerfaddon. Nododd fod rhywfaint o gyllid cyfyngedig ar gael ac roedd wedi codi'r posibilrwydd o ddefnyddio hwn i gefnogi'r agenda *Cryfhau Cymunedau*. Nododd NP nad oedd yn gallu mynychu'r gweithdy nesaf ar 16 Mawrth, er bod JM wedi dweud y byddai'n mynychu. Byddai diweddariadau pellach yn dilyn pan fyddant ar gael.

6. Cynllun Ardal Partneriaeth Gofal Gorllewin Cymru

Nododd NE fod KB wedi anfon ei ymddiheuriadau gan nad oedd yn gallu bod yn bresennol yn y cyfarfod ond wedi gofyn am gael mynychu cyfarfod yn y dyfodol i gyflwyno gwybodaeth am y cynllun ardal. Dywedodd NP ei fod yn awyddus i gryfhau cysylltiadau rhwng y Bwrdd

Partneriaeth Rhanbarthol a'r Bwrdd Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus ac felly byddai cynrychiolydd yn cael ei wahodd i fynychu cyfarfod nesaf y Bwrdd Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus ym mis Ebrill.

7. Adolygiad o Pride yn Sir Benfro

Nododd NP yr adolygiad a gynhaliwyd ac amlygwyd problemau gyda'r gostyngiad yn nifer y ceisiadau am wobwr Pride yn Sir Benfro yn y papur. Nododd SL ei siom gyda'r awgrym i roi'r gorau i'r wobwr ac awgrymodd y dylid ei rhoi i'r neilltu a'i hadolygu yn y dyfodol, o bosibl i'w chynnwys yng ngwaith *Cryfhau Cymunedau*, gan ei bod yn ymwybodol bod y cyhoeddusrwydd a'r wobwr ariannol wedi bod yn ddefnyddiol i enillwyr blaenorol. Cytunodd partneriaid y Bwrdd Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus â'r cynnig hwn.

8. Unrhyw fater arall

Awgrymodd TJ y dylid gwahodd Comisiynydd Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol i fynychu cyfarfod o'r Bwrdd Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus yn y dyfodol i gryfhau'r cysylltiadau rhwng y Bwrdd Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus a'r comisiynydd newydd. Nododd LR fod Swyddfa Comisiynydd Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol wedi cysylltu i ofyn am restr o ddyddiadau cyfarfodydd y Bwrdd Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus at y diben hwn.

Nododd SPJ y byddai'n ymddeol o Gyngor Sir Penfro yn fuan felly dyma fyddai un o'i gyfarfodydd diwethaf gyda'r Bwrdd Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus. Diolchodd NP i SPJ ar ran y Bwrdd Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus am ei gyfraniadau i waith y Bwrdd Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus dros ei gyfnod gyda'r bwrdd a dymunodd y gorau iddo ar gyfer y dyfodol.

Daeth y cyfarfod i ben am 11.35am.

Cofnod camau gweithredu

Rhif	Tud.	Cam gweithredu	Dyddiad targed	Perchennog	Datrysiad
1	3	Gwneud mân newidiadau i'r cynllun fel y cytunwyd cyn ei gymeradwyo a'i gyhoeddi'n derfynol	25-4-2023	LR	Gorffenedig
2	3	NP i gwrdd ag NE ac LR i drafod strwythurau cyflawni	Cyn gynted â phosibl	LR	Gorffenedig
3	4	Trefnu cyfarfod grŵp cyflawni <i>Cryfhau Cymunedau</i>	Cyn gynted â phosibl	LR	Gorffenedig
4	4	Ychwanegu cyflwyniad ar Gynllun Ardal Partneriaeth Gofal Gorllewin Cymru i agenda'r cyfarfod nesaf	25-4-2023	LR	Gohiriedig (Cadeirydd)



Item 3

DATE OF MEETING	25 th April 2023
REPORT TITLE	Well-being Plan for Pembrokeshire – final approval
PURPOSE	At its meeting on 7th March 2023 the PSB approved the final draft version of the Well-being Plan. Following this, in accordance with the Well-being of Future Generations Act, each of the four statutory partners have been required to approve the Plan through their own governance structures. This process has been completed and each statutory partner has now approved the Plan. Accordingly, the PSB is now required to approve the Well-being Plan for publication (final version attached).
RECOMMENDATION(S)	That the PSB approves the final version of the Well-being Plan for publication in May 2023.
AUTHOR	Nick Evans, Corporate Policy and Partnerships Manager



WELL-BEING PLAN FOR PEMBROKESHIRE

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Foreword

I am pleased to introduce Pembrokeshire Public Services Board's (PSB) draft Well-being Plan. This is our second Well-being Plan and reflects the requirements and expectations set out in the Well-being of Future Generations Act (Wales) 2015.

The Act requires each local authority area in Wales to establish a PSB and places a collective 'well-being duty' on each Board. This means that through working together - and differently - public, private and voluntary sector partners are required to produce a Plan which sets out how we will improve the well-being of people and communities in Pembrokeshire, now and in the future.

As you will see in the plan, the PSB has identified a number of priorities, and a range of short, medium and long-term actions it will take to improve well-being in Pembrokeshire. It is important to understand that the PSB's focus is on areas where working in partnership will have the greatest impact and where our collective influence adds value above and beyond what we already do as individual organisations and therefore you may not see some issues reflected in the Plan because of this.

A range of stakeholders and residents have played an important role in the development of this draft plan and on behalf of the PSB, I would like to thank all those who took the time to contribute to the process. We would like to build on the work we have done to date to involve more people in our work and are keen that this is only the beginning of an ongoing conversation between the PSB and the communities we serve.

The objectives and actions outlined in this Plan reflect the evidence we gathered as part of our Well-being Assessment. Whilst we recognise that we can always do more to improve the well-being of people and communities in Pembrokeshire, in this Plan we have chosen to focus on the areas where we think our work can have the most impact. We therefore welcome your comments on our draft Plan and the areas of focus for the next few years.



Cllr. Neil Prior - Chair, Pembrokeshire Public Services Board

Did you know?

Pembrokeshire 2022 Did you know?

Population of
126,700

Provides 25% of UK
petrochemicals and 30%
of UK gas requirements

Over 86% businesses employ less
than 10 people

Has 20% of all Wales
solar PV capacity

26% of the
population is
over 65

Almost 4 million
visitors stay in
Pembrokeshire each
year

299km of coastal
path

Over 31% of
people volunteer

Average Household
Income in 2021:
£27,664

10 Special Areas of Conservation
77 Sites of Special Scientific Interest
4 Special Protection Areas

Llwybr Arfordir
Trefdeparh
Newport
Coast Path



The Well-being of Future Generations Act (Wales) 2015

The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 gives a legally-binding common purpose – the seven **Well-being Goals** and five **Ways of Working** – for national government, local government, local health boards and other specified public bodies. It details the ways in which specified public bodies must work, and work together to improve the well-being of Wales.

Ways of Working



Long-term

The importance of balancing short-term needs with the needs to safeguard the ability to also meet long-term needs



Prevention

How acting to prevent problems occurring or getting worse may help public bodies meet their objectives



Integration

Considering how the public body's well-being objectives may impact upon each of the well-being goals, on their objectives, or on the objectives of other public bodies



Collaboration

Acting in collaboration with any other person (or different parts of the body itself) that could help the body to meet its well-being objectives



Involvement

The importance of involving people with an interest in achieving the well-being goals, and ensuring that those people reflect the diversity of the area which the body serves

Well-being Goals



A prosperous Wales

An innovative, productive and low carbon society which recognises the limits of the global environment and therefore uses resources efficiently and proportionately (including acting on climate change); and which develops a skilled and well educated population in an economy which generates wealth and provides employment opportunities, allowing people to take advantage of the wealth generated through securing decent work.



A resilient Wales

A nation which maintains and enhances a biodiverse natural environment with healthy functioning ecosystems that support social, economic and ecological resilience and the capacity to adapt to change (for example climate change).



A healthier Wales

A society in which people's physical and mental well-being is maximised and in which choices and behaviours that benefit future health are understood.



A more equal Wales

A society that enables people to fulfil their potential no matter what their background or circumstances (including their socio economic background and circumstances).



A Wales of cohesive communities

Attractive, viable, safe and well-connected communities.



A Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language

A society that promotes and protects culture, heritage and the Welsh language, and which encourages people to participate in the arts, and sports and recreation.



A globally responsible Wales

A nation which, when doing anything to improve the economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales, takes account of whether doing such a thing may make a positive contribution to global well-being.

Pembrokeshire Public Services Board

The Well-being of Future Generations Act places a well-being duty on specified public bodies to act jointly and establish a statutory **Public Services Board** (PSB). The Pembrokeshire PSB was established in April 2016 and is tasked with improving the economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being of Pembrokeshire by contributing to the achievement of the Well-being Goals through the delivery of a **Well-being Plan**. The PSB is made up of senior representatives from the following organisations:

- Pembrokeshire County Council
- Natural Resources Wales
- Hywel Dda University Health Board
- Mid & West Wales Fire and Rescue Service
- Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority
- Pembrokeshire Association of Voluntary Services
- Pembrokeshire College
- National Probation Service
- Port of Milford Haven
- Dyfed Powys Police
- Department for Work and Pensions
- PLANED
- Dyfed Powys Police and Crime Commissioner
- Welsh Government

The Well-being Plan represents the additional value that can be delivered through working innovatively and collaboratively. It does not replace the core services of the individual organisations nor is its purpose to simply reflect the good work already being undertaken by individual partners. Individual bodies should align their strategic objectives with that of the PSB where appropriate.

It is also important to note that the Well-being Plan does not represent the totality of the PSB's work to the exclusion of anything else. The PSB will take advantage of opportunities to embrace other important pieces of work where it can add its influence and value as and when these emerge.

Vision statement

Pembrokeshire is a special place to live, work and visit. Our county is renowned for its outstanding natural beauty and high quality environment. Our communities are places where people come together to support each other. There are rich opportunities in the green and blue energy sectors which can enable Pembrokeshire to thrive now and in the future.

In this context our Well-being Plan is about creating long-term lasting change which continues to improve and strengthen the well-being of communities and individuals in Pembrokeshire.

The PSB sees its role as **leading, shaping, enabling** and **supporting** this change.

Our vision is to **unlock the power and potential of Pembrokeshire's people and communities so that they are happy, healthy and live well, our communities are kind, safe, resourceful and vibrant, our economy is green and thriving, and our environment is protected and enhanced.**

Core Principles

In our first Plan, the PSB identified guiding principles that enabled the PSB to work differently; they shaped the Well-being Plan and set the direction for us to continue to improve our knowledge around the strengths, assets and well-being of our communities. A lot has changed since we published our last Plan and we want to be ambitious in the way we approach and deliver our new Plan, so our guiding principles have become our **core principles**, and will be the foundation of how we work over the next five years. The PSB will continue to be committed to challenging existing culture and behaviours so we truly work differently and develop new approaches to delivering services and sharing resources. Our **core principles** are:

Providing Leadership:

The PSB will support Pembrokeshire through the collective assets, resources and skills of partner organisations. The PSB recognises its unique position for positive influence and the opportunities we have as major employers with a considerable number of employees in the county (roughly a quarter of those employed) working in PSB partner organisations. We will **lead by example** in demonstrating our commitment to the Well-being Plan in the changes we make to our working practices as organisations and through the support we offer to our employees.

Building Relationships:

Through continuous engagement with our communities and by exploring what matters to people, we will seek to understand and transform well-being in Pembrokeshire. Our aim is also to build on old relationships as well as building new ones to support the PSB in delivering our Well-being Plan and to **influence and add value** to the work we do.

Pooling collective resources:

Whether these resources are in the form of time, expertise or funding, through pooling our collective resources wherever possible, we will demonstrate our commitment to delivering our Objectives and our **shared responsibility** for delivery of the Well-being Plan.

Connecting:

People connecting with each other, and how they connect with each other, was a theme raised in our recent consultations on both the Well-being Assessment and Objectives. This theme of **connection** runs through our Objectives and is something that we will aim to promote and encourage through the delivery of our Plan.

Dealing with emerging issues:

Our experiences of delivering services throughout the Covid pandemic has shown us that we have the ability to work differently, and work together differently, when unexpected issues arise. We value the learning we gained and will apply this to addressing any new and emerging issues where working together can add value and strengthen outcomes.

Sustainable Development:

The Sustainable Development Principle and 5 ways of working are integral to the PSB's work. This means that everything we do is considered in terms of integration, collaboration, involvement, prevention and the long term to ensure that we deliver what we need to today without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

Culture and the Welsh Language

It is implicit in many of the project areas within the Plan that there will be indirect positive benefits on the culture of Pembrokeshire, for example, in protecting the natural environment and heritage of the County through steps to mitigate against climate change. We will engage with Welsh speaking communities in Welsh and acknowledge that ongoing delivery planning will be shaped by local, regional and national plans and strategies, including Cymraeg 2050. The PSB will ensure that the vision of the Cymraeg 2050 strategy – to increase the number of Welsh speakers, increase the use of Welsh and create favourable conditions within infrastructure and context for the use of the Welsh language – is embedded in its work wherever possible.

Aligning activity with other important plans & strategies:

The Well-being Plan and our ongoing delivery planning will be shaped by local, regional and national plans and strategies, such as the West Wales Care Partnership Area Plan, Local Development Plan and Area Statements. There are also a number of other partnerships and boards operating locally with various remits around improving well-being in specific areas, for example, the Safer Pembrokeshire Community Safety Partnership and the Pembrokeshire Economic Ambition Forum. We will align activity where appropriate with these plans, strategies and partnerships and ensure that efforts are not duplicated. Further detail on regional working can be found on the next page.

Regional working

Pembrokeshire's PSB already works closely with our neighbouring PSBs in Carmarthenshire and Ceredigion on joint priorities and this is something that we will continue to do. Although Pembrokeshire's focus for this Well-being Plan is on issues directly within its remit and areas where it is able to influence and add value, we will continue to have a 'line of sight' to other cross-cutting issues, particularly in relation to priorities within health and social care in the following areas;

The move towards a more **Social Model of Health and Well-being** is built on the understanding that the treatment and management of health conditions contributes to less than 20% of population health and well-being, with social determinants together having the majority of impact on the health and well-being of citizens and communities.

Work on a social model of health and well-being was initiated by Hywel Dda Health Board in 2021. Areas of suggested focus include targeting those most affected by inequality, with a view to prioritising the future generation through their families, working with communities on what is important to them, developing leadership capacity in communities, and identifying ways that promote community ownership. Activity is in the initial stages of development but it is proposed that work will build on and contribute to projects within the PSB's Well-being Plan, and it is hoped that this will evolve into broader actions over the next 5 years.

The **Healthier Pembrokeshire Strategic Group** operates is aligned to the West Wales Regional Partnership Board (RPB), Hywel Dda UHB and Pembrokeshire County Council with a remit to deliver the principles of the Social Services and Well-being Act 2014 (the Act), The Well-being of Future Generations Act (2015) and A Healthier Wales. The group will lead and develop an integrated plan which addresses the health, care and well-being needs of the whole population of Pembrokeshire based around a set of shared and common ambitions for improving outcomes and experience. Following a period of review and reflection based on a range of information, including the Pembrokeshire Well-being Assessment, the top three population need priorities for health and social care for the coming 1-3 years are:

Market Stability – this includes workforce constraints, domiciliary care capacity, care home capacity, sustainability of GP practices and children's homes & fostering

Older People/Frailty – this includes response to the largest proportion of the population aged over 65 years at 26%, under recognition & diagnosis of Dementia, chronic condition prevalence, proactive management of the older / frail patient and the needs of carers / respite / support

Mental Health & Well-being – this includes the impact following the pandemic across all ages and social isolation

The **Regional Preventions Board** also operates as a sub-group of the West Wales Regional Partnership Board (RPB). The group is currently focused on prevention within the following areas and on supporting continuous engagement in the region;

- *Community based care – Prevention and community coordination* Model of Care
- *The Emotional Health and Well-being* Model of Care
- The activity of the *Innovations Forum* (the social value forum for the Region)

The PSB will contribute to this work where there are clear links to projects within our Well-being Plan and to prevention in the following areas;

- Place-based approaches to addressing health inequality
- Healthy eating and healthy weight
- Health improvement linked to community engagement and activities to support strong communities
- The role of green spaces in supporting wellbeing
- An asset-based approach to supporting community capacity and capability

Pembrokeshire's first Well-being Plan

In our first Well-being Plan, we identified two broad high level Well-being Objectives to be the focus of our Plan and to act as the framework through which the PSB could prioritise their key areas of work. For each of these objectives we identified a further four priority areas, which identified the key issues in the County. We then identified a further eight projects which cut across traditional thematic boundaries, enabling us to work in a more integrated way and recognising the interconnectedness of well-being in all its forms.

Our Annual Report for 2021-22 describes our progress over the last five years in meeting these objectives, and outlines what we delivered, and whether we met our timescales for delivery. The learning from our first Well-being Plan, specifically with regard to the following areas, has informed how we approached the development of our Well-being Plan for 2023-28;

- being more realistic in terms of goals and actions
- taking a 'less is more' approach to maximise our effectiveness within the resources that we have access to
- that the PSB should focus on an enabling role rather than being directly responsible for delivery

In undertaking our Well-being Assessment and in developing our second Well-being Plan it has become apparent that many of the issues identified within our first Plan remain. This is not surprising as many are issues, which, by their nature, are long-term problems that will take time to address. Throughout the process of developing this draft Well-being Plan we have made sure that these enduring issues are acknowledged through the action we plan to take.

Our Well-being Objectives

Pembrokeshire's second [Well-being Assessment](#) was published in May 2022. The Assessment looks at the key issues for people and communities in Pembrokeshire and involved an extensive programme of engagement with residents and stakeholders, an on-line survey, and a comprehensive review of data and research to establish the current situation in Pembrokeshire and how it might look in the future. An Executive [Summary](#) is available which provides a snapshot of the main findings.

The key issues emerging from the Assessment were explored in a series of workshops with PSB partners and other key stakeholders and from this we identified four **Well-being Objectives** to act as the framework through which the PSB can prioritise key areas of focus in its Well-being Plan. These are:

- **Support growth, jobs and prosperity and enable the transition to a more sustainable and greener economy**
- **Work with our communities to reduce inequalities and improve well-being**
- **Promote and support initiatives to deliver decarbonisation, manage climate adaptation and tackle the nature emergency**
- **Enable safe, connected, resourceful and diverse communities**

Throughout the Autumn of 2022 we worked closely with our partners to consider how we develop areas of work under each of these Objectives that are not only important to people, but where we can have the most impact through working together.

Further work will take place over the consultation period to develop delivery mechanisms for this work and to consider the more detailed, specific actions that need to be in place to meet these Objectives, together with how we can best demonstrate our progress going forward.

How the Plan is set out

Our Well-being Plan will be delivered through a number of project plans and these will outline the steps we will take to meet the four Well-being Objectives we have identified. In order to maximise our effectiveness and resources, each project area aims to target two or more of our Well-being Objectives. The PSB will concentrate its collective efforts on specific priorities where it can make a real difference, to compliment the good work which organisations are delivering individually and where collaborative working is already effective. The Plan will represent the additional value that we can deliver through working innovatively and collaboratively, and does not replace the core services of the individual organisations.

For each project area we will highlight:

- the underpinning justification for the work, what the key issues and what we think the actions to address these should be
- how the work contributes to the Well-being Objectives
- how the work aligns with the Well-being Goals and well-being areas and how it contributes to the 5 ways of working
- whether the proposed activity will be delivered in the short, medium or long term

Over the consultation period we will also undertake further work to determine what success will look like, how we will measure this and how will we know when we have got there.

As we move forward in delivering and developing this work we will keep in mind our **core principles** – these will be the pillar of how we frame our activity and move from where we are now, to where we want to be.

Project Plans

Reducing Poverty and Inequalities

Project background:	The project originated from a Local Authority group that initially focused on Child Poverty, due to Pembrokeshire's Child Poverty rate being amongst the top five highest rates in Wales. It was determined that the best approach to developing a response to the issue was on a PSB basis. In January 2022, the PSB agreed to take on that responsibility. Following initial meetings to scope the work of the group, in April 2022 the Board agreed to widen the remit of the work to poverty more broadly and an officer working group including representatives from all PSB partner organisations, and wider partners such as Citizens Advice, was established. Since the group was set up, the developing cost of living crisis has compelled them to develop more immediate, short-term actions to mitigate the effects of the situation, as well as working to develop a medium to long-term strategy. The findings from the short-term funded activity will feed into the development of the Poverty Strategy.	
Headline actions and sub-actions, including timescale for delivery:	<u>Headline action</u> Utilise short term funding to respond to the cost of living crisis <u>Sub-action/s:</u> • Develop local schemes to deliver cost of living support scheme discretionary elements • Undertake research to gain insights into people's lived experience of poverty	<u>Headline action</u> – Develop a poverty strategy to effect lasting change, informed by local and national data and the experiences of those in poverty in Pembrokeshire and based on a preventative approach <u>Sub-actions:</u> • Look at best practice strategy examples • Consider research around what works to help people in financial difficulty • Analyse data and trends to understand the levels of poverty in Pembrokeshire

			• Identify appropriate actions to sit within the strategy and delivery arrangements • Utilise responses from local work led by PAVS to research the lived experience of people in poverty in Pembrokeshire	
	Timescale:	Short term (6 months to 2 years)	Timescale:	Medium term (1 to 5 years)
Outputs What will be delivered?	• A short-term programme of schemes and initiatives to respond to the cost of living crisis, utilising WG and local funds • A medium to long term poverty strategy to effect more lasting change, informed by local and national data and understanding of best practice, and by the lived experience of people in poverty in the County • Recommendations to PSB partners on actions they can take to contribute to the strategy			
Outcomes – What will be achieved? What will change?	• Oversight and coordination of the immediate collective response to the cost of living crisis • A strategy (covering 5 years initially) for the PSB's response to poverty in the County, for sign-off around April 2023. • Gaps in activity will be noted and actions identified to address any areas of significant deficiency.			

Which of the PSB's Well-being Objectives does this work contribute to and how?

<u>Well-being Objective 1</u> <i>Support growth, jobs and prosperity and enable the transition to a more sustainable and greener economy</i>	<i>Work to develop initiatives which support those in poverty may remove some of the barriers to work and support growth towards a more sustainable and green economy.</i>
<u>Well-being Objective 2</u> <i>Work with our communities to reduce inequalities and improve well-being</i>	<i>The project will involve working with communities to reduce inequalities caused by being in poverty. We will make best use of local data and research to inform how we work with people, and the strategies we will put in place to support them.</i>

<u>Well-being Objective 4</u> <i>Enable safe, connected, resourceful and diverse communities</i>	<i>By working with people to reduce inequalities the project will aim to reduce the impact of disadvantage on our communities and provide them with tools to support themselves, enabling them to be more connected and resourceful.</i>
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Which of the following Well-being Goals and Well-being areas does this project contribute to? ✓

A PROSPEROUS WALES	A RESILIENT WALES	A HEALTHIER WALES	A MORE EQUAL WALES	A WALES OF COHESIVE COMMUNITIES	A WALES OF VIBRANT CULTURE AND THRIVING WELSH LANGUAGE	A GLOBALLY RESPONSIBLE WALES
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Environmental	Economic	✓	Social	✓	Cultural	

How does this project align with the five ways of working?

	Long-term The importance of balancing short-term needs with the needs to safeguard the ability to also meet long-term needs	The project will focus on the needs of people in the 'here and now' as the cost of living crisis impacts on the most disadvantaged in our communities, as well as looking ahead to develop a strategy that aims to reduce the impacts of disadvantage in the longer term.
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	Prevention How acting to prevent problems occurring or getting worse may help public bodies meet their objectives	The project is divided into short and longer-term actions, which aim to prevent the disadvantages associated with poverty from impacting on the social and economic well-being of people in Pembrokeshire.
	Integration Considering how the public body's well-being objectives may impact upon each of the well-being goals, on their objectives, or on the objectives of other public bodies	This project contributes to meeting three of our Well-being Objectives and five of the Well-being Goals and the actions will integrate across multiple public services.
	Collaboration Acting in collaboration with any other person (or different parts of the body itself) that could help the body to meet its well-being objectives	A multi-agency delivery group has been established which will work together to deliver the project.
	Involvement The importance of involving people with an interest in achieving the well-being goals, and ensuring that those people reflect the diversity of the area which the body serves	Part of the research that will contribute to delivering this project involves speaking to people to capture their lived experiences of financial hardship/poverty and their ideas for making things better in future.

Strengthening Communities

Project background:	Communities give us a sense of connection and belonging. Our communities have played a pivotal role in the introduction of new initiatives and new ways of working with traditional service providers as a result of the Covid pandemic. Our communities also have skills and assets that can be mobilised for public benefit, working in equal partnership with both the public and private sectors. Building on the work undertaken as part of our first Well-being Plan, our aim now is for all PSB partners is to have a stronger focus on strengthening our communities, on enabling them to become more resourceful and on working alongside local people on the things that matter most to their communities. Public services are stretched and there are increasing demands on and concerns about funding. By utilising the untapped potential in communities, and balancing long term aims against short term challenges, public sector partners have an opportunity to work more effectively in collaboration rather than in competition with our communities. This will have a positive long term effect but requires a commitment from all PSB partners to support and invest in communities as equal partners in the delivery and transformation of public services. PSB members will need to stand firm in the face of reducing budgets and rising demand and make resources available that unlock the potential of communities to help address short-term challenges as well as achieving longer-term well-being objectives. PSB members will work collaboratively, sharing expertise and removing barriers to progress, with the shared aim of supporting Pembrokeshire's communities to become even more active, resourceful, connected, sustainable, and creative.	
Headline actions and sub-actions, including timescale for delivery:	<u>Headline action</u> – Build a better understanding of our bilingual communities using data and local insights to develop an evidence base to inform future PSB work	<u>Headline action</u> – Increase engagement and involvement across Pembrokeshire's communities <u>Sub-actions;</u>

	<u>Sub-actions;</u> • Create community profiles • Support the development of Community Well-being Plans, addressing all determinants of well-being • Develop a strong evidence base to inform future priorities and investment • Develop mechanisms for PSB partners and relevant stakeholders to collaborate		• Encourage and enable people to volunteer their skills, knowledge and experience • Increase participation in and understanding of local democratic bodies and partnership Boards and Committees • Support meaningful involvement of all people, including those who are hard to reach, in local decision-making that positively challenges traditional power dynamics	
	Timescale:	Short term (6 months to 2 years)	Timescale:	Medium term (1 to 5 years)
	<u>Headline action</u> – Build the confidence, capacity and capability of communities			
	<u>Sub-actions;</u> • Work with communities as equal partners to help address wider challenges facing society (e.g. climate change and poverty) • Work together as partners to pool and focus resources towards sustainable investment in communities			
	Help to equip communities with the skills and assets they need to achieve local goals			
Outputs What will be delivered?	Timescale:	Longer term (5 years and beyond)		
Outcomes – What will be achieved? What will change?	• Development of community profiles and Community Well-being Plans to inform future PSB work • Growth in the number of community change activists who contribute positively and consistently to developing their communities • Development of a resource to showcase the work of communities and share learning and ideas			
	• Communities are more confident to take ownership of assets transferred from partners • Communities are able to demonstrate their development through their achievements • Communities are able to use their skills to influence change in their local areas • PSB partners demonstrate their commitment to pooling resources			

Which of the PSB's Well-being Objectives does this work contribute to and how?

<u>Well-being Objective 1</u> <i>Support growth, jobs and prosperity and enable the transition to a more sustainable and greener economy</i>	<i>Communities will be enabled to take on community assets and set up social enterprises that will provide local jobs, including supported employment opportunities. Through volunteering, individuals can develop skills and experience that will help them gain employment.</i>
<u>Well-being Objective 2</u> <i>Work with our communities to reduce inequalities and improve well-being</i>	<i>Gaining a better understanding of our communities and their needs through the collation of local data and insights will enable PSB partners and relevant stakeholders to become more informed about how they can support and work alongside them to provide solutions to the issues that matter.</i>
<u>Well-being Objective 3</u> <i>Promote and support initiatives to deliver decarbonisation, manage climate adaptation and tackle the nature emergency</i>	<i>Working with communities at risk of experiencing the effects of climate change and the nature emergency and supporting them to seek out appropriate resources will empower them to assist in the development of solutions that best suit the issues they face.</i>
<u>Well-being Objective 4</u> <i>Enable safe, connected, resourceful and diverse communities</i>	<i>Work to develop community profiles and community Well-being Plans, to increase the number of people volunteering their skills, expertise and experience and to increase participation will enable communities to become more connected, resourceful and diverse.</i>

Which of the following Well-being Goals and Well-being areas does this project contribute to? ✓

A PROSPEROUS WALES		A RESILIENT WALES		A HEALTHIER WALES		A MORE EQUAL WALES		A WALES OF COHESIVE COMMUNITIES		A WALES OF VIBRANT CULTURE AND THRIVING WELSH LANGUAGE		A GLOBALLY RESPONSIBLE WALES			
✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓			
Environmental		✓		Economic		✓		Social		✓		Cultural		✓	

How does this project align with the five ways of working?

	Long-term The importance of balancing short-term needs with the needs to safeguard the ability to also meet long-term needs	The <i>Strengthening Communities</i> programme aims to co-produce solutions to short-term challenges by unlocking community power & resources, as well as developing a sustainable community infrastructure that will deliver long-term benefits and improve individual and community wellbeing for future generations
	Prevention How acting to prevent problems occurring or getting worse may help public bodies meet their objectives	The vision for preventions in Pembrokeshire includes the creation of active, resourceful, connected, sustainable & kind communities. <i>The Strengthening Communities</i> programme aims to build a sustainable community infrastructure through which this vision can be realised. The programme

		is designed to be both preventative and proactive.
	Integration Considering how the public body's well-being objectives may impact upon each of the well-being goals, on their objectives, or on the objectives of other public bodies	This project contributes to meeting all of our Well-being Objectives and six of the Well-being Goals and the actions will integrate across multiple public services.
	Collaboration Acting in collaboration with any other person (or different parts of the body itself) that could help the body to meet its well-being objectives	The <i>Strengthening Communities</i> programme is based on a collaborative approach, with PSB partners working in equal partnership with communities and the private sector for public benefit and the improvement of community and individual well-being.
	Involvement The importance of involving people with an interest in achieving the well-being goals, and ensuring that those people reflect the diversity of the area which the body serves	Engagement and involvement of local people is at the heart of the <i>Strengthening Communities</i> programme. PSB partners will work together to ensure that opportunities for involvement are promoted in ways that are accessible and inclusive, using established networks and third sector organisations to support the involvement of people who are at risk of being under-represented and/or excluded.

Tackling Climate Change and the Nature Emergency

Biodiversity and the Nature Emergency

Project background:	The Climate and Nature emergencies are interwoven challenges which cannot be solved in isolation. Healthy natural habitats are essential to store carbon, reduce flood risk, help prevent coastal erosion, improve health and wellbeing, maintain healthy soils and clean water and support the recovery of species such as pollinators, needed for our crops and food supply. They also underpin our jobs and our economy. Pembrokeshire is renowned for its outstanding natural environment including an extensive network of sites which are protected for their immense ecological value. Across the county our rich mosaic of terrestrial and coastal semi-natural habitats and the essential services that these provide are however under pressure from:- • Development – leading to incremental loss and fragmentation of habitats reducing genetic diversity • Intensification of agriculture (e.g agri-pesticide use impacting pollinators, damage to peripheral habitats like hedges, nutrient and sediment pollution e.g. elevated phosphate in SAC rivers) • Impacts of non-native species and disease • Increased recreation • Inappropriate land use and lack of management Climate change is likely to further exacerbate these pressures. The Pembrokeshire Nature Partnership exists to co-ordinate, promote and record existing and new actions to conserve, promote and enhance nature in the County of Pembrokeshire, including the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park, the inshore waters and seabed around the Pembrokeshire coast to 12 miles offshore, taking account of local and national priorities. They oversee delivery of the Nature Recovery Action Plan and include stakeholders outside of current PSB members such as Pembrokeshire Coastal Forum, Sea Trust Wales, the National Trust, Keep Wales Tidy and Bluestone National Park Resort. There are also some 188 individuals signed up to receive 'professional' updates and 142 signed up for 'public' updates.
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Headline actions and sub-actions, including timescale for delivery:	<u>Headline action</u> – Raise the profile of and change the way we think about acting for biodiversity, and the role that all PSB partners have in tackling the nature crisis <u>Sub-actions;</u> • Recognise nature as an asset in our decision-making processes and embed the consideration of biodiversity and ecosystems into policies, plans, programmes and projects at all levels and support their subsequent implementation	<u>Headline action</u> – Work collaboratively to deliver actions identified in the Nature Recovery Action Plan (NRAP) for Pembrokeshire <u>Sub-actions;</u> • All PSB members will work towards delivery of Objectives 1 & 6 of the Nature Recovery Action Plan (NRAP) for Pembrokeshire and in addition, where they own, manage or influence the management of land, contribute towards Objectives 2 – 5 • A framework will be developed for all PSB partners to demonstrate and report on how they are contributing to maintaining and enhancing biodiversity and promoting the resilience of ecosystems, whether or not they are subject to the Section 6 duty set out in the Environment (Wales) Act 2016 • All PSB partners will ensure that wherever land is under their ownership or management protecting or enhancing species and habitats and promoting the resilience of ecosystems is an explicit factor in management decisions • Identify opportunities where actions undertaken to improve the health of natural assets will directly contribute to wider well-being benefits • Identify specific actions to implement Welsh Government Biodiversity Deep Dive recommendations to work towards achieving UN 30 by 30 targets
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	Timescale: Medium term (1 to 5 years)	Timescale: Medium to Longer term (1 to 5 years and beyond)
Outputs What will be delivered?	• Progressive delivery of the Nature Recovery Action Plan for Pembrokeshire • All PSB partners will commit to activity which contributes to maintaining and enhancing biodiversity and promoting the resilience of ecosystems • Engage with a broad range of stakeholders and communities to deliver actions within the Nature Recovery Action Plan for Pembrokeshire	
Outcomes – What will be achieved? What will change?	• Greater awareness and profile of the nature emergency and the role that all PSB partners have in addressing the pressures and delivering solutions • Land under public ownership will be sustainably managed providing examples of best practice • Nature will be recognised as an asset and will be demonstrably embedded in the decision making, plans and strategies of PSB partner organisations	

Which of the PSB's Well-being Objectives does this work contribute to and how?

<u>Well-being Objective 1</u> <i>Support growth, jobs and prosperity and enable the transition to a more sustainable and greener economy</i>	<i>Tourism supports 12,473 jobs and agriculture employs 5% of the workforce in Pembrokeshire. Both of these are fundamentally underpinned by healthy, functioning ecosystems. Nature recovery will ensure a sustainable economy. Our economy fundamentally relies upon nature and there has been a collective failure to recognise it as an asset.</i>
<u>Well-being Objective 2</u> <i>Work with our communities to reduce inequalities and improve well-being</i>	<i>The wellbeing benefits of access to green space and nature-rich areas are well documented. Simply having a view of green space from your window is valued at £300 per person per annum by WG. Access to green space is an indicator on the WIMD. It is often the most deprived sections of society that have the least access to nature and the greatest exposure to environmental risks, e.g. flooding.</i>

<u>Well-being Objective 3</u> <i>Promote and support initiatives to deliver decarbonisation, manage climate adaptation and tackle the nature emergency</i>	<i>The declaration of a nature emergency by the Senedd (30/06/2021) placed equal weight on the importance of action for climate change and the nature emergency. The two are inextricably linked. Nature-rich areas with healthy, functioning ecosystems tend to trap and store carbon and are more resilient to pressures such as changing climate.</i>
<u>Well-being Objective 4</u> <i>Enable safe, connected, resourceful and diverse communities</i>	<i>Local actions could include community allotments and other food growing initiatives which support resourceful communities.</i>

Which of the following Well-being Goals and Well-being areas does this project contribute to? ✓

A PROSPEROUS WALES		A RESILIENT WALES		A HEALTHIER WALES		A MORE EQUAL WALES		A WALES OF COHESIVE COMMUNITIES		A WALES OF VIBRANT CULTURE AND THRIVING WELSH LANGUAGE		A GLOBALLY RESPONSIBLE WALES			
✓		✓		✓		✓		✓				✓			
Environmental		✓		Economic		✓		Social		✓		Cultural		✓	

How does this project align with the five ways of working?

	Long-term The importance of balancing short-term needs with the needs to safeguard the ability to also meet long-term needs	Action will be aimed at ensuring sustainable use of our natural environment to support and provide for society in the future. Action now will avoid incurring greater expense later. Approaches to nature recovery are by definition long term. Actions in the short term are always aimed at achieving long term sustainability and the functioning and resilience of ecosystems.
	Prevention How acting to prevent problems occurring or getting worse may help public bodies meet their objectives	Ensuring nature recovery and the resilience of ecosystems will help to prevent problems caused by ecosystem failure such as flooding, drought, extreme heat, soil erosion, pollution and carbon loss. The value of healthy and functioning ecosystems in limiting negative impacts (e.g. of climate change) and promoting wider societal benefits (e.g. wellbeing benefits of access to nature) are embedded in this work.
	Integration Considering how the public body's well-being objectives may impact upon each of the well-being goals, on their objectives, or on the objectives of other public bodies	This work will the resilience goal, which explicitly supports societal and economic resilience. By securing healthy functioning ecosystems this will support a more sustainable local economy and provide resilience against future environmental risk.

	Collaboration Acting in collaboration with any other person (or different parts of the body itself) that could help the body to meet its well-being objectives	A framework to support collaborative action by all PSB partners will be developed. Collaborative approaches to optimise delivery for available resources are at the heart of the work of the Nature Partnership.
	Involvement The importance of involving people with an interest in achieving the well-being goals, and ensuring that those people reflect the diversity of the area which the body serves	Activity will involve public bodies across all functions and at all levels, who represent the public they serve, alongside working directly with the public and communities.

Climate Adaptation

Project background:	Past emissions mean that climate change is inevitable and whilst the future severity of change can be diminished by reducing carbon emissions into the atmosphere by decarbonisation, there is also a need to prepare for or adapt to the wide range of risks resulting from climate change. Pilot project work undertaken by the PSB in Pembrokeshire communities identified the need to develop a co-ordinated strategic approach within which agencies, authorities and community groups could address the risks associated with the changing climate. This work also identified a need to engage decision makers at regional, county and community level on climate risk and adaptation. Well-being Assessment data clearly shows a need to adapt, and that climate change will increase the number of properties in Pembrokeshire that are already at risk of flooding or coastal inundation (the number of properties identified in the Well-being Assessment was 3000). Impacts to infrastructure and key services will also affect the health and well-being of communities. A successful bid to the UK Community Renewal Fund by Pembrokeshire Coastal Forum (PCF) and Netherwood Sustainable Futures (NSF) with support from the PSB has subsequently delivered a Climate Adaptation Strategy for Pembrokeshire. The strategy provides a strategic and co-ordinated approach to climate change and climate adaptation for Pembrokeshire's communities. With a timescale of 2022 – 2027 the strategy provides building blocks to commence preparation for the coming decades. PSB partners, together with a wide range of stakeholders including community groups and local businesses informed development of the strategy through a series of participatory stakeholder workshops, surgeries and outreach meetings. The 61 risks in the Climate Change Risk Assessment 3 (CCRA3) were examined resulting in 39 priorities being identified for Pembrokeshire and 24 actions specified for delivery by public bodies and third and private sector partners across the County, to be coordinated by the PSB.
Headline actions and sub-actions, including timescale for delivery:	<u>Headline action</u> – Co-ordinate the implementation of the Climate Adaptation Strategy for Pembrokeshire <u>Sub-actions:</u> • Secure senior level advocacy from PSB partners to direct existing resources • Lead organisations to work collaboratively to determine and secure the resource/funding require to produce and implement a delivery plan for the Strategy

	• Monitor and report progress towards implementation of the strategy and delivery plan Continue to collaborate across the public sector, third sector, private sector and local communities to develop evidence and insights on interactions between climate risks and wider social, economic and natural systems • Work together with a range of stakeholders to implement the delivery plan
	Timescale: Medium to long term – 1 to 5 years and beyond
Outputs What will be delivered?	• Strategic support and allocation of resources enabling prioritised implementation of the Strategy • A delivery plan specifying action leads, timescales, involvement and resource implications
Outcomes – What will be achieved? What will change?	• Greater understanding of risks, the necessity of adaptation and capacity within communities, organisations, service providers and businesses, resulting in informed plans and co-ordinated action • Implementation of a collaborative, strategic approach to climate adaptation • Communities will be better adapted and more resilient to climate change for decades to come

Which of the PSB's Well-being Objectives does this work contribute to and how?

<u>Well-being Objective 1</u> <i>Support growth, jobs and prosperity and enable the transition to a more sustainable and greener economy</i>	Adaptation activity will contribute directly to sustainability within tourism, agriculture, industry and businesses sectors. Increasing preparedness and adaptation following assessment of risks, for example, to infra-structure, water supplies, transport, land use management and energy supplies helps build the resilience needed for viable enterprise. Adaptation activity will also protect the natural resources which business, industry and communities depend upon . Adapting to secure essential natural resources and viable resilient enterprise therefore supports growth, jobs, prosperity and can enable transformative change in the food and energy sectors leading to a more sustainable and greener economy.
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<u>Well-being Objective 2</u> <i>Work with our communities to reduce inequalities and improve well-being</i>	By working jointly with communities most at risk, to identify and implement adaptation solutions, exposure to environmental risks from a changing climate will be reduced. This improves well-being by reducing the widespread and long lasting health, environmental and economic impacts affecting homes and businesses which often significantly disrupts the normal functioning of communities. It will also help reduce inequalities as often the most vulnerable in society are the worst affected.
<u>Well-being Objective 3</u> <i>Promote and support initiatives to deliver decarbonisation, manage climate adaptation and tackle the nature emergency</i>	Activity will directly help communities, businesses, industry and the public sector to work together to address the impacts, identify ongoing risks, and adapt to climate change. This adaptation activity will be undertaken in conjunction with complimentary activity to decarbonise or mitigate against climate change. Having healthy resilient and sustainably managed ecosystems is vital for adapting to climate change and associated environmental risks as well as tackling the nature emergency.
<u>Well-being Objective 4</u> <i>Enable safe, connected, resourceful and diverse communities</i>	Working with communities and a wide variety of stakeholders from the public, private and third sector organisations, to identify solutions to adapt to address the risks and impacts of climate change will help build capacity, capability and confidence to strengthen community cohesion. It will also help inform community profiles and community well-being plans.

Which of the following Well-being Goals and Well-being areas does this project contribute to? ✓

A PROSPEROUS WALES		A RESILIENT WALES		A HEALTHIER WALES		A MORE EQUAL WALES		A WALES OF COHESIVE COMMUNITIES		A WALES OF VIBRANT CULTURE AND THRIVING WELSH LANGUAGE		A GLOBALLY RESPONSIBLE WALES			
✓		✓		✓		✓		✓				✓			
Environmental		✓		Economic		✓		Social		✓		Cultural		✓	

How does this project align with the five ways of working?

	Long-term The importance of balancing short-term needs with the needs to safeguard the ability to also meet long-term needs	The Climate Adaptation Strategy is a 5 year strategy but its implementation provides the building blocks to ensure the adaptability and hence sustainability of communities for generations to come.
	Prevention How acting to prevent problems occurring or getting worse may help public bodies meet their objectives	The project is based on reducing the impacts of climate change by adapting to make our environment and communities more resilient and therefore better able to deal with these impacts. The focus is on adapting to prevent future exposure to environmental, financial and health risks associated with climate change impacts.

	Integration Considering how the public body's well-being objectives may impact upon each of the well-being goals, on their objectives, or on the objectives of other public bodies	Climate Change will impact on all aspects of society, therefore if we do not provide a meaningful response and adapt to the impacts then it will have a negative impact on the well-being objectives of all public bodies as well as private and third sector organisations in Pembrokeshire.
	Collaboration Acting in collaboration with any other person (or different parts of the body itself) that could help the body to meet its well-being objectives	Responding to and adapting to climate change requires all organisations on the PSB to collaborate. While some will have a greater role than others, all will need to participate in this work.
	Involvement The importance of involving people with an interest in achieving the well-being goals, and ensuring that those people reflect the diversity of the area which the body serves	Adapting to climate changes requires the involvement of people and communities in Pembrokeshire. Some of the actions required will be challenging and therefore ensuring strong community involvement is essential.

Decarbonisation and Net Zero

Project background:	Climate change is one of the defining issues of our time. From shifting weather patterns threatening food production to rising sea levels and the prospect of catastrophic flooding, the impact of climate change is global in scope, unprecedented in scale, and of widespread concern to all of us. Immediate, effective action needs to be taken to reduce our carbon footprint. This is necessary in addition to establishing policies and taking action to improve our resilience for the future. Mitigating and Adapting to Climate Change is one of the 4 Themes in the South West Area Statement and the overwhelming message from SoNaRR2020 is that societal transformation is needed in the food, energy and transport systems. Consideration of these three systems therefore leads to collaborative opportunities for PSBs to consider in working towards achieving net zero goals. It is also recognised that the transition to net zero must be a “just transition” managed to be both equitable and fair. Welsh Government declared a Climate Emergency in 2019, Pembrokeshire County Council did similarly in May 2019 and went on to create an action plan to steer PCC towards becoming a net zero carbon local authority by 2030. The South Wales Energy Strategy provides a strategic pathway and the Pembrokeshire Local Area Energy Plan (LAEP) builds upon this work describing actions needed to reach energy and climate goals.	
Headline actions and sub-actions, including timescale for delivery:	<u>Headline action</u> – Work together to share good practice, deliver carbon reduction actions and reduce carbon use to net zero by 2030 <u>Sub-actions:</u> • Deliver carbon literacy training, or equivalent, to all levels throughout PSB partner organisations to raise awareness of the issues and the action that will be required to reduce carbon use • Identify opportunities for collaborative and co-ordinated action, including at a regional level where appropriate through established or new networks	<u>Headline action</u> – Monitor and support delivery of the Pembrokeshire Local Area Energy Plan (LAEP) <u>Sub-actions:</u> • Identify areas within the LAEP that the PSB can support • Utilise the collective influence of the PSB to address any areas of challenge to delivery • Steer the implementation of the LAEP to ensure application of the principles of building a sustainable, fair and green economy, with high value green jobs, skills and training opportunities, to enable a just transition from a fossil fuel based

		energy system to a renewable based energy system, and acknowledging the need to fully engage communities in the transition	
	Timescale:	Medium term (1 to 5 years)	Timescale: Medium to longer term (1 to 5 years and beyond)
Outputs What will be delivered?	- Carbon literacy training, or equivalent, will be delivered throughout PSB partner organisations - Effective implementation of carbon reduction plans and activity - A delivery plan outlining areas within the LAEP which the PSB can deliver collaboratively		
Outcomes – What will be achieved? What will change?	- Awareness of the activity required to reduce carbon emissions will be embedded throughout PSB partner organisations, influencing the actions of decision-makers - Appreciation that taking these actions must be set against the principles of building a sustainable, fair and green economy, with high value green jobs, skills and training opportunities, leading to a just transition from a fossil fuel based energy system to a renewable based energy system, and the need for fully engaging communities in the transition		

Which of the PSB's Well-being Objectives does this work contribute to and how?

<u>Well-being Objective 1</u> <i>Support growth, jobs and prosperity and enable the transition to a more sustainable and greener economy</i>	Activity will link to renewable energy and apply the principles of building a sustainable, fair and green economy, with high value green jobs, skills and training opportunities. It will also contribute towards transformational change in the energy sector leading to a just transition from a fossil fuel based energy system to a renewable based energy system, whilst fully engaging communities in that transition. Activity looks at the whole energy system considering the integration of renewable energy technologies across buildings, transport, heat, business & industry and power sectors, to drive decarbonisation and net zero.
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<u>Well-being Objective 2</u> <i>Work with our communities to reduce inequalities and improve well-being</i>	Reducing the environmental risks associated with carbon emissions will assist in reducing health inequalities and improve the well-being of populations. The work contributes towards transformational change in the energy sector leading to a just transition from a fossil fuel based energy system to a renewable based energy system, whilst fully engaging communities in that transition.
<u>Well-being Objective 3</u> <i>Promote and support initiatives to deliver decarbonisation, manage climate adaptation and tackle the nature emergency</i>	Activity in this project area will be aimed specifically at reducing carbon use emissions through a range of actions including transformation of the local energy system. The work looks at the whole energy system considering the integration of renewable energy technologies across buildings, transport, heat, business & industry and power sectors, to drive decarbonisation and net zero and mitigate the effects of climate change which can assist in stabilising ecosystems addressing the nature emergency.
<u>Well-being Objective 4</u> <i>Enable safe, connected, resourceful and diverse communities</i>	Applying the principles of building a sustainable, fair and green economy, with high value green jobs, skills and training opportunities will contribute towards transformational change in the energy sector leading to a just transition from a fossil fuel based energy system to a renewable based energy system. Engaging communities to become involved in activity which contributes to reducing carbon emissions will help them to become more connected to their local areas, encourage resourcefulness and, by mitigating the worst effects of climate change, lead to a safer and more stable environment for all.

Which of the following Well-being Goals and Well-being areas does this project contribute to? ✓

A PROSPEROUS WALES		A RESILIENT WALES		A HEALTHIER WALES		A MORE EQUAL WALES		A WALES OF COHESIVE COMMUNITIES		A WALES OF VIBRANT CULTURE AND THRIVING WELSH LANGUAGE		A GLOBALLY RESPONSIBLE WALES			
✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓			
Environmental		✓		Economic		✓		Social		✓		Cultural		✓	

How does this project align with the five ways of working?

	Long-term The importance of balancing short-term needs with the needs to safeguard the ability to also meet long-term needs	The targets to be achieved in relation to decarbonisation and achieving net zero extend beyond the life of this project, however, to achieve success work is required now. The two key targets are for the Welsh public service to be net zero by 2030 and for Wales to become net zero by 2050. These long-term targets will need to be considered when agreeing and implementing the well-being plan.
	Prevention How acting to prevent problems occurring or getting worse may help public bodies meet their objectives	Reducing carbon emissions mitigates the worst effects of climate change leading to a safer and more stable environment for all. It assists with stabilising ecosystems addresses the nature emergency. Taking action to reduce emissions from the combustion of fossil fuels can ultimately eliminate harmful

		particulates being released into the environment thus improving people's health and preventing health issues from occurring in the future.
	Integration Considering how the public body's well-being objectives may impact upon each of the well-being goals, on their objectives, or on the objectives of other public bodies	Pembrokeshire and Wales must transition to a decarbonised future and therefore action and investment undertaken as a result of this plan will have a positive impact in the future. All PSB members need to participate in this work to ensure that we are able to deliver our long-term goals.
	Collaboration Acting in collaboration with any other person (or different parts of the body itself) that could help the body to meet its well-being objectives	This work will require new ways of working and therefore all PSB members need to collaborate and share good practice. The work will see the continuation of the PSB's collaboration with community and 3 rd sector energy projects, and the private sector on regional and nationally significant renewable energy and clean hydrogen projects such as Milford Haven : Energy Kingdom, South Wales Industrial Cluster, Celtic Freeport, The Milford Haven Waterway Future Energy Cluster and Celtic Sea Cluster Strategic Board.
	Involvement The importance of involving people with an interest in achieving the well-being goals, and ensuring that those people reflect the diversity of the area which the body serves	Because of the new ways of working this work will require, it is essential that officers delivering services, and people using those services, are involved in agreeing how service delivery is changed. Transformational change in the energy

		sector leading to a just transition from a fossil fuel based energy system to a renewable based energy system, requires that everyone is involved and engaged in that transition as fully as possible.
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Building a sustainable, fair and green economy

There are a broad range of existing partnership arrangements and boards concerned with building a sustainable, fair and green economy. These include the Haven Waterway Enterprise Zone, Pembrokeshire Business Panel, Pembrokeshire Economic Ambition Forum and Swansea Bay City Deal. The PSB acknowledges the role it can play in supporting lobbying efforts relating to the economy in Pembrokeshire and the specific role of public sector partners in the net zero agenda. There are also cross-cutting issues within the project plans already developed that will have a positive impact towards achieving this Well-being Objective.

Notwithstanding the broader context set out above, the PSB will take advantage of opportunities to contribute towards this objective over the next five years, for example, by growing the circular economy, supporting local food production, focusing on local procurement or enabling fair work, in areas where it can add value to this agenda without duplicating existing work.

Engagement

The **Pembrokeshire PSB Engagement Group** is a working group comprising of Pembrokeshire Public Services Board representatives and is a sub-group of the PSB.

As well as working together to plan, co-ordinate and deliver engagement for the Well-being Assessment 2022 and on development of the Well-being Plan 2023-28, the group's objectives include:

- Sharing best practice on the best ways to link with communities in Pembrokeshire to determine what matters to them
- Participating in the planning and delivery of ongoing engagement activity as determined by future Well-being Plan priorities
- Working together to ensure that all resulting documents are co-produced

The PSB Engagement sub-group will have a continuing role to play in promoting co-production and ensuring that continuous engagement with citizens and communities is a theme that runs throughout delivery of this Plan. Through this group, the PSB will commit to the following;

- That Project Leads will engage with young people on Well-being Plan activity in their spaces, by attending their forums and boards
- Continuing to work with Co-production Wales on embedding a co-production approach throughout Plan activity and increase opportunities for people to develop their own responses to issues they face
- Developing an engagement plan that identifies where engagement will be required within each project area
- Ensuring that representatives from each project area are members of the PSB Engagement sub-group

The Public Services Board is committed to involving people in areas of work that affect them and putting engagement at the core of delivery of the Well-being Plan.

Actions and Objectives Matrix

The following matrix identifies the contributions of our proposed actions to our Well-being Objectives;

	<i>Support growth, jobs and prosperity and enable the transition to a more sustainable and greener economy</i>	<i>Work with our communities to reduce inequalities and improve well-being</i>	<i>Promote and support initiatives to deliver decarbonisation, manage climate adaptation and tackle the nature emergency</i>	<i>Enable safe, connected, resourceful and diverse communities</i>
Utilise short term funding to respond to the cost of living crisis	✓	✓		✓
Develop a poverty strategy to effect lasting change, informed by local and national data and the experiences of those in poverty in Pembrokeshire and based on a preventative approach	✓	✓		✓
Build a better understanding of our communities using data and local insights to develop a bilingual evidence base to inform future PSB work	✓	✓	✓	✓
Increase engagement and involvement across Pembrokeshire's communities	✓	✓	✓	✓
Build the confidence, capacity and capability of communities	✓	✓	✓	✓
Raise the profile of and change the way we think about acting for biodiversity, and the role that all PSB	✓	✓	✓	✓

	<i>Support growth, jobs and prosperity and enable the transition to a more sustainable and greener economy</i>	<i>Work with our communities to reduce inequalities and improve well-being</i>	<i>Promote and support initiatives to deliver decarbonisation, manage climate adaptation and tackle the nature emergency</i>	<i>Enable safe, connected, resourceful and diverse communities</i>
partners have in tackling the nature crisis				
Work collaboratively to deliver actions identified in the Nature Recovery Action Plan (NRAP) for Pembrokeshire	✓	✓	✓	✓
Co-ordinate the implementation of the Climate Adaptation Strategy for Pembrokeshire	✓	✓	✓	✓
Work together to share good practice, deliver carbon reduction actions and reduce carbon use to net zero by 2030	✓	✓	✓	✓
Monitor and support delivery of the Pembrokeshire Local Area Energy Plan (LAEP)	✓	✓	✓	✓

Delivery and monitoring progress

Delivery

The PSB needs the right organisations and people to be involved in order to deliver the actions we will set out in the Well-being Plan. Delivery arrangements will be designed to provide a direct line of accountability to the PSB by requiring individual PSB members to lead and sponsor specific work streams or projects. Full details of our delivery mechanisms will be agreed over the next few months and be included in the final version of the Well-being Plan. Partners will work together to deliver project plans which set out the specific actions we will take to make a difference. We will also retain flexibility within our delivery arrangements to allow ideas to develop over time and to enable us to react and respond to new challenges and emerging issues.

Monitoring

As part of the process for designing the delivery of work streams, we will identify the measures by which success will be monitored and the PSB will develop a performance management framework which will enable it to evaluate progress.

Annual Report

PSBs are required to produce Annual Reports detailing the steps taken by the PSB to meet the objectives set out in the Well-being Plan. Copies of this report will be sent to Welsh Ministers, the Future Generations Commissioner, the Auditor General for Wales and Pembrokeshire County Council's overview and scrutiny committee (see below).

Scrutiny

The Council's Partnerships Panel is responsible for providing democratic accountability and oversight of the work of the PSB. It can review or scrutinise the decisions made or action taken by the PSB, its governance arrangements, and request any individual PSB member to come before it to be scrutinised on the contribution a partner organisation is making to the work of the PSB.

Next Steps

The PSB is required to formally consult with a broad range of statutory agencies and the general public on this draft Well-being Plan, for a minimum of 12 weeks. Following this period, and any subsequent amendments made as a result of the consultation, each statutory member of the PSB (i.e. Pembrokeshire County Council, Hywel Dda University Health Board, Mid and West Wales Fire and Rescue Service and Natural Resources Wales) are required to approve the Well-being Plan through their own governance arrangements before it can be published.

The anticipated date for publication of the Well-being Plan by the PSB is May 2023.

The PSB is keen for people to be involved in the development of the Plan and to have their say on how it will be delivered. You can do this by taking part in our [on-line survey](#) or by downloading a [hard copy response form](#).

If you have any comments or queries on the Well-being Plan or PSB working in general, please contact:

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Item 4

DATE OF MEETING	25 th April 2023
REPORT TITLE	Well-being Plan delivery, monitoring and reporting arrangements
PURPOSE	At the last meeting it was agreed that the PSB would discuss and determine the arrangements for delivering the projects and activity set out in the Well-being Plan at its April meeting. The attached paper provides an overview of a structure for delivery based on discussions at the last meeting and in a meeting with the Chair on 31st March, as well as areas for further discussion and agreement.
RECOMMENDATION(S)	That the PSB discusses and agrees the approach it will take to delivering, monitoring and reporting progress on the Well-being Plan.
AUTHOR	Nick Evans, Corporate Policy and Partnerships Manager

Well-being Plan for Pembrokeshire – delivery, monitoring and reporting arrangements

The PSB needs to discuss and determine how it intends to deliver its Well-being Plan as well as how it intends to monitor and report on progress.

Following the brief discussion at the last meeting around a 'Gold/Silver/Bronze' delivery structure the attached outline (Appendix A) has been developed. Further discussion will be required regarding the role and placement of engagement within this structure, however, it should be noted that the Plan makes reference to the PSB Engagement Group and its role as a sub-group of the PSB (page 43 of the Plan).

There are three co-ordinating groups to oversee this work which would sit at 'Silver' level. These groups are led by PSB members (a Chair is still to be appointed for the Strengthening Communities group) to ensure there is PSB accountability and ownership of the delivery of the Plan. The project plan templates within the Well-being Plan have been designed with measurement of activity in mind by identifying the outcomes and outputs each group will expect to see, but further discussion is needed around how activity will be reported and how partners will be held to account where progress is not forthcoming.

Current project groups and membership is as follows;

Poverty Strategy Working Group	
Lead: Darren Mutter, Pembrokeshire County Council	
Organisations represented:	DWP Port of Milford Haven Citizens Advice Pembrokeshire County Council PAVS Pembrokeshire College MAWWFRS

Nature, decarbonisation and climate change Group	
Lead: Caroline Drayton, Natural Resources Wales	
Organisations represented:	NRW Pembrokeshire Coastal Forum Pembrokeshire County Council PCNPA H DUHB MAWWFRS

Strengthening Communities Group	
Lead: tbc	
Organisations represented:	PAVS PLANED PCC MAWWFRS Hywel Dda UHB Welsh Government

Although the projects appear very different, there are clear cross-cutting issues that have emerged through development of the project plans and through feedback received during the consultation, for example, local food production to alleviate poverty and shorted supply chains,

reducing carbon usage. Some of the projects will require the involvement of partners and organisations that sit outside of the PSB and will require significant resources to deliver. There are also 'quick wins' and work which will require a far longer term perspective, input from 'experts', and major behavioural and cultural shifts.

To conclude, discussion and agreement on the following areas is required;

- The role and placement of engagement within the delivery structure – retain the existing PSB Engagement Group or pass responsibility for engagement and co-production to each project group and associated supporting groups?
- How project activity is to be reported to the PSB – 'spotlight' sessions at each meeting and written progress updates?
- How will project leads be held to account where progress is not forthcoming?
- How cross-cutting activity will be identified and delivery co-ordinated - through existing groups? New groups?

PSB WELL-BEING PLAN DELIVERY STRUCTURE

PSB Engagement Group?

GOLD

PSB

Strategic direction, support and challenge
Oversight of project progress and delivery
Shared responsibility and accountability

SILVER

Project Groups

- **Poverty Group**
- **Nature, De-carbonisation and Climate Change Group**
- **Strengthening Communities Group**
- Identifying and allocating organisational resources
- Delivery of project plans
- Monitoring and measuring of progress
- 'Spotlight' reporting and escalating concerns and issues to Gold (PSB)
- Identification of cross-cutting themes across project areas
- **Leading on engagement for each project area**

BRONZE

Supporting Groups (e.g.)

- **Community Co-ordination Recovery Group**
- **Pembrokeshire Biodiversity Partnership**
- **Keep Warm, Keep Well Project Group**
- **Others as appropriate**
- supporting Project Groups with delivery of project plans
- providing community / citizen intelligence to Silver
- escalating concerns and issues to Silver



GIG
CYMRU
NHS
WALES

Bwrdd Iechyd Prifysgol
Hywel Dda
University Health Board



Ymgynghoriad Safle Ysbyty Newydd

New Hospital Site Consultation

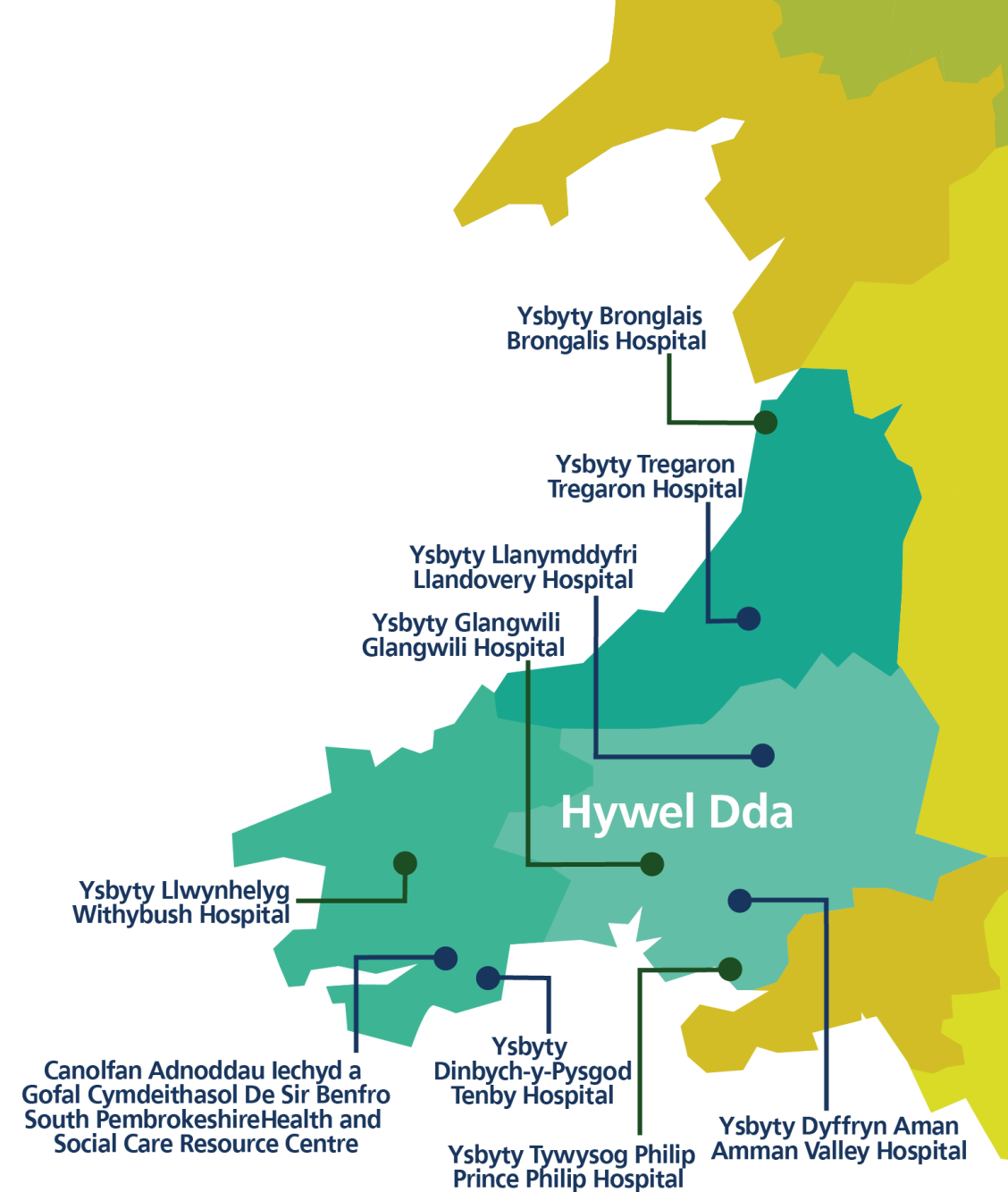
Amdanom ni | About us

Rydym yn cynllunio, yn trefnu, ac yn darparu gwasanethau iechyd i bron 400,000 o bobl ar draws Sir Gaerfyrddin, Ceredigion a Sir Benfro, drwy:

- 4 ysbyty
- 5 ysbyty cymunedol
- 2 ganolfan gofal integredig
- Cyfleusterau cymunedol: 48 meddygfa, 49 deintyddfa, 98 fferyllfa gymunedol, 44 practis offthalmig, 38 safle yn darparu gwasanaethau iechyd meddwl ac anableddau dysgu, a gofal o fewn ein cartrefi

We plan, organise, and provide health services for almost 400,000 people across Carmarthenshire, Ceredigion and Pembrokeshire, through:

- 4 hospitals
- 5 community hospitals
- 2 integrated care centers
- Community facilities: 48 general practices, 49 dental practices, 98 community pharmacies, 44 general ophthalmic practices, 38 sites providing mental health and learning disability services, care within our own homes



Ein gweledigaeth | Our vision

Mae gennym weledigaeth a rennir gyda'n cymunedau i ni fyw bywydau iach, llawen.

Ein huchelgais yw symud o wasanaeth sy'n trin salwch yn unig i un sy'n cadw pobl yn iach, yn atal afiechyd neu afiechyd sy'n gwaethygu, ac yn darparu unrhyw gymorth sydd ei angen arnoch yn gynnar.

Rydym yn gweithio yn ein cymunedau i ddarparu cymorth a gofal mwy cydgysylltiedig ac mor agos at y cartref â phosibl.

Mae ysbyty gofal brys a gofal wedi'i gynllunio newydd yn rhan o'n strategaeth i allu ail-ddarparu mwy o ofal mewn lleoliadau cymunedol, trwy gael model ysbyty cynaliadwy sy'n addas ar gyfer cenedlaethau'r dyfodol.

We have a shared vision with our communities for us to live healthy, joyful lives.

Our ambition is to shift from a service that just treats illness to one that keeps people well, prevents ill-health or worsening of ill health, and provides any help you need early on.

We are working in our communities to provide more joined-up support and care as close to home as possible.

A new urgent and planned care hospital is part of our strategy to be able to re-provide more care in community settings, by having a sustainable hospital model fit for future generations.



Ein ymgynhoriad | Our consultation

- Mae'n ymgynghoriad yn nodi tri safle posibl ar gyfer Ysbyty Gofal Brys a Gofal wedi'i Gynllunio newydd yn ne ein hardal – dau safle ger Hendy-gwyn ar Daf ac un ger Sanclêr.
 - Nid ydym yn ffafrio safle ac nid ydym wedi prynu unrhyw safle na thir ar gyfer y datblygiad hwn. Mae prynu safle ac agor Ysbyty Gofal Brys a Gofal wedi'i Gynllunio arno yn amodol ar gyllid Llywodraeth Cymru, sydd heb ei gadarnhau eto ac os bydd yn llwyddiannus, byddai'n cymryd sawl blwyddyn i'w gyflawni.
 - Yn y cyfamser, rydym yn parhau i weithio gyda chi, ein cymunedau, i baratoi a darparu'r gwasanaethau iechyd a gofal gorau posib.
-
- The consultation sets out three potential sites for a new Urgent and Planned Care Hospital in the south of our area – two near Whitland and one near St Clears.
 - We do not have a preferred site and we have not bought any site or land for this development. Purchasing a site and delivering the new Urgent and Planned Care Hospital is subject to Welsh Government funding, which is not yet confirmed and if successful, would take several years to achieve.
 - In the meantime, we continue to work with you, our communities, to prepare and deliver the best health and care services that we can.



Rydym yn gofyn i chi | We are asking you

- Pa un o dri safle posibl yw'r lleoliad gorau ar gyfer ein hysbyty newydd a pham
- Pryderon a allai fod gennych am unrhyw un o'r tri safle posibl, fel y gallwn fod yn ymwybodol ohonynt ac osgoi, lleihau neu fynd i'r afael ag unrhyw effaith os yn bosibl
- Unrhyw beth arall y credwch sydd angen i ni ei ystyried, edrychwn ymlaen at glywed unrhyw syniadau newydd sydd gennych

-
- Which of three potential sites you think is the best location for our new hospital and why
 - Concerns you may have about any of the three potential sites, so we can be aware of them and avoid, address, or reduce, the impact of them if possible
 - Anything else you think we need to consider, we look forward to hearing any new ideas you may have



Eisioes wedi'i benderfynu | We have already decided

- Y tri safle yr ydym yn ymgynghori arnynt
- Y weledigaeth ar gyfer gwasanaethau a strwythur y rhwydwaith ysbytai y cytunwyd arnynt yn ein strategaeth iechyd a gofal, Canolbarth a Gorllewin Cymru Iachach. Dyma grynodeb:
 - Rhwydwaith o gyfleusterau iechyd a gofal cymunedol a gefnogir gan fwy o ofal yn y gymuned
 - Tri phrif ysbyty:
 - Ysbyty gofal brys a gofal wedi'i gynllunio mawr newydd wedi'i leoli'n ganolog rhywle rhwng Arberth a Sanclêr
 - Ysbyty Bronglais, Aberystwyth
 - Ysbyty Tywysog Philip, Llanelli
 - Dau ysbyty'n cael eu haddasu at ddibenion gwahanol – Ysbyty Glangwili ac Ysbyty Llwynhelyg – a fydd yn cynnig ystod o wasanaethau cymunedol
- The three sites we are consulting on
- The vision for services and structure of the hospital network agreed in our health and care strategy, A Healthier Mid and West Wales, summarised as:
 - A network of community health and care facilities supported by more community-based care
 - Three main hospitals:
 - A major new urgent and planned care hospital centrally located somewhere between Narberth and St Clears
 - Bronglais Hospital, Aberystwyth
 - Prince Philip Hospital, Llanelli
 - Two repurposed hospitals – Glangwili Hospital and Withybush Hospital – which will offer a range of community services



Ein heriau presenol | Our current challenges



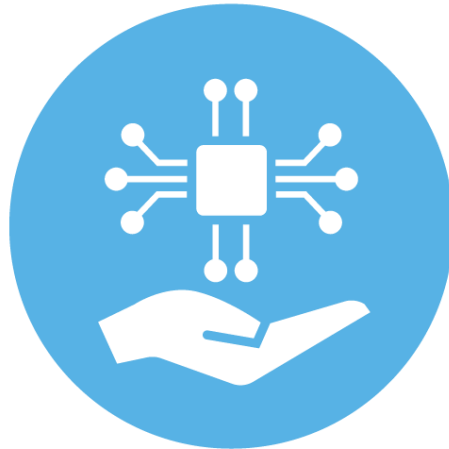
Iechyd ein cymunedau
Health of our communities



Gwasanaethau bregus
Fragile services



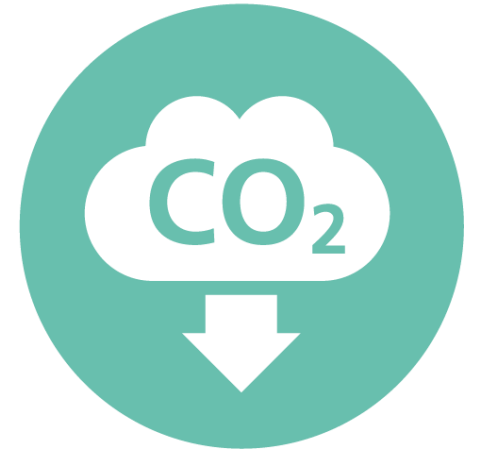
Gweithlu
Workforce



Digidol
Digital



Adeiladau a chyfleusterau
Buildings and facilities



Amgylchedd
Environment

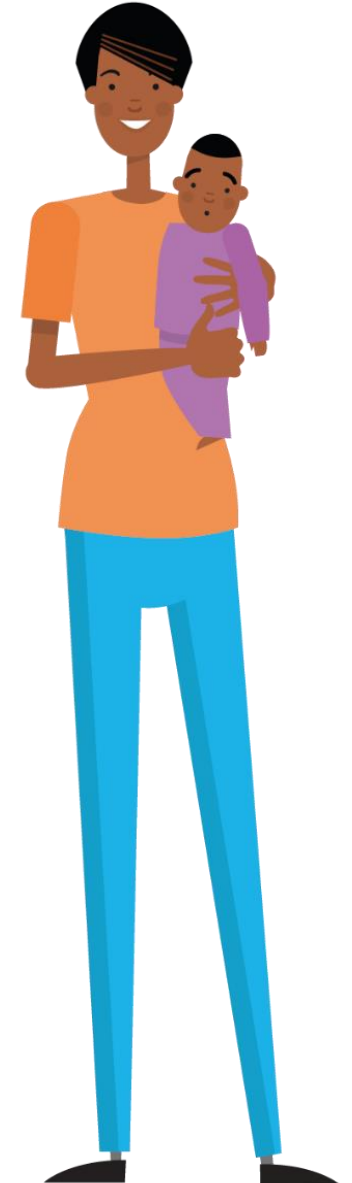
Ein hysbytai yn y dyfodol | Our future hospitals

Rydym yn datblygu cynlluniau i gynnig cyfleusterau cymunedol yn agos at eich cartref. Byddant yn lleoedd lle gallwch gael profion, gofal a thriniaeth, ac apwyntiadau. Bydd gan rai o'r rhain welyau dros nos, megis Dyffryn Aman a Chylch Caron (Tregaron), Llanymddyfri a De Sir Benfro, ac ni fydd gwelyau mewn rhai eraill, megis Aberaeron ac Aberteifi (eisoed ar agor), Caerfyrddin, Cross Hands, Abergwaun, Hwlfordd, Llanbedr Pont Steffan, Llandysul, Aberdaugleddau, Arberth, Neyland, Pentre Awel, Llanelli a Dinbych-y-pysgod.

Er mwyn dod yn system llesol, mae hefyd angen i'n prif ysbytai ddarparu gofal arbenigol o safon na ellir ei ddarparu mewn mannau eraill yn ein cymunedau.

We are developing plans to offer community facilities close to your home. They will be places where you can receive tests, care and treatment, and appointments. Some of these will have overnight beds, such as in Amman Valley, Cylch Caron (Tregaron), Llandovery, and South Pembrokeshire, and some will not, such as Aberaeron and Cardigan (already delivered), Carmarthen, Cross Hands, Fishguard, Haverfordwest, Lampeter, Llanelli, Llandysul, Milford Haven, Narberth, Neyland, Pentre Awel and Tenby.

To become a wellness system, we also need our main hospitals to provide quality specialist care that cannot be provided elsewhere in our communities.



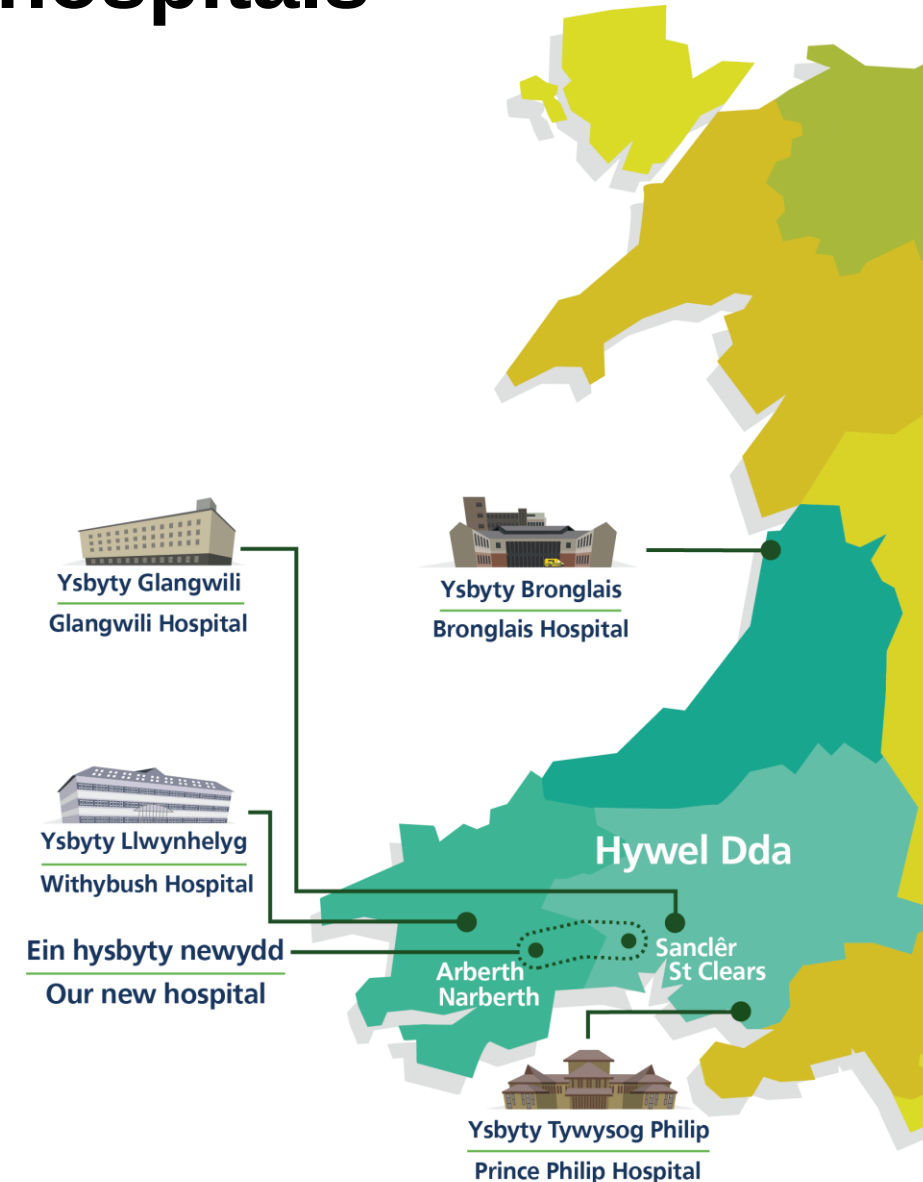
Ein hysbytai yn y dyfodol | Our future hospitals

Cytunwyd yn ein hymgyngghoriad yn 2018:

- Bydd Ysbyty Bronglais yn parhau i ddarparu gwasanaethau brys, gofal mewn argyfwng a gofal wedi'i gynllunio, gydag achosion mwy arbenigol yn cael eu trosglwyddo i'r Ysbyty Gofal Brys a Gofal wedi'i Gynllunio newydd, yn ogystal â safleoedd rhanbarthol ar gyfer gofal mwy critigol, fel sy'n digwydd yn awr.
- Bydd Ysbyty Tywysog Philip yn parhau i ddarparu gofal mân anafiadau dan arweiniad meddygon teulu, yn ogystal â gofal meddygol aciwt i oedolion gyda chymorth diagnostig. Bydd hyn yn cynnwys gwelyau cleifion mewnol dros nos dan arweiniad meddygon ymgynghorol er mwyn i gleifion dderbyn gofal yn lleol.
- Bydd y ddau ysbyty hefyd yn trosglwyddo achosion mwy arbenigol i'r Ysbyty Gofal Brys a Gofal wedi'i Gynllunio newydd, yn ogystal â safleoedd rhanbarthol eraill ar gyfer gofal mwy critigol, fel sy'n digwydd yn awr.

We agreed in our 2018 consultation:

- Bronglais Hospital will continue to provide urgent, emergency, and planned care services, with more specialist cases transferred to the new Urgent and Planned Care Hospital, as well as regional sites for more critical care, as happens now.
- Prince Philip Hospital will continue to provide GP-led minor injury care, as well as acute adult medical care with diagnostic support. This will include consultant-led overnight inpatient beds for patients to be cared for locally.
- Both hospitals will also transfer more specialist cases to the new Urgent and Planned Care Hospital, as well as other regional sites for more critical care, as happens now.



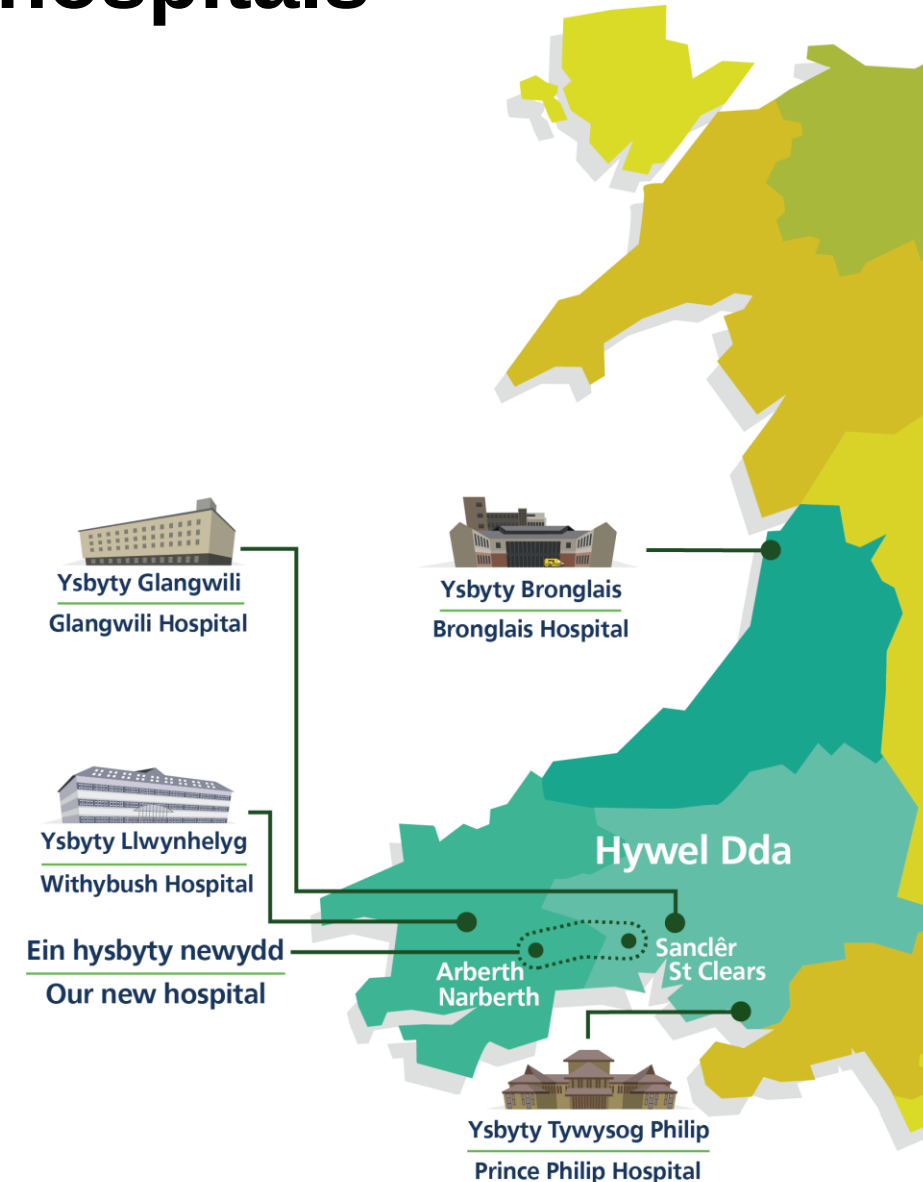
Ein hysbytai yn y dyfodol | Our future hospitals

Y prif newidiadau i ysbytai fydd:

- Bydd ysbytai Glangwili a Llwynhelyg yn cael eu haddasu i fod yn ysbytai cymunedol. Bydd y ddau yn darparu canolfannau gofal brys 24/7 dan arweiniad meddygon teulu. Bydd ganddynt gyfleusterau ar gyfer gweithdrefnau achosion dydd, yn ogystal â therapi a gwelyau dan arweiniad nyrsys ar gyfer anghenion llai critigol ac adsefydlu. Bydd cymorth diagnostig (pelydr-x, uwchsain ac ati) yn parhau, yn ogystal â chlinigau cleifion allanol a chlinigau eraill.
- Ein Hysbyty Gofal Brys a Gofal wedi'i Gynllunio newydd fydd y prif safle ysbyty ar gyfer gofal brys a gofal wedi'i gynllunio yn ein rhanbarth. Bydd yn darparu gwasanaethau plant, oedolion ac iechyd meddwl arbenigol mewn modd mwy canolog. Bydd yn gweithredu fel ein Huned Trawma a'n prif Adran Achosion Brys.

The main changes to hospitals will be:

- Glangwili and Withybush hospitals will be re-purposed as community hospitals. Both will provide 24/7 GP-led urgent care centres. They will have facilities for day case procedures, as well as therapy and nurse-led beds for less critical needs and rehabilitation. Diagnostic support (x-ray, ultrasound etc.) will continue, as well as outpatient and other clinics.
- Our new Urgent and Planned Care Hospital will be the main hospital site for both urgent and planned care in our region. It will provide specialist children, adult, and mental health services in a more centralised way. It will function as our Trauma Unit and main Emergency Department.



Manteision ysbyty newydd | Benefits of a new hospital

- Amgylchedd pwrpasol
- Lleihau dyblygu rhai gwasanaethau ar draws safleoedd
- Gallem gynnig mwy o wasanaethau arbenigol
- Denu a chadw staff
- Rotâu gwell i'n staff
- Adeiladau modern ac effeithlon sy'n ein cynorthwyo i gyrraedd ein targed o leihau carbon
- Addasu Glangwili a Llwynhelyg fel ysbytai cymunedol yn golygu bydd modd rhyddhau rhan fwyaf o gleifion o'r Ysbyty Gofal Brys a Gofal wedi'i Gynllunio i'w cartrefi eu hunain neu i ysbytai mwy lleol o fewn 72 awr
- Gwahanu gofal wedi'i gynllunio a gofal brys yn lleihau'r risg o lawdriniaethau yn cael eu canslo
- Purpose built environment
- Reduction in duplication of some services across sites
- Able to offer more specialist services
- Recruit and retain staff
- Improved staff rotas
- Modern and efficient buildings that help us to meet our carbon reduction targets
- Re-purposing of Glangwili and Withybush as community hospitals can enable us to discharge most patients from the Urgent and Planned Care hospital to their own homes or more local hospitals within 72 hours
- Separation of planned and emergency care reduces risk of cancelled operations

Os na fyddwn yn newid? | What if we don't change?

- amseroedd aros hirach mewn Adrannau Achosion Brys
- mwy o lawdriniaethau mewn ysbytai yn cael eu gohirio
- gwelyau ysbyty annigonol
- colli cyfleoedd i atal salwch neu osgoi dirywiad
- seilwaith a gallu technolegol yn gwaethygu
- mwy o broblemau o ran gallu recriwtio a chadw meddygon, nyrsys a gweithwyr gofal iechyd proffesiynol cymwys priodol i ofalu amdanoch
- gwasanaethau bregus, sy'n golygu risg uwch o newidiadau neu doriadau i wasanaethau heb eu cynllunio gyda rhai gwasanaethau neu weithdrefnau meddygol yn dod i ben, a gallai olygu bod cleifion yn teithio ymhellach, hyd yn oed i fyrddau iechyd cyfagos.
- longer waiting times at Emergency Departments
- more operations in hospitals being postponed
- insufficient hospital beds
- missed opportunities to prevent illness or avoid deterioration
- worsening infrastructure and technological capability
- greater problems being able to recruit and keep appropriate qualified doctors, nurses, and healthcare professionals to care for you
- fragile services, meaning higher risk of unplanned service change or cuts with the stopping of some services or medical procedures and may mean patients travelling further, even to neighbouring health boards.

Byddai gwneud dim... | Doing nothing...

yn debygol o olygu:

- safonau diogelwch is
- effaith gwaeth ar iechyd
- cyfraddau goroesi is

Nid ydym am weld hyn yn digwydd ac mae ein strategaeth yn ceisio newid ein gwasanaethau i ddiwallu anghenion cenedlaethau'r dyfodol.

would likely mean:

- lower safety standards
- worsening impact on health
- reduced survival rates

We do not want to see this happen and our strategy seeks to change our services to meet the needs of future generations.



Archwilio safleoedd posibl | Exploring possible sites

- Cytuno ar barth ar gyfer yr Ysbyty newydd – rhwng Arberth a Sanclêr – gan mai dyma'r ardal a fyddai'n golygu bod rhan fwyaf o'n poblogaeth o fewn awr i adran achosion brys
- Haf 2021 – gofynnwyd i chi am enwebiadau ar gyfer safleoedd – nodwyd 11 safle posibl
- Gyda cymorth ein rhanddeiliaid gan gynnwys aelodau o'r cyhoedd, staff ac arbenigwyr, lluniwyd rhestr fer o bum safle
- Pedwar grŵp arfarnu yn ystyried y pum safle
- Awst 2022 – yng Nghyfarfod Cyhoeddus y Bwrdd, penderfynu ar dri safle posibl ar gyfer ymgynghori
- We agreed the overall geographical zone for the new hospital – between Narberth and St Clears - as it is the area that would mean most of our population is within an hour of an emergency department
- Summer 2021 – we asked you to nominate sites – 11 possible sites were noted
- With the support of our stakeholders, including members of the public, staff, and experts, we created a shortlist of five sites
- Four land appraisal groups considered the five sites
- August 2022, at the Public Board Meeting, three possible sites were put forward for this consultation

Chwefror 2022 – cyflwyno Achos Busnes Rhaglen i Lywodraeth Cymru

February 2022 – Programme Business Case (PBC) presented to Welsh Government

Tri safle posibl | Three potential sites

Hendy-gwyn ar Daf, Gerddi'r Ffynnon (safle 12 gynt) Mae'r safle hwn ychydig i'r gogledd-ddwyrain o ganol Hendy-gwyn ar Daf. Mae rhwng yr A40 i'r gogledd, cae rygbi Hendy-gwyn ar Daf i'r dwyrain a chartrefi Gerddi'r Ffynnon i'r de.



Whitland Spring Gardens (formerly site 12) is a short distance north-east of the centre of Whitland. It is between the A40 to the north, Whitland Rugby Pitch to the east, and Spring Garden Homes to the south.

Hendy-gwyn ar Daf, Tŷ Newydd (safle C gynt) Mae'r safle hwn yn rhan o Fferm Tŷ Newydd. Mae'r safle i'r dwyrain o hen hufenfa Hendy-gwyn ar Daf. Mae canol y dref a ffordd yr A40 lai na milltir i'r gogledd o'r safle



Whitland Tŷ Newydd (formerly site C) is part of Tŷ Newydd Farm. The site is to the east of the old Whitland creamery site. The town centre and the A40 road are less than one mile to the north of the site.

Sanclêr (safle 17 gynt) Mae'r safle hwn yn dir ar hen gaeau Bryncaerau, ger cyffordd yr A40 a'r A477 yn Sanclêr. Mae'r A4066 Ffordd Dinbych-y-pysgod i'r de, pentref Pwll Trap i'r gogledd, a'r A40 i'r gorllewin.



St Clears (formerly site 17) is land at old Bryncaerau fields, next to the junction of the A40 and A477 in St Clears. The A4066 Tenby Road is to the south, the village of Pwll Trap to the north, and the A40 to the west.

Mae'r tri safle yn debyg | The three sites are similar

- Digon mawr ac ar dir amaethyddol
- Tir glas ac yn addas i'w datblygu
- Angen dilyn prosesau cynllunio tref manwl, ond nid yw'r adborth wedi nodi unrhyw faterion cynllunio arwyddocaol
- Agos at drefi bach gyda darpariaethau lleol
- Budd economaidd i'r trefi cyfagos o gael ysbyty cyfagos
- I gyd o fewn y parth gwreiddiol ar gyfer yr ysbyty newydd, rhwng ac yn cynnwys Arberth a Sanclêr
- Llif traffig yn ystyriaeth gyffredin ar gyfer ein holl safleoedd
- Gwasanaethir gan lwybrau bysiau sy'n cysylltu Hwlfordd a Chaerfyrddin. Byddai angen mwy o wasanaethau bws, yn fwy aml, ac yn hwyrach ar bob safle i gysylltu cymunedau.
- Mae nwy, trydan a dŵr ar gael i bob un o'r safleoedd, ond byddai angen uwchraddio sylweddol.
- Large enough and on agricultural land
- All considered greenfield and suitable for development
- Detailed town planning processes will be needed, but feedback has not identified any significant planning issues
- Close to small towns with similar local amenities
- Local towns and areas would see economic benefit by having a nearby hospital
- All within the original zone for the new hospital, between and including Narberth and St Clears
- Traffic flow is a common consideration for all our sites
- Served by bus routes connecting to Haverfordwest and Carmarthen. All sites would require more bus services, more frequently and operating later to connect communities.
- All sites have gas, electricity, and water available, but there would be a need for significant upgrades

Mae'r tri safle yn debyg | The three sites are similar

- Angen gwella ffyrdd lleol a rheoli traffig ym mhob safle, ond potensial ar gyfer mwy nag un mynedfa ym mhob un.
- Amcangyfrifir y bydd y gost o adeiladu'r ysbyty newydd yr un fath ar bob safle (amcangyfrif £736.9m) ond mae rhai costau ychwanegol i sicrhau neu addasu pob safle
- Gallem ddylunio'r adeiladau i wneud y gorau o olau'r haul a'r amgylchedd naturiol, nid yn unig yn y mannau awyr agored ond o fewn yr adeiladau eu hunain
- Gallwn gefnogi pob safle drwy'r broses 'creu lleoedd'
- Nid yw'r safleoedd o fewn Ardal Cadwraeth Arbennig ac nid oes angen gwaith ychwanegol arnynt o ran atal llygredd ffosffad
- Nid oes unrhyw ffynonellau halogi sylweddol
- Ni ellir diystyru effeithiau amgylcheddol posibl ar unrhyw un o'r safleoedd ar hyn o bryd - mae'n debygol y byddai angen Asesiad Effaith Amgylcheddol statudol ar bob un ohonynt i gefnogi cais cynllunio.
- Improvement to local roads and traffic management needed on all sites, but all have potential for more than one access point
- The cost of building the new hospital is expected to be the same on all sites (estimate £736.9m) but there are some additional costs to securing or adapting each site
- Buildings on all sites could be designed to make the most of sunlight and the natural environment, not only in the outdoor spaces but within the buildings themselves
- All sites can be supported by 'place-making'
- The sites do not lie within a Special Area of Conservation and do not require added work associated with prevention of phosphate pollution
- No significant sources of contamination
- Potential environment effects cannot be ruled out on any of the sites at this stage – all would likely need a statutory Environmental Impact Assessment to support a planning application

Mae'r tri safle yn debyg | Different site characteristics

Maen prawf Criteria	Hendy-gwyn ar Daf: Gerddi'r Ffynnon (safle 12 gynt) Whitland: Spring Gardens (formerly site 12)	Hendy-gwyn ar Daf: Tŷ Newydd (safle C gynt) Whitland: Tŷ Newydd (formerly site C)	Sanclêr (safle 17 gynt) St Clears (formerly site 17)
Safbwynt clinigol newyddenedigol, obstetreg, pediatreg <i>Clinical viewpoint neonates, obstetrics, paediatrics</i>	Peth risg efallai na fydd canllawiau cenedlaethol ar isafswm nifer y cleifion sy'n cael eu trin yn cael eu bodloni, a allai effeithio ar ansawdd a diogelwch, a recriwtio a chadw staff <i>Some risk that national guidelines on minimum patients treated may not be met, which could affect quality and safety, and staff recruitment and retention</i>		Y risg lleiaf i ganllawiau ar isafswm nifer y cleifion sy'n cael eu trin <i>Least risk to guidelines on minimum patients treated</i>
Amser teithio i Adran Damweiniau ac Achosion Brys (cyfartaledd o gymharu â nawr) <i>A&E/Emergency Department travel time (average compared against now)</i>	9 munud yn hirach (ar gyfartaledd) Byddai gan 7% o'r boblogaeth fynediad 999 cyflymach i Adran Achosion Brys <i>9 minutes longer (on average) 7% population would have faster 999 access to an Emergency Department</i>	9 munud yn hirach (ar gyfartaledd) Byddai gan 7% o'r boblogaeth fynediad 999 cyflymach i Adran Achosion Brys <i>9 minutes longer (on average) 7% population would have faster 999 access to an Emergency Department</i>	6 munud yn hirach (ar gyfartaledd) Byddai gan 6% o'r boblogaeth fynediad 999 cyflymach i Adran Achosion Brys <i>6 minutes longer (on average) 6% population would have faster 999 access to an Emergency Department</i>
Teithio mewn car: yn lle Glangwili (i aneddiadau gyda 1,000 neu fwy o breswylwyr) <i>Car travel: instead of Glangwili (for settlements with 1,000+ residents)</i>	13 munud yn hirach (ar gyfartaledd) <i>13 minutes longer (on average)</i>	13 munud yn hirach (ar gyfartaledd) <i>13 minutes longer (on average)</i>	7 munud yn hirach (ar gyfartaledd) <i>7 minutes longer (on average)</i>
Teithio mewn car: yn lle Llwynhelyg (i aneddiadau gyda 1,000 neu fwy o breswylwyr) <i>Car travel: instead of Withybush (for settlements with 1,000+ residents)</i>	12 munud yn hirach (ar gyfartaledd) <i>12 minutes longer (on average)</i>	12 munud yn hirach (ar gyfartaledd) <i>12 minutes longer (on average)</i>	14 munud yn hirach (ar gyfartaledd) <i>14 minutes longer (on average)</i>

Mae'r tri safle yn debyg | Different site characteristics

Maen prawf Criteria	Hendy-gwyn ar Daf: Gerddi'r Ffynnon (safle 12 gynt) Whitland: Spring Gardens (formerly site 12)	Hendy-gwyn ar Daf: Tŷ Newydd (safle C gynt) Whitland: Tŷ Newydd (formerly site C)	Sanclêr (safle 17 gynt) St Clears (formerly site 17)
Mynediad ar y ffordd <i>Access by road</i>	Mynediad uniongyrchol o'r A40 <i>Direct access from A40</i>	Ar hyn o bryd, nid oes mynediad uniongyrchol, angen gwelliannau i ffyrdd lleol neu gyswllt priffordd newydd yn uniongyrchol o'r A40 <i>Currently, no direct access, requires improvements to local roads or would need new highway link directly to the A40</i>	Y risg lleiaf i ganllawiau ar isafswm nifer y cleifion sy'n cael eu trin <i>Direct from A40 and A477</i>
Pellter o orsaf drenau <i>Distance from train station</i>	750m	250m	1000m (unwaith y bydd yr orsaf wedi'i hadfer) <i>1000m (once station reinstated)</i>
Perchnogaeth tir <i>Land ownership</i>	Tirfeddianwyr preifat lluosog <i>Multiple private landowners</i>	Perchnogaeth gyhoeddus <i>Public ownership</i>	Un tirfeddiannwr preifat <i>Single private landowner</i>
Perygl llifogydd <i>Flood risk</i>	Isel <i>Low</i>	Oes, ar ran fechan – ni fydd adeiladu ar yr ardaloedd yr effeithir arnynt <i>Yes on a small part – would not build on affected areas</i>	Na <i>No</i>

Mae'r tri safle yn debyg | Different site characteristics

Maen prawf Criteria	Hendy-gwyn ar Daf: Gerddi'r Ffynnon (safle 12 gynt) Whitland: Spring Gardens (formerly site 12)	Hendy-gwyn ar Daf: Tŷ Newydd (safle C gynt) Whitland: Tŷ Newydd (formerly site C)	Sanclêr (safle 17 gynt) St Clears (formerly site 17)
Lle i ehangu yn y dyfodol <i>Scope for future expansion</i>	Cyfyngedig <i>Limited scope</i>	Rhywfaint <i>Some scope</i>	Cyfyngedig <i>Limited scope</i>
Cwmpas ar gyfer ynni adnewyddadwy (heb ei gostio) <i>Scope for renewable energy (not costed)</i>	Potensial oddi ar y safle <i>Potential for offsite</i>	Potensial ar y safle <i>Potential for onsite</i>	Potensial oddi ar y safle <i>Potential for offsite</i>
Costau ychwanegol posibl (yn amodol ar chwyddiant) <i>Potential additional costs (subject to inflation)</i>	£19.9m	£28.2m	£20.7m

Teithio a thrafnidiaeth | Travel and transport

Rydym am ddod â gofal yn nes at eich cartref a lleihau teithio ar gyfer derbyniadau diangen i'r ysbyty neu arhosiadau hir. Rydym yn cynllunio buddsoddiad sylweddol mewn cyfleusterau cymunedol yn nes at gartrefi pobl. Bydd hyn yn sicrhau y gallwch barhau i dderbyn eich gofal yn bennaf yn eich cartref a'ch cymunedau eich hun, neu o ysbytai mwy lleol.

Rydym hefyd yn datblygu Strategaeth Trafnidiaeth a Hygyrchedd. Bydd y strategaeth yn nodi ein gweledigaeth ar gyfer trafndiaeth i'r ysbyty a'n gwasanaethau cymunedol a bydd yn ymdrin â materion fel trafndiaeth cleifion brys a chleifion nad ydynt yn rhai brys, trafndiaeth gyhoeddus a chymunedol, teithio gan staff, datgarboneiddio, meysydd parcio a darpariaeth tacsis neu gludwyr.

We want to bring care closer to home and reduce travel for unnecessary hospital admissions or long lengths of stay. We are planning significant investment in community facilities close to where you live. This will ensure that you can continue to receive your care mostly in your own home and communities, or from more local hospitals.

We are developing a Transport and Accessibility Strategy. This will set out our vision for transport to the hospital and our community services and will cover issues such as emergency and non-emergency patient transport, public and community transport, staff travel, decarbonisation, car parking and taxi or courier provision



Mynediad amserol | Timely access

Mae 93% ohonoch o fewn amser teithio un awr mewn car i Adran Achosion Brys os bydd yr ysbyty newydd o fewn y parth rhwng ac yn cynnwys Arberth a Sanclêr, ac o ystyried Ysbyty Bronglais yn Aberystwyth ac Ysbyty Treforys yn Abertawe.

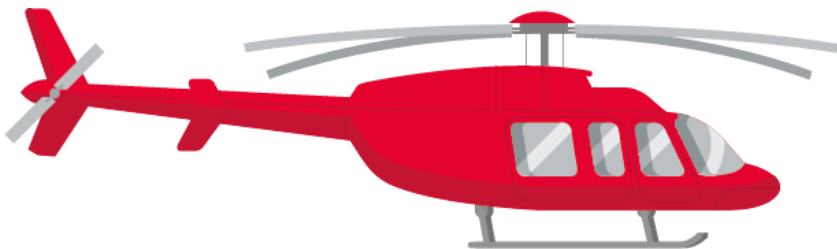
Ymatebir i rai argyfyngau, megis damweiniau traffig ffyrdd difrifol, gan glinigwyr sy'n dod i'r lleoliad mewn cerbyd ffordd neu Ambiwylans Awyr, sef y Gwasanaeth Adalw a Throsglwyddo Meddygol Brys (EMRTS Cymru). Mae gofal yn y man a'r lle yn lleihau'r risg sy'n gysylltiedig â theithio i ganolfan driniaeth. Rydym yn falch o fod wedi gweld y gwelliannau o ran mynediad i Ambiwylans Awyr Cymru, sydd wedi cynyddu i wasanaeth 24/7 ers mis Gorffennaf 2020.

Trwy'r Ysbyty Gofal Brys a Gofal wedi'i Gynllunio newydd, bydd gennym hefyd uwch feddygon arbenigol ar gael wrth y drws blaen fel bod gennych fynediad cyflym atynt, a'r holl wasanaethau cymorth sydd eu hangen ar gyfer eich gofal.

Ninety-three percent of you are within a one-hour travel time by car to an emergency department, if the new hospital is within the zone between and including Narberth and St Clears, and considering Bronglais Hospital in Aberystwyth, and Morriston Hospital in Swansea.

Some emergencies, such as serious road traffic accidents, are responded to by clinicians coming to the scene by road vehicle or Air Ambulance, this is called the Emergency Medical Retrieval and Transfer Service (EMRTS Cymru). Care at the scene reduces the risk associated with travelling to a treatment centre. We are pleased to have seen the improvements in access to Wales Air Ambulance, which has increased to a 24/7 service since July 2020.

Through the new Urgent and Planned Care Hospital, we will also have more senior, specialist doctors available at the front door so you have quick access to them, and all the support services needed for your care.



Beth sy'n digwydd nesaf? | What happens next?

- Rydym yn ymgysylltu â'n cymunedau mewn cyfres o ddigwyddiadau wedi'u lleoli ym mhob ardal a thri digwyddiad cyhoeddus ar-lein
- Anogwch eich cymunedau i ddarllen y wybodaeth sydd ar gael ac ymuno â ni mewn digwyddiad – unai wyneb yn wyneb neu ar-lein
- Rydym yn awyddus i glywed barn pawb, gan gynnwys y rhai hynny na chlywir yn aml, er mwyn deall unrhyw effaith gadarnhaol neu negyddol o'r lleoliadau dan sylw. Helpwch ni i ddeall pwy rydyn ni'n siarad â nhw trwy gwblhau'r Holiadur Cydraddoldeb.
- Rhannwch eich barn trwy lenwi'r holiadur sydd ar gael ar-lein.
- We are engaging with our communities at a series of events based in each locality and three online public events
- Please encourage your communities to read the information available and join us at an event – either in person or online
- We are keen to hear the views of everyone, including those who are seldom heard, and understand any positive or negative impact of proposed locations. Please help us to understand who we are talking to by completing the Equalities Questionnaire.
- Please share your views by completing the questionnaire available online.



Rhannu eich barn | Sharing your views

- Llenwi'r holiadur sydd ar gael a'i bostio i: **Opinion Research Services, FREEPOST SS1018, PO Box 530, Abertawe, SA1 1ZL**
- Ar-lein yn: **biphdd.gig.cymru/safle-ysbyty-newydd**
- Mewn ebost: **hyweldda.engagement@wales.nhs.uk**
- Dros y ffôn **0300 303 8322** (pris galwad leol)
- Ar y cyfryngau cymdeithasol gan ddefnyddio **#SafleYsbytyHywelDda**
- Twitter **@BIHywelDda**
- Facebook **Safle Ysbyty Newydd Hywel Dda New Hospital Site**
- Completing the questionnaire available and posting it to: **Opinion Research Services, FREEPOST SS1018, PO Box 530, Swansea, SA1 1ZL**
- Online at: **hduhb.nhs.wales/new-hospital-site**
- Emailing us: **hyweldda.engagement@wales.nhs.uk**
- By telephoning **0300 303 8322** (local call rates)
- Through social media using **#HywelDdaHospitalSite**
- Twitter **@HywelDdaHB**
- Facebook **Safle Ysbyty Newydd Hywel Dda New Hospital Site**

Y dyddiad cau i ddweud eich dweud, fel y gellir cynnwys eich barn yn yr ymgynghoriad yw 19 Mai 2023.

The deadline to tell us what you think, so your opinions can be included in the consultation, is Friday 19 May 2023.





Thank you | Diolch yn fawr



Item 6

DATE OF MEETING	25 th April 2023
REPORT TITLE	PSB Poverty Strategy update
PURPOSE	The PSB Poverty Strategy is an integral part of the <i>Reducing Poverty and Inequalities</i> Project Plan and the attached draft has been developed following discussion with partners over the last several weeks. Some partners have yet to provide information to contribute to the strategy but the draft is presented for initial discussion and feedback.
RECOMMENDATION(S)	That the PSB discusses and provides feedback on the draft PSB Poverty Strategy.
AUTHOR	James White, Head of Engagement, Performance and Community, PCC Education

Section 1: Foreword by Cllr Neil Prior, Chair of Pembrokeshire Public Services Board

Poverty is a serious, and growing issue for modern society, and this is evident internationally, nationally and locally. There are vast differences in our society between those that are 'well off' and those who have insufficient resources to meet their basic needs. Our vision for this strategy is to make Pembrokeshire a fairer and more inclusive place, to give opportunities for our citizens to reach their full potential and live prosperous and fulfilling lives free from poverty.

In developing this poverty strategy for Pembrokeshire, we have looked at the priority issues people in our County face when experiencing hardship, alongside identifying what works to support people navigate themselves into better circumstances. As well as capturing the expertise of professionals who have the experience and authority to affect change, critically we have involved people with first-hand experience of poverty in the development of this strategy so that their voice is valued and empowered as part of the process for change.

This strategy seeks to give poverty prevention and reduction the focus it truly needs. Whilst we can celebrate and capitalise on existing good practice and support in our communities, we also seek a long term commitment of action to assist local people in need navigate a turbulent time with a solid support structure. The strategy offers a clear vision of priorities to address and what action will be taken, it will play a crucial role in aligning the efforts of Public Service Board the Local Authority, and wider partners to ensure a joined up approach.

Poverty prevention and alleviation is a priority for all the partners who have contributed to the development of this strategy. We intend to collectively use our resources and influence to improve the quality of life for local residents by implementing an ambitious strategy and action plan of measures to improve lives. The result of this strategy is a long term vision for the County that promotes a collective responsibility to cultivate an environment where people in Pembrokeshire can thrive.

As a result of this strategy, we look to proactively align our services towards poverty alleviation and ensure that our activities are coordinated, effective and have a positive impact. We will measure and monitor our actions, refining our commitments as we learn and listen to the needs of our communities. We have set ourselves a challenging ambitious agenda, but with determination and a consistent focus we are confident that we will succeed.

Building on the success of existing good practice, we have generated an action plan within this strategy that will help to transform the way we do things in Pembrokeshire; ensuring those with the greatest need are at the heart of everything we do as we continue to recover from the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and navigate the cost of living crisis.

Our plan focuses clearly on how we will help the county to build on the strong resilience of local people and communities to create a fairer, healthier, more prosperous inclusive future for all. I commend the work that this strategy represents, and look forward to ongoing discussion and debate as we move forward.

Cllr N Prior

Section 2: Why This Strategy?

The origins of this strategy lie in a Notice of Motion from Cllr David Lloyd put before a meeting of Pembrokeshire County Council on 15th July 2021, and considered at the Cabinet on 4th October 2021. The motion was:

“That PCC establishes a standing, multi-disciplinary working party to address child poverty in Pembrokeshire. Pembrokeshire ranks highest of the 22 authorities in Wales with 31.03% of our children falling into the category of relative poverty.

Initially, the working party would comprise elected members, council officers, and representatives from PAVS, Planed, Dyfed Powys Health Board and the Citizens Advice Bureau who would meet in a structured way on a long-term basis to eradicate the shame of child poverty in our county. As its work develops, the working party would be free to add to its numbers further representatives from other bodies that it decided were germane to the on-going work programme.

There is a powerful desire from members and officers that the problem be tackled in a high-profile way in order to give a basis of hope to those families suffering poverty in the midst of the comparative wealth and privilege enjoyed by the many.”

The motion was prompted by the release of statistics by the End Child Poverty Coalition, sourced from the Department of Work and Pensions (DWP), which showed Pembrokeshire as having the highest child poverty rate in Wales at that time, based in figures for 2019.

The motion was unanimously supported by Cabinet, and it was determined that the best way to take the work forward was for the Public Service Board (PSB) to take the Lead. In April 2022 the PSB also agreed to broaden the remit of the project beyond child poverty specifically, to encompass poverty generally. An officer working group of representatives from PSB partners was established early in 2022, and it is this group has driven the development of this strategy.

As well as developing this strategy, the group has necessarily had to develop the County's response to the cost of living crisis that began to develop in late 2021. It has been a challenge to balance the need to respond to the crisis and support our most vulnerable residents, particularly through the winter of 2022/23, against the more medium to long term actions that this strategy seeks to set out.

Leaving aside the specific circumstances that led to the development of the strategy, as PSB partners we are clear that actions to mitigate and tackle the effects of poverty are a critical component of the Well-being Objectives we set out in the Wellbeing Plan for Pembrokeshire:

- Support growth, jobs and prosperity and enable the transition to a more sustainable and greener economy
- Work with our communities to reduce inequalities and improve well-being
- Promote and support initiatives to deliver decarbonisation, manage climate adaptation and tackle the nature emergency
- Enable safe, connected, resourceful and diverse communities

Whilst this strategy constitutes the action plan for the second objective, there is clearly an inter-relationship with the other objectives – perhaps particularly around jobs and prosperity and resourceful communities. As our work on these other Objectives develops, we will ensure that the evidence set out in this document informs the action plans that are developed.

Section 3: Poverty in the UK, Wales and Pembrokeshire

There is no single, universally accepted definition of poverty, but the ones most commonly referred to in UK policymaking are explained below.

Poverty is broadly understood as having **insufficient income** (for a safe, healthy, fulfilling life). While there may be debate about what counts as “sufficient”, having an income below a certain level makes it very likely that people will be experiencing deprivation, leading to negative experiences and life outcomes. Therefore, in practice, income levels often serve to define someone as being in poverty in the UK.

The negative experiences associated with poverty (poor physical health and lower life expectancy, poor living conditions, lack of educational attainment and professional qualifications, high levels of stress and poor mental health, higher exposure to various aspects of adversity) are ultimately the result of the lack of resources, opportunities and choices which people face when there is no wriggle-room in their budgets.

Both the measures explained below may be taken **Before Housing Costs (BHC)**, which generally presents a more positive picture, or **After Housing Costs (AHC)** which gives a more accurate portrayal of disposable income. Housing costs in the UK are generally high but extremely variable, causing vast differences in the amounts households have remaining for other living expenses, even within the same county.

Absolute Poverty

In 1995, the United Nations defined **absolute poverty** as:

“severe deprivation of basic human needs, including food, safe drinking water, sanitation facilities, health, shelter, education and information”

This definition is important for comparing living conditions and outcomes around the world, but is less useful in a developed country where we expect everyone to have their basic needs for survival met. Here, poverty is more about missing out on things which others in the same society take for granted, and, as a result, being over-exposed to difficulties which others do not have to face.

In the UK, absolute poverty is measured as:

Household income less than 60% of median in 2011, adjusted for inflation.

This measure allows the rise or fall in numbers of people below a fixed (“absolute”) income point to be monitored over time. However, the 60% of median measure is, itself, a relative measure. As explained below – measures based on a proportion of median provide no information on living standards. This measure has no correlation with the experience of absolute poverty as defined above.

Relative Poverty

Relative poverty in the UK is measured as:

Household income less than 60% of the current national median.

This measure tells us nothing about actual standards of living. When the median is high, 60% of median may be enough to meet everyday costs; when the median is low then even the median may not be sufficient for a good life. It is a measure of income inequality more than living standards, but we can presume that people below the line will be certainly be less able to obtain the standard of living generally enjoyed by others at the time, and will likely be missing out on experiences and opportunities commonly taken for granted. This figure can also be tracked to show the rise or fall in people in relative poverty over time, not according to a fixed amount of income, but in relation to the rest of society.

For many years, the accepted measure of poverty (which therefore “defines” poverty in terms of income) throughout the EU and the UK has been:

Household income less than 60% of national median, after housing costs.

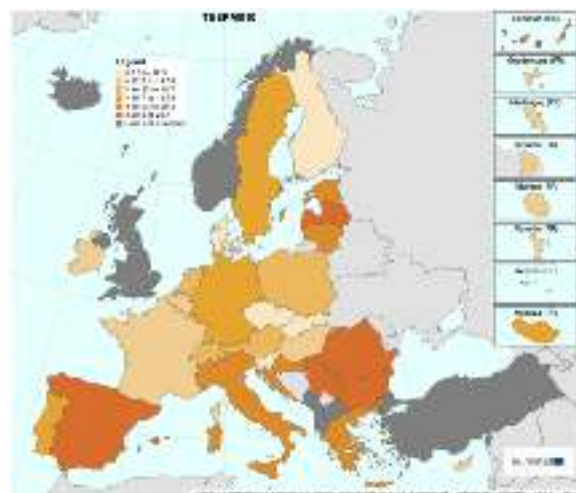
Minimum Income Standard

Research every two years establishes the goods, services and experiences which the UK population generally agree to be essential for a decent but basic standard of living. These are costed up (adjusted annually for inflation) to set a **Minimum Income Standard**, which informs the Living Wage: the hourly rate of pay at which a single adult working full time would meet their MIS.

Most households tend to require around 75% of median income to afford everything considered “essential”. This shows that the official 60% measure fails to include many households which are, nevertheless, unable to afford the daily expenses associated with having a decent, basic living standard, by modern expectations.

International Comparisons – UK and Europe

Below is a map from Eurostat, showing the poverty rates for EU member states. (Eurostat actually terms this the “At Risk of Poverty” rate, recognising that having 60% of national median income, “does not necessarily imply a low standard of living”). The figures relate to 2021, so they do not include the UK, which had a poverty rate of 20% in 2020-21ⁱ, placing it joint 24th out of 32 countries listedⁱⁱ,



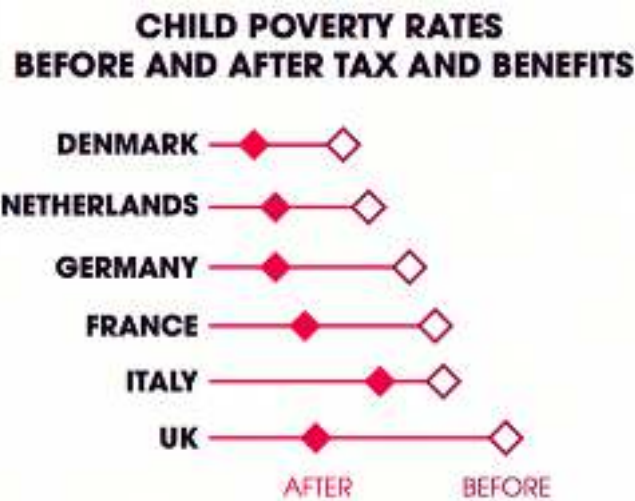
Poverty Rates, Europe, 2021 -

<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/tespm010/default/map?lang=en>

The Eurostat figures are based on income figures after tax and social security payments have been taken into account.

Poverty rates are higher in Europe (and in the UK) when we look solely at children. The Child Poverty Action Group emphasises that *before* tax and benefits, the UK has a higher rate of child poverty than any country in Europe bar Ireland.

Tax credits and benefits raise income levels for households with children so that the child poverty rate falls more in line with the European average. This demonstrates the problematic in-work poverty we have in the UK: wage levels are comparatively lower here than in other countries on the continent. Children are heavily reliant on social security to top up parental low pay, in order to have a child poverty rate close to the European average.



Source: Child Poverty Action Group - <https://cpag.org.uk/poverty-across-world>

Poverty in the UK

The latest official data is for the 2020-21 year, which was atypical in modern trends due to the Coronavirus pandemic.

As mentioned above, 20% of the UK population was in poverty in 20-21; 13.4 million people, including:

- 1.7 million pensioners
- 3.9 million children
- 7.9 million working-age adults

Poverty risk is higher for certain ethnic minorities, reflected in the figures for this period, with poverty being experienced by:

- Approx 50% of people in households headed by someone of **Bangladeshi** ethnicity.
- Over 40% of people in households headed by someone of **Pakistani** or **Black** ethnicity.
- ... which is more than double the rate of people in households headed by someone of white ethnicity.

There was no change in this period in the trend of poverty being more prevalent among **larger families** (three or more children), and households with a **disabled person** or an **informal carer**.

In spite of the £20 per week uplift to Universal Credit during the pandemic, 46% of families receiving Universal Credit were below the poverty line.

Comparing UK Regions

Unless stated, figures below relate to the period to 2021, reported in 2023ⁱⁱⁱ.

Northern Ireland: With cheaper housing than elsewhere, requiring less borrowing and therefore less interest, NI ends up with the lowest poverty rate (17%) of the four nations, despite having the highest rate of unemployment, as well as high rates of low-paid employment and high uptake of means-tested benefits, similar to other areas with much higher poverty rates (notably Wales, the North of England and the West Midlands). This gives a valuable suggestion, notable for Pembrokeshire, of high housing costs being even more of a risk factor in poverty than unemployment.

Scotland: It is again largely housing cost factors which bring Scotland's poverty rate down to the next lowest of all UK regions (18%), with fewer people renting and those that do being more likely to be tenants of social landlords than private ones. The most radical work to tackle child poverty happens here, with a payment to support children having been gradually rolled out, initially £10 per week (February 2021) for low-income families with a child aged under 6, extending to £25 per week for all qualifying children up to age 16 (November 2022). Initial estimates are that in 2023-4 (the first complete year of full roll-out), this payment will lift 50,000 children above the poverty line^{iv}. Scotland's powers over social security have enabled the introduction of various new payments to support families, and a different way of administering Universal Credit, which enables people to have payments every two weeks instead of monthly, and to have the housing element paid directly to the Landlord. These measures making falling into debt less likely.

England: Huge variations between English regions see poverty rates from 19% in the South West and East, to 26% in the North East, overtaking London which had topped the poverty ratings for 20 years (mainly due to housing costs). In the poorest areas of England (including Yorkshire and Humberside; West Midlands), people are likely to live in rented homes but they are typically in poverty even before housing costs are taken into account, suggesting that low income (high unemployment, economic activity and in-work poverty) is a more significant driver of poverty than high rents. In the English regions with the lowest poverty rates there tend to be higher proportions of working-age adults in work, with those in work tending to have higher paid managerial and professional jobs.

Wales: A high level of in-work poverty contributes to Wales having the highest poverty rate of the four nations during this reporting period (24%). Nearly a third of those in work have low-paid jobs in agriculture, clerical roles, production and sales and services production, sales and services, agricultural and clerical roles (32% of those in work) and there is a relatively high proportion of working-age adults not in work (**currently** 26%, compared with the same in NI and 21% in both Scotland and England)^v and of people in receipt of UC or equivalent benefits (21%).

Comparing the picture across the UK highlights useful warnings for policymaking anywhere in the UK to be mindful of. People need good jobs with decent pay; innovative ways for the

state to top up low incomes for those on poverty wages or unable to work can make a huge difference; high housing costs (particularly in the private rented sector) are a significant driver of poverty.

Current UK Issues Compounding Poverty

While rates of poverty can differ across the UK, the experience of poverty tends to be similar. There are some notable differences between urban and rural locations: people are differently challenged by access to services, transport costs and the general availability of opportunities (social, cultural, employment etc) in areas of greater or lesser population density. Figures on poverty rates tend to show little change over time and the experience of poverty also remains fairly consistent, but there are some factors of UK life in 2023 which are having particular impacts on low-income people.

Coronavirus Pandemic

In brief, the pandemic caused more illness and death amongst people on low incomes, who have also been more deeply affected by the economic impacts. Jobs in lower-earning sectors like catering and hospitality (the worst affected sector) were lost; some were created, mostly to directly help deal with the effects of the pandemic, but these were in the sector of public administration, which is not where those losing their jobs in lower-paid sectors would find replacement work.

The ONS reports that in October to December 2021, employment was still 11% below pre-pandemic levels in the accommodation and food sector and 9% below in manufacturing.^{vi}

There are now high levels of vacancies and generally low unemployment, which is partly due to so many people being economically inactive (not working and not looking for work; largely due to ill health). The Institute for Fiscal Studies reported in July 22 that the number of people with long covid had been steadily increasing, reaching almost 2 million by June 22, and that “sufferers are more likely to have a pre-existing health condition, be female and be middle aged ... also more likely to live in social housing, to have been claiming benefits before the pandemic, and possibly to be in poverty.”

Data indicating a **fall** in the poverty rate during the pandemic period merely demonstrates what happens when, “A falling average income caused the relative poverty line to drop.”^{vii} The median falls, 60% of median falls, the number of people below the poverty line is fewer. This does not indicate a rise in living standards.

Cost of Living Crisis

Awareness of poverty is perhaps higher now than at any time in the last twenty years, due to increasing numbers of people being unable to afford basic living costs. (This arguably detracts from the plight of people who have never known anything else.) Inflation in general is an issue, driven by increasing demand for goods and materials in the post-pandemic growth period; the UK's annual inflation rate exceeded 11% in October 2022, the highest level for 41 years.^{viii} Apart from general inflation, the main drivers of the so-called crisis are rising prices of energy and food.

Russia's invasion of Ukraine prompted a huge escalation in the price of wholesale gas, pushing up domestic gas bills by 129% and domestic electricity by 67% from January 2022

to January 2023. Increased energy costs inevitably push up the prices of goods whose production and distribution are affected. The conflict also resulted in price increases for particular goods which both countries export in large quantities, including wheat, agricultural products and some metals.

Leaving the EU added, on average, £210 to household food bills over the two years to the end of 2021, due *Non-Tariff Barriers* to free trading^{ix}.

Social Security: Systemic Problems

The “safety net” offered by social security in the UK does not serve to keep people out of poverty. Problems with the current system include:

- Other than for pensioners, standard benefit rates do not generally keep recipients above the poverty line. The rates are particularly low for younger people (those aged under 35, and even more so for under-25s).
- Universal credit has many problematic features:
 - 5 weeks at the start of a claim during which no eligibility for money exists;
 - a monthly payment cycle which does not work with the expenditure patterns of low-income households who tend to spend little and often;
 - payment to one member of a couple who may be financially abusive;
 - payment directly to tenants rather than landlord.

Claimants are encouraged into debt through “advances”, but since UC often isn’t sufficient to cover essential living costs, this creates unaffordable debt (see below).

- Local Housing Allowance – the amount of support given towards housing costs – is far below the typical cost of private sector rents. Between May and December ’21, the LHA was found to cover the advertised rent of less than 4% of private rental properties across 10 Welsh Local Authorities, and in Pembrokeshire no properties advertised at LHA or below were available without conditions which would bar a low-income tenant^x. In Pembrokeshire the gap between LHA and advertised rent is particularly high for shared accommodation, which is all that a childless (or temporarily accommodating parent) under 35 qualifies for.

The Impact of UC Deductions

“Take a couple with three children whose universal credit payment is, in theory, £46.11 a day. However, when their payment lands they have just £35, because around a quarter of their benefit has been deducted to pay back the loan they had to take out on joining universal credit to cover the five weeks they were denied benefit. And an extra 5% has been deducted as back payment to their utility company ... money can be deducted for repayment of advance or emergency loans, and even on behalf of third parties for rent, utilities and service charge payments.

“With gas and electricity likely to cost, at a minimum, £7... and with a council tax contribution to be paid on top, they find that they have just £25.80 a day left over, or £5.16 per person, to pay for food and all other essentials.”

Gordon Brown, 14.12.22^{xi}

Poverty in Wales

Data on poverty trends is always retrospective; the following summary is from the Wales Centre for Public Policy's report from September 2022^{xii}, but all source data is from 2021 or before. These trends are not remarkably different from the rest of the UK. Over the last two decades, patterns which used to set Wales apart (notably, high levels of in-work poverty and of children in poverty due to low pay rather than unemployment) have become typical of the UK as a whole.

In Wales:

- Around 57% of people in poverty are of working age.
- Children have the highest risk of poverty but they are the smallest group of people in poverty in terms of total numbers. Most children in poverty are in working, not workless, households.
- You are more likely to be poor if you are unemployed, but a job does not always prevent poverty. In-work poverty has worsened over the last 20 years.
- Since the 1990s, efforts to tackle pensioner poverty have been successful, with pensioners now being the household type least likely to be in poverty. In recent years, though, the proportion of pensioners in poverty has crept back up, largely due to high living costs.
- 44% of lone-parent households are in poverty.
- Poverty rates are consistently higher among young people, those with disabilities or chronic illnesses, single parents, social and private renters, women, and Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic people. (Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic people make up only 2.3% of those in poverty, due to their small numbers in the Welsh population.)

Poverty in Pembrokeshire

Pembrokeshire's 2022 Well-Being Assessment includes much data directly relevant to poverty, some of which is worth examining in further detail.

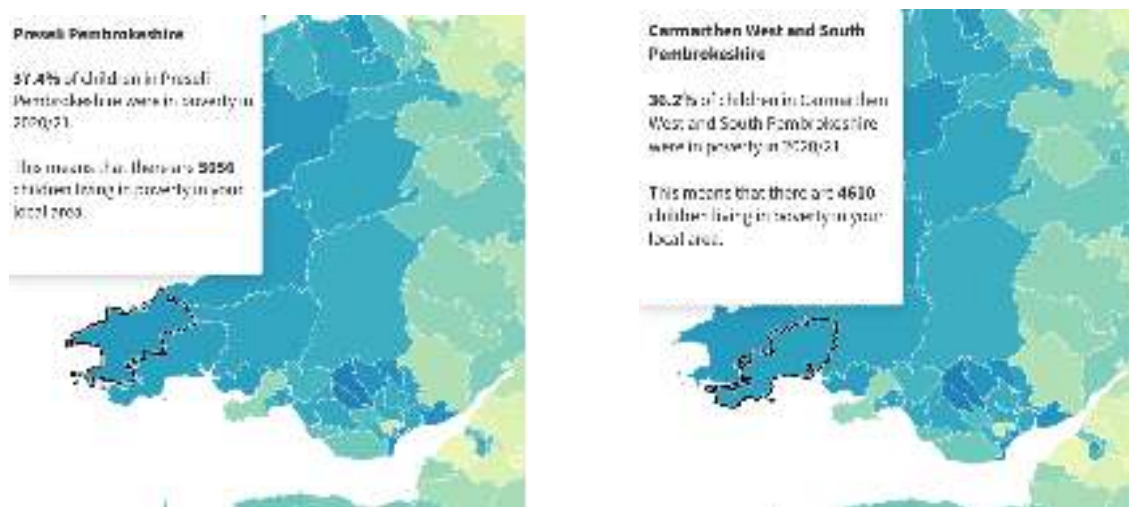
Child poverty

The usual data lag meant that at the time of writing, the Well-Being Assessment reflected data to 2018/2019 indicating that Pembrokeshire had the highest rate of child poverty in Wales, at some 31%. More recent data (2020/2021) puts Pembrokeshire level with RCT, Ynys Mon and Conwy at 36% and behind Cardiff and Newport at 37%^{xiii}.

This statistic reflects the proportion of all the children in the county who are currently living in households with an income below 60% of the UK median, after housing costs. This measure, as explained above, does not tell us anything about standard of living, but we can safely assume that any household with children relying on benefits and not exempt from the cap is living in a dire situation, because:

- The benefit cap applies to all households regardless of the number of children, and 85% of households subject to it do contain children.
- The pre-April 2023 cap was set and frozen in Nov 2016, with capped households seeing no benefit from social security uprating to account for inflation.
- Almost all capped households with children are in deep poverty (50% of median, or below)

End Child Poverty Coalition Interactive Map (2022 data)^{xiv}



Given the correlation with unemployment data, below, and the general similarity of the situation across Wales, some plausible drivers of local child poverty include:

- Lack of affordable/available childcare: Pembrokeshire's Childcare Sufficiency survey indicates this is likely to be a barrier to parental employment
- Lack of affordable/available transport: Difficulties accessing childcare and employment within necessary times compounds the challenge for parental work.
- Lack of well-paid employment compatible with family life (particularly part-time).
- High costs of housing with two or more bedrooms, affecting those with children.

Bedroom Tax and Benefit Cap

These two policies have both drawn criticism from the United Nations for their impacts, severely diminishing the incomes of some of the UK's already poorest households and having particularly harsh impacts on households with children.

The examples below are for a single parent of working age with different household compositions in terms of the number, ages and sexes of children. In all cases the example is for **a 3 bedroom home in Pembrokeshire**. An accurate council rent figure for 2022-23 has been used and the private rent figure was researched by the Housing Department in 2022.

Bedroom Tax (BT on the table below) applies if a home has more bedrooms than the policy deems necessary, given its stipulation that two children of either sex should share a room until the age of 10 and two of the same sex should share up to the age of 16. A 3-bedroom home can be considered excessive or not, depending on the ages/sexes of the same number of children, having a surprising impact on household finances.

The **benefit cap** (BC) ensures that no household outside London receives more than £20,000 in benefits (pre-April '23 rate). The more children in the family, the greater the impact.

In all examples below, Council Tax Reduction covers the full liability, except where the parent is working. Benefit Income is UC plus Child Benefit. Figures are for 2022-23.

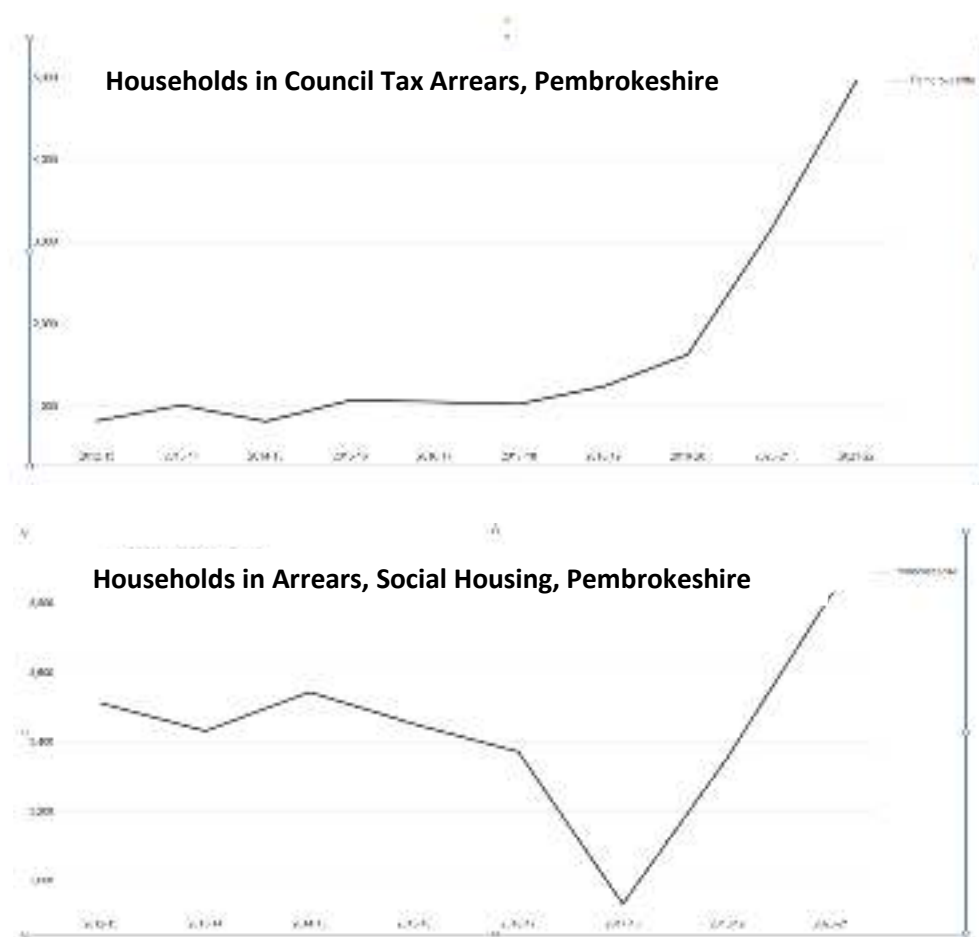
	Family Makeup	Rent: 3 bedrooms	Help with rent	Benefit income	Wages, Min Wage	Income after rent & CT	Income per head after housing costs
BT	Council tenant, 2 children, same sex, under 16	£114.91	£98.96	£335.72	£0.00	£220.81	£73.60
BT	Private tenant, 1 boy, 1 girl, under 10	£191.49	£98.96	£335.72	£0.00	£144.23	£48.08
	Council tenant, boy, 8 and girl, 12	£114.91	£114.91	£351.80	£0.00	£236.89	£78.96
	Private tenant, boy, 8 and girl, 12	£191.49	£120.82	£351.80	£0.00	£160.31	£53.44
B C	Council tenant with 3 children under 10	£114.91	£114.91	£384.62	£0.00	£269.71	£67.43
B C	Private tenant with 3 children under 10	£191.49	£120.82	£384.62	£0.00	£193.13	£48.28
<i>Here the Benefit Cap removes £39 per week. Working 16 hours lifts the cap, but does not increase benefits. CTR of £15 and £1.86 UC are lost. There is a net gain of £135, before childcare & transport costs.</i>							
B C	Council tenant with 2 boys, 2 girls, under 16	£114.91	£114.91	£384.62	£0.00	£269.71	£53.94
B C	Private tenant with 2 boys, 2 girls, under 16	£191.49	£114.91	£384.62	£0.00	£193.13	£38.63
	Council tenant with 2 boys, 2 girls, under 16, working 16hrs pw	£114.91	£114.91	£493.58	£152.00	£515.53	£103.11
	Private tenant with 2 boys, 2 girls, under 16, working 16hrs pw	£191.49	£120.82	£493.58	£152.00	£438.95	£87.79

Unemployment: For the last period for which data was available (2018)., Pembrokeshire had the highest rate in Wales of children in workless households (20%), somewhat higher than the Welsh average (13%)^{xv}. Indeed, for workless households generally, Pembrokeshire ranked highest in Wales (22%; Welsh average 17%). More recent data (2022) indicate continuing problems with unemployment in the county, which the highest rate people claiming out-of-work benefits over 6 months, and 3rd highest for claimants of over 12, 18 and 24 month durations.

Qualifications: Indicator data from the last Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation^{xvi} shows a changing trend in Pembrokeshire, with every age group having a lower percentage of working-age adults with no qualifications than the Welsh average, apart from 16-24s. This may be because people are achieving fewer qualifications, or those with qualifications are

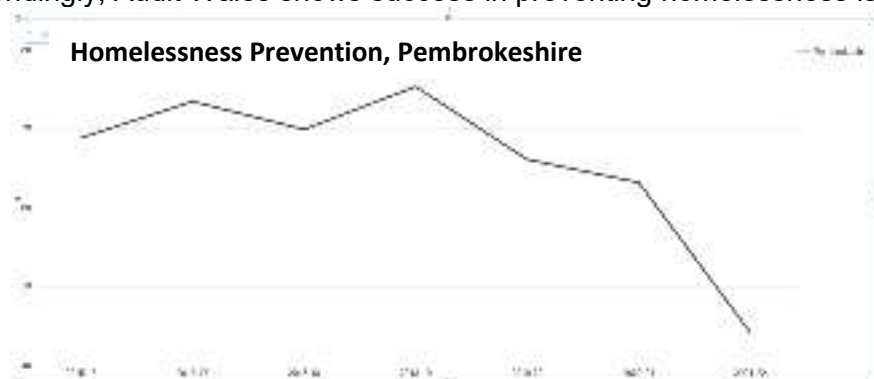
leaving the area. Local people do have a concern that young people are moving elsewhere, for housing and jobs.

Housing Debt and Homelessness: Graphs from the Audit Wales Poverty Data Tool^{xvii} show the increase in households falling into arrears with housing costs:



Numbers of households presenting for support with homelessness have increased annually and the Housing Department report an increase of some 46% in applications for council housing since 2018. The most significant single reason for homelessness is **loss of tenancy**, for reasons other than rent arrears, cited in 200 cases in 2019-20, 258 in 2021-22 and the team is projecting 492 households to be affected in 2022-23, an astonishing increase.

Correspondingly, Audit Wales shows success in preventing homelessness is declining:



- I. ¹ <https://commonslibrary.parliament.uk/research-briefings/sn07096/>
- II. ¹ <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/tespm010/default/table?lang=en>
- III. ¹ <https://www.jrf.org.uk/data/uk-poverty-rates-region>
- IV. ¹ <https://www.gov.scot/publications/scottish-child-payment-estimating-the-effect-on-child-poverty/>
- V. ¹ <https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/bulletins/regionallabourmarket/february2023>
- VI. ¹ <https://commonslibrary.parliament.uk/how-has-the-pandemic-affected-industries-and-labour-in-the-uk/>
- VII. ¹ <https://www.jrf.org.uk/report/uk-poverty-2023>
- VIII. ¹ <https://commonslibrary.parliament.uk/research-briefings/cbp-9428/>
- IX. ¹ <https://www.lse.ac.uk/News/Latest-news-from-LSE/2022/1-December-22/By-the-end-of-2021-Brexit-had-already-cost-UK-households-a-total-of-5.8-billion-in-higher-food-bills-%E2%80%93-new-LSE-research>
- X. ¹ <https://www.bevanfoundation.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/Wales-Housing-Crisis-Making-the-LHA-work-for-Wales-report-1.pdf>
- XI. ¹ <https://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2022/dec/14/dwp-debt-collector-energy-crisis-universal-credit-fuel-payments-gordon-brown>
- XII. ¹ <https://www.wcpp.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2022/09/WCPP-Poverty-and-social-exclusion-in-Wales-September-2022-English-final-updated.pdf>
- XIII. ¹ <https://www.jrf.org.uk/data/uk-child-poverty-rates-local-authority>
- XIV. ¹ <https://endchildpoverty.org.uk/child-poverty/>
- XV. ¹ <https://statswales.gov.wales/Catalogue/Business-Economy-and-Labour-Market/People-and-Work/Workless-Households/childrenlivinginworklesshouseholds-by-area-variable-householdstatus>
- XVI. ¹ <https://statswales.gov.wales/Catalogue/Community-Safety-and-Social-Inclusion/Welsh-Index-of-Multiple-Deprivation/Archive/WIMD-Indicator-Data-By-Age/noqualifications-by-localauthority>
- XVII. ¹ <https://www.audit.wales/our-work/data-tools> and <https://app.powerbi.com/view?r=eyJrIjojNDg4Y2M3NjctYWUyMS00NTQ2LWJhNmUtZmVjMmZhOGU2YjUyYywiZCI6ImRmZDY5MmYwLTE2YmYtNDQ0OS04OGUzLUU3NzM1ZGZjY2ZlOCIsImMiOiJh9&pageName=ReportSection0d8d49278965a2510172>

Section 4: The Reality of Poverty in Pembrokeshire

People who live with the difficulties public services are tasked with supporting have insights which can be powerful tools for informing policy development and practical interventions. Success is far more likely when our work is based on the needs and suggestions of these experts by experience.

Qualitative Research by PAVS

In 2022, with funding from UK Government (Shared Prosperity Fund) and the local authority, Pembrokeshire Association of Voluntary Services (PAVS) undertook research to capture people's lived experiences of financial hardship, their barriers to securing employment and/or increasing their income and their ideas for making things better.

The full report contains an invaluable breadth of information about people's lives, views and concerns. Below, the most common issues raised within the research have been identified and extracted. Therefore, the issues listed here are not an exhaustive list of problems discussed, but are typical problems cited by numbers of participants. The separate issues identified are of course interlinked, compounding impacts: one stressful or costly situation worsens another, which in turn has implications for another, and so on.

Essential Living Costs – A Struggle

Food

- Food shopping is reduced to “essentials” and “basics”, cutting out meat and treats. (Costs had increased from £60 to £100 for the same items in one case, £50 to £70 in another.)
- Costs of special diets are unmanageable (the coeliac grant of £54/quarter barely makes any impact).
- Children are often given cheap, filling carbohydrates, like toast, sandwiches and breakfast cereal in the evenings, as their parents know they have had a hot meal at school.

Comments on Free Food: “*embarrassing and shameful*” “*a relief*” “*embarrassing but appreciate it*”, “*degrading*” “*It shouldn't all be on referral*”

Housing

- Housing is in poor condition (e.g. damp, cold, poorly insulated) and costly to heat.
- Unaffordable heating means problems with condensation, mould and further deterioration.
- Housing is unaffordable and/or unavailable. People are leaving or considering leaving Pembrokeshire (especially coastal communities) for cheaper and available rents/homes.
- The gap between LHA and rents is particularly large in ‘desirable’ areas. For example, in St. Dogmaels it is a £320 per month.
- Homeowners worry that when current rates are renegotiated, mortgages will be unmanageable.

- Bedroom tax applies even to a bedroom used for visiting children. People affected are often unable to move (downsize) within the same community, so rent arrears worsen.
- The shift to paying the housing element of benefits to claimants, rather than directly to their landlord, has created arrears. (Maintaining discipline over a miniscule budget is very tough.)

Energy

- Fuel costs are an increasingly significant part of household spend.
- Mains gas has doubled in cost.
- Those off-gas have it even worse, with oil and especially electricity being so costly.
- Individuals report, for example, a quadrupling of electricity consumption in the winter months; a tripling of electricity costs (equal to $\frac{3}{4}$ of their pension).
- Fuel support payments are welcome but confusing.
- People manage their energy meters meticulously - knowing how many days they can afford and restricting their use of heat.

“We will not be putting the heating on this winter, as the cost of hot water alone has gone from £3.50 to £8.50 a day”. “I pay each bill as it comes in, then I know what’s left for food”

School

- Younger children wear out school shoes, which are not readily available second hand.
- School uniforms are a difficult expense. Schools insisting on embroidered badges versus plain items can add £10+ per item.
- Trips and non-essentials, such as school photos, put a real strain on some families.

“There is always something, this week the school photos are due in and I think ‘Oh my goodness, how can I pay’”.

Childcare and Early Years provision

- Childcare/ Meithrin is completely unaffordable for some families, especially in non-Flying Start areas (supporting children aged two years).
- Some providers charge for a whole week to keep a place, regardless of how many times the child attends. If allowed, some parents send their children only once or twice a week.
- The lack of Flying Start in the mid and north of the county makes people feel discriminated against. Provision in Pembroke Dock and Cardigan for example “feels unfair”.
- From age three, there is Welsh Government support, only for **working** parents.
- To access the childcare element of Child Tax Credit, both parents must work 16 hours or more (regardless of how many one may work, e.g. 60 hours).

Being worse off after childcare is a very real barrier to work. Even in better paid roles, childcare consumes so much income; with added travel to childcare it is “not worth it.”

Transport

- Public transport is unaffordable for many. Community transport, such as Flexi-bus, is not available everywhere.
- Anxiety (common in people struggling with the stress of low-income life) can be a barrier to public transport, and thus to services in other locations, e.g. community fridge.
- In rural areas, with little or no public transport available, people “have to have a vehicle”.
- For those who must use their vehicle for work (e.g. carers), and to access services, fuel consumes a large chunk of the household budget.

Coping Strategies

Households are going without ...

- Clothing for parents
- Repairing/replacing household items and white goods
- Visits to relatives, or longer distance day trips, due to fuel costs.
- Anything “nice” or “treats”, such as a cafe lunch
- Family days out/leisure activities

For ...	People are turning to ...
Food or help with bills and living costs	Their adult children, their parents, other relatives, friends.
Help with large household costs such as fridge freezers, washing machines, vet bills, fuel	Friends and relatives
Affordable second-hand clothing	Charity shops, hand-me-downs, ‘Vinted’ and Facebook
Food	Pembrokeshire Action To Combat Hardship (PATCH) food parcels or Pembrokeshire Foodbank
Children’s activities, clubs, toys at Christmas (also laptops during lockdown)	Action for Children

The Poverty Trap in Action

In-Work Poverty

- Some who work, and don’t receive support with school meals, water rates, council tax, or social tariffs for fuel, feel they have less remaining than those on benefits (and may be right).
- Loss of the above supports, plus childcare and travel costs, can mean that employment does not make financial sense: “the system is almost forcing people out of work”.
- People feel penalised for working (often in low-paid but essential roles).
- There appears to be a lack of career opportunities that pay enough to escape poverty.

“Our boys won’t come back - what is there here for them? They went away to university and now there’s nothing for them to come back to”.

“There is nothing in Pembrokeshire for young people to progress in life ... I feel like there are more opportunities in other parts of the UK than Wales” (age 23)

Issues with Universal Credit (UC) and other benefits

- Some on UC who took an initial advance constantly have to borrow more (from the DWP); those still on Working Tax Credits and Job Seekers Allowance fear the switch to UC.
- Self-employed individuals with fluctuating income have managed OK with top-ups through Working Tax Credit (though changes can be stressful) but expect more difficulty with UC.
- Larger families are particularly penalised. The two-child limit applies and the benefit cap limits income to £20,000, whether a household has 2 children or 3, 4 or more.

Streamlining and One-Stop Shops

It is difficult to know what help is available. People report a constant, time-consuming “battle” or “fight” for information.

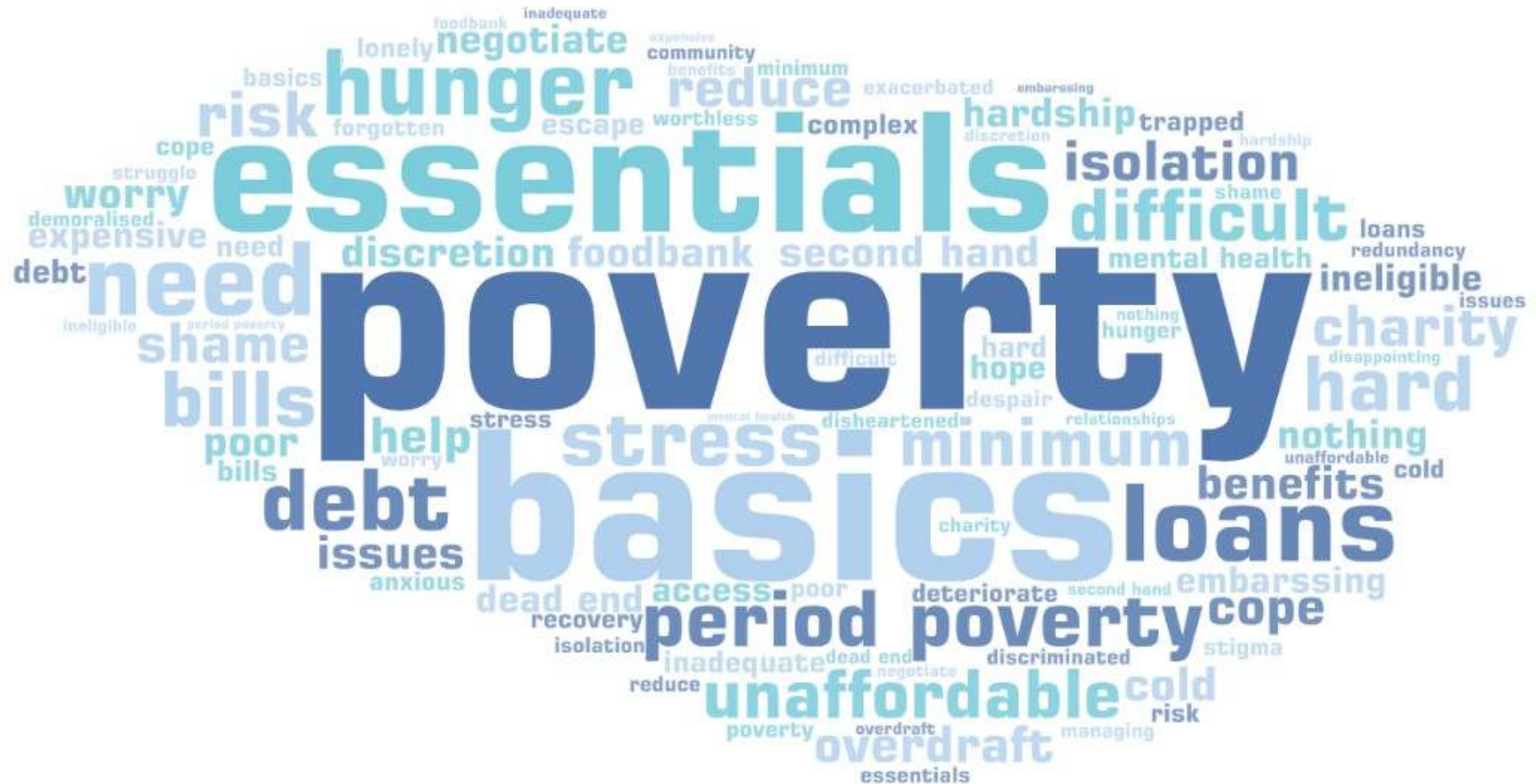
Systems for people to learn what they might be entitled to and access it seem complicated and convoluted. People are daunted by the multiplicity of criteria and application forms.

People are asking for such services to be streamlined, more like a ‘one stop shop’ to focus on an individual, and their circumstances.

Stress, Disappointment and Poor Mental Health

- Mental health issues are common, precipitated and/or exacerbated by the stress of poverty.
- Very long waits for non-urgent assessment (particularly Autism Spectrum Disorder and ADHD in children) adds to family stress.
- Life is not what was anticipated, “disheartening” for those who feel they cannot give their children the life they would wish and those who have paid into ‘the system’ that does not now allow them to even ‘manage’.

Below is a word cloud generated from some of the language and vocabulary linked to hardship, that was used by participants and recorded by researchers capturing the local and lived experience of poverty in recent times:



Case Studies from FaCE- Family and Community Engagement

FaCE (Family and Community Engagement) is a new Pembrokeshire project aiming to support schools in targeting disengaged families, through structured numeracy based learning and enrichment activities. These case studies, part of the project monitoring, particularly highlight:

1. The negative impact of poverty on the mental health of everyone in the home, particularly adults who express guilt and shame for not being able to provide more for their children.
2. Reduced or completely missing positive enrichment opportunities, both as a family unit and for the children as individuals. Costs to access hobbies or days out are prohibitive for the majority, who can only benefit from free activities.
3. Housing: poor quality or unsuitable accommodation, arrears and mounting debt, inability to afford repairs or maintain properties to a decent standard, houses feeling like unsecure placements with a lack of stability and sense of 'home'.

Family A: Mr and Mrs A live in Neyland, with 4 sons aged 10-15. 10 years ago dad had an accident at work, surgeries were unsuccessful in repairing the damage to his back. At the time, mum was attending the local college, they owned a 3 bedroom home, were paying off their mortgage and keeping up with the bills and had never needed benefits. Their sudden change in fortunes soon had them seeking financial advice, agreeing an individual voluntary arrangement (IVA) to pay back debt accrued and extending their mortgage to a 35 year term to reduce the monthly payment. Mum and dad's mental health has declined over the last 10 years and dad's physical health has not improved.

Living costs: The house is in considerable disrepair with no funds for general maintenance. There is no entitlement to support with housing costs and no equity in the house because it is mortgaged to the maximum value. The lack of housing benefit and the IVA payments impact greatly on the household. They regularly rely on weekly food packages from PATCH.

Household life: The eldest son has a tiny box room, the middle two share and the youngest, with autism, shares a bedroom with his parents. Home life is often fraught in this small house, with small rooms; the boys fight. They cannot attend any extracurricular activities unless they are free, with free transport provided. They play online computer games and rarely go out of the home. With rapid growth spurts, all clothes are handed down from each boy to the next and on one occasion one son had to endure broken footwear, waiting until payday.

Mum is concerned that her older boys, very bright, will miss out on extra study sessions at school because they cannot attend unless free transport is provided.

They do not have family holidays or family days out. Everything has to be shared and they rely on donations from wider family members. Both parents feel awful that they cannot provide for their children and this sadness exacerbates their poor mental health.

Family B: Single mother living with boyfriend in Housing Association accommodation on the Mount Estate in Milford Haven. Six children, from 18 months to 15 years old.

Early 2020 the family moved from their substandard housing to a new, 4-bedroom Housing Association property, with a substantial increase in rent. At the time this was affordable for her a single mum. When her partner moved in, prompting a dual household benefit assessment, she lost her housing benefit; but he does not financially support the family. He sends wages back home to Lithuania and has a gambling habit.

She became pregnant with her youngest child during this time and lost her father to covid. Having been very close with her dad (losing her mum when still a child), she is grieving deeply.

Living costs: Rent, no longer covered by benefits, is £700 a month, plus mum has a payment plan for past rent arrears. There is no contact with the other children's fathers, so she receives no child support.

Household Life: Social services have been in contact recently regarding a second complaint from concerned neighbours about the children's behaviour on the estate. Mum is concerned that their behaviour is becoming disruptive and acknowledges that since the loss of her dad, she is struggling to cope. She doesn't have the means to entertain them, being unable to buy play equipment or computer games and phones that other children have. Her 8 year old son recently really enjoyed a free boxing club trial but the subscription of £3 per week prevented him signing up.

Most mornings Mum fears she won't have enough milk for breakfast and baby so often only the younger children get breakfast. The next worry is fruit. If the children don't bring fruit, or money to buy fruit, the school will provide half an apple. The thought of them only having half an apple and everyone knowing it's because she hasn't sent a snack or money "absolutely kills" her. Her 15 year old daughter can't afford make up, clothes, phones, trips to town, etc which prevents her maintaining friendships. Even her everyday necessities are unaffordable. A lot of her time is spent caring for her younger siblings.

Mum has hopes and dreams for all her children and is keenly aware that the poverty trap she is in will hinder their life experience and chances.

Family C: Single mum living in Haverfordwest with 2 daughters aged 6 - 14. Two of the children have Additional Needs (ODD, communication barriers, very aggressive, hearing aids) and are on slow release medication. Mum suffers from anxiety & depression and the older children are carers for mum as well as mum being a carer for the children. They live in rented housing close to school.

Living cost: Mum believes that her budget is okay, they just can't have luxury items, or afford anything non-essential (like a holiday). She shops in local charity shops and does her absolute best to budget. On occasion they have been dependent on food parcels from their local church. The rising costs to household bills is impacting on this finely tuned budget.

Household Life: Due to Mum's ill health and the younger siblings' medical conditions the two older children are registered young carers and regularly attend group sessions with Action for Children. Mum is unable to fund any extracurricular activities and will seek out and sign up her children to any free activities on offer, but can only do so if free transport is provided.

Section 5: What have we done so far?

KWKW final report – SB PAVS

Section 6: Priorities and Aspirations for Pembrokeshire

Our organising framework for our forward actions under this strategy is the four categories of prevention agreed between the Future Generations Commissioner and the Welsh Government:

Primary prevention (PP): Building resilience – creating the conditions in which problems do not arise in the future. A universal approach.

Secondary prevention (SP): Targeting action towards areas where there is a high risk of a problem occurring. A targeted approach, which cements the principles of progressive universalism.

Tertiary prevention (TP): Intervening once there is a problem, to stop it getting worse and prevent it reoccurring in the future. An intervention approach.

Acute spending (AS): Spending, which acts to manage the impact of a strongly negative situation but does little or nothing to prevent problems occurring in the future. A remedial approach.

Wherever possible, we will seek to work in the Primary and Secondary prevention domains, as these are the most sustainable approaches with the greatest potential for long-term impact. However, we are acutely conscious that the rising poverty rates in the County, and the impact of the ongoing cost of living crisis, demand an immediate response. In that sense, we make no apology for including actions that can be classed as Tertiary prevention, or even Acute spending.

Primary Prevention		
Action	Lead Partner	Timescale
The Raising the Achievement of Disadvantaged Youngsters (RADY) project will continue, as part of a long-term commitment to addressing the achievement gap between disadvantaged young people and their peers.	PCC Education	2023 onwards
Promote and develop 'poverty proofing' approaches in schools and communities, looking to address the 'cost of the school day'.	PCC Education	2023 onwards
Support Milford Haven secondary school in it's efforts to achieve 'Trauma Informed School' status.	PCC Education	2023 onwards
Implement the actions in our 'Whole School Approach to Mental Health and Wellbeing' strategy, particularly those Trauma- informed interventions most likely to benefit disadvantaged children and young people.	PCC Education	2023 onwards
Reduce the inequalities which exist in the Health Education and Economic outcomes of children and families living in poverty, by providing access to: • Child care provision (including the delivery of the Foundation Phase in the nursery setting) • Utilise Reaching Wider monies to provide enhanced support for Young People Looked After (YPLA). • Support the work of multi-agency partners • Health and Well Being programme • Enrichment programme (to include leisure, super curricula and cultural activities) • More Able and Talented Programme (MAT)	Pembrokeshire College	2023-25
Develop and implement a strategy to reduce health inequalities in the Health Board area	HDHB	

Secondary Prevention		
Action	Lead Partner	Timescale
The 'People PoWeR' project, in partnership with Citizen's Advice Bureau, will provide welfare rights and financial advice and support to families across the County, focusing on delivering through schools and other community settings.	PCC Education	2023-25

The Peer Tutoring project will continue to expand, with increasing numbers of tutors and tutees in primary schools.	PCC Education	2023-25
GB – Face SPF		
Support families to reduce worklessness through tutorial provision and the College employment bureau	Pembrokeshire College	2023 onwards
Increase household income as a key component of tackling poverty by: • Providing access to information and support from learner financial support including EMA, WLG and FCF • Undertaking a survey during induction to inform the College of learners' and Staff's access to technologies and broadband access • Introduce a support scheme for work-based learners who are ineligible for FCF support • Provide free college meals (FCM) to replace free school meals (FSM) • Provide financial literacy courses, access/ referral to debt counselling services, and assistance with childcare costs • Establish a college credit union • Integrating courses to support the development of financial literacy within the tutorial offer.	Pembrokeshire College	2023 onwards

Tertiary Prevention		
Action	Lead Partner	Timescale
SD/CP – SPF work – use more than one line		

Acute Spending

Action	Lead Partner	Timescale
We will continue the PDG Access Plus scheme, renaming it the Education Support Grant. It will support families and young people in severe hardship with education-related costs	PCC Education	2023 ongoing
Identify families/ learners who are in crisis and provide immediate support e.g., Food parcels	Pembrokeshire College	2023 ongoing

ⁱ <https://commonslibrary.parliament.uk/research-briefings/sn07096/>

ⁱⁱ <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/tespm010/default/table?lang=en>

ⁱⁱⁱ <https://www.jrf.org.uk/data/uk-poverty-rates-region>

^{iv} <https://www.gov.scot/publications/scottish-child-payment-estimating-the-effect-on-child-poverty/>

^v <https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/bulletins/regionallabourmarket/february2023>

^{vi} <https://commonslibrary.parliament.uk/how-has-the-pandemic-affected-industries-and-labour-in-the-uk/>

^{vii} <https://www.jrf.org.uk/report/uk-poverty-2023>

^{viii} <https://commonslibrary.parliament.uk/research-briefings/cbp-9428/>

^{ix} <https://www.lse.ac.uk/News/Latest-news-from-LSE/2022/1-December-22/By-the-end-of-2021-Brexit-had-already-cost-UK-households-a-total-of-5.8-billion-in-higher-food-bills-%E2%80%93-new-LSE-research>

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- ^x <https://www.bevanfoundation.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/Wales-Housing-Crisis-Making-the-LHA-work-for-Wales-report-1.pdf>
- ^{xi} <https://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2022/dec/14/dwp-debt-collector-energy-crisis-universal-credit-fuel-payments-gordon-brown>
- ^{xii} <https://www.wcpp.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2022/09/WCPP-Poverty-and-social-exclusion-in-Wales-September-2022-English-final-updated.pdf>
- ^{xiii} <https://www.jrf.org.uk/data/uk-child-poverty-rates-local-authority>
- ^{xiv} <https://endchildpoverty.org.uk/child-poverty/>
- ^{xv} <https://statswales.gov.wales/Catalogue/Business-Economy-and-Labour-Market/People-and-Work/Workless-Households/childrenlivinginworklesshouseholds-by-area-variable-householdstatus>
- ^{xvi} <https://statswales.gov.wales/Catalogue/Community-Safety-and-Social-Inclusion/Welsh-Index-of-Multiple-Deprivation/Archive/WIMD-Indicator-Data-By-Age/noqualifications-by-localauthority>
- ^{xvii} <https://www.audit.wales/our-work/data-tools> and <https://app.powerbi.com/view?r=eyJrIjojNDg4Y2M3NjctYWUyMS00NTQ2LWJhNmUtZmVjMmZhOGU2YjUyYyYtNDQ0OS04OGUzLWU3NzM1ZGZjY2ZlOCIsImMiOiJh9&pageName=ReportSection0d8d49278965a2510172>