

Complete Agenda

CABINET

GWYNEDD COUNCIL

DATE	Tuesday, 18th December, 2018
TIME	1.00 pm
LOCATION	Siambr Hywel Dda, Council Offices, Caernarfon, Gwynedd, LL55 1SH
CONTACT POINT	Annes Siôn 01286 679490 cabinet@gwynedd.llyw.cymru

GWYNEDD COUNCIL CABINET MEMBERS

Members	
Dyfrig L. Siencyn	Leader
Dafydd Meurig	Deputy Leader, Cabinet Member for the Environment
Craig ab Iago	Cabinet Member for Housing, Leisure and Culture
Gareth Wyn Griffith	Cabinet Member of Highways and Municipal
Nia Wyn Jeffreys	Cabinet Member for Corporate Support
Peredur Jenkins	Cabinet Member for Finance
Dilwyn Morgan	Cabinet Member for Children and Young People
W. Gareth Roberts	Cabinet Member for Adults, Health and Wellbeing
Gareth Thomas	Cabinet Member for Education
Ioan Thomas	Cabinet Member for Economic Development

AGENDA

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THE CABINET, TUESDAY, 27 NOVEMBER 2018

Present -

Councillors: Dyfrig L. Siencyn, Dafydd Meurig, Craig ab Iago, Gareth Wyn Griffith, Nia Wyn Jeffreys, Peredur Jenkins, Dilwyn Morgan, W. Gareth Roberts, Gareth Thomas and Ioan Thomas

Also present-

Dilwyn Williams (Chief Executive), Iwan Evans (Monitoring Officer), Dafydd Edwards (Head of Finance Department) and Annes Siôn (Member Support Officer).

Others invited:

Item 6: Debbie Jones (Education Corporate Services Officer)

Item 7: Dafydd Wyn Williams (Head of Environment Department) and Gareth Jones (Senior Manager, Planning and Public Protection Service)

Item 8: Aled Davies (Head of Adults, Health and Well-being Department), Gwen Hughes (Area Manager - Residential and Day (North))

1. APOLOGIES

Cabinet Members and Officers were welcomed to the meeting.
Apologies were received from the Cabinet Member Cllr Craig ab Iago.

2. DECLARATION OF PERSONAL INTEREST

There were no declarations of personal interest.

3. URGENT ITEMS

The Monitoring Officer noted, after receiving permission by the Chair of the Council, that Item 7 - Local Impact Statement in light of the New Nuclear Power Station, Wylfa Newydd, would need to be considered as an urgent item. As a result, this would not follow the Cabinet's usual schedule and the decision would be exempt from the calling-in procedure and would come into force on the day when the meeting was held and the decision made.

4. MATTERS ARISING FROM OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY

There were no matters arising from overview and scrutiny.

5. THE MINUTES OF THE MEETINGS HELD ON 6 NOVEMBER

The Chairman signed the minutes of the Cabinet meeting held on 6 November, as a true record.

6. RESOURCES FOR THE GWYNEDD SECONDARY SECTOR LANGUAGE STRATEGY COORDINATOR

RESOLVED

- a) To commit £20,000 of funding from now until the end of March 2019 from the Transformation Fund to fund the Gwynedd Secondary Sector Language Strategy Coordinator. The post would be a means of delivering on one of the commitments in the Council Plan, which will lead to further increase in pupils' social and curricular use of the Welsh language.
- b) To return to the Cabinet with a request for further resources to fund the Gwynedd Secondary Sector Language Strategy Coordinator post from 2019/20 onwards, should the discussions with the regional consortium (GwE) to fund the post in future not prove successful.

DISCUSSION

The report was submitted by Cllr Gareth Thomas.

The report was submitted noting that the Language Strategy had been in place for years, and that the primary schools' Language Charter had been rolled-out across Wales. It was expressed that a follow-up to the Language Charter was needed in the secondary schools. The Coordinator had been appointed in April 2017 to lead on the language strategy and it was added that good work had been done. Attention was drawn to Ysgol Tywyn where there had been a change of attitude towards the Welsh language, after the coordinator had been undertaking specific work at the school.

It was noted that a year ago, the Cabinet Member had applied for additional resources, based on the same commitment of resources that had been granted to the establishment of the primary schools' Language Charter. A response had been received at the Cabinet Meeting, noting that the Cabinet Member for Education and the Cabinet Member for the Welsh Language, needed to write to the relevant Cabinet Ministers in Welsh Government, asking them to provide the funding in order to fund the Coordinator's post. A response had been received from Eluned Morgan AM, referring to the GwE regional consortia. Following discussions with GwE, it was noted that it would not be possible for the consortia to fund the post during 2018/19.

It was expressed that the Council would be able to apply for funding from the regional consortia from 2019/20 onwards, noting that the £20,000 being sought would be used to bridge both periods.

Observations arising from the discussion

- It was expressed that the response of Minister Eluned Morgan was contentious, considering the fact that the Assembly was hoping to have one million Welsh-speakers by 2050. Astonishment was also expressed regarding the fact that the Government did not view this as a golden opportunity to develop a Language Charter that was already working in the primary sector.
- It was reiterated that the Welsh Language Support Grant had been cut by the Government this year, which showed the Government's lack of commitment to having one million Welsh-speakers. It was added that Gwynedd Council had done the groundwork for the primary Language

Charter and that the Government had undertaken the project when it was successful. Disappointment was expressed in that the Government was not prepared to support and invest in order to develop.

7. LOCAL IMPACT STATEMENT IN LIGHT OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NEW NUCLEAR POWER STATION, WYLFA NEWYDD, ANGLESEY.

The item was submitted by Cllr. Dafydd Meurig

RESOLVED

To approve the draft statement of local impact in Appendix 1.

To delegate powers to the Head of Environment Department to undertake minor amendments and corrections as necessary to the draft statement and to add relevant evidence to support the direction of the draft statement, prior to submitting the document to the Planning Inspectorate by 4 December 2018.

DISCUSSION

The report was submitted and it was noted that despite the fact that Wylfa Newydd was not located in Gwynedd, there remained a need to consider its impact on Gwynedd. It was added that a DCO Application had been submitted to the Secretary of State in Westminster in order to develop the project. It was noted that as part of the investigation into the DCO application, there was a need to submit a local impact statement by 4 December.

It was expressed that the 'Local Impact Statement' was a detailed document and that the Council was expressing its support in principle to the Power Station, however, it was emphasised *"that we are not confident that significant matters relating to accommodation, transport, skills and employment, the Welsh language and public services, have been sufficiently investigated and considered"*.

It was emphasised that the draft document detailed these matters. It was expressed that the matters had not only been raised by Gwynedd Council, but by other partners as well; nevertheless, it was noted that no modifications had been considered. It was added that the company would not monitor any matters until half-way through the construction work, and by that time it could be too late to make any modifications.

Observations arising from the discussion

- It was noted that the document was substantial, and that the Council had clearly expressed its concerns regarding the impact of the development. The importance of submitting an Impact Statement as part of the discussion was emphasised.
- It was emphasised that measuring the impact half-way through the construction work would be too late when considering matters such as the Welsh language.
- It was expressed that the project was huge, and that up to 9,000 people

would be on the site. It was noted that this would double the population, therefore, there was a need for clarity regarding the matters noted.

8. GWYNEDD COUNCIL PLAN 2018-23 - BID FOR PERMANENT RESOURCES TO STAFF NEW DEMENTIA UNITS AT LLYS CADFAN, PLAS HAFAN, PLAS HEDD AND BRYN BLODAU TO SUPPORT THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 'REDESIGNING CARE SERVICES' PRIORITY WITHIN THE COUNCIL PLAN

The item was submitted by Cllr W. Gareth Roberts

DECISION

To allocate £808,000 to support the implementation of the Redesigning Care Services priority within the Gwynedd Council Plan 2018-2023 and to meet the requirements of Care Inspectorate Wales in terms of residential homes' staffing rotas.

DISCUSSION

The report was submitted and it was noted that it was a pleasure to do so. It was noted that the Council and the Health Board had been collaborating to ensure that people were being placed closer to home. It was noted that the Council, after receiving funding from Welsh Government's ILF fund, had been able to adapt parts of residential homes within the county, in order to meet the needs of people with dementia. It was added that the number of people with dementia was increasing and that specialist care was needed closer to home, not just for the sake of the patient, but for the sake of the families as well.

It was noted that work had been completed on three of the residential homes and the department was confident that the work would be completed at Bryn Blodau by the end of June. It was expressed that the funding application was made for the purpose of funding staff to work in the dementia units. It was added that £31,000 of the total bid related to the need to respond to the Care Inspectorate Wales's requirements to strengthen rotas across the Council's Residential Homes.

Observations arising from the discussion

- It was noted that the plan was innovative, and would close the gap that could be seen specifically in the south of the county.
- It was expressed that not funding the plan was not an option, considering the changing demographic in the county - there was a need to strengthen the provision available.
- It was added that it was good to share good news, in particular in the current financial climate, noting that this investment would be a boost to encourage development in the private sector.
- The importance of keeping vulnerable people within their community was stressed.

9. ESTABLISHING A REGIME TO DEAL WITH THE COUNCIL'S DUTIES AS A SUSTAINABLE DRAINAGE SYSTEMS (SUDS) APPROVAL BODY (SAB), UNDER THE FLOOD AND WATER MANAGEMENT ACT, 2010.

The item was submitted by Cllr Gareth Griffith

DECISION

1. That implementing the statutory duties of the SuDS Approval Body (SAB) is attributed to the Consultancy Service
2. To delegate the powers of the SAB under Schedule 3 of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 to the head of the Consultancy Service, with the right for further delegation as necessary.
3. To delegate the right to the Head of the Consultancy Service to establish a regime which decides on applications in line with statutory legislation and guidance.
4. To delegate the right for the Monitoring Officer to amend the Delegation Plan within the Constitution to reflect this decision.

DISCUSSION

The report was submitted, noting that it was an application to delegate rights for establishing a regime to deal with the Council's Duties as a Sustainable Drainage Systems (SUDS) Approval Body under the Flood and Water Management Act 2010, to the Consultancy Department. It was added that this regime was statutory and that it would come into force on 7 January.

It was explained that sustainable drainage systems would be required for every new development of more than one house. It was expressed that the systems would have to be approved by the local authority and that there would be a need to ensure that a maintenance procedure would be in place which would be funded and safeguarded by means of a legal agreement.

It was added that establishing the procedure was statutory under the Flood and Water Management Act 2010, and consequently, that it was a statutory field that the Council had to undertake.

The meeting commenced at 1.00pm and concluded at 1.40pm

CHAIR

Agenda Item 6

CYNGOR GWYNEDD

REPORT TO A MEETING OF GWYNEDD COUNCIL CABINET

Date of Meeting: 18 December 2018
Cabinet Member: Councillor Dilwyn Morgan
Contact Officer: Morwena Edwards, Corporate Director
Contact Telephone Number: 01286 679468
Title of Item: Strategic Safeguarding Panel's Annual Report 2017/18

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to update my fellow members on what has been achieved by the Strategic Safeguarding Panel during the 2017/18 year. This includes outlining what has been achieved against the pledges of the Strategic Safeguarding Plan.
- 1.7 The Corporate Director is required to consistently and regularly report upon Safeguarding matters to members.

2. THE DECISION SOUGHT

- 2.1 The Cabinet is asked to accept the report on the work of the Strategic Safeguarding Children and Vulnerable Adults Panel.
- 2.2 The Cabinet is asked to accept the amendments to the Panel's Terms of Reference.

3. REASONS FOR RECOMMENDING THE DECISION

- 3.1 It is believed that the report summarises the work of the Strategic Safeguarding Children and Adults Panel in a correct and fair manner; it is also essential that Cabinet members are aware of the Panel's work on Safeguarding and are satisfied that the Panel has undertaken the required work in a thorough and conscientious manner.
- 3.2 As the Panel has broadened its focus to include broader Safety matters such as Domestic Violence and counter terrorism, the Panel's Terms of Reference have been amended accordingly. The Terms of Reference also highlight the Panel's responsibility to monitor and challenge performance that relates to Safeguarding.

8. NEXT STEPS AND TIMETABLE

- 8.1. None to note.

9. ANY CONSULTATIONS UNDERTAKEN PRIOR TO RECOMMENDING THE DECISION

9.1. Views of the Statutory Officers:

i. Monitoring Officer:

As a member of this Panel, I welcome this report that appropriately summarises of the work of the organisation. It provides the Cabinet with assurances about this important field of work. The additions to the terms of reference are logical and reflect the frequent changes that occur in a statutory and social context centrally in the field of corporate safeguarding.

ii. Head of Finance Department:

I have received confirmation by the author that the decision sought will not generate new financial commitments. I, therefore, have no objection to the recommendations.

9.2 Views of the Local Member:

9.2.1 Not a local matter.

9.3. Results of Any Consultation:

9.3.1 None to note.

Appendices:

- Appendix 1** Strategic Safeguarding Panel's Annual Report 2017/18
Appendix 2 Strategic Safeguarding Panel's Terms of Reference

**Annual Report of the Strategic Safeguarding Panel
2017/18**

1. Introduction

- 1.1 Members will be aware that the Council gives high priority to the safeguarding field. Safeguarding was a specific project within the Council Plan 2013-18. The term of this Plan and the Safeguarding projects within it has now come to an end.
- 1.2 Members will be also be aware that the Strategic Children and Vulnerable Adults Safeguarding Panel was established to provide assurance to the Cabinet and the Statutory Director of the efficiency of our safeguarding and protection arrangements as a Council.
- 1.3 Members will recall allowing the Strategic Safeguarding Panel to broaden its focus during 2017-18 and expanded the Panel's focus and responsibility to include counter terrorism duties, duties relating to recognising and preventing radicalization, modern slavery requirements, domestic violence requirements and Social Inclusion Requirements. This will ensure that the Panel has an overview of the wider safeguarding agenda which exists to make best use of the safeguarding operational group and the officers who are champions in the above fields.
- 1.2 Therefore, the purpose of this report is to provide an overview of the Panel's work for 2017/18 along with a summary of the opinion of external inspectors of our arrangements. In addition, we will also summarise our intentions for the Panel's priorities for 2018 onwards.
- 1.3 During the year, the Panel was chaired by Councillor Dilwyn Morgan and was supported by Morwena Edwards, the Statutory Director responsible for the safeguarding field. Councillors Gareth Roberts and Gareth Thomas are also Panel Members due to their responsibilities in the fields of adults and children. As it is expected for the Panel to consider our responsibilities in terms of the broader Safeguarding matters, the Panel's Terms of Reference have been expanded and Councillor Nia Jeffreys is now a member of the panel due to her duties in relation to community safety. In terms of Officers, a number of Heads of Department are Panel members (such as Education, Adults, Children and Corporate Support) and the Monitoring Officer is also a member of the panel.
- 1.4 An Operational Group exists to support the work of the panel. The purpose of this Group is to implement the work programme and deal with operational matters. The Group's membership includes the safeguarding champions from each of the Council's departments. The Chair of the Operational Group also serves on the Strategic Panel.
- 1.6 Other arrangements, such as the Regional Safeguarding Boards for Children and Vulnerable Adults, exist to deal with specialised issues within the field. These Boards are statutory and operate across agencies, with specific and legal responsibilities. The Council has a responsibility to contribute to these Boards regionally in terms of implementation. At the end of this report there is a link to the Annual Reports of these Safeguarding Boards.

- 1.7 The Corporate Director is required to consistently and regularly report upon Safeguarding matters to members. The Director submitted her Annual Report to the Full Council in July 2018. It is our intention to report upon the progress within the safeguarding field every six months.
This report looks at the 2017/18 period.

2. What has been achieved during 2017/18 (Council Plan 2013-2017 Projects)?

Field of work	Action / Result	Status
D1- Ensure Whole Council Ownership in the Safeguarding Field		
Review Policies and procedures every year	Corporate Policy reviewed and introduced to the workforce through the Policy Centre.	Completed
Ensure that arrangements are in place for measuring the impact of the corporate safeguarding arrangements	Encouraging corporate ownership of the safeguarding field is one of the authority's priorities. Since adopting the Corporate Safeguarding Policy and departmental Safeguarding policies, we have ensured that operating in accordance with the policy impacts on safeguarding children and vulnerable adults. An impact measurement framework had been drawn up and submitted to the Panel. Managers are continuing to gather case studies. Experience prompts etc.	Completed
Hold awareness raising sessions in the field and monitor their impact	A comprehensive programme to raise awareness has taken place during the year including a promotional campaign during the National Safeguarding Week in November. A Safeguarding Hub has been created on i-Gwynedd and training for elected members was held during the year. E-learning access for front-line staff without access to IT continues to be a challenge.	Has been achieved
Hold an annual audit of compliance with the policy	An annual audit on the awareness of the Safeguarding Policy has been held. The audit shows that there is still room to improve awareness levels among field workers. Reaching field workers is more difficult as they have no IT accounts to gain access to the safeguarding tools that have already been developed. The audit noted that face-to-face sessions would be more valuable to them than promoting digital media.	Has been achieved
Monitor contract arrangements (staff and provisions) in terms of	A Disclosure guidance has been developed and a DBS module created and introduced on the self-service system to help managers	Some work continues

safeguarding and strengthen procedures as needed	identify and track jobs that require a disclosure with greater ease. Continues to be a challenge, there is currently no progress in terms of the disclosures of governors or elected members.	
D2 - Safeguarding Children and Young People		
Ensure that the Council's arrangements coincide with the regional strategy which is being developed on a multi-agency level	There is suitable representation on a senior manager level at the Regional CS Board and messages from the Board are communicated clearly and respond to requests for information appropriately.	Has been achieved
Ensure that the Council, as far as possible, understands the demand for services and CSE trends in Gwynedd	Electronic systems have been developed to gather and maintain information and data of the demand in the field and in order to have a better understanding of risk levels. CSE work is part of the mainstream work of the Children and Supporting Families Department.	Has been achieved.
Improve the understanding and awareness of individuals and key groups within this specific field, including how to identify the signs.	Expert training has been provided by Dr Helen Beckett to a broad group of staff across agencies. A more detailed understanding of the field within the Department and our partners.	Has been achieved
Acknowledge that the risk is higher for looked after children, and work with the Corporate Parenting Panel to try to safeguard the most vulnerable children.	Since the emergence of the WCCIS information system, the Children and Supporting Families is better placed to identify the number of looked after children who are at risk of CSE; those who need initial work to avoid risks increasing and remedial work to safeguard them.	Work programme continuing
Conduct an annual audit of safeguarding and governance arrangements within the department and schools.	A routine annual audit of safeguarding and governance arrangements in place within the department. The department receives a Governors' Annual Report from every school. These reports feed into the education department's annual safeguarding business plan. A number of other audits have been conducted during the year.	Work programme continuing
Create a training programme to meet the needs of the annual audit.	A comprehensive programme of training is in place. The Education Department is confident that Schools have an understanding of the child protection process and are aware of their responsibilities.	Has been achieved

Implement a work programme in accordance with the recommendations of the annual audit and also consider any opportunities for improvement.	A training programme is in place based on the findings of the annual audits.	Has been achieved.
D3- Safeguarding Vulnerable Adults		
Develop a wide range of different methods for individuals to be heard.	A range of different methods for individuals to be heard need to be developed in response to the Winterbourne Report's recommendations in addition to the Older People's Commissioner's report "Where to Call Home" The Safeguarding and Quality Assurance Unit's work programme refers to engagement work with service users and carrying out an audit of experiences. We will be working with service users to ensure that sustainable safeguarding plans are in place which are suitable for their needs. The Quality Assurance Officers will engage with residents, individuals who receive home care and their families to get feedback and to identify lessons to be learned.	Work programme in place for 2017/18
Identify whether there is appropriate use of advocacy and try to respond to any shortcomings.	In addition to the above, identifying whether there is appropriate use of advocacy and trying to respond to any shortcomings is needed. The Advocacy service is extensively used when carrying out DoLS work, but it should be ensured that advocacy is offered to individuals who are under the Safeguarding procedure and receiving Services in the Adults field.	Work programme in place for 2017/18
Provide evidence that the corporate groups can demonstrate that they listen to the voices of vulnerable adults.	The Operational Panel for Safeguarding Children and Adults is a Corporate group which meets every quarter. The Panel discusses matters such as Safeguarding and how the Department can take responsibility for listening to the voices of vulnerable adults. The work of reviewing the Corporate Safeguarding Policy will begin in May.	Has been achieved.

3. Broader Safeguarding Matters

3.1 CONTEST/PREVENT

3.2 The UK Government Counter-terrorism and Security Act 2015 introduces a duty on local authorities, schools and colleges as part of their role, to give due attention to the need to prevent people from being attracted to terrorism. The UK Government's PREVENT strategy is one of the four 'CONTEST' strands, the Home Office's broader counter-terrorism strategy, and mainly relates to preventing people from becoming terrorists or from supporting terrorists and violent extremism. The PREVENT strategy specifically:

- Responds to the ideological challenge of terrorism and the threat we face from those who promote it.
- Prevent individuals from being attracted to terrorism and ensuring they receive appropriate advice and assistance.
- Work with other sectors and institutions where there is a danger of radicalization that needs to be addressed.

3.3 The Regional 'CONTEST' Board, which is a multi-agency board with representation from Gwynedd Council, is in place. Morwenna Edwards, Corporate Director represents Gwynedd on the 'CONTEST' Board. The Gwynedd and Anglesey Community Safeguarding Partnership has the responsibility to supervise 'PREVENT' programmes within the partnership's services.

3.4 The PREVENT strategy includes developing a wide range of activities including practical assistance, advice and support and during incidents and programmes supporting individuals and institutions to offset malicious ideologies. During the 2016/17 year a comprehensive training programme has been carried out within Gwynedd schools, with most of our schools' staff completing safeguarding children training (level 1 or 2) which includes modules on radicalization.

3.5 The 2017/18 PREVENT work programme has focussed on running this training for Council staff on every level. E-learning modules have been prepared by the Home Office and have been shared with the Learning and Development Department, and are available to the Council's staff.

3.6 In addition it is a statutory requirement for us to conduct 'CHANNEL' panels which are multi-agency meetings that focus on supporting people early on who have been recognised as being at risk of being attracted to terrorism. The panel works in a multi-agency method to identify individuals, assess a dangerous nature and develop effective and appropriate ways to support the individuals. In Gwynedd, 'CHANNEL' Panels arrangements are in place and will respond promptly to the need for intervention when it arises.

3.7 Violence against Women, domestic abuse and Sexual Violence

- 3.8 The Violence against Women, Domestic Violence and Sexual Violence (Wales) Act came into force in 2015. The aim of the act is to improve the response of the public sector in Wales to abuse and violence of this kind. The Act specifically places responsibilities upon Councils to establish a Regional operational structure. To this end, the Regional Strategic Board has been established with Morwenna Edwards, Corporate Director representing the Council on the Board. The Board has appointed a 'Regional Advisor', as is required in the Act and they are now working on a regional transformation program which means that local officers will move to be part of a regional team.
- 3.9 One of the main responsibilities as a result of the Act is the national training framework. The Framework includes six training groups. All public service professions will belong to one of these groups and every member of the Council's workforce is required to receive the relevant training.
- 3.10 The Welsh Government expected Councils to have completed 50% of the training by the end of the year (2017). This was not achieved for several reasons including the inadequate standard of the Welsh language learning materials as well as technical matters. The Council is working with the Welsh Government to try to overcome these obstacles. Disseminating the training will be a priority for 2018/19.

3.11 Modern Slavery

- 3.12 Modern Slavery is not a crime that is restricted to a single region or activity or field. During 2017/18, three cases were received in relation to Modern Slavery/People Trafficking in Gwynedd and they were referred to the relevant bodies.
- 3.13 During the year referral arrangements for staff and the public with any suspicions have been outlined on the Council's website. In addition, a Single Point of Contact, namely Arwel Owen, Senior Manager within the Housing Department has been confirmed to deal with external and internal enquiries. The Council will prepare reports every quarter for the Board and they will also be shared with the Panel.
- 3.14 Gwynedd Council is required to acknowledge that it has a responsibility as an employer to be aware of the potential of receiving cases of modern slavery and to report on such cases to the relevant bodies.
- 3.15 Gwynedd Council's Modern Slavery Statement is already available on the Council's website.
- 3.16 Additionally, in July 2018 the Council Cabinet approved the Welsh Government Code of Practice for ethical employment in supply chains which aims to ensure that every organisation in the public sector acts to eradicate unlawful and unethical employment practices.

3.17 County Lines

- 3.18 County lines is the Police term for gangs in large towns that supply drugs to suburban areas and markets and coastal towns using mobile phones or 'dealing lines'. It includes the criminal exploitation of children as gangs use children and vulnerable people to carry drugs and money. The gangs find a site to act as a base for the market, usually by occupying the homes of local vulnerable adults either by force or by pressurising them, which is called 'cuckooing'.
- 3.19 County lines is a major, cross-boundary problem that is related to drugs, violence, gangs, safeguarding, criminal and sexual exploitation, modern slavery and missing people; and the response to tackle it includes the Police, the National Crime Agency, a number of Government departments, local government agencies and organisations in the voluntary and community sector.
- 3.20 During the year, the Panel received a presentation from the Police on the challenge Gwynedd is facing in the 'County lines' battle.

4. External Inspections received during the period

4.1 Review of 'A Place to Call Home' (Older People's Commissioner)

During the year, the Adults, Health and Well-being Department has responded to the recommendations in the report of the Older People's Commissioner, 'A Place to Call Home'.

http://www.olderpeoplewales.com/Libraries/summariesw/110118_Gwynedd_-_FINAL_w.sflb.ashx

4.3 Annual Letter 2017/18 (Care Inspectorate Wales CIW).

Due to organisational reasons within CIW, the Director will not be receiving an annual letter from the Inspectorate.

4.3 Inspection Report on the Children and Supporting Families Service

In May 2017, CIW carried out a full inspection on child services in Gwynedd.

https://arolygiaethgofal.cymru/sites/default/files/2018-08/180829-gwasanaethau-plant-cyngor-gwynedd-cy_0.pdf

5. Practice Reviews

- 5.1 Wales has developed a Child Practice Review (CPR) framework to improve the culture of learning from child protection cases. 'Brief' or 'extended' reports are in place depending on the circumstances of the child in question. The reports focus on improving practice. During this period Gwynedd has had two extended practice case reviews (ECPR). There have been no CPRs in Gwynedd during this time.
- 5.2 Similarly, Adult Practice Reviews are held on behalf of the North Wales Adult Safeguarding Board. They are also a method that enables every partner agency to note

the lessons that can be learnt from especially complicated or difficult cases of Adult Safeguarding and implement changes to services in response to these lessons. Gwynedd currently has one APR case which is about to close (APR Gwynedd 1). This case's full report will be available on the Regional Board website soon and in accordance with child reviews the Panel will look at any lessons deriving from the practice reviews and will ensure that appropriate action is taken according to those lessons.

6. The intention looking forward - 2018 and beyond

- 6.1 As stated at the beginning of this report, the Council has prioritised and promoted the Safeguarding field within the Strategic Plan by ensuring that it receives cross-departmental consideration and attention from the whole Council - rather than being seen as a responsibility for some departments only.
- 6.2 As we have already noted, the work and responsibility of the Strategic Safeguarding Panel's is now extended to include counter terrorism and preventing radicalization duties, modern slavery requirements, domestic violence requirements and Social Inclusion Requirements. This will ensure that the Panel has an overview of the wider safeguarding agenda which exists and makes best use of the safeguarding operational group and the officers who are champions in the above fields.
- 6.3 The Strategic Safeguarding Panel held a workshop during the year to determine the Panel's future priorities and to ensure that the Operation Safeguarding Panel receives a suitable commission on the work that needs to take place over the coming year.
- 6.4 Using information from the Operational Group, our safeguarding champions and safeguarding experts within the Council, the Panel has concluded there are 4 priorities for 2018/19 to further improve our Corporate Safeguarding arrangements.
- 6.5 Our priority fields for 2018/19 are
- Improve the Strategic Safeguarding Panel's governance arrangements and develop suitable measures for this purpose.
 - Review the arrangements for regional Safeguarding meetings to better understand the regional landscape and to identify where we add value.
 - Review our 'Safeguarding Adults at risk' arrangements to ensure that Gwynedd's response coincides with the requirements of the act.
 - Look to create a comprehensive Safeguarding course for the workforce that includes all safeguarding matters to ensure that the workforce has up-to-date knowledge of safeguarding.

7. Conclusion

- 7.1 This report is presented in order to give an overview of the activities happening within the safeguarding field within the Council. The emphasis of the work is on the fact the safeguarding is a corporate responsibility and not something for the Education Department and Social Services Department only.

- 7.2 Last year's achievements regarding the work programme highlights the Strategic Panel and Operational Group's activity and the hard work which has been done in terms of continuing to improve our corporate safeguarding and protection arrangements. External audits and practice reviews have generally given positive feedback. The specific cases raised also offer opportunities to learn and to improve and review our arrangements.
- 7.3 In future this report will include fit for purpose Performance Measures that will show the progress and the difference that the Council is achieving within safeguarding.

For information

Annual Report of the North Wales Regional Safeguarding Board

<http://www.bwrdddiogelugogleddcymru.cymru/wp-content/uploads//2018/07/Annual-Report-2017-18-Version-6a-FINAL-June-cym-docx.pdf>



APPENDIX I

Strategic Safeguarding Children and Adults Panel Terms of Reference

STRATEGIC SAFEGUARDING CHILDREN AND ADULTS PANEL - TERMS OF REFERENCE

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The Statutory Director has specific responsibilities in the safeguarding field. The Director's Protocol is also in place and sets out how the Director meets the requirements of the role. These matters relate to the safeguarding requirements set out in paragraphs 64-69 in Part 8 of the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014. Paragraph 65 highlights the need for the Director to have an overview of safeguarding matters but also the need to regularly report to Members on the arrangements for safeguarding children, young people and vulnerable adults within the authority and how these arrangements work, and what needs to be improved.
- 1.2 There is also a need for every agency to establish internal arrangements to ensure that the counter terrorism, anti-radicalization and community safety matters' agenda receives the appropriate attention.
- 1.3 For the purpose of this Panel, the 'safeguarding' term is relevant to adults, children and young people and means to protect them, prevent them from being abused or neglected and educate those around them to recognise the signs and the dangers. Safeguarding and promoting individuals' well-being, has a wider meaning than protecting individuals against abuse. It involves individuals and services identifying the risk factors and taking steps to prevent vulnerable individuals from being abused. Protection is part of the work of safeguarding and promoting well-being. It refers to activities to protect children, young people and adults who are suffering or in danger of significant harm as a result of abuse or neglect.

2. TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE STRATEGIC SAFEGUARDING PANEL

- 2.2 The Panel aims to provide assurance to Members and to the Statutory Director of Social Service, as the senior officer within the Council with full final accountability for safeguarding children and vulnerable adults, that appropriate arrangements and procedures are in place on a corporate level to ensure the safeguarding of children, young people and adults. The Panel will fulfil three statutory duties, namely a general corporate duty to safeguard, the statutory Social Services duty and the community safety duty.
 - Identify any gaps in relation to safeguarding on a corporate level and approve work programmes in order to respond to these.
 - Identify lessons to be learnt, on a corporate level, from serious case reviews and from other relevant reviews and ensure their implementation. (APR, CPR)
 - Identify lessons to be learnt from external audits and ensure their implementation.
 - Identify lessons to be learnt from internal audits and ensure their implementation.
 - Notify the relevant lead members of matters/key developments in the field of safeguarding children, young people and vulnerable adults.
 - Act as a means to raise the awareness of every Council staff member and every elected member of their safeguarding responsibilities.
 - Act as a means to ensure that staff members and elected members receive timely appropriate training and monitor the attendance of this training.
 - Ensure an interdepartmental working relationship and effective communication in the Council within the safeguarding field.
 - Ensuring that the Council's arrangements coincide with the legal requirement to ensure that staff are qualified to work in regulated posts.
 - Call for relevant projects to report on progress.
 - Receive performance management information - cross departmental

- Ensure an overview of broader Safeguarding matters including counter-terrorism, modern slavery, domestic violence and community safety procedures.

3. PERFORMANCE MONITORING

- 3.1 The Strategic Safeguarding Panel will have a responsibility to monitor and challenge performance that relates to Safeguarding. To this end, Departments and the Operational Safeguarding Group will be required to develop meaningful measures to show how the Council Departments are performing within the field. The Performance measure along with any background data will be submitted and challenged at every meeting of the Panel.

4. CHAIRMANSHIP

- 4.1. The Panel will appoint a Chair and Vice-chair every two years.

5. FREQUENCY OF MEETINGS

- 5.1 The meetings will follow the timetable of the Council's Performance Challenging Cycle. The Panel will therefore convene three times a year.

6. GOVERNANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

- 6.1 The Strategic Safeguarding Panel is accountable to the Cabinet. An annual report will be submitted to the Cabinet at the end of every Performance Challenging Cycle.
- 6.2 Business Management [i.e. creating a work programme, meeting agendas, secretariat, central communication point, organising additional professional advice if needed] is a responsibility for the Corporate Support Department.

7 MEMBERSHIP

Title
Cabinet Member - Children and Young People
Cabinet Member - Adults, Health and Well-being
Cabinet Member - Education
Chief Executive
Cabinet Member with responsibility for Community Safety
Corporate Director (Statutory Director) for Social Services
Head of Children and Supporting Families Department
Head of Education
Head of Adults, Health and Well-being Department
Head of Corporate Support
Chair of the Operational Safeguarding Panel
Head of Legal Services
Anglesey and Gwynedd Safety Partnership Manager

GWYNEDD COUNCIL CABINET



Report to the Cabinet

Meeting Date: 18 December 2018
Cabinet Member: Councillor Gareth Thomas
Contact Officer: Garem Jackson
Contact Number: 01286 679089
Item Title: Principles of an Education System which are Fit for Purpose

1 DECISION SOUGHT

1.1 The Cabinet's approval of the appropriate education principles for the following purposes which will be the basis for realising the Education Department's vision and the development of a system which ensures a high quality education for the children and young people of Gwynedd, namely:

- a system of viable secondary schools
- no more than two age ranges within the same class in **primary schools**
- the provision of approximately 80% of non-contact time for the Headteacher to focus on leadership issues in **primary schools**

2 REASON WHY DECISION IS NEEDED

2.1 A report was presented to the Cabinet on 12 July 2016 seeking consent to consult with Governors and schools about the suitability of the agreed principles to underpin an education system which is fit for purpose.

2.2 Due to the increasing and deep concerns of the Cabinet and the Services Scrutiny Committee (at the time) following a report by the Primary Federation and consultations with schools, several issues in the report to Cabinet were noted regarding the situation relating to Leadership; namely:

- a large number of our secondary and primary schools are too small to be able to provide time for headteachers, senior managers and middle managers to lead effectively;
- the conflicting requirements of many primary headteachers where they also have a significant commitment to teaching classes alongside their management and leadership functions;
- difficulties in recruiting senior management leaders and middle

- managers in secondary schools;
- difficulties in recruiting headteachers for primary schools;
- a lack of applicants from outside the local authority area.

2.3 A series of 18 drop-in sessions were held across Gwynedd between 7 November and 14 December 2016 to engage with parents, staff, governors and the wider community on the process of developing new principles for Gwynedd schools that would respond to the above concerns.

2.4 The drop-in session held across Gwynedd were successful, with 335 questionnaires completed during the consultation process.

2.5 The discussion relating to the development of principles for an education system which are fit for purpose is taking place within the context of the 21st Century Schools Programme and the School Effectiveness Framework. The vision for education and training is based on six main objectives:

- Provide the best possible learning experiences for all learners within the County, ensuring an exciting and broad curriculum, as well as the extra-curricular curriculum, that motivates them to learn and comprehend, which leads to improved standards, making the best possible use of Information Technology;
- Promote and support the physical health and emotional well-being of children and young people, ensuring that the principal education and training establishments in the County are key players when planning and introducing integrated services for children, young people and their families;
- Prepare young people for the workplace, ensuring that they are equipped with the correct kind of skills for employment, especially within the local economy;
- Create an excellent learning environment for children, young people and teachers within the County, principally through improving facilities and buildings, and ensuring that schools are structured to respond to the change in contemporary teaching and learning process practices, especially when using Information Technology;
- Develop educational establishments of the correct type (primary and secondary) so that they provide a focal point for public and community-based services where appropriate;
- Strengthen the Welsh Language as an educational and social medium, and to enable children and young people to gain access to bilingual education and training.

3 INTRODUCTION AND RELEVANT CONSIDERATIONS – PROPOSED PRINCIPLES

3.1 Secondary

In considering sustainable models for secondary education, planning will be based on a structure which includes options (e.g. multi-site options) which facilitate partnership working by more secondary schools.

It is essential that the structure for secondary schools enables the provision of a broad curriculum and promotes consistency in high quality teaching and learning across all the County's schools.

The non-contact time of senior management and middle managers is very infrequent and increasingly teachers have to teach a second and third subject which may be outside of their area of expertise.

To address the requirements, the following characteristics will be adopted:

- leadership arrangements with headteachers responsible ideally for an increasing number of learners;
- appropriate consideration of the options for post 16 education provision;
- ensure sufficient time for staff to lead at all levels;
- departments and faculties which are viable and durable;
- a broad and rich curriculum;
- a collaborative self-improvement system established across schools;
- a strategic system and effective governance;
- leadership based on the number of learners.

3.2 **Primary**

The proposed education system for primary schools has been assessed on general principles, namely leadership arrangements providing 80% non-contact time for the headteacher and attempting to ensure that schools provide classes of no more than two year groups.

These goals would address the biggest challenge facing the primary sector, headteachers with insufficient time to lead and teachers in very small schools who have to teach a wide range of children of different ages and abilities in the same class.

In some cases, teachers in small primary schools teach three or four year groups in one class and it is difficult to ensure that the work meets the needs of all pupils due to the wide range of ability which may exist across four learning years.

3.3 **Statutory Considerations**

The principles will be considered alongside the requirements of relevant statutory processes in accordance with the School Standards and Organisation (Wales) Act 2013 and School Organisation Code (011/2018), which provides guidance to evaluate any specific statutory proposal. This means that there are procedures and specific statutory processes in school reorganisation. Therefore, when considering proposals, the Authority is required to properly address the

results of consultative processes and relevant impact assessments before reaching a conclusion.

The revised version of the School Organisation Code (011/2018) which came into effect in November 2018 makes special arrangements for rural schools (defined in the Code), establishing a procedural assumption against the closure of rural schools. This document replaces the previous Code of Practice (006/2013). This requires proposers to follow a more detailed set of procedures and requirements when making a proposal to close a rural school. Specifically, during the consultation process on a proposal on whether to close a rural school and in making the decision. However, a presumption against the closure of rural schools does not mean that rural schools will never close - rather it means that every option needs to be considered and ensuring that the case for closing is strong.

In considering the necessary arrangements, the Council is confident that it already undertakes comprehensive engagement processes to ensure local input in the development and consideration of any strategic plans. The provision of schools across the county sets the needs of the child above any other factor.

The Well-being of Future Generations Act (2015)

- 3.4 As a Council, we are committed to the principles contained in the Well-being of Future Generations Act (2015) to improve the economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being of the communities of Gwynedd. We will ensure that the Council considers the long term, working together and acknowledging people of all ages when solving and preventing problems. Implementation in this way will enable us to meet the existing needs of our communities ensuring that today's decisions are not damaging to future generations.

As part of the duty, the Council has published well-being objectives which outline how it will improve well-being in "The Gwynedd Plan 2018-2023". The Education Department has a role to promote the Act's well-being objectives amongst the county's pupils through its activities and projects. Any change to the current system will be considered and assessed in accordance with the requirements of the wellbeing act, ensuring that decisions coincide with the 7 wellbeing aims of the Act, together with the Council's well-being objectives.

Other Key Considerations

- 3.5 It is acknowledged that there will be far reaching implications to implementing these principles on the present education system in Gwynedd. As a result, the implementation of these principles across the education system will not be a rapid process during the term of this Council, but rather, as an action that would take a number of years, spanning several Councils.

It is also acknowledged that implementing significant changes across the education system in a relatively brief period of time could lead to concern being expressed by all stakeholders of our schools, together with the communities they serve.

In parallel with these considerations, it is also acknowledged that there are major

changes on the horizon in education: changes to the organisation of the schools inspectorate (Estyn), as well as considerable changes to the curriculum and organisation of our schools following Professor Donaldson's recommendations. These changes over the next few years will create obvious challenges for our schools to address and realise all the changes, whilst at the same time, facing continuous and unprecedented budget cuts nationally.

Considering all these factors, and their far reaching effect on the education system and future provision, the intention will be to implement the education principles gradually, within a context, and in a way which would facilitate the ability of the education system to respond to the major changes on the horizon.

4 NEXT STEPS & TIMETABLE

4.1 By approving the following principles:

- a system of viable secondary schools
- no more than two age ranges within the same class in **primary schools**
- the provision of approximately 80% of non-contact time for the Headteacher to focus on leadership issues in **primary schools**

this would allow the Education Department to consider the suitability of the present and future educational system within the context of these principles, and in the context of wide reaching changes in the organisation and provision of our schools which are on the horizon.

5 ANY CONSULTATIONS UNDERTAKEN PRIOR TO MAKING THE DECISION

5.1 Education Principles which are Fit for Purpose System Sessions

A series of drop-in sessions (18 in total) were held across Gwynedd from 7 November to 14 December to engage with parents, staff, governors and the wider community as part of the process of developing new principles for Gwynedd schools .

See the Appendix for the results of the consultation.

Below are three of the principles which were consulted on:

(i) Non-contact time for headteachers: 98% of respondents agreed that headteachers needed sufficient time to fulfill their managerial duties. A high number of responses set out the importance of reducing the administrative burden to focus on education provision, together with the need to consider joint working to improve education in the County. A number of comments commented on the need to work together to reduce duplication, reduce workload, and to provide opportunities to share expertise and good practice.

(ii) Age range in classes: In addition, 70% agreed with the principle that no more than two age ranges should be taught together in one class. Several comments were received highlighting the difficulty of teaching of children of more than two age ranges, although it is also important to consider this in a practical context regarding any changes.

(iii) Secondary school management: In considering whether secondary school headteachers should be in charge of around 900 pupils, most of the responses disagreed with the principle, although this may reflect the perception that this would relate to a school of 900 rather than considering different management models. In addition, a large number of responses were received strongly agreeing with the statement that children need to be taught by subject specialists. Therefore, there is a need to consider collaborative arrangements between schools which create opportunities to strengthen the system, including horizontal leadership models.

5.2 Education and Economy Scrutiny Committee

A report on the Education Principles which are Fit for Purpose was presented to the Education and Economy Scrutiny Committee on 19 April 2018 seeking the views of the Scrutiny Committee on the principles of the proposed education principles which will underpin the realisation of the Department of Education's vision and the development of the system to ensure high quality education for the children and young people of Gwynedd for the twenty first century.

Based on the results of the consultation with Governors and schools, and the Education Department's vision, the views of the Scrutiny Committee on the following principles was specifically sought, which would be considered as the basis for the education system in Gwynedd for the future,

- a system of viable secondary schools
- no more than two age ranges within the same class in the primary
- approximately 80% of non-contact time for the Headteacher to focus on leadership issues in the primary school

To summarise the discussion in the Scrutiny Committee, it was noted that the principles were generally supported, but at the same time it was acknowledged that challenges will be encountered in delivering and implementing these principles.

5.3 Views of the statutory officers:

i. The Monitoring Officer

In planning school organisation establishing principles of this kind provides a context for forward planning . The consultations and discussions with stakeholders which were a key part of preparing the Principles were an appropriate step to strengthen the process and its transparency. As acknowledged in the report the schools organisation regime is subject to a

statutory framework as well as statutory guidance in the Schools Organisation Code 2018 which has detailed provisions. The report acknowledges this framework and appropriately sets the Principles in this context.

ii. Chief Finance Officer

‘On the previous report to Cabinet on 12 July 2016, I noted that “there is a need for agreed principles as a solid foundation to shape the education system for the future. We know that further savings must be identified in the medium term. Therefore, the Council will need to rationalise in order to realize these principles”. These comments still stand, and the latest forecasts of the financial situation beyond 2019/20 are triggering the need to consider this soon’.

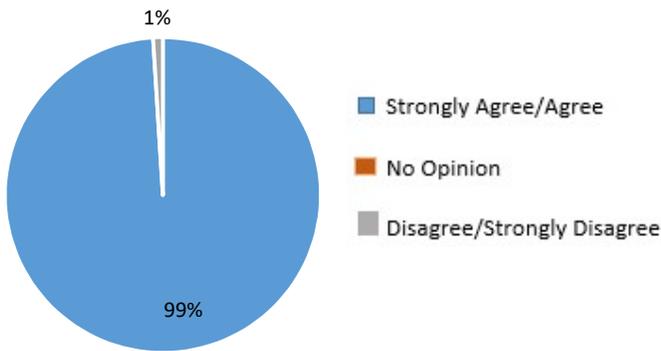
APPENDIX 1

The results of the consultation on the principles of an education system which are fit for purpose

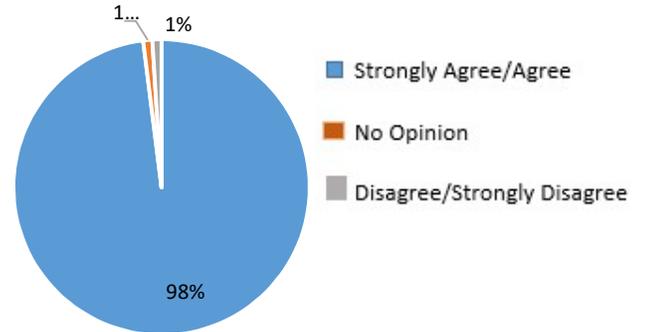
APPENDIX 1:

The results of the Consultation on the Principles of an Education System which are Fit for Purpose

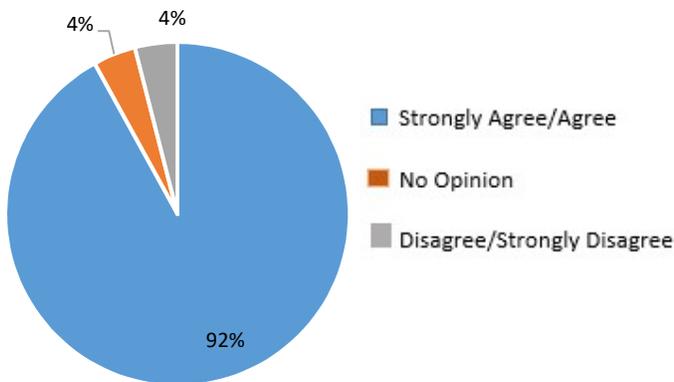
i. It's important to plan for the future of education in Gwynedd



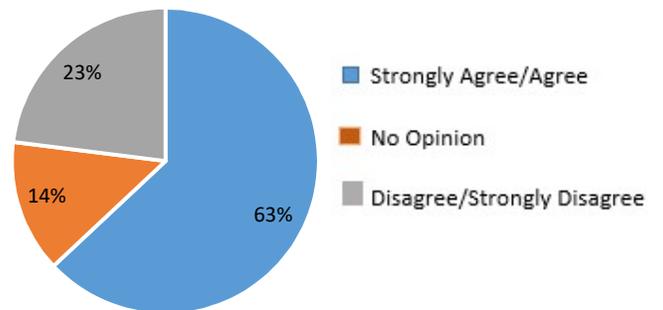
ii. It's important to allow sufficient time for Head teachers to manage and lead to ensure the best education for pupils



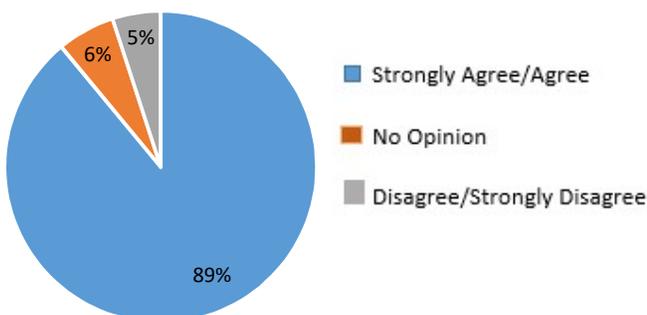
iii. Leaders of individual schools should work together to improve education across the county



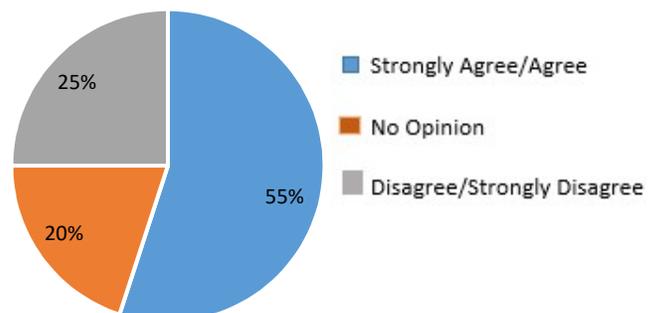
iv. When numbers in neighbouring schools are small, management teams (e.g. head teachers and deputies) should be shared to ensure survival of both schools



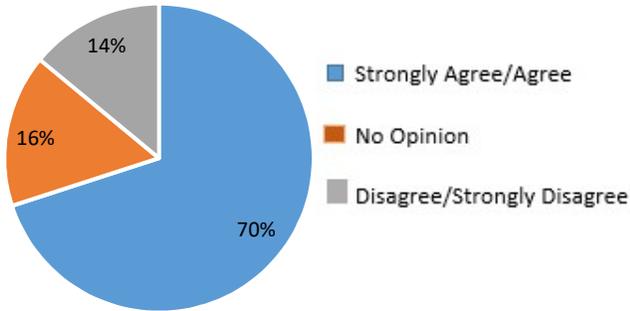
v. Head teachers should focus on children's education not on administrative work



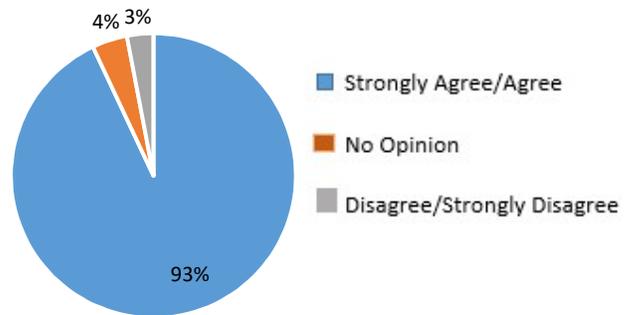
vi. Class sizes should be consistent across the county



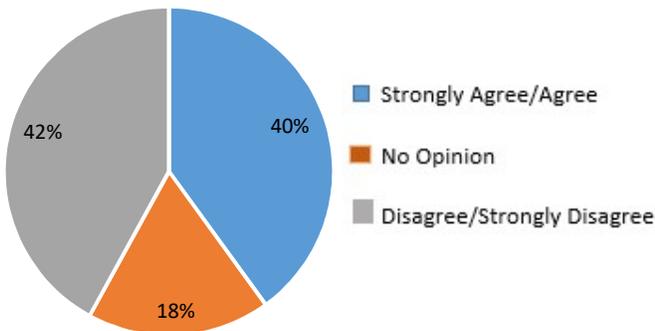
vii. No more than two age groups should be taught together in one class



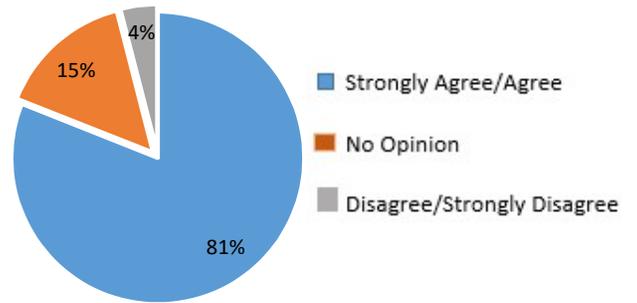
viii. It's important that pupils in our secondary schools are taught by subject specialists



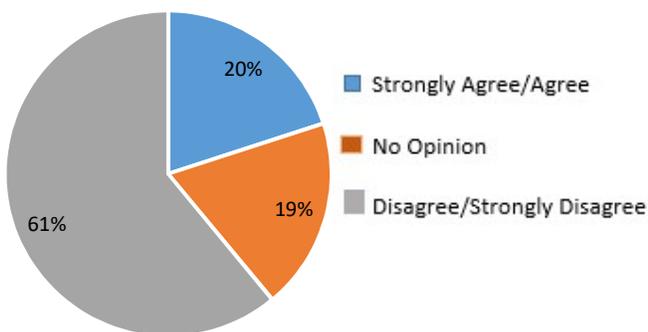
ix. Two neighbouring small schools should be amalgamated to create one larger school



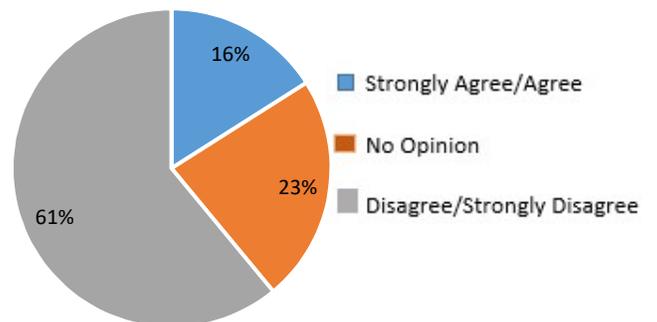
x. Governors need local support to assist them to lead schools



xi. Gwynedd head teachers should be in charge of more than one school



xii. Secondary head teachers should be in charge of approx. 900 pupils



Agenda Item 8

GWYNEDD COUNCIL CABINET



Report to a meeting of the Cabinet

Date of Meeting:	18 December 2018
Cabinet Member	Councillor Peredur Jenkins, Cabinet Member for Finance
Contact Officer:	Dilwyn Williams, Chief Executive
Title of the item:	Dealing with the funding gap

Decision sought

That, subject to consultation, the Cabinet adopts the schemes noted in appendices 1 to 6 as the ones which we will have to fulfil if we are to ensure a balanced budget, but that we consult upon appendices 3 to 6 during January (as the schemes which have an effect upon our citizens).

Background

1. Since the beginning of summer the Cabinet Members, Directors and Heads of Service have been considering what we could do if we had to deal with a funding gap in 2019/20.
2. As the cabinet members will know, we started by asking each department to note how they would find savings amounting to 20% of their budget if they had to do so.
3. This obviously made each Department look in every nook and cranny for possible savings.
4. However members will also know that some of the choices which were put forward were so unpalatable that a line way below 20% had to be drawn in every instance. Having said as much, we succeeded in creating a range of possibilities with some proposals having a greater effect on the people of Gwynedd than others.

5. In the meantime, we also consulted Gwynedd's residents to establish of all the things that Gwynedd Council does for its citizens what were the most important things for them.
6. The public consultation was undertaken over an 8 week period between the 10 September and 4 November 2018.
7. There was an opportunity for residents and organisations to take part by completing an online or paper questionnaire, by attending one of 10 public meetings arranged across the county or by submitting written observations.
8. In addition, a series of focus groups and drop-in sessions were held to establish the opinions of key sectors or groups including young people, the elderly, disabled people and the business sector.
9. Over the consultation period 2,478 people from Gwynedd and 38 establishments and local businesses completed the questionnaire. 213 individuals attended one of the public meetings, focus groups or drop-in sessions.
10. The report which summarises the result of the consultation can be seen in the report "Which services are important to you?" attached to this report.
11. The report of the results includes :
 - An overview of respondents by gender, age, language and disability (page 11-13)
 - The survey result in full (page 15-18)
 - The survey results for the 10 well-being areas (page 19)
 - A comparison of the results from the well-being areas and the various gender, age, language, and disability groups (page 20)
 - Key messages from the public meetings (page 26)
 - Key messages from the meetings with the groups with protected characteristics (pages 27-31)
 - Key messages received from businesses and other organisations (page 32).

Financial context

12. The Head of Finance is continuing to prepare a balanced budget for 2019/20 and an opportunity has been given to all elected members to attend one of four workshops convened during the week commencing 3 December in order to obtain an understanding of the current position.

13. In these workshops, the disappointing settlement we have received from the Welsh Government has been explained with the grant given to local government staying cash flat; and that at a time when we are experiencing a significant increase in costs due to wage inflation and inflation on areas such as energy costs; and substantial pressures due to demand pressures in Education and Care.
14. This means that we will be facing a funding gap which is likely to be around £12.9m.
15. As was explained in the workshops the Head of Finance has been looking at steps which can be taken to reduce this funding gap and in doing so his latest estimate is that the gap can be reduced to around £6.8m.
16. The detail behind all of this and the final position will be reported to the Audit Committee and the Cabinet in February in order to establish the budget and Council Tax to be recommended to the Council for 2019/20.
17. In the meantime we need to consider how we would meet the £6.8m funding gap.
18. This can only be done by finding savings or increasing the Council Tax.

Savings

19. Now that we know the size of the funding gap, the Cabinet Members along with the Chief Executive and the Corporate Directors have considered the range of savings possibilities and divided them into two categories – those which could be implemented and keeping the impact to the minimum possible and another category where the impact on Gwynedd’s citizens would be so significant that we would prefer not to have to implement them at the current time.
20. The savings which have the least effect on the people of Gwynedd of course are efficiency savings and especially those which can be implemented in back office functions. However the opportunity for such savings has reduced significantly over the last 10 years as we have already implemented them in order to find the considerable savings we have had to find over that period.
21. Nevertheless the various departments have found further opportunities to achieve further savings by looking at back office arrangements or reducing such budgets and these schemes are noted in Appendix 1.
22. There are also further efficiency savings which can be made by finding different ways of delivering services and these are noted in Appendix 2.

23. Opportunities have also been identified to achieve savings by investing and these are noted in Appendix 3.
24. After that, there are other services where we need to consider the income generation opportunities which exist in order to protect essential Council services and these appear in Appendix 4.
25. In the end however, we will have to find savings in areas which are going to have an impact on the people of Gwynedd and that impact will vary from scheme to scheme.
26. The best way to ensure that the impact is as minimal as possible would be to try and ask other organisations to take responsibility for continuing those functions, and there are two schemes which fall into that category and they appear in Appendix 5.
27. Appendix 6 then notes those schemes which we can implement but accepting that there will be an impact on our people but noting that these are the schemes which will have the least effect upon them.
28. It is important to note that these schemes have also been formulated having taken into account the conclusions of the public consultation.
29. Ensuring a quality education, substantial aspects of the care services; and two aspects of our municipal services (waste collection and recycling along with the recycling centres) appeared in the 10 most important areas for the people of Gwynedd.
30. That said, it can be seen that everything we do is important to someone. Even for the service which came out as the least important overall, it can be seen from page 17 of the report that around 100 respondents noted that it was one of the most important services for them.
31. As the Care and Education functions account for 62% of the Council's spending, it is impossible to excuse them from any responsibility to find savings but it can be seen from the appendices that we do not intend to ask schools to contribute to the savings in 2019/20 and the contributions sought from these areas of activity are confined to efficiency savings or savings which have an effect on the margins.
32. In relation to the groups with protected characteristics it can be seen that public transport is an area which is given priority by a number of responses and the listing in the appendices deliberately avoids asking for financial savings in those areas, although we are aware that costs are increasing significantly and the

service will be hard pressed to keep all of the current services in the context of the budget that they have to keep to.

33. It will also be noted that the business sector naturally take a different perspective to the people of Gwynedd, and note that many area associated with business support are the things which are most important to them. In formulating the proposals we have tried to limit such savings to the least detrimental reductions. The protection we have managed to apply to this area of activity will mean a higher Council Tax than we would otherwise wish to see but it is important that we continue to support this vital area of activity.

Conclusions and recommendations

34. The proposals noted in the appendices generate the following savings in 2019/20. A number of schemes also generate savings in future years which will enable us to start planning ahead -

		£
Appendix 1	Back office efficiency	1,278,320
Appendix 2	Further efficiencies	269,370
Appendix 3	Invest to Save	21,500
Appendix 4	Increasing income	481,590
Appendix 5	Cease activity but ask others to take responsibility (saving realised in future years)	-
Appendix 6	Savings which will have an impact (to varying extents)	406,490
	2019/20 Total	2,457,270

35. Considering that we have a likely funding gap of £6.8m the savings noted above only generate £2.5m towards that gap and as we explained in the workshops that is due to the fact that it takes time to implement these schemes.
36. There are other ideas in hand which could increase the extent of efficiency savings which could be generated but where those ideas are not sufficiently advanced to

be able to note in the proposals. By February however, we will be able to include some of those ideas which will bring the gap down further.

37. If we were able to find a further £0.5m say which in my view ought to be possible, this would bring the funding gap down to £3.8m. This would equate to a council tax increase of around 5.5%.
38. The only way of reducing this further would be to include further savings with an impact significantly greater than those noted in appendices 1-6 into play.
39. In February, when the situation is firmer and before the Cabinet has to make its final determination, we will convene a workshop of all Council members to be able to consider the level of council tax increase; the views expressed by the public in the consultation on the possible savings and the need to bring in some of the savings with greater impact into the equation.
40. In the light of all of this therefore **it is recommended** that, subject to consultation, the Cabinet adopts the schemes noted in appendices 1 to 6 as the ones which we will have to fulfil if we are to ensure a balanced budget, but that we consult upon appendices 3 to 6 during January (as the schemes which have an effect upon our citizens). We can then consider the results of that consultation in February (in the workshop and Cabinet) before coming to a final decision on the savings list to be approved for 2019/20 and beyond. We can also at that time consider the level of council tax increase which will be necessary

Well-being of Future Generations Act (Wales) 2015

41. The act places a duty on public bodies to improve the economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being. As part of this duty, the Council has published its well-being objectives noting how it intended to improve well-being in the "Gwynedd Plan 2018-2023". In preparing this proposed list of savings, the schemes therein try to ensure sustainable services for the future. This has encompassed the five ways of working identified in the act. These are continuous considerations and the responses to the public consultation will feed into the process of establishing the final list fulfilling the requirements of the act.

The Equality Act 2010

42. Before reaching a decision we have a duty to consider the possible effect of these schemes on those with characteristics protected under the equalities legislation (Equality Act 2010). This is done by undertaking an equality assessment on the proposals. Each scheme has been considered in this context and where necessary

and an initial equality impact assessment undertaken in submitting the scheme forward. In accordance with the Act's requirements in relation to engagement the consultation process will give specific attention to equality issues and the collection of information in order to establish a comprehensive assessment which will be considered when making a final determination.

Statutory Officers' Observations

Monitoring Officer

The range of savings which is under consideration and their management and statutory context are set out in the report and appendices as well as identifying possible impacts which will need to be addressed further. I note that the primary aim of this step is to move to a period of consultation on the proposed plans. This is appropriate and also meets statutory aspects including the duties which are noted in the report. Of course this is part of a process of taking the relevant plans forward for final consideration which will form the basis for the Cabinet recommending a budget to the Full Council on establishing the Budget. I am satisfied that these steps provide an appropriate pathway at this stage.

Head of Finance

I have worked with the author to prepare the financial information, and I confirm that parts 12-18 of the report reflect the latest position for the 2019/20 budget. Council members have received details of the financial pressures in the four workshops on 4-7 December.

Appendix 1: Back-office efficiency

Plan	2019/20	2020/21 onwards	Explanation	Initial consideration of possible equalities impact
Achieve savings through purchasing more cheaply (e.g. office supplies & IT)	£20,000	£40,000	The Environment Department leads on the work of managing corporate category purchases and identify opportunities to purchase more cheaply. Examples of this is managing and better purchasing of materials such as office equipment, office furniture, safety clothes, Information Technology, Printing, etc.	No equality impact anticipated
Set costs against capital budgets	£22,500	£22,500	The officers who work full-time on the 21th Century Schools project are currently funded from the Service's revenue. It is intended to set some costs against the 21th Century Schools grant. A business case will need to be completed for each individual plan. Neutral impact on the residents of Gwynedd.	No equality impact anticipated
Reduce office costs by letting vacant spaces	£70,000	£0	It is considered that there are opportunities to make better use of office space creating empty space to let to tenants on commercial rent. Work required on marketing, adaptations and negotiation with prospective tenants. Neutral impact on the residents of Gwynedd.	No equality impact anticipated
Rationalise and Integrate the back office of the Environment Department	£11,880	£23,120	As the back office of both Services have been combined to create one Unit, efficiency improvements are possible, along with rationalising the use of back office computer systems. The work supports the service's statutory duties, which is very often from the beginning to the end of the various duties. There could be an impact in the form of a delay for the residents of Gwynedd when dealing with planning, public protection and land charges matters. It is difficult to anticipate the exact level of delay, but there will be less capacity whilst the workload will be the same. The question is whether it will be possible to compensate for the lower capacity by improving efficiency. We will not know until we attempt to achieve this.	Will possibly impact on age and disability characteristics and further assessment required

Appendix 1: Back-office efficiency

Remove a post within the Property Safety Service	£0	£30,000	This unit has been through a Ffordd Gwynedd exercise that led to new working arrangements and a reduction in annual revenue costs of approximately £55,000. Performance of the core duties is satisfactory. However, the field is one in which work beyond the core duties arise at random/short notice following significant health and safety incidents in other places e.g. Grenfell, internal wall falling on a child in a school in Scotland, new concerns about Radon gas, new inspection requirements imposed by the insurance company, responding to poor results of drinking water tests in small holdings etc. In reducing this budget, the team would not have the resources to cope with this type of work beyond the core duties.	It will possibly impact the age and disability characteristics. Further assessment required
Previous restructuring savings within the Corporate Support Department	£30,000	£0	These savings deriving from the remains of many restructures within the Department over the last three years have already been implemented and there are no further implications to them.	No equality impact anticipated
Reduce funds for travelling expenses and supplies within the Corporate Support Department by approximately 10%	£40,000	£0	These travelling expenses and office supplies savings have already been implemented as part of preparatory work for further savings, and therefore there will be no impact on the people of Gwynedd.	No equality impact anticipated
Terminate software agreement	£10,000	£0	The Research and Analytics Unit uses a specialist software system as required, but it will seek to use cheaper alternative sources without hindering the Unit's work too much.	No equality impact anticipated
Remove a management post within the Organisational Development Service and merge the service with the Learning and Development Service	£44,000	£0	There are three posts within the Service. The Service Manager post was removed at the end of June this year, by combining the former Service with the Learning and Development Service from 1 July. It is anticipated that this work could continue to be achieved with no impact on the current provision but, given the short period of time that has gone by since combining both Services, it would be premature to state that there would be no impact on the service provided.	No equality impact anticipated
Review the support to the Public Services Board	£15,000	£0	Reduction from 1.5 posts to 1 post (one post is already vacant). This is administrative work which we are required to complete on behalf of the Public Services Board and the Board will need to be sharper in terms of what the support team will need to do in addition to ensuring resources and capacity contributions from the other partners.	No equality impact anticipated

Appendix 1: Back-office efficiency

<p>Regrade two posts within the Corporate Support Department that support the Council's work.</p>	<p>£15,000</p>	<p>£0</p>	<p>The Business Support Service was set up in June 2017, and it is a combination of many former small Services. The structure inherited needs to be modernised in light of the changes that have happened in the way of working within the Council, e.g. ownership and responsibility for performance at the centre of our managers' expectations rather than being a specific responsibility for our corporate services. A review of the responsibilities of two posts has led to amended job descriptions that meet the needs for the future, and this has led to job evaluations that award lower salary levels.</p>	<p>No equality impact anticipated</p>
<p>Transfer to a new customer contact back office system (Ffos)</p>	<p>£0</p>	<p>£23,000</p>	<p>The service has decided to change the back office system from a system provided by an external supplier to a system designed internally. This would save revenue costs by avoiding having to pay an external company for an annual licence. It is aimed to complete the work of transferring to the internal system in full by April 2020.</p>	<p>No equality impact anticipated</p>
<p>Reduce administrative support within the support service by introducing IT systems</p>	<p>£65,000</p>	<p>£39,000</p>	<p>Reduce the administrative resource when presenting more Staff Self-Service (Information Technology) modules for managers and staff. It is anticipated that the structure could be rationalised following the presentation of these modules by removing the need to input data more than once into the workflow in the fields of recruitment and appointments, processing timetables and recording staff absences. It is emphasised that these modules need to be developed and presented in full before the further savings could be realised within the Service.</p>	<p>No equality impact anticipated</p>
<p>Remove a post within the Information Service following the introduction of an electronic system</p>	<p>£30,000</p>	<p>£0</p>	<p>Part of the Service's role is to support departments with the work of keeping records and documents. With an expected reduction in the requirement for support in light of the introduction of the iGwynedd electronic system, the Service believes that it is possible to cope with the reduction in resources, without it impacting Council services too much. iGwynedd has not currently developed in full, but it is believed that any short-term impact of removing this post could be overcome through the current investment in temporary posts funded corporately in order to provide iGwynedd in full across the Council.</p>	<p>No equality impact anticipated</p>

Appendix 1: Back-office efficiency

Remove one human resources officer post and one human resources consultant post by changing the delivery model (20% staff reduction)	£0	£80,000	We are trying to move to a model where there will be less dependence on the human resources consultancy service. This would mean transferring skills to managers to enable them to fulfil their role effectively and this would enable us to reduce by 2 out of 10.5 posts. The risk is that the workload would not decrease as managers would be unable to cope. There would also be a need to ensure that the appropriate support is available in alternative ways.	No equality impact anticipated
Reduce the support to the Management Team and project management	£68,750	£41,250	One part of this saving could mean a reduction in the direct day to day support to the Management Team, whilst the second part would mean a reduction in the expertise within the Council in the field of project management, and limit the flexibility to respond to the Service requirements somewhat. It is believed that it would be possible to cope with the usual requirements with some changes in the method of working, but the discipline of project management may consequently deteriorate over time.	No equality impact anticipated
End the Organisational Development Service	£0	£54,000	Ending this service would mean that the current resource would not be available to address staff benefits, to carry out surveys, to promote the culture and offer support to managers in order to embed the 'Ffordd Gwynedd' principles or to act as the point of contact for the people of Gwynedd to deal with formal complaints. This unit has been very successful in developing benefits for staff including negotiating discounts in local shops and encouraging local shops to offer them in order for staff to buy locally. It would not be possible to undertake this activity which would mean that it would deteriorate over time whilst the other aspects of the work would unavoidably receive much less attention as a result of the other requirements on the Learning and Organisational Development Service.	No equality impact anticipated
Reduce the costs of phone lines by using more of VOIP	£38,000	£38,000	We have already transferred many Council phone lines to the use of VOIP, i.e., use computer lines to make phone calls rather than pay for traditional phone lines. It would be possible to extend the concept beyond the main Council offices to other organisations, schools, care homes, and any building that has suitable network connection provided by the IT Service, thus saving money. It would not have an impact on Gwynedd residents.	No equality impact anticipated

Appendix 1: Back-office efficiency

Reduce External Audit Fees	£40,000	£0	Our risk profile shows that we should be able to renegotiate prices. There would be no implications for Council services or for the people of Gwynedd. There is a risk that they could refuse, but there has been some success in recent years.	No equality impact anticipated
Change the method of funding Procurement Systems	£35,000	£0	Reduce the software provision budget, with the intention of minimising the advisory support on our systems. There would be no implications for the people of Gwynedd, nor would there be an impact on services in the short-term. There might be a need to fund a development in the long-term.	No equality impact anticipated
Reduce Travelling within the Finance Department by 30%	£5,750	£0	Reduce the transport budget for the department by using electronic communication methods, such as Skype for Business, journey planning, etc. There should therefore be no impact on the people of Gwynedd.	No equality impact anticipated
Reduce the Income Service's staffing by 8%	£11,380	£0	Following staff restructuring, part of a role is vacant within the service. Our current performance reflects this and, consequently, the impact of abolishing the post has already been seen on the relevant departments. This could be done permanently.	No equality impact anticipated
Reduce the Payroll Service's staffing by 9%	£19,500	£0	Following staff restructuring, one post is vacant within the service. Our current performance reflects this and, consequently, the impact of abolishing the post has already been seen on the relevant departments. This could be done permanently.	No equality impact anticipated
Reduce staffing in accountancy field	£49,130	£0	Following staff turnover, a post is vacant within the service. Our current performance reflects this and, consequently, the impact of abolishing the post has already been seen on the relevant departments. This could be done permanently.	No equality impact anticipated
Use one-off underspend to fund training	£34,400	£0	Reduce the permanent budget to fund training, with the intention of using one-off underspend to fund it in future, which means that any professional training in the Finance IT field is reliant upon one-off funds (underspend or departmental fund) being available to fund it. No impact on the financial support to departments / the people of Gwynedd, as long as the level of training is maintained. Risk in the long-term that staff would not have the necessary skills if the underspend is unavailable, and the Finance service having no appropriately trained and qualified officers would be a significant risk to the Council's ability to make the best use of its resources on behalf of the people of Gwynedd.	No equality impact anticipated

Appendix 1: Back-office efficiency

Re-negotiate the Council's network agreement	£170,000	£0	This has been agreed with Welsh Government and our provider, with costs reducing by £200,000 per annum. We would need to invest £30,000 per annum in order to strengthen our internet connection as there is a natural increase in the use of digital media. There would be a need to centralise budgets (from every Council department and from the schools' devolved budgets) in order to realise a reduction in costs as savings. There would be no impact on support services for the departments or the people of Gwynedd. It is an opportunity to make savings and strengthen our provision.	No equality impact anticipated
Reduce the costs of supplies for the Finance Department by 2.5%	£16,330	£0	It is considered possible to reduce the supplies budget by maximising the use of electronic working methods and avoiding the costs of paper, printing, etc. without having any impact on Gwynedd residents.	No equality impact anticipated
Remove a post within the Income Service	£5,850	£17,550	At present there is one vacant post, currently filled on a temporary basis in the general debts Recovery Team. It would be possible to remove this post without dismissing a permanent member of staff, but it is likely that there would be an effect on our ability to recover debts. We don't know exactly what that effect would be without experimenting to see. Losing one person who recovers debt would mean fewer efforts to seek to recover with the risk of losing more than we would save. If that happened we would need to consider reinstating the budget.	No equality impact anticipated

Appendix 1: Back-office efficiency

<p>Extend the principles of the Alltwen Pilot Scheme across the service</p>	<p>£133,500</p>	<p>£400,500</p>	<p>Based on evidence from the Alltwen pilot scheme and evidence from other counties such as Torfaen, freeing up staff time to have appropriate initial chats in order to have accurate solutions the first time, along with integration with health colleagues and the third sector, could lead to better results at a lower cost. Very often, this involves -preventative solutions within their networks and local communities, rather than being solely dependent on traditional care packages or a menu of Social Care services. Therefore, it is anticipated that there would be a positive impact on the individual by being able to achieve what matters to them in a timely manner and in an integrated method with key partners such as the Health Service and the third sector.</p> <p>However, despite the initial evidence we have, it is impossible to anticipate the level of efficiency savings that is possible by extending the principles of 'Ffordd Gwynedd' across the service. The main reasons for this is that the demand on our services is continuing to increase and the conditions of those who receive support are intensifying, and the fact that the success of changing the way we work is wholly dependent on our ability to create more resilient communities and integrate our work with key partners in future. We must wait to see the experience of the first tranche before depending on this saving figure.</p>	<p>A positive impact is expected and further assessment is required</p>
<p>Improve work processes by holding a 'Ffordd Gwynedd' review and using the new IT system's finance modules</p>	<p>£40,000</p>	<p>£40,000</p>	<p>The Ffordd Gwynedd review and the finance modules of the new IT system offers opportunities for changing and improving existing work processes.</p> <p>It is anticipated that these changes would lead to restructuring teams within the business service. It is anticipated that the plan would lead to efficiency savings and therefore there would be no negative impact on residents. Nevertheless, there is an associated risk that the plan would not achieve the saving in full and that the early assumptions are not attainable</p>	<p>No equality impact anticipated</p>

Appendix 1: Back-office efficiency

<p>Review the business support within the Adults Services</p>	<p>£0</p>	<p>£135,000</p>	<p>We will continue to review our work processes to identify any further efficiency opportunities which exist within the Department. Given the work currently underway which could lead to up to 8 FTE posts fewer, and the efficiency savings which have been found over recent years, it is unlikely that the amount in question could be achieved through efficiency savings alone.</p> <p>Nevertheless, it is presumed that the exercise of reviewing our work processes will help us to identify the cuts which would have the least effect on the people of Gwynedd. We anticipate that these cuts could include proposals to accept a general reduction in the standard of delivering some tasks that are necessary in nature in terms of legal requirements, as well as also not undertake some tasks which are possibly of a more developmental nature.</p> <p>Specifically in terms of the current review of putting a new support structure in place, we presume that this would give us the right balance in the future in terms of ensuring that we make the best use of frontline staff's time. The risk involved with making cuts to the business support is the fact that frontline workers would have to undertake additional and specialist tasks which is unlikely to be their strength, leading to a situation where they would unavoidably spend less time with residents. It is therefore anticipated that implementing the 'cuts' element as part of this scheme is likely to have a negative effect on the ability of our frontline staff to deliver what is important to residents, understand the needs of our population at a local level, as well as the ability of the Social Work Teams to manage the demand effectively. The business support sets a key work foundation if we are to succeed with the challenge of managing the demand for our services.</p>	<p>It will possibly have an impact and a further assessment is required</p>
<p>Review working arrangements within Highways</p>	<p>£37,500</p>	<p>£12,500</p>	<p>By conducting a 'Ffordd Gwynedd' review, we have identified ways of removing work duplication between the commissioning element and the highways workforce. It is unlikely that Gwynedd residents would notice the difference, although it could lead to fewer staff to respond to enquiries at times.</p>	<p>No equality impact anticipated</p>

Appendix 1: Back-office efficiency

Rationalise Fleet Workshops from 3 to 2 in the County	£0	£130,000	<p>The number of workshops we have could be rationalised to save money. It is unlikely to have any impact on Gwynedd residents but, obviously, we could lose up to 6 (FTE) mechanic posts locally.</p> <p>The Fleet Service has not conducted a full business plan for the savings plan or a risk assessment of reducing from three sites to two. Closing one workshop would mean that vehicles would have to travel from one area to the other to be serviced. It would also be required to invest within the other workshops in order to incorporate the work of the workshop that would close. This could impact the business case, thus bringing the net saving down.</p>	No equality impact anticipated
Reduce the professional / legal fees budget	£7,260	£0	<p>4 budget lines contribute to this total, which includes a budget to buy professional services through assessments independently of the services in court cases or before commencing a court case, and court case initial fees. The Children Service has these budgets, and there has been a historically small underspend on the budget headings. It is anticipated that it would be possible to slightly reduce each of these headings without having an impact on children and families, and continuing to meet the court requirements to a good standard.</p>	No equality impact anticipated
Reduce the training budget with the Children and Families Service	£8,980	£0	<p>Removing the specialist training element from the budget would allow us to save 3% of the IFSS budget. This would not have an impact on children, families or staff. This element was part of the funding available to put this new statutory service in place, and 'train the trainer' arrangements already existed within the service. This is no longer essential. There was also a specialist training needs that were required when establishing the new team. By now that need has reduce significantly and staff undertaking the general training provision to professional workers. There would be no impact on the direct provision of services to children and families.</p>	No equality impact anticipated
Reduction in the Children and Families Department support budget	£14,960	£0	<p>This would be a reduction in the furniture and supplies budget for the service, which would have no impact on the children and families. There would also be a reduction in the options to attend professional training courses outside the County, which are expensive in terms of purchasing and travelling.</p>	No equality impact anticipated
Remove a support officer post	£29,210	£0	<p>As both former Chief Officers give up their work, a support officer will not be required. This plan has already been implemented and there will be no impact on Gwynedd residents.</p>	No equality impact anticipated

Appendix 1: Back-office efficiency

Delete the corporate working areas' budget	£46,340	£0	This sum was put to one side to fund corporate plans when rearranging the previous Senior Management in 2014. In the current climate, it could be abolished without having any impact on the people of Gwynedd, considering any future need of any underspend or one-off bids.	No equality impact anticipated
Create efficiency savings within the Coroners Service	£5,000	£0	Although it is a statutory service and that we do not have much choice with regard to how much we pay (as we must compensate the coroner for his/her costs). It is, however, considered that some efficiency savings could be discovered and a review will be undertaken to identify possibilities without impacting the people of Gwynedd.	No equality impact anticipated
Cut 2 days of elections and legal administration support (a reduction of 7% in administrative support)	£6,225	£6,225	It is considered that it would be possible to reduce the administrative support without having much impact on Gwynedd residents, and there is a slight possibility that it could impact elements of the work somewhat.	No equality impact anticipated
Delete the entire 'Ffordd Gwynedd' reviews support budget.	£61,370	£0	Whilst it is possible to reduce the budget without any substantial impact, this option, namely to abolish it completely, could slow reviews down due to a failure to resolve the required financial support. Departments would have to meet this need themselves. Saying that, this is not unreasonable.	No equality impact anticipated
Limit staff time to attend educational courses, e.g. BTEC, HNC and degree courses	£9,000	£0	The Department gives staff opportunities to attend training whilst working for the Council. By limiting the time during working hours this would mean that more time is available to acquire fees by increasing the Department's productive hours.	No equality impact anticipated
Restructure the management of the Consultancy Service	£11,500	£11,500	A change in our work patterns means that senior officers of the department must acquire more fees, which is now possible through YGC doing more work beyond Gwynedd, e.g. NMWTRA, Welsh Government, the private sector and other local governments. This, therefore, means that the Department's Senior Officers are required to do more work to generate fees rather than the "managerial" work.	No equality impact anticipated
Total	£1,278,315	£1,144,145		

Appendix 2: Further efficiencies from working differently

Plan	2019/20	2020/21 onwards	Explanation	Initial consideration of possible equalities impact
Reduce the resource within the Countryside Service	£5,000	£15,000	A 'Ffordd Gwynedd' review is currently underway in this Unit. It is anticipated based on our information of what is currently happening that opportunities will arise to free-up savings through that work but if that does not deliver it would be possible to reduce the budget by reducing the work undertaken a little.	It will possibly have an impact and a further assessment is required
Reduction in the number of Councillors	£0	£100,000	The Local Government Boundary Commission has already noted that they will reduce the number of elected members. Although no saving will be available until May 2022, it should be taken into consideration now in order to avoid unnecessary cuts to services.	No equality impact anticipated
Revise DBS checking arrangements	£0	£50,000	A review is currently being held in relation to the Council's current policy to recheck the crime records of each officer who fulfils work where a DBS check is required. Each check costs £44 which means that the Council pays this fee at the beginning of each relevant officer's employment, and every 3 years thereafter. It is a legal requirement to carry out a DBS check on each newly employed officer in the relevant fields, but it is the Council's choice to currently recheck the records every 3 years (although organisations such as the Care Inspectorate etc. support this). Ceasing to carry out rechecks every 3 years would realise an annual saving of £50,000 for the Council, and a review is currently being held to consider how it would be possible to do this without endangering the safety of vulnerable children and adults, i.e. receiving any disclosure of a crime record following a recheck which draws attention to the crime amongst the Council workforce is very scarce and, when a crime has been committed, this would be known to the employer before carrying out the recheck. Other options that would realise a smaller saving are also part of the consideration, but further work on the possibilities is required before submitting them.	No equality impact anticipated

Appendix 2: Further efficiencies from working differently

Remove 1 post from the Communication and Engagement Service	£0	£26,000	This Service provides support to all the work undertaken in the engagement field, the Council's website, press office, internal communication, communication with councillors and communicating in emergencies. We anticipate that we can still continue to provide the service in line with corporate priorities whilst reducing 1 post.	It will possibly impact disability, age and race characteristics and a further assessment is required
Restructure the support for Scrutiny	£25,000	£0	There is a need to ensure a structure that has the capacity to support the increasing requirements of the Council's scrutiny arrangements. Two posts have become vacant in the Democracy Service and redirecting the financial resource to a scrutiny support purpose is being looked at, whilst realising a financial saving at the same time. This could be done in the face of a review of working arrangements currently being held within the Democracy Service, i.e. this is what allows for the saving and the ability to redirect a resource.	No equality impact anticipated
Reduce staffing at the Tax and Benefits Service by 4%	£40,440	£0	This 1.5 post is already vacant in the Unit, and our current performance reflects this. Not filling this post permanently would mean that we could maintain the current performance but there would be less ability to cope with unusual situations in future. Whilst residents should not be impacted during period of normal pressure, there would be an impact in terms of a delay before responding at busier times, or during a period of change in arrangements.	It will possibly impact people with the age and disability characteristics. Further assessment required
An electronic payslip system for everyone	£3,750	£11,250	Discontinuing paper payslips completely would be unpopular among many members of staff who currently receive paper payslips. There is a risk that it could increase the number of enquiries. However, it would have no impact on the public.	No equality impact anticipated
Savings in place from recent restructuring of the Library Service	£15,000	£0	Over the last 4 years, the Libraries Service has introduced a series of changes to its provision model and has achieved savings for the Council as a result. £15k of savings have been generated above the target set for the service by the Council, and during 18/19, this budget will be used to help ground the new service.	No equality impact anticipated

Appendix 2: Further efficiencies from working differently

<p>Collaborate with the third sector to find a new provider to take over the day care service in Criccieth and Blaenau Ffestiniog</p>	<p>£25,000</p>	<p>£75,000</p>	<p>There are two day centres, namely Encil Y Coed, Cricieth (18 attending at present with the centre open three days a week) and Blaenau Ffestiniog (15 attending at present and open four days a week) where bodies such as Age Cymru are present in the areas already. The Hafod y Gest and Ffestiniog Memorial Hall developments are opportunities to collaborate.</p> <p>Although the service will continue for the individuals changing the provider can be sensitive matter for those who attend and their families. Many of those who attend both centres have already gone through changes some years ago when closing Noddfa Madog day centre in Porthmadog where many of those attending the centre moved to Encil y Coed and Blaenau Ffestiniog.</p> <p>There is also a risk for individuals to choose not to attend the new provision in the area which would mean an increase in demand for domiciliary care in areas where it is challenging to deliver care packages.</p> <p>The savings would be achieved by considering holding the centre at a different location in the area. Blaenau Ffestiniog day centre is held in the community centre. We pay an annual rent to the centre they have noted a concern that the community centre would not be able to sustain itself without the rent.</p>	<p>An impact on individuals with the age and disability characteristics is anticipated and further assessment is required</p>
<p>Improve the coordination of the service with the Children and Families Department at the time of transfer</p>	<p>£0</p>	<p>£60,000</p>	<p>Currently, the Children and Families Service provides a service for children with learning disabilities until they reach 18 years old, and then the Adults Service commissions services for them from then on. There is an opportunity to take advantage of the efficiencies that could arise by jointly planning better. A change in culture would be required to develop services based on lifelong collaboration principles across both services, and this would be a challenge. Initially, it would be possible for us to scrutinise the best way of collaborating when reviewing CHC cases at transition age sooner, and working with the Children and Families Department to plan the support.</p>	<p>A positive impact is expected and further assessment is required</p>

Appendix 2: Further efficiencies from working differently

Review of out of county packages in order to find more local locations to individuals	£50,000	£50,000	This important work of reviewing out of county packages needs to continue in order to be in-keeping with the strategy of providing support based on active support principles in the field of learning disabilities and the recovery model in the field of mental health and give the opportunity (when appropriate) to those who want and need it, to receive support locally. As we go through the cases and look at developing opportunities locally for individuals, we are confident in being able to discover some savings, but reaching the £100k level could be a challenge, especially when reaching cases with profound needs and intensive behavioural management.	Potential impact and further assessment required
Hire Collection Vehicles at the Recycling Centres instead of purchasing them	£15,000	£5,000	Currently, we purchase lifting vehicles at the recycling centres, but a review has demonstrated that savings could be made by hiring these vehicles. There would be no impact on Gwynedd residents.	No equality impact anticipated
Rationalise the Highways' On-duty / On-call arrangements	£7,500	£7,500	We currently have on-call arrangements in the Highways service, which receives and acts upon calls by the public, the Police and other agencies regarding matters relating to highways maintenance. Currently, the service is arranged based on the areas / work unit division / commissioning. It would be possible to move to a situation of combining some aspects of the arrangement, or operating based on two areas.	No equality impact anticipated
Use cheaper materials to maintain roads	£45,000	£0	By using non-premium binder when maintaining roads, it is considered that money could be saved. It is not believed that Gwynedd residents would notice the different. In reality, we already use it in some places.	No equality impact anticipated
Change CCTV with monitoring officers to a system 'without officers'	£0	£210,000	With the Cabinet's agreement, this work is already underway as our equipment have reached the end of their lifetime. Of course, there is a possibility that relevant residents find that the service is not as good as the current service without supervision, but by using modern equipment, it is possible to enlarge camera images that watch a wider area, and have nearly the same impact.	It will potentially impact individuals with various characteristics and further assessment is required

Appendix 2: Further efficiencies from working differently

Change working arrangements for collecting waste by establishing shifts and shorter circuits	£0	£150,000	Our experience shows an argument for changing our shifts pattern in terms of waste collection. Although this would not mean a change in frequency to our collections, it would mean changing collection days for some. It could, however, help with the complaint that we miss some collections because some on the lorry are unfamiliar with the circuit, as it would then be the same people on the circuit continuously. This could also help to create "ownership" of the circuit amongst the workforce. Changing the collection day for a number of residents would create some confusion at the beginning. Need an alternative arrangement to ensure completing the task (circuit) to give residents assurance that the collection is done on the same day.	It will potentially impact individuals with the age and disability characteristic and a further assessment is required
Support and train child-minders and nurseries ourselves	£24,980	£0	A reduction in the ability to provide training packages and set up grants for childminders and nurseries. There would not be a significant impact on children and families because the service could provide the training internally without the need to commission externally.	It will possibly impact the age characteristic and a further assessment is required
Reduce the Maintenance Allowance budgets	£0	£30,900	This is a budget that will be reduced in expenditure over the coming years, as it achieves family support packages under a historical package. No expenditure has been approved from a new from this budget for a number of years, and it will end when the young people who continue to receive the allowance turn 18 years old. There will be no further use of it after the next 3 years, and therefore there would be no impact on children and families. It is no longer possible to approve plans under this arrangement due to legislative change.	No equality impact anticipated
Realise more efficiency savings within the Emergency Planning Service	£12,700	£0	This service is provided by a joint Unit for North Wales. A discussion with the unit manager indicates that we should be able to see a further efficiency saving of this size over the next 3 years. £10,000 of this has already been achieved and it should not have any substantial impact on Gwynedd residents.	No equality impact anticipated
Total	£269,370	£790,650		

Appendix 3: Invest to save plans

Plan	2019/20	2020/21 onwards	Explanation	Initial consideration of possible equalities impact
Provide electric car charging points in car parks	£0	£50,000	The use of electric cars is increasing quickly, with increasing demand for charging points in car parks. The details for the available grants to fund the equipment are in the process of being announced. By implementing this proposal, there would be a positive impact on the residents of Gwynedd, as a lack of charging points is a problem for anyone who is currently considering buying an electric car in Gwynedd. Detailed work on this plan is required before being able to note certainty in realising this plan, and we emphasise that this initial figure is an estimate only.	No equality impact anticipated
Invest in improvements that would make Neuadd Dwyfor more efficient, and prepare to look at an alternative model for the future	£0	£100,000	<p>The Department has received a business review of the Neuadd, which highlights that making changes with a modest capital investment would lead to making the Neuadd £100,000 cheaper to run within 3 years of realising the plan. When the situation of Neuadd Dwyfor was discussed during the Gwynedd Challenge exercise, the Council decided that this budget should not currently be cut, but subject to discussing options with any local organisation with a view for them to take responsibility for it, with the aim of reducing costs that fall on Gwynedd taxpayers, and that any savings should be included in the efficiency savings.</p> <p>There has been no local interest in running the Neuadd, but by realising this plan, the resource cost would reduce to £48,000 per annum. Having said that, we do not run such a facility in any other location.</p>	It will possibly have an impact and a further assessment is required

<p>Create a new Respite Care Unit at Tan Marian which will reduce the costs of external placements</p>	<p>£21,500</p>	<p>£21,500</p>	<p>A new bespoke Respite Care Unit needs to be created in Tan y Marian to focus on profound and complex needs. This need has manifested itself for many reasons:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A change in the profound and complex needs of the adults we support 2. A change in the needs of people of a transitional age (young people, middle aged people, older adults) 3. Fewer out of county cases and more adults receiving intensive support locally 4. More adults with profound and complex needs living at home 5. Need to revisit the 'block booking' of respite care weeks at two locations in Gwynedd. These services are now unable to meet the needs of the adults with physical needs and more profound behaviour. <p>Also, we need to set a County respite care framework with a menu of choices based on demand, needs and location in order to provide choice and a wide range of services across the county. This is based on the reasons above and also in order to set a system for the way we commission respite care. This would be more cost efficient rather than following the system of spot purchasing additional respite care opportunities. By doing so, it is anticipated that we will create savings by reducing the block booking contract, reducing the use of the spot purchasing system and ending the block booking opportunities that currently exist.</p>	<p>It will possibly have a positive impact on older people and a further assessment is needed</p>
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Appendix 3: Invest to save plans

<p>Develop 3 Extra Care Housing developments in Gwynedd (Pwllheli, Ffestiniog, South Meirionnydd areas)</p>	<p>£0</p>	<p>£300,000</p>	<p>The Council has already developed two Extra Care Housing provision in Gwynedd - Bala (Awel y Coleg) and Bangor (Cae Garnedd), and the third is in the process of completion in Porthmadog (Hafod y Gest), (with the savings target attached). Based on our experiences thus far, it is estimated that a saving of £200,000 could be made with each new development by having the correct split and balance in relation to care needs in each development. Substantial financial investment will be required to build 3 additional extra care housing developments in Gwynedd, but as well as generating savings that would better meet the true needs of older people.</p> <p>Naturally it would be a long-term plan. A housing association would be responsible for the building. The care costs would be the department's responsibility. There is a possibility of extending the provision to individuals with learning disabilities, physical disabilities and mental health conditions in addition to a provision for older people only. The provision would mean that individuals have their own tenancy and can receive timely support if required to enable them to continue to be independent for as long as possible in their local communities. There is evidence that it would be possible to provide care to individuals with very profound needs within the plans. The plans enable couples to be able to stay together and receive support and would enable families to continue to provide elements of support should they wish to do so.</p>	<p>It will possibly have a positive impact on older people and a further assessment is needed</p>
<p>Reduce the dependency on temporary accommodation by investing in appropriate accommodation</p>	<p>£0</p>	<p>£100,000</p>	<p>The Department has a responsibility to provide temporary accommodation to homeless individuals. The Department ensures accommodation in different ways, but are finding it difficult to identify suitable accommodation for some individuals as there is a lack of provision available, and have to contribute to the cost of the provision. A supply of appropriate additional property could help reduce the dependency on more costly accommodation. If the Council can ensure capital investment to ensure that smaller units and alternative accommodation are available, dependency on temporary accommodation could be</p>	<p>It will possibly impact disabled people and a further assessment required</p>

Appendix 3: Invest to save plans

			reduced. Management of the units must be ensured, and that we have direct access to them and maintenance funds to avoid managerial challenges.	
Install LED lamps to the remainder of street lights	£0	£45,900	We have already changed 10,264 street lighting units to LED. We have received approval for £1.389m through the Government's loans scheme in order to achieve the work that will commence in April 2019 and will be completed in March 2022 to change 7,000 of the 'largest' road lamps to more effective ones. The sum available at the end of the period we would have repaid the loan will be £184,000, but it will only be 45,900 in the initial years. Residents will notice initially, before getting used to the new lights.	No equality impact anticipated
Total	£21,500	£617,400		

Appendix 4: Income generation plans

Plan	2019/20	2020/21 onwards	Explanation	Initial consideration of possible equalities impact
Increase the fee for the care club before school from £0.80 to £1	£43,000	£0	We currently charge 80p for the care element before schools and approximately 2,000 children take advantage of the service. By increasing the fee to £1, families would have to pay more for the service, with a danger that some would choose not to continue, and having to change their work patterns in order to cope. It could also mean fewer children coming to have the free breakfast.	It is likely to impact pupils and therefore the age characteristic. An impact assessment is therefore required
Increase the fee to assess the quality of water in order to reflect the cost of providing the service.	£12,500	£12,500	The Public Protection Service is required to inspect and sample private drinking water sources in order to ensure that they are safe. The work range required to do this has changed over the years, and the fee charged should reflect this. Naturally, by increasing the fee, users of private water sources would have to pay more for the service, but only to the degree that it covers the true costs of doing the work.	No equality impact anticipated
Issue penalties on contractors who fail to comply with legislation when working on our roads	£15,000	£0	It is possible to use the technology system more effectively to have better control over the work of statutory contractors. A financial penalty arrangement is in place for failing to conform with legislation. Having better control over the work would lead to identifying any inconsistencies, and attracting penalty notices. A neutral impact on the residents of Gwynedd.	No equality impact anticipated

Appendix 4: Income generation plans

<p>Increase income by ending free Christmas parking from 2019 onwards; increase the number of pay and display car parks and increase parking fees whilst considering how we can maintain or even reduce the cost to residents</p>	<p>£82,500</p>	<p>£97,500</p>	<p>Free parking at Christmas leads to a loss of income of approximately £45,000.</p> <p>Changing the criteria for pay and display car parks would mean that we would start charging in areas that are currently free, in addition to an increase in charges in some locations.</p> <p>Increasing the charges by 10% would obviously generate more income but would impact both visitors and local residents. In the majority of short stay car parks the cost of parking would increase from £1 to £1.10 per hour, whilst parking at long stay car parks for 4 hours would increase from £2 to £2.20.</p> <p>The Council would like to consider the possibility of avoiding this increase to the people of Gwynedd, or even reducing it by reducing the cost of the season ticket for example. Significant work would be required to establish the final plan.</p>	<p>It will possibly impact age, disability and race characteristics. Further assessment required</p>
<p>Increase pest control fees in line with market prices</p>	<p>£5,000</p>	<p>£5,000</p>	<p>Recent work to increase income by increasing fees and attracting new customers has been successful. We remain cheaper than other companies and, therefore, it appears that there is an opportunity to increase fees. There would be a small impact on the residents of Gwynedd in light of a small increase in fees, e.g. treatment of rats in a house would increase from £40 to £45, which is still competitive in comparison to approximately £60 by private companies. Naturally, the situation will need to be monitored carefully to ensure that we still offer a competitive price in comparison to others.</p>	<p>It will possibly impact age, disability and race characteristics. Further assessment required</p>

Appendix 4: Income generation plans

Significantly increase the fees charged to Statutory Contractors for road closures / traffic orders	£12,500	£17,500	This plan entails significantly increasing the fees charged on statutory contractors and others for road closures. The impact on our residents could increase, i.e. costs of holding events with community benefit (events that are not commercial in nature). This could lead to events either being held without informing us, and they might be putting the public in danger, or that events are not held thus reducing community benefit.	It will possibly impact people with the age and disability characteristics. Further assessment required
Increase the Occupational Health Service's income by selling more services	£20,000	£0	The Unit generates income by selling its occupational health service to other public organisations. The increase in the income target is based on the Service's performance over the last three years.	No equality impact anticipated
Attract additional income by providing services to other public bodies	£46,340	£10,000	We have been discussing our services with external bodies to better reflect the services we offer to them.	No equality impact anticipated
Create income by selling our fleet tracking system	£0	£20,000	In Gwynedd, an internal fleet tracking system has been developed, which brings savings of approximately £100,000 to the Highways Department. There is considerable interest from other authorities, following efforts to sell the system to them. Our ability to harvest this saving would depend upon contracts from other partners, but there is an opportunity to raise additional income.	No equality impact anticipated

Appendix 4: Income generation plans

<p>Generate income by preventing fraud</p>	<p>£0</p>	<p>£40,000</p>	<p>We would set up the service in order to attempt to identify more cases of fraud than is currently identified. Obviously, the sum noted is surplus, which the service would need to generate after considering the costs to set up and run the service. There is a risk that the sum would not realise itself, but we will not know without trying. In light of the Welfare Reform Act 2012, the DWP set up the 'SFIS' fraud detection service, including transferring the Council's former fraud prevention staff to the DWP in 2015/16. Before seeing the result of the SFIS operation, it was not possible to estimate the scale of the likely residual fraud. Of course, it is inevitable that an element of fraud will not have been identified, and it is nearly impossible to estimate how much. There is, therefore, a real risk of depending on this sum.</p>	<p>No equality impact anticipated</p>
<p>Attract additional income through an Internal Collection Agency</p>	<p>£0</p>	<p>£100,000</p>	<p>Rather than depending upon external agencies to recover debts, it would be possible to set up our own unit. The sums that the debtors would have to pay (on top of the debt) would still be the same, but the profit made by commercial agencies would come to the Council rather than a private company. The success of such initiatives across north Wales has been varied. There would be costs associated with introducing the service. Also, there is a significant risk of failing to attract the additional income, and a possibility of a deterioration in the tax collection rates.</p>	<p>No equality impact anticipated</p>
<p>Standardise parking arrangements by introducing parking fees to areas (e.g. Y Glyn area)</p>	<p>£20,000</p>	<p>£20,000</p>	<p>Parking fees are already payable in some car parks in Padarn Park. It is intended to introduce similar parking fees in additional areas (e.g. the Glyn area) which would reconcile the arrangements. It is important to note that Gwynedd residents are the highest percentage of visitors who use the site for recreational purposes. It would also be an aim to attempt to get other bodies to take responsibility for our country parks, thus reducing the cost for us to provide them. An investment would be required to implement</p>	<p>It will possibly impact age, disability and race characteristics. Further assessment required</p>

Appendix 4: Income generation plans

Establish parking fees at Dinas Dinlle	£15,000	£35,000	Parking fees are already payable in some car parks near the main beaches. It is intended to introduce similar parking fees in additional areas which are currently free to be consistent with other areas, e.g. Dinas Dinlle. It should be noted that a high percentage of visitors to the beaches (especially out of season) are residents of Gwynedd and it could lead to an increase in street parking.	It will possibly impact age, disability and race characteristics. Further assessment required
Increase launching fees across the beaches of Gwynedd from £10 to £15		£10,000	It is possible to increase launching fees from Council slipways from £10 to £15. An investment is required in order to implement.	No equality impact anticipated
Charge the schools more for the archives service	£5,000	£5,000	70 schools have committed to using the archives service this year and they pay 50% of the cost of the service by paying a fee of £254 per school. The option would lead to an increase in the schools' fee to £397 per school, which is an increase of nearly £150 per school (depending on the number of schools which will have committed).	An impact is possible on children and there is link therefore with the age characteristic. Further assessment required
Increase inspection and licensing fees of multi-occupancy properties from £140 to £180	£0	£20,380	We charge a fee for inspecting and licensing multi-occupancy property, and the licence is then valid for a 5-year period. The fee contributes to the cost of the service, and the fee could be increased whilst staying with the Government guidelines. Currently, £140 is charged per room, and it is anticipated that the fee could be increased to £180 per room. There is a risk for the rent levels to increase for some vulnerable tenants as the cost is transferred.	It will possibly have an impact and a further assessment is required
Increase the income from street enforcement by fining more individuals who litter	£10,000	£10,000	We are currently looking at collaborating regionally or extending operating powers to others within the Council in order to implement this.	It will potentially impact disabled individuals and further assessment required

Appendix 4: Income generation plans

Garden Waste: more income or reduce costs	£25,000	£75,000	There are many options to save money in the field of garden waste. It would be possible to charge an annual fee and/or reducing the service to 9 months is possible, but this might create an element of dissatisfaction amongst approximately a third of residents. A consultation would be required with the residents on the favoured method of saving.	It will possibly impact the age characteristic and a further assessment is required
Charge a fee for re-supplying bins that have been damaged by residents	£6,250	£18,750	In a year, we are required to supply 12,000 waste containers, and it is estimated that approximately 75% of these cases are due to damage by residents. We could ask them to pay for resupplying. As a first step, we will charge for resupplying residual bins only.	It will possibly impact the disability characteristic and a further assessment required
Charge an additional fee for cremating on the same day as the service	£10,000	£10,000	It is possible to change cremation arrangements to an arrangement where we only cremate on the same day if an additional fee is paid.	It will potentially impact the religion characteristic and further assessment is required
Increase Crematorium fees from £520 to £550	£7,500	£22,500	Increase the cremation fees from £520 to £550.	No equality impact anticipated
Recycling Centres: charge a fee on traders	£5,000	£15,000	Currently, traders are not permitted to take materials to recycling centres. By licensing traders to be able to do this, we could increase income. There would be no impact on residents.	No equality impact anticipated
Charge a fee for disposing DIY materials (e.g. Rubble at £3 per bag or £30 per trailer)	£25,000	£75,000	Some nearby councils charge residents to take DIY materials to recycling centres. This material is expensive to recycle and we have concerns about traders bringing material to the sites, and alleging that they are private individuals. It is anticipated charging a fee on goods such as rubble, tyres, asbestos and others. For example, Rubble £3 a bag or £30 for a full trailer, tyres £4 each, asbestos £12 a bag.	No equality impact anticipated

Appendix 4: Income generation plans

Increase waste collection fees for businesses	£0	£100,000	Although we do not have to provide the service, we collect waste from businesses, and this pays for itself. Of course, there are private providers and to a degree, the fact that the Council provides a service helps rationalise the market and helps pay our overhead costs. It would be possible to charge more, but there would be a danger for us to then lose business and would make the others inefficient. There would be no impact on residents, but there would be an impact on 2001 businesses in the County.	No equality impact anticipated
Increase income by selling legal services to other public bodies	£33,000	£0	As part of the work to attempt to encourage more income, the Unit has managed to generate more income by doing work for others. This income is already in hand, therefore there would be no impact on the people of Gwynedd.	No equality impact anticipated
Increase YGC fees in the civil engineering consultancy work field	£40,000	£0	Increase fees in order to reflect the movement within the market in terms of the private sector costs. Costs to clients would increase of course, but it is considered that this is sustainable considering the current market.	No equality impact anticipated
Increase income in the flood prevention field	£25,500	£25,500	Due to the challenge of climate change, the Service has succeeded in acquiring work that would contribute more income for at least the next 5 years. 3 additional officers will need to be employed in order to be able to achieve this work, with a low risk for this work to reduce after 5 years.	No equality impact anticipated
Increase income by offering technical, scientific and engineering support to flood risk mitigation plans to Councils across Wales	£7,500	£22,500	The department is developing expertise in the flood prevention field which is not available in many councils, and it is considered that some of this expertise could be sold to other councils in Wales. 2 additional officers would be required in order to do so, but for the next 5 years, the income would be sufficient to meet the cost and generate higher income. There would be a small risk that the work could reduce after the first 5-year period.	No equality impact anticipated

Appendix 4: Income generation plans

Increase income by offering more project management support to Welsh Government on major plans	£10,000	£0	There are further opportunities for the Department to offer a project management function to Welsh Government, and although there is no certainty of being able to acquire it, experience demonstrates that the opportunity is there, and it should be aimed to broaden the department's horizons to attempt to obtain such work.	No equality impact anticipated
Total	£481,590	£767,130		

Appendix 5: Suspend activities and discuss transferring duties to others

Plan	2019/20	2020/21 onwards	Explanation	Initial consideration of possible equalities impact
Transfer some public toilets to others	£0	£50,000	The intention here is to transfer some assets to the Community Council / Town Council, or possibly to a Community Group. If this figure is to be reached, between 6 and 10 toilets will need to be transferred. Achieving the sum will depend upon discovering bodies that will be willing to take them on and maintain them.	It will possibly impact individuals with disabled, age, transgender and gender characteristics and further assessment is required
Transfer Play Areas to others	£0	£210,000	There are significant costs associated with running play areas but, in some locations, there are local organisations or councils that run them. Consequently, in the current climate, it must be questioned whether the Council can continue to spend on these facilities. The intention here is to offer organisations or councils to receive and run them, or completely cease to maintain them after a specific time.	It will possibly impact the age characteristic and a further assessment is required
Total	£0	£260,000		

Appendix 6: Savings that are likely to have an impact (to varying degrees) on Gwynedd residents

Plan	2019/20	2020/21 onwards	Explanation	Initial consideration of possible equalities impact
Reduce the contribution of the Council to GwE by 1%	£6,410	£0	The Council contributes £640,000 to GwE for the schools' improvement service. Reducing the contribution would reduce the resource available to offer schools, but it is difficult to quantify the exact implications, as the practical impact would be a slight reduction in the support for schools, and it is difficult to anticipate when this would have an impact. As it is a small percentage, it is likely that the impact would be minor and the reduction could be focused on those schools where less input is needed.	No equality impact anticipated
End Library Services to Schools	£36,780	£36,780	The Libraries Service supports literacy and reading in the primary schools through Lori-Ni which visits the schools at least twice a year in order to enrich children's reading experiences. The Libraries Service also provides resources to support the curriculum at teachers' request, the resources include books, story sacks, interactive materials for the white board, and group reading sets which enrich the nature of the materials and the curriculum experience available for children. Without this resource children would have less access to books and recreational reading experience, and the schools would have fewer curricular resources to enable them to ensure good quality education experiences for children.	It is likely to impact pupils and there for the age characteristic and an impact assessment is therefore required
Reduce the frequency of cleaning in some areas within Schools by reducing hours by 1.7%	£17,560	£17,560	We currently clean schools through a specification which generally means cleaning the entire school floors, including toilets and wiping furniture daily, damp mopping and scrubbing the floors of various areas, but not daily, with a deep clean for one week. This all costs £2,045,320. By reducing the budget by £35,120, the frequency of cleaning some areas within the school would have to be reduced, and the only way to do this would be to cut staff hours. This will mean a reduction of 1.7% in the cleaning hours of all sites which could mean, for example, furniture would not be able to be wiped every day. This would lead to a deterioration in schools' hygiene standards unless schools choose to reinforce the budget from their core budget.	No equality impact anticipated

Appendix 6: Savings that are likely to have an impact (to varying degrees) on Gwynedd residents

<p>Reduce the resource within the Road Safety Unit</p>	<p>£7,500</p>	<p>£2,500</p>	<p>This is a small team of 1.5 officers, who presents the teaching, advertising and training aspects on road safety matters across all ages. It is possible to reduce how much road safety promotional materials the Unit currently distributes to school pupils. This would not have a substantial detrimental impact on the service of teaching vulnerable people. In addition, the number of school crossing patrols currently employed could be rationalised by reviewing the circumstances of individual sites against the existing criteria to establish crossing provisions. This would ensure that only the sites with a low risk for crossing the road would be impacted.</p>	<p>An impact is possible on children and there is link therefore with the age characteristic. Further assessment required</p>
<p>Reducing the budget for maintaining public footpaths</p>	<p>£5,000</p>	<p>£5,000</p>	<p>The funds for maintaining public footpaths (Budget of £177,160) goes towards maintaining approximately 1700 kilometres of category 1 and 2 footpaths, and approximately 2200 kilometres of category 3, 4 and uncategorised footpaths. In accordance with the Council's Public Rights of Way Improvement Plan, we prioritise the work on category 1 and 2 footpaths. Most of the funds are, therefore, concentrated on these Category 1 and 2 paths which are main paths between centres and are used the most e.g. paths around communities, circular foot paths, access to beaches etc.</p> <p>The work involves carrying out reactive work following complaints, e.g. fixing the surface, fixing structures and responding to extreme weather e.g. trees falling during storms, and re-installing signs etc. that is undertaken by this Council. However, this also means managing growth, that is undertaken through an arrangement with some Community Councils.</p> <p>The impact of a £10,000 cut would mean that less of the network would be attended to, and would put increasing pressure on our ability to encourage the Community Council to manage growth.</p>	<p>It is likely to impact the age and disability equality characteristics. Further impact assessment required</p>

Appendix 6: Savings that are likely to have an impact (to varying degrees) on Gwynedd residents

<p>Reduce the resource within the Planning Policy Service</p>	<p>£2,500</p>	<p>£2,500</p>	<p>It is possible to somewhat rationalise the unit by changing duties and discovering a saving, but it is noted that a cut of over 30% has already been made to staffing levels over the last 7 years. There will be an impact of reducing expertise and resilience, along with an increase in delay in fulfilling statutory duties on behalf of Gwynedd and Anglesey residents. There will also be delay with advising the Planning Units (Development Control) of both counties on planning applications / advice. The saving needs to be shared with Anglesey 50/50.</p>	<p>It will potentially impact disabled people and a further assessment is required</p>
<p>Reduce the budget for the Traffic Orders unit by 33%</p>	<p>£2,500</p>	<p>£7,500</p>	<p>It would be possible to slightly reduce the budget of the Unit involved with traffic orders which would limit the Service's ability to respond to comments from the public, police etc. on safety situations, e.g. speeding and reckless parking. The current budget of £30,000 enables the Service to impose orders on our roads and carry out physical work such as placing yellow line, introducing driving zones and introducing traffic calming measures. This will, possibly, force the Service to consider implementing a quota arrangement to ensure that the expenditure does not exceed the available budget. This type of arrangement would have to be on a first come first serve basis as it would not be practical to collect a list of situations in order to prioritise them in the final quarter of any financial year. Having to consider this type of arrangement would mean that fewer orders would be processed.</p>	<p>It will possibly impact the age and disability characteristics. Further assessment required</p>
<p>Reduce seasonal employment of the Tax and Benefits Service by 50%</p>	<p>£42,780</p>	<p>£0</p>	<p>There was a need to make extensive use of overtime as a result of a backlog of 2,000 items after the summers of 2017 and 2018. At busy times such as September/October or the turn of the financial year, without this budget there would be a delay in providing support for the people of Gwynedd to pay their rent, or make necessary adaptations to their Council Tax accounts. It is difficult to quantify what exactly the effect would be without letting it happen to see, but it can be anticipated that it would take longer to clear any work backlog.</p>	<p>It is likely that it will impact disability and age characteristics and a further impact assessment is therefore required</p>

Appendix 6: Savings that are likely to have an impact (to varying degrees) on Gwynedd residents

<p>Remove a vacant post within the Business Support Service (a reduction of 25% in the number of staff)</p>	<p>£23,000</p>	<p>£0</p>	<p>One post (out of the 4 in the Unit) is already vacant, and whilst it clearly affects the Council's ability to deal with enquiries by individual businesses, the current performance level reflects what can be done without the post. Based on 2016/17 figures, the nature of the enquiries included Land and Property Enquiries (51%); Grants and financial support (31%); Business development support (10%); Business Information (6%) and inward investment (2%). The impact of removing this post would be that the delay in responding to business enquiries would continue, a risk that the Council would not be able to give as much support to each enquiry, and that the Council could not be proactive in raising Gwynedd businesses' awareness of opportunities.</p>	<p>No equality impact anticipated</p>
<p>Review parking fee and operational arrangements at Storiel</p>	<p>£10,000</p>	<p>£10,000</p>	<p>Storiel has been established as a museum and gallery in Bangor, with exhibitions being organised in community areas across the county in order to extend access. This proposal involves reviewing the operational arrangements in terms of increasing income, including parking fees.</p>	<p>An impact on children is expected and therefore the age characteristic. Further assessment required</p>

Appendix 6: Savings that are likely to have an impact (to varying degrees) on Gwynedd residents

<p>Reduce the mobile library service - visiting less locations and less often</p>	<p>£7,500</p>	<p>£2,500</p>	<p>The Libraries Service has 3 mobile community vehicles, namely: Arfon Mobile Library – Mobile and Home Service Dwyfor Mobile Library – Mobile and Home Service Meirionnydd Mobile Library – Mobile and Home Service</p> <p>The mobile libraries visit villages and housing estates throughout the county (140 stops) and fulfils the monthly service 10 times a year. In addition to the mobile libraries service, the vehicles also provide a home delivery service to the users who are housebound or who find it difficult to visit their local library for various reasons.</p> <p>Number of users in 2016-17 Arfon – 103 adults, 0 children, 54 housebound Dwyfor – 156 adults, 1 child, 36 housebound Meirionnydd – 208 adults, 10 children, 84 housebound</p> <p>It is likely that a number of the users who visit the mobile Service in a village stop is eligible to receive a Home Service, but that they choose to use the mobile stop for social purposes. By reducing the service's budget, the mobile library would visit fewer stops across the county and/or would visit stops less often.</p>	<p>An impact on individuals with the age and disability characteristics is anticipated and further assessment is required</p>
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Appendix 6: Savings that are likely to have an impact (to varying degrees) on Gwynedd residents

<p>Remove 1 post from the Economic Development Service (reduce staffing by 33%)</p>	<p>£20,000</p>	<p>£20,000</p>	<p>We would aim to seek grants to fund one post within the Unit but if we are unsuccessful that post would have to be abolished. This would reduce our ability to develop strategic projects as the resource would reduce from three to two officers.</p> <p>The type of schemes these officers achieved in recent years was to target £9m to develop Plas Heli Pwllheli, target £13m to support the development of the Caernarfon Waterfront initiative (Galeri, Castle, Hen Ynys and Welsh Highland Railway); support the development of Plas Heli Pwllheli (£9m); complete an investment of £4.5 in Outdoor initiatives in Meirionnydd (Coed y Brenin, Fishing Hatchery at Trawsfynydd Lake, Antur Stiniog, Glanllyn Bala); Establish a Shop Local programme and Business Improvement District programme (Caernarfon and Bangor BIDS); support the Harlech regeneration initiative; develop the World Heritage Site business case for the slate areas and target £450k Lottery funds for those communities together with establishing a fund to upgrade empty buildings.</p> <p>We are in the process of targeting £25m to upgrade the site and access to Llanbedr airfield and target £4m to regenerate Bangor city centre. With fewer staff, fewer projects would be developed and implemented, leading to less investment in communities to create the conditions to safeguard and create new jobs in the future.</p>	<p>No equality impact anticipated</p>
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Appendix 6: Savings that are likely to have an impact (to varying degrees) on Gwynedd residents

<p>Remove 1 post and change the management arrangements of the Community Regeneration Service (a 20% reduction)</p>	<p>£37,500</p>	<p>£12,500</p>	<p>Abolishing one post and changing management arrangements would mean less support for Gwynedd Council to support social enterprises and groups. There are 5 officers in the Unit and the type of plans that are currently receiving support are noted below - support o Ddrws i Ddrws to prepare a grant application for a new minibus; The Sportman tavern, Nefyn to prepare a grant application to renovate the public house; Noddfa Café And Cegin Cofi to target various grant funds; Vic, Penygroes to draw up a robust business case to target grants; Nod Glas Company, Dinas Mawddwy, to target match funding; support the Maesywaun Cylch Meithrin to relocate to the Ysgol Bro Tryweryn site; support the Barmouth partnership to review community resources and prepare a business case to transfer assets; advise and support the Maesgeirchen Partnership with a pack of community projects, support Partneriaeth Ogwen with a pack of projects, varying from setting up a land trust, community buildings energy, and options for the library site.</p>	<p>It will possibly impact people with various characteristics and a further assessment is required</p>
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Appendix 6: Savings that are likely to have an impact (to varying degrees) on Gwynedd residents

<p>Remove 1 post from the Tourism and Marketing Service (reduce staffing by 25%)</p>	<p>£12,500</p>	<p>£12,500</p>	<p>This Unit consists of 4 officers coordinating efforts between local, regional and national partners, along with the tourism industry itself in the county in order to attempt to improve and promote Gwynedd as a tourism destination, and market it through social media and the Snowdonia Mountains and Coast website.</p> <p>By abolishing 1 post, an activity will need to be prioritised, that will mean:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reducing marketing activity - the Snowdonia Mountains and coast website, social media, leaflets and booklets, etc. - Reducing the activity of developing the sector, e.g. grant applications for Visit Wales to improve the products and the offer here (grants of over £600,000 had been received over the past three years to improve this offer here in Gwynedd) - Reducing the support to the county tourism partnership; - Reducing the contribution of officers' time and resources to work and strategic partnerships with Visit Wales and North Wales; - Removing the capacity to administer brown and white signage applications. <p>Following the Council's decision to close the Gwynedd Information Centres' network, enquiries from visitors and the industry are still referred to the Council and onwards to the service. Abolishing 1 post would have an impact on the Council's ability to respond to enquiries by Gwynedd businesses, visitors and public sector partners, at a time where a significant increase has been seen in the number of visitors to Gwynedd.</p>	<p>No equality impact anticipated</p>
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Appendix 6: Savings that are likely to have an impact (to varying degrees) on Gwynedd residents

<p>In the long term, reduce the subsidy to the new Company being established by 20%</p>	<p>£0</p>	<p>£155,000</p>	<p>We are about to set up a commercial company that would help us realise substantial savings (£435,000). This will be based on the Council committing to pay a subsidy of £741,000 to the company in the short-term, at least. It is hoped that in the long-term, the company could reduce the subsidy that the Council would have to pay, either by discovering other markets or reducing the running costs further. Although it would not be possible to do this immediately, it is reasonable to expect this to happen in the long-term.</p>	<p>It will possibly impact individuals with the age and transgender characteristics and further assessment is required</p>
<p>Reduce the strategic grants budget for the arts by 20%</p>	<p>£0</p>	<p>£18,000</p>	<p>This budget was halved during the Gwynedd Challenge savings process. Implementing this scheme would mean that the Council would not give support to 11 main arts companies in Gwynedd. Several of them lead on projects which have a national effect in terms of the Welsh language and culture. The companies receiving assistance are - Bara Caws; Music in Hospitals; Canolfan Gerdd William Mathias; Cofis Bach; Dawns i Bawb; Galeri Caernarfon; Fran Wen; Plas Glyn y Weddw; Literature Wales; Pontio; Theatr Ardudwy; Theatr y Ddraig Several of these companies note that receiving an element of support from the Council ensures that they can attract funding from the Arts Council of Wales and ensure further investments in the Arts in Gwynedd.</p>	<p>An impact on individuals with the age and disability characteristics is anticipated and further assessment is required</p>
<p>Reduce the budget of the books fund by 10%</p>	<p>£19,500</p>	<p>£0</p>	<p>The Books Fund budget was reduced by 25% during the Gwynedd Challenge exercise. By reducing this a further 10%, the choice available to the residents of Gwynedd will clearly be much less, and the waiting time for books would increase, making it less attractive for residents.</p>	<p>It will possibly impact people with various characteristics and a further assessment is required</p>

Appendix 6: Savings that are likely to have an impact (to varying degrees) on Gwynedd residents

<p>Review physical disability care packages and look to achieve objectives through alternative ways</p>	<p>£25,000</p>	<p>£75,000</p>	<p>We have cases that cost over £1000 a week for the Department (out of county placements and care packages that have been inherited from other counties under the ordinary resident regulations). By reviewing these packages, it is considered that the needs could be met in alternative ways. The figure is based on similar work that has already been achieved in the field of Learning Disabilities and there will be a key element of invest to save by investing in suitable homes and extra care housing developments.</p> <p>A social worker will need to be appointed for an 18 month period to work on the plan to review all out of county cases and complete an analysis of the need that exists now and in future. It is possible that considerable investment will be required beforehand in order to ensure suitable resources to provide the care locally. A positive impact if it is possible for individuals to return to receive care locally.</p> <p>It must be borne in mind that some individuals have received care for many years, therefore managing any change and expectations will be key. There is an element of over-servicing in the ordinary residence packages, and it will be a process of change over time in order to cope and the support provided in an alternative way.</p>	<p>An impact is expected on individuals with the disability characteristic and further assessment is required</p>
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Appendix 6: Savings that are likely to have an impact (to varying degrees) on Gwynedd residents

<p>Review of the Continuous Health Care packages</p>	<p>£50,000</p>	<p>£150,000</p>	<p>When reviewing continuous health care packages, we attempt to ensure that Health pays a fair contribution towards the care packages given to individuals in accordance with the rules established. This important work needs to continue in terms of the 'best value' principle, but also in terms of responsibility for the support/care package. We are reviewing the CHC/DST procedure jointly with Health and aim to receive more benefits from this work.</p> <p>The intention here is to chase up the most intensive cases and, whilst we are quite confident that approximately £100k could be achieved, the entire £150k will be a considerably greater challenge. The Learning Disabilities Service has already implemented the easier and less controversial cases by achieving savings of £600k in terms of reviewing packages, achieving best value for money service principles, and has challenged health for their contribution. It is not possible to challenge packages more than once.</p> <p>There are staff capacity implications to do the work, and a risk of receiving legal challenges and complaints. Additional capacity is required to scrutinise the needs assessment and the DST, and to attend dispute meetings with health when the agency disagrees with the decision in terms of the CHC level.</p>	<p>Impact expected and further assessment required</p>
<p>Waste collection calendars in electronic form only</p>	<p>£22,500</p>	<p>£7,500</p>	<p>Currently, we distribute waste collection calendars on paper form to all 62,500 houses in the county. Providing them on-line or on request only would create a substantial saving for us. 34,382 individuals have a self-service on-line accounts and we already correspond with these people through this method in relation to the garden waste service.</p>	<p>It will potentially impact individuals with the disability, age and race characteristics and further assessment is required</p>

Appendix 6: Savings that are likely to have an impact (to varying degrees) on Gwynedd residents

<p>Barmouth Bridge – stopping payment to Network Rail for the right of way over the bridge</p>	<p>£0</p>	<p>£35,000</p>	<p>This is a plan that came to the forefront during the Gwynedd Challenge exercise, but at the time, it was decided that the budgets should not be cut, but that this was subject to reaching a target of substantially reducing the cost for the Council of contributing to its future. We still pay £35,000 to Network Rail as it was not be possible to reduce the cost for us. By ceasing to pay the contribution to Network Rail, it is a matter for them whether they would close it for the use of the Coastal Path and the National Cycling Path. There would be a negative impact locally and in terms of tourism attraction if Network Rail decided not to keep it open.</p>	<p>It will possibly impact individuals with the disability characteristic and a further assessment required</p>
<p>Reduce the budget of Women's Aid by 20%</p>	<p>£8,080</p>	<p>£2,690</p>	<p>It would be possible to reduce the budget for Women's Aid by 20% by removing the children's worker within the South Gwynedd Women's Aid and Domestic Violence. The contribution is optional and is available to any family that has suffered or is living in a domestic violence situation, not just for families known to the Council's services. Gwynedd is the only authority in the North that maintains a service level agreement with Women's Aid. A reduction by the Council does not mean that the organisation could not carry on providing as they have access to other sources of funding. Women's Aid note that they make use of the agreement with the Council to attract other funding and grants to the organisation, but it is difficult to receive confirmation of this. The remainder of the Council's resources will also be available to provide a statutory service to Women who need it.</p>	<p>An impact on individuals with the age and gender characteristics is expected and further assessment is required</p>

Appendix 6: Savings that are likely to have an impact (to varying degrees) on Gwynedd residents

Reduce the advocacy budget by 6%	£1,570	£520	Providing advocacy to children and young people in care, who are disabled or who receive a care and support plan is a statutory requirement in the 2014 Act. A reduction of 6% would have no significant impact on the number of children and young people being referred to the service as the take-up of the advocacy service by the eligible children and young people is low compared to the capacity within the allocated budget. There is a regional agreement and after 3 years of implementation, it is clear that 6% could be reduced without having an impact on the direct service for children based on 3 year data. It is a regional agreement with contributions by the 5 other authorities in North Wales. It is likely that other authorities would reduce their contributions in time.	An impact on individuals with the age and gender characteristics is expected and further assessment is required
Halve the foster parents' recruitment and training budget	£5,420	£0	Recruitment and marketing activity is expensive, but it is possible to maximise our activity on low-cost social media and websites and make more use of the Council's communication resources. It is therefore anticipated that this would have a low impact on children and families, due to the small risk that the new arrangements would not be as effective.	It will possibly impact the age characteristic and a further assessment is required
Reduce the Council's contribution to the Youth Justice Service by 7%	£12,390	£1,770	There would be a need to lose 0.4 FTE staff by sharing the reduction across secondments and the Restorative Justice team's funding (non-statutory), and there would be some impact on children and families by reducing the ability to do proper work with victims; holding fewer community projects and cutting the contact hours with children and young people.	It will possibly have an impact and a further assessment is required
Reduce resource within the Legal Unit to support the work of other departments	£7,500	£7,500	Past research shows that this work cannot be obtained at a lower cost by sourcing it externally. Nevertheless, it is considered that more efficiency could be squeezed out of the system accepting that there would be a risk of seeing more matters facing delay - without realising it, it is difficult to say how much. There would also be a need to find a resource to fill in when elections are held.	It will possibly have an impact and a further assessment is required

Appendix 6: Savings that are likely to have an impact (to varying degrees) on Gwynedd residents

Restructure the Building Control Unit by reducing the number of team leaders	£23,000	£0	Restructuring would reduce the Unit's number of staff and, through this, there is a risk for the time it takes to check full planning applications to increase from 13 days to 15 days. The customer satisfaction review score has decreased from 9.6 this year to 9.0. Every effort will be made to reduce the impact on the Unit's customer satisfaction.	No equality impact anticipated
Total	£406,490	£582,320		



Results of the public survey

Which services are important to you?

September - November 2018

www.gwynedd.llyw.cymru/priorities

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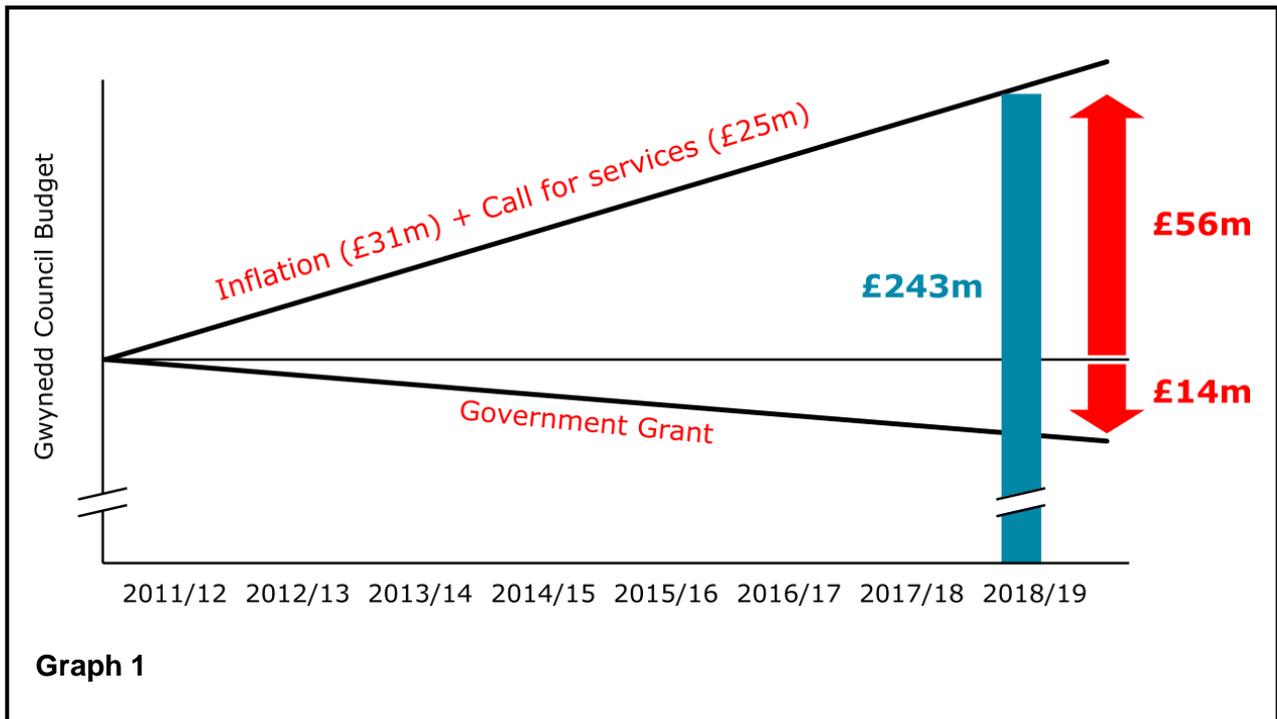
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1. Introduction

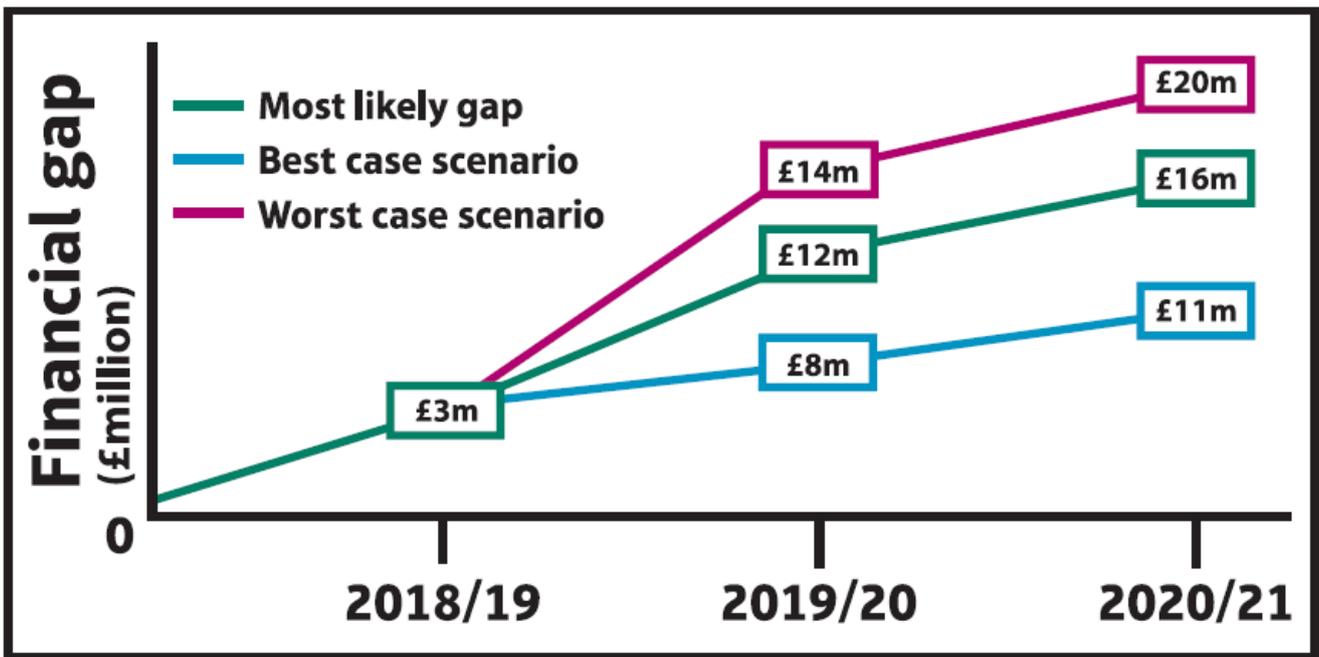
- 1.1 Every year, Gwynedd Council spends millions of pounds on a large number of local services.
- 1.2 During 2018/19 alone, **£243 million** will be spent on these services, with around **70%** going towards education, caring for vulnerable people, waste collection and keeping the county's road network up to an acceptable standard.
- 1.3 **£7.20 of each £10** that Gwynedd Council spends on local services in Gwynedd comes directly from the government.
- 1.4 For many years, the funding received from the government towards the cost of maintaining local services in Gwynedd has not been sufficient to pay for them. Between 2010/11 and 2018/19 the Council has faced substantial cuts in the funding it receives from the government, while the costs and demand for local services have increased considerably year on year.
- 1.5 It is estimated that the **financial deficit** facing the Council between **2019/20** and **2022/23** will be somewhere between **£11 million** and **£20 million**.
- 1.6 The purpose of the consultation "***Which services are important to you?***" was to:
- explain the financial position facing the Council to the residents and organisations of Gwynedd;
 - give Gwynedd residents and organisations the opportunity to have their say on which services provided by the Council are most important to them;
 - provide appropriate opportunities for individuals, community groups, interest groups and protected characteristic groups to participate in the survey.
- 1.7 As an introduction to the public survey and in the public meetings, it was explained:
- that the Council will face an extremely challenging financial situation over the next three years;
 - that the results of the survey and the main messages would be presented to Gwynedd's councillors as information that would be useful as they considered how best to allocate the insufficient sums of money that would be available to fund local services between 2019/20 and 2022/23;
 - that it would be the sole responsibility of Gwynedd councillors to weigh up all evidence that came to hand while they consider the best way to allocate and prioritise the limited amount of money available to pay for local services from April 2019 onwards.

2. Financial context

- 2.1 Over the past eight years, Gwynedd Council has received a reduction of **£14 million** in the funding it receives from the government.
- 2.2 Over the same period, the Council's costs have increased by **£56 million** - with **£31 million** due to inflation costs and **£25 million** due to the continual increase in demand for local services, specifically in the field of care due to the high number / proportion of older people living in the county.



- 2.3 As can be seen from the above graph, this combination of factors means that Gwynedd Council has to cope with a financial deficit of **£70 million** during 2018/19 alone.
- 2.4 In response to this financial deficit, since 2011/12, Gwynedd Council has succeeded in saving **£46 million** by working more efficiently and has had to deliver cuts to the value of **£5 million** to some services. In order to bridge the remaining financial deficit of **£19 million**, an annual Council Tax increase was introduced.
- 2.5 Unfortunately, there is no sign that the trends of the past eight years will change between 2019/20 and 2022/23 and it is estimated that the financial deficit facing Gwynedd Council will increase to somewhere between **£11 million** and **£20 million** over this period.



2.6 Due to the size of the financial deficit, and the fact that the Council has been delivering efficiency savings for a number of years, it is inevitable that cuts to some services will have to be considered in order to meet the Council's legal obligation to set a balanced budget for the 2019/20 financial year.

2.7 Before weighing up the possible options, the Council was eager to hold an engagement exercise "Which services are important to you?" in order to gain a clearer picture of what is important to the residents of Gwynedd, to specific areas and groups of people in the county.

3. Conducting the survey

3.1 The survey was undertaken over **8 weeks** between 10 September and 4 November 2018.

3.2 There was an opportunity for residents and organisations to participate **in three ways**:

- i) Complete a questionnaire '**Which services are important to you?**' by one of three methods:
 - On-line on the website **www.gwynedd.llyw.cymru/priorities**
 - A paper booklet and questionnaire available through Siop Gwynedd, the Council's libraries and leisure centres;
 - An easy read paper version available upon request.
- ii) Attend one of **10** public meetings held across the county in **Bala, Bangor, Bethesda, Blaenau Ffestiniog, Caernarfon, Dolgellau, Penygroes, Porthmadog, Pwllheli and Tywyn.**
- iii) Send a letter or e-mail with feedback or comments.

3.3 A wide range of methods were used to promote and raise awareness of the opportunities to participate in the survey, including:

- publishing a series of prominent articles in the autumn 2018 edition of **Newyddion Gwynedd** which was distributed to 58,000 homes (more than 95%) across Gwynedd between 10 and 14 September;
- publishing a series of **press releases**, which were used as a basis for articles in the local and regional newspapers (Daily Post, Herald, Bangor Mail, Cambrian News, Y Cyfnod, Chronicle, and a number of the county's *Papurau Bro*);
- a proactive campaign on **social media** which included a regular series of messages and video clips that were promoted through the Council's **Twitter, Facebook** and **Instagram** accounts and through a number of partners;
- distributing **promotional packs** to the **75 county** councillors, **64 Community Councils, 13 libraries, 11 leisure centres, three Siop Gwynedd one-stop-shops.** These packs included paper copies of the questionnaire and a freepost return envelope, posters and leaflets promoting the on-line and paper questionnaire and posters noting the dates, locations and registration details for the public meetings;
- circulating details of the survey to a number of bodies to share with their members, including members of the:
 - **Third Sector Liaison Group in Gwynedd;**
 - **Gwynedd and Anglesey Public Services Board;**
 - **Gwynedd Business Network;**
 - **Eryri and Meirionnydd Young Farmers;**
 - **Bangor University Student's Union;**
 - **Yr Urdd;**

- **Age Cymru Gwynedd a Môn;**
 - **arts organisations;**
 - **environmental groups etc.**
- contacting each of the **secondary schools** in Gwynedd and working with the **Youth Service** to encourage children and young people to complete the survey;
 - holding **information stands** in:
 - **Coleg Meirion Dwyfor;**
 - **Bangor University Student's Union;**
 - **Age Cymru Gwynedd a Môn Wellbeing One Stop Shop** event at Dyffryn Ardudwy;
 - **Bangor Mosque** etc.
 - helping people in some of the county's **residential homes** to complete the survey;
 - some **partners** e.g. Cartrefi Cymunedol Gwynedd and Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board shared the details of the exercise in their staff newsletters.

3.4 A proactive effort was made to ensure that the voices of a number of cohorts, characteristic groups and difficult to reach groups were heard during the exercise. As part of this work, specific meetings were held with:

- **Gwynedd Equality Core Group**
- **Young people including the LGBT+ youth group (GISDA), Gwynedd Young carers and young care-leavers**
- **Disabled people, including the Self Advocacy Groups in Cwm y Glo and Dolgellau**
- **Gwynedd Older People's Council**
- **Refugees**
- **Gwynedd business sector representatives.**

4. Overview of the survey respondents

4.1 Over the engagement period **2,478** people from Gwynedd and **38** local businesses / organisations took the opportunity to complete the survey.

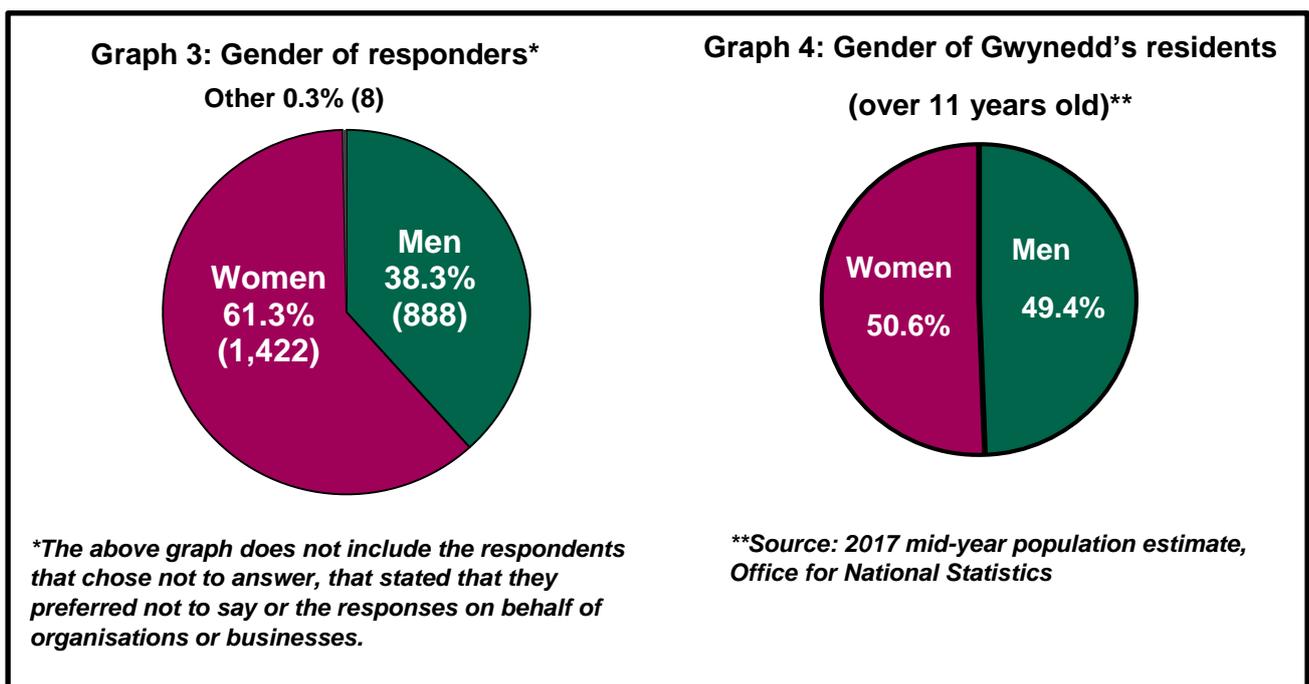
4.2 Of these, **2,270** (90.2%) filled in the **online survey**, **236** (9.4%) filled in the **paper copy** of the survey and **10** (0.4%) filled in the **easy read** paper version.

4.3 Gender

4.3.1 Of the individuals who responded:

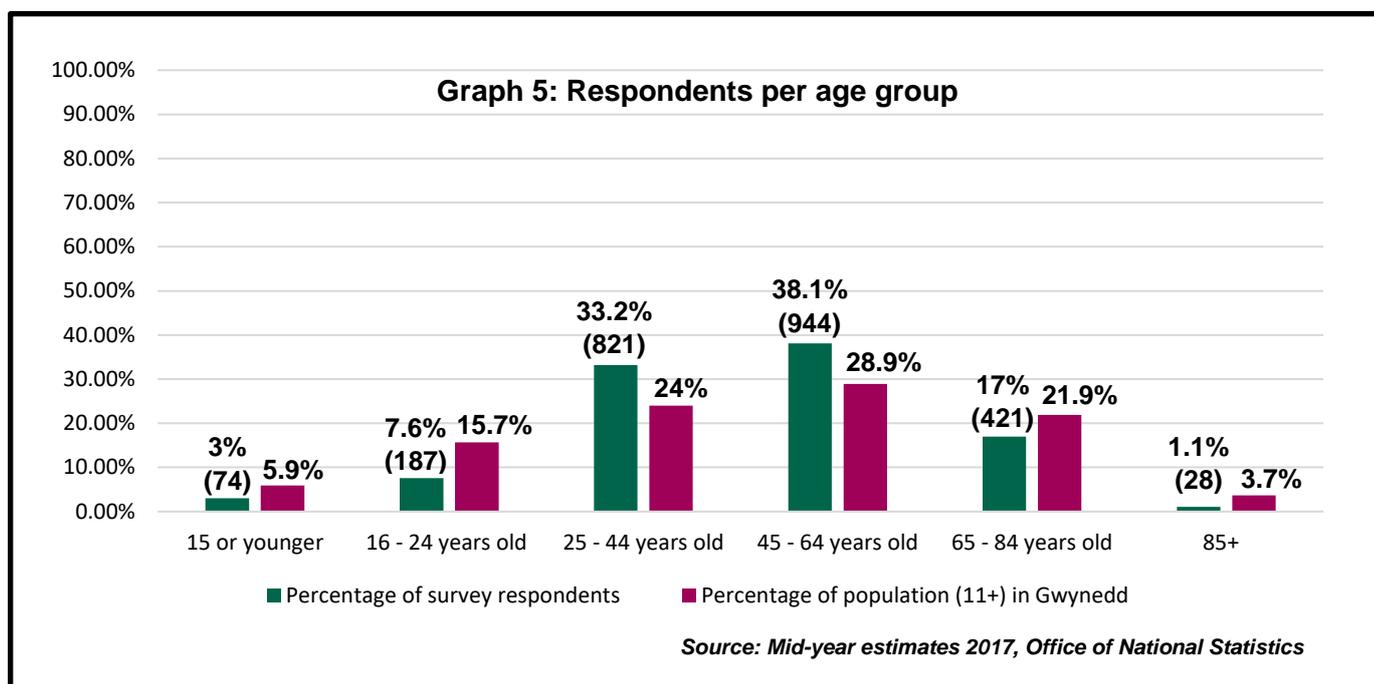
- **1,422** were **women**;
- **888** were **men**;
- **8** noted '**Other**'.

4.3.2 In addition to this, **160** individuals stated that they **preferred not to say** or **chose not to answer**.



4.4 Age

4.4.1 The graph below shows the number and percentage of respondents according to age group. **3** people chose **not to answer the question**.



4.5 Language

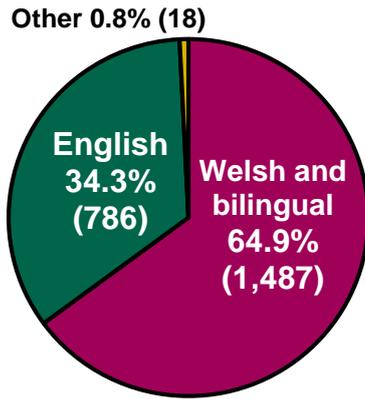
4.5.1. Of the individuals who responded:

- **1,466** (59.2%) noted that **Welsh** was their first language;
- **786** (31.7%) noted that **English** was their first language;
- **21** (0.9%) noted that they were **bilingual in Welsh and English**;
- **18** (0.7%) noted that their first language was '**Other**';
- **187** (7.5%) stated that they **preferred not to say / didn't answer the question**.

4.5.2. The languages noted as '**Other**' included **German, Burmese, Punjabi, Dutch, French, Gaelic, Polish, Romanian, Swedish** and **Arabic**.

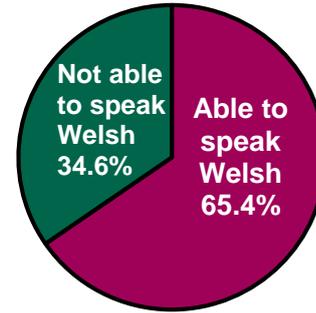
4.5.3. The graphs below show the number and percentage of respondents according to their first language and the percentage of the linguistic background of Gwynedd's residents.

Graph 6: First language of respondents*



*The above graph does not take into consideration the number that responded 'prefer not to say' or those who chose not to answer the question.

Graph 7: Percentage of the population aged 3 years and over who have noted that they can speak Welsh**



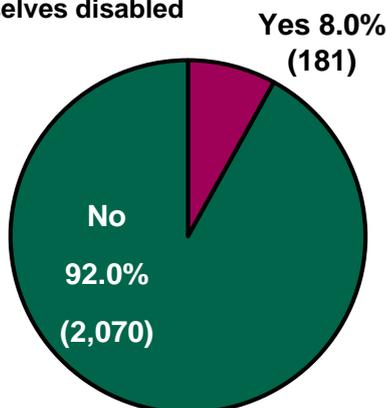
**Source: 2011 Census

4.5.4. Although direct comparison cannot be made, it is striking that the percentage that completed the survey identifying Welsh as their first language together with those who declared that they were bilingual in Welsh and English (**64.9%**) reflects the percentage of Gwynedd population that indicated that they could speak Welsh in the 2011 census (**65.4%**).

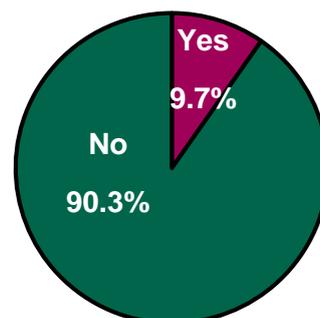
4.6 Disability

4.6.1 **Graph 8** shows the number and percentage of respondents who noted that they considered themselves disabled. 227 individuals chose not to answer the question or choose the option 'prefer not to say'. Although direct comparison cannot be made, **graph 9** shows that **9.7%** of Gwynedd residents declared that they had a condition that "severely limits their day to day activities". This compares to **8%** of survey respondents who noted that they considered themselves disabled.

Graph 8: Number and percentage of respondents who noted that they considered themselves disabled



Graph 9: Percentage of Gwynedd residents that stated that they had a condition that "severely limits their day to day activities"



Source: 2011 Census

5. Methodology used to analyse the results

5.1 **59 service options** were presented along with a short description. Respondents were invited to place them in one of 5 categories: most important, very important, important, quite important and least important.

The Services

	Least Important	Quite Important	Important	Very Important	Most Important
22. CCTV Maintain a network of CCTV cameras in the most populated areas to protect the public.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
23. TACKLING ENVIRONMENTAL CRIME Deal with incidents of fly tipping, littering, dog fouling and graffiti.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

5.2. In order to analyse the choices, a score was given:

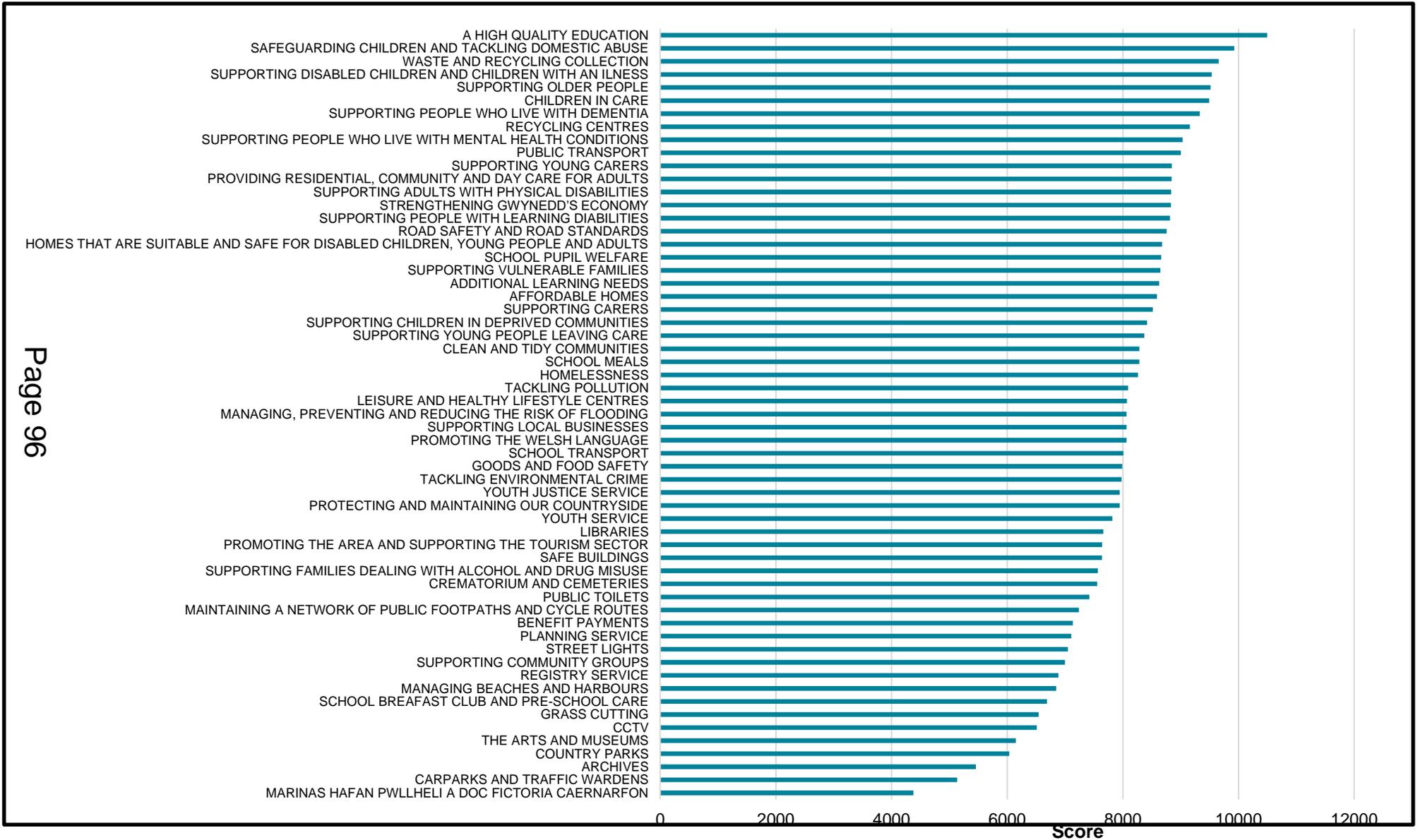
- **5** to the services placed in the '**most important**' box;
- **4** to those placed '**very important**';
- **3** to those placed '**important**';
- **2** to those placed '**quite important**'
- and **1** to those placed '**least important**'.

5.3. The total score of all responses for each service was calculated so that they could be sorted in order of importance.

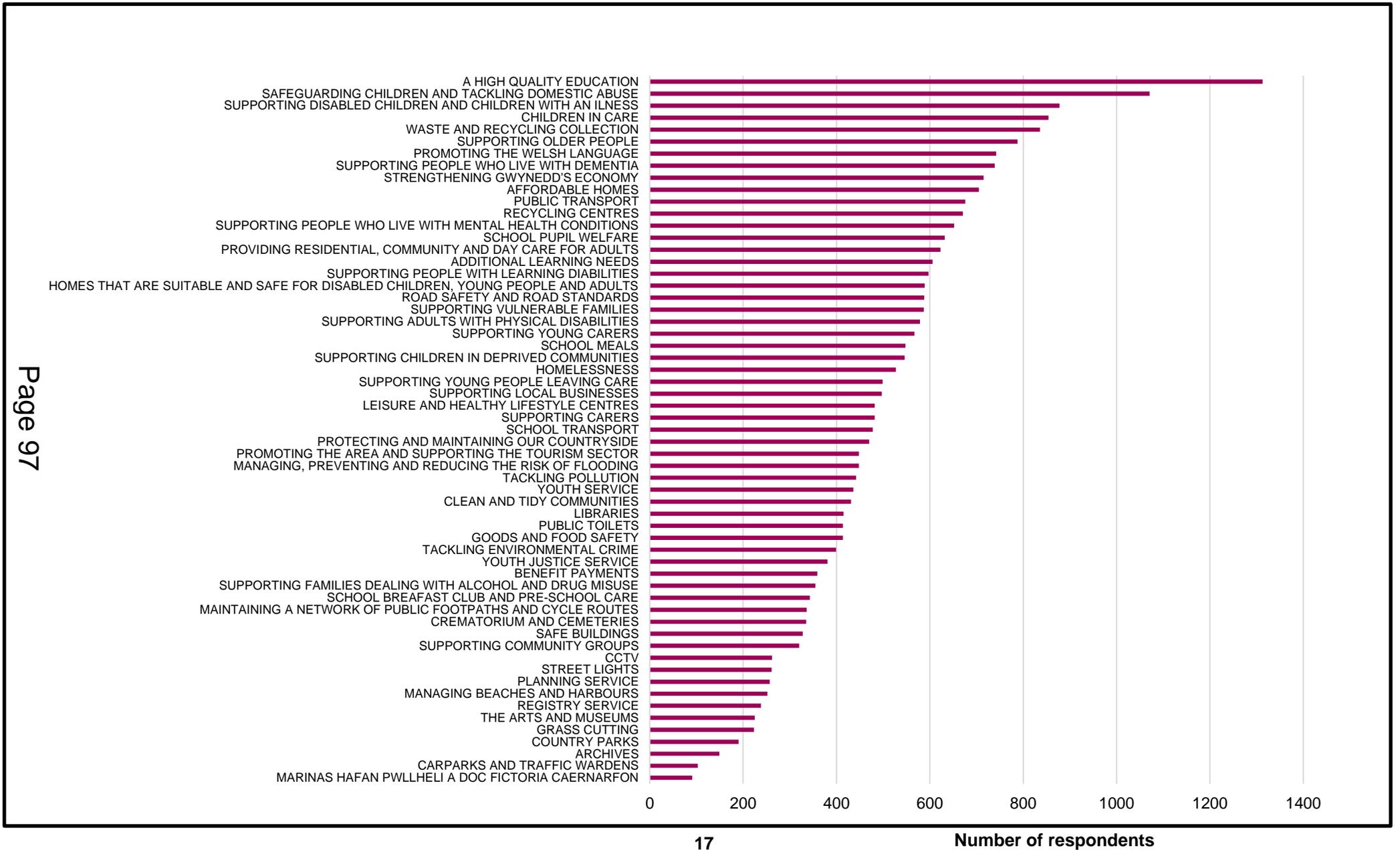
6. Overall results of the survey

- 6.1 **Graph 10** shows the order of the services according to their importance score (as explained above in 5.2 and 5.3). The full results for this part of the survey can be viewed in **Appendix A**.
- 6.2 While this 'scoring' methodology is generally a fair way of demonstrating how respondents prioritised the services, it may not highlight any services that are extremely important for some people but not a high priority for other people. **Graph 11**, therefore, shows the order of services according to how many respondents had placed the services in the '**most important**' box.
- 6.3 The respondents were then given an opportunity to note any comments that they wished to make. These comments have been categorised according to the common themes, and can be seen in the order of their popularity in **Graph 12**.

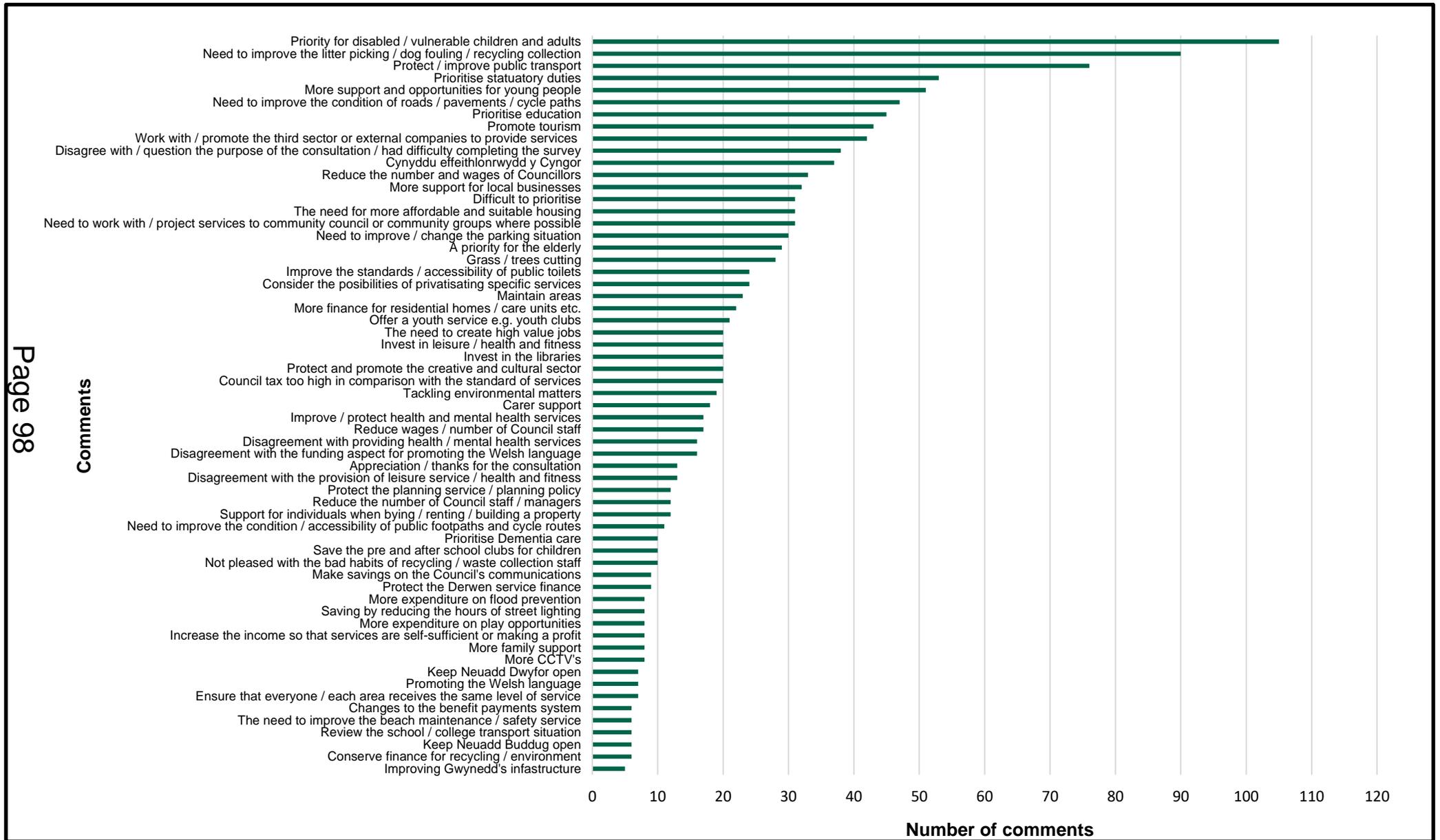
Graph 10: The order of the services according to their total score from the most important to the least important



Graph 11: The number of respondents that gave a score of 5 (“most important”) to the 59 services



Graph 12: Themes that were noted by the survey respondents in the 'any further comments' box



7. Survey results per the 10 Local Areas

7.1. The results for the **10 Local Areas** and a comparison with the county level response can be seen in **Appendices B – Ng**. Each appendix also includes a table that highlights any striking differences between the area and the rest of the county.

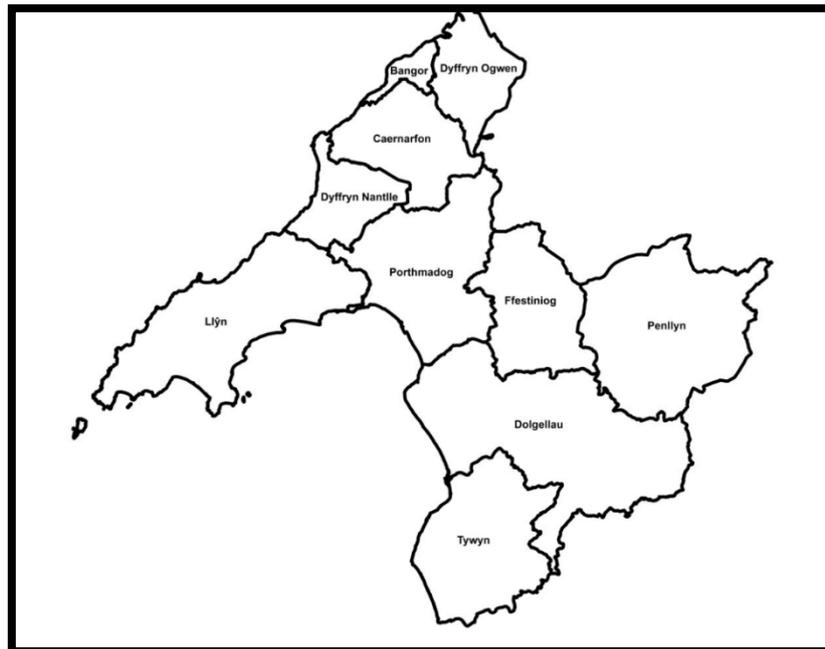


Table 1: Results per the 10 Local Areas

Appendix	Local Area	Number of responses	Percentage of all respondents living in the Local Area	Percentage of the Gwynedd 11+ population
B	Bangor	235	9.6%	17.9%
C	Caernarfon	616	25.3%	20.0%
Ch	Dolgellau	178	7.3%	8.6%
D	Dyffryn Nantlle	185	7.6%	6.2%
Dd	Dyffryn Ogwen	166	6.8%	6.7%
E	Ffestiniog	109	4.5%	5.2%
F	Llŷn	466	19.1%	15.7%
Ff	Penllyn	76	3.1%	3.7%
G	Porthmadog	249	10.2%	10.0%
Ng	Tywyn	159	6.5%	6.1%
	Total	2,439*	100.0%	100.0%

* 39 of the 2,478 respondents did not enter a complete postcode so cannot be placed in a specific area.

8. Comparison of the results of different areas and groups (gender, age etc.)

8.1 When looking at the results according to local areas and different groups, in general, the same services were placed in the top 10 and the lowest 10 of the 59 (as shown in **Graph 10** above) with some exception among the different groups.

8.2 Key messages according to the 10 Local Area (Appendices B – Ng)

8.2.1 With regard to the 10 services placed **highest** out of the 59, there were minor differences in each local area, compared to the results for Gwynedd as a whole:

- **Bangor** – unlike Gwynedd as a whole, Bangor placed '**Supporting people with learning disabilities**' (rank 10) in their top 10;
- **Caernarfon** placed '**Supporting people with learning disabilities**' (rank 9) and '**Providing residential, community and day care for adults**' (rank 10) in their top 10;
- **Dolgellau** – unlike Gwynedd as a whole, Dolgellau placed '**Strengthening Gwynedd's economy**' (rank 8) and '**Road safety and road standards**' (rank 10) in their top 10;
- **Dyffryn Nantlle** placed '**Road safety and road standards**' (rank 7), '**Public transport**' (rank 8) and '**Strengthening Gwynedd's economy**' (rank 10) in their top 10;
- **Dyffryn Ogwen** – unlike Gwynedd as a whole, Dyffryn Ogwen placed '**Providing residential, community and day care for adults**' (joint rank 9) and '**Supporting young carers**' (joint rank 9) in their top 10;
- **Ffestiniog** – unlike Gwynedd as a whole, Ffestiniog placed '**Strengthening Gwynedd's economy**' (rank 9) in their top 10;
- **Llŷn** - unlike Gwynedd as a whole, Llŷn placed '**Affordable housing**' (rank 9) and '**Supporting young carers**' (rank 10) in their top 10;
- **Penllyn** – unlike Gwynedd as a whole, Penllyn placed '**Promoting the Welsh language**' (rank 7) and '**Additional Learning Needs**' (rank 9) in their top 10;
- **Porthmadog** - unlike Gwynedd as a whole, Porthmadog placed '**Strengthening Gwynedd's economy**' (rank 10) in their top 10;
- **Tywyn** placed '**Public toilets**' (rank 5), '**Road safety and road standards**' (rank 8) and '**Managing, preventing and reducing the risk of flooding**' (rank 9) in their top 10. '**Public toilets**' and '**Managing, preventing and reducing the risk of flooding**' are placed **significantly higher (20 places or more)** than the results of Gwynedd as a whole.

8.2.2 Some areas prioritised some services **significantly higher (20 places or more)** than Gwynedd as a whole:

- **Dolgellau** placed '**Public toilets**' (rank 11) and '**Promoting the area and supporting the tourism sector**' (rank 13) significantly higher compared to the other areas;

- Tywyn saw ‘**Managing beaches and harbours**’ (rank 25), ‘**Promoting the area and supporting the tourism sector**’ (rank 12) and ‘**Libraries**’ (rank 19) as a significantly higher priority compared to the other areas;
- Ffestiniog placed ‘**Youth service**’ (rank 18) significantly higher.

8.2.3 With regard to the 10 services placed **lowest** out of the 59, there are again minor differences in each local area compared to the results for Gwynedd as a whole:

- **Bangor** – unlike Gwynedd as a whole, Bangor placed ‘**Public toilets**’ (rank 52) amongst their lowest 10;
- **Caernarfon** - unlike Gwynedd as a whole, Caernarfon placed ‘**Public toilets**’ (rank 51) and ‘**Supporting community groups**’ (rank 52) amongst their lowest 10;
- **Dolgellau** – unlike Gwynedd as a whole, Dolgellau placed ‘**Promoting the Welsh language**’ (rank 50) and ‘**Supporting community groups**’ (rank 53) amongst their lowest 10;
- **Dyffryn Nantlle** – unlike Gwynedd as a whole, Dyffryn Nantlle placed ‘**Public toilets**’ (rank 51) and ‘**Supporting community groups**’ (rank 50) amongst their lowest 10;
- **Dyffryn Ogwen** - unlike Gwynedd as a whole, Dyffryn Ogwen placed ‘**Street lights**’ (rank 50) amongst their lowest 10;
- **Ffestiniog** – Ffestiniog did **not** place any service differently to the rest of Gwynedd in this category;
- **Llŷn** - unlike Gwynedd as a whole, Llŷn placed ‘**Street lights**’ (rank 51) amongst their lowest 10;
- **Penllyn** - Penllyn placed ‘**Maintaining a network of public footpaths and cycle routes**’ (rank 51) and ‘**Street lights**’ (rank 52) amongst their lowest 10;
- **Porthmadog** – Porthmadog placed ‘**Supporting community groups**’ (rank 51) amongst their lowest 10;
- **Tywyn** – Tywyn placed ‘**Planning service**’ (rank 51), ‘**Supporting community groups**’ (rank 50) and ‘**Promoting the Welsh language**’ (rank 56) amongst their lowest 10. ‘**Promoting the Welsh language**’ was prioritised **significantly lower** in Tywyn (-20 sites or less) than any other service across Gwynedd as a whole.

8.3 Key messages according to gender (Appendices H – I)

8.3.1 There were no significant differences in the way men and women prioritised the top and lowest 10, but there were again a few minor differences. The group who noted their gender as ‘**Other**’ was **too small** to compare.

8.3.2 Unlike Gwynedd as a whole, **men** placed the following amongst their **top 10**:

- **Strengthening Gwynedd’s Economy** (rank 5);

8.3.3 Unlike Gwynedd as a whole, **women** on the other hand placed the following amongst their **top 10**:

- **Supporting young carers** (rank 9);
- **Providing residential, community and day care for adults** (rank 10).

8.3.4 A small difference can be seen in the way **men** and **women** placed their **lowest 10** compared to Gwynedd as a whole. Men placed '**Supporting Community Groups**' (rank 50) in their lowest 10, whilst **women** placed '**Planning Service**' (rank 50) in their lowest 10.

8.3.5 With regards to the responses by gender, **no service** was prioritised **significantly higher or lower** (+/- 20 places or more / less) than the rest of Gwynedd.

8.4 Key messages according to age (Appendix L ac Appendix LI)

8.4.1 Respondents under 25 years old

8.4.2 There were a number of differences in the 10 services placed **highest** out of the 59 by those **under 25 years old**. Unlike Gwynedd as a whole, this age group placed the following in their **top 10**:

- **Affordable housing** (rank 4);
- **Homes that are suitable and safe for disabled children, young people and adults** (rank 7);
- **Supporting adults with physical disabilities** (joint rank 10);
- **Promoting the Welsh language** (joint rank 10);
- **Supporting vulnerable families** (joint rank 10).

8.4.3 There were also differences with regard to the **lowest 10** in the **under 25** age group, compared to the responses as a whole:

- **Public toilets** (rank 51);
- **Street lights** (rank 52);
- **Crematorium and cemeteries** (rank 49).

8.4.4 The respondents **under 25 years** old placed:

- **Promoting the Welsh language** (rank 10);
- **Supporting families who are dealing with alcohol and drug misuse** (rank 22)

significantly higher (20 places or more) in importance compared to the responses for Gwynedd as a whole.

8.4.5 The group placed:

- **Providing Residential, Community and Day Care for Adults** (rank 32)

significantly lower (-20 places or less) in importance compared to the responses as a whole.

8.4.6 Respondents over 65 years old

8.4.7 With regard to the **top 10** of the respondents who noted that they were **65 year or over**, the only difference compared to the responses as a whole was:

- **Strengthening Gwynedd's Economy** (rank 8).

8.4.8 With regard to the **lowest 10** of the respondents **over 65 years of age**, there were two differences compared to the responses as a whole. These were:

- **Supporting Community Groups** (rank 51);
- **Maintaining a Network of Public Footpaths and Cycle Routes** (rank 50).

8.4.9 The respondents **over 65 years old** placed:

- **Public Toilets** (rank 11)

significantly higher (20 places or more) in importance compared to the responses as a whole.

8.4.10 This group did **not** place any service **significantly lower** (-20 places or less) in importance compared to the responses as a whole.

8.5 Key messages according to the respondents first language (Appendix M and Appendix N)

8.5.1 Although there was consistency in the response of the group that noted that their **first language is Welsh or that they are bilingual** and the group that noted **English as their first language** compared to the responses as a whole, there are some notable differences in the **top 10** and **lowest 10**.

8.5.2 Those who indicated that their **first language is Welsh / bilingual** placed the following services, differently to the responses for Gwynedd as a whole, in their **top 10**:

- **Promoting the Welsh language** (rank 8);
- **Providing residential, community and day care for adults** (rank 10).

8.5.3 Those who indicated that their **first language is Welsh / bilingual** placed the following services in their **lowest 10**, differently in comparison with the responses as a whole:

- **Public toilets** (rank 51).

8.5.4 The respondents who indicated that their **first language is Welsh / bilingual** placed:

- **Promoting the Welsh language** (rank 8) **significantly higher** (20 places or more) compared to the responses as a whole.

They did **not** place any service **significantly lower** (-20 places or less) compared to the responses as a whole.

8.5.5 Those who indicated that their **first language is English** placed the following services in their **top 10** differently compared to the responses as a whole:

- **Strengthening Gwynedd's economy** (rank 10).

8.5.6 Those who indicated that their **first language is English** placed the following services in their **lowest 10** differently compared to the responses as a whole:

- **Promoting the Welsh language** (rank 56);
- **Supporting community groups** (rank 50).

8.5.7 The respondents who indicated that their **first language is English** placed:

- **Protecting and maintaining our countryside** (rank 14) **significantly higher** (20 places or more) compared to the responses as a whole.

8.5.8 They placed:

- **Promoting the Welsh language** (rank 56) **significantly lower** (-20 places or lower) compared to the responses as a whole.

8.6 Key messages according to the respondents who noted that they had a disability (Appendix O)

8.6.1 There is no significant difference in the way individuals who indicated that they have a disability prioritised their top 10 and 10 lowest compared to the sample as a whole.

8.6.2 However, these services:

- **Supporting adults with physical disabilities** (rank 8) was a notable difference in the **top 10**;

- **Providing residential, community and day care for adults** (rank 10) was a notable difference in the top 10;
- **Maintaining a network of public footpaths and cycle routes** (rank 54) was a notable difference in the lowest 10.

8.6.3 **No** service placed **significantly higher or significantly lower** (+/-20 places or more / less) in importance to the group that noted that they had a disability, compared to the responses as a whole.

9. Key messages from the public meetings

- 9.1 A total of **131** residents attended one of **10 public meetings** with the Leader or Deputy Leader and the Chief Executive of the Council in attendance.
- 9.2 The overall feedback was that Gwynedd residents **welcomed the opportunity** to attend sessions such as these in their local areas in order to receive information about the survey.
- 9.3 There was **recognition** of the fact that the **cuts** facing the Council were a result of a reduction in the money that is received by the Government to pay for the local services.
- 9.4 With regard to the key messages, there was a consensus of opinion that prioritising the **59 options** within the survey was a **difficult task** as each service was important to different people or groups.
- 9.5 Suggestions were made in several meetings regarding things that the Council could do to make savings, for example:
- **Rationalise domestic waste collections and street waste collections;**
 - **Take advantage of opportunities to provide joint services at a regional level e.g. Information Technology Service;**
 - **Reconcile parking fees in the county's car parks.**
- 9.6 General concerns were raised about services, and the standard of some services such as **inconsistencies in the standards of waste collection, bus fees meaning that young people can't afford to go to college, lack of affordable housing, the situation after closing Ysbyty Blaenau Ffestiniog, the future of Neuadd Buddug in Bala, obstacles within the planning service etc.**
- 9.7 The result of this part of the survey can be viewed in full in **Appendix P**.



Examples of the public meetings held across the county.

10. Key messages from meetings with the equality characteristics groups

10.1 A total of **8 focus groups / meetings** with **76 individuals** who represented a number of different equality characteristics groups were held:

- **Gwynedd Equality Core Group;**
- **Young people including the LGBT+ youth group (GISDA), Gwynedd young carers and young care-leavers;**
- **Disabled people, including the Self Advocacy Groups in Cwm y Glo and Dolgellau;**
- **Gwynedd Older People's Council;**
- **Representatives among refugees who have settled in Gwynedd.**

10.2 A number of similar messages became evident from these sessions e.g. the importance of **public transport** and the need for **appropriate housing**.



Focus groups with one of the equality characteristics groups

10.3 Gwynedd Equality Core Group

10.3.1 13 attendees that represent the following groups in the **Equality Core Groups**:

- **Refugees Group;**
- **Cytûn (Churches Together in Wales);**
- **Meirionnydd Access Group;**
- **Older People's Council;**
- **Men's Sheds Caernarfon;**
- **Hunaniaith;**
- **Bangor Indians and Friends Association;**
- **Unique Transgender Network;**
- **Council of Sign Sight Sound;**
- **North Wales Advice and Advocacy;**
- **Victim Support Centre;**
- **Bangor Islamic Centre.**

10.3.2 The Group felt that a number of services were important to the people that they represented, but two main areas were highlighted, namely:

- **Children's Services**
- **Adult Services**

10.3.3 The Group saw an opportunity for improved collaboration in a number of areas e.g. between the **substance misuse services, domestic abuse, vulnerable families** and the **mental health service**. There was a strong feeling that the work in this field should be preventative, in order to reduce the need to respond to crises in future.

10.3.4 The group also felt that the Council needed to work **more closely** with the **NHS** and the **third sector** in the **care field**, and the importance of the **provision of this service through the medium of Welsh** was also noted. The importance of preventative work was also noted to ensure individuals' independence.

10.3.5 The Group noted that **the Additional Learning Needs service, mental health, carers and support for people with learning difficulties** had already been stretched to their limit and could not be stretched any further.

10.3.6 The Group suggested a number of ideas on how to make services more efficient. It was suggested that the **emphasis of traffic wardens should shift** towards penalising individuals who park on pavements and create obstacles to wheel chair users etc.

10.3.7 Services such as **street lights** and **CCTV** were noted as being very important as they were crucial in ensuring **the safety of women, children and people with visual impairments**. The Group also noted that **recycling centres** were very important for individuals with **learning disabilities** as they offered opportunities for employment and work experience.

10.3.8 Although the Group placed a number of services in the **least important** category, they explained their reasons for this, and made a number of suggestions on how to increase their efficiency. The **countryside** and **clean and tidy streets** were placed in this category, as they felt that communities should be **empowered** to take more responsibility for them.

10.3.9 Similarly, they saw an opportunity to strengthen the economy by **charging a tourism tax** on visitors and increasing the visitors' fee for marine activities such as **launching jet-skis** or increasing the fee for a **mooring in the harbour or marina**.

10.3.10 To read the comments made by the Disability Equality Core Group in full, please see **Appendix Ph**.

10.4 LGBT+ Youth Group (GISDA)

10.4.2 A 'drop-in' session was held during the LGBT+ group social night at Caffi GISDA, Caernarfon. Around **40** young people from across Gwynedd attended the evening, and **15** had their say about Council services.

10.4.3 One service emerged as the most important to this group, namely **public transport**.

10.4.4 They stressed how important the bus service was, and specifically the bus to the college. Many noted that their parents found it difficult to pay £120 (lump sum) every term for a bus to college.

10.4.5 Others noted that they had problems with public transport e.g. **bus timetables, high costs** and that **some buses did not turn up at all**.

10.4.6 To see the comments made by the LGBT+ young people group (GISDA) in full, go to **Appendix R**.

10.5 Gwynedd Young Carers

10.5.2 A focus group was held in Mentec, Bangor with **5** young people in the **12-18 years old** age bracket who cared for a parent or another member of the family e.g. brother or sister.

10.5.3 Four services emerged as the **most important** to this group, namely:

- **Public transport**
- **School pupil welfare**
- **Supporting young carers**
- **Supporting vulnerable families.**

10.5.4 They stressed that the **bus service** was essential and enabled them to go out to socialise and to have **respite** from the home and caring duties.

10.5.5 The group noted that they would appreciate a **bus pass / discount card** because often their parents cannot take them to places.

10.5.6 The group felt that a better understanding of the **challenges** facing young carers was needed within schools, and the group would like to raise awareness of the **pressures** on young carers.

10.5.7 It was noted that young carers often feel that they were excluded from discussions with social workers, and that they would like to give their opinion on matters regarding caring for a member of the family.

10.5.8 To see the comments made by Gwynedd Young Carers in full, go to **Appendix R**.

10.6 Young care-leavers

10.6.2 A focus group was held in Caffi GISDA, Caernarfon with **7** young people (**16-25 year olds**) who have left Gwynedd Council's care.

10.6.3 Four services emerged as the **most important** to this group, namely:

- **Supporting young people leaving care**
- **Housing**
- **Benefit payments**
- **Adoption and fostering service.**

10.6.4 They emphasised that it was difficult to find **stable accommodation** after leaving care and that further support to **learn practical skills** such as how to save money and cooking would be beneficial.

10.6.5 They were also concerned about the implications of the rollout of **Universal Credit** and the fact that they had to depend on **food banks** as the current monthly financial support is not sufficient.

10.6.6 The point was raised that recognition needs to be given to good foster carers and that awareness needs to be raised in order to recruit new foster carers.

10.6.7 To see the comments made by Young Care-leavers in full, go to **Appendix R**.

10.7 Self Advocacy Groups (Cwm y Glo and Dolgellau)

10.7.2 A focus group was held with two Self Advocacy Groups. One with **9** attendees in Menter Fachwen in Cwm y Glo and the other in Dolfeurig in Dolgellau with **7** attendees.

10.7.3 Several varied services emerged as the **most important** to this group, namely:

- **Housing**
- **Public transport**
- **Supporting people with learning difficulties**
- **Clean and tidy streets**
- **Recycling centres**
- **Leisure centres**
- **Public toilets**

10.7.4 Generally, both groups noted that independence was very important to them, therefore **buses, housing, day centres** and **work** were important.

10.7.5 One thing that could affect their confidence to be independent was not feeling safe. Things such as **CCTV, lights, safe pavements** and **buses** turning up on time were central to this.

10.7.6 To see the comments made by the Self Advocacy Groups in full, go to **Appendix R**.

10.8 Gwynedd Older People's Council

10.8.1 A 'drop in' session was held at the Older People's Council Conference at Y Ganolfan, Porthmadog. Of the 30 that attended the conference, **7** representatives took the opportunity to give their views.

10.8.2 Two services emerged as the **most important** to this group, namely:

- **Public transport**
- **Public toilets**

10.8.3 These points were important in order to promote independence and confidence within the community. Points were also noted about the importance of services such as recycling and waste collection and how important it is to understand the need for various types of housing within communities.

10.8.4 To see comments made by Gwynedd Older People's Council in full, go to **Appendix R**.

10.9 Representation of refugees who have settled in Gwynedd

10.9.1 A focus group with 13 refugees who live in Gwynedd was held at Coleg Menai, Bangor.

10.9.2 Two services emerged as the **most important** to this group, namely:

- **Housing**
- **Benefit payments**

10.9.3 Members of the group were concerned the lack of assurances given when renting privately that accommodation was unsuitable for the number of family members (e.g. two-bedroom house for a family of seven).

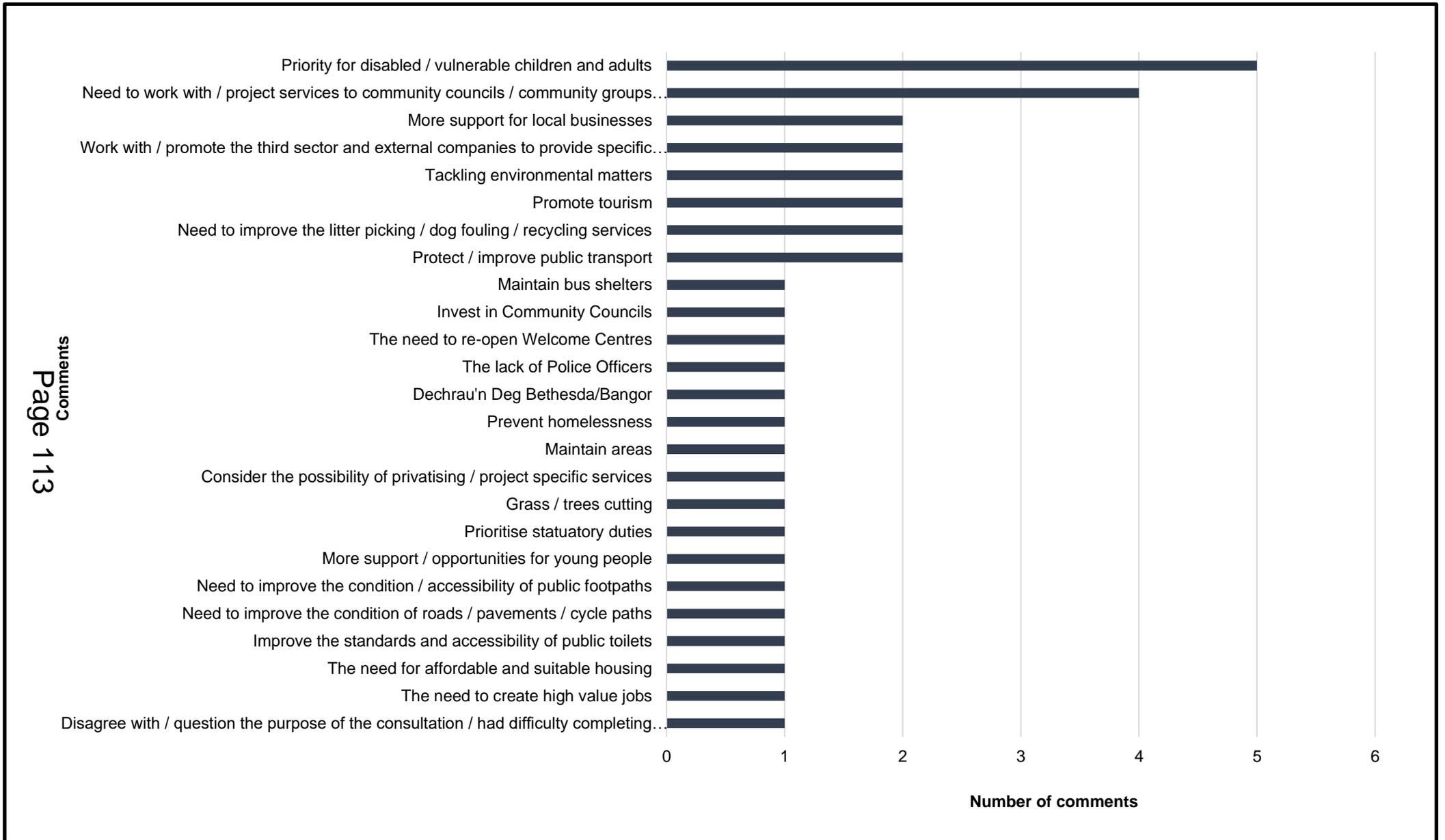
10.9.4 In connection with this, they saw benefits, particularly housing benefits, as essential for them to be able to pay the rent and care for their family.

10.9.5 To see comments made by the refugee group in full, go to **Appendix R**.

11. Main messages from organisations / businesses

- 11.1 **38** responses to the survey were received on behalf of organisations or businesses. The full list of the organisations and businesses that took part can be seen in **Appendix S**.
- 11.2 Overall, the general responses to the survey and the responses made by organisations and businesses with regards to the **top 10** and **lowest 10** were quite similar. However, some points were different within the **top 10** of the organisations or business, namely:
- **Strengthening Gwynedd's economy** (rank 5);
 - **Supporting vulnerable families** (rank 7);
 - **Homelessness** (rank 10).
- 11.3 Organisations and businesses also places the following in their **lowest 10** differently compared to the responses as a whole:
- **Street lights** (rank 52);
 - **Crematorium and cemeteries** (rank 50).
- 11.4 The organisations and businesses placed '**Supporting community groups**' (rank 29) **significantly higher** (20 places or more) than Gwynedd as a whole. They did **not** place any service **significantly lower** (-20 places or less) in importance compared to the responses as a whole.
- 11.5 Many organisations and businesses also chose to submit comments, and these comments have been categorised and can be seen in **Graph 13** (page 29).
- 11.6 A meeting was held with representatives from **Gwynedd Business Network, Small Business Federation** and **Gwynedd Tourism Partnership**.
- 11.7 A number of services emerged as the **most important** to this group, namely:
- **Supporting local businesses**
 - **Strengthening Gwynedd's economy**
 - **Promoting the area and supporting the tourism sector**
- 11.8 They considered every service to be important and more radical ways should be thought of to save money e.g. **merging back offices of local authorities** etc.
- 11.9 The importance of considering the implications of **Brexit** was also noted and cutting business support in the current uncertain climate would be extremely destructive. Therefore, the business support functions currently in place should be protected and helped. The importance of tourism for the county was noted, and how detrimental charging a **tourism tax** would be.
- 11.10 The full list of how organisations and businesses prioritised each service and their comments can be seen in full in **Appendix Rh**.

Graph 13: Graph showing the themes noted by organisations / businesses in the 'further comments' box.



12. Correspondence

12.1. Correspondance was recieved by 1 Community Council, 4 businesses or representatives of businesses and 2 specific interest groups. (see **Appendix T**)

Appendix A – The total score given to the 59 services and the number of respondents that placed each service in the different categories – from “least important” to “most important” (based on the 2,478 responses)

SERVICE	Total “Least important” responses (1)	Total “Quite important” responses (2)	Total “Important” responses (3)	Total “Very important” responses (4)	Total “Most important” responses (5)	Total without a score	General Score*
1: A HIGH QUALITY EDUCATION	48	102	381	634	1,313		10,496
2: SAFEGUARDING CHILDREN AND TACKLING DOMESTIC ABUSE	60	200	477	670	1,071		9,926
3: WASTE AND RECYCLING COLLECTION	55	183	558	846	836		9,659
4: SUPPORTING DISABLED CHILDREN AND CHILDREN WITH AN ILLNESS	73	228	577	722	878		9,538
5: SUPPORTING OLDER PEOPLE	67	188	606	829	788		9,517
6: CHILDREN IN CARE	70	221	619	714	854		9,495
7: SUPPORTING PEOPLE WHO LIVE WITH DEMENTIA	76	231	630	802	739		9,331
8: RECYCLING CENTRES	73	275	657	802	671		9,157
9: SUPPORTING PEOPLE WHO LIVE WITH MENTAL HEALTH CONDITIONS	71	306	706	743	652		9,033
10: PUBLIC TRANSPORT	123	275	665	739	676		9,004
11: SUPPORTING YOUNG CARERS	72	340	737	762	567		8,846
12: PROVIDING RESIDENTIAL, COMMUNITY AND DAY CARE FOR ADULTS	107	346	678	724	623		8,844
13: SUPPORTING ADULTS WITH PHYSICAL DISABILITIES	75	324	781	719	579		8,837
14: STRENGTHENING GWYNEDD'S ECONOMY	172	331	617	643	715		8,832
15: SUPPORTING PEOPLE WITH LEARNING DIABILITIES	94	325	760	702	597		8,817
16: ROAD SAFETY AND ROAD STANDARDS	127	313	735	715	588		8,758

17: HOMES THAT ARE SUITABLE AND SAFE FOR DISABLED CHILDREN, YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULTS	116	376	722	675	589		8,679
18: SCHOOL PUPIL WELFARE	143	374	705	624	632		8,662
19: SUPPORTING VULNERABLE FAMILIES	125	380	716	670	587		8,648
20: ADDITIONAL LEARNING NEEDS	147	363	724	638	606		8,627
21: AFFORDABLE HOMES	214	417	550	592	705		8,591
22: SUPPORTING CARERS	104	401	762	729	482		8,518
23: SUPPORTING CHILDREN IN DEPRIVED COMMUNITIES	166	410	722	634	546		8,418
24: SUPPORTING YOUNG PEOPLE LEAVING CARE	146	423	756	654	499		8,371
25: CLEAN AND TIDY COMMUNITIES	112	454	812	669	431		8,287
26: SCHOOL MEALS	232	395	690	613	548		8,284
27: HOMELESSNESS	184	452	721	594	527		8,262
28: TACKLING POLLUTION	176	472	789	598	442	1	8,089
29: LEISURE AND HEALTHY LIFESTYLE CENTRES	239	454	699	604	482		8,070
30: MANAGING, PREVENTING AND REDUCING THE RISK OF FLOODING	197	444	816	573	448		8,065
31: PROMOTING THE WELSH LANGUAGE	493	337	439	467	742		8,062
31: SUPPORTING LOCAL BUSINESSES	246	463	683	589	497		8,062
33: SCHOOL TRANSPORT	255	454	709	582	478		8,008
34: GOODS AND FOOD SAFETY	176	495	820	573	414		7,988
35: TACKLING ENVIRONMENTAL CRIME	203	474	778	624	399		7,976
36: PROTECTING AND MAINTAINING OUR COUNTRYSIDE	224	513	732	538	470	1	7,948
36: YOUTH JUSTICE SERVICE	191	473	826	607	381		7,948
38: YOUTH SERVICE	272	473	767	530	436		7,819
39: LIBRARIES	334	505	654	570	415		7,661

40: PROMOTING THE AREA AND SUPPORTING THE TOURISM SECTOR	353	506	647	524	448		7,642
41: SAFE BUILDINGS	224	540	848	538	328		7,640
42: SUPPORTING FAMILIES DEALING WITH ALCOHOL AND DRUG MISUSE	294	527	762	540	355		7,569
43: CREMATORIUM AND CEMETERIES	280	524	803	536	335		7,556
44: PUBLIC TOILETS	407	524	637	496	414		7,420
45: MAINTAINING A NETWORK OF PUBLIC FOOTPATHS AND CYCLE ROUTES	364	586	741	450	336	1	7,239
46: BENEFIT PAYMENTS	443	545	717	414	359		7,135
47: PLANNING SERVICE	323	647	796	455	257		7,110
48: STREET LIGHTS	361	648	744	464	261		7,050
49: SUPPORTING COMMUNITY GROUPS	441	610	689	418	320		7,000
50: REGISTRY SERVICE	439	584	780	437	238		6,885
51: MANAGING BEACHES AND HARBOURS	442	653	685	446	252		6,847
52: SCHOOL BREAKFAST CLUB AND PRE-SCHOOL CARE	626	559	571	379	343		6,688
53: GRASS CUTTING	508	689	688	370	223		6,545
54: CCTV	605	605	637	369	262		6,512
55: THE ARTS AND MUSEUMS	704	642	592	315	225		6,149
56: COUNTRY PARKS	658	732	628	270	190		6,036
57: ARCHIVES	896	704	506	223	149		5,459
58: CARPARKS AND TRAFFIC WARDENS	1,019	678	466	212	103		5,136
59: MARINAS HAFAN PWLLHELI A DOC FICTORIA CAERNARFON	1,412	531	326	118	91		4,379

In order to analyse the results, a score of: **5** was given to the services placed as '**most important**'; **4** for the '**very important**'; **3** for the '**important**' services; **2** for the '**quite important**' services and **1** for the '**least important**'.

The total scores for the responses were calculated in order to enable us to place the services in order based on 'importance' level

Appendix B – Bangor area responses (235 responses)

Key	
Red	-20 positions or lower than the results of Gwynedd
Orange	Between 1 and 19 positions lower
White	No difference between the positions
Yellow	Between 1 and 19 positions higher
Green	At least 20 positions higher than the results of Gwynedd

SERVICE	Bangor's rank	Gwynedd's rank	The difference compared to Gwynedd's rank
A HIGH QUALITY EDUCATION	1	1	0
SAFEGUARDING CHILDREN AND TACKLING DOMESTIC ABUSE	2	2	0
WASTE AND RECYCLING COLLECTION	3	3	0
SUPPORTING OLDER PEOPLE	4	5	1
SUPPORTING DISABLED CHILDREN AND CHILDREN WITH AN ILLNESS	5	4	-1
CHILDREN IN CARE	5	6	1
SUPPORTING PEOPLE WHO LIVE WITH DEMENTIA	7	7	0
RECYCLING CENTRES	8	8	0
SUPPORTING PEOPLE WHO LIVE WITH MENTAL HEALTH CONDITIONS	9	9	0
SUPPORTING PEOPLE WITH LEARNING DISABILITIES	10	15	5
PUBLIC TRANSPORT	11	10	-1
SUPPORTING YOUNG CARERS	11	11	0
ADDITIONAL LEARNING NEEDS	13	20	7
CLEAN AND TIDY COMMUNITIES	13	25	12
SUPPORTING ADULTS WITH PHYSICAL DIABILITIES	15	13	-2
HOMES THAT ARE SUITABLE AND SAFE FOR DISABLED CHILDREN, YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULTS	16	17	1
STRENGTHENING GWYNEDD'S ECONOMY	17	14	-3
SUPPORTING VULNERABLE FAMILIES	18	19	1
SUPPORTING CHILDREN IN DEPRIVED COMMUNITIES	19	23	4
ROAD SAFETY AND ROAD STANDARDS	20	16	-4
AFFORDABLE HOMES	20	21	1
PROVIDING RESIDENTIAL, COMMUNITY AND DAY CARE FOR ADULTS	22	12	-10
SUPPORTING CARERS	23	22	-1

SUPPORTING YOUNG PEOPLE LEAVING CARE	24	24	0
SCHOOL PUPIL WELFARE	25	18	-7
HOMELESSNESS	26	27	1
TACKLING ENVIRONMENTAL CRIME	26	35	9
TACKLING POLLUTION	28	28	0
MANAGING, PREVENTING AND REDUCING THE RISK OF FLOODING	28	30	2
YOUTH JUSTICE SERVICE	30	36	6
GOODS AND FOOD SAFETY	31	34	3
SCHOOL MEALS	32	26	-6
PROTECTING AND MAINTAINING OUR COUNTRYSIDE	33	36	3
SAFE BUILDINGS	34	41	7
SUPPORTING LOCAL BUSINESSES	35	31	-4
LEISURE AND HEALTHY LIFESTYLE CENTRES	36	29	-7
YOUTH SERVICE	37	38	1
CREMATORIUM AND CEMETERIES	38	43	5
LIBRARIES	39	39	0
SUPPORTING FAMILIES WHO ARE DEALING WITH ALCOHOL AND DRUG MISUSE	40	42	2
STREET LIGHTS	41	48	7
SCHOOL TRANSPORT	42	33	-9
PROMOTING THE WELSH LANGUAGE	43	31	-12
PLANNING SERVICE	43	47	4
PROMOTING THE AREA AND SUPPORTING THE TOURISM SECTOR	45	40	-5
MAINTAINING A NETWORK OF PUBLIC FOOTPATHS AND CYCLE ROUTES	46	45	-1
BENEFIT PAYMENTS	47	46	-1
SUPPORTING COMMUNITY GROUPS	48	49	1
REGISTRY SERVICE	49	50	1
MANAGING BEACHES AND HARBOURS	50	51	1
CCTV	51	54	3
PUBLIC TOILETS	52	44	-8
GRASS CUTTING	53	53	0
COUNTRY PARKS	54	56	2
SCHOOL BREAKFAST CLUB AND PRE-SCHOOL CARE	55	52	-3
THE ARTS AND MUSEUMS	56	55	-1
ARCHIVES	57	57	0
CARPARKS AND TRAFFIC WARDENS	58	58	0
MARINAS HAFAN PWLLHELI A DOC FICTORIA CAERNARFON	59	59	0

Appendix B1: The services that respondents in Bangor ranked 5 or higher (most important) than Gwynedd

SERVICE	Bangor's rank	Gwynedd's rank	The difference compared to Gwynedd's rank
CLEAN AND TIDY COMMUNITIES	13	25	12
TACKLING ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION	26	35	9
ADDITIONAL LEARNING NEEDS	13	20	7
SAFE BUILDINGS	34	41	7
STREET LIGHTS	41	48	7
YOUTH JUSTICE SERVICE	30	36	6
SUPPORTING PEOPLE WITH LEARNING DISABILITIES	10	15	5
CREMATORIUM AND CEMETERIES	38	43	5

Appendix B2: The services that respondents in Bangor have ranked -5 or lower (least important) than Gwynedd

SERVICE	Bangor's rank	Gwynedd's rank	The difference compared to Gwynedd's rank
PROMOTING THE WELSH LANGUAGE	43	31	-12
PROVIDING RESIDENTIAL, COMMUNITY AND DAY CARE FOR ADULTS	22	12	-10
SCHOOL TRANSPORT	42	33	-9
PUBLIC TOILETS	52	44	-8
SCHOOL PUPIL WELFARE	25	18	-7
LEISURE AND HEALTHY LIFESTYLE CENTRES	36	29	-7
SCHOOL MEALS	32	26	-6
PROMOTING THE AREA AND SUPPORTING THE TOURISM SECTOR	45	40	-5

Appendix C – Caernarfon area responses (616 responses)

Key	
Red	-20 positions or lower than the results of Gwynedd
Orange	Between 1 and 19 positions lower
White	No difference between the positions
Yellow	Between 1 and 19 positions higher
Green	At least 20 positions higher than the results of Gwynedd

SERVICE	Caernarfon's rank	Caernarfon's rank	The difference compared to Gwynedd's rank
A HIGH QUALITY EDUCATION	1	1	0
SAFEGUARDING CHILDREN AND TACKLING DOMESTIC ABUSE	2	2	0
SUPPORTING DISABLED CHILDREN AND CHILDREN WITH AN ILLNESS	3	4	1
CHILDREN IN CARE	4	6	2
SUPPORTING OLDER PEOPLE	5	5	0
SUPPORTING PEOPLE WHO LIVE WITH DEMENTIA	6	7	1
WASTE COLLECTION AND RECYCLING	7	3	-4
SUPPORTING PEOPLE WHO LIVE WITH MENTAL HEALTH CONDITIONS	8	9	1
SUPPORTING PEOPLE WITH LEARNING DISABILITIES	9	15	6
PROVIDING RESIDENTIAL, COMMUNITY AND DAY CARE FOR ADULTS	10	12	2
SUPPORTING ADULTS WITH PHYSICAL DISABILITIES	11	13	2
SUPPORTING YOUNG CARERS	12	11	-1
PUBLIC TRANSPORT	13	10	-3
RECYCLING CENTRES	14	8	-6
SUPPORTING VULNERABLE FAMILIES	15	19	4
SCHOOL PUPIL WELFARE	15	18	3
SUPPORTING CARERS	17	22	5
HOMES THAT ARE SUITABLE AND SAFE FOR SIABLED CHILDREN, YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULTS	18	17	-1
STRENGTHENING GWYNEDD'S ECONOMY	19	14	-5
ADDITIONAL LEARNING NEEDS	20	20	0
PROMOTING THE WELSH LANGUAGE	21	31	10

ROAD SAFETY AND ROAD STANDARDS	22	16	-6
SUPPORTING YOUNG PEOPLE LEAVING CARE	23	24	1
SUPPORTING CHILDREN IN DEPRIVED COMMUNITIES	24	23	-1
AFFORDABLE HOMES	25	21	-4
SCHOOL MEALS	26	26	0
HOMELESSNESS	27	27	0
CLEAN AND TIDY COMMUNITIES	28	25	-3
LEISURE AND HEALTHY LIFESTYLE CENTRES	29	29	0
SCHOOL TRANSPORT	30	33	3
MANAGING, PREVENTING AND REDUCING THE RISK OF FLOODING	31	30	-1
YOUTH JUSTICE SERVICE	32	36	4
TACKLING POLLUTION	33	28	-5
SUPPORTING LOCAL BUSINESSES	34	31	-3
GOOD AND FOOD SAFETY	35	34	-1
TACKLING ENVIRONMENTAL CRIME	36	35	-1
SUPPORTING FAMILIES WHO ARE DEALING WITH ALCOHOL AND DRUG MISUSE	37	42	5
YOUTH SERVICE	38	38	0
CREMATORIUM AND CEMETERIES	39	43	4
PROTECTING AND MAINTAINING OUR COUNTRYSIDE	40	36	-4
LIBRARIES	40	39	-1
SAFE BUILDINGS	42	41	-1
PROMOTING THE AREA AND SUPPORTING THE TOURISM SECTOR	43	40	-3
MAINTAINING A NETWORK OF PUBLIC FOOTPATHS AND CYCLE ROUTES	44	45	1
STREET LIGHTS	45	48	3
BENEFIT PAYMENTS	45	46	1
PLANNING SERVICE	47	47	0
SCHOOL BREAKFAST CLUB AND PRE-SCHOOL CARE	48	52	4
CCTV	49	54	5
REGISTRY SERVICE	50	50	0
PUBLIC TOILETS	51	44	-7
SUPPORTING COMMUNITY GROUPS	52	49	-3
GRASS CUTTING	53	53	0
MANAGING BEACHES AND HARBOURS	54	51	-3

COUNTRY PARKS	55	56	1
THE ARTS AND MUSEUMS	56	55	-1
ARCHIVES	57	57	0
CARPARKS AND TRAFFIC WARDENS	58	58	0
MARINAS HAFAN PWLLHELI A DOC FICTORIA CAERNARFON	59	59	0

Appendix C1: The services that respondents in Caernarfon have ranked 5 or higher (most important) than Gwynedd

SERVICE	Caernarfon's rank	Caernarfon's rank	The difference compared to Gwynedd's rank
PROMOTING THE WELSH LANGUAGE	21	31	10
SUPPORTING PEOPLE WITH LEARNING DISABILITIES	9	15	6
SUPPORTING CARERS	17	22	5
SUPPORTING FAMILIES WHO ARE DEALING WITH ALCOHOL AND DRUG MISUSE	37	42	5
CCTV	49	54	5

Appendix C2: The services that respondents in Caernarfon have ranked -5 or lower (least important) than Gwynedd

SERVICE	Caernarfon's rank	Caernarfon's rank	The difference compared to Gwynedd's rank
PUBLIC TOILETS	51	44	-7
RECYCLING CENTRES	14	8	-6
ROAD SAFETY AND ROAD STANDARDS	22	16	-6
STRENGTHENING GWYNEDD'S ECONOMY	19	14	-5
TACKLING POLLUTION	33	28	-5

Appendix Ch – Dolgellau area responses (178 responses)

Key	
Red	-20 positions or lower than the results of Gwynedd
Orange	Between 1 and 19 positions lower
White	No difference between the positions
Yellow	Between 1 and 19 positions higher
Green	At least 20 positions higher than the results of Gwynedd

SERVICE	Dolgellau's rank	Dolgellau's rank	The difference compared to Gwynedd's rank
A HIGH QUALITY EDUCATION	1	1	0
WASTE AND RECYCLING COLLECTION	2	3	1
RECYCLING CENTRES	3	8	5
PUBLIC TRANSPORT	4	10	6
SAFEGUARDING CHILDREN AND TACKLING DOMESTIC ABUSE	5	2	-3
CHILDREN IN CARE	6	6	0
SUPPORTING OLDER PEOPLE	7	5	-2
SUPPORTING PEOPLE WHO LIVE WITH DEMENTIA	8	7	-1
STRENGTHENING GWYNEDD'S ECONOMY	8	14	6
ROAD SAFETY AND ROAD STANDARDS	10	16	6
PUBLIC TOILETS	11	44	33
SUPPORTING DISABLED CHILDREN AND CHILDREN WITH AN ILLNESS	12	4	-8
PROMOTING THE AREA AND SUPPORTING THE TOURISM SECTOR	13	40	27
CLEAN AND TIDY COMMUNITIES	14	25	11
SUPPORTING PEOPLE WHO LIVE WITH MENTAL HEALTH CONDITIONS	15	9	-6
TACKLING POLLUTION	16	28	12
SUPPORTING YOUNG CARERS	17	11	-6
PROVIDING RESIDENTIAL, COMMUNITY AND DAY CARE FOR ADULTS	18	12	-6
PROTECTING AND MAINTAINING OUR COUNTRYSIDE	19	36	17
GOODS AND FOOD SAFETY	20	34	14
SUPPORTING VULNERABLE FAMILIES	21	19	-2
SUPPORTING ADULTS WITH PHYSICAL DISABILITIES	22	13	-9
SCHOOL MEALS	22	26	4
SUPPORTING CHILDREN IN DEPRIVED COMMUNITIES	24	23	-1

MANAGING, PREVENTING AND REDUCING THE RISK OF FLOODING	25	30	5
TACKLING ENVIRONMENTAL CRIME	25	35	10
ADDITIONAL LEARNING NEEDS	27	20	-7
SUPPORTING PEOPLE WITH LEARNING DISABILITIES	28	15	-13
SUPPORTING LOCAL BUSINESSES	28	31	3
SCHOOL PUPIL WELFARE	30	18	-12
SUPPORTING YOUNG PEOPLE LEAVING CARE	31	24	-7
SUPPORTING CARERS	32	22	-10
HOMES THAT ARE SUITABLE AND SAFE FOR DISABLED CHILDREN, YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULTS	32	17	-15
AFFORDABLE HOMES	34	21	-13
SAFE BUILDINGS	34	41	7
SCHOOL TRANSPORT	36	33	-3
HOMELESSNESS	37	27	-10
LIBRARIES	38	39	1
LEISURE AND HEALTHY LIFESTYLE CENTRES	39	29	-10
MANAGING BEACHES AND HARBOURS	40	51	11
YOUTH JUSTICE SERVICE	41	36	-5
MAINTAINING A NETWORK OF PUBLIC FOOTPATHS AND CYCLE ROUTES	41	45	4
CREMATORIUM AND CEMETERIES	43	43	0
PLANNING SERVICE	44	47	3
YOUTH SERVICE	45	38	-7
BENEFIT PAYMENTS	46	46	0
REGISTRY SERVICE	47	50	3
SUPPORTING FAMILIES WHO ARE DEALING WITH ALCOHOL AND DRUG MISUSE	48	42	-6
STREET LIGHTS	49	48	-1
PROMOTING THE WELSH LANGUAGE	50	31	-19
CCTV	51	54	3
GRASS CUTTING	52	53	1
SUPPORTING COMMUNITY GROUPS	53	49	-4
SCHOOL BREAKFAST CLUB AND PRE-SCHOOL CARE	54	52	-2
THE ARTS AND MUSEUMS	55	55	0
ARCHIVES	56	57	1
CARPARKS AND TRAFFIC WARDENS	57	58	1
COUNTRY PARKS	58	56	-2
MARINAS HAFAN PWLLHELI A DOC FICTORIA CAERNARFON	59	59	0

Appendix Ch1: The services that respondents in Dolgellau have ranked 5 or higher (most important) than Gwynedd

SERVICE	Dolgellau's rank	Dolgellau's rank	The difference compared to Gwynedd's rank
PUBLIC TOILETS	11	44	33
PROMOTING THE AREA AND SUPPORTING THE TOURISM SECTOR	13	40	27
PROTECTING AND MAINTAINING OUR COUNTRYSIDE	19	36	17
GOODS AND FOOD SAFETY	20	34	14
TACKLING POLLUTION	16	28	12
MANAGING BEACHES AND HARBOURS	40	51	11
CLEAN AND TIDY COMMUNITIES	14	25	11
TACKLING ENVIRONMENTAL CRIME	25	35	10
SAFE BUILDINGS	34	41	7
PUBLIC TRANSPORT	4	10	6
STRENGTHENING GWYNEDD'S ECONOMY	8	14	6
ROAD SAFETY AND ROAD STANDARDS	10	16	6
RECYCLING CENTRES	3	8	5
MANAGING, PREVENTING AND REDUCING THE RISK OF FLOODING	25	30	5

Appendix Ch2: The services that respondents in Dolgellau have ranked -5 or lower (least important) than Gwynedd

SERVICE	Dolgellau's rank	Dolgellau's rank	The difference compared to Gwynedd's rank
PROMOTING THE WELSH LANGUAGE	50	31	-19
HOMES THAT ARE SUITABLE AND SAFE FOR DISABLED CHILDREN, YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULTS	32	17	-15
SUPPORTING PEOPLE WITH LEARNING DISABILITIES	28	15	-13
AFFORDABLE HOMES	34	21	-13
SCHOOL CHILDREN WELFARE	30	18	-12
SUPPORTING CARERS	32	22	-10
LEISURE AND HEALTHY LIFESTYLE CENTRES	39	29	-10
HOMELESSNESS	37	27	-10

SUPPORTING ADULTS WITH PHYSICAL DISABILITIES	22	13	-9
SUPPORTING DISABLED CHILDREN AND CHILDREN WITH AN ILLNESS	12	4	-8
SUPPORTING YOUNG PEOPLE LEAVING CARE	31	24	-7
ADDITIONAL LEARNING NEEDS	27	20	-7
YOUTH SERVICE	45	38	-7
SUPPORTING PEOPLE WHO LIVE WITH MENTAL HEALTH CONDITIONS	15	9	-6
SUPPORTING YOUNG CARERS	17	11	-6
PROVIDING RESIDENTIAL, COMMUNITY AND DAY CARE FOR ADULTS	18	12	-6
SUPPORTING FAMILIES WHO ARE DEALING WITH ALCOHOL AND DRUG MISUSE	48	42	-6
YOUTH JUSTICE SERVICE	41	36	-5

Appendix D – Dyffryn Nantlle area responses (185 responses)

Key	
Red	-20 positions or lower than the results of Gwynedd
Orange	Between 1 and 19 positions lower
White	No difference between the positions
Yellow	Between 1 and 19 positions higher
Green	At least 20 positions higher than the results of Gwynedd

SERVICE	Dyffryn Nantlle's rank	Dyffryn Nantlle's rank	The difference compared to Gwynedd's rank
A HIGH QUALITY EDUCATION	1	1	0
SAFEGUARDING CHILDREN AND TACKLING DOMESTIC ABUSE	2	2	0
WASTE AND RECYCLING COLLECTION	3	3	0
SUPPORTING DISABLED CHILDREN AND CHILDREN WITH AN ILLNESS	4	4	0
CHILDREN IN CARE	5	6	1
SUPPORTING OLDER PEOPLE	6	5	-1
ROAD SAFETY AND ROAD STANDARDS	7	16	9
PUBLIC TRANSPORT	8	10	2
SUPPORTING PEOPLE WHO LIVE WITH DEMENTIA	9	7	-2
STRENGTHENING GWYNEDD'S ECONOMY	10	14	4
RECYCLING CENTRES	11	8	-3
SUPPORTING PEOPLE WHO LIVE WITH MENTAL HEALTH CONDITIONS	12	9	-3
PROVIDING RESIDENTIAL, COMMUNITY AND DAY CARE FOR ADULTS	13	12	-1
SUPPORTING PEOPLE WITH LEARNING DISABILITIES	14	15	1
HOMES THAT ARE SUITABLE AND SAFE FOR DISABLED CHILDREN, YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULTS	15	17	2
SUPPORTING YOUNG CARERS	16	11	-5
SUPPORTING ADULTS WITH PHYSICAL DISABILITIES	17	13	-4
SCHOOL PUPIL WELFARE	18	18	0
CLEAN AND TIDY COMMUNITIES	19	25	6
GOODS AND FOOD SAFETY	20	34	14
PROMOTING THE WELSH LANGUAGE	20	31	11
ADDITIONAL LEARNING NEEDS	22	20	-2
SUPPORTING VULNERABLE FAMILIES	23	19	-4
TACKLING ENVIRONMENTAL CRIME	24	35	11

SUPPORTING YOUNG PEOPLE LEAVING CARE	25	24	-1
SUPPORTING CHILDREN IN DEPRIVED COMMUNITIES	26	23	-3
HOMELESSNESS	26	27	1
SUPPORTING LOCAL BUSINESSES	28	31	3
TACKLING POLLUTION	29	28	-1
SCHOOL MEALS	30	26	-4
SUPPORTING CARERS	31	22	-9
AFFORDABLE HOMES	31	21	-10
SCHOOL TRANSPORT	33	33	0
LEISURE AND HEALTHY LIFESTYLE CENTRES	33	29	-4
PROTECTING AND MAINTAINING OUR COUNTRYSIDE	35	36	1
YOUTH SERVICE	36	38	2
YOUTH JUSTICE SERVICE	37	36	-1
SAFE BUILDINGS	38	41	3
LIBRARIES	39	39	0
CREMATORIUM AND CEMETRIES	40	43	3
MANAGING, PREVENTING AND REDUCING THE RISK OF FLOODING	41	30	-11
SUPPORTING FAMILIES WHO ARE DEALING WITH ALCOHOL AND DRUG MISUSE	41	42	1
PLANNING SERVICE	43	47	4
STREET LIGHTS	44	48	4
PROMOTING THE AREA AND SUPPORTING THE TOURISM SECTOR	45	40	-5
MAINTAINING A NETWORK OF PUBLIC FOOTPATHS AND CYCLE ROUTES	46	46	-1
BENEFIT PAYMENTS	46	50	0
GRASS CUTTING	48	42	5
SCHOOL BREAKFAST CLUB AND PRE-SCHOOL CARE	49	48	3
SUPPORTING COMMUNITY GROUPS	50	31	-1
PUBLIC TOILETS	51	44	-7
REGISTRY SERVICE	51	53	-1
MANAGING BEACHES AND HARBOURS	53	49	-2
CCTV	54	52	0
COUNTRY PARKS	55	55	1
THE ARTS AND MUSEUMS	56	57	-1
ARCHIVES	57	58	0
CARPARKS AND TRAFFIC WARDENS	58	56	0
MARINAS HAFAN PWLLHELI A DOC FICTORIA CAERNARFON	59	59	0

Appendix D1: The services that respondents in Dyffryn Nantlle have ranked 5 or higher (most important) than Gwynedd

SERVICE	Dyffryn Nantlle's rank	Dyffryn Nantlle's rank	The difference compared to Gwynedd's rank
GOODS AND FOOD SAFETY	20	34	14
PROMOTING THE WELSH LANGUAGE	20	31	11
TACKLING ENVIRONMENTAL CRIME	24	35	11
ROAD SAFETY AND ROAD STANDARDS	7	16	9
CLEAN AND TIDY COMMUNITIES	19	25	6
GRASS CUTTING	48	53	5

Appendix D2: The services that respondents in Dyffryn Nantlle have ranked -5 or lower (least important) than Gwynedd

SERVICE	Dyffryn Nantlle's rank	Dyffryn Nantlle's rank	The difference compared to Gwynedd's rank
MANAGING, PREVENTING AND REDUCING THE RISK OF FLOODING	41	30	-11
AFFORDABLE HOMES	31	21	-10
SUPPORTING CARERS	31	22	-9
PUBLIC TOILETS	51	44	-7
SUPPORTING YOUNG CARERS	16	11	-5
PROMOTING THE AREA AND SUPPORTING THE TOURISM SECTOR	45	40	-5

Appendix Dd – Dyffryn Ogwen area responses (166 responses)

Key	
Red	-20 positions or lower than the results of Gwynedd
Orange	Between 1 and 19 positions lower
White	No difference between the positions
Yellow	Between 1 and 19 positions higher
Green	At least 20 positions higher than the results of Gwynedd

SERVICE	Dyffryn Ogwen's rank	Dyffryn Ogwen's rank	The difference compared to Gwynedd's rank
A HIGH QUALITY EDUCATION	1	1	0
SAFEGUARDING CHILDREN AND TACKLING DOMESTIC ABUSE	2	2	0
CHILDREN IN CARE	3	6	3
SUPPORTING DISABLED CHILDREN AND CHILDREN WITH AN ILLNESS	4	4	0
SUPPORTING PEOPLE WHO LIVE WITH DEMENTIA	5	7	2
WASTE AND RECYCLING COLLECTION	6	3	-3
SUPPORTING OLDER PEOPLE	7	5	-2
SUPPORTING PEOPLE WHO LIVE WITH MENTAL HEALTH CONDITIONS	8	9	1
SUPPORTING YOUNG CARERS	9	11	2
PROVIDING RESIDENTIAL, COMMUNITY AND DAY CARE FOR ADULTS	9	12	3
ADDITIONAL LEARNING NEEDS	11	20	9
SUPPORTING PEOPLE WITH LEARNING DISABILITIES	12	15	3
SCHOOL PUPIL WELFARE	13	18	5
SUPPORTING VULNERABLE FAMILIES	13	19	6
RECYCLING CENTRES	15	8	-7
SUPPORTING ADULTS WITH PHYSICAL DISABILITIES	15	13	-2
HOMES THAT ARE SUITABLE AND SAFE FOR DISABLED CHILDREN, YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULTS	15	17	2
SUPPORTING CHILDREN IN DEPRIVED COMMUNITIES	18	23	5
PUBLIC TRANSPORT	19	10	-9
SUPPORTING YOUNG PEOPLE LEAVING CARE	20	24	4
SCHOOL MEALS	21	26	5
HOMELESSNESS	21	27	6
AFFORDABLE HOMES	23	21	-2

SUPPORTING CARERS	24	22	-2
STRENGTHENING GWYNEDD'S ECONOMY	25	14	-11
PROMOTING THE WELSH LANGUAGE	26	31	5
YOUTH SERVICE	26	38	12
YOUTH JUSTICE SERVICE	28	36	8
TACKLING POLLUTION	29	28	-1
ROAD SAFETY AND ROAD STANDARDS	30	16	-14
SCHOOL TRANSPORT	31	33	2
PROTECTING AND MAINTAINING OUR COUNTRYSIDE	32	36	4
CLEAN AND TIDY COMMUNITIES	33	25	-8
SUPPORTING FAMILIES WHO ARE DEALING WITH ALCOHOL AND DRUG MISUSE	33	42	9
TACKLING ENVIRONMENTAL CRIME	35	35	0
MANAGING, PREVENTING AND REDUCING THE RISK OF FLOODING	36	30	-6
SUPPORTING LOCAL BUSINESSES	37	31	-6
LEISURE AND HEALTHY LIFESTYLE CENTRES	38	29	-9
SAFE BUILDINGS	39	41	2
MAINTAINING A NETWORK OF PUBLIC FOOTPATHS AND CYCLE ROUTES	40	45	5
GOODS AND FOOD SAFETY	41	34	-7
LIBRARIES	41	39	-2
CREMATORIUM AND CEMETERIES	43	43	0
SCHOOL BREAKFAST CLUB AND PRE-SCHOOL CARE	44	52	8
SUPPORTING COMMUNITY GROUPS	45	49	4
BENEFIT PAYMENTS	46	46	0
PLANNING SERVICE	47	47	0
PROMOTING THE AREA AND SUPPORTING THE TOURISM SECTOR	47	40	-7
PUBLIC TOILETS	49	44	-5
STREET LIGHTS	50	48	-2
REGISTRY SERVICE	51	50	-1
THE ARTS AND MUSEUMS	52	55	3
MANAGING BEACHES AND HARBOURS	53	51	-2
GRASS CUTTING	54	53	-1
COUNTRY PARKS	54	56	2
CCTV	56	54	-2
CARPARKS AND TRAFFIC WARDENS	57	58	1
ARCHIVES	57	57	0
MARINAS HAFAN PWLLHELI A DOC FICTORIA CAERNARFON	59	59	0

Appendix Dd1: The services that respondents in Dyffryn Ogwen have ranked 5 or higher (most important) than Gwynedd

SERVICE	Dyffryn Ogwen's rank	Dyffryn Ogwen's rank	The difference compared to Gwynedd's rank
YOUTH SERVICE	26	38	12
ADDITIONAL LEARNING NEEDS	11	20	9
SUPPORTING FAMILIES WHO ARE DEALING WITH ALCOHOL AND DRUG MISUSE	33	42	9
SCHOOL BREAKFAST CLUB AND PRE-SCHOOL CARE	44	52	8
YOUTH JUSTICE SERVICE	28	36	8
HOMELESSNESS	21	27	6
SUPPORTING VULNERABLE FAMILIES	13	19	6
SCHOOL PUPIL WELFARE	13	18	5
SUPPORTING CHILDREN IN DEPRIVED COMMUNITIES	18	23	5
SCHOOL MEALS	21	26	5
PROMOTING THE WELSH LANGUAGE	26	31	5
MAINTAINING A NETWORK OF PUBLIC FOOTPATHS AND CYCLE ROUTES	40	45	5

Appendix Dd2: The services that respondents in Dyffryn Ogwen have ranked -5 or lower (least important) than Gwynedd

SERVICE	Dyffryn Ogwen's rank	Dyffryn Ogwen's rank	The difference compared to Gwynedd's rank
ROAD SAFETY AND ROAD STANDARDS	30	16	-14
STRENGTHENING GWYNEDD'S ECONOMY	25	14	-11
PUBLIC TRANSPORT	19	10	-9
LEISURE AND HEALTHY LIFESTYLE CENTRES	38	29	-9
CLEAN AND TIDY COMMUNITIES	33	25	-8
RECYCLING CENTRES	15	8	-7
GOODS AND FOOD SAFETY	41	34	-7
PROMOTING THE AREA AND SUPPORTING THE TOURISM SECTOR	47	40	-7
MANAGING, PREVENTING AND REDUCING THE RISK OF FLOODING	36	30	-6
SUPPORTING LOCAL BUSINESSES	37	31	-6
PUBLIC TOILETS	49	44	-5

Appendix E – Ffestiniog area responses (109 responses)

Key	
Red	-20 positions or lower than the results of Gwynedd
Orange	Between 1 and 19 positions lower
White	No difference between the positions
Yellow	Between 1 and 19 positions higher
Green	At least 20 positions higher than the results of Gwynedd

SERVICE	Ffestiniog's rank	Ffestiniog's rank	The difference compared to Gwynedd's rank
PUBLIC TRANSPORT	1	10	9
A HIGH QUALITY EDUCATION	2	1	-1
SAFEGUARDING CHILDREN AND TACKLING DOMESTIC ABUSE	3	2	-1
CHILDREN IN CARE	4	6	2
SUPPORTING DISABLED CHILDREN AND CHILDREN WITH AN ILLNESS	4	4	0
WASTE AND RECYCLING COLLECTION	4	3	-1
SUPPORTING OLDER PEOPLE	7	5	-2
RECYCLING CENTRES	8	8	0
STRENGTHENING GWYNEDD'S ECONOMY	9	14	5
SUPPORTING PEOPLE WHO LIVE WITH DEMENTIA	10	7	-3
SUPPORTING PEOPLE WHO LIVE WITH MENTAL HEALTH CONDITIONS	11	9	-2
ROAD SAFETY AND ROAD STANDARDS	11	16	5
AFFORDABLE HOMES	13	21	8
SUPPORTING CHILDREN IN DEPRIVED COMMUNITIES	14	23	9
SUPPORTING ADULTS WITH PHYSICAL DISABILITIES	15	13	-2
PROVIDING RESIDENTIAL, COMMUNITY AND DAY CARE FOR ADULTS	16	12	-4
SCHOOL PUPIL WELFARE	16	18	2
YOUTH SERVICE	18	38	20
PROMOTING THE WELSH LANGUAGE	19	31	12
SUPPORTING YOUNG CARERS	20	11	-9
LEISURE AND HEALTHY LIFESTYLE CENTRES	20	29	9

HOMES THAT ARE SUITABLE AND SAFE FOR DISABLED CHILDREN, YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULTS	22	17	-5
SUPPORTING GOFALWYR	22	22	0
SUPPORTING PEOPLE WITH LEARNING DISABILITIES	24	15	-9
LIBRARIES	24	39	15
SUPPORTING VULNERABLE FAMILIES	26	19	-7
SUPPORTING LOCAL BUSINESSES	27	31	4
SUPPORTING YOUNG PEOPLE LEAVING CARE	28	24	-4
HOMELESSNESS	28	27	-1
ADDITIONAL LEARNING NEEDS	30	20	-10
PROMOTING THE AREA AND SUPPORTING THE TOURISM SECTOR	31	40	9
SCHOOL TRANSPORT	32	33	1
TACKLING POLLUTION	33	28	-5
PUBLIC TOILETS	34	44	10
SCHOOL MEALS	35	26	-9
TACKLING ENVIRONMENTAL CRIME	36	35	-1
CLEAN AND TIDY COMMUNITIES	37	25	-12
PROTECTING AND MAINTAINING OUR COUNTRYSIDE	38	36	-2
YOUTH JUSTICE SERVICE	39	36	-3
SUPPORTING COMMUNITY GROUPS	40	49	9
MAINTAINING A NETWORK OF PUBLIC FOOTPATHS AND CYCLE ROUTES	41	45	4
SAFE BUILDINGS	42	41	-1
GOODS AND FOOD SAFETY	43	34	-9
MANAGING, PREVENTING AND REDUCING THE RISK OF FLOODING	44	30	-14
CREMATORIUM AND CEMETERIES	44	43	-1
STREET LIGHTS	46	48	2
BENEFIT PAYMENTS	47	46	-1
SUPPORTING FAMILIES WHO ARE DEALING WITH ALCOHOL AND DRUG MISUSE	48	42	-6
PLANNING SERVICE	49	47	-2
SCHOOL BREAKFAST CLUB AND PRE-SCHOOL CARE	50	52	2
THE ARTS AND MUSEUMS	51	55	4
REGISTRY SERVICE	52	50	-2
ARCHIVES	53	57	4
MANAGING BEACHES AND HARBOURS	54	51	-3
CCTV	55	54	-1
COUNTRY PARKS	56	56	0
GRASS CUTTING	57	53	-4

CARPARKS AND TRAFFIC WARDENS	58	58	0
MARINAS HAFAN PWLLHELI A DOC FICTORIA CAERNARFON	59	59	0

Appendix E1: The services that respondents in Ffestiniog have ranked 5 or higher (most important) than Gwynedd

SERVICE	Ffestiniog's rank	Ffestiniog's rank	The difference compared to Gwynedd's rank
YOUTH SERVICE	18	38	20
LIBRARIES	24	39	15
PROMOTING THE WELSH LANGUAGE	19	31	12
PUBLIC TOILETS	34	44	10
PUBLIC TRANSPORT	1	10	9
PROMOTING THE AREA AND SUPPORTING THE TOURISM SECTOR	31	40	9
SUPPORTING COMMUNITY GROUPS	40	49	9
SUPPORTING CHILDREN IN DEPRIVED COMMUNITIES	14	23	9
LEISURE AND HEALTHY LIFESTYLE CENTRES	20	29	9
AFFORDABLE HOMES	13	21	8
STRENGTHENING GWYNEDD'S ECONOMY	9	14	5
ROAD SAFETY AND ROAD STANDARDS	11	16	5

Appendix E2: The services that respondents in Ffestiniog have ranked -5 or lower (least important) than Gwynedd

SERVICE	Ffestiniog's rank	Ffestiniog's rank	The difference compared to Gwynedd's rank
MANAGING, PREVENTING AND REDUCING THE RISK OF FLOODING	44	30	-14
CLEAN AND TIDY COMMUNITIES	37	25	-12
ADDITIONAL LEARNING NEEDS	30	20	-10
SUPPORTING YOUNG CARERS	20	11	-9
SUPPORTING PEOPLE WITH LEARNING DISABILITIES	24	15	-9
GOODS AND FOOD SAFETY	43	34	-9

SCHOOL MEALS	35	26	-9
SUPPORTING VULNERABLE FAMILIES	26	19	-7
SUPPORTING FAMILIES WHO ARE DEALING WITH ALCOHOL AND DRUG MISUSE	48	42	-6
HOMES THAT ARE SUITABLE AND SAFE FOR DISABLED CHILDREN, YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULTS	22	17	-5
TACKLING POLLUTION	33	28	-5

Appendix F – Llŷn area responses (466 responses)

Key	
Red	-20 positions or lower than the results of Gwynedd
Orange	Between 1 and 19 positions lower
White	No difference between the positions
Yellow	Between 1 and 19 positions higher
Green	At least 20 positions higher than the results of Gwynedd

SERVICE	Llŷn's rank	Llŷn's rank	The difference compared to Gwynedd's rank
A HIGH QUALITY EDUCATION	1	1	0
SAFEGUARDING CHILDREN AND TACKLING DOMESTIC ABUSE	2	2	0
SUPPORTING DISABLED CHILDREN AND CHILDREN WITH AN ILLNESS	3	4	1
WASTE AND RECYCLING COLLECTION	4	3	-1
SUPPORTING OLDER PEOPLE	5	5	0
CHILDREN IN CARE	6	6	0
SUPPORTING PEOPLE WHO LIVE WITH DEMENTIA	7	7	0
SUPPORTING PEOPLE WHO LIVE WITH MENTAL HEALTH CONDITIONS	8	9	1
AFFORDABLE HOMES	9	21	12
SUPPORTING YOUNG CARERS	10	11	1
RECYCLING CENTRES	11	8	-3
SUPPORTING ADULTS WITH PHYSICAL DISABILITIES	11	13	2
SUPPORTING PEOPLE WITH LEARNING DISABILITIES	13	15	2
ROAD SAFETY AND ROAD STANDARDS	14	16	2
HOMES THAT ARE SUITABLE AND SAFE FOR DISABLED CHILDREN, YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULTS	15	17	2
PROVIDING RESIDENTIAL, COMMUNITY AND DAY CARE FOR ADULTS	16	12	-4
SUPPORTING VULNERABLE FAMILIES	17	19	2
STRENGTHENING GWYNEDD'S ECONOMY	18	14	-4
SCHOOL PUPIL WELFARE	19	20	-1
ADDITIONAL LEARNING NEEDS	19	18	1
SUPPORTING CARERS	21	22	1
PUBLIC TRANSPORT	22	10	-12
PROMOTING THE WELSH LANGUAGE	23	31	8

SUPPORTING YOUNG PEOPLE LEAVING CARE	24	24	0
SUPPORTING CHILDREN IN DEPRIVED COMMUNITIES	25	23	-2
SCHOOL MEALS	26	26	0
SUPPORTING LOCAL BUSINESSES	27	31	4
HOMELESSNESS	28	27	-1
PROTECTING AND MAINTAINING OUR COUNTRYSIDE	29	36	7
CLEAN AND TIDY COMMUNITIES	30	25	-5
SCHOOL TRANSPORT	31	33	2
MANAGING, PREVENTING AND REDUCING THE RISK OF FLOODING	32	30	-2
LEISURE AND HEALTHY LIFESTYLE CENTRES	33	29	-4
YOUTH JUSTICE SERVICE	34	36	2
TACKLING POLLUTION	35	28	-7
TACKLING ENVIRONMENTAL CRIME	36	35	-1
GOODS AND FOOD SAFETY	37	34	-3
YOUTH SERVICE	38	38	0
SAFE BUILDINGS	39	41	2
PROMOTING THE AREA AND SUPPORTING THE TOURISM SECTOR	40	40	0
SUPPORTING FAMILIES WHO ARE DEALING WITH ALCOHOL AND DRUG MISUSE	41	42	1
CREMATORIUM AND CEMETERIES	42	43	1
SUPPORTING COMMUNITY GROUPS	43	49	6
LIBRARIES	44	39	-5
PLANNING SERVICE	45	47	2
PUBLIC TOILETS	46	44	-2
MAINTAINING A NETWORK OF PUBLIC FOOTPATHS AND CYCLE ROUTES	47	45	-2
MANAGING BEACHES AND HARBOURS	48	51	3
BENEFIT PAYMENTS	49	46	-3
REGISTRY SERVICE	50	50	0
STREET LIGHT	51	48	-3
CCTV	52	54	2
GRASS CUTTING	53	53	0
SCHOOL BREAKFAST CLUB AND PRE-SCHOOL CARE	54	52	-2
THE ARTS AND MUSEUMS	55	55	0
COUNTRY PARKS	56	56	0
ARCHIVES	57	57	0
MARINAS HAFAN PWLLHELI A DOC FICTORIA CAERNARFON	58	59	1
CARPARKS AND TRAFFIC WARDENS	59	58	-1

Appendix F1: The services that respondents in Llŷn have ranked 5 or higher (most important) than Gwynedd

SERVICE	Llŷn's rank	Llŷn's rank	The difference compared to Gwynedd's rank
AFFORDABLE HOMES	9	21	12
PROMOTING THE WELSH LANGUAGE	23	31	8
PROTECTING AND MAINTAINING OUR COUNTRYSIDE	29	36	7
SUPPORTING COMMUNITY GROUPS	43	49	6

Appendix F2: The services that respondents in Llŷn have ranked -5 or lower (least important) than Gwynedd

SERVICE	Llŷn's rank	Llŷn's rank	The difference compared to Gwynedd's rank
PUBLIC TRANSPORT	22	10	-12
TACKLING POLLUTION	35	28	-7
CLEAN AND TIDY COMMUNITIES	30	25	-5
LIBRARIES	44	39	-5

Appendix Ff – Penllyn area responses (76 responses)

Key	
Red	-20 positions or lower than the results of Gwynedd
Orange	Between 1 and 19 positions lower
White	No difference between the positions
Yellow	Between 1 and 19 positions higher
Green	At least 20 positions higher than the results of Gwynedd

SERVICE	Penllyn's rank	Penllyn's rank	The difference compared to Gwynedd's rank
A HIGH QUALITY EDUCATION	1	1	0
SUPPORTING DISABLED CHILDREN AND CHILDREN WITH AN ILLNESS	2	4	2
SAFEGUARDING CHILDREN AND TACKLING DOMESTIC ABUSE	3	2	-1
CHILDREN IN CARE	3	6	3
RECYCLING CENTRES	5	8	3
SUPPORTING OLDER PEOPLE	6	5	-1
PROMOTING THE WELSH LANGUAGE	7	31	24
SUPPORTING PEOPLE WHO LIVE WITH DEMENTIA	8	7	-1
ADDITIONAL LEARNING NEEDS	9	20	11
SUPPORTING PEOPLE WHO LIVE WITH MENTAL HEALTH CONDITIONS	10	9	-1
WASTE AND RECYCLING COLLECTION	11	3	-8
PROVIDING RESIDENTIAL, COMMUNITY AND DAY CARE FOR ADULTS	11	12	1
SUPPORTING ADULTS WITH PHYSICAL DISABILITIES	13	13	0
ROAD SAFETY AND ROAD STANDARDS	13	16	3
SUPPORTING PEOPLE WITH LEARNING DISABILITIES	15	15	0
SUPPORTING YOUNG CARERS	16	11	-5
HOMES THAT ARE SUITABLE AND SAFE FOR DISABLED CHILDREN, YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULTS	17	17	0
SUPPORTING VULNERABLE FAMILIES	18	19	1
STRENGTHENING GWYNEDD'S ECONOMY	18	14	-4
SCHOOL MEALS	20	26	6
SCHOOL PUPIL WELFARE	21	18	-3
LEISURE AND HEALTHY LIFESTYLE CENTRES	21	29	8
AFFORDABLE HOMES	23	21	-2

SUPPORTING CARERS	23	22	-1
YOUTH SERVICE	25	38	13
SUPPORTING CHILDREN IN DEPRIVED COMMUNITIES	26	23	-3
SUPPORTING LOCAL BUSINESSES	27	31	4
PUBLIC TRANSPORT	28	10	-18
SCHOOL TRANSPORT	29	33	4
SUPPORTING YOUNG PEOPLE LEAVING CARE	30	24	-6
LIBRARIES	30	39	9
HOMELESSNESS	32	27	-5
YOUTH JUSTICE SERVICE	33	36	3
SUPPORTING COMMUNITY GROUPS	34	49	15
PROTECTING AND MAINTAINING OUR COUNTRYSIDE	35	36	1
CLEAN AND TIDY COMMUNITIES	35	25	-10
PROMOTING THE AREA AND SUPPORTING THE TOURISM SECTOR	37	40	3
GOODS AND FOOD SAFETY	38	34	-4
MANAGING, PREVENTING AND REDUCING THE RISK OF FLOODING	39	30	-9
TACKLING ENVIRONMENTAL CRIME	40	35	-5
REGISTRY SERVICE	41	50	9
SAFE BUILDINGS	42	41	-1
SUPPORTING FAMILIES DEALING WITH ALCOHOL AND DRUG MISUSE	43	42	-1
BENEFIT PAYMENTS	43	46	3
TACKLING POLLUTION	45	28	-17
PUBLIC TOILETS	46	44	-2
SCHOOL BREAKFAST CLUB AND PRE-SCHOOL CARE	47	52	5
PLANNING SERVICE	48	47	-1
CREMATORIUM AND CEMETERIES	49	43	-6
THE ARTS AND MUSEUM	50	55	5
MAINTAINING A NETWORK OF PUBLIC FOOTPATHS AND CYCLE ROUTES	51	45	-6
STREET LIGHTS	52	48	-4
GRASS CUTTING	53	53	0
MANAGING BEACHES AND HARBOURS	54	51	-3
CCTV	55	54	-1
ARCHIVES	56	57	1
CARPARKS AND TRAFFIC WARDENS	57	58	1
COUNTRY PARKS	58	56	-2
MARINAS HAFAN PWLLHELI A DOC FICTORIA CAERNARFON	59	59	0

Appendix Ff1: The services that respondents in Penllyn have ranked 5 or higher (most important) than Gwynedd

SERVICE	Penllyn's rank	Penllyn's rank	The difference compared to Gwynedd's rank
PROMOTING THE WELSH LANGUAGE	7	31	24
SUPPORTING COMMUNITY GROUPS	34	49	15
YOUTH SERVICE	25	38	13
ADDITIONAL LEARNING NEEDS	9	20	11
LIBRARIES	30	39	9
REGISTRY SERVICE	41	50	9
LEISURE AND HEALTHY LIFESTYLE CENTRES	21	29	8
SCHOOL MEALS	20	26	6
SCHOOL BREAKFAST CLUB AND PRE-SCHOOL CARE	47	52	5
THE ARTS AND MUSEUMS	50	55	5

Appendix Ff2: The services that respondents in Penllyn have ranked -5 or lower (least important) than Gwynedd

SERVICE	Penllyn's rank	Penllyn's rank	The difference compared to Gwynedd's rank
PUBLIC TRANSPORT	28	10	-18
TACKLING POLLUTION	45	28	-17
CLEAN AND TIDY COMMUNITIES	35	25	-10
MANAGING, PREVENTING AND REDUCING THE RISK OF FLOODING	39	30	-9
WASTE AND RECYCLING COLLECTION	11	3	-8
MAINTAINING A NETWORK OF PUBLIC FOOTPATHS AND CYCLE ROUTES	51	45	-6
CREMATORIUM AND CEMETERIES	49	43	-6
SUPPORTING YOUNG PEOPLE LEAVING CARE	30	24	-6
SUPPORTING YOUNG CARERS	16	11	-5
HOMELESSNESS	32	27	-5
TACKLING ENVIRONMENTAL CRIME	40	35	-5

Appendix G – Porthmadog area responses (249 responses)

Key	
Red	-20 positions or lower than the results of Gwynedd
Orange	Between 1 and 19 positions lower
White	No difference between the positions
Yellow	Between 1 and 19 positions higher
Green	At least 20 positions higher than the results of Gwynedd

SERVICE	Porthmadog's rank	Porthmadog's rank	The difference compared to Gwynedd's rank
A HIGH QUALITY EDUCATION	1	1	0
WASTE AND RECYCLING COLLECTION	2	3	1
SAFEGUARDING CHILDREN AND TACKLING DOMESTIC ABUSE	3	2	-1
SUPPORTING OLDER PEOPLE	4	5	1
SUPPORTING DISABLED CHILDREN AND CHILDREN WITH AN ILLNESS	5	4	-1
RECYCLING CENTRES	6	8	2
CHILDREN IN CARE	7	6	-1
PUBLIC TRANSPORT	8	10	2
SUPPORTING PEOPLE WHO LIVE WITH DEMENTIA	9	7	-2
STRENGTHENING GWYNEDD'S ECONOMY	10	14	4
AFFORDABLE HOMES	11	21	10
SUPPORTING PEOPLE WHO LIVE WITH MENTAL HEALTH CONDITIONS	12	9	-3
PROVIDING RESIDENTIAL, COMMUNITY AND DAY CARE FOR ADULTS	13	12	-1
SUPPORTING ADULTS WITH PHYSICAL DISABILITIES	14	13	-1
SUPPORTING VULNERABLE FAMILIES	15	19	4
SUPPORTING YOUNG CARERS	16	11	-5
SCHOOL PUPIL WELFARE	17	18	1
SUPPORTING PEOPLE WITH LEARNING DISABILITIES	18	15	-3
ADDITIONAL LEARNING NEEDS	18	20	2
SUPPORTING CARERS	20	22	2
HOMES THAT ARE SUITABLE AND SAFE FOR DISABLED CHILDREN, YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULTS	21	17	-4
ROAD SAFETY AND ROAD STANDARDS	22	16	-6

HOMELESSNESS	23	27	4
TACKLING POLLUTION	24	28	4
SUPPORTING CHILDREN IN DEPRIVED COMMUNITIES	25	23	-2
PUBLIC TOILETS	25	44	19
SUPPORTING YOUNG PEOPLE LEAVING CARE	27	24	-3
SCHOOL TRANSPORT	28	33	5
GOODS AND FOOD SAFETY	29	34	5
SCHOOL MEALS	30	26	-4
TACKLING ENVIRONMENTAL CRIME	31	35	4
MANAGING, PREVENTING AND REDUCING THE RISK OF FLOODING	32	30	-2
CLEAN AND TIDY COMMUNITIES	33	25	-8
LEISURE AND HEALTHY LIFESTYLE CENTRES	34	29	-5
PROTECTING AND MAINTAINING OUR COUNTRYSIDE	35	36	1
YOUTH JUSTICE SERVICE	36	36	0
PROMOTING THE AREA AND SUPPORTING THE TOURISM SECTOR	37	40	3
SUPPORTING LOCAL BUSINESSES	38	31	-7
PROMOTING THE WELSH LANGUAGE	39	31	-8
SUPPORTING FAMILIES DEALING WITH ALCOHOL AND DRUG MISUSE	40	42	2
YOUTH SERVICE	41	38	-3
LIBRARIES	42	39	-3
SAFE BUILDINGS	43	41	-2
CREMATORIUM AND CEMETERIES	44	43	-1
PLANNING SERVICE	45	47	2
BENEFIT PAYMENTS	46	46	0
MAINTAINING A NETWORK OF PUBLIC FOOTPATHS AND CYCLE ROUTS	47	45	-2
STREET LIGHTS	48	48	0
MANAGING BEACHES AND HARBOURS	49	51	2
REGISTRY SERVICE	50	50	0
SUPPORTING COMMUNITY GROUPS	51	49	-2
SCHOOL BREAKFAST CLUB AND PRE-SCHOOL CARE	52	52	0
GRASS CUTTING	53	53	0
THE ARTS AND MUSEUMS	54	55	1
CCTV	55	54	-1
COUNTRY PARKS	56	56	0
ARCHIVES	57	57	0
CARPARKS AND TRAFFIC WARDENS	58	58	0
MARINAS HAFAN PWLLHELI A DOC FICTORIA CAERNARFON	59	59	0

Appendix G1: The services that respondents in Porthmadog have ranked 5 or higher (most important) than Gwynedd

SERVICE	Porthmadog's rank	Porthmadog's rank	The difference compared to Gwynedd's rank
PUBLIC TOILETS	25	44	19
AFFORDABLE HOMES	11	21	10
SCHOOL TRANSPORT	28	33	5
GOODS AND FOOD SAFETY	29	34	5

Appendix G2: The services that respondents in Porthmadog have ranked -5 or lower (least important) than Gwynedd

SERVICE	Porthmadog's rank	Porthmadog's rank	The difference compared to Gwynedd's rank
CLEAN AND TIDY COMMUNITIES	33	25	-8
PROMOTING THE WELSH LANGUAGE	39	31	-8
SUPPORTING LOCAL BUSINESSES	38	31	-7
ROAD SAFETY AND ROAD STANDARDS	22	16	-6
SUPPORTING YOUNG CARERS	16	11	-5
LEISURE AND HEALTHY LIFESTYLE CENTRES	34	29	-5

Appendix Ng – Tywyn area responses (159 responses)

Key	
Red	-20 positions or lower than the results of Gwynedd
Orange	Between 1 and 19 positions lower
White	No difference between the positions
Yellow	Between 1 and 19 positions higher
Green	At least 20 positions higher than the results of Gwynedd

SERVICE	Tywyn's rank	Tywyn's rank	The difference compared to Gwynedd's rank
A HIGH QUALITY EDUCATION	1	1	0
WASTE AND RECYCLING COLLECTION	2	3	1
RECYCLING CENTRES	3	8	5
SUPPORTING OLDER PEOPLE	4	5	1
PUBLIC TOILETS	5	44	39
PUBLIC TRANSPORT	6	10	4
SAFEGUARDING CHILDREN AND TACKLING DOMESTIC ABUSE	7	2	-5
ROAD SAFETY AND ROAD STANDARDS	8	16	8
MANAGING, PREVENTING AND REDUCING THE RISK OF FLOODING	9	30	21
SUPPORTING PEOPLE WHO LIVE WITH DEMENTIA	10	7	-3
STRENGTHENING GWYNEDD'S ECONOMY	11	14	3
PROMOTING THE AREA AND SUPPORTING THE TOURISM SECTOR	12	40	28
SUPPORTING DISABLED CHILDREN AND CHILDREN WITH AN ILLNESS	13	4	-9
CHILDREN IN CARE	14	6	-8
PROVIDING RESIDENTIAL, COMMUNITY AND DAY CARE FOR ADULTS	15	12	-3
TACKLING POLLUTION	16	28	12
GOODS AND FOOD SAFETY	17	34	17
SUPPORTING YOUNG CARERS	18	11	-7
SUPPORTING PEOPLE WHO LIVE WITH MENTAL HEALTH CONDITIONS	19	9	-10
LIBRARIES	19	39	20
LEISURE AND HEALTHY LIFESTYLE CENTRES	21	29	8
CLEAN AND TIDY COMMUNITIES	22	25	3
SUPPORTING ADULTS WITH PHYSICAL DISABILITIES	23	13	-10
TACKLING ENVIRONMENTAL CRIME	24	35	11

SUPPORTING PEOPLE WITH LEARNING DISABILITIES	25	15	-10
PROTECTING AND MAINTAINING OUR COUNTRYSIDE	25	36	11
MANAGING BEACHES AND HARBOURS	25	51	26
SCHOOL PUPIL WELFARE	28	18	-10
ADDITIONAL LEARNING NEEDS	29	20	-9
SUPPORTING CARERS	30	22	-8
HOMES THAT ARE SUITABLE AND SAFE FOR DISABLED CHILDREN, YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULTS	30	17	-13
SUPPORTING CHILDREN IN DEPRIVED COMMUNITIES	32	23	-9
SUPPORTING VULNERABLE FAMILIES	33	19	-14
SCHOOL TRANSPORT	33	33	0
AFFORDABLE HOMES	35	21	-14
SUPPORTING LOCAL BUSINESSES	36	31	-5
SUPPORTING YOUNG PEOPLE LEAVING CARE	37	24	-13
CREMATORIUM AND CEMETERIES	38	43	5
SCHOOL MEALS	39	26	-13
SAFE BUILDINGS	40	41	1
MAINTAINING A NETWORK OF PUBLIC FOOTPATHS AND CYCLE ROUTES	41	45	4
YOUTH SERVICE	42	38	-4
YOUTH JUSTICE SERVICE	43	36	-7
STREET LIGHTS	44	48	4
HOMELESSNESS	45	27	-18
BENEFIT PAYMENTS	46	46	0
REGISTRY SERVICE	47	50	3
SUPPORTING FAMILIES DEALING WITH ALCOHOL AND DRUG MISUSE	48	42	-6
GRASS CUTTING	49	53	4
SUPPORTING COMMUNITY GROUPS	50	49	-1
PLANNING SERVICE	51	47	-4
SCHOOL BREAKFAST CLUB AND PRE-SCHOOL CARE	52	52	0
THE ARTS AND MUSEUMS	52	55	3
CCTV	54	54	0
COUNTRY PARKS	55	56	1
PROMOTING THE WELSH LANGUAGE	56	31	-25
ARCHIVES	57	57	0
CARPARKS AND TRAFFIC WARDENS	58	58	0
MARINAS HAFAN PWLLHELI A DOC FICTORIA CAERNARFON	59	59	0

Appendix Ng1: The services that respondents in Tywyn have ranked 5 or higher (most important) than Gwynedd

SERVICE	Tywyn's rank	Tywyn's rank	The difference compared to Gwynedd's rank
PUBLIC TOILETS	5	44	39
PROMOTING THE AREA AND SUPPORTING THE TOURISM SECTOR	12	40	28
MANAGING BEACHES AND HARBOURS	25	51	26
MANAGING, PREVENTING AND REDUCING THE RISK OF FLOODING	9	30	21
LIBRARIES	19	39	20
GOODS AND FOOD SAFETY	17	34	17
TACKLING POLLUTION	16	28	12
TACKLING ENVIRONMENTAL CRIMES	24	35	11
PROTECTING AND MAINTAINING OUR COUNTRYSIDE	25	36	11
ROAD SAFETY AND ROAD STANDARDS	8	16	8
LEISURE AND HEALTHY LIFESTYLE CENTRES	21	29	8
RECYCLING CENTRES	3	8	5
CREMATORIUM AND CEMETERIES	38	43	5

Appendix Ng2: The services that respondents in Tywyn have ranked -5 or lower (least important) than Gwynedd

SERVICE	Tywyn's rank	Tywyn's rank	Difference compared to Gwynedd's rank
PROMOTING THE WELSH LANGUAGE	56	31	-25
HOMELESSNESS	45	27	-18
AFFORDABLE HOMES	35	21	-14
SUPPORTING VULNERABLE FAMILIES	33	19	-14
HOMES THAT ARE SUITABLE AND SAFE FOR DISABLED CHILDREN, YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULTS	30	17	-13
SCHOOL MEALS	39	26	-13
SUPPORTING YOUNG PEOPLE LEAVING CARE	37	24	-13
SCHOOL PUPIL WELFARE	28	18	-10
SUPPORTING ADULTS WITH PHYSICAL DISABILITIES	23	13	-10

SUPPORTING PEOPLE WITH LEARNING DISABILITIES	25	15	-10
SUPPORTING PEOPLE WHO LIVE WITH MENTAL HEALTH CONDITIONS	19	9	-10
ADDITIONAL LEARNING NEEDS	29	20	-9
SUPPORTING CHILDREN WHO LIVE IN DEPRIVED COMMUNITIES	32	23	-9
SUPPORTING DISABLED CHILDREN AND CHILDREN WITH AN ILLNESS	13	4	-9
SUPPORTING CARERS	30	22	-8
CHILDREN IN CARE	14	6	-8
YOUTH JUSTICE SERVICE	43	36	-7
SUPPORTING YOUNG CARERS	18	11	-7
SUPPORTING FAMILIES WHO ARE DEALING WITH ALCOHOL AND DRUG MISUSE	48	42	-6
SAFEGUARDING CHILDREN AND TACKLING DOMESTIC ABUSE	7	2	-5
SUPPORTING LOCAL BUSINESSES	36	31	-5

Appendix H: Responses by gender - Male (888 responses)

Key	
Red	-20 positions or lower than the results of Gwynedd
Orange	Between 1 and 19 positions lower
White	No difference between the positions
Yellow	Between 1 and 19 positions higher
Green	At least 20 positions higher than the results of Gwynedd

SERVICE	Males ranking	Gwynedd's ranking	The difference compared to Gwynedd's rank
A HIGH QUALITY EDUCATION	1	1	0
WASTE AND RECYCLING COLLECTION	2	3	1
SAFEGUARDING CHILDREN AND TACKLING DOMESTIC ABUSE	3	2	-1
RECYCLING CENTRES	4	8	4
STRENGTHENING GWYNEDD'S ECONOMY	5	14	9
SUPPORTING OLDER PEOPLE	6	5	-1
SUPPORTING DISABLED CHILDREN AND CHILDREN WITH AN ILLNESS	7	4	-3
CHILDREN IN CARE	8	6	-2
PUBLIC TRANSPORT	9	10	1
SUPPORTING PEOPLE WHO LIVE WITH DEMENTIA	9	7	-2
ROAD SAFETY AND ROAD STANDARDS	11	16	5
SUPPORTING PEOPLE WHO LIVE WITH MENTAL HEALTH CONDITIONS	12	9	-3
CLEAN AND TIDY COMMUNITIES	13	25	12
AFFORDABLE HOMES	14	21	7
PROVIDING RESIDENTIAL, COMMUNITY AND DAY CARE FOR ADULTS	15	12	-3
SUPPORTING YOUNG CARERS	16	11	-5
SUPPORTING ADULTS WITH PHYSICAL DISABILITIES	17	13	-4
SUPPORTING PEOPLE WITH LEARNING DISABILITIES	18	15	-3
TACKLING POLLUTION	19	28	9
SUPPORTING YOUNG CARERS	20	22	2
HOMES THAT ARE SUITABLE AND SAFE FOR DISABLED CHILDREN, YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULTS	21	17	-4
SCHOOL PUPIL WELFARE	22	18	-4
SUPPORTING VULNERABLE FAMILIES	23	19	-4
SUPPORTING LOCAL BUSINESSES	24	31	7
TACKLING ENVIRONMENTAL CRIME	25	35	10

ADDITIONAL LEARNING NEEDS	26	20	-6
GOODS AND FOOD SAFETY	27	34	7
PROMOTING THE AREA AND SUPPORTING THE TOURISM SECTOR	28	40	12
SUPPORTING CHILDREN IN DEPRIVED COMMUNITIES	29	23	-6
PROTECTING AND MAINTAINING OUR COUNTRYSIDE	30	36	6
SCHOOL MEALS	31	26	-5
MANAGING, PREVENTING AND REDUCING THE RISK OF FLOODING	32	30	-2
SUPPORTING YOUNG PEOPLE LEAVING CARE	33	24	-9
LEISURE AND HEALTHY LIFESTYLE CENTRES	34	29	-5
SCHOOL TRANSPORT	35	33	-2
PROMOTING THE WELSH LANGUAGE	36	31	-5
HOMELESSNESS	37	27	-10
YOUTH JUSTICE SERVICE	38	36	-2
MAINTAINING A NETWORK OF PUBLIC FOOTPATHS AND CYCLE ROUTES	39	45	6
LIBRARIES	39	39	0
YOUTH SERVICE	41	38	-3
SAFE BUILDINGS	42	41	-1
PUBLIC TOILETS	43	44	1
CREMATORIUM AND CEMETERIES	44	43	-1
PLANNING SERVICE	45	47	2
SUPPORTING FAMILIES WHO ARE DEALING WITH ALCOHOL AND DRUG MISUSE	46	42	-4
STREET LIGHTS	47	48	1
BENEFIT PAYMENTS	48	46	-2
MANAGING BEACHES AND HARBOURS	49	51	2
SUPPORTING COMMUNITY GROUPS	50	49	-1
REGISTRY SERVICE	51	50	-1
GRASS CUTTING	52	53	1
SCHOOL BREAKFAST CLUB AND PRE-SCHOOL CARE	53	52	-1
CCTV	54	54	0
THE ARTS AND MUSEUMS	55	55	0
COUNTRY PARKS	56	56	0
ARCHIVES	57	57	0
CARPARKS AND TRAFFIC WARDENS	58	58	0
MARINAS HAFAN PWLLHELI A DOC FICTORIA CAERNARFON	59	59	0

Appendix H1: The services that Males have ranked 5 or higher (most important) than Gwynedd

SERVICE	Males ranking	Gwynedd's ranking	The difference compared to Gwynedd's rank
CLEAN AND TIDY COMMUNITIES	13	25	12
PROMOTING THE AREA AND SUPPORTING THE TOURISM SECTOR	28	40	12
TACKLING ENVIRONMENTAL CRIME	25	35	10
STRENGTHENING GWYNEDD'S ECONOMY	5	14	9
TACKLING POLLUTION	19	28	9
AFFORDABLE HOMES	14	21	7
SUPPORTING LOCAL BUSINESSES	24	31	7
GOODS AND FOOD SAFETY	27	34	7
PROTECTING AND MAINTAINING OUR COUNTRYSIDE	30	36	6
MAINTAINING A NETWORK OF PUBLIC FOOTPATHS AND CYCLE ROUTES	39	45	6
ROAD SAFETY AND ROAD STANDARDS	11	16	5

Appendix H2: The services that Males have ranked -5 or lower (least important) than Gwynedd

SERVICE	Males ranking	Gwynedd's ranking	The difference compared to Gwynedd's rank
HOMELESSNESS	37	27	-10
SUPPORTING YOUNG PEOPLE LEAVING CARE	33	24	-9
ADDITIONAL LEARNING NEEDS	26	20	-6
SUPPORTING CHILDREN IN DEPRIVED COMMUNITIES	29	23	-6
SUPPORTING YOUNG CARERS	16	11	-5
SCHOOL MEALS	31	26	-5
LEISURE AND HEALTHY LIFESTYLE CENTRES	34	29	-5
PROMOTING THE WELSH LANGUAGE	36	31	-5

Appendix I: Responses by gender - Female (1,422 responses)

Key	
Red	-20 positions or lower than the results of Gwynedd
Orange	Between 1 and 19 positions lower
White	No difference between the positions
Yellow	Between 1 and 19 positions higher
Green	At least 20 positions higher than the results of Gwynedd

SERVICE	Females ranking	Gwynedd's ranking	The difference compared to Gwynedd's rank
A HIGH QUALITY EDUCATION	1	1	0
SAFEGUARDING CHILDREN AND TACKLING DOMESTIC ABUSE	2	2	0
CHILDREN IN CARE	3	6	3
SUPPORTING DISABLED CHILDREN AND CHILDREN WITH AN ILLNESS	4	4	0
SUPPORTING OLDER PEOPLE	5	5	0
SUPPORTING PEOPLE WHO LIVE WITH DEMENTIA	6	7	1
WASTE AND RECYCLING COLLECTION	7	3	-4
SUPPORTING PEOPLE WHO LIVE WITH MENTAL HEALTH CONDITIONS	8	9	1
SUPPORTING YOUNG CARERS	9	11	2
PROVIDING RESIDENTIAL, COMMUNITY AND DAY CARE FOR ADULTS	10	12	2
SUPPORTING PEOPLE WITH LEARNING DISABILITIES	11	15	4
SUPPORTING ADULTS WITH PHYSICAL DISABILITIES	12	13	1
PUBLIC TRANSPORT	13	10	-3
RECYCLING CENTRES	14	8	-6
SCHOOL PUPIL WELFARE	15	18	3
HOMES THAT ARE SUITABLE AND SAFE FOR DISABLED CHILDREN, YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULTS	16	17	1
SUPPORTING VULNERABLE FAMILIES	16	19	3
ADDITIONAL LEARNING NEEDS	18	20	2
SUPPORTING CARERS	19	22	3
AFFORDABLE HOMES	20	21	1
SUPPORTING YOUNG PEOPLE LEAVING CARE	20	24	4
ROAD SAFETY AND ROAD STANDARDS	22	16	-6

SUPPORTING CHILDREN LIVING IN DEPRIVED COMMUNITIES	23	23	0
HOMLESSNESS	24	27	3
STRENGTHENING GWYNEDD'S ECONOMY	25	14	-11
SCHOOL MEALS	26	26	0
PROMOTING THE WELSH LANGUAGE	27	31	4
LEISURE AND HEALTHY LIFESTYLE CENTRES	28	29	1
SCHOOL TRANSPORT	29	33	4
YOUTH JUSTICE SERVICE	30	36	6
CLEAN AND TIDY COMMUNITIES	31	25	-6
MANAGING, PREVENTING AND REDUCING THE RISK OF FLOODING	32	30	-2
YOUTH SERVICE	33	38	5
SUPPORTING LOCAL BUSINESSES	34	31	-3
TACKLING POLLUTION	35	28	-7
SUPPORTING FAMILIES WHO ARE DEALING WITH ALCOHOL AND DRUG MISUSE	36	42	6
GOODS AND FOOD SAFETY	37	34	-3
TACKLING ENVIRONMENTAL CRIME	38	35	-3
PROTECTING AND MAINTAINING OUR COUNTRYSIDE	38	36	-2
LIBRARIES	40	39	-1
SAFE BUILDINGS	41	41	0
CREMATORIUM AND CEMETERIES	42	43	1
PROMOTING THE AREA AND SUPPORTING THE TOURISM SECTOR	43	40	-3
PUBLIC TOILETS	44	44	0
BENEFIT PAYMENTS	45	46	1
SUPPORTING COMMUNITY GROUPS	46	49	3
STREET LIGHTS	47	48	1
MAINTAINING A NETWORK OF PUBLIC FOOTPATHS AND CYCLE ROUTES	48	45	-3
REGISTRY SERVICE	49	50	1
PLANNING SERVICE	50	47	-3
SCHOOL BREAKFAST CLUB AND PRE-SCHOOL CARE	51	52	1
MANAGING BEACHES AND HARBOURS	52	51	-1
CCTV	53	54	1
GRASS CUTTING	54	53	-1
THE ARTS AND MUSEUMS	55	55	0
COUNTRY PARKS	56	56	0
ARCHIVES	57	57	0
CARPARKS AND TRAFFIC WARDENS	58	58	0

MARINAS HAFAN PWLLHELI A DOC VICTORIA CAERNARFON	59	59	0
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Appendix I1: The services that Females have ranked 5 or higher (most important) than Gwynedd

SERVICE	Females ranking	Gwynedd's ranking	The difference compared to Gwynedd's rank
YOUTH JUSTICE SERVICE	30	36	6
SUPPORTING FAMILIES DEALING WITH ALCOHOL AND DRUG MISUSE	36	42	6
YOUTH SERVICE	33	38	5

Appendix I2: The services that Females have ranked -5 or lower (least important) than Gwynedd

SERVICE	Females ranking	Gwynedd's ranking	The difference compared to Gwynedd's rank
STRENGTHENING GWYNEDD'S ECONOMY	25	14	-11
TACKLING POLLUTION	35	28	-7
RECYCLING CENTRES	14	8	-6
ROAD SAFETY AND ROAD STANDARDS	22	16	-6
CLEAN AND TIDY COMMUNITIES	31	25	-6

Appendix L: Young people under 25 years old (261 responses)

Key	
Red	-20 positions or lower than the results of Gwynedd
Orange	Between 1 and 19 positions lower
White	No difference between the positions
Yellow	Between 1 and 19 positions higher
Green	At least 20 positions higher than the results of Gwynedd

SERVICE	Under 25's ranking	Gwynedd's ranking	The difference compared to Gwynedd's rank
SAFEGUARDING CHILDREN AND TACKLING DOMESTIC ABUSE	1	2	1
A HIGH QUALITY EDUCATION	2	1	-1
SUPPORTING DISABLED CHILDREN AND CHILDREN WITH AN ILLNESS	3	4	1
AFFORDABLE HOMES	4	21	17
SUPPORTING PEOPLE WHO LIVE WITH MENTAL HEALTH CONDITIONS	5	9	4
CHILDREN IN CARE	6	6	0
HOMES THAT ARE SUITABLE AND SAFE FOR DISABLED CHILDREN, YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULTS	7	17	10
SUPPORTING PEOPLE WHO LIVE WITH DEMENTIA	8	7	-1
WASTE AND RECYCLING COLLECTION	9	3	-6
PROMOTING THE WELSH LANGUAGE	10	31	21
SUPPORTING VULNERABLE FAMILIES	10	19	9
SUPPORTING ADULTS WITH PHYSICAL DISABILITIES	10	13	3
SUPPORTING PEOPLE WITH LEARNING DISABILITIES	13	15	2
SUPPORTING YOUNG CARERS	14	11	-3
SCHOOL PUPIL WELFARE	15	18	3
HOMELESSNESS	16	27	11
SUPPORTING CHILDREN IN DEPRIVED COMMUNITIES	17	23	6
ADDITIONAL LEARNING NEEDS	18	20	2
SUPPORTING OLDER PEOPLE	19	5	-14
SUPPORTING YOUNG PEOPLE LEAVING CARE	20	24	4
YOUTH SERVICE	21	38	17
SUPPORTING FAMILIES DEALING WITH ALCOHOL AND DRUG MISUSE	22	42	20
SUPPORTING LOCAL BUSINESSES	22	31	9

RECYCLING CENTRES	24	8	-16
SUPPORTING CARERS	24	22	-2
STRENGTHENING GWYNEDD'S ECONOMY	26	14	-12
PUBLIC TRANSPORT	27	10	-17
SAFE BUILDINGS	28	41	13
ROAD SAFETY AND ROAD STANDARDS	29	16	-13
SCHOOL TRANSPORT	30	33	3
YOUTH JUSTICE SERVICE	31	36	5
PROVIDING RESIDENTIAL, COMMUNITY AND DAY CARE FOR ADULTS	32	12	-20
PROTECTING AND MAINTAINING OUR COUNTRYSIDE	33	36	3
LEISURE AND HEALTHY LIFESTYLE CENTRES	34	29	-5
SCHOOL MEALS	35	26	-9
CLEAN AND TIDY COMMUNITIES	36	25	-11
GOODS AND FOOD SAFETY	37	34	-3
SUPPORTING COMMUNITY GROUPS	38	49	11
TACKLING POLLUTION	39	28	-11
TACKLING ENVIRONMENTAL CRIME	40	35	-5
MANAGING, PREVENTING AND REDUCING THE RISK OF FLOODING	41	30	-11
CCTV	42	54	12
MAINTAINING A NETWORK OF PUBLIC FOOTPATHS AND CYCLE ROUTES	43	45	2
PLANNING SERVICE	44	47	3
BENEFIT PAYMENTS	45	46	1
LIBRARIES	46	39	-7
PROMOTING THE AREA AND SUPPORTING THE TOURISM SECTOR	47	40	-7
REGISTRY SERVICE	48	50	2
CREMATORIUM AND CEMETERIES	49	43	-6
MANAGING BEACHES AND HARBOURS	49	51	2
PUBLIC TOILETS	51	44	-7
STREET LIGHTS	52	48	-4
SCHOOL BREAKFAST CLUB AND PRE-SCHOOL CARE	53	52	-1
COUNTRY PARKS	54	56	2
THE ARTS AND MUSEUMS	55	55	0
ARCHIVES	56	57	1
GRASS CUTTING	57	53	-4
CARPARKS AND TRAFFIC WARDENS	58	58	0
MARINAS HAFAN PWLLHELI A DOC FICTORIA CAERNARFON	59	59	0

Appendix L1: The services that the respondents under 25 years old have ranked 5 or higher (most important) than Gwynedd

SERVICE	Under 25's ranking	Gwynedd's ranking	The difference compared to Gwynedd's rank
PROMOTING THE WELSH LANGUAGE	10	31	21
SUPPORTING FAMILIES DEALING WITH ALCOHOL AND DRUG MISUSE	22	42	20
AFFORDABLE HOMES	4	21	17
YOUTH SERVICE	21	38	17
SAFE BUILDINGS	28	41	13
CCTV	42	54	12
HOMELESSNESS	16	27	11
SUPPORTING COMMUNITY GROUPS	38	49	11
HOMES THAT ARE SUITABLE AND SAFE FOR DISABLED CHILDREN, YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULTS	7	17	10
SUPPORTING VULNERABLE FAMILIES	10	19	9
SUPPORTING LOCAL BUSINESSES	22	31	9
SUPPORTING CHILDREN IN DEPRIVED COMMUNITIES	17	23	6
YOUTH JUSTICE SERVICE	31	36	5

Appendix L2: The services that the respondents under 25 years old have ranked -5 or lower (least important) than Gwynedd

SERVICE	Under 25's ranking	Gwynedd's ranking	The difference compared to Gwynedd's rank
PROVIDING RESIDENTIAL, COMMUNITY AND DAY CARE FOR ADULTS	32	12	-20
PUBLIC TRANSPORT	27	10	-17
RECYCLING CENTRES	24	8	-16
SUPPORTING OLDER PEOPLE	19	5	-14
ROAD SAFETY AND ROAD STANDARDS	29	16	-13
STRENGTHENING GWYNEDD'S ECONOMY	26	14	-12
CLEAN AND TIDY COMMUNITIES	36	25	-11
TACKLING POLLUTION	39	28	-11
MANAGING, PREVENTING AND REDUCING THE RISK OF FLOODING	41	30	-11
SCHOOL MEALS	35	26	-9
LIBRARIES	46	39	-7

PROMOTING THE AREA AND SUPPORTING THE TOURISM SECTOR	47	40	-7
PUBLIC TOILETS	51	44	-7
CREMATORIUM AND CEMETERIES	49	43	-6
TACKLING ENVIRONMENTAL CRIME	40	35	-5

Appendix LI: Older people 65+ years old (449 responses)

Key	
Red	-20 positions or lower than the results of Gwynedd
Orange	Between 1 and 19 positions lower
White	No difference between the positions
Yellow	Between 1 and 19 positions higher
Green	At least 20 positions higher than the results of Gwynedd

SERVICE	Over 65's ranking	Gwynedd's ranking	The difference compared to Gwynedd's rank
A HIGH QUALITY EDUCATION	1	1	0
WASTE AND RECYCLING COLLECTION	2	3	1
SUPPORTING OLDER PEOPLE	3	5	2
PUBLIC TRANSPORT	4	10	6
RECYCLING CENTRES	5	8	3
SUPPORTING PEOPLE LIVING WITH DEMENTIA	6	7	1
SAFEGUARDING CHILDREN AND TACKLING DOMESTIC ABUSE	7	2	-5
STRENGTHENING GWYNEDD'S ECONOMY	8	14	6
SUPPORTING DISABLED CHILDREN AND CHILDREN WITH AN ILLNESS	9	4	-5
CHILDREN IN CARE	10	6	-4
PUBLIC TOILETS	11	44	33
PROVIDING RESIDENTIAL, COMMUNITY AND DAY CARE FOR ADULTS	12	12	0
SUPPORTING YOUNG CARERS	13	11	-2
ROAD SAFETY AND ROAD STANDARDS	14	16	2
TACKLING POLLUTION	15	28	13
SUPPORTING PEOPLE WHO LIVE WITH MENTAL HEALTH CONDITIONS	16	9	-7
MANAGING, PREVENTING AND REDUCING THE RISK OF FLOODING	17	30	13
SUPPORTING ADULTS WITH PHYSICAL DISABILITIES	18	13	-5
CLEAN AND TIDY COMMUNITIES	18	25	7
SUPPORTING CARERS	20	22	2
GOODS AND FOOD SAFETY	21	34	13
LIBRARIES	22	39	17
AFFORDABLE HOMES	23	21	-2
TACKLING ENVIRONMENTAL CRIME	24	35	11
SUPPORTING PEOPLE WITH LEARNING DISABILITIES	25	15	-10

HOMES THAT ARE SUITABLE AND SAFE FOR DISABLED CHILDREN, YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULTS	26	17	-9
PROTECTING AND MAINTAINING OUR COUNTRYSIDE	26	36	10
SUPPORTING YOUNG PEOPLE LEAVING CARE	28	24	-4
SUPPORTING CHILDREN IN DEPRIVED COMMUNITIES	29	23	-6
PROMOTING THE AREA AND SUPPORTING THE TOURISM SECTOR	29	40	11
SUPPORTING VULNERABLE FAMILIES	31	19	-12
ADDITIONAL LEARNING NEEDS	32	20	-12
SCHOOL TRANSPORT	33	33	0
SUPPORTING LOCAL BUSINESSES	34	31	-3
CREMATORIUM AND CEMETERIES	35	43	8
YOUTH JUSTICE SERVICE	36	36	0
SCHOOL PUPIL WELFARE	37	18	-19
HOMELESSNESS	38	27	-11
SCHOOL MEALS	39	26	-13
SAFE BUILDINGS	40	41	1
YOUTH SERVICE	41	38	-3
LEISURE AND HEALTHY LIFESTYLE CENTRES	42	29	-13
PLANNING SERVICE	43	47	4
PROMOTING THE WELSH LANGUAGE	44	31	-13
BENEFIT PAYMENTS	45	46	1
REGISTRY SERVICE	46	50	4
SUPPORTING FAMILIES DEALING WITH ALCOHOL AND DRUG MISUSE	47	42	-5
STREET LIGHTS	47	48	1
MANAGING BEACHES AND HARBOURS	49	51	2
MAINTAINING A NETWORK OF PUBLIC FOOTPATHS AND CYCLE ROUTES	50	45	-5
SUPPORTING COMMUNITY GROUPS	51	49	-2
THE ARTS AND MUSEUMS	52	55	3
CCTV	53	54	1
GRASS CUTTING	54	53	-1
SCHOOL BREAKFAST CLUB AND PRE-SCHOOL CARE	55	52	-3
ARCHIVES	56	57	1
COUNTRY PARKS	57	56	-1
CARPARKS AND TRAFFIC WARDENS	58	58	0
MARINAS HAFAN PWLLHELI A DOC FICTORIA CAERNARFON	59	59	0

Appendix LI1: The services that the respondents over 65 years old have ranked 5 or higher (most important) than Gwynedd

SERVICE	Over 65's ranking	Gwynedd's ranking	The difference compared to Gwynedd's rank
PUBLIC TOILETS	11	44	33
LIBRARIES	22	39	17
TACKLING POLLUTION	15	28	13
MANAGING, PREVENTING AND REDUCING THE RISK OF FLOODING	17	30	13
GOODS AND FOOD SAFETY	21	34	13
TACKLING ENVIRONMENTAL CRIME	24	35	11
PROMOTING THE AREA AND SUPPORTING THE TOURISM SECTOR	29	40	11
PROTECTING AND MAINTAINING OUR COUNTRYSIDE	26	36	10
CREMATORIUM AND CEMETERIES	35	43	8
CLEAN AND TIDY COMMUNITIES	18	25	7
PUBLIC TRANSPORT	4	10	6
STRENGTHENING GWYNEDD'S ECONOMY	8	14	6

Appendix LI2: The services that the respondents over 65 years old have ranked -5 or lower (least important) than Gwynedd

SERVICE	Over 65's ranking	Gwynedd's ranking	The difference compared to Gwynedd's rank
SCHOOL PUPIL WELFARE	37	18	-19
SCHOOL MEALS	39	26	-13
LEISURE AND HEALTHY LIFESTYLE CENTRES	42	29	-13
PROMOTING THE WELSH LANGUAGE	44	31	-13
SUPPORTING VULNERABLE FAMILIES	31	19	-12
ADDITIONAL LEARNING NEEDS	32	20	-12
HOMELESSNESS	38	27	-11
SUPPORTING PEOPLE WITH LEARNING DISABILITIES	25	15	-10
HOMES THAT ARE SUITABLE AND SAFE FOR DISABLED CHILDREN, YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULTS	26	17	-9
SUPPORTING CHILDREN IN DEPRIVED COMMUNITIES	29	23	-6

SAFEGUARDING CHILDREN AND TACKLING DOMESTIC ABUSE	7	2	-5
SUPPORTING FAMILIES DEALING WITH ALCOHOL AND DRUG MISUSE	47	42	-5
MAINTAINING A NETWORK OF PUBLIC FOOTPATHS AND CYCLE ROUTES	50	45	-5

Appendix M: First language – Welsh and bilingual (1,487 Welsh respondents that include the 21 that noted bilingual (Welsh and English))

Key	
Red	-20 positions or lower than the results of Gwynedd
Orange	Between 1 and 19 positions lower
White	No difference between the positions
Yellow	Between 1 and 19 positions higher
Green	At least 20 positions higher than the results of Gwynedd

SERVICE	Welsh language / bilingual rank	Gwynedd rank	The difference compared to Gwynedd's rank
A HIGH QUALITY EDUCATION	1	1	0
SAFEGUARDING CHILDREN AND TACKLING DOMESTIC ABUSE	2	2	0
SUPPORTING DISABLED CHILDREN AND CHILDREN WITH AN ILLNESS	3	4	1
CHILDREN IN CARE	4	6	2
SUPPORTING OLDER PEOPLE	5	5	0
SUPPORTING PEOPLE WHO LIVE WITH DEMENTIA	6	7	1
WASTE AND RECYCLING COLLECTION	7	3	-4
PROMOTING THE WELSH LANGUAGE	8	31	23
SUPPORTING PEOPLE WHO LIVE WITH MENTAL HEALTH CONDITIONS	9	9	0
PROVIDING RESIDENTIAL, COMMUNITY AND DAY CARE FOR ADULTS	10	12	2
SUPPORTING PEOPLE WITH LEARNING DISABILITIES	11	15	4
SUPPORTING ADULTS WITH PHYSICAL DISABILITIES	12	13	1
SUPPORTING YOUNG CARERS	13	11	-2
HOMES THAT ARE SUITABLE AND SAFE FOR DISABLED CHILDREN, YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULTS	14	17	3
SCHOOL PUPIL WELFARE	15	18	3
ROAD SAFETY AND ROAD STANDARDS	16	16	0
RECYCLING CENTRES	17	8	-9
STRENGTHENING GWYNEDD'S ECONOMY	18	14	-4
ADDITIONAL LEARNING NEEDS	19	20	1
AFFORDABLE HOMES	20	21	1
SUPPORTING VULNERABLE FAMILIES	21	19	-2
SUPPORTING CARERS	22	22	0
PUBLIC TRANSPORT	23	10	-13

SCHOOL MEALS	24	26	2
SUPPORTING YOUNG PEOPLE LEAVING CARE	25	24	-1
SUPPORTING CHILDREN IN DEPRIVED COMMUNITIES	25	23	-2
HOMELESSNESS	27	27	0
CLEAN AND TIDY COMMUNITIES	28	25	-3
LEISURE AND HEALTHY LIFESTYLE CENTRES	29	29	0
SCHOOL TRANSPORT	30	33	3
SUPPORTING LOCAL BUSINESSES	31	31	0
YOUTH SERVICE	32	38	6
YOUTH JUSTICE SERVICE	33	36	3
GOODS AND FOOD SAFETY	34	34	0
MANAGING, PREVENTING AND REDUCING THE RISK OF FLOODING	35	30	-5
TACKLING ENVIRONMENTAL CRIME	36	35	-1
TACKLING POLLUTION	37	28	-9
SUPPORTING FAMILIES DEALING WITH ALCOHOL AND DRUG MISUSE	38	42	4
CREMATORIUM AND CEMETERIES	39	43	4
SAFE BUILDINGS	40	41	1
PROTECTING AND MAINTAINING OUR COUNTRYSIDE	41	36	-5
LIBRARIES	42	39	-3
PROMOTING THE AREA AND SUPPORTING THE TOURISM SECTOR	43	40	-3
SUPPORTING COMMUNITY GROUPS	44	49	5
PLANNING SERVICE	45	47	2
BENEFIT PAYMENTS	46	46	0
STREET LIGHTS	47	48	1
MAINTAINING A NETWORK OF PUBLIC FOOTPATHS AND CYCLE ROUTES	48	45	-3
SCHOOL BREAKFAST CLUB AND PRE-SCHOOL CARE	49	52	3
REGISTRY SERVICE	50	50	0
PUBLIC TOILETS	51	44	-7
GRASS CUTTING	52	53	1
CCTV	53	54	1
MANAGING BEACHES AND HARBOURS	54	51	-3
THE ARTS AND MUSEUMS	55	55	0
COUNTRY PARKS	56	56	0
ARCHIVES	57	57	0
CARPARKS AND TRAFFIC WARDENS	58	58	0
MARINAS HAFAN PWLLHELI A DOC FICTORIA CAERNARFON	59	59	0

Appendix M1: The services that the respondents who noted Welsh / bilingual as first language have ranked 5 or higher (most important) than Gwynedd

SERVICE	Welsh language / bilingual rank	Gwynedd rank	The difference compared to Gwynedd's rank
PROMOTING THE WELSH LANGUAGE	8	31	23
YOUTH SERVICE	32	38	6
SUPPORTING COMMUNITY GROUPS	44	49	5

Appendix M2: The services that the respondents who noted Welsh / bilingual as first language have ranked -5 or lower (least important) than Gwynedd

SERVICE	Welsh language / bilingual rank	Gwynedd rank	The difference compared to Gwynedd's rank
PUBLIC TRANSPORT	23	10	-13
RECYCLING CENTRES	17	8	-9
TACKLING POLLUTION	37	28	-9
PUBLIC TOILETS	51	44	-7
MANAGING, PREVENTING AND REDUCING THE RISK OF FLOODING	35	30	-5
PROTECTING AND MAINTAINING OUR COUNTRYSIDE	41	36	-5

Appendix N: First language – English (786 respondents)

Key	
Red	-20 positions or lower than the results of Gwynedd
Orange	Between 1 and 19 positions lower
White	No difference between the positions
Yellow	Between 1 and 19 positions higher
Green	At least 20 positions higher than the results of Gwynedd

SERVICE	English language rank	Gwynedd rank	The difference compared to Gwynedd's rank
A HIGH QUALITY EDUCATION	1	1	0
WASTE AND RECYCLING COLLECTION	2	3	1
PUBLIC TRANSPORT	3	10	7
RECYCLING CENTRES	4	8	4
SAFEGUARDING CHILDREN AND TACKLING DOMESTIC ABUSE	5	2	-3
SUPPORTING OLDER PEOPLE	6	5	-1
CHILDREN IN CARE	7	6	-1
SUPPORTING DISABLED CHILDREN AND CHILDREN WITH AN ILLNESS	8	4	-4
SUPPORTING PEOPLE WHO LIVE WITH DEMENTIA	9	7	-2
STRENGTHENING GWYNEDD'S ECONOMY	10	14	4
SUPPORTING YOUNG CARERS	11	11	0
SUPPORTING PEOPLE WHO LIVE WITH MENTAL HEALTH CONDITIONS	12	9	-3
TACKLING POLLUTION	13	28	15
PROTECTING AND MAINTAINING OUR COUNTRYSIDE	14	36	22
SUPPORTING ADULTS WITH PHYSICAL DISABILITIES	15	13	-2
ROAD SAFETY AND ROAD STANDARDS	16	16	0
PROVIDING RESIDENTIAL, COMMUNITY AND DAY CARE FOR ADULTS	17	12	-5
CLEAN AND TIDY COMMUNITIES	18	25	7
SUPPORTING VULNERABLE ADULTS	19	19	0
SUPPORTING PEOPLE WITH LEARNING DISABILITIES	20	15	-5
SUPPORTING CHILDREN IN DEPRIVED COMMUNITIES	21	23	2
TACKLING ENVIRONMENTAL CRIME	22	35	13
SUPPORTING CARERS	23	22	-1
SCHOOL PUPIL WELFARE	24	18	-6

PUBLIC TOILETS	25	44	19
MANAGING, PREVENTING AND REDUCING THE RISK OF FLOODING	26	30	4
PROMOTING THE AREA AND SUPPORTING THE TOURISM SECTOR	27	40	13
HOMES THAT ARE SUITABLE AND SAFE FOR DISABLED CHILDREN, YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULTS	28	17	-11
AFFORDABLE HOMES	28	21	-7
ADDITIONAL LEARNING NEEDS	30	20	-10
SUPPORTING YOUNG PEOPLE LEAVING CARE	31	24	-7
HOMELESSNESS	32	27	-5
LIBRARIES	33	39	6
GOODS AND FOOD SAFETY	34	34	0
SUPPORTING LOCAL BUSINESSES	35	31	-4
LEISURE AND HEALTHY LIFESTYLE CENTRES	36	29	-7
YOUTH JUSTICE SERVICE	37	36	-1
SCHOOL TRANSPORT	38	33	-5
SCHOOL MEALS	39	26	-13
SAFE BUILDINGS	40	41	1
MAINTAINING A NETWORK OF PUBLIC FOOTPATHS AND CYCLE ROUTES	41	45	4
MANAGING BEACHES AND HARBOURS	42	51	9
YOUTH SERVICE	43	38	-5
SUPPORTING FAMILIES DEALING WITH ALCOHOL AND DRUG MISUSE	44	42	-2
CREMATORIUM AND CEMETERIES	45	43	-2
BENEFIT PAYMENTS	46	46	0
PLANNING SERVICE	47	47	0
STREET LIGHTS	47	48	1
REGISTRY SERVICE	49	50	1
SUPPORTING COMMUNITY GROUPS	50	49	-1
THE ARTS AND MUSEUMS	51	55	4
SCHOOL BREAKFAST CLUB AND PRE-SCHOOL CARE	52	52	0
COUNTRY PARKS	53	56	3
CCTV	54	54	0
GRASS CUTTING	55	53	-2
PROMOTING THE WELSH LANGUAGE	56	31	-25
ARCHIVES	57	57	0
CAPARKS AND TRAFFIC WARDENS	58	58	0
MARINAS HAFAN PWLLHELI A DOC FICTORIA CAERNARFON	59	59	0

Appendix N1: The services that the respondents who noted English as first language have ranked 5 or higher (most important) than Gwynedd

SERVICE	English language rank	Gwynedd rank	The difference compared to Gwynedd's rank
PROTECTING AND MAINTAINING OUR COUNTRYSIDE	14	36	22
PUBLIC TOILETS	25	44	19
TACKLING POLLUTION	13	28	15
TACKLING ENVIRONMENTAL CRIME	22	35	13
PROMOTING THE AREA AND SUPPORTING THE TOURISM SECTOR	27	40	13
MANAGING BEACHES AND HARBOURS	42	51	9
CLEAN AND TIDY COMMUNITIES	18	25	7
LIBRARIES	33	39	6

Appendix N2: The services that the respondents who noted English as first language have ranked -5 or lower (least important) than Gwynedd

SERVICE	English language rank	Gwynedd rank	The difference compared to Gwynedd's rank
PROMOTING THE WELSH LANGUAGE	56	31	-25
PROVIDING RESIDENTIAL, COMMUNITY AND DAY CARE FOR ADULTS	17	12	-5
SCHOOL MEALS	39	26	-13
HOMES THAT ARE SUITABLE AND SAFE FOR DISABLED CHILDREN, YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULTS	28	17	-11
ADDITIONAL LEARNING NEEDS	30	20	-10
AFFORDABLE HOMES	28	21	-7
SUPPORTING YOUNG PEOPLE LEAVING CARE	31	24	-7
LEISURE AND HEALTHY LIFESTYLE CENTRES	36	29	-7
SCHOOL PUPIL WELFARE	24	18	-6
HOMELESSNESS	32	27	-5
SCHOOL TRANSPORT	38	33	-5
YOUTH SERVICE	43	38	-5

Appendix O: The respondents that noted they are disabled (181 respondents)

Key	
Red	-20 positions or lower than the results of Gwynedd
Orange	Between 1 and 19 positions lower
White	No difference between the positions
Yellow	Between 1 and 19 positions higher
Green	At least 20 positions higher than the results of Gwynedd

SERVICE	Disabled respondent rank	Gwynedd rank	The difference compared to Gwynedd's rank
A HIGH QUALITY EDUCATION	1	1	0
SUPPORTING OLDER PEOPLE	2	5	3
SAFEGUARDING CHILDREN AND TACKLING DOMESTIC ABUSE	3	2	-1
WASTE AND RECYCLING COLLECTION	4	3	-1
SUPPORTING DISABLED CHILDREN AND CHILDREN WITH AN ILLNESS	5	4	-1
SUPPORTING PEOPLE WHO LIVE WITH DEMENTIA	6	7	1
PUBLIC TRANSPORT	7	10	3
SUPPORTING ADULTS WITH PHYSICAL DISABILITIES	8	13	5
SUPPORTING PEOPLE WHO LIVE WITH MENTAL HEALTH CONDITIONS	9	9	0
CHILDREN IN CARE	10	6	-4
PROVIDING RESIDENTIAL, COMMUNITY AND DAY CARE FOR ADULTS	10	12	2
RECYCLING CENTRES	12	8	-4
SUPPORTING PEOPLE WITH LEARNING DISABILITIES	13	15	2
HOMES THAT ARE SUITABLE AND SAFE FOR DISABLED CHILDREN, YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULTS	14	17	3
SUPPORTING YOUNG CARERS	15	11	-4
ADDITIONAL LEARNING NEEDS	16	20	4
AFFORDABLE HOMES	17	21	4
SUPPORTING CARERS	18	22	4
STRENGTHENING GWYNEDD'S ECONOMY	19	14	-5
SUPPORTING VULNERABLE FAMILIES	20	19	-1
SCHOOL PUPIL WELFARE	21	18	-3
HOMELESSNESS	22	27	5
SUPPORTING YOUNG PEOPLE LEAVING CARE	23	24	1

SCHOOL MEALS	24	26	2
PUBLIC TOILETS	25	44	19
SUPPORTING CHILDREN IN DEPRIVED COMMUNITIES	25	23	-2
ROAD SAFETY AND ROAD STANDARDS	27	16	-11
TACKLING POLLUTION	28	28	0
BENEFIT PAYMENTS	28	46	18
GOODS AND FOOD SAFETY	30	34	4
LIBRARIES	30	39	9
TACKLING ENVIRONMENTAL CRIME	32	35	3
CLEAN AND TIDY COMMUNITIES	33	25	-8
SCHOOL TRANSPORT	34	33	-1
MANAGING, PREVENTING AND REDUCING THE RISK OF FLOODING	34	30	-4
PROTECTING AND MAINTAINING OUR COUNTRYSIDE	36	36	0
YOUTH SERVICE	37	38	1
YOUTH JUSTICE SERVICE	38	36	-2
SAFE BUILDINGS	39	41	2
SUPPORTING LOCAL BUSINESSES	40	31	-9
LEISURE AND HEALTHY LIFESTYLE CENTRES	41	29	-12
CREMATORIUM AND CEMETERIES	42	43	1
SUPPORTING FAMILIES DEALING WITH ALCOHOL AND DRUG MISUSE	43	42	-1
STREET LIGHTS	44	48	4
PROMOTING THE WELSH LANGUAGE	45	31	-14
PROMOTING THE AREA AND SUPPORTING THE TOURISM SECTOR	46	40	-6
PLANNING SERVICE	47	47	0
SUPPORTING COMMUNITY GROUPS	48	49	1
REGISTRY SERVICE	49	50	1
MANAGING BEACHES AND HARBOURS	50	51	1
SCHOOL BREAKFAST CLUB AND PRE-SCHOOL CARE	51	52	1
GRASS CUTTING	52	53	1
CCTV	53	54	1
MAINTAINING A NETWORK OF PUBLIC FOOTPATHS AND CYCLE ROUTES	54	45	-9
THE ARTS AND MUSEUMS	55	55	0
ARCHIVES	56	57	1
COUNTRY PARKS	57	56	-1
CARPARKS AND TRAFFIC WARDENS	58	58	0
MARINAS HAFAN PWLLHELI A DOC FICTORIA CAERNARFON	59	59	0

Appendix O1: The services that the respondents who noted they are disabled have ranked 5 or higher (most important) than Gwynedd

SERVICE	Disabled respondent rank	Gwynedd rank	The difference compared to Gwynedd's rank
PUBLIC TOILETS	25	44	19
BENEFIT PAYMENTS	28	46	18
LIBRARIES	30	39	9
SUPPORTING ADULTS WITH PHYSICAL DISABILITIES	8	13	5
HOMELESSNESS	22	27	5

Appendix O2: The services that the respondents who noted they are disabled have ranked -5 or lower (least important) than Gwynedd

SERVICE	Disabled respondent rank	Gwynedd rank	The difference compared to Gwynedd's rank
PROMOTING THE WELSH LANGUAGE	45	31	-14
LEISURE AND HEALTHY LIFESTYLE CENTRES	41	29	-12
ROAD SAFETY AND ROAD STANDARDS	27	16	-11
MAINTAINING A NETWORK OF PUBLIC FOOTPATHS AND CYCLE ROUTES	54	45	-9
CLEAN AND TIDY COMMUNITIES	33	25	-8
PROMOTING THE AREA AND SUPPORTING THE TOURISM SECTOR	46	40	-6
STRENGTHENING GWYNEDD'S ECONOMY	19	14	-5

Appendix P: Main messages noted from the 10 meetings

Location	Main Messages
Bethesda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acknowledgment that all Councils face cuts • Propose that minor changes need to be made in order to save, e.g.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - send the road cleaning lorry after the recycling lorry as a large amount of waste from recycling lorry blows away. - organise that litter collections at locations such as playing fields happen before the Council cuts the grass so that that no broken litter is left on the fields (which is dangerous). - enable and equip volunteers to collect litter. • The Council needs to be more aware of the needs of the people and the community. • Further awareness should be raised amongst the county's school children about the seriousness of littering, as the recycling and quit smoking campaigns via the schools were a success. • Recognition and praise for the work of the Bethesda Area Pride Group, that collaborates with local schools to attempt to reduce litter in the area, and to Plastic Free Bangor, that works to reduce the use of plastic in the city.
Porthmadog	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was noted that there were lessons to be learnt from the Gwynedd Challenge exercise - that there had been too much time between the exercise and deciding that services were being changed/cut and therefore people did not make the connection between the two things. • A series of ideas were suggested and questions were raised in response to concerns about cuts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Is it possible to attract more funding by investing more in fields such as tourism? - A possibility for private companies to run schools? - Place more responsibilities on Community Councils, e.g. public footpaths? - Is it possible to share services across local councils, e.g. IT services? - Need consistency with car parking fees, as there are different costs to park in different car parks. - Combine Gwynedd and Anglesey Councils? - What happens to the capital generated by selling assets? - Use reserves to bridge the financial deficit? - Question the number of councillors and the number of departments that the Council has.
Pwllheli	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Home carers' salaries are too low and the salary should be raised to attract carers of high standard • Affordable housing is a problem on the Llŷn Peninsula as salaries and incomes are low. Need rental housing and affordable housing in the area. • The leisure centres could be used more widely:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - as a safe place to take disabled groups - by leasing out rooms for activities - by ensuring that the leisure centres (and libraries) are available to older people as they need wider resources than home care only. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concerns about staff cuts at leisure centres. • A lack of facilities for people with severe disabilities in the area - no hoists and a lack of suitable changing areas. • Concerns about further cuts to the Disabled Children Care Service. • The need for the Council to support the young people of Gwynedd to obtain jobs at Wylfa Newydd. • The Brexit point was raised, and its impact on the figures presented in this exercise and on the county's agriculture. • Invest less in tourism on the Llŷn Peninsula and give the funding to support local businesses. • Concerns about the impact of immigrants on different Council services. • How much work and emphasis the Council puts on its volunteers. • Questioning whether it would be possible to introduce a new industry to the area. • The planning service prevents small rural businesses from growing.
Tywyn	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acknowledgment from the public that only cuts remain, and that efficiency savings are reducing, and concern was expressed about the ability to prioritise the 59 services, as all of them are important. • A comment that the costs of the services (like in the Gwynedd Challenge) would have been useful. • Concern about the home care situation in south Meirionnydd, and about the time carers spend travelling to go from one home to another. • Inconsistency in the waste collection and recycling service in Tywyn. Some parts of the town praise the service, and other parts have negative experiences of the service. • Need to look for ways to obtain more income for the Council • The need for public services and organisations to collaborate and cross over better in order to prevent duplicating work. • College bus fees from Tywyn to Dolgellau is a barrier for a number of children, preventing them from going to college. Many do not go as they cannot afford it. • Concern about public toilets grants.
Penygroes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Question whether the Council has a statutory duty to provide all of the 59 services. Each service is important to someone. • Need to equip communities to collect their own litter. • A suggestion that bins on the streets should be emptied at the same time as the housing waste collections. This is to prevent the street bins from being full all the time. • Concern about how difficult it is to get initial advice from the Planning Service.

Bala	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affordable housing is a problem. Concern that planning regulations prevent people from building new housing, especially within the National Park. • Concern regarding transport for adults with learning disabilities, and concern about the safety of those who have to catch a public bus to attend their activities. • Concerns about the future of Neuadd Buddug. • Since the Gwynedd Challenge, it was noted that funding for the Young Farmers, Youth Service and the Urdd has been cut, and the provision now available to the young people of Meirionnydd was questioned.
Bangor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>No observations provided at this meeting.</i>
Blaenau Ffestiniog	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concern that the Ffestiniog area is becoming deprived - lack of work, housing prices are low and a high percentage of incomers. • Holiday homes and rented housing are a problem as many are left to reach an unacceptable standard. • Concern regarding the future of Canolfan Blaenau. • Comments about the impact of the closure of Ysbyty Blaenau on the town.
Dolgellau	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>No observations provided at this meeting.</i>
Caernarfon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cuts to a service that significantly impact individuals who are physically disabled or who have learning disabilities, be it a major or minor cut. • Concern regarding the Cartrefi Cymunedol Gwynedd (CCG) process - the waiting list is long and a lot of going back and forth between CCG and the Council, and this affects mental health. • Concern that some community councils are too small to take on the workload of additional services, e.g. grit salt bins. • Question the possibility of reducing the number of councillors further. • Praise to the Social Services. • Question the manner of sharing services with other councils. • The leisure centre sessions (Penygroes) have increased in price from £2.30 to £3.00 - diminished returns as fewer people attend and people attend less often, preventing people from exercising due to the cost. • Gwynedd Challenge had a lot of calculation work, but see the value of putting a cost next to services. • What matters to individuals is different to what matters to the entire community. • Question whether it is possible to look at how much is spent on each service individually as cost steers the importance that should be given to each field, e.g. safeguarding adults is more important than public toilets but the costs of public toilets are relatively low. • How much does the Council have in reserves?

Atodiad Ph: Full comments made by the Gwynedd Equality Core Group

- 13.1 **13** attendees represented the following groups:
- Refugee Group;
 - Cytûn (Churches Togetheth in Wales);
 - Meirionnydd Access Group;
 - Older People's Council;
 - Men's Sheds Caernarfon;
 - Hunaniaith;
 - Bangor Indians and Friends Association;
 - Unique Transgender Network;
 - Council of Sign Sight Sound;
 - North Wales Advice and Advocacy;
 - Victim Support Centre;
 - Bangor Islamic Centre.
- 13.2 In order to facilitate the discussion, the attendees were split into 3 smaller focus groups. The key messages from each group were similar, although some specific issues were raised from time to time.
- 13.3 The Equality Core Group generally felt that a large number of services were **very important** or **most important** to the people that they represented.
- 13.4 It was noted that **Children's Services** and **supporting families** were of highest importance because they affected children's futures, but it was acknowledged that resources are scarce.
- 13.5 It was hoped that the **substance misuse, domestic violence** and **vulnerable families** services would break the cycle and prevent behaviour from being transferred from one generation to the next. It was acknowledged that funding is scarce and that resources are used on fire-fighting rather than prevent. The group highlighted that there was a link between these services (and the **Mental Health Service**) therefore it is important to improve the collaboration in order to reduce the duplication of work.
- 13.6 The need for additional work to identify and support **young carers** was emphasised. The increasing role they play as the population ages was also acknowledged.
- 13.7 A link between the **Youth Justice Service** and the **Youth Service** was identified. It was noted that the Youth Service needs to target areas where the Urdd and the YFC do not operate. It was also asked whether young people wanted the service these days.

- 13.8 It was noted that **schools and colleges** need to be more consistent and ensure the same standard across the county, despite the fact that schools are run by independent governing bodies. The group felt that there was a need to bring the community into the school and that there was a problem of appointing governors in some communities, especially in deprived communities. It was also noted that children from a deprived background are less likely to go on to college after school and therefore apprenticeships were considered important.
- 13.9 The Group feels that the Council needs to be careful of the stigma around **free school meals**. They also need to ensure that school meals are healthy as not every child receives nutritious meals at home because many families buy processed food.
- 13.10 In terms of the **welfare of school pupils**, it was noted that some problems, such as hate crime, start young. The Group felt that the **Additional Learning Needs Service** was already pushed to its limit, and that it was not possible to push it further.
- 13.11 In terms of the **pre-school clubs**, it was agreed that paying for the care 8:00-8:20 was fair.
- 13.12 Although **school transport** was important to the group, they felt that there was a need to encourage more children to walk or cycle to school.
- 13.13 **Adults Services** were also identified as some of the most important Council services. The importance of care through the medium of Welsh was noted, which could be a problem with third party care. A number of agencies do the same type of work so there needs to be more collaboration between the Council, the NHS and the third sector. There is a lot of good work in many fields (preventative, rehabilitation and enablement) in the third sector which saves the NHS and the Council money. The group felt that a percentage of the money saved should be given to the third sector organisation.
- 13.14 The group noted that the **home care system** needed to be redesigned, and that the Council needed to look at the deficient cases individually to prevent repeating the problem. However, it was also said that when things work correctly, they work extremely well.
- 13.15 It was noted that **people with a physical impairment** needed transportation to reach the services.
- 13.16 The group noted that it was important for **older people** and **people living with dementia** to have the opportunity to have their say regarding their care

to avoid poor decision making and that keeping people as independent as possible is cheaper and is best practice.

- 13.17 It was noted that less support for **people with learning disabilities** now means that social services have to intervene later on.
- 13.18 The group expressed concerns that the **Mental Health Service** was being squeezed. It was noted that there was stigma amongst refugees about mental health (often because of their culture) – and that more awareness and support was needed.
- 13.19 It was noted that there needed to be more emphasis on penalising those who park on pavements and create obstructions, parking on yellow lines and parking inappropriately in blue badge users' parking spaces. **Traffic Wardens** need to work in the evenings and in a greater variety of places.
- 13.20 It was noted that **Leisure Centres** are very important to the health of children and for social prescribing. It was suggested that the Council run Leisure Centres needed more promoting, in the same way as private Leisure Centre are advertised.
- 13.21 The group felt that it would be possible to save money by placing **libraries** in leisure centres, adding a Post Office or turning them into a meeting place for communities and organisations and that this this would also promote their use.
- 13.22 The group noted that it was very important that **public footpaths** are clearly marked and maintained for the well-being of older people. The group also felt that there was a possibility of getting people to pay towards maintaining them and a concern was expressed that visitors to Coed y Brenin do not contribute to the local economy. One focus group noted that there sometimes wasn't enough thought behind the purposeful journeys, e.g. bike racks on the new cycle path in Dolgellau would allow people to leave their bicycles and go spend in the local shops/cafes.
- 13.23 It was noted that **buses** were extremely important to older people and people receiving cancer treatment who have to visit the hospitals many times in a week. The Group felt that the Council needed to think outside the box and conduct a survey on public transport. Another idea was to use mini buses or taxis, and enable people to book via an app or by phoning the night before. It was thought that the introduction of mini buses would lessen the risk of hate crime, which often happens in public bus stops. One focus group also suggested that places such as Galeri or Pontio could run their own mini buses, or that groups could organise their own buses to go to an event, as they used to do in the past. The T2 and T3 buses was also discussed by one

focus group, and while they agreed in principle that they were free of charge at the weekends, they also thought it could be of a disadvantage because it encouraged people to go out of county to spend (e.g. Wrexham).

- 13.24 There was a difference of opinion regarding **CCTV**. Two of the focus groups believe that it was important to prevent crime, especially hate crime and it was noted that the Council should target areas where crime happened often. The other focus group thought that this service was least important due to many shops/businesses already having CCTV. Questions were raised about the number of CCTVs the Council maintained and how much crime they caught etc.
- 13.25 **Street lighting** was important to the Group, especially with regards to specific characteristic groups, namely people with a visual impairment, or women and children. It was noted that a lack of street lighting could impact people's confidence to go out at night.
- 13.26 It was noted that **public toilets** were extremely important for older people, young families and disabled people. The Group said that they preferred that the Council work with and provided grants to local businesses so that they can provide 'community toilets' but emphasised that they need to advertise them more, and expand the number of them. It was thought that this would allow for improved facilities and more suitable changing areas for people with additional needs. The Group noted that it was fair that the public paid for the facilities.
- 13.27 The Group felt that **Waste collection and recycling** was extremely important, but that people needed to be taught to use less in the first place. It was also noted that a clear up was needed after recycling collections because this sometimes created mess.
- 13.28 The Group explained that **recycling centres** and **grass cutting** offered work to people with **learning disabilities** e.g. Antur Waunfawr. Cutting these services would impact this cohort.
- 13.29 It was noted that more **affordable housing** was needed and that it was very important that developers ensure that houses are affordable, and not use excuses such as the site being unsuitable. One focus group noted that the gap between community housing and the ability to buy a house is too great. Some vulnerable people cannot afford houses due to a variety of reasons, e.g. reliance on benefits, mental health problems, etc. so it was felt that the Council should prioritise having enough affordable rented housing. There was concern that the law makes it difficult for the landlord to rent out a house to 'single' and vulnerable tenants.

- 13.30 **Homes that are suitable and safe for children, young people and disabled people** was very important to the Group. The Group discussed how disabled people could develop additional health problems if their houses are not adapted correctly. The Group felt that there need to be more suitable one-bedroom houses for single people who are vulnerable so that they could avoid the bedroom tax and that there was also an insufficient housing supply for those who are ready to move out of supported accommodation, which means that they are increasingly dependent on the system.
- 13.31 The Group felt that **helping communities** was very important because of the current financial situation. They thought that the Council should collaborate more with community groups and that these groups should work to keep people out of hospital and care for vulnerable people. It was emphasised that it was important that they were properly funded and that the Council advertised what was available.
- 13.32 **Benefits** was one of the most important services to the representatives of the self-advocacy groups (learning disabilities).
- 13.33 It was noted that **the Welsh language** was important and that all services should be available in Welsh, especially in the field of care.
- 13.34 Some services were **less important** to the Equality Core Group. It was noted that it was difficult to know what the effect of cutting services such as the **arts and museums** or **country parks** on the well-being of disabled people or those with other equality characteristics, but that under the current financial climate the services supporting people directly had to be prioritised.
- 13.35 Although it was less of a priority, the Group noted that the **arts** offered opportunities for deprived families or to those with mental health problems and it was felt that more art sessions should be held in the libraries in order to save money and increase interest.
- 13.36 The **archives** were less of a priority to the Group, but it was suggested that the service needed to be more proactive and advertise what they do.
- 13.37 It was also noted by one focus group that the information boards in the **country parks** were not suitable for those who use BSL.
- 13.38 It was noted that **the countryside** is essential for personal well-being and that more should be done to equip communities and schools to take responsibility for protecting our countryside.
- 13.39 The only focus group to discuss **clean and tidy streets** thought that

communities should do more, e.g. the preventative work of collecting leaves before they fill the drains, etc.

- 13.40 Whilst discussing the local **economy** the need to encourage apprenticeships was noted.
- 13.41 **Marinas, harbours and beaches** were seen as an opportunity to raise money, e.g. increase the fee (currently at £10) on each jet ski that uses the Blackrocks Beach, and charge camper vans that park in the Barmouth car park.
- 13.42 It was noted that **tourism** secures work for a large cohort of the population in specific pockets of the county. One focus group noted that farmers work hard to attract tourists to the area but very often only the wealthy can do this. One focus group also suggested charging a "tourist tax", even if it is only an additional £1 on someone's bill. It was noted that the tax is charged everywhere in Europe with no questions asked as it is so small and that the money raised could help towards costs such as the Snowdon paths, etc.
- 13.43 When discussing **helping local businesses**, the weakness in the second home premium system was noted and the fact that owners can register as a business if it is let for seven weeks of the year. It was thought that this was unfair to the local economy.
- 13.44 There was a feeling that there should be greater fines for those who carry out **environmental crimes** and cause **pollution**.

Appendix R: Main messages from the meetings of the characteristic groups

Who?	Main messages
<p>Self-advocacy Group</p>	<p>A meeting was held with two Self-advocacy Groups. One in Cwm-y-Glo, with nine attendees, and the other in Dolgellau, with seven attendees.</p> <p><u>Cwm-y-Glo</u></p> <p>Meeting attendees recognised that many points were important. The main services noted were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing - Many points regarding housing arose. The importance of having adapted housing for various needs, the ability and the confidence to live independently and support for homeless people were all addressed. • Buses - They felt the impact of bus companies changing as this caused changes to timetables. There is no longer a bus to Caernarfon by 9am, therefore they had to rely on other people to take them to work. This greatly impacted independence. • Leisure Centres - see a great importance in Leisure Centres as they are used to play tennis, swimming and boccia. • Recycling Centres - many perceive these as very important locations as some had been working there, or had done work experience there. <p>Other points raised:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traffic / parking wardens - The point was raised that it was important to have traffic wardens to prevent people from parking on pavements and in disabled parking bays. Buses are unable to stop in some places as cars are parked there, and this is a problem for wheelchair users. • Country parks (Glynllifon) - Many of the group attendees worked (and were educated) in the Park, therefore it is a very important location for them. • Benefits - This point was seen as extremely important in terms of support to get a house. It was noted that there was insufficient information about the field and that guidance in an 'easy read' method was required. <p><u>Dolgellau</u></p> <p>There was recognition that many points were important at this meeting. The main services noted were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting people with learning disabilities - the group thought that day care for people with learning disabilities was extremely important. This gave an opportunity for the group to do things such as crafts and go to work in Cae Penarlâg. They would be very bored otherwise. • Buses - Very important to the group. Many would be unable to go to work without public transport. Some have had problems with the buses turning up late or not turning up at all.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Toilets - the group noted that they needed to be looked after and they did not want to have to pay to use them, although they knew that his would help with the costs. • Clean and tidy streets - important to keep the roads clean and empty public bins. The group was concerned about dogs fouling on the streets. <p>Other points raised:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grass cutting - The group noted that the grass is long and makes it difficult for people to walk, and would force people to walk on the road. Important to cut it often. • Residential care, community care and day care for adults - Care homes are important, otherwise older people who are unable to look after themselves would have nowhere to go. Some had experienced a parent going to a home, and were happy that they were available. The day centre was extremely important for the group as it ensures independence and keeps them busy. • CCTV - Cameras help to prevent people from being abused. The group feels that it is also important to have CCTV on the buses. • The Arts and Museums - The group enjoyed going to Tŷ Siamas to see the pictures. • Leisure Centres - very important to promote health. Many of the group went swimming. <p>Generally, both groups noted that independence was very important to them, therefore buses, housing, day centres and work were important. One thing that could affect their confidence to be independent was not feeling safe. Things such as CCTV, lights, safe pavements and buses turning up on time is central to this.</p>
LGBT+ Group GISDA	<p>A drop-in session was held in the GISDA Cafe, Caernarfon, with a group of 30 young people aged 12-25, who are members of the LGBT+ Group. A large number of comments were received about one service specifically:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buses - Many of the group faced problems with buses. The main concerns were that the bus timetables were unsuitable, that the cost was high and that some did not turn up at all. The cost for a bus to College was also increasing, with some noting that their parents were struggling to pay £120 per term. <p>Additional comments were received about these services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mental health support - Some noted that more information was required about what is available and to ensure that those who truly need support know about the opportunities. • Child Protection and tackling domestic violence - The group was concerned about stigma and felt that it was difficult to talk about problems at home. They felt that an easy way to report any problems was required. • Physical impairment - Ensuring that everyone gets the same opportunities to take part was important to the group.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leisure Centres - Some noted that this service was very important for the welfare of health, but that the facilities were very expensive to use. • Affordable housing - Many of the group were concerned about the future after seeing that houses are becoming more expensive each year. One young person explained that renting is not affordable, and that she is struggling to live independently whilst depending on benefits. • Public Toilets - Some noted that the Council needs to provide gender neutral toilets and that the facilities were currently unsuitable, dirty and closed too early. • School dinners - Free school meals is important to some in the group.
<p>Young people who leave care</p>	<p>A focus group was held with a group of seven young people aged 16-25 who had left Gwynedd Council's care. Four services were of the highest priority for the whole group:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing/homes - The young people emphasised that they were struggling to find stable accommodation after leaving care, and that a few had been placed in flats / houses that were unsuitable for their needs. • Support young care-leavers - Many felt that more practical support was needed, e.g. how to save money, how to cook healthy meals, and how to wash and keep the house tidy - BEFORE leaving care so that they feel more prepared to live independently. They appreciated the work of the Council's Support Workers and third sector organisations such as GISDA. • Benefits - Everyone in this group was reliant on benefits. Some of the group felt frustrated, and noted that they frequently had to depend on food banks, as the money they received every month was not enough. The group was concerned about what would happen after the introduction of Universal Credit, and would like more information from the Council about the new system. • Fostering and adoption service - Whilst some have had negative experiences of the service and noted that more checks are required, the majority noted the importance of securing placements with a foster family. The group was in agreement that good foster carers must receive recognition, and awareness should be raised of the need to recruit more carers. <p>Additional comments were received about these services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Libraries - Some used the library often to do their college work, as it is a quiet place with internet connection, as this is not currently available in the hostels. The group suggested that the library should be a hub for activities and that it would be an idea to combine the archives and libraries to save money. • Leisure Centres - Some of the group would like the opportunity to keep fit, but noted that membership prices of £20+ are too expensive when relying on benefits.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buses - Many were reliant on the local bus service. Some noted that they were very expensive and did not turn up on time. This meant that they could not keep important appointments, e.g. Job Centre interviews. • CCTV - security was a concern to the individuals who lived in hostels in Bangor and Caernarfon - there was a general feeling that more CCTV cameras were needed on the streets.
Young Carers	<p>A focus group was held with a group of five people aged 12-18 who cared for a parent or another family member, e.g. sibling. Four services were of the highest priority for the whole group:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buses - very important to young carers and the group felt that they should get a bus pass / discount card. Difficult to leave the house without using the buses (parent(s) / family member is disabled and unable to drive) and the element of socialising / seeing friends to have respite from care duties is essential. Some have experienced unreliable bus timetables, which is a cause for concern when it is essential to be home by a specific time to care. One noted that she and her father were refused access onto one bus as her father was a wheelchair user. • Welfare of School Pupils - the group was concerned that the school did not give enough support to young carers and that the link from the home to school is not strong enough. Some felt that the teachers did not appreciate the challenges at home and the group would like more support, e.g. more time to complete homework. • Supporting young carers - The group would like the opportunity to raise awareness of the challenges that face young carers, possibly through the school. • Supporting vulnerable families - the group felt that the children's voices are not heard in the discussions with Social Services, e.g. when an officer comes to visit the family regarding a sibling's disability - only the parents are part of the discussion, and there is no consideration for the young carer. <p>Additional comments were received about these services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting Older People - the group noted that this service was very important. They felt that clubs for the elderly in villages would be a good idea, and it would be an idea to encourage networking between the young and old generations, e.g. Christmas party, in order to avoid loneliness. • Mental health - a detailed discussion was held about the challenges that young people faced regarding mental health. Many individuals noted that they had seen their friends coping with mental health problems and they wanted to know more about the available support. Some felt that the stigma towards 'mental health' was still evident. • Libraries - Many of the group were reliant on the libraries as quiet places to complete college / school work and have a break from home. There was a feeling that the libraries could be developed as 'community hubs' and a place for people of all ages with specific interests to come together.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth Service - The majority of the group attended the Youth Service's activities. The group felt that it gave an opportunity to have respite from care duties and they liked the option of being able to choose the activities that appealed to them the most. The group would like to have a website to gain access to information about the events. • The Welsh Language - Felt that the Council should focus on ensuring that children continue to speak Welsh after leaving primary school. The language Unit does not work as it creates 'isolation' between them and the other children. The group emphasised that support for adult learners and local businesses was needed.
Refugees	<p>A meeting was held with 13 refugees living in Gwynedd. Two specific services were addressed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing/homes - Every family, apart from one, were on the list for social housing. They noted that private renting did not give security and that the houses were expensive and too small for their family. Cases were seen where a family of seven lived in a two bedroom house. • Benefits - Attention was given to housing benefits (DHP) and the fact that it was very important for them in order to be able to pay rent and care for the family. <p>Additional observations arising:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leisure Centres - Many of the women noted that they would appreciate women only swimming lessons / swimming sessions / fitness room. • Clean and tidy communities - This point is important, especially in terms of disposing of dog foul on the streets in Bangor. Many members of the group noted that there was also a problem with grass growing on the pavements. • Street Lighting - it was noted that it was important to feel safe. • Crematorium and Cemeteries - It was noted that having a plot for Muslims in cemeteries in the Bangor area was very important to the group. • The Welsh Language - the comment was made that it was difficult to find a job due to the requirement of Welsh language skills.
Gwynedd Older People's Council	<p>A stall was set up at the Gwynedd Older People Conference, giving the attendees an opportunity to give their opinion on the most important services to them. Two main points were addressed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Transport - Maintaining the bus service is extremely important, especially for older people in rural areas, where there is a decline in the number of services available. A quality service should also be provided, that has been planned to connect with other bus and train journeys to enable older people, who are unable to drive, to conveniently reach the services they need. • Public Toilets - Sufficient toilets in public places are required to enable older people to go out and travel with confidence.

	<p>Additional observations arising:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Housing - See the need for local authorities to note clearly what type of housing is required, e.g. housing for the elderly, flats, affordable housing, family home, and when giving planning permission, it should be clearly noted how many from each housing category are available in each development.• Waste collection and recycling - concerns were noted about the design of the food waste bins and about the way that the green bins are left after they are collected, which makes it difficult for older people / people with disabilities to move them.• Young carers - a feeling that children and young people should not have to be carers for family members.• Roads - need more dropped kerbs on the pavements.
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Appendix Rh: Organisations / Business (38 respondents)

Key	
Red	-20 positions or lower than the results of Gwynedd
Orange	Between 1 and 19 positions lower
White	No difference between the positions
Yellow	Between 1 and 19 positions higher
Green	At least 20 positions higher than the results of Gwynedd

SERVICE	Organisation / Business rank	Gwynedd rank	The difference compared to Gwynedd's rank
A HIGH QUALITY EDUCATION	1	1	0
SAFEGUARDING CHILDREN AND TACKLING DOMESTIC ABUSE	2	2	0
SUPPORTING DISABLED CHILDREN AND CHILDREN WITH AN ILLNESS	3	4	1
CHILDREN IN CARE	4	6	2
SUPPORTING PEOPLE WHO LIVE WITH DEMENTIA	5	7	2
STRENGTHENING GWYNEDD'S ECONOMY	5	14	9
SUPPORTING VULNERABLE FAMILIES	7	19	12
WASTE AND RECYCLING COLLECTION	8	3	-5
SUPPORTING PEOPLE WHO LIVE WITH MENTAL HEALTH CONDITIONS	8	9	1
HOMELESSNESS	10	27	17
PUBLIC TRANSPORT	11	10	-1
SUPPORTING OLDER PEOPLE	12	5	-7
PROVIDING RESIDENTIAL, COMMUNITY AND DAY CARE FOR ADULTS	13	12	-1
SUPPORTING CHILDREN IN DEPRIVED COMMUNITIES	14	23	9
SUPPORTING PEOPLE WITH LEARNING DISABILITIES	14	15	1
RECYCLING CENTRES	16	8	-8
TACKLING ENVIRONMENTAL CRIME	17	35	18
SUPPORTING ADULTS WITH PHYSICAL DISABILITIES	17	13	-4
AFFORDABLE HOMES	17	21	4
SUPPORTING LOCAL BUSINESSES	17	31	14
ADDITIONAL LEARNING NEEDS	21	20	-1
SUPPORTING YOUNG PEOPLE LEAVING CARE	21	24	3
SUPPORTING YOUNG CARERS	21	11	-10

HOMES THAT ARE SUITABLE AND SAFE FOR DISABLED CHILDREN, YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULTS	21	17	-4
SCHOOL PUPIL WELFARE	25	18	-7
SUPPORTING CARERS	25	22	-3
CLEAN AND TIDY COMMUNITIES	27	25	-2
SUPPORTING FAMILIES DEALING WITH ALCOHOL AND DRUG MISUSE	27	42	15
SUPPORTING COMMUNITIES	29	49	20
LEISURE AND HEALTHY LIFESTYLE CENTRES	29	29	0
SCHOOL TRANSPORT	31	33	2
PROMOTING THE AREA AND SUPPORTING THE TOURISM SECTOR	31	40	9
TACKLING POLLUTION	33	28	-5
ROAD SAFETY AND ROAD STANDARDS	33	16	-17
SAFE BUILDINGS	33	41	8
PROMOTING THE WELSH LANGUAGE	36	31	-5
YOUTH SERVICE	36	38	2
PUBLIC TOILETS	38	44	6
MANAGING, PREVENTING AND REDUCING THE RISK OF FLOODING	38	30	-8
PROTECTING AND MAINTAINING OUR COUNTRYSIDE	40	36	-4
SCHOOL MEALS	41	26	-15
BENEFIT PAYMENTS	41	46	5
YOUTH JUSTICE SERVICE	43	36	-7
LIBRARIES	44	39	-5
MAINTAINING A NETWORK OF PUBLIC FOOTPATHS AND CYCLE ROUTES	45	45	0
GOODS AND FOOD SAFETY	45	34	-11
MANAGING BEACHES AND HARBOURS	47	51	4
SCHOOL BREAKFAST CLUB AND PRE-SCHOOL CARE	48	52	4
PLANNING SERVICE	49	47	-2
CREMATORIUM AND CEMETERIES	50	43	-7
THE ARTS AND MUSEUMS	50	55	5
STREET LIGHTS	52	48	-4
GRASS CUTTING	53	53	0
REGISTRY SERVICE	54	50	-4
COUNTRY PARKS	55	56	1
CCTV	56	54	-2
ARCHIVES	57	57	0
CARPARKS AND TRAFFIC WARDENS	58	58	0
MARINAS HAFAN PWLLHELI A DOC FICTORIA CAERNARFON	59	59	0

Appendix Rh1: The services that the organisation / business have ranked 5 or higher (most important) than Gwynedd

SERVICE	Organisation/ Business rank	Gwynedd rank	The difference compared to Gwynedd's rank
SUPPORTING COMMUNITY GROUPS	29	49	20
TACKLING ENVIRONMENTAL CRIME	17	35	18
HOMELESSNESS	10	27	17
SUPPORTING FAMILIES DEALING WITH ALCOHOL AND DRUG MISUSE	27	42	15
SUPPORTING LOCAL BUSINESSES	17	31	14
SUPPORTING VULNERABLE FAMILIES	7	19	12
STRENGTHENING GWYNEDD'S ECONOMY	5	14	9
SUPPORTING CHILDREN IN DEPRIVED COMMUNITIES	14	23	9
PROMOTING THE AREA AND SUPPORTING THE TOURISM SECTOR	31	40	9
SAFE BUILDINGS	33	41	8
PUBLIC TOILETS	38	44	6
BENEFIT PAYMENTS	41	46	5
THE ARTS AND MUSEUMS	50	55	5

Appendix Rh2: The services that the organisation / business have ranked -5 or lower (least important) than Gwynedd

SERVICE	Organisation/ Business rank	Gwynedd rank	The difference compared to Gwynedd's rank
ROAD SAFETY AND ROAD STANDARDS	33	16	-17
SCHOOL MEALS	41	26	-15
GOODS AND FOOD SAFETY	45	34	-11
SUPPORTING YOUNG CARERS	21	11	-10
RECYCLING CENTRES	16	8	-8
MANAGING, PREVENTING AND REDUCING THE RISK OF FLOODING	38	30	-8
SUPPORTING OLDER PEOPLE	12	5	-7
SCHOOL PUPIL WELFARE	25	18	-7
YOUTH JUSTICE SERVICE	43	36	-7
CREMATORIUM AND CEMETERIES	50	43	-7
TACKLING POLLUTION	33	28	-5
PROMOTING THE WELSH LANGUAGE	36	31	-5

LIBRARIES	44	39	-5
WASTE AND RECYCLING COLLECTION	8	3	-5

Appendix S: The organisations / businesses that responded to the survey

Name and address of your organisation or business	If you're an organisation involved specifically with one or more equality characteristics group (gender, sexual orientation, age which is older people and younger people, race, religion, sexual identification, disability, pregnancy and maternity, marriage) please note them here.
Tudor Lodge	
Derwen	Children and young people disability
Bus Users Cymru. N.W.Wales Rep, 41 Cae Gwyn, Caernarfon	
Cylch Meithrin Cefnfaes	Pre-school flying start
Gwynant Ltd	
Barmouth Publicity Association	
Grwp Blodeuwedd, Ffordd Coed Madog, Talysarn	
Barmouth Properties Ltd	
Ysgol Dawns Pwllheli	Elderly, young children on the spectrum.
GISDA	Young people between 16-25 years old (homelessness, mental health, LGBT, substance misuse, housing, benefit payments etc)
Inigo Jones & Co Ltd	
Dobson:Owen	
Maes Twrog Community Farm	Vulnerable adults
Cartrefi Cymunedol Gwynedd, Dolgellau	
Cylch Meithrin Carmel, Neuadd Pentref, Carmel	Working with young children
Meithrinfa Seren Fach	Children and toddlers
Canolfan Lon Abaty Centre, Bangor	A centre that provides for individuals that suffer with mental health conditions, dependencies and homelessness.
Medra Counselling Services	
Tan Y Maen Wellbeing Centre	

Menter Fachwen	People who have a Learning Disability and or a Physical Disability.
Hospice at home Harlech	All
Morlyn Guest House	As a guest house we receive individual guests from Britain and abroad for stays in North Wales, including those in your "equality feature groups".
Bangor City Council	
Cyngor Cymuned Llanuwchllyn	
Dolffanog Fach	
Action for Children, Unit 8 Mentec, Deiniol Rd, Gwynedd.	Children and young people who have caring responsibilities at home (young carers).
GISDA cyf	
Neuadd Dyfi	
Dolfeurig Dolgellau	Learning disability
Partneriaeth Ogwen	
Age Cymru Gwynedd a Mon	Older people
Cyngor Plwyf Maentwrig a Gellilydan	
Cyngor Cymuned Bryncrug	
Grwp Cynefin	
Cyngor Cymuned Llanengan	
Cyngor Cymuned Llandderfel	
Y Dref Werdd	
Cyngor Cymuned Llangelynnin	

Appendix T: Correspondence

CYNGOR CYMUNED LLANNOR

Clerc: Haydn Jones, Bryn y Felin, Penrallt, Pwllheli, LL53 5UE
Rhif ffôn: 01758-614291

Hydref 17eg 2018.

Mr Sïon G Williams
Rheolwr Cyfathrebu ac Ymgysylltu
Cefnogaeth Gorfforaethol
Cyngor Gwynedd
Stryd y Jêl
Caernarfon
Gwynedd

Annwyl Mr Williams,

Parthed: Ymgynghoriad "Pa wasanaethau sy'n bwysig i chi?"

Diolch i chi am eich llythyr diweddar parthed yr uchod a drafodwyd yng nghyfarfod mis Hydref o'r Cyngor Cymuned.

Hoffai'r aelodau nodi eu bod yn gweld y drefn sydd yn cael ei dilyn yn yr ymgynghoriad yn annheg gan ei bod yn hollol ddibynnol a'r bwy yn union sydd yn mynd i'w chwblhau a'r gwasanaethau sydd yn bwysig iddynt hwy fel unigolion.

Mae'r aelodau hefyd o'r farn y dylai'r gwasanaethau fod wedi cael eu grwpio hefo'i gilydd a bod cyfle wedyn i flaenoriaethu'r gwasanaethau o fewn y grŵp hwnnw. Fel mae pethau ar hyn o bryd, mae angen blaenoriaethu gwasanaethau fel canolfannau ailgylchu yn erbyn gofal i blant sydd yn hollol annheg.

Yn olaf nodwyd hefyd y dylid yn gyntaf edrych ar y nifer o gynghorwyr sydd gan y Cyngor, gan fod y costau sydd yng nglŵm a'r swyddogaethau yma yn gostus iawn i'r treth dalwr ac y byddai modd sicrhau arbedion mawr drwy leihau'r niferoedd.

Yn gywir



Haydn Jones
Clerc



Mr Dilwyn Williams
Prif Weithredwr
Cyngor Gwynedd
Swyddfeydd y Cyngor
Stryd y Jêl
Caernarfon
Gwynedd
LL55 1SH
31/10/2018

Annwyl Syr,

Toriadau Gwynedd 2019/20 ymlaen

Yn dilyn ein cyfarfod yn ddiweddar, gwnaethoch ofyn inni ysgrifennu atoch mewn perthynas â thoriadau pellach i gyllideb Cyngor Gwynedd yn y dyfodol a'n pryderon ar ran y sector busnes yng Ngwynedd. Gwnaethoch addewid y byddai hyn yn cael ei drosglwyddo i'r cynghorwyr pan fyddant yn ystyried sut y bydd y toriadau hyn yn cael eu gwneud.

Mae'n amlwg bod yn rhaid gwneud arbedion ac rydym yn sylweddoli fod yn rhaid i'r cynghorwyr wneud penderfyniadau anodd.

Mae gan Rhwydwaith Busnes Gwynedd berthynas weithio ardderchog ag adrannau Busnes a Thwristiaeth Cyngor Gwynedd.

Fel yr esboniwyd yn y cyfarfod, nid ydym yn teimlo y bydd y broses ymgynghori gyfredol yn darparu unrhyw atebion gwahanol i'r un flaenorol ym mhroses Her Gwynedd 2015.

Mae'n gwbl amlwg na fydd busnes a thwristiaeth yn sgorio'n uchel yn y broses ymgynghori, gan y bydd preswylwyr Gwynedd yn amlwg yn pleidleisio dros bethau sydd yn effeithio'n uniongyrchol arnynt hwy.

Rydym yn teimlo'n gryf iawn na ddylid gwneud toriadau o gwbl yn yr adrannau Busnes a Thwristiaeth yn y toriadau diweddaraf. Mae cost gyffredinol yr adrannau hyn yn fychan iawn yng nghyd-destun cyfanswm y gyllideb flynyddol, ac nid oes lle i doriadau pellach yn eu cyllideb

Mae twristiaeth yn gwbl hanfodol i economi Gwynedd ac mae'n cyfrannu £1.4 Biliwn i'r sir ac yn cyflogi dros 15,000 (37.5%) o bobl o'r 40,000 a gyflogir yn y sector preifat mewn 2,800 o fusnesau.

Pe bai rhagor o doriadau'n cael eu gwneud i'r adrannau Busnes a Thwristiaeth byddai Cyngor Gwynedd yn colli refeniw.

Mae'r adran fusnes yn rhoi cymorth sylweddol i fusnesau sy'n cychwyn a busnesau sy'n bodoli eisoes ac mae'n bwysig iawn bod y gwaith da hwn yn parhau. Oni fydd y gwaith hwn yn parhau, bydd effaith gynyddol i'w gweld gyda llai o swyddi, mwy o ddibyniaeth ar fudd-daliadau a chynnydd mewn problemau iechyd meddwl wrth i fwy o bobl frwydro i gynnal safonau byw sylfaenol.

Mae'r adran dwristiaeth wedi bod yn llwyddiannus iawn yn ddiweddar drwy gael mynediad at gyllid grant Croeso Cymru a byddai unrhyw doriadau pellach yn golygu na fyddai'r grantiau hyn ar gael yn y dyfodol. Hefyd, o ganlyniad i lai o farchnata'r ardal, yn y farchnad dra chystadleuol hon, bydd llai o incwm yn deillio o refeniw parcio ceir, sy'n darparu incwm ychwanegol sylweddol i Gyngor Gwynedd yn ystod y tymor twristiaid. Mae'r toriadau blaenorol a'r colli swyddi a ddilynodd yn y sector cyhoeddus yn cael effaith andwyol ar economi Gwynedd ac felly mae'n bwysicach nag erioed, yn enwedig gydag ansicrwydd Brexit, nad yw'r cymorth a'r gefnogaeth i'r sector preifat yn cael eu torri ymhellach ar hyn o bryd, gan fod mwy o swyddi yn y sector hwn yn hanfodol ar gyfer dyfodol y sir.

Mae'n hanfodol cydnabod bod unrhyw doriadau yn y sector twristiaeth a busnes yn cael effaith uniongyrchol ar bobl a'u cymunedau.

Mae Cyngor Gwynedd yn cael ei gymeradwyo am ei arweiniad a'i gefnogaeth i Fargen Twf Gogledd Cymru a byddai unrhyw doriadau pellach i'r sector busnes a thwristiaeth yng Ngwynedd yn rhoi neges anghyson a negyddol iawn.

Y tro diwethaf, dywedodd y cabinet ei fod yn cyfyngu'r toriadau i'r gyllideb economaidd a thwristiaeth yn seiliedig ar y ffaith "y gallai'r toriadau hyn yn y tymor hir effeithio ar economi Gwynedd gyfan a'i phreswylwyr, ac y gallai hynny fod yn wrthgynhyrchiol."

Mae hyn hyd yn oed yn fwy cyffredin nawr nag yr oedd yn 2016 ac mae Rhwydwaith Busnes Gwynedd yn gobeithio y bydd synnwyr cyffredin yn llwyddo, fel y gallwn barhau i weithio'n agos â Chyngor Gwynedd yn y dyfodol.

Yn gywir



John Lloyd
Rhwydwaith Busnes Gwynedd

29 October 2018

Dear Councillor,

I am writing to you on behalf of the members of the Gwynedd Branch of the Federation of Small Businesses.

FSB Wales is the authoritative voice of businesses in Wales, with around 10,000 members. It campaigns for a better social, political and economic environment in which to work and do business. With a strong grassroots structure, a Wales Policy Unit and dedicated Welsh staff to deal with Welsh institutions, media and politicians, FSB Wales makes its members' voices heard at the heart of the decision-making process.

We note that you are seeking to implement substantial cuts in 2019 in order to balance your budgets. As business people we can fully understand your difficulties in balancing your budgets as we constantly live and work under such cost and budgetary pressures. We are pleased that you are prepared to consult with the communities of Gwynedd in order to fairly apply those cuts.

Consequently, we would hope that as we represent a substantial business community across the county that you will seriously evaluate our responses contained in this letter and the significant concerns we highlight.

We have always been impressed by the positive attitude to business that politicians in the county have. I recall your response to the global financial crisis with the creation of an action plan group. The £3m loan fund created in the same period to help small business in the county who could not access normal funding streams was exemplary. And that it still exists today is ongoing evidence of your support for businesses in the county.

The Council was also one of the first in Wales to sign our Small Business Accord in 2010. We cannot help but feel that many of these cuts, if implemented, will consign this excellent record to a distant memory.

You state in the foreword to the survey you have published that, "The funding gap could be somewhere between £11m and £20m". We believe that it is vital that customer facing services, including business and tourism support functions are protected. Thus it seems to us that radical solutions need to be made to back office functions perhaps including more collaboration with other North Wales councils.

In the next few years it seems almost certain that Brexit will have a significant negative impact on the economy of Gwynedd. It is difficult for any organization, whatever their size, to plan for Brexit. Indeed we recently carried out a U.K. wide survey which showed only 14% of our members had carried out any planning at all with the remainder making absolutely no preparations.

Our Policy and Advocacy Chair, Martin McTague, said to the Brexit committee of Parliament on 9 October of this year that one business leader had told him that preparing for Brexit was "like trying to move your business to Narnia". This comment was made in the context of having no idea of the regulatory system they will find themselves in.

I would draw your attention to our report on Boosting the Impact of Tourism in Wales which we published in April 2018, it can be found, along with our other publications, on <https://www.fsb.org.uk/standing-up-for-you/national-offices/wales/publications>

You can see from page 10 of this report that businesses rely on business support from local Authorities much more heavily than other sources. Indeed over twice as much support comes from Local Authorities as from Business Wales. This, I believe, shows the high regard our members have for your business and tourism support functions.

In addition, we are facing due to Brexit a loss of E.U. funding that has been so substantial in the county over a significant number of years. Whilst there are hopes that the U.K. Shared Prosperity Fund will replace this funding there are significant questions as to how much we will receive and what projects will be funded. Even if there is a positive outcome to this there will almost certainly be a time gap in funding. The impact on our farming community is also unclear and it is likely many farmers will look to diversify and will need help to do so.

As with Brexit it would be a double whammy if business support functions were substantially reduced in this period. We consider you need to maintain these functions to attempt to offset the loss of E.U. funding.

We believe that making substantial cuts to business support functions will not sit well politically with the progression of the North Wales Growth Deal. I have spent two half days in workshops with councillors to explain the deal; it seems illogical now to have the Council essentially undermine the positive mood generated by the progression of the Deal by making cuts in the business support functions . I feel if Gwynedd are seen not to be supporting this Deal by making big cuts it will make it harder for the private sector in the county to support the Deal and to take advantage from it.

The business landscape in Gwynedd is comprised predominantly of small businesses. I would note confidence among small businesses has dropped significantly the quarter to 30 September across the U.K., and they are feeling particularly pessimistic about their prospects for the coming months. This is according to the Small Business Index we carry out on a U.K. basis but will include Gwynedd responders.

Amid ongoing Brexit uncertainty, less than one in three (29%) small firms expect their performance will improve over the next quarter. The UK Small Business Index confidence measure stands at -1.7 in Q3 2018, down from +12.9 in Q2 2018.

This marks the third negative Small Business Index reading since the wake of the EU referendum in Q3 2016. The Small Business Index has not returned to the level seen in Q4 2015 (+21.7) at any point since.

Close to one in three (27%) small exporters report falling international sales in Q3 2018, up from 19% in the same period last year. One in five (21%) expect this trend to continue in Q4, compared to 15% in Q3 2017.

<https://www.fsb.org.uk/media-centre/press-releases/small-firms-increasingly-pessimistic-as-brexit-talks-reach-crunch-point>

This is a time to support small businesses and not to cut support.

There are 15,780 businesses in the county and 14,910 of the total are micro businesses employing less than 10 people. This landscape of predominantly very small businesses is in our opinion one that requires more support and help from time to time than do larger businesses. Tourism is the major industry sector in the county, 15,601 people work in tourism in the county and over 22million tourist days are spent in the county. These numbers have increased over the last few years. The efforts put in by businesses, trade bodies, governments and councils are producing positive results for our local economy.

We accept that the success of the Gwynedd tourism offering has brought some pressure on services and infrastructure. But we note that under the enhanced population payment scheme the Council received £10.2m in 2016/17 to reflect these numbers and pressures. Thus, it appears that monies spent on tourism related infrastructure services as well as the tourism support department are essentially self-financing and thus should be ring fenced from any cuts that are considered. Indeed there is a case for increasing spend in these areas.

In conclusion, I believe all this information underlies the need to maintain the Council's business and tourism support functions. I accept that you have difficult choices to make but cuts to these business support functions will only harm the economy in Gwynedd and thus the well-being of our communities and will thus be self-defeating.

I am happy to meet with you to discuss further should you so wish.

Yours sincerely,

Ian Nellist

Ian Nellist B.A. (econ), A.C.A.
FSB Wales Chair

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Destination Partnership Gwynedd (Grŵp Rheolaeth Cyrchfan)

Hydref 23ain, 2018.

Dymunaf ddiolch am eich amser i gyfarfod y dydd o'r blaen i drafod a gwyntyllu y torriadau heriol i gyllid sydd yn wynebu Cyngor Gwynedd. Gwelwyd mor annodd yw pwysio, mesur a chlorianu lle i dorri yn ol ar wariannau ac arbed o fewn gwahanol adrannau.

Fel cadeirydd Rheolaeth Cyrchfan Gwynedd, a heb fod yn hir wyntog, pwysleisiaf bwysigrwydd cyfraniad y diwydiant twristiaeth i gymunedau gwledig Gwynedd, sydd yn ol adroddiadau yn cyfrannu cyfwerth a thros £1.06 biliwn o arian i'r economi yn ein ardaloedd gwledig.

Mae'r sector dwristiaeth y cefnogi dros 15,500 o swyddi drwy fusnesau bychan yn y Sir. Bydd y swyddi hyn yn sicir yn fwy allweddol rwan nag erioed gyda newidiadau sylweddol ac effeithiau Brexit yng ngefn gwlad ar y gorwel a'r diwydiant amaeth y crebachu.

Mae rol Gwasanaeth Twristiaeth a Marchnata Cyngor Gwynedd yn holl bwysig yn cyd gordio cyfundrefn a stwythur i gefnogi'r sector trwy arwain y grwp Rheolaeth Cyrchfan, gan ysgogi cyd weithio effeithiol rhwng y gwahanol haenau o'r cynnig twristiaeth Sirol. Mae Gwasanaeth Twristiaeth a Marchnata yn gyfrwng holl bwysig i osod blaenoriaethau a bidiau am nawdd i wella yr is adeiledd twristiaeth o fewn Gwynedd. Yma ceir cyswllt strategol ar ran y sector gyda Croeso Cymru o ran y blynyddoedd them a'r cynllun strategol am y degawd nesaf sef "Ffordd Cymru".

Mae angen am barhad o'r cyd weithio yma er mwyn sicrhau fod y gyrchfan yn ffynnu ac yn gwella'i safon drwy ddenu nawdd Croeso Cymru i allu buddsoddi mewn is adeiledd. Mae'n wastad angen gwella'r gyrchfan ac ni allwn fod yn segur. Hefyd mae'r Gwasanaeth Twristiaeth a Marchnata'r Cyngor yn adnodd i reoli rhai agweddau o'r diwydiant er mwyn gwarchod a pharchu buddiannau trigolion Gwynedd.

Gwelwyd torriadau sylweddol i'r gwasanaeth yn ystod y cylch ariannol diwethaf gan golli 15 swydd ac ar ben hyn y torriadau blynyddol ac arbedion effeithiolrwydd.

Ar hyn o eiriau hyderaf y bydd Cynghorwyr Gwynedd yn sylweddoli gwerth twristiaeth i economi Gwynedd, a'r angen am barhad a phwysigrwydd y Gwasanaeth Twristiaeth a Marchnata ac i beidio a thorri yn ol ar gyllid yr adran yma. Dyma'r adran sydd yn gyfrifol am ddod ac arian i economi Gwynedd, Sir sydd mor brin o ddiwydiannau eraill.

Yn gywir



Anwen Jones (Cadeirydd Y Grwp Rheolaeth Cyrchfan)

Fforwm Mynediad Lleol Arfon a Dwyfor
Arfon & Dwyfor Local Access Forum
Cadeirydd / Chair Vincent Mears
Treddafydd, Llithfaen, Pwllheli, Gwynedd, LL53 6NL

29 October 2018

**Response of the Arfon and Dwyfor Local Access Forum to Cyngor Gwynedd Council
“Which Services are Important to You?” public survey, autumn 2018**

The Arfon and Dwyfor Local Access Forum is one of three Local Access Forums in Gwynedd. The members of the forum are appointed by Gwynedd Council under the terms of the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000, to advise Gwynedd Council, the Welsh Government and Natural Resources Wales on improving access to the countryside. At the meeting of the Forum held on Tuesday the 25th of September, 2018, it was agreed that the Forum has no remit to respond to any of the items listed in the survey other than those which affect access to the countryside i.e. items 8, 9, 19, 51 52, 53 and 54, and that the Chair should respond by letter.

The Forum understands the acute shortage of funds available to the Council and deplores the continuing cuts in grants from central government to fund local government services, some of which are statutory duties under Acts of Parliament, while further duties are being imposed on local authorities by central government without the necessary funding to carry out those duties. However, the Forum believes that the services listed above should be in the most important category and, as such, should be given additional funding and staff.

Categories 8 and 9 fall under the Transportation and Countryside Service. Since 2010 the funding and permanent staff for countryside, biodiversity and rights of way has been reduced from 23 posts to 11.5, which means that the Council is no longer able to adequately maintain its obligations to protect and maintain the county’s countryside and its public rights of way network. The Forum is aware that Gwynedd is not alone in having made savings or cuts to these services and that some local authorities in England and Wales have reduced these services to zero, and the Council deserves credit for not having taken such extreme measures, but we believe that the savings and cuts which have been made to these services are both disproportionate and unfair when compared to other services within the Council.

In 2007 the Rights of Way Improvement Plan showed that there were significant problems with lack of signage, broken gates, stiles and bridges, and paths blocked by vegetation. Despite money from the Welsh Government Rights of Improvement grant for capital works, the state of the public rights of way network has deteriorated and we believe that more than 50% of the network is now inaccessible. We believe that the Council’s prioritisation policy for rights of way maintenance, (which Page 202 put forward by Public Rights of Way

officers because the ever-increasing cuts in funding of maintenance and staff would make the task of maintaining the whole network impossible), has been manipulated and used to justify not maintaining much of the network. The policy started with 5 categories, (where category 5 received no maintenance), but has since been modified to 4 categories where categories 3 and 4 represent at least 50% of the network and receive zero or minimal maintenance. We believe that, apart from those public rights of way which are part of the Wales Coastal Path which is 90% funded by the Welsh Government, it is probably only the Gwynedd Council owned permissive Lonydd Glas routes and the category 1 public rights of way which are being adequately maintained. Since the Council has a statutory duty to maintain all public rights of way within its jurisdiction, this policy would seem to us to be an unjustifiable breach of the Statute, and therefore needs urgent review. How can Gwynedd Council have a policy to not carry out statutory duties that it is required to carry out by an Act of Parliament?

Service 19, the provision and maintenance of public toilets has also fallen victim to Council savings and cuts. Public toilets in rural areas and near the coast and beaches are essential for safe and comfortable access to the countryside and coast. In the Gwynedd Destination Management Plan 2013 to 2020, it was noted that there was a need for better provision of public toilets. Although some town and community councils have taken over some of the Gwynedd Council facilities, others have been closed, despite the Forum's advice to maintain and improve Gwynedd council's provision. The closure of public toilets can only have an adverse effect on access to the countryside and coast and may lead to health risks caused by members of the public relieving themselves where ever they can.

Service 51, promoting the area and supporting the tourism sector, has an important role in supplying information which enables the public to access the wonderful countryside and coast of Gwynedd as well as supporting the well-being of all the residents of Gwynedd due to the more than £1 billion which tourism contributes to the economy of the county. The Gwynedd Destination Management Plan 2013 to 2020 stated that Tourist Information Centres were still vital to the local economy but should become community hubs as well as information services for visitors, showcasing local products, events and activities, and possibly acting as one-stop shops for tourism and local economic development. The Forum is disappointed that the Council chose to close most of the tourist information centres, against the advice of the Forum, and advises the Council that any further cuts to this service will have an adverse effect on both access to the countryside and coast, and to the economy.

Services 52, 53 and 54 are provided by Gwynedd Council's Marine Service. The last round of savings and cuts also fell hard on the Marine Service against the advice of the Forum. The work of this service is essential to providing safe access to the County's beaches, harbours and coastal waters, the enjoyment of which by the public brings a considerable income to the local economy. The Service is also responsible for the County's country parks and, since the last round of cuts and savings, has no budget to maintain them; this is a calamitous state of affairs. Parc Padarn is in one of the tourism hot spots in the County and receives huge numbers of visitors: apart from any other considerations there is a huge responsibility for public safety with regard to Llyn Padarn and the adjacent redundant slate workings within the park. Parc Glynllifon is designated as a grade 2 Historic Park and Garden: the Council, as

owner of the park, has a statutory duty to look after this landscape. It should be a jewel among the Council's assets but it is becoming increasingly inaccessible and unsafe due to the lack of maintenance. The park is a wonderful place for both tourists and Gwynedd residents to visit and represents a valuable educational asset for the County's schools and colleges to enjoy and to understand nature within the park and the history of the park and the locality. The Forum believes that the Council should urgently restore funding and find ways of bringing income both to the Council and to the local economy, and to resolve the conflicting pressures on Parc Glynllifon from the needs of Coleg Glynllifon's use of the park for agricultural and forestry education and the desire of the owner of Glynllifon mansion to both use the park and to see the restoration of the historic landscape. Other parks and open spaces in the County are not mentioned in the "Which Services are Important to You" document. We believe that these are variously the responsibility of the Highways and Municipal Service and the Countryside Service. The Highways and Municipal Service has had its budget reduced and the Countryside Service has no budget to maintain the areas for which it is responsible. These smaller parks, recreational areas and nature reserves are important locally and nationally and require a set of dedicated resources. We believe that there is not only a need to restore funding but also to rationalise the responsibility for all parks and recreational areas to one well funded and staffed service with the experience and knowledge to do the job expertly and efficiently, and we suggest that the best existing service of the Council to do this would be the Countryside service.

Research carried out across the world has shown that there are huge benefits to physical and mental health from accessing nature and the countryside. Walking is a gentle and highly beneficial form of exercise and plants have been shown to give off chemicals which not only make people feel better but which also improve the metabolism and the immune system. The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 sets seven well-being goals for public bodies in Wales such as Cyngor Gwynedd Council. Three of these goals are, "a prosperous Wales", "a resilient Wales", and "a healthier Wales". The Forum believes that if the Council does not invest in its countryside services, its rights of way services, its public toilets services, its tourism services, its beaches, harbours, marinas and coastal services, and its parks services, then it will be failing in its legal obligation to achieve these three goals. The Gwynedd and Anglesey Local Plan, published by the Gwynedd and Anglesey Public Service Board, states the following, "Children and adults should be enabled to be more active, particularly in the outdoors, we should do this by promoting and improving access to natural green spaces. People need to be encouraged to take responsibility for their own health and to take part in activities which will prevent illness in the future. Due to the need to improve the population's physical and mental health and the long-term effect this will have on well-being, health and care will be a priority for the Board."

The 2017/18 Gwynedd Plan includes the following Well-being Objectives; “Promote Wildlife”, “Enable the residents of Gwynedd to be energetic and live healthy lives”, “Maintain public footpaths and playing fields”, “Protect and manage the quality of the Llyn Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty”, but we can find no details of how the Council proposes to achieve these objectives and no commitment to spend any money on achieving these objectives.

Yours sincerely,

Vincent Mears,
Chair Arfon and Dwyfor Local Access Forum

Inigo Jones Company

Mae'n anffodus iawn fod na mwy o toriadau yn ddod a dyma beth mae bwrdd Rhwydwaith Busnes Gwynedd wedi cytuno .

Hefyd am Gwybodaeth un neu ddau sylwadau o rhai aelodau o'r bwrdd

One other point is ' Can Gwynedd look at sources within the Tourist Industry to generate income to make the Industry a world class facility in Gwynedd / Sustainable & self funding e.g. Passes to walk Snowdon or entrance money drop off points- Tolls-after all you need licences to fish in our rivers. Electronic bridge & tunnel Tolls for all non residents .

'Spend money to make money'

There's a pilot scheme on the go at the moment called Rhodd Eryri/Snowdonia Giving, whereby people give voluntary donations to assist with maintaining paths, etc.

The Lakes do it so why can't Snowdonia, but it needs to be on a much bigger scale.

There is a large cost of setting up and running such a scheme and I personally would not want it run by the council alone, but by a separate organisation representing the public and private sector which would have to agree how any moneys collected would be spent. I would like to see it spent on marketing the area as well as on repair and improvements to facilities in the area

This idea is certainly worth seriously considering

AGW have been running it so far, and I think they've looked at Snowdonia Active running it, and I know that Hwb Eryri were approached to run it too. I agree that the council shouldn't run it alone, and that they should look at a partnership approach to Destination Management. There are a number of TBIDs nowadays (Tourism Business Improvement Districts), which are essentially Destination Management Organisations funded by its own members via a levy, which gives members control over its spend.

Arloesi Gwynedd Wledig/Menter Môn lead on the Rhodd Eryri project.

I think the intention is to expand now that the pilot is proven.

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North Wales Equine Access Forum

Hello . This is a response from our bridleways group Mynediad Ceffylau Gogledd Cymru to your Newyddion consultation : We are particularly concerned about the ongoing funding cuts to Rights of Way and the direct effect to equestrian off road access in Gwynedd .

Rights of Way dept have statutory duties under Acts of Parliament . Categories eight and nine of your consultation document fall under the transportation and countryside service. Since 2010 funding and permanent staff for countryside ,bio diversity and rights of way has been reduced from 23 posts to 11.5 ,which means the council is no longer able to adequately fulfil its statutory obligations , to protect and maintain the counties countryside , and it public rights of way network. In 2001 the Rights of Way Improvement Plan ,shows that there were significant problems with lack of signage , broken gates ,styles and bridges and path's blocked by vegetation and obstruction issues by landowners. Despite money from the Welsh government via the rights-of-way improvement plan grant the rights of way network has deteriorated resulting in more than 50% of the network now being inaccessible. The councils prioritisation policy for rights of way maintenance has been manipulated and used to justify this worsening situation. The policy began with five categories, where category five received no maintenance , this has since been modified to 4 categories , as three and four represent at least 50% of the network and receive minimal maintenance , this situation will continue to worsen. As the council has a statutory duty to maintain all public rights of way within its jurisdiction this policy is unjustifiable and illegal and therefore warrants urgent review. The well-being of future generations act 2015 sets out seven goals for public bodies in Wales , the first three of these are :A prosperous Wales A resilient Wales , A healthier Wales . If the council fails to invest in its rights of way network it will be failing in achieving its legal obligation to achieve these three goals. May I also take this opportunity to remind you of the huge contribution equestrians make to the local economy ,and receive very little in return . At the very minimum the off road bridle network should be open and fit for purpose . Regards Denise Meldrum bridleways officer and member of A and D LAF .