

Cofnodion

Dyddiad: Dydd Gwener 16 Mehefin 2000
Amser: 10.00am tan 1.00pm
Lleoliad: Neuadd Hugh Owen, Prifysgol Bangor, Bangor

Yn bresennol

Aelodau

Gareth Jones, Cadeirydd	Conwy
Alison Halford	Delyn
Christine Humphreys	Gogledd Cymru
John Marek	Wrecsam
Alun Pugh	Gorllewin Clwyd
Peter Rogers	Gogledd Cymru
Janet Ryder	Gogledd Cymru
Karen Sinclair	De Clwyd
Dafydd Wigley	Caernarfon
<i>Swyddfa Gyllid Ewropeaidd Cymru</i>	
Peter Fullerton	
<i>Grp Strategaeth Amcan 1 y Gogledd Orllewin</i>	
Chris Farrow	Cadeirydd
<i>Partneriaeth Ynys Môn</i>	
Y Cynghorydd W J Williams,	Cadeirydd
Huw W Griffiths,	Cyfarwyddwr Cynorthwyol Datblygu Economaidd
John J Jones,	Gwasanaethau Gwirfoddol Ynys Môn
<i>Partneriaeth Conwy</i>	
Derek Barker	Prif Weithredwr, CBS Conwy
David Williams	Cadeirydd Clwb Busnes Gogledd Cymru
David Scott	Gwasanaethau Gwirfoddol Conwy
<i>Partneriaeth Sir Ddinbych</i>	
Y Cynghorydd Elwyn Edwards	Arweinydd, Cyngor Sir Ddinbych
Kevin Edwards	Datblygu Economaidd, Cyngor Sir Ddinbych
<i>Partneriaeth Gwynedd</i>	
Y Cynghorydd Richard Parry Hughes	Dirprwy Arweinydd, Cyngor Sir Gwynedd
Menna Jones	Antur Waunfawr
<i>Ysgrifenyddiaeth</i>	
Adrian Crompton	Clerc

Cyflwyniad ac ymddiheuriadau

Croesawodd y Cadeirydd bawb i'r cyfarfod a diolchodd i Brifysgol Bangor am eu croeso. Derbyniwyd ymddiheuriadau gan Dafydd Elis Thomas, Ieuan Wyn Jones ac Ann Jones.

Eitem 1: Amcan 1

1.1 Eglurodd y Cadeirydd bod yr agenda'n canolbwyntio ar y cynnydd sy'n cael ei wneud yng Ngogledd Cymru ynglŷn â'r defnydd o arian Amcan 1 dros y saith mlynedd nesaf. Byddai Ynys Môn, Gwynedd, Conwy a Sir Ddinbych yn elwa'n uniongyrchol o'r cyllid hwn a byddai cynrychiolwyr o'r pedair partneriaeth leol yn gwneud cyflwyniadau ynglŷn â'u cynlluniau a phrosiectau Amcan 1 wrth iddynt ddatblygu.

1.2 Eglurodd Peter Fullerton gefndir Amcan 1 a'r trefniadau gweinyddol oedd yn cael eu gweithredu.

1.3 Eglurodd Chris Farrow rôl Grp Strategaeth Amcan 1 y Gogledd Orllewin a'i berthynas gyda'r partneriaethau lleol. Ceir copi o'r cyflwyniad hwn yn atodiad 1.

1.4 Nododd Derek Barker y prif faterion sy'n peri pryder i Grp Strategaeth Amcan 1 y Gogledd Orllewin. Roedd y rhain yn cynnwys pryderon am gyllid cyfatebol, diffyg cynrychiolaeth Gogledd Cymru ar y Rhaglen Fonitro a'r anhawster oedd y sectorau preifat a gwirfoddol yn eu hwynebu wrth ymgymryd â'r broses Amcan 1. Ceir copi o'r cyflwyniad yn atodiad 2.

1.5 Gwnaeth John Jones a Huw Griffiths gyflwyniad ar ran partneriaeth Ynys Môn. Eglurodd y ddau y strwythur a fabwysiadwyd gan y bartneriaeth a'i berthynas gyda'r partneriaethau lleol. Roedd dalgylch Caergybi a Chefni wedi'i dargedu ar gyfer cymorth ychwanegol ar yr Ynys.

1.6 Yna derbyniodd y Pwyllgor dri chyflwyniad byr:

- Roedd Hywel Davies, ar ran Partneriaeth Llangefni, yn bryderus bod agenda Amcan 1 yn cael ei bennu gan swyddogion y Cynulliad yn hytrach na phobl leol. Galwodd am agwedd oedd yn deillio o'r gwaelod at Amcan 1;
- Dywedodd David Lea Wilson, ar ran Twristiaeth Ynys Môn, bod twristiaeth yn bwysig iawn i economi Ynys Môn. Dywedodd bod busnesau bach angen trefniadau syml ar gyfer manteisio ar gronfeydd Amcan 1 a chymorth rhagweithiol gan asiantaethau cyhoeddus. Ceir copi o'i gyflwyniad yn atodiad 3;
- Dywedodd Mark Farmer, ar ran Cymdeithas Hostelau Ieuenctid Cymru, y byddai'r YHA, fel un o brif gynrychiolwyr diwydiant twristiaeth Gogledd Cymru, a gweddill ardal Amcan 1, a hefyd fel sefydliad nad yw'n gwneud elw sy'n ymwneud â chynnwys pobl mewn cymdeithas a materion cynladwyedd, yn dymuno gweld Amcan 1 yn ei chynorthwyo i gyflawni ei hamcanion

a fyddai, yn ei dro, yn cynorthwyo'r nod cyffredinol o ymdrin â iechyd economaidd a hyfywedd yr ardal. Ceir copi o'r cyflwyniad yn atodiad 4.

1.7 Gwnaeth David Williams gyflwyniad ar ran partneriaeth Conwy. Dywedodd bod partneriaeth Conwy'n gweithredu fel partneriaeth gyfartal rhwng y sectorau cyhoeddus, preifat a gwirfoddol. Roedd yr awdurdod lleol yn dangos arweiniad da. Ystyriwyd biwrocratiaeth yn rhwystr gan rai ac roedd y sector preifat yn ddiamynedd i fynd ymlaen â'r gwaith. Er hynny, roedd cryn ewyllys da yn bodoli ac roedd y momentwm yn cynyddu o ran Amcan 1. Roedd disgwyliadau mawr ac roedd yn hanfodol manteisio i'r eithaf ar y cyfle a gynigiwyd gydag Amcan 1.

1.8 Yna derbyniodd y Pwyllgor gyflwyniad byr gan Nigel Peacock ar ran Prifysgol Bangor. Eglurodd rôl y Brifysgol wrth hyfforddi sgiliau uwch, ei gwaith mewn partneriaeth â'r sector preifat ac eraill, ei hymrwymiad i ddatblygiad cymunedol a diwylliannol ac atgyfnerthu sylfaen wybodaeth y rhanbarth. Ceir copi o'r cyflwyniad yn atodiad 5.

1.9 Gwnaeth y Cynghorydd Elwyn Edwards gyflwyniad ar ran partneriaeth Sir Ddinbych. Nododd brif flaenoriaeth a thargedau Amcan 1 ar gyfer Sir Ddinbych a'r dull gwaith a fabwysiadwyd gan y Bartneriaeth. Apeliodd am gyllid cyfatebol digonol er mwyn gallu symud Amcan 1 gam ymlaen ar sail realistig a chyson. Ceir copi o'r cyflwyniad yn atodiad 6.

1.10 Gwnaeth y Cynghorydd Richard Parry Hughes gyflwyniad ar ran partneriaeth Gwynedd. Eglurodd natur y bartneriaeth a'r materion a gododd. Rhestrodd y datblygiadau cadarnhaol a disgrifiodd y problemau oedd wedi wynebu'r Bartneriaeth. Ceir copi o'r cyflwyniad yn atodiad 7.

1.11 Yna derbyniodd y Pwyllgor dri chyflwyniad byr:

- Dywedodd Andrew Jedwell, ar ran y Bartneriaeth Bwyd-Amaeth, wrth y Pwyllgor am strwythur rhanbarthol y Bartneriaeth a'r prosiectau oedd yn cael eu datblygu ar gyfer cyllid Amcan 1;
- Dywedodd Neil Crumpton, ar ran Cyfeillion y Ddaear Cymru, wrth y Pwyllgor am y cynllun arfaethedig i gynhyrchu ynni llanwol ar y môr. Ceir copi o'r cyflwyniad yn atodiad 8.
- Dywedodd Brian Thirsk, Mair Jones a Val Williams, ar ran Sylfaen, bod yr unig gyfeiriadau at bobl ifanc yn y Ddogfen Rhaglen Sengl yn rhai negyddol. Heriodd y tri'r rhagdybiaeth hon a rhoi enghreifftiau o ymarfer da a chadarnhaol i'r Pwyllgor ar sail eu gwaith â phobl ifanc. Ceir copi o'r cyflwyniad yn atodiad 9.

1.12 Codwyd y pwyntiau canlynol yn ystod y drafodaeth:

- gofynnwyd i'r panel sut oedd prosiectau carlam yn cael eu nodi, a fyddai modd rhoi rhagor o brosiectau ar y llwybr carlam ac a oedd diffyg cyllid yn dal prosiectau'n ôl. Dywedodd Chris Farrow wrth y Pwyllgor bod rhestr o brosiectau wedi'i sgrinio. Roedd y rhai hynny oedd wedi'u dewis ar gyfer y llwybr carlam o ansawdd da, ac yn hanfodol, yn barod i gychwyn. Roedd nifer o brosiectau cyffrous eraill ar y gweill ond bod angen rhagor o waith paratoadol arnynt. Roedd lefel

cyllid y WDA yn y gorffennol yn ffactor oedd yn dal prosiectau'n ôl ond nid hyn oedd y prif reswm. Dim ond tua 0.5% oedd wedi'i neilltuo i ddatblygu economaidd yng Nghymru ac roedd angen cynyddu hyn os oedd Amcan 1 am fod yn llwyddiant gwirioneddol;

- gofynnwyd i'r panel a oedd trydaneiddio rheilffordd gogledd Cymru wedi'i ystyried fel prosiect ar gyfer cyllid Amcan 1. Dywedodd y Cynghorydd Williams nad oedd trydaneiddio wedi'i ystyried ond bod uwchraddio'r lein yn bosibilrwydd. Gofynnodd John Marek am bapur gan grp Amcan 1 y Gogledd Orllewin yn egluro'u safbwynt ynglŷn â'r mater hwn;
- gofynnwyd i'r panel o ble fyddai cyllid cyfatebol yn dod ar gyfer y cynllun gwella parth cyflogaeth a'r cynllun dinas ddysgu, a oedd yn brosiectau carlam, ac a fyddai diffyg cyllid cyfatebol yn effeithio ar ôl-weithredu o 1 Ionawr 2000. Dywedodd Rob Dix wrth y Pwyllgor y byddai'r llywodraeth ganol yn darparu cyllid cyfatebol ar gyfer y cynllun gwella parth cyflogaeth. Dywedodd Nigel Peacock y byddai cyllid cyfatebol ar gyfer y cynllun dinas ddysgu'n cael ei ddarparu gan Brifysgol Bangor o'i hadnoddau ei hun. O ran ôl-weithredu roedd peth pryder ynglŷn â myfyrwyr oedd yn cychwyn ar y cynllun ym mis Medi a Hydref. Roedd angen gweithio ar y manylion ar gyfer y rhai hynny oedd yn gorffen ym mis Mehefin i fis Medi 2000;
- gofynnwyd i'r panel am rôl y sector gwirfoddol ar lefel strategol. Dywedodd David Scott wrth y Pwyllgor bod y sector gwirfoddol yn cael ei gynrychioli'n llawn ar y pedair partneriaeth leol ac yn chwarae ei ran ar lefel strategol. Mynegodd bryder bod diffyg arian ar lefel leol iawn yn atal cyfranogiad llawn;
- teimlai aelodau'r Pwyllgor mai'r prif raniad economaidd oedd rhwng Dwyrain a Gorllewin Cymru, nid rhwng y Gogledd a'r De. Roedd ffin yr ardal Amcan 1 yn adlewyrchu hyn.

1.13 Codwyd y pwyntiau canlynol o'r llawr:

- Dywedodd Jean Laker ei bod yn ymwneud â'r sector gwirfoddol ym Mhorthaethwy. Dywedodd nad oedd pobl leol yn gallu cael eu dwylo ar gyllid cychwynol er mwyn dechrau prosiectau. Roedd angen hyn er mwyn paratoi cynlluniau busnes, a oedd yn hanfodol cyn y gellid ystyried prosiect;
- Gofynnodd Iwan Huws, Swyddog Parc Cenedlaethol Eryri, a fyddai cronfeydd Amcan 1 yn cael eu cadw wrth gefn i gyllido prosiectau cenedlaethol fel y cynllun copa'r Wyddfa. Ni fyddai'r cynllun yn creu llawer o swyddi ond roedd yn bwysig. Dywedodd Peter Fullerton ei bod yn rhy gynnar yn y broses i wybod sut fyddai cyllid yn cael ei ddefnyddio. Y Pwyllgor Monitro fyddai'n ystyried pa mor raddol y byddai cyllid yn cael ei gyflwyno.

1.14 Crynhodd y Cadeirydd y drafodaeth a nodi rhai o'r pwyntiau allweddol a gasglodd o'r bore fel a ganlyn:

- lefel uchel y disgwyliadau ar gyfer Amcan 1;
- pwysigrwydd twristiaeth i ddatblygu economaidd;
- yr angen i wneud y broses mor anfiwrocraidd ag y bo modd er mwyn annog ceisiadau. Roedd ymgeiswyr yn chwilio am symlwrwydd, eglurder ac osgoi jargon;
- roedd angen egluro'r mater o ôl-weithredu i ymgeiswyr fel eu bod yn gwybod lle'r oeddent yn sefyll;

- roedd angen arweiniad strategol ond roedd yn rhaid gwranddo ar farn pobl leol. Roedd hyn yn hanfodol i lwyddiant Amcan 1 ac mae prosiectau lleol, llai, angen cyngor ac anogaeth i gael cychwyn da;
- pwysleisiodd yr ymgeiswyr a'r partneriaethau i gyd fod angen gweithredu'n gyflym - roedd y rhanbarth yn ysu am fynd a gallai oedi arwain at golli momentwm;
- yn ogystal â thwf economaidd, dylai arian Amcan 1 gael ei ddefnyddio er lles bywyd diwylliannol a dylai pryder am ei effaith ar grwpiau mwyaf difreintiedig cymdeithas fod yn ganolog iddo.

1.15 Dywedodd y Cadeirydd y dylai unrhyw un â sylwadau neu gynigion ar Amcan 1 gysylltu â'u Haelod o'r Cynulliad neu ysgrifennu at y Prif Ysgrifennydd. Diolchodd i'r holl gyfranogwyr am eu cyfraniad i gyfarfod defnyddiol.

1.16 Gofynnodd Christine Humphreys i'r Pwyllgor dreulio amser ar ddechrau ei gyfarfod nesaf yn trafod pa gamau gweithredu y gall eu cymryd i ymdrin â'r materion a godwyd yn y cyfarfod hwn. Cytunwyd ar hyn.

Eitem 2: Cofnodion cyfarfodydd blaenorol

2.1 Cymeradwyodd y Pwyllgor gofnodion y cyfarfod a gynhaliwyd ar 14 Ebrill 2000.

2.2 Mynegodd y Pwyllgor ei werthfawrogiad o'r gallu, yr amynedd a'r ymrwymiad yr oedd Gareth Jones wedi'i ddangos fel Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor yn ei flwyddyn gyntaf.

Ysgrifenyddiaeth

Mehefin 2000

Atodiad 1

Presentation by Chris Farrow, Chair of North West Wales Objective 1 Strategy Group

Chris Farrow made a Powerpoint presentation. To view the presentation click [here](#).

The text of the presentation is shown below:

North Wales Objective 1

Informal partnership with members from:

- private sector
- voluntary sector
- public sector

Adding value to local activity, avoiding duplication and, in particular:

- Giving strategic direction. Economic strategy drawn up by team led by Prof. Jones-Evans, Bangor University. Strategic objectives endorsed by partners.
- Identifying projects best delivered at sub-regional level

Potential fast-track projects:

- Employment Zone Enhancement
 - Learning City
-

Atodiad 2

Presentation by Derek Barker, Chief Executive, Conwy County Borough Council

North West Wales : Objective 1 - Key Issues

The North West Wales (NWW) Objective 1 partners feel that there are a number of issues common to the NWW Objective 1 area that are cause for concern and need to be brought to the attention of the North Wales Regional Committee.

Funding

- Essential for Local Objective 1 Partnerships and their respective lead bodies (and future accountable bodies, if adopted by the Partnerships) to have access to technical assistance in order to operate effectively
- National Assembly need to provide technical assistance match funding for local partnerships
- Retrospection date needs to be agreed as 1 January 2000 (as permitted in the Structural Fund Regulations) to maximise on the availability of scarce match funding

North West Wales Representation

- Concern that NWW representation on a number of Objective 1 structures is under-represented, for example the Programme Monitoring Committee, Regional Action Plan partnerships : concerns that this could unduly influence the funding decisions

- The management and development of the Objective 1 programme in NWW would be more effective if WEFO had a NWW office, in addition to its other offices

Implementation

- Private and voluntary sectors have difficulty in being engaged in the Objective 1 process, whether that be locally, sub-regionally or regionally : financial assistance is needed to appoint coordinators within these sectors, at all levels
- Streamline procedures and application systems, reduce bureaucracy from the last programme, evaluate what has gone before
- Concern about the split between the regional and local packages which is working against integration and participation : of the 32 Objective 1 programme measures, only 2 are being proposed as having wholly local delivery mechanisms with the bulk of resources being applied via the Regional Action Plans

North West Wales Objective 1 Partners June 2000

Atodiad 3

Presentation by David Lea Wilson to North Wales Regional Committee

ISLE OF ANGLESEY TOURISM ASSOCIATION

Who am I? DLW operator/co owner of visitor attraction Anglesey Sea Zoo, currently Chair of the association

Who are we? Private association of 82 businesses, representing in excess of 500 jobs. Run by a voluntary steering group with 2 action groups. Initiatives range from lobbying on signs to supporting our leader group in creating a niche web site aimed at attracting high spending visitors to Anglesey. VISITANGLESEY .COM

What have we done? Carried out a survey of all tourist businesses on Anglesey and with 100 detailed responses identified that ultimately all businesses need more business in form of more visitors or higher spending visitors and that the image of the island is not everything we want it to be.

What do we need? As much predictability as possible in an unpredictable world

Simple arrangements that enable very small businesses to draw down money

Proactive support from public agencies that inspire members with confidence

What are our concerns?

- 1. Lack of local focus. About 17 meetings related to Obj 1 have been attended and developing a local action plan. Of the 32 measures only 2 appear to be administered from the island for the island.**
- 2. Jargon. Small businesses not used to the project planning process need a simple short guide that would pass the Crystal clear language test.**
- 3. Timing we can predict. Go ahead businesses thought this would be clear months ago. (It was in Cornwall) Investment for next year needs planning now.**
- 4. Costs of an application need to be clear. Not just the cost of legal, accountancy and advice but the timing and cash flow costs.**
- 5. Objective 1 may be driven from South Wales as evidenced by the decision to drop Tourism as a specific measure (and seeing comments on the assembly web site such as ‘priority must be given to the valleys and coastal strip) (We note the fact that Ireland has strong investment in Tourism hotels and attractions with a specific dedicated measure)**
- 6. Other assembly activity may overshadow Objective 1 because before you invest you need to know what your operating costs are. The abolition of transitional relief on many enterprises means that rates are trebling between one year and the next. At least 3 businesses are going from £7-10,000 per year to £25-28,000 per year. This appalling increase in costs simply doesn’t apply to our competitors in England where transitional relief has been retained. (This is not an example of joined up government)**

Conclusion.

To reverse the slow decline of tourism in Anglesey we need clear communication direct to businesses of what support is available, telling us what when and how much. The time for talking about Objective 1 is now over if it is to continue to be seen as the way ahead for North Wales.

Further information from the associations own web site Angleseytourism.com or Administrator Jackie Lewis jackie@mentermon.org.uk or David@seasalt.co.uk

Atodiad 4

YHA CYMRU-WALES - Presentation to National Assembly, North Wales Committee - 16th June 200

Mark Farmer - Director YHA Cymru-Wales

YHA Cymru-Wales is:

- Educational and environmental charity established in 1930
- 300,000 members in England and Wales, 11,000 in Wales
- Objectives: "to help all, especially young people of limited means, to a greater knowledge, love and care of the countryside, and thus to promote their health, rest and education"

We are a socially inclusive organisation - "to help all"

We have an environmental remit and an environmental charter, which underpins our operations

We have 2 constituencies - our membership and the local communities within which we operate

We are also a major tourism business in North Wales:

- 15 Youth hostels in North Wales
- Accommodated 120,000 in 1999
- Served 160,000 meals in 1999
- Employ 80 staff, of whom 50% are year round posts
- We therefore have significant economic impact on the areas in which operate

Volunteering is also important - key aspect of our work both in governance and practical support

As a charity, operating surpluses are reinvested, but we face particular problems:

- Ageing stock of product
- Increased expectations and standards of living
- Non-suitability at present for less able - sensory and mobility issues
- We are budget accommodation - so do not generate high surpluses
- Face same legal issues as those with higher price structures - employment legislation, Health and safety legislation etc.

We also face another difficulty - where do we fit into Objective 1 structures?

- Definition of SME - is YHA Cymru-Wales, the individual units or the overall YHA England and Wales the relevant body?
- Are we in the voluntary or private sector when it comes to match funding issues?
- Employment outputs are not high in relation to the economic activity we generate in an area
- We are a national organisation but operating locally and cut across local authority and other boundaries

Objective 1 needs to allow YHA, and other organisations like ours, which are hard to ‘pigeon hole’ to fit into projects and plans.

We play an important role and seek for that to grow:

- Within WTB policy of cluster of accommodation we provide the budget end
- WTB sustainable tourism initiative - we can help deliver this, e.g. currently 60% of our business is outside the three peak summer months
- Social inclusion and equal opportunities agendas - we are at budget end of market; are here to ‘help all’ and can help provide experiences for young people across the urban/rural divide
- We can increase our economic impact of our activities
- Our role as employers - increasing the skills base of all, including giving seasonal staff transferable skills

So why did I want to address this committee?

Clearly, I see objective 1 as an opportunity for YHA to deliver its objectives better within Wales, through sustainable investment in people and places

But I also see YHA as an opportunity for the Assembly to deliver on many of its agendas, and believe we are uniquely placed to do this through our status as a trading charity.

I also wanted to add my voice to those calling for clear, unambiguous structures, mechanisms and communication channels for objective 1 bids and projects, which enable organisations like YHA to fully contribute, and benefit from, the opportunity Objective 1 provides.

Mark Farmer
Director YHA Cymru-Wales

Atodiad 5

Presentation by Nigel Peacock

University of Wales, Bangor: contribution to the economic development of North Wales

The University of Wales, Bangor is the main provider of high-level teaching and research in North Wales. In 1998/99 the University generated £62.7M total income from a Welsh Funding Council contribution of only £25.7M; this is the best leverage of any major HE-institution in Wales. The University employs over two thousand people directly and attracts student spending estimated at £9.2M

to the region.

More people are beginning to understand that the University operates, in many ways, as a competitive business. We must continue to attract students - in competition with about 150 other higher-education institutions in the UK - and we must win research contracts against competition not only within the UK but throughout Europe and beyond. To strengthen North Wales' involvement in global business markets we need to ensure that our own skills and facilities are comparable with those available in leading technological regions such as Massachusetts, California, and South Germany. Our achievements are considerable, and our international-level expertise provides a sound platform to develop our work with businesses and other partners in Wales. In particular, the University can make a major contribution to:

1. High-level skills training:

- training to high-level of full-time and part-time students, particularly in science and technology but also in culture and the humanities.
- training in high-level business skills, particularly in marketing, in management, and in the development and use of information technology
- requires an imaginative approach to anticipating the needs of the high-wage, high-added-value businesses we would like to see in future.

2. Partnerships, particularly with the private sector:

- our business partners tend to be forward-looking companies operating in high-added-value markets;
- these companies represent a particularly attractive target group for those wishing to develop the economy
- UWB has a proven record in business partnerships such as TCS (Teaching Company Scheme), where we are "best in Wales" and one of the best in the UK

3. Culture and community:

- cultural centre for areas including music, history, language and literature
- enhancing Welsh-medium teaching and research, and support to Welsh-medium businesses and other organisations
- widening access to education through the Community University of North Wales

- supporting community development both directly and by training people working in deprived communities

4. Strengthening the knowledge base in the region:

- strengthening existing specialist research teams and research facilities
- developing emerging research teams and individuals to international standards
- establishing a School of Business & Regional Development at the University

Atodiad 6

**DRAFT NOTES FOR COUNCILLOR ELWYN EDWARDS,
LEADER OF DENBIGHSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL
PRESENTATION OF NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF WALES
REGIONAL COMMITTEE
FRIDAY, 16 JUNE 2000**

1. Welcome the opportunity as Denbighshire's new cabinet Leader to update the Assembly on the progress towards Objective One in Denbighshire, (questions can later be addressed to Kevin Edwards Denbighshire's European Officer)
2. Denbighshire identifies the key sectors of Objective One as its principle priorities, namely
 - o Low GDP rate
 - o Poor inward investment record 21st out of the 23 Welsh Counties
 - o Tackling unemployment and economic inactivity
 - o Tackling deprivation as we have several communities amongst the most deprived in Wales including the Ward with the highest level of deprivation, West Rhyl

The first meetings to develop an open Objective 1 Partnership was September 1999

4. There is a Denbighshire Local Objective 1 Partnership in place and the first draft of the Denbighshire Local Action Plan was produced on 12/1/2000.
5. It has involved the participation of 105 organisations

6. The Partnership has received tremendous co-operation from officers of the WDA, WTB, CELTEC, CCW, Environment Services Agencies and other Government Agencies.

7. At the head of the Partnership is an Executive founded on the "thirds" principle - 18 people, 6 from the Social Sector, 6 from the Voluntary Sector and 6 from the Public Sector.

8. The Partnership is strategically driven with a strategy closely mirroring and supporting the Assembly's National Economic Development Strategy. Our targets in the next 10 years is to increase GDP to 81% of the EU average by 2010 and to increase jobs by 5,000. Our strategy is based on the need to do this, we will -

- Actively promote Denbighshire to inward investors
- Increase productivity and added value of people in work.
- Create an entrepreneurial environment
- Strengthen the skills base of the area
- Target SME's development
- Diversify agriculture
- Target sustainable growth
- Provide capacity building measures in our most deprived communities and
- Improve infrastructure

9. The Partnership has identified 130+ projects reaching every corner of economic and community activity. They include

Expansion of the property and land base for industry

- Support for business as part of the Business Connect structure
- New access roads
- Providing capital funding for companies
- Combating social exclusion
- We target St Asaph Business Park as the key element in the regeneration of Denbighshire

10. Finally the Partnership has identified the major need for resources for match funding if Objective One is to work within Denbighshire. We would make a plea to the Assembly to identify in advance sufficient funding to enable the Objective One Programme to be taken forward on a realistic and consistent basis. At the moment the resources do not appear to here in North Wales to enable this to happen.

11. Denbighshire will play its full part in partnership with the Assembly but we are now looking for evidence of the Assembly's own commitment to match the commitment which the Denbighshire Partnership has made.

12. I need to pay tribute to all those business people, community workers and representatives of organisations across the County who since September have worked to build up our partnership and develop a regeneration strategy in which Objective 1 funding will play an important part in its financing. I hope very much that the National Assembly will play its part.

Atodiad 7

Gwynedd Objective 1 Forum presentation

Nature of the Forum

- Over 700 members on the database
- Regular information and mailings circulated to them
- 15 members on a steering group who were nominated following an open meeting
- We were the first area in Wales to introduce the thirds composition (May 99)

Issues which have arisen

- The need to secure independence from any one organisations (particularly the Council)
- How to make best strategic use of Objective 1 money
- How to catalyse the voluntary and private sector in the process?
- Collation of ideas and projects from local organisations
- What local structure is required for implementation and how could it be resourced? e.g. regeneration company

Positive developments

- Better dialogue and understanding between sectors than before
- Sharing of information on ideas and projects
- Far - reaching agreement to integrate Objective 1 activity with a much wider economic development strategy - "Objective 1 is a means to an end not an end in itself"

The new economic development strategy

- Currently out for extensive consultation
- Sets out targets and priorities in key areas - business development, environment, human resources and community regeneration

- Sets out local structures for these four areas which bring together the different partners (in some cases for the first time ever)
- Sets out who is responsible for what
- Will be owned by all sectors
- Targets growth sectors and 7 local action plans
- Will be managed by the Objective 1 local committee

Frustrations

- Lack of decisions nationally and the lobby which is working against the importance of local implementation
- The difficulty the private sector has in engaging with the process
- Lack of resources to support voluntary and private sector activity
- Lack of clarity on the relationship between local action and sub-regional and regional levels
- The relationship between North and Mid Wales regions - Meirionnydd

Atodiad 8

Presentation by Neil Crumpton, Friends of the Earth Cymru to Assembly NW Regional Committee 16th June 2000

A tidal generator is a loose rock enclosure in an area of shallow coastal sea which impounds or traps tidal water which is subsequently released through turbines to produce electricity. The area within the rock structure could range typically from 1 to 20 square miles. Wales happens to have some of the highest tidal ranges in the world in the Severn Estuary and Liverpool Bay. The electrical output depends on the square of the tidal range. A tidal generator is not barrage. Barrages can have significant negative coastal environmental implications.

The company Tidal Electric Inc, which holds various patents on this new generator concept, is considering a major scheme, potentially 20 square miles, on Rhyl Flats which is a shallow sandy coastal shelf. The nearside wall would be about 30 feet high at a distance of approximately 1 mile off the coast running from west of Towyn to east of Rhyl. The far wall would be about 4 miles off the coast (which was the coastline 400 years ago). A 20 square mile scheme would generate about 18% of current annual Welsh electrical consumption which would be a very significant contribution to renewable energy targets. The scheme could also incorporate design elements that would provide significant storm and flood defence along the coast around Towyn.

FoE Cymru is advising the company on a wide range of considerations relating to particularly the Rhyl project. The tourism and educational benefits could be considerable and could probably qualify for Objective One aid. A much less visually spectacular barrage scheme at La Rance in France attracts

600,000 visitors a year. The Rhyl project could incorporate public access including cycle/community routes, a renewable energy exhibition hall and a marine conservation centre which may include the Resurgem submarine wreck. A hydrogen fuel generation/demonstration project may also feature. A redesigned Rhyl harbour area and onshore transport infrastructure could also be part funded by EU aid.

The next phase of the development of a Rhyl scheme involves the drawing up of artists impressions and wider public consultation around North Wales in the coming weeks and months.

Foe Cymru believe that a major generator scheme off Rhyl would put north Wales in the global spotlight and demonstrate high innovation and committment to sustainable development.

Atodiad 9

Presentation by Brian Thirsk, Mair Jones and Val Williams, Sylfaen, The Children's Society

Brian Thirsk

Pwy Yda ni?

Sylfaen, Cymdeithas Y Plant

Gwaith Annibynnol

Beth rydym yn rhannu yw'r profiad o weithio mewn ffordd datblygu cymunedol efo pobl ifanc

Yma heddiw i ddangos pryder bod pobl ifanc ddim wedi ei cynnwys yn y ddogfen.

Yn waeth na hynny, bod yr unrhyw gyfeiriad at bobl ifanc yn y ddogfen yn negyddol sef:

(i) Gadael yr ardal

(ii) Troseddu

(iii) Cyffuriau

(iv) Ddiwaith a diffyg llwyddiant academaidd.

Derbyn bod pobl yn defnyddio engreiffiau mwyaf eithafol er mwyn sicrhau arian trwy grant.

OND

I sicrhau llwyddiant dros 6 mlynedd nesaf mae rhaid bod yn llawer mwy creadigol.

Mae rhaid meddwl tu allan i'r bocsus arferol.

Mae rhaid gweld pobl ifanc fel adnodd gwerthfawr gyda syniadau a barn pendant.

Barn sydd yn hawdd I'w gyraedd os rydym yn barod i wrando ac o bosib yn fwy pwysig clywed.

Gwrandewch ar rhai sydd wedi bod yn gweithio gyda pobl ifanc yn ddiweddar.

Mair Jones

Yn gywir yn ein barn ni mae Ewrop yn uchel ei lais ar 'Gender Proofing', beth am 'broofio' canllawiau yn nhermau pobl ifanc?

Angen cofio hefyd er bod y cyflwyniad yma yn canolbwyntio ar sefyllfa pobl ifanc , mae'n lawn mor perthnasol i grwpiau ddifreintedig eraill.

Yn ola mae'n bwysig cydnabod pam bod ein ardal ni wedi wedi llwyddo i gael statws Amcan 1.

Am bod gymaint o bobl yn byw dan lefel o dlodi sydd yn andderbynniol, dylai'r arian gael ei fuddsoddi yn y grwpiau mwyaf ddifreintiedig yn ein cymdeithas, sef grwpiau/cymunedau difreintiedig sydd heb adnoddau, heb ddylanwad, heb rym.

Cyflwyniad Val Williams

Dwi'n un o ddwy weithwraig datblygu cymuned sy'n gweithio efo pobl ifanc arbennig ar Ward Tudur yn Llangefni - un o'r ardaloedd tlotaf yng Nghymru erbyn hyn - heb fawr o adnoddau a llai o ddylanwad.

Fel ni gyd mae gan y pobl ifanc fywydau cymleth - gweithio/diwaith, yfed/dim yn yfed, cyffuriau/dim cyffuriau, troseddu/dim yn troseddu, profiadau da/gwael, llwyddiant a methiant.

Yn hanesyddol, maent wedi cael eu trin yn wael yn nhermau adnoddau megis tai, gwaith, arian, cyfleusterau a chefnogaeth, mae sgil effaith hyn yn amlwg ac mae'n bwysig goresgyn hyn.

Ond er hyn, o'n profiad ni, wrth iddynt gael eu trin gyda parch a chael cyfle, cyfle mae nhw'n ei rheoli, mae ganddynt lu o syniadau sut i wella eu cymuned er lles eraill yn ogystal a nhw eu hunain.

Mae'r pobl ifanc hyn yn bobl arbennig ac yn haeddu buddsoddiad, buddsoddiad mewn ffyrdd creadigol

o'u cefnogi a buddsoddiad yn eu syniadau nhw eu hunain. Er mwyn sicrhau cynladwyedd wedi i Amcan 1 orffen, mae'n hanfodol buddsoddi ynddynt a'u cynnwys o'r cychwyn.