



At: Gadeirydd ac Aelodau'r Pwyllgor
Archwilio Cymunedau

Dyddiad: Dydd Gwener, 8 Mehefin
2012

Rhif Union: 01824 712554

ebost: dcc_admin@denbighshire.gov.uk

Annwyl Gyngorydd

Fe'ch gwahoddir i fynychu cyfarfod y **PWYLLGOR ARCHWILIO CYMUNEDAU, DYDD IAU, 14 MEHEFIN 2012** am **9.30 am** yn **YSTAFELL BWYLLGOR 1A, NEUADD Y SIR, RHUTHUN.**

Yn gywir iawn

G Williams
Pennaeth Gwasanaethau Cyfreithiol a Democraidaidd

AGENDA

RHAN 1 - GWAHODDIR Y WASG A'R CYHOEDD I FYNYCHU RHAN HON Y CYFARFOD

1 YMDDIHEURIADAU

2 PENODI IS-GADEIRYDD

Penodi Is-gadeirydd y Pwyllgor Craffu Cymunedau ar gyfer y flwyddyn i ddod.

3 DATGANIADAU O FUDDIANT

Yr Aelodau i ddatgan unrhyw fuddiannau personol neu fuddiannau sy'n rhagfarnu unrhyw fusnes sydd i'w drafod yn y cyfarfod hwn.

4 MATERION BRYN FEL Y'U CYTUNWYD GAN Y CADEIRYDD

Hysbysiad o eitemau y dylid, ym marn y Cadeirydd, eu hystyried yn y cyfarfod fel materion brys dan Adran 100B(4) Deddf Llywodraeth Leol 1972.

5 COFNODION (Tudalennau 1 - 8)

Derbyn cofnodion cyfarfod y Pwyllgor Craffu Cymunedau a gynhaliwyd ar ddydd Iau 12fed Ebrill 2012 (copi'n amgaeedig)

6 ARCHWILIAD ADDYSG GYMUNEDOL OEDOLION ESTYN (Tudalennau 9 - 12)

Ystyried adroddiad gan y Swyddog Perfformiad Effeithlonwydd Ysgol: Uwchradd (copi'n amgaeedig) sy'n manylu darganfyddiadau Archwiliad Estyn o Bartneriaeth Addysg Gymunedol Oedolion Conwy a Sir Ddinbych ac yn gofyn am sylwadau'r Pwyllgor ar argymhellion yr Arolygwyr.

9.45 a.m.

7 GWASANAETHAU BWS A GOSTYNGIADAU (Tudalennau 13 - 32)

Ystyried adroddiad gan y Rheolwr Adran: Cludiant Teithwyr (copi'n amgaeedig) sy'n rhoi gwybodaeth ac yn gofyn am sylwadau ar newidiadau i sut ariennir gwasanaethau bws, a fydd yn cael effaith sylweddol ar brisiau a lefelau'r gwasanaeth a ddarperir.

10.15 a.m.

EGWYL

8 EFFEITHIOLRWYDD CAMAU GORFODI - BAW CŴN (Tudalennau 33 - 40)

Ystyried adroddiad gan yr Uwch Swyddog Gorfodi Diogelwch Cymunedol (copi'n amgaeedig) sy'n rhoi manylion dulliau hanesyddol, presennol a dulliau o rwystro a chanfod baw cŵn yn y dyfodol, ac sy'n gofyn am farn y Pwyllgor ar faterion sy'n ymwneud â chamau gorfodi mewn perthynas â baw cŵn.

11 a.m.

9 LLWYBR MYNEDIAD SENGL I DAI (SARTH) (Tudalennau 41 - 82)

Ystyried adroddiad ar y cyd gan y Swyddog Prosiect a'r Swyddog Strategaeth Tai (copi'n amgaeedig) sy'n rhoi diweddariad ar y cynnydd a wnaed gyda phrosiect cydweithredol Llwybr Mynediad Sengl i Dai (SARTH), ac sy'n gofyn am farn y Pwyllgor ar Fframwaith Cyffredin Dyrannu Tai cyn cychwyn ar ymgynghoriad cyhoeddus.

11.30 a.m.

10 RHAGLEN WAITH CRAFFU (Tudalennau 83 - 106)

Ystyried adroddiad gan y Cydgysylltydd Craffu (copi'n amgaeedig) yn gofyn am adolygu rhaglen waith y Pwyllgor i'r dyfodol ac yn diweddaru'r aelodau ar faterion perthnasol.

12 p.m.

11 ADBORTH GAN GYNRYCHIOLWYR PWYLLGOR

Derbyn unrhyw ddiweddariad gan gynrychiolwyr y Pwyllgor ar amrywiol Fyrddau a Grwpiau'r Cyngor.

RHAN II

Dim eitemau

AELODAETH

Y Cynghorwyr

James Davies
Peter Arnold Evans
Carys Guy-Davies
Huw Hilditch-Roberts
Rhys Hughes
Win Mullen-James

Bob Murray
Joe Welch
Cefyn Williams
Cheryl Williams
Huw Williams

Aelodau Cyfetholedig dros Addysg sy'n Pleidleisio (Rhifau Eitemau Agenda 6 yn unig)

Ms C. Burgess
Mrs. G. Greenland
Ms. D. Houghton

Dr. D. Marjoram
Mr. J. Saxon

COPIAU I'R:

Holl Gynghorwyr er gwybodaeth
Y Wasg a'r Llyfrgelloedd
Cynghorau Tref a Chymuned

PWYLLGOR ARCHWILIO CYMUNEDAU

Cofnodion cyfarfod o'r Pwyllgor Archwilio Cymunedau a gynhaliwyd yn Ystafell Gynhadledd 1a, Neuadd y Sir, Rhuthun, Dydd Iau, 12 Ebrill 2012 am 9.30 am.

YN BRESENNOL

Y Cynghorwyr James Davies, Rhys Hughes, David Smith (Cadeirydd) a Cefyn Williams

HEFYD YN BRESENNOL

Y Cyngorydd Bill Cowie, Y Cyngorydd Gwilym C Evans ac Y Cyngorydd Gwyneth Kensler

PWYNT O SYLW

Llongyfarchodd y Cadeirydd y Cyngorydd Cefyn Williams ar fod yn un o'r pedwar cyngorydd sir yn sefyll yn ddiwrthwynebiad yn etholiadau'r cyngor sir.

1 YMDDIHEURIADAU

Y Cynghorwyr Brian Blakeley, June Cahill, Richard Jones, Peter Owen, Selwyn Thomas a'r Cyfarwyddwr Corfforaethol Dysgu a Chymunedau.

2 DATGANIADAU O DDIDDORDEB

Ni chodwyd unrhyw ddatganiadau personol neu ragfarnol.

3 MATERION BRYD FEL Y'U CYTUNWYD GAN Y CADEIRYDD

Dywedodd y Cadeirydd ei fod yn bwriadu cynnwys y mater canlynol i'w drafod, sydd angen sylw brys - **B5105 Stryd Mwrog Street, Rhuthun.**

Cyfeiriodd y Cyngorydd Rhys Hughes at y cyhoeddusrwydd negyddol yn ddiweddar ynghylch pryderon diogelwch traffig ar ran o Stryd Mwrog, Rhuthun, y mae ymgyrchwyr yn honni sydd yn rhy gul a pheryglus i gerddwyr. Dywedodd y Rheolwr Adain: Rheoli'r Rhwydwaith y cynhaliwyd cyfarfod yn ddiweddar gyda thrigolion i drafod eu pryderon a bod nifer o ddewisiadau yn cael eu hystyried. Dywedodd y Cadeirydd nad oedd cynghorwyr sir yn rhan o'r cyfarfod oherwydd y cyfnod purdah ac y cytunwyd i ystyried y mater ymhellach ar ôl etholiadau'r cyngor sir.

***PENDERFYNWYD** nodi'r sefyllfa ac y byddai'r pwyllgor yn ystyried y problemau a godwyd ynghylch Stryd Mwrog, Rhuthun ar ôl etholiadau'r cyngor sir sydd i'w cynnal fis Mai 2012.*

4 COFNODION

Cyflwynwyd cofnodion y Pwyllgor Archwilio Cymunedau a gynhaliwyd ar 1 Mawrth 2012.

Materion yn Codi -

Tudalen 5 – Eitem Rhif: 7 Newidiadau i Strategaeth Cefnogi Pobl ar gyfer 2012 / 14 ac i'r Cynllun Gweithredu Cefnogi Pobl ar gyfer 2012 / 13 – Mewn ymateb i gwestiwn gan y Cadeirydd, dywedodd y Cydlynnydd Archwilio fod y Cabinet, yn ei gyfarfod ar 20 Mawrth 2012, wedi cytuno ar newidiadau i'r Strategaeth ac i'r Cynllun Gweithredu. Byddai'r Pwyllgor Archwilio Partneriaethau yn ystyried newidiadau i'r Rhaglen Cefnogi Pobl Genedlaethol a Rhanbarthol ar ôl etholiadau mis Mai 2012.

Tudalen 9 – Eitem Rhif: 10 Rhaglen Waith Archwilio – dywedodd y Cydlynnydd Archwilio fod cyfarfod y Grŵp Tasg a Gorffen a sefydlwyd i ystyried y cynigion ar gyfer Bwrdd Cymunedau Diogelach Gogledd Cymru wedi'i ganslo oherwydd na fydd y cynigion wedi'u datblygu tan ddechrau'r haf. Mae'n debyg y byddai pwyllgor archwilio'n ystyried y cynigion cyn eu cyflwyno i'r Cabinet.

PENDERFYNWYD - *derbyn a chymeradwyo cofnodion y cyfarfod a gynhaliwyd ar 1 Mawrth 2012 fel cofnod cywir.*

5 ETAPE CYMRU

Cyflwynodd y Prif Swyddog Strategaeth Adfywio a Buddsoddi a'r Rheolwr Adain: Rheoli'r Rhwydwaith adroddiad (a rannwyd o'r blaen) yn hysbysu aelodau am gynnydd y trefniadau ar gyfer y digwyddiad beicio Etape Cymru 2012 ers cyfarfod diwethaf y pwyllgor ar 1 Mawrth 2012. Roedd y pwyllgor wedi penderfynu o'r blaen i gadarnhau cau ffyrdd er mwyn gallu cynnal y digwyddiad, ond gyda nifer o amodau.

Roedd y gwaith a wnaed ers y cyfarfod diwethaf yn cynnwys -

- Cyfathrebu'n rheolaidd rhwng y Cyngor a Participate Sport (trefnydd y digwyddiad) a Chyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Wrecsam.
- Paratoi diweddariad o'r cynllun cyfathrebu (a rannwyd yn y cyfarfod) yn dangos y llwybr a ddewiswyd ac amserau cau Bwlch yr Oerddrws dros dro (er mwyn sicrhau ei fod yn aros ar agor amser cinio). Bydd yn rhaid amseru'n benodol ar gyfer rhai o'r ffyrdd cyfagos a bydd yn rhaid cynhyrchu'r map terfynol yn ystod y pythefnos nesaf.
- Ymgynghorwyd â chynghorau tref / cymuned a chynghorwyr sir ar y llwybr a chyhoeddwyd datganiad i'r wasg (Atodiad 2 i'r adroddiad)
- Ymgynghorwyd a chysylltwyd ag adrannau'r Cyngor a'r Aelodau Arweiniol perthnasol
- cyfarfu'r Grŵp Diogelwch Ymgynghorol i oruchwylio gweithdrefnau rheoli traffig, cludiant a cherddwyr (Atodiadau 3 & 4 i'r adroddiad) a pharatoi cynlluniau ynghylch y problemau ymgynghori, cyfathrebu a rheoli traffig a nodwyd wrth adrodd yn ôl ar ddiwyddiad y llynedd
- dechreuwyd cynnal cyfarfodydd gyda busnesau allweddol i drafod y cyfleoedd iddyn nhw fod yn rhan ac elwa o'r digwyddiad a bwriedir ymweld â busnesau ar y llwybr unwaith y bydd map y llwybr a'r amseroedd yn barod, a
- lansio'r digwyddiad i'r cyfryngau yn Llangollen.

Yn anffodus nad oedd yn bosibl i *Participate Sport* fod yn bresennol yn y cyfarfod heddiw ond dywedodd swyddogion eu bod yn hyderus fod trefnwyr y digwyddiad yn talu sylw i'r problemau sy'n cael eu nodi fel rhai sydd angen sylw a'u bod wedi addo sicrhau cadw at y cytundebau a gytunwyd ar gyfer y digwyddiad. Pwysleisiodd y Prif Swyddog Strategaeth Adfywio a Buddsoddi hefyd werth cyhoeddusrwydd digwyddiadau fel hyn a'r manteision economaidd a ddaw i Sir Ddinbych fel cyrchfan ymwelwyr.

Roedd yr aelodau'n falch o enw da Participate Sport ac o'i brofiad o drefnu digwyddiadau beicio / chwaraeon ac o glywed am ei drefniadau rhag i'r problemau a gafwyd y llynedd yn y digwyddiad cychwynnol godi eto. Cyfeiriodd y Cyngorydd Rhys Hughes at ei brofiad personol o ymdrin â chynrychiolwyr Participate Sport, yn enwedig mewn cyfarfod o Gyngor Cymuned Llandysilio, pan gytunwyd newid y llwybr arfaethedig i sicrhau y byddai llai o bobl yn cael eu heffeithio dros gyfnod y digwyddiad. Cadarnhaodd hefyd fod y trefnwyr wedi cyfarfod â busnesau i dawelu'u hofnau ynghylch y digwyddiad. Cadarnhaodd y Rheolwr Adain: Rheoli'r Rhwydwaith y rhoddwyd sicrwydd i fusnesau y byddai Bwlch yr Oerddrws ar agor i draffig erbyn 11.00am er efallai y byddai angen tacluso ychydig ar y llwybr ar ôl yr adeg hynny. Cyfeiriwyd hefyd at ddigwyddiad beicio ar Fryniau Clwyd ac y gellid datblygu llwybrau eraill o ganlyniad i Etape Cymru. Mewn ymateb i gwestiwn oddi wrth y Cyngorydd Gwilym Evans, cadarnhaodd y Rheolwr Adain: Rheoli'r Rhwydwaith nad oedd y cyngor yn rhoi cefnogaeth ariannol i'r digwyddiad ond fod llawer iawn o amser swyddogion yn cael ei dreulio ar helpu trefnu'r digwyddiad a fydd yn cael ei ysgwyddo gan y gwasanaeth.

Atgoffodd y Cadeirydd yr aelodau y cyflwynir adroddiad yn manylu ar effaith y digwyddiad 2012 i'r pwyllgor ei ystyried fis Hydref 2012.

PENDERFYNWYD derbyn a nodi'r adroddiad cynnydd ar y trefniadau ar gyfer digwyddiad beicio Etape Cymru 2012.

6 DIWEDDARIAD AR YMGYSYLLTIAD CYMUNEDOL

Cyflwynodd y Rheolwr Ymgysylltiad Cymunedol adroddiad (a rannwyd o'r blaen) yn gofyn am gefnogaeth yr aelodau i ddatblygu methodoleg strwythuredig ar gyfer gweithgareddau ymgynghori ac ymgysylltu'r Cyngor. Byddai hynny'n ceisio sicrhau y byddai ymgysylltu cymunedol yn rhedeg yn llyfn ac o safon uchel, gyson, ledled y Sir.

O gofio am sylwadau blaenorol y pwyllgor ar y strategaeth ddrafft, roedd adran wedi'i chynnwys ar ymgynghori ac ymgysylltu ag aelodau etholedig (Atodiad 1 yr adroddiad). Cyflwynodd y Rheolwr Ymgysylltiad Cymunedol yr wybodaeth ddiweddaraf i'r aelodau ar gynnydd y Strategaeth Ymgysylltiad Cymunedol 'Dal i Drafod' gan ymhelaethu ar weithgareddau ymgysylltu penodol, gan gynnwys -

- System Rheoli Ymgynghori Ar Lein - cyflwyno o bosibl, 'dudalen ymgynghori' benodol yn gysylltiedig â'r wefan gyda meddalwedd ar gyfer paratoi arolygon, dadansoddi data a chynhyrchu adroddiadau, a manteision mabwysiadu system o'r fath

- Dulliau newydd o gysylltu â phobl ifanc – cynigion i drefnu i fyfyrwyr ifanc weithredu ar ran y cyngor i gysylltu ac ymgynghori â phobl ifanc eraill gan ddefnyddio rhwydweithiau cymdeithasol a'r cyfryngau cymdeithasol mewn sefyllfaoedd cymdeithasol neu mewn mannau ble maen nhw'n cyfarfod yn naturiol.
- Cynllun Cyfathrebu'r Bwrdd Gwasanaethau Lleol – bydd cynllun drafft yn cael ei gyflwyno yng nghyfarfod nesaf y Bwrdd Gwasanaethau Lleol yn dangos yr amcanion cyfathrebu cyffredinol: cefnogi'r Bwrdd Gwasanaethau Lleol i gyfathrebu gydag eraill; negeseuon allweddol a chynllun gwaith cyfathrebu.

Bydd y Strategaeth yn cael ei pharatoi ar ffurf hawdd ei ddarllen a bydd ymgynghori pellach yn ei chylch cyn ei mabwysiadu fel canllawiau i wasanaethau ac i aelodau. Roedd y pwyllgor yn croesawu cynnwys adran yn y strategaeth i ymdrin yn benodol ag aelodau etholedig. Wrth drafod yr adroddiad gyda'r Rheolwr Ymgysylltiad Cymunedol, cododd aelodau'r materion allweddol canlynol -

- nid oedd cynghorwyr pob amser yn cael gwybod am faterion sy'n effeithio ar eu wardiau nhw ac mae dulliau'n anghyson
- wrth dynnu sylw aelodau at faterion penodol yn eu wardiau, dylid ystyried hefyd y gymuned ehangach a dylid cysylltu hefyd gydag aelodau etholedig eraill pe gallai'r mater effeithio ar wardiau eraill. Dylid newid Paragraff 9.2 y 'Strategaeth Ymgysylltiad Cymunedol' i sicrhau fod hynny'n digwydd.
- gofynnwyd am gadarnhad fod swyddogion yn ymwybodol o'r protocol ar gyfer cysylltu â chynghorwyr; eu bod yn gallu gweld i ba wardiau y mae aelodau'n eu cynrychioli a bod mapiau clir, gyda ffiniau cywir ar gael yn rhwydd.
- gallai swyddogion fod yn cydweithio â chynghorau tref / cymuned ar weithgareddau penodol a dylid cydnabod efallai nad yw cynghorwyr sir yn ymwybodol o faterion o'r fath ac y dylid rhoi gwybod iddyn nhw
- mae angen sicrhau fod yr wybodaeth ddiweddaraf ar gael i gynghorau tref / cymuned ar wefan y cyngor gyda dolenni e-bost ble bo'n briodol
- awgrymwyd y dylai Grŵp Cadeiryddion Is-gadeiryddion Archwilio ystyried pa bwyllgor a fyddai orau i archwilio'r Bwrdd Gwasanaethau Lleol.

Cytunodd y Rheolwr Ymgysylltiad Cymunedol i gynnwys cyfeiriadau yn y strategaeth i adlewyrchu sylwadau'r aelodau, i wella cyfathrebu ymhellach gyda chynghorwyr a sicrhau fod swyddogion yn ymwybodol o ofynion y protocol. Soniodd am y bwriad i ymweld ag adrannau i godi ymwybyddiaeth o fodolaeth y strategaeth a'r Siartr rhwng y Cynghorau Tref / Cymuned a'r Cyngor Sir ac o gyfrifoldebau swyddogion ynghylch hynny. O ran cael gwybodaeth, cytunodd y Rheolwr Ymgysylltiad Cymunedol i ymchwilio i ba mor gywir yw mapiau'r wardiau a sicrhau fod proses glir i ganfod yn rhwydd pa aelodau ward sy'n cynrychioli ardaloedd penodol. Byddai hefyd yn cadarnhau fod yr wybodaeth a roddir gan gynghorau tref / cymuned wedi'i chofnodi ar wefan Sir Ddinbych. Wrth ymateb i gwestiwn oddi wrth y Cynghorydd Rhys Hughes, dywedodd y Rheolwr Ymgysylltiad Cymunedol nad oedd unrhyw gynlluniau i uno Grwpiau Aelodau Ardal a fyddai'n gofyn am newid yng nghyfansoddiad y cyngor.

PENDERFYNWYD yn amodol ar sylwadau'r aelodau a fanylir uchod, fod y pwyllgor yn cefnogi'r dulliau sydd wedi'u hamlinellu yn yr adroddiad i ddatblygu methodoleg strwythuredig ar gyfer gweithgareddau ymgynghori a chysylltu'r Cyngor er mwyn sicrhau fod yr Awdurdod yn mabwysiadu dull proffesiynol, cydlynedig a chost effeithiol.

Ar yr adeg yma (10.25am) gohiriwyd y cyfarfod i gael lluniaeth.

7 DOD YN NES AT Y GYMUNED

Cyflwynodd y Cydlynedd Prosiect Trawsffurfio Busnes adroddiad (a rannwyd o'r blaen) yn cyflwyno'r wybodaeth diweddaraf i'r aelodau ar y cynnydd yn y gwaith a wnaed gan y Bwrdd Rhaglen Dod yn Agosach at y Gymuned ers i'r pwyllgor ystyried yr adroddiad diwethaf ar 27 Hydref 2011. Mae Cynllun Gweithredu 'Dod yn Agosach at y Gymuned' (Atodiad 1) wedi'i atodi i'r adroddiad.

Yn dilyn proses resymoli mae'r Cynllun Gweithredu diweddaraf yn cynnwys 29 gweithred ar draws y tri maes blaenoriaeth canlynol -

- (1) Cynrychiolaeth a Chysylltiad – Sut i gysylltu â chymunedau
- (2) Darparu Gwasanaeth – Datblygu'r diwylliant ac agweddau cywir
- (3) Datblygu Cymunedol – Cymuned, Cyfoethogi a Nerthu

Roedd y gweithrediadau wedi'u newid i adlewyrchu sylwadau a phryderon aelodau yn eu cyfarfod ar 27 Hydref. Cyflwynodd y Cydlynedd Prosiect Trawsffurfio Busnes a'r Rheolwr Ymgysylltu Cymunedol yr wybodaeth ddiweddaraf i'r aelodau ar y materion hynny ac ynghylch y materion pellach a drafodwyd gydag aelodau ynghylch y canlynol -

Rheoli Perthynas y Cwsmer – gwnaed llawer o waith ers mis Hydref a chafodd system fwy cadarn o gofnodi cwynion ac adborth i gwynion ei chyflwyno. Roedd yr aelodau'n falch o gael gwell adborth ac awgrymodd y Cynghorydd James Davies y byddai'n ddefnyddiol rhoi enw cyswllt mewn ymatebion e-byst i gynghorwyr. Gofynnodd y Cynghorydd Gwilym Evans am i restr fisol gael ei hanfon, efallai'n electronig, at gynghorwyr o'r cwynion sy'n cael eu trin ynghylch eu wardiau. Pwysleisiodd hefyd bwysigrwydd sicrhau fod pob cynghorydd yn defnyddio'r system Rheoli Perthynas y Cwsmer i gofnodi problemau a chwynion yn hytrach na gofyn i swyddogion unigol ddatrys problemau. O ran Blaenoriaeth 2, Gweithred 2 (tudalen 45 o'r Cynllun Gweithredu) cytunodd y Cydlynedd Prosiect Trawsffurfio Busnes i newid y mesur ynghylch gwella ymatebion y cyngor i gwynion er mwyn dangos yn well y canlyniad sydd i'w gyrraedd.

Adfywio - cafodd gweithrediadau cadarn eu cyflwyno i sicrhau fod y strategaeth ar gyfer cysylltu gyda'r gymuned fusnes yn cael ei darparu ac roedd y rhan fwyaf o gyfarfod diwethaf Bwrdd Rhaglen ynghylch y mater hwnnw. Bydd y dewisiadau ar gyfer pob ardal (Arfordirol, Canolbarth a Dyffryn Dyfrdwy) yn cael eu gwerthuso i sicrhau bod y strategaeth i ymdrin â'r gymuned fusnes yn gadarn ac i ffurfioli cysylltiadau.

Cyllid Cymunedol - bydd papur yn cael ei gyflwyno i'r Tîm Rheoli Corfforaethol ynghylch dyrannu cyllid yn well i gymunedau i ddarparu prosiectau. Gan mai newydd ddechrau y mae'r gwaith mae'n debyg y daw'r mater yn ôl i'r pwyllgor hwn i'w ystyried ymhellach. Ail fynegodd yr aelodau'u pryderon nad oes strwythur na chanllawiau ar hyn o bryd i dalu sylw i ddyrannu cyllid a bod y broses ymgeisio feichus yn rhoi ymgeiswyr am brosiectau llai o dan anfantais. Dywedodd y Cydlynnydd Prosiect Trawsffurfio Busnes y byddai'r papur i'r Tîm Rheoli Corfforaethol yn ceisio talu sylw i ddyrannu cyllid cymunedol i sicrhau proses deg a chyfiawn o nodi prosiectau a datblygu'r meini prawf y bydd yn rhaid eu bodloni cyn y gellir rhyddhau cyllid. Ychwanegodd y byddai'r broses ymgeisio hefyd yn cael ei gwneud yn gliriach.

Dywedodd y Cyngorydd Diana Hannam fod canfyddiad bod y Cyngor yn gwario ar brosiectau yn y Rhyl ar draul rhannau eraill o'r sir, yn rhannol, o bosibl oherwydd y grantiau Ewropeaidd a oedd wedi'u dyrannu i wardiau mwyaf difreintiedig y Rhyl. Er mwyn cael gwared â'r camsyniad hwnnw, gofynnodd am ddadansoddi gwariant y Sir yn gywir i ddangos pa ardaloedd sydd o dan anfantais. Cytunodd y Cadeirydd y byddai'n ddefnyddiol cael dadansoddiad o'r ffigyrau.

Wrth ystyried y Cynllun Gweithredu, atebodd y swyddogion gwestiynau'r aelodau, yn enwedig ynghylch yr arolwg trigolion, y Gronfa Ddatblygu Gymunedol a'r Fforymau Cymunedol. Eglurodd y Rheolwr Ymgysylltu Cymunedol mai presenoldeb gwan oedd yn y Fforymau Cymunedol, y dylid ystyried rhywbeth arall, efallai yn canolbwyntio rhagor ar feysydd gwasanaeth penodol a fyddai'n cysylltu â'r cymunedau a'r cleientiaid ac â'r gwaith sy'n debyg o gael ei wneud gan gydweithwyr y Bwrdd Gwasanaeth Lleol ynghylch hynny. Cytunwyd y dylai unrhyw gynigion i ddisodli'r Fforymau Cymunedol cael eu cyflwyno i'r pwyllgor i'w hystyried.

Ar wahoddiad y Cadeirydd, gofynnodd y Cyngorydd Cefyn Williams a fyddai'n bosibl i aelodau wardiau lleol fod yn bresennol yn Seremonïau Dinasyddiaeth ymgeiswyr yn byw yn Sir Ddinbych. Roedd y cais wedi'i gyflwyno iddo ef gan y Cyngorydd Gwyneth Kensler a oedd yn dweud fod rhai o drigolion Dinbych wedi cymryd rhan yn y Seremoni Dinasyddiaeth ac yn siomedig o weld nad oedd yr aelod lleol yno. Dywedodd y Cadeirydd, y Cyngorydd William Cowie mai'r Arglwydd Raglaw ac yntau (fel Cadeirydd y Cyngor Sir) oedd yr unig swyddogion yn bresennol ac y byddai'n croesawu presenoldeb aelodau lleol. Cefnogodd yr Aelodau'r cynnig hefyd a chytunwyd i godi'r mater gyda'r Rheolwr Cefnogi a Datblygu Aelodau fel y swyddog cyfrifol.

PENDERFYNWYD -

- (a) *yn amodol ar sylwadau'r aelodau a nodir uchod, cefnogi Cynllun Gweithredu Dod yn Agosach at y Gymuned sydd yn Atodiad 1 i'r adroddiad;*
- (b) *cyflwyno adroddiad ar y cynigion drafft ynghylch trefniadau amgen i ddisodli'r Fforymau Cymunedol i'r pwyllgor ym mis Medi neu fis Hydref 2012, a*
- (c) *bod y Rheolwr Ymgysylltiad Cymunedol yn cysylltu â'r Rheolwr Cefnogi a Datblygu Aelodau gyda'r bwriad o gynig cyfle i aelodau lleol fod yn bresennol*

mewn Seremonïau Dinasyddiaeth yn y dyfodol i ymgeiswyr sy'n byw yn Sir Ddinbych.

8 RHAGLEN WAITH ARCHWILIO

Cyflwynodd y Cydlynnydd Archwilio adroddiad (a rannwyd o'r blaen), yn gofyn i Aelodau adolygu blaen raglen waith y pwyllgor ac yn cyflwyno'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf i'r aelodau ar faterion perthnasol. Roedd blaen raglen waith ddrafft (Atodiad 1) a blaen raglen waith y Cabinet (Atodiad 2) a Chynnydd ar Benderfyniadau'r Pwyllgor (Atodiad 3) ynghlwm â'r adroddiad.

Gofynnwyd hefyd i'r Aelodau ystyried a oedd y pynciau a nodwyd o'r blaen dal yn berthnasol ar gyfer archwilio yn y dyfodol ac i ystyried archwilio ffynonellau gwaith yn y dyfodol yn codi o'r Rhaglen Ymlaen y Rhyl. Wrth ystyried blaen raglen waith y pwyllgor, cwmpasodd yr aelodau y diben a'r canlyniadau a ddisgwylir o nifer o eitemau'r adroddiad yr oeddynt yn dymuno'u harchwilio yn y dyfodol a chytunwyd -

- derbyn adroddiadau ar effeithiolrwydd gweithredu gorfodaeth ynghylch baw cŵn a Chludiant Cyhoeddus yn y Sir (gan gynnwys TAITH a chludiant gwledig) yn gynnar ar ôl etholiadau'r cyngor sir.
- cyfeirio'r eitem ar Ymddygiad Heriol a'i effaith ar wasanaethau'r Cyngor i'r Pwyllgor Archwilio Partneriaethau
- derbyn adroddiadau yn y dyfodol ar Ansawdd a Darpariaeth Adnoddau Cymunedol ac Addysg; Cynaliadwyedd Cymunedol; Ardaloedd Perygl Llifogydd o fewn Sir Ddinbych; Adolygu Asedau Treftadaeth a'r Celfyddydau a Gwaredu Adeiladau, Eiddo a Thir y Cyngor
- gohirio ystyried perthnasedd eitemau penodol ar gyfer archwilio yn y dyfodol tan ar ôl etholiadau'r cyngor sir ym mis Mai, mewn perthynas â Mynediad i Gefn Gwlad; Darparu Rheoli Gwastraff i Fusnesau ac Ysgolion; Trosglwyddo Gwasanaethau i Gynghorau Tref; effeithiolrwydd Teledu Cylch Cyfyng a Ffermydd Gwynt
- dileu'r adroddiad a oedd wedi'i drefnu ar gyfer mis Medi 2012 ar Ysgol Dinas Brân gan fod y broblem cludiant bron iawn wedi'i datrys
- archwilio'r tri phrif brosiect / ffynonellau gwaith yn codi o'r Rhaglen Ymlaen y Rhyl a neilltuo'u cyfarfod ar 13 Medi 2012 at y diben hwnnw. Gofynnodd Aelodau am i'r cyfarfod gael ei gynnal yn Nhŷ Russel, y Rhyl a gwahodd sefydliadau allanol sydd â rhan yn y Rhaglen. Gofynnwyd hefyd am dynnu sylw at y cyfarfod i roi cyfle i drigolion lleol fod yn bresennol. Roedd yr aelodau o'r farn y byddai taith o gwmpas y safleoedd allweddol o gwmpas y Rhyl yn ddefnyddiol i'r pwyllgor ar ôl y cyfarfod hwnnw.

PENDERFYNWYD, yn amodol ar y newidiadau a'r ceisiadau uchod, cymeradwyo'r rhaglen waith y cyfeirir ati yn Atodiad 1 yr adroddiad.

9 ADBORTH GAN GYNRYCHIOLWYR Y PWYLLGOR

Ni dderbyniwyd unrhyw adroddiadau o gynrychiolwyr y pwyllgor.

Cyn cau'r cyfarfod cymerodd y Cadeirydd y cyfle i ddiolch i'r aelodau am eu gwasanaeth ar y pwyllgor a dymunodd y gorau iddynt am y dyfodol. Nododd y

Cynghorydd Rhys Hughes ei fod wedi mwynhau'i amser ar y pwyllgor a diolchodd i'r Cadeirydd am ei gyfraniad.

Daeth y cyfarfod i ben am 11.30am.

Adroddiad i'r:	Pwyllgor Craffu Cymunedau
Dyddiad y Cyfarfod:	14 Mehefin 2012
Aelod/Swyddog Arwain:	Aelod Arwain dros Addysg/ Pennaeth Cynhwysiant a Gwella Ysgolion
Awdur yr Adroddiad:	Swyddog Perfformiad Effeithiolrwydd Ysgolion: Uwchradd
Teitl:	Arolygiad Estyn o Ddysgu Oedolion yn y Gymuned

1. Am beth mae'r adroddiad yn sôn?

Adolygu arolygiad Estyn ym mis Chwefror 2012 o Bartneriaeth Dysgu Oedolion yn y Gymuned Conwy a Sir Ddinbych.

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

2.1 Ystyried canfyddiadau Arolygiad Estyn o Bartneriaeth Dysgu Oedolion yn y Gymuned Conwy a Sir Ddinbych.

3. Beth yw'r Argymhellion?

3.1 Adolygu casgliadau arolygiad Estyn a rhoi sylwadau am yr argymhellion cysylltiedig.

4. Manylion yr adroddiad

4.1 Roedd y bartneriaeth dysgu oedolion yn y gymuned ar gyfer Conwy a Sir Ddinbych, o'r enw Cyswllt Dysgu, yn destun Arolygiad Estyn yn ystod wythnos gyntaf mis Chwefror 2012. Mae'r prif bartneriaid yn cynnwys ALLau Conwy a Sir Ddinbych, Coleg Llandrillo Cymru, Coleg Harlech/WEA(N) a Choleg Glannau Dyfrdwy (Coleg Llysfasi).

4.2 Yn ystod yr arolygiad, drwy ddadansoddi'r hunanarfarniad, y data perfformiad, yr arsylwadau gwersi a'r cyfarfodydd â rhanddeiliaid, roedd Estyn yn ceisio ateb tri chwestiwn allweddol:

Cwestiwn Allweddol 1: Pa mor dda yw'r canlyniadau?

Cwestiwn Allweddol 2: Pa mor dda yw'r ddarpariaeth?

Cwestiwn Allweddol 3: Pa mor dda yw'r arwain a'r rheoli?

Barnodd Estyn fod pob un o'r tri Chwestiwn Allweddol yn Dda.

Bu'r arolygwyr hefyd yn rhoi barn gyffredinol am berfformiad cyfredol y bartneriaeth; ystyriwyd bod y perfformiad yn Dda a'r rhagolygon ar gyfer gwelliant yn Rhagorol. Ar hyn o bryd, hwn yw'r proffil gradd gorau yng Nghymru ar gyfer dysgu oedolion yn y gymuned.

- 4.3 Mae perfformiad cyfredol y bartneriaeth yn dda oherwydd:
- mae'r dysgwyr yn cyflawni safonau da yn yr ystafell ddosbarth; mae eu cyfraddau llwyddo'n cymharu'n dda â'r cymaryddion cenedlaethol;
 - mae ansawdd yr addysgu a'r asesu yn dda neu'n well ym mron pob achos;
 - mae'r darparwyr yn cydweithio'n dda i gynllunio'r cwricwlwm ac i gysoni'r ddarpariaeth â blaenoriaethau cenedlaethol a lleol; ac
 - mae ansawdd yr arwain a'r rheoli yn dda. Mae lefel dda o gynllunio strategol a threfniadau da ar waith i sicrhau ansawdd a chynllunio at welliant.
- 4.4 Mae rhagolygon y bartneriaeth ar gyfer gwelliant yn rhagorol oherwydd:
- mae tuedd o wella yn y cyfraddau llwyddo i ddysgwyr;
 - mae lefel uchel yr ymddiriedaeth rhwng partneriaid ac ymrwymiad i weledigaeth gyffredin wedi arwain at welliant da yn y safonau a gyflawnir gan ddysgwyr ac yn ansawdd yr addysgu a'r asesu ers yr arolygiadau diwethaf;
 - mae ansawdd rhagorol y gwaith partneriaeth yn sicrhau safon dda o gynllunio'r ddarpariaeth ac ansawdd yr adnoddau sydd ar gael i'r dysgwyr; ac
 - mae'r systemau sicrhau ansawdd da ac ansawdd y cynlluniau at welliant wedi gwella safonau i'r dysgwyr.
- 4.5 Roedd adroddiad arolygiad Estyn yn amlygu bod gwahanol ddysgwyr o wahanol gefndiroedd a lefelau gallu yn cyflawni safonau da yn eu gwaith. Mae llawer o ddysgwyr ag anghenion sgiliau sylfaenol yn llwyddo i wella eu sgiliau llythrennedd a rhifedd. Mae dysgwyr o bob oedran yn perfformio'r un mor dda. Mae'r dysgwyr hŷn yn gwneud cynnydd da mewn technoleg gwybodaeth a chyfathrebu (TGCh). Mae dysgwyr o gefndiroedd difreintiedig yn cyflawni safonau da yn eu gwaith.
- 4.6 Nid oes digon o'r dysgwyr sy'n siarad Cymraeg yn defnyddio eu sgiliau Cymraeg yn ddigon da yn gyfrwng dysgu neu ar gyfer asesu eu cynnydd.
- 4.7 Mae'r rhan fwyaf o'r dysgwyr yn gwella eu hyder drwy gymryd rhan mewn dysgu. Ystyria ambell ddysgwr fod dysgu wedi trawsnewid ei fywyd. O ganlyniad, maent yn gallu rheoli eu bywydau a chefnogi eu plant yn well.
- 4.9 Mae'r addysgu'n dda neu'n well yn y rhan fwyaf o'r sesiynau a arsylwyd gan y tîm arolygu. Yn y sesiynau hyn, mae'r tiwtoriaid yn cynllunio'n dda, yn rhoi lefelau da o gymorth llythrennedd i'r dysgwyr ac yn helpu'r dysgwyr i wneud cynnydd da.

5. Arweinyddiaeth a phartneriaethau

- 5.1 Mae arweinwyr y bartneriaeth yn darparu arweinyddiaeth dda. Maent yn cyfathrebu eu gweledigaeth a'u nodau strategol yn effeithiol â sefydliadau partner ac aelodau drwy gynllun strategol Cyswllt Dysgu. Mae eglurder y cynllun yn sicrhau bod pob sefydliad partner yn deall yr hyn y mae angen iddo ei gyflawni. Mae gan y partneriaid hanes hir a llwyddiannus o gydweithio i gyrraedd eu nodau.
- 5.2 Mae'r arweinwyr yn cydweithio'n dda ag ystod eang o grwpiau allweddol eraill, fel Bwrdd Gwasanaeth Lleol Conwy a Sir Ddinbych, a chyda grwpiau adfywio lleol fel strategaeth Dinas y Rhyl. Mae'r bartneriaeth wedi gwneud penderfyniad cadarn i ddefnyddio dysgu oedolion i wella sgiliau cyflogaeth dysgwyr lleol.
- 5.3 Mae gan y bartneriaeth drefniadau da ar gyfer hunanasesu, gydag amcanion ac amserlenni clir. O ganlyniad, gall y bartneriaeth dynnu ynghyd ac arfarnu'r gwaith a wnaethpwyd gan bob partner. Mae'r broses hunanasesu'n effeithiol o ran cynnwys barn dysgwyr, staff a phob partner a sefydliad sy'n ymwneud â dysgu oedolion yn y gymuned.
- 5.4 Ystyria Estyn fod y gwaith partneriaeth yn rhagorol, mae wedi cydweithio'n dda iawn dros nifer o flynyddoedd ac wedi datblygu lefelau uchel o ymddiriedaeth. Mae cydweithio gwych y bartneriaeth yn gwella'r safonau a gyflawnir gan ddysgwyr ac ansawdd yr addysgu a'r asesu.

6. Argymhellion Estyn

6.1 Er mwyn gwella, mae angen i'r bartneriaeth:

- A1 cynyddu nifer y dosbarthiadau a'r gweithgareddau dysgu lle mae dysgwyr yn cyflawni safonau rhagorol yn eu gwaith;
- A2 cynyddu'r addysgu a'r asesu rhagorol;
- A3 hyrwyddo dull cyffredin o ddiogelu i godi safon polisïau a gweithdrefnau holl aelodau'r bartneriaeth; a
- A4 hyrwyddo a gwella'r modd y defnyddir y Gymraeg yn gyfrwng cyfathrebu er mwyn dysgu.

7. Sut mae'r penderfyniad yn cyfrannu at y Blaenoriaethau Corfforaethol?

7.1 Mae'n cefnogi agweddau allweddol ar y Cynllun Mawr, cynlluniau busnes gwasanaeth ac mae'n cyfrannu at Foderneiddio Addysg fel blaenoriaeth gorfforaethol.

8. Beth fydd yn ei gostio a sut bydd yn effeithio ar wasanaethau eraill?

8.1 Ni nodwyd unrhyw gostau penodol ar gyfer y cynllun gweithredu arolygiad nac ôl-arolygiad. Cefnogir yr holl weithgarwch gan grant Dysgu Oedolion yn y Gymuned Llywodraeth Cymru a chyllid coleg.

9. Pa ymgynghoriadau a gynhaliwyd?

9.1 Ymgynghorwyd â'r partneriaid sy'n cefnogi addysg i oedolion yn y gymuned yn yr awdurdod a sefydliadau cefnogol.

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

10.1 Bach iawn yw'r risg gwleidyddol a'r risg i enw da'r awdurdod gan fod canlyniadau'r arolygiad yn dda ac yn rhagorol. Lleihawyd y risg am fod pob partner wedi buddsoddi adnoddau sylweddol mewn Dysgu Oedolion yn y Gymuned, yn arbennig y colegau AB.

11. Pŵer i wneud y Penderfyniad

Nid oes gofynion cyfreithiol ond mae arolygiadau awdurdod lleol yn orfodol.

Swyddog Cyswllt:

Swyddog Perfformiad Effeithiolrwydd Ysgolion: Uwchradd

Ffôn: 01824 708026

Adroddiad i'r:	Pwyllgor Craffu Cymunedau
Dyddiad y Cyfarfod:	14 Mehefin 2012
Swyddog/Aelod Arwain:	Y Cyd-bennaeth Priffyrdd a Seilwaith
Awdur yr Adroddiad:	Rheolwr Adran: Cludiant Teithwyr
Teitl:	Gwasanaethau Bws a Gostyngiadau

1. Am beth mae'r adroddiad yn sôn?

Mae'n rhoi gwybod i'r aelodau am y ffordd y caiff gwasanaethau bws eu trefnu, am newidiadau yn y ffordd y mae Llywodraeth Cymru (LIC) yn ariannu gwasanaethau bws a gwasanaethau perthnasol, am y canlyniadau i'r Cyngor Sir, ac am gamau lliniaru arfaethedig, ac mae'n eu cynghori i ddechrau proses ymgynghori.

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

Rhoi gwybodaeth a cheisio sylwadau am newidiadau yn y ffordd y caiff gwasanaethau bws eu hariannu, a fydd yn effeithio'n amlwg ar brisiau tocynnau a lefelau gwasanaeth a ddarperir.

3. Beth yw'r Argymhellion?

Bod:

- 3.1 yr adroddiad yn cael ei nodi;
- 3.2 swyddogion yn ymgynghori â'r gymuned ehangach ynghylch toriadau posibl i wasanaethau bws; ac
- 3.3 ar ôl yr ymgynghoriad, bod y Cyd-bennaeth Priffyrdd a Seilwaith yn llunio adroddiad pellach, i'r Cabinet, yn crynhoi canlyniadau'r ymgynghoriad ac yn cynnig mesurau penodol, yn unol â'r amserlen a fynnir gan Lywodraeth Cymru a'r gyllideb sydd ar gael.

4. Manylion yr adroddiad

- 4.1 Mae gwasanaethau bws yn Sir Ddinbych ar eu gorau erioed, a hynny'n bendant ers y blynyddoedd darbodus iawn ar ddechrau'r 1970au. Daw hyn ar ôl cynyddu niferoedd y rhai sy'n teithio'n rhad ac am ddim o dan drefniadau Cerdyn Cymru i bobl dros 60 (a'r rheini ag anabledau penodol). Mae'n adlewyrchu'r cyllid ychwanegol gan y Cyngor Sir a LIC sydd wedi helpu i ariannu cerbydau hygyrch mwy newydd ac sydd wedi gwella amllder y gwasanaethau.

4.2 Mae gwasanaethau bws yng Nghymru (fel mewn mannau eraill heblaw Llundain a Gogledd Iwerddon) yn perthyn i dri chategori:

- Gwasanaethau masnachol. Ariennir y rhain yn bennaf gan deithwyr sy'n talu am docynnau neu gan ad-dalu teithio am ddim yn lle tocynnau teithio (i'r rheini dros 60 neu'r rheini ag anabledau penodol). Mae'r rhan fwyaf o wasanaethau yn ystod y dydd sydd ar waith yng ngogledd Sir Ddinbych yn rhai masnachol, ynghyd â'r X94 a gwasanaeth 5 (sy'n gwasanaethu Corwen a Llangollen) yn y de. Nid oes gan y Cyngor Sir unrhyw reolaeth uniongyrchol ar y math hwn o wasanaeth.
- Gwasanaethau contract. Gwasanaethau yw'r rhain sy'n gymdeithasol angenrheidiol ac sy'n cael eu cymorthdalw gan y Cyngor Sir os nad yw gweithredwr yn barod i weithredu'n fasnachol. Mae llawer o'r rhwydwaith i dde'r sir o dan contract.
- Gwasanaethau eraill. Mae'r rhain yn tueddu i fod yn wasanaethau hybrid sy'n gweithredu'n fasnachol o dan ryw fath o gytundeb, gyda chyllid ychwanegol oddi wrth y Cyngor Sir. Un enghraifft yw gwasanaeth bws X50 o Ddinbych a Rhuthun i Wrecsam.

4.3 Crynhoir statws pob gwasanaeth bws yn Sir Ddinbych yn Atodiad 1.

4.4 Mae'r rhwydwaith bws wedi esblygu fesul dipyn dros nifer o flynyddoedd, a hynny'n arbennig ers dadreoleiddio gwasanaethau bws ym 1986. Mae hyn yn dilyn newidiadau gweithredwyr masnachol ac ymatebion y Cyngor Sir iddyn nhw ac, mewn rhai achosion, cyfleoedd cyllido a ddaeth i'r amlwg.

4.5 Mae lefel y gwasanaeth a ddarperir mewn unrhyw ardal benodol yn dibynnu ar nifer o ffactorau fel maint ei phoblogaeth a'i chyfansoddiad demograffig; a pha mor agos ydyw at gyfleusterau siopa, gwaith, addysg a hamdden. Bydd lefel y gwasanaeth yn gwahaniaethu ar adegau amrywiol o'r dydd a diwrnodau'r wythnos. Wrth reswm, gall ardaloedd trefol gefnogi lefelau uwch o wasanaeth bws, yn arbennig yn ystod y dydd, a gallan nhw fel arfer gynnal lefel fasnachol o wasanaeth. Mae'r gyfran o filltired masnachol yn Sir Ddinbych tua 85 y cant.

4.6 Bu Sir Ddinbych yn ffodus o fwynhau marchnad bysiau leol gynyddol a chymharol sefydlog. Bu gweithredwyr masnachol, yn enwedig yn y gogledd, yn gallu cynnal gwasanaethau, a'u tyfu hyd yn oed, yn y blynyddoedd diwethaf. Mae'r rhan fwyaf o goridorau rhyng-drefol mewn mannau eraill wedi cael gwelliannau, naill ai'n fasnachol neu ar ôl cael cyllid mewmol neu allanol.

4.7 Lle mae gweithredwyr masnachol wedi cynnig newidiadau a allai effeithio'n negyddol ar deithwyr, ar ôl asesiad, bu swyddogion y Cyngor Sir yn gyffredinol yn gallu llenwi'r bylchau yn y ddarpariaeth. Mae'r penderfynyddion allweddol yn cynnwys ystyried a ydy'r gwasanaeth yn cael ei ddefnyddio at ddibenion gwaith neu addysg; natur wledig (lle

nad oes dewis arall heblaw'r bws yn aml); amser o'r dydd; diwrnod yr wythnos; a chost debygol y ddarpariaeth.

- 4.8 Mae LIC yn newid y ffordd y mae'n helpu i gefnogi gwasanaethau bws yn y dyfodol. Caiff gweithredwyr bws refeniw o nifer o ffynonellau, a chyhoeddiadau diweddar LIC yn effeithio arnynt oll neu'n mynd i effeithio arnynt oll. Gwnaethpwyd y rhain yn wreiddiol naill ai ym mis Ionawr neu fis Chwefror 2012, yn rhy hwyr i'w hystyried o dan bwysau cyllideb y Cyngor. Ar gyfer y Cyngor Sir, mae hyn yn cynnwys gostwng y Grant Gwasanaethau Trafnidiaeth Leol (LTSG) o £396,000 i £288,000, dros flwyddyn gyfan.
- 4.9 Wedyn, mae LIC wedi cynnig lleiafswm o dri mis o arian pontio, a fydd efallai'n estyn i chwe mis neu hyd yn oed naw. Mae ei estyn yn dibynnu ar adolygiad gweinidogol strategol, cenedlaethol o gyllid a allai achosi newid sylweddol. Adeg ysgrifennu, mae'r Gweinidog wedi sefydlu grŵp adolygu ac mae Sir Ddinbych yn cael ei chynrychioli drwy Taith, y consortiwm trafndiaeth ranbarthol. Mae'n rhy gynnar rhagweld y canlyniad ond gallai olygu bod consortia yn hytrach na gweithredwyr yn cael y Grant Gweithredwyr Gwasanaethau Bysiau (BSOG). Gallai hyn roi mwy o reolaeth i'r consortia, ac felly i bob cyngor sir, ar wasanaethau bws masnachol. Mae'r Gweinidog yn glir iawn ei fod yn dymuno ymdrin yn fwy yn y dyfodol â'r pedwar consortia na'r cynghorau sir unigol.
- 4.10 Er gwaethaf y newidiadau posibl hyn yng nghyllid y dyfodol, mae angen i'r Cyngor Sir gynllunio at ostyngiad sydd ar ddigwydd yng nghyllid LIC ar gyfer bysiau. Mae angen iddo fod mewn sefyllfa i ymateb yn gyflym.
- 4.11 Yn Atodiad 2, ceir manylion y ffordd y mae gwasanaethau bws yn cael eu hariannu ac effaith newidiadau LIC. Mae Atodiad 3 yn awgrymu ymhle y gellid gwneud newidiadau yn y dyfodol. Bydd angen i hyn ystyried gwasgfa ar wasanaethau ar gyfer newidiadau yn y gwasanaethau bysiau a'r gorwariant bach yn 2011/12. Mae'r arbedion gofynnol tua £145,000 dros flwyddyn gyfan o'u cymharu â chyllideb 2011/12 o £911,000. Bydd y rhan fwyaf o'r newidiadau arfaethedig yn annymunol ac, am y rhesymau a nodir yn Atodiad 3, argymhellir bod y Cyngor yn ymgynghori. Caiff rhanddeiliaid gyflwyno dewisiadau eraill os teimlant eu bod yn fwy dymunol.

5. Sut mae'r penderfyniad yn cyfrannu at y Blaenoriaethau Corfforaethol?

Mae torri gwasanaethau cludiant teithwyr yn effeithio'n negyddol ar flaenoriaethau corfforaethol, yn enwedig ar gyfer

- (a) pobl hŷn ac ieuengach (sy'n dibynnu fwyaf ar gludiant cyhoeddus) a
- (b) o ran yr amgylchedd (bydd prisiau uwch a llai o wasanaethau yn annog pobl i beidio â defnyddio bysiau ac yn cynyddu siwrneiau car).

Hefyd, maent yn effeithio ar Flaenoriaethau Trafnidiaeth Cenedlaethol Cymru sef cynaliadwyedd, cefnogi twf economaidd a chynhwysiant cymdeithasol. Mae'n effeithio hefyd ar bobl anabl.

6. Beth fydd yn ei gostio a sut bydd yn effeithio ar wasanaethau eraill?

- 6.1 Hyd at £146,000 mewn blwyddyn gyfan a hyd at £60,000 pellach posibl. Hefyd, hwyrach na fydd swyddogion yn gwybod lefel yr ymateb o ran gweithrediadau masnachol (oherwydd gostyngiadau yn y Grant Gweithredwyr Gwasanaethau Bysiau (BSOG) a'r Teithio Consesiynol am Ddim (FCT)) am ychydig. Pe byddai rhagor o wasanaethau masnachol yn cael eu tynnu'n ôl, mae'n debygol y byddan nhw'n cludo mwy o deithwyr na'r gwasanaethau a gynhelir ar hyn o bryd, am eu bod yn fasnachol am gyfnod hir.
- 6.2 Dangosir yr effeithiau yn Atodiad 2.
- 6.3 Os tynnir gwasanaethau masnachol yn ôl, hwyrach y bydd angen i'r Cyngor ystyried blaenoriaethu darparu'r rhain mewn perthynas â gwasanaethau presennol a gynhelir.
- 6.4 Bydd y toriadau'n effeithio ar yr amgylchedd (gweler 5 (b) uchod).

7. Pa ymgynghoriadau a gynhaliwyd?

- 7.1 Papur cychwynnol yw hwn sy'n ystyried yr angen i ymgynghori yn y dyfodol.

8. Datganiad y Prif Swyddog Cyllid

Bydd y gostyngiadau yng nghyllid LIC yn creu gwasgfa costau yn y gwasanaeth. Yn yr hinsawdd sydd ohoni, disgwylir i wasanaethau geisio cadw'r wasgfa yn yr adnoddau presennol. Dylid hefyd amlygu effaith lawn hyn mewn termau ariannol a darparu gwasanaeth yn ystod y broses herio gwasanaeth sydd ar ddod ac yn ystod y cylch cyllidebu yn yr hydref.

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

Gwleidyddol — toriadau'n cael eu cynnig yn ystod cyfnod etholiad Ariannol — wrth beidio â chyflwyno'r toriadau ar unwaith.
Enw da - sef methu â bodloni ceisiadau gweithredwyr contract am gyllid ychwanegol i liniaru gostyngiadau yn y Grant Gweithredwyr Gwasanaethau Bysiau (BSOG) ac i ysgwyddo Cysylltiadau Cyhoeddus negyddol.

Amgylcheddol — posibilrwydd mwy o siwrneiau car.

Corfforaethol - gostyngiadau yn ystod adeg pan mae strategaethau corfforaethol i gynorthwyo demograffig sy'n heneiddio (ar gyfartaledd,

mae o leiaf 40% o ddefnyddwyr bysiau yn 60 neu'n hŷn) neu bobl ieuengach (carfan bwysig arall o ddefnyddwyr bysiau).

Swyddog Cyswllt:

Rheolwr Adran: Cludiant Teithwyr

Ffôn: 01824 706847

Atodiad 1—Gwasanaethau Bysiau Sir Ddinbych (statws gwasanaeth)

Tudalen 18

Gwasanaeth	O/i	Amser Brig	Adegau tawel yn ystod yr wythnos	Gyda'r Nos	Dydd Sul
1, 1A 2	Rhuthun – yr Wyddgrug	Contract	Contract		
X1	Rhuthun – yr Wyddgrug - Caer		Contract		
5	Corwen – Llangollen – Wrecsam	Masnachol	Masnachol	Contract	Masnachol
5A	Y Waun – Llangollen – Wrecsam				Masnachol
X5	Corwen - Rhuthun – Dinbych	Contract	Contract		
6	Tref Dinbych/Llanefydd		Contract		
11	Y Rhyl – Prestatyn – Caer			Contract	
12	Y Rhyl – Llandudno	Masnachol	Masnachol	Masnachol	Masnachol
13	Prestatyn – Glan Clwyd – Llandudno	Masnachol	Masnachol	Masnachol	Masnachol
14	Dinbych – yr Wyddgrug	Contract	Contract		
18/19	Y Rhyl – Prestatyn – Treffynnon	Contract	Contract		
35/36	Y Rhyl – Prestatyn – Dyserth – y Rhyl	Masnachol	Masnachol	Contract	Contract
38	Tref Prestatyn		Masnachol		
45/46	Y Rhyl – Bae Cinnel – Towyn – Bodelwyddan – Glan Clwyd	Contract	Contract		
47	Tref y Rhyl		Contract		
X50	Dinbych – Rhuthun – Wrecsam	Contract	Cytundeb	Contract	Contract
51	Dinbych – y Rhyl	Masnachol	Masnachol	Masnachol	Masnachol
X52	Dinbych – y Rhyl	Masnachol	Masnachol	Contract	Contract
54	Y Rhyl – Parc Busnes Llanelwy	Contract			
62	Dinbych - Nantglyn – Llansannan		Contract		
64	Llangollen – y Waun – Dyffryn Ceiriog		Contract		
70	Pentrefi i'r de o Ruthun i Ruthun		Contract		

73	Tref Rhuthun		Contract		
76	Dinbych - Llandyrnog - Rhuthun - Graigfechan		Contract		
77	Rhuthun - Llanelidan		Contract		
83/84	Tref y Rhyl	Cytundeb	Cytundeb	Cytundeb	
91	Melin y Wig - Corwen - Llangollen		Contract		
X94	Abermo - Corwen - Llangollen - Wrecsam	Cytundeb	Cytundeb	Contract	Contract
95	Melin y Wig - Corwen - Bryneglwys - Wrecsam		Contract		

Atodiadau 2—Newidiadau mewn cyllid, goblygiadau ac ymgynghori

Mae'r newidiadau'n effeithio ar y meysydd canlynol:

Cymhorthdal uniongyrchol gan awdurdodau lleol

1. Mae'r Cyngor Sir yn rhoi cymorth ariannol i lu o wasanaethau bysiau rhyng-drefol a gwledig yn bennaf na fyddent yn gweithredu fel arall heb gymhorthdal. Daw'r cyllid o gyllidebau mewnol ac o Grant Gwasanaethau Trafnidiaeth Leol (LTSG) Llywodraeth Cymru. Yn genedlaethol yn 2012/13, mae LIC yn lleihau LTSG o £11m i £8m. Bydd pob awdurdod yn cael 27 y cant yn llai. Ar gyfer Sir Ddinbych, mae hyn gywerth â £108,000 dros flwyddyn gyfan (o £396,000 i £288,000). Gyda'r trefniadau pontio, bydd hyn yn arwain at dorri rhwng £54,000 a £81,000 yn y flwyddyn gyntaf.
2. Sefyllfa'r gyllideb Priffyrdd a Seilwaith yw bod y gyllideb o £515,000 yn parhau heb ei newid.

Y Grant Gweithredwyr Gwasanaethau Bws (BSOG)

3. I bob pwrpas, ad-daliad o doll tanwydd yw hwn. Mae'r hawl gan weithredwyr gwasanaethau masnachol a chontract i hawlio'n ôl tua 47c y litr o'r doll tanwydd a dalant. O 1 Medi 2012 yn hytrach na mis Ebrill fel y bwriadwyd yn wreiddiol, mae LIC yn cwtogi 25 y cant ar hyn i 35c. Mae hyn yn ei gysoni â newid tebyg yn Lloegr. Y gwahaniaeth yw bod gweithredwyr yn Lloegr wedi elwa ar 18 mis o rybudd, felly gallent gynllunio'n well ar gyfer newid o'r fath.
4. Er bod y gostyngiad wedi'i oedi, nid oedd dim amser gan y gweithredwyr i wrthdroi'r cynnydd a gynlluniwyd ym mhrisiau tocynnau bws. Canfuwyd eisoes fod y rhain yn uchel ond nid oes llawer o ddewis gan y gweithredwyr. Cododd GHA brisiau tocynnau ryw 20 y cant. Mae Arriva wedi cynyddu pris tocynnau i oedolion ac wedi newid y consesiwn plentyn o hanner pris i draean i ffwrdd. Mae wedi tynnu'n ôl y prisiau tocyn dychwelyd. Bydd cynnydd fel hyn yn golygu bod llai o bobl yn teithio ar y bws. Bydd hyn yn effeithio ar hyfywdra rhai gwasanaethau masnachol a gallai arwain at ofyn bod y Cyngor yn ystyried tynnu rhagor yn ôl. Yn lleol, hyd yma, mae Arriva wedi lleihau amllder ei wasanaeth o Ddinbych i'r Rhyl yn ystod y dydd i bob 20 munud. Ni all GHA nac Arriva ddiystyru newidiadau pellach. Mae'r sefyllfa yn Sir Ddinbych efallai'n llai ansicr nag yn yr ardaloedd i'r gorllewin, oherwydd perfformiad uchel cyffredinol garej Arriva yn y Rhyl.
5. Ar gyfer y gwasanaethau masnachol yn yr ardal, amcangyfrifir y bydd effaith newidiadau LIC tua £180,000 y flwyddyn (dros flwyddyn gyfan), a rhywfaint ohono'n cael ei adennill mewn prisiau tocynnau uwch. Yn anochel, bydd oedi cyn rhoi gwybod am newidiadau masnachol neu

wasanaethau a dynnwyd yn ôl, wrth i weithredwyr barhau i asesu goblygiadau'r gostyngiad yn y grant BSOG.

6. O ran gwasanaethau contract sy'n derbyn cymorth y mae'r Cyngor yn cyfrannu atyn nhw, mae un gweithredwr hyd yma wedi gofyn am gynnydd i helpu i liniaru colled y grant BSOG a phwysau chwyddiannol eraill. Pe bydden nhw i gyd yn gofyn i'r Cyngor am y diffyg cyfan, gallai hwn fod tua £60,000 dros flwyddyn gyfan.
7. Fel y nodwyd ym mharagraff 4.9 o'r prif adroddiad, mae grant BSOG yn y dyfodol yn cael ei ystyried gan y gweinidog.

Ad-dalu teithio consesiynol am ddim (FCT)

8. Nid cymhorthdal yw hwn fel y cyfryw, ond taliad anuniongyrchol i weithredwyr i'w had-dalu am gludo pobl hŷn a phobl anabl benodol yn rhad ac am ddim.
9. Mae gweithredwyr yn cael eu talu am bob siwrnai am ddim a wneir. Mae LIC yn cymhwyso ffactor lliniaru am bob siwrnai. Mae hyn yn gostwng y cais am ei fod yn tybio y bydd mwy o bobl yn teithio, gan fod y cynllun am ddim, nag y byddent petaent wedi talu am docyn. Roedd hwn 73.59 y cant. Yn wreiddiol, gostyngodd LIC y ffactor addasu i 70 y cant ond, o fis Ebrill 2012, mae wedi dychwelyd wedyn i'r ffigur blaenorol. Gan ddibynnu ar gyllidebau, hwyrach y bydd LIC yn penderfynu newid y ffactor lliniaru yn y dyfodol ond yn dal yn disgwyl i weithredwyr gludo'r un nifer o deithwyr ag o'r blaen ond, am y tro, mae'r maes hwn yn peri llai o ofid. Petai hyn yn newid, bydd hwn yn arwain yn anochel at deithwyr sy'n talu prisiau "arferol" yn ysgwyddo baich tocynnau ychwanegol.

Menter Tocynnau Teithio Rhatach ar Drafnidiaeth Gymunedol (CTCFI)

10. Mae hyn yn effeithio ar wasanaeth Galw'r Gyrrwr Sir Ddinbych (Dial-a-Ride), sef cymdeithas sy'n darparu gwasanaethau drws-i-ddrws i bobl yng ngogledd Sir Ddinbych nad allant ddefnyddio gwasanaethau bws. Dros y pedair blynedd ddiwethaf, mae'r gwasanaeth wedi elwa ar fod ymhlith gwasanaethau peilot honedig y fenter a alluogodd aelodau Galw'r Gyrrwr i deithio am ddim ar yr un sail ag y byddent petaent wedi gallu defnyddio bws. Cynlluniwyd y cynlluniau peilot hyn i arddangos a allai neu a ddylai CTCFI gael ei gymhwyso mewn mannau eraill. Bu'r cynllun dan fygythiad bob blwyddyn. Yn 2012/13, ni fydd LIC yn cefnogi'r cynlluniau peilot rhagor ond, eto, mae elfen o arian pontio, am dri mis. Mae hyn yn golygu y bydd Galw'r Gyrrwr heb gyllid o ryw £86,000 y flwyddyn (dros flwyddyn gyfan).
11. Yn wahanol i'r grantiau neu'r ad-daliadau eraill uchod, cafodd Galw'r Gyrrwr rybudd mwy rhesymol am yr achos hwn o dynnu arian yn ôl ond, serch hynny, mae'n peryglu'r gymdeithas elusennol hon i ryw raddau. Bu swyddogion yn gweithio gyda Galw'r Gyrrwr i geisio eu

gwneud yn fwy cadarn gan annog Galw'r Gyrrwr i roi dyfynbrisiau am waith o fath contract, heb lawer iawn o lwyddiant. Hefyd, bydd y gostyngiad yn y grant BSOG yn effeithio ar wasanaeth Galw'r Gyrrwr. Y canlyniad i'r cwmni yw naill ai gwasanaeth gostyngedig neu gynyddu cymhorthdal y Cyngor (ar hyn o bryd, mae'r Cyngor yn cyfrannu tua £27,000 y flwyddyn, gan gynnwys ar gyfer Night Rider, cynllun cludiant gyda'r nos i bobl hŷn yng ngogledd y sir).

Ar refeniw bws (tocynnau arian)

12. Mae'r gweithredwyr eisoes wedi cynyddu'r prisiau tocyn, o ganlyniad i rywfaint o'r uchod.

Effaith Gronnus

13. Bydd effaith gronnus y newidiadau hyn yn effeithio'n sylweddol ar ddarpariaeth y gwasanaethau bws lleol, ac yn ei gwanhau ymhellach. Hefyd, mae costau yswiriant, llafur a thanwydd yn dal yn codi, a disgwylir i danwydd diesel fod yn broblem sylweddol yn 2012, gyda gweithredwyr yn disgwyl cynnydd o 11 y cant o leiaf.
14. Gellir crynhoi fel a ganlyn effaith ariannol blwyddyn gyfan penderfyniadau LIC ar weithredwyr, a'r cyfan wedi'i ddangos ar sail blwyddyn gyfan:

Grant/ad-daliad	Effeithio ar	Effaith	Amcangyfrif/Gwirioneddol
Grant LTSG yn Sir Ddinbych	Gweithredwyr bws, Galw'r Gyrrwr	£108,000	Gwirioneddol
Grant BSOG	Gweithredwyr masnachol a Galw'r Gyrrwr	£180,000	Amcangyfrifon
	Gweithredwyr contract	£60,000	
Teithio Consesiynol am Ddim (FCT)	Gweithredwyr bws	£0	Amcangyfrif
Menter CTCFI	Galw'r Gyrrwr	£86,000	Gwirioneddol
CYFANSWM GWAETHAF POSIBL		<u>£434,000</u>	

15. Heblaw fel y soniwyd uchod, nid yw'r effaith lawn ar wasanaethau masnachol yn gwbl hysbys eto, oherwydd bydd hyn yn llusgo. Golyga'r effaith ar wasanaethau a gynhelir ostyngiad ar unwaith yn y gyllideb. Yn 2011/12, roedd y cymhorthdal cludiant cyffredinol yn cynnwys:

Priffyrdd a Seilwaith	£515,400
Grant LTSG	<u>£396,000</u>
Cyfanswm	£911,400

Mae grant LTSG hefyd yn helpu i ariannu gwasanaethau bysiau a chludiant cymunedol yn ogystal ag elfen o grant LTSG tuag at staff,

cyhoeddusrwydd a seilwaith bysiau. Gan dybio y bydd cyllideb y Cyngor yn sefyll yn stond, mae'r newid ar gyfer 2012/13 fel a ganlyn:

Priffyrdd a Seilwaith	£515,000
Grant LTSG	<u>£288,000</u>
Cyfanswm	£803,000

Mae'r 27 y cant o doriad cyllid yn y grant LTSG yn gywerth â gostyngiad cyffredinol o 12 y cant, dros flwyddyn gyfan. Mae'r arian pontio yn 2012/13 yn lleihau'r effaith yn y flwyddyn gyntaf.

16. Sylwch fod rhyw £168,000 o'r gyllideb gyfredol wedi'i gwarchod yn effeithiol gan fod y gwasanaethau'n cludo gweithwyr a/neu fyfyrwyr, neu'n ffurfio rhan o gytundeb ehangach â gweithredwr dros brynu bysiau newydd (e.e. £20,000 y flwyddyn dros bum mlynedd i Wasanaethau Tref y Rhyl).
17. Mae angen felly lleihau'r gwariant ar gludiant lleol yn unol â'r gyllideb ddiwygiedig, a hynny £108,000 o leiaf. Hwyrach hefyd y bydd angen cwtogi hyd at £60,000 pellach ar hyn os bydd gofyn cyllid ychwanegol ar gontractwyr oherwydd gostyngiad yn y grant BSOG.
18. Ar ddiwedd 2011/12, roedd gorwariant bach ar gefnogi gwasanaethau bysiau, sef £12,000, a bydd angen ei leihau.
19. Mae pwysau cyllidebol blaenorol wedi tueddu i gael eu cadw yn y gyllideb. Hefyd, mae dau o bwysau newydd heb eu hateb, a'r cyntaf ohonynt yn sylweddol.
20. Cafwyd gwybod am y prif bwysau yn rhy hwyr ar gyfer proses gosod y gyllideb, ar ôl adleoli gwasanaethau clinig llygaid ym mis Mai o'r hen H M Stanley i Ysbyty Abergele. Roedd y safle yn H M Stanley mewn safle perffaith i'r gwasanaethau bws rheolaidd rhwng Rhuthun, Dinbych, Llanelwy, Rhuddlan a'r Rhyl. Mae'r lleoliad newydd, a hyd at 10 bws y dydd i Abergele yn unig, yn llawer llai cyfleus i gludiant cyhoeddus. Er bod y gyllideb mewn sefyllfa arswydus, mae galw o hyd am wasanaeth, ac mae'r symlaf o hyn drwy gludiant cymunedol sy'n ymateb i alw a allai fod yn anhyblyg o hyd ond bydd yn costio £20,000 o'i gymharu â gwasanaeth bysiau adegau tawel o £55-£61,000. Er mwyn darparu'r cyswllt ychwanegol hwn, byddai angen cael gostyngiad cymesur mewn gwasanaethau bws.
21. Mae galw gan breswylwyr Tremeirchion sy'n mwynhau gwasanaeth bws chwe diwrnod yr wythnos i'r Rhyl am gael gwasanaeth cyfyngedig i Ddinbych. Gellir darparu hwn, mewn egwyddor, drwy dynnu gwasanaeth y Rhyl yn ôl ar ddiwrnod neu ddau, er bydd hyn yn cynyddu costau'r gweithredwr ychydig, oherwydd bydd angen i'r bws fod yn y Rhyl am waith dilynol. Bydd hyn yn cynyddu'r costau ychydig tua £6,000, a bydd gofyn lleihau hyn wedyn.

Toriadau Posibl

22. Dyma'r sefyllfa gronnus ynghylch cyllidebau dros flwyddyn gyfan (yn 2013/14 a blynyddoedd dilynol):

Cyllideb y Cyngor	£515,000	
Grant LTSG	<u>£396,000</u>	£911,000
Gwariant disgwylidig	£923,000	
<u>Llai</u> Gostyngiad mewn cyllid LIC	£108,000	
<u>Llai</u> Pwysau – chwyddiant	£24,000	
<u>Llai</u> Pwysau – gwasanaethau ychwanegol	<u>£26,000</u>	<u>£765,000</u>
Diffyg (blwyddyn gyfan)		<u>£146,000</u>

Mae hwnnw ar gyfer 2012/13, gydag arian pontio, yn debygol o fod:

Cyllideb y Cyngor	£515,000	
Grant LTSG	<u>£396,000</u>	£911,000
Gwariant disgwylidig	£923,000	
<u>Llai</u> Gostyngiad mewn cyllid LIC	£54,000	
<u>Llai</u> Pwysau – chwyddiant	£12,000	
<u>Llai</u> Pwysau – gwasanaethau ychwanegol	<u>£13,000</u>	<u>£844,000</u>
Diffyg (rhan o flwyddyn)		<u>£67,000</u>

Hyd yma, nid yw'n glir faint o amser a ddisgwylir ar gyfer arian pontio. Mae'r ffigurau uchod yn tybio chwe mis.

23. Er mwyn ystyried pwysau a chwyddiant, mae angen felly i'r Cyngor gynllunio am ostyngiad lleiaf yn y cyllid o £182,000 dros flwyddyn gyfan, sef y swm a wariwyd yn 2011/12 llai'r swm sydd ar gael yn 2013/14. Hefyd, byddai'n ddoeth ystyried cronfa wrth gefn o £60,000 pellach dros flwyddyn gyfan, pe byddai hyn yn ofynnol ym mharagraff 17.

24. Caiff yr holl wasanaethau bws a chludiant arall i deithwyr a gynhelir gan y Cyngor eu trefnu yn ôl eu cost i'r Cyngor am bob teithiwr, yn Atodiad 3. Dangosir y rheini yr ystyrir eu bod yn fwyaf addas i'w torri neu eu cadw wrth gefn.

25. Hon yw'r fethodoleg a ddefnyddiwyd i geisio adnabod toriadau:

- A ellir gwneud y toriad yn hawdd, heb fawr iawn o effaith
- Y gost i'r cyngor, fesul teithiwr a gludir
- A oes dull arall rhatach
- A ydy'r gwasanaethau o natur wledig, rhyng-drefol neu drefol
- A ydynt yn cludo myfyrwyr a/neu weithwyr

- A ydynt yn rhan o gytundeb heblaw contract y mae'r Contract yn parhau'n rhwym iddo
- A ddylai gwasanaethau cludiant cymunedol gael eu gwarchod o leiaf ar lefelau cyllidebol cyfredol
- Cost referniw gyffredinol gwasanaeth

26. Mae amseru'n bwysig. Er mwyn gwneud newid, mae'n rhaid i weithredwr roi o leiaf 56 diwrnod o rybudd i'r Comisiynydd Traffig. Dylai'r Cyngor roi 28 diwrnod ychwanegol o rybudd i'r contractwr. Hiraf y bydd y Cyngor yn gadael ei benderfyniad, dyfnaf y bydd y toriadau yn y flwyddyn ariannol gyfredol. Pe byddai LIC yn ariannu trefniant pontio ar gyfer y chwe mis cyntaf hyd ddiwedd mis Mehefin, byddai angen i'r Cyngor wneud £67,000 o doriadau uniongyrchol (gan gynnwys pwysau). Pe byddai'n cael ei oedi hyd fis Ionawr, er enghraifft, byddai toriad effeithiol y flwyddyn gyntaf yn gywerth â £100,000.

27. Bydd unrhyw awydd ymgynghori hefyd yn effeithio ar yr amseru. Mae gan y Cyngor hanes da, a hanes sy'n gwella, o ymgynghori ar wasanaethau bws. Mae'r Ymgyrch dros Well Trafnidiaeth wedi llwyddo mewn adolygiad barnwrol i atal dyhead Cyngor Sir Gaergrawnt i leihau gwasanaethau bws gan fod y Cyngor wedi methu ag ymgynghori (o gwbl). Yn achos Sir Ddinbych, fel mewn mannau eraill yng Nghymru, mae amser yn dal yn bwysig iawn a hwyrach y bydd yn anymarferol ymgynghori'n llawn. Bydd ymgynghori'n cymryd o leiaf 28 diwrnod ychwanegol yn ogystal ag amser i asesu unrhyw ganlyniadau ac adrodd, yn ôl yr angen, i aelodau.

28. Yn ogystal ag aelodau lleol a chynghorau tref a chymuned, hwyrach y byddai'n ddoeth i ymgynghoriad gynnwys y Fforwm Cludiant Gwledig (RTF), yn ogystal ag un neu ragor o gymorthfeydd bws galw heibio.

29. O benderfyniad i ymgynghori, gallai'r amserlenni felly fod:

	Diwrnodau
Ymgynghoriad	28
Asesu/aelodau	28
Rhybudd i gontractwyr	28
Rhybudd i'r Comisiynydd Traffig	<u>56</u>
CYFANSWM	140

Yn seiliedig ar yr amserlen hon a dechrau tua diwedd mis Mehefin 2012, oni chytunwyd bod y newidiadau'n fwy brys, y newid cynharaf posibl yn yr amserlen fyddai mis Tachwedd 2012.

30. Yn destun cytundeb ffurfiol â'r Cyfarwyddwr Corfforaethol Dysgu a Chymunedau, hwyrach y bydd yn bosibl defnyddio tanwariant yn y gyllideb cludiant cartref i'r ysgol, wedi'i ddirprwyo i'r Pennaeth Prifffyrdd a Seilwaith, i lyncu effaith penderfyniad hwyr, yn y flwyddyn gyntaf yn unig, am y cyfnod rhwng diwedd chwe mis trefniant pontio LIC a'r gweithredu ei hun. Byddai hyn yn costio £18,000.

Atodiad 3

Gwyrdd – dim newid wedi'i gynnig

Ambr – wrth gefn: £60,000 dros flwyddyn lawn

Coch – newidiadau niweidiol arfaethedig: £145,000 dros flwyddyn lawn

Tudalen 26

Gwasanaeth	O/I	Cymhorthdal y teithiwr	Sylwadau	Cynigion Haen 1	Arbed Haen 1	Cynigion Haen 2	Arbed Haen 2
1, 2	Rhuthun – yr Wyddgrug	£2.44	Perfformio'n dda o ran cost/teithiwr. Cludo myfyrwyr a gweithwyr i Ruthun ac i'r Wyddgrug	Dychwelyd i batrwm gwasanaeth 2008 (gan dynnu'n ôl gwerth un bus o wasanaeth gwaith adegau tawel)	£18,000		
X1	Rhuthun – yr Wyddgrug – Caer	£2.07	Gwasanaeth newydd o 2009 yn disodli gwasanaeth blaenorol Rhuthun-Caer a dynnwyd yn ôl ar ôl newidiadau gan Gyngorau Sir y Fflint a Gogledd Swydd Gaer a Chaer	Dim gweithredu			
P1	Cadole – Rhuthun	£0.00	Gweithredu diwrnodau ysgol yn unig a chludo myfyrwyr yn bennaf	Dim gweithredu			
5	Llangollen - Wrecsam	N/A	Cyfraniad at CBS Wrecsam am wasanaethau gyda'r nos. Deallir ei fod yn perfformio'n dda. Cefnogi economi ymwelwyr Llangollen	Dim gweithredu			
X5	Corwen – Rhuthun/Dinbych (0730 allan o Gorwen)	£4.73	Talir yn unigol am y siwrnai 0730 o Gorwen i Ddinbych ac, am wasanaeth rhyng-drefol, mae'n perfformio'n dda. Mae tua 17 o deithwyr am bob taith gan gynnwys gweithwyr a myfyrwyr ar gyfer Coleg Dinbych, Ysgol Uwchradd Dinbych ac Ysgol Santes Ffraid	Dim gweithredu			

X5	Corwen – Rhuthun/Dinbych	£6.35 (adran Corwen)	Gwasanaeth gweddol wan ond yr unig un i'r gogledd o Gorwen ar gyfer Maes Afallen, Clawdd Poncen, Gwyddelwern, Pandy'r Capel, Bryn SM, Pwllglas a rhannau o Lanfair DC. Cryfach dros adran fer rhwng Corwen a Chlawdd Poncen	Adran Corwen-Rhuthun: Parhau i weithredu tua phob awr oherwydd byddai ei leihau i bob dwy awr yn arwain at fws/gyrrwr yn sefyll i lawr am awr o bob dwy awr. Tynnu'n ôl y siwrnai 1640 Ddydd Llun i ddydd Gwener o Ruthun a dychwelyd	£16,000		
				Adran Dinbych-Rhuthun: Mae hwn yn gweithredu ar y cyd bob hanner awr â'r X50. Lleihau i bob awr ar ddydd Sadwrn. Dim ffigurau cost/teithiwr ar gael. Tynnu siwrneiau dydd Sadwrn yn ôl i weithredu bob awr yn unig (llai o alw am y gwasanaeth hwn ar ddydd Sadwrn)	(Fel uchod)	Tynnu'n ôl y gwasanaethau adegau tawel bob hanner awr rhwng Rhuthun a Dinbych ond cadw'r gwasanaeth bob awr	£20,000
6	Gwasanaeth Tref Dinbych/Llanefydd	£1.23	Mae'r gwasanaeth hwn yn perfformio'n dda. Cyfraniad gan CBSC at Lanefydd. Dim newid yn y gwasanaeth. Rhywfaint o gyfle i gynyddu prisiau tocynnau o sail isel o 60c am docyn sengl i 80c (mae hyn yn dal yn llawer llai nag Arriva)	Diwygio prisiau tocynnau	£3,000		
10	Bodfari – Tremeirchion – Cwm – Dyserth – y Rhyl	£2.55	Perfformio'n rhesymol am wasanaeth bws gwledig. Fe'i cynyddwyd yn ddiweddar o dri i chwe diwrnod yr wythnos am fod rhaid i'r bws deithio i'r Rhyl ar gyfer gwasanaeth 47 beth bynnag.	Posiblwydd gwro un neu ddau ddiwrnod i Ddinbych ond byddai hyn yn golygu ychydig bach o gost ychwanegol am fod angen i'r cerbyd fod yn y Rhyl am 1045			
11	Nantglyn – Ysgol Uwchradd Dinbych – Ysgol Glan Clwyd	£0.00	Ariennir gan Addysg (gweithredu ar ddiwrnodau ysgol yn unig). Cludo myfyrwyr	Dim gweithredu			

11	Y Rhyl - Prestatyn – Treffynnon – y Fflint – Caer (gyda'r nos)	Amherthnasol	Cefnogi Cyngor Sir y Fflint i ddarparu'r gwasanaeth hwn. Nid oes gwybodaeth ar gael ar hyn o bryd ond credir ei fod yn perfformio'n dda. Sylwer bod gwasanaeth y Sul yn cael ei weithredu'n awr gan Arriva yn fasnachol.	Dim gweithredu			
14	Dinbych – yr Wyddgrug	Disgwyl data Cyngor Sir y Fflint	Cludo myfyrwyr ond credir ei fod yn perfformio'n wael ar yr adegau tawel. Gostyngiad posibl i fws adegau tawel i bob dwy awr (mae'n mynd bob awr ar hyn o bryd)	Lleihau lefel y gwasanaeth mewn ymgynghoriad â Chyngor Sir y Fflint	£15,000		
19	Tref Prestatyn	Amherthnasol	Gwyro gwasanaeth 19 o ardal wledig gogledd-orllewin Sir y Fflint drwy faestrefi Prestatyn.	Dim gweithredu			
35	Taith gylchol y Rhyl – Prestatyn – Meliden – Dyserth – y Rhyl (gyda'r nos)	£0.85	Perfformio'n dda	Dim gweithredu			
35	Taith gylchol y Rhyl – Prestatyn – Meliden – Dyserth – (bob dydd Sul)	£0.65	Perfformio'n dda ac yn cyfrannu at economi'r Sul	Dim gweithredu			
37	Dyserth – Ysgol Uwchradd Prestatyn	£0.90	Perfformio'n dda. Cludo myfyrwyr	Dim gweithredu			
38	Gwasanaeth tref Prestatyn	Amherthnasol	Mewnlenni gwasanaethau ym Mhrestatyn	Tynnu'n ôl siwrneiau prynhawn Sadwrn	£5,000		
45/46	Y Rhyl – Bae Cinmel – Bodelwyddan – Ysbyty Glan Clwyd	£0.86	Perfformio'n dda. Cyfraniad gan CBSC.	Dim gweithredu			
47	Gwasanaeth tref y Rhyl	£2.55	Perfformio'n rhesymol o dda	Dim gweithredu			
X50	0750 Rhuthun – Wreccsam	£3.68	Perfformio'n rhesymol. Cludo gweithwyr a myfyrwyr	Mae ei angen o fis Medi i fis Rhagfyr ar ddiwrnodau coleg am fod hwn yn dyblygu i fyfyrwyr Sir Ddinbych sy'n mynychu Coleg Iâl. Mae'n bosibl ei dynnu'n ôl rhwng mis Ionawr a Gorffennaf ar ddiwrnodau coleg (bydd bws coleg Rhuddlan – Wreccsam yn cyflenwi).	£19,000		
X50	0700 Rhuddlan – Dinbych – Rhuthun – Wreccsam	£0.00	Ariennir drwy'r gyllideb cartref i ysgol (ar waith ar ddiwrnodau coleg yn unig). Cludo llawer o	Dim gweithredu			

			fyfyrwyr				
X50	0805 Dinbych - Rhuthun	£1.62	Perfformio'n dda. Cludo gweithwyr a myfyrwyr	Dim gweithredu			
50	Uwch y Dre i Ysgol Caer Drewyn	£0.00	Cludo myfyrwyr	Nid yw'r gweithredwr yn codi tâl ar hyn o bryd er nad yw disgyblion yn gymwys am gludiant am ddim. Gohiriwyd cyflwyno tâl oherwydd ad-drefnu ysgolion Edeirnion ond gellid ailgyflwyno mesurau posibl.	£3,000		
X50	0655 Rhuthun – Corwen – Cynwyd (Ffatri Ifor Williams)	£10.99	Perfformio'n wael. Fodd bynnag, mae'r gwasanaeth yn cludo gweithwyr. Mae'r bws yn gweithredu wedyn ar wasanaeth Llandrillo/Cynwyd i Ysgol Dinas Brân a fyddai'n ofynnol i fyfyrwyr beth bynnag.	Dim gweithredu. Mae'r gwasanaeth yn gweithredu fel symud safle cyn ac ar ôl y gwasanaeth ysgol a warchodir a byddai ei dynnu'n ôl yn dal yn golygu bod bws yn teithio allan o wasanaeth rhwng Rhuthun a Chynwyd/Llandrillo			
X50	Dinbych – Rhuthun – Wrecsam (dydd Sul)	£3.18	Perfformio'n rhesymol. Cludo gweithwyr sifft.	Dim gweithredu (hwyrach y bydd gofyn ail-dendro i sicrhau'r gwerth gorau am arian)			
X50/2	Y Rhyl – Dinbych – Rhuthun – Wrecsam	£1.51	Perfformio'n dda. Cludo gweithwyr sifft i Barc Highfield	Dim gweithredu (hwyrach y bydd gofyn ail-dendro i sicrhau'r gwerth gorau am arian)			
X52	Y Rhyl – Dinbych (nos Sul)	£4.80	Perfformio'n rhesymol o ystyried bod y gwasanaeth hwn yn cymryd drosodd ar ôl 2000/2100 bob nos (ar ôl i Arriva fasnacheiddio hyd yma). Cludo gweithwyr sifft i Barc Highfield	Dim gweithredu (hwyrach y bydd gofyn ail-dendro i sicrhau gwerth gorau am arian)		Lleihau gwasanaeth drwy dynnu'n ôl un bws nos	£15,000

54	Y Rhyl – Rhuddlan – Parc Busnes Llanelwy	1.41 (un daith ddychwelyd) neu £8.53 (ail daith ddychwelyd)	Mae un siwrnai ddychwelyd yn bris da ac felly'n cynnig gwerth da. Mae'r ail siwrnai ddychwelyd yn ddrutach ac felly'r gost wael am bob teithiwr. Perfformio'n wael. Darparu gwasanaeth yn unswydd i weithwyr a fyddai'n cael eu hynysu fel arall o Barc Busnes Llanelwy	Dim gweithredu (mae'r ddau'n cludo gweithwyr a fyddai fel arall yn cael eu hynysu o Barc Busnes Llanelwy)			
61	Llanefydd – Ysgol Uwchradd Dinbych ac Ysgol Glan Clwyd	£0.00	Diwrnodau ysgol yn unig ac yn cludo myfyrwyr yn bennaf	Dim gweithredu			
62	Llansannan/Bylchau/Groes a Nantglyn/Prion/Saron i Ddinbych	£6.24	Perfformio'n wael	Trafodaethau eisoes ar waith i ddisodli gwasanaeth bws â thacsi sy'n ymateb i alw (hwyrach na fydd yn gweithredu chwe diwrnod yr wythnos)	£8,000		
70/73/77	Betws GG, Clawdd, Clocaenog – Rhuthun / Gwasanaeth Tref Rhuthun / Llanelidan - Rhuthun	£7.43	Gostyngwyd y gwasanaethau hyn eisoes ar ôl tynnu'n ôl cyllid allanol ym mis Awst 2011. Y gwasanaethau hyn sy'n gyfyngedig bellach yw'r unig rai sy'n gwasanaethu'r ardal wledig i'r de a'r gorllewin o Ruthun. Mae gwelliannau a ariennir yn allanol yn ardal Betws GG/Melin y Wig yn cael eu trafod.	Dim gweithredu pellach ar ôl gostyngiadau Awst 2011 ac ychwanegiadau cyllid allanol posibl. Tynnu'n ôl y siwrneiau yn hwyrach y prynhawn	£5,000	Lleihau'r gwasanaeth i rai diwrnodau'r wythnos yn unig	£20,000
76	Dinbych – Llandyrnog – Llanbedr DC – Rhuthun – Graigfechan	£1.70	Perfformio'n dda	O bosibl tynnu'n ôl y gwasanaeth 1818 rhwng Dinbych a Rhuthun, nad yw'n cael ei ddefnyddio llawer, a/neu'r gwasanaeth dychwelyd 1910	£6,000		
83	Gwasanaeth Tref y Rhyl (Dydd Sul)	£1.91	Perfformio'n dda a chyfrannu at economi'r Sul	Dim gweithredu			
91/95/98	Melin y Wig – Corwen – Llangollen Melin y Wig – Corwen – Bryneglwys – Wrecsam Llangollen - Pentredŵr - Rhewl - Llandysilio	£4.98	Perfformio'n wael. Mae gwelliannau a ariennir yn allanol yn ardal Betws GG/Melin y Wig yn cael eu trafod	Dim gweithredu pellach yn dilyn ychwanegiadau cyllid allanol posibl		Cwtogi dau ddiwrnod yr wythnos ar y gwasanaeth	£8,000

X94	Cyfraniad at Arriva i wyro gwasanaeth X94 Wrecsam – Abermo drwy Gynwyd Llandrillo Cyfraniad at Gyngor Gwynedd ar gyfer nosweithiau a dyddiau Sul	Amherthnasol		Amodol ar benderfyniad Cyngor Gwynedd (gyda'r nos ac ar y Sul)	Adolygiad gyda Chyngor Gwynedd			
97	Llangollen – Pengwern (dydd Sadwrn)	£0.67			Dim gweithredu			
Tacsi sy'n ymateb i alw	Ardal Llanarmon yn lâl, Graianhyd, Eryrys i gwrdd â bus Wrecsam ym Mwlchgwyn	£25.00		Perfformio'n wael iawn ond yr unig gyswllt o ardal wledig wasgaredig â Wrecsam. Cost uchel y teithiwr ond dim ond ar alwad mae'n gweithredu ac mae'r costau gwirioneddol yn isel	Dim gweithredu			
Tacsi sy'n ymateb i alw	Gwasanaeth tacsi mewnlenni rhwng y Rhyl a Pharc Busnes Llanelwy (ar alwad)	£10.60		Perfformio'n wael. Darparu gwasanaeth yn unswydd i weithwyr a fyddai fel arall wedi'u hynysu o Barc Busnes Llanelwy	Dim gweithredu			
Tacsi sy'n ymateb i alw	Parc Busnes Llanelwy – y Rhyl (yn benodol i'r rheini sy'n gadael ystafell ddalfa'r heddlu)	£12.96		Perfformio'n wael. Gellid dadlau nad cyfrifoldeb y Cyngor ydyw (ni ellir ei gategoreiddio fel gwaith/myfyrwyr, siopa, cymdeithasol nac ymweld â ffrindiau a pherthnasau)	Tynnu'n ôl	£9,800		
Tacsi sy'n ymateb i alw	Dinbych – Llansannan/Nantglyn	£8.83		Darparu taith ddychwelyd prynhawn yn ystod gwyliau'r ysgol pan nad yw'r bus ysgol yn mynd	Tynnu'n ôl a'i gynnwys mewn cynigion ar gyfer 62	£800		
Tacsi sy'n ymateb i alw	Gwasanaeth tref Dinbych	£13.79		Perfformio'n wael. Darparu gwasanaeth siopa i'r rhannau hynny o'r dref nad all y bus eu cyrraedd.	Ei gynnwys mewn cynigion ar gyfer 62. Hwyrach na fydd yn bosibl ei weithredu bob dydd	£7,000		
Cynllun car cymdeithasol	Ardaloedd gwledig amrywiol	£1.67		Perfformio'n dda. Darparu ar gyfer siwrneiau hanfodol i'r rheini yn y gymuned nad allant ddefnyddio bus neu'r rheini nad oes bus ar eu cyfer. Gweithredir gan wirfoddolwyr	Dim gweithredu			
Galw'r Gyrrwr	Y Rhyl, Prestatyn, Llanelwy, Rhuddlan ac yn llai aml Dinbych	£0.94		Perfformio'n dda ond mae hyn yn adlewyrchu cyllidebau'r Cyngor ei hun ac nid ffynonellau cyllid eraill. Mae'r ffynonellau allanol hyn ar fin cael eu torri yn 2012/13	Dim gweithredu heblaw ceisio gwneud Galw'r Gyrrwr yn gadarnach			

Nightrider	Y Rhyl, Prestatyn, Llanellwyr, Rhuddlan	£2.59	Perfformio'n dda. Gwasanaeth ymateb i alw nos lau a nos Wener i bobl dros 50 nad ydynt fel arall yn mynd allan gyda'r nos	Dim gweithredu			
Swyddfa ymholiadau Gorsaf Fysiau'r Rhyl	Gorsaf fysiau'r Rhyl	Amherthnasol	Cyngor Sir Ddinbych yn talu rhent a chyfleustodau. Arriva sy'n staffio'r swyddfa ond mae wedi tynnu staff yn ôl bellach.	Rhybudd ar uned	£9,500		
Bws Crwydro Bryniau Clwyd	Gwasanaeth bws hamdden Sul yr Haf	Amherthnasol	Perfformio'n wael ond hefyd yn cael ei ariannu gan Gyngor Sir y Fflint a phartneriaid allanol. Costau'n isel. Dibynnol ar arianwyr eraill.	Dim gweithredu		Tynnu'n ôl	£5,000
Cyhoeddusrwydd	Amserlenni a chyhoeddusrwydd arall	Amherthnasol	Sicrhau bod cynifer o deithwyr yn gwybod am y rhwydwaith bws ac yn gallu ei ddefnyddio. Cefnogi gweithredwyr masnachol a chontract.	Dim gweithredu			
Llochesau	Mae grant LTSG yn darparu ar gyfer seilwaith bysiau	Amherthnasol	Gall hwn ychwanegu at gyllidebau cyfalaf a chynnal a chadw Cyngor Sir Ddinbych ei hun	Tynnu'n ôl y grant LTSG a defnyddio cyllid Cyngor Sir Ddinbych ei hun yn unig	£20,000		

Yn Adrodd i:	Pwyllgor Archwilio Cymunedau
Dyddiad y Cyfarfod:	14 Mehefin 2012
Aelod / Swyddog Arweiniol: Adfywio a Rheolaethol	Pennaeth y Gwasanaethau Cynllunio,
Awdur yr Adroddiad:	Uwch Swyddog Gorfodaeth Diogelwch Cymunedol
Teitl:	Effeithiolrwydd Gweithredu Gorfodaeth ynghylch baeddu gan gŵn

1. Ynghylch beth mae'r adroddiad?

Mae'r aelodau'n gofyn am adroddiad ar ba mor effeithiol yw gweithredu gorfodaeth o fewn y Cyngor mewn perthynas â chŵn yn baeddu.

2. Beth yw'r rheswm dros wneud yr adroddiad hwn?

Mae'r Adroddiad yn trafod y dulliau a ddefnyddiwyd yn y gorffennol, a ddefnyddir ar hyn o bryd ac y bwriedir eu defnyddio yn y dyfodol o atal a chanfod baeddu gan gŵn yn Sir Ddinbych.

3. Beth yw'r Argymhellion?

Fod yr Aelodau'n ystyried yr adroddiad ac yn cyflwyno sylwadau ar unrhyw fater sy'n gysylltiedig â gorfodaeth baeddu gan gŵn.

4. Manylion yr Adroddiad

4.1 Cefndir

Mae Baeddu gan Gŵn yn dal y niwsans cyhoeddus sy'n dod o dan "Trosedd Amgylcheddol" y ceir y mwyaf o gwynion yn ei gylch yn Sir Ddinbych. Mae'n cael effaith niweidiol ar fywydau trigolion ac ymwelwyr â'r sir. Mae tystiolaeth mai baeddu gan gŵn, mae'n debyg, yw'r niwsans sy'n ennyn y nifer mwyaf o gwynion i Awdurdodau Lleol yn genedlaethol.

Daw'r drosedd o Faeddu gan Gŵn o dan ddarpariaethau'r Ddeddf Cŵn 1996 a Deddf Gwarchod yr Amgylchedd a Chymdogaethau Glân 2005. Gellir erlyn troseddwr mewn Llys Ynadon a'u dirwyo hyd at £1,000.

Gellir rhoi Rhybudd Cosb Benodol i droseddwr yn lle eu herlyn. Mae'n rhaid cynnig hynny ar ôl hysbysu'r troseddwr y bydd ef neu hi'n cael ei erlyn mewn Llys Ynadon.

Os bydd y cynnig yn cael ei dderbyn, yna mae'r rhybudd yn gytundeb y bydd y troseddwr yn talu £75.00 o fewn cyfnod o 28 diwrnod (a 7 diwrnod ychwanegol a ganiateir ar ddiwedd y 28 diwrnod)

Cytundeb yw'r rhybudd i ryddhau rhag dirwy ac nid yw'n gyfaddefiad o euogrwydd, euogfarn gofnodedig ac ni fydd yn golygu ymddangos yn y llys. Ar yr adeg yma bydd cyflwyniad o dystiolaeth yr erlyniad yn cael ei baratoi.

Cyfyngir y cyfnod erlyn am drosedd felly i 6 mis o'r dyddiad pan achoswyd y drosedd.

Mae gan weithwyr yr Awdurdod a Swyddogion Cefnogi Cymunedol yr Heddlu awdurdod i gyflwyno Rhybuddion Cosb Benodol yn dilyn cyfnod o hyfforddiant a phan fod ganddynt yr awdurdod perthnasol.

Cafodd nifer fawr o weithwyr yr Awdurdod hyfforddiant. Fodd bynnag, mewn gwirionedd, dim ond Swyddogion Gorfodaeth Diogelwch Cymunedol, Gwardeiniaid Cŵn ac i raddau llawer llai, Swyddogion Cefnogi Cymunedol yr Heddlu, sy'n cyflwyno Rhybuddion Cosb Benodol.

Does gan Swyddogion Gorfodaeth dim hawl i garcharu, ac mae pwerau Swyddogion Cefnogi Cymunedol yr Heddlu hefyd yn gyfyngedig.

Dim ond os yw safon y dystiolaeth yn cyfarfod â meini prawf gofynnol tystiolaeth y gellir cyflwyno Rhybudd Cosb Benodol ac mae'n rhaid bod digon o dystiolaeth i fod â siawns resymol o allu erlyn yn llwyddiannus mewn Llys Ynadon.

Mae cynnig Rhybudd Cosb Benodol yn ddewis arall er osgoi cost sylweddol i'r Awdurdod ac i'r Llysoedd. Dim ond os ystyrir fod y derbynnydd yn addas ac yn fodlon derbyn y cynnig y dylid cyflwyno Rhybudd.

Er y ffurfir cytundeb, bydd yn dal gan y derbynnydd hawl i newid ei feddwl a chyflwyno nodyn ynghlwm â'r Rhybudd yn gofyn am wrandawriad llys.

Mae'n ffaith fod nifer cynyddol o aelodau'r cyhoedd yn berchen dau gi yn hytrach nag un.

4.2 Gweithgareddau Gorfodaeth rhwng 2008 a heddiw

Ers 2008, mae Gwasanaeth Gwarchod y Cyhoedd Cyngor Sir Ddinbych wedi mabwysiadu 'trefn orfodaeth gadarn'.

Yn hanesyddol, ychydig o swyddogion adran Wardeniaid Cŵn a Diogelwch Cymunedol oedd yn ymchwilio i gwynion o Faeddu gan Gŵn. Rhwng 2008 a Mai 2010 ychydig o adnoddau oedd ar gael ac yn amlwg ychydig o bwysigrwydd oedd yn cael ei roi ar ymdrin â'r drosedd.

Oherwydd galw cyhoeddus gosodwyd llawer mwy o bwyslais ar hyn ym mis Mai 2010 pan ddechreuodd y cynllun peilot Gorfodaeth Diogelwch Cymunedol ar y Cyd.

Roedd problemau Troseddau Amgylcheddol yn eu hystyr ehangaf eu hystyried. Fodd bynnag, daeth yn amlwg mai troseddau, yn gyntaf baeddu gan gŵn ac, yn ail, taflu ysbwriel oedd rhai angen y mwyaf o sylw.

Mae mwy na 10 Swyddog Gorfodaeth wedi bod yn gweithio'n gyson ar yr hyn sy'n cael ei ystyried yn flaenoriaeth.

Cafwyd cyfnod o addysgu trwy gyflwyno rhybuddion cyn dechrau erlyn y troseddau. Erbyn hyn mae trefn gadarn o 'oddef dim' wedi'i sefydlu.

Ar ddechrau'r Gweithgareddau Amgylcheddol misol yn Sir Ddinbych (a Chonwy) roedd hyd at 12 Swyddog Gorfodaeth, swyddogion eraill ag awdurdod a Swyddogion Cefnogi Cymunedol yr Heddlu'n gweithio'r benodol yn y Rhyl, Prestatyn, Dinbych a Llangollen yn cyflwyno Rhybuddion Cosb Benodol. Canolbwyntiwyd yn benodol ar yr ardaloedd hynny a oedd i'w gweld yn dioddef y mwyaf o broblemau (y Rhyl).

Cafwyd cryn lwyddiant wrth gyflwyno rhybuddion am faeddu gan gŵn ond nid oedd cymaint o lwyddiant gyda throeddau taflu ysbwriel. Dim ond ar hap yr oedd baeddu gan gŵn yn cael ei ddarganfod a daeth yn amlwg mai cudd wybodaeth fyddai'r allwedd i lwyddiant.

Rhoddwyd pwyslais mawr ar fod swyddogion unigol y tîm Gorfodaeth Diogelwch Cymunedol yn ymchwilio i bob cwyn ynghylch baeddu gan gŵn gan gysylltu â'r person a gyflwynodd y gŵyn, gofyn am lanhau'r stryd ac erlyn y troseddwr.

Mae'n gyffredin bod swyddogion yn patrolio yn eu dillad eu hunain yn aml ac yn mynd â chwn i'w canlyn er mwyn ymdoddi i gefndir yr ardaloedd lle cyflawnir y troseddau.

Gwnaed gwaith ataliol arall megis holi o dŷ i dŷ mewn ardaloedd lle ceir cwynion, codi arwyddion newydd a biniau cŵn ac ysbwriel newydd yn lle hen rai. Rhannwyd 'bagiau baw cŵn' hefyd, yn rhad ac am ddim.

Daeth y llwyddiant mwyaf trwy ddefnyddio teledu cylch cyfyng mewn manau cyhoeddus i gyfeirio swyddogion i'r ardaloedd ble roedd troseddwr yn cael eu gweld â'u cŵn yn baeddu a chanolbwyntio patrols ar yr ardaloedd a oedd yn cael eu hystyried yn 'fannau poeth baeddu'. Roedd hynny hefyd yn golygu fod delweddau o'r troseddau yn cael eu recordio ac ar gael i swyddogion eu gweld. Roedd hynny'n eu galluogi i ganfod troseddwr a chyflwyno Rhybuddion Cosb Benodol.

Roedd swyddogion allan yn aml yn gynnar yn y bore a chyda'r nos sef yr adegau gorau i ganfod cerddwyr cŵn yn troseddu. Roedd swyddogion yn ymateb yn unol â gwybodaeth gan rai yn cwyno.

Anaml yr oedd yn werth chweil cynnal patrolau 'ad hoc' ac ystyrir eu bod yn wastraff ar adnoddau.

Gofynnwyd i bawb a gafodd eu cyfsweld ar ôl cyflwyno cwyn ynghylch cerddwyr cŵn yn troseddu i wneud datganiad tyst a bod yn barod i gyflwyno tystiolaeth lafar pe byddai angen. Fodd bynnag, mewn gwirionedd, dim ond Swyddogion Gorfodaeth sydd erioed wedi cyflwyno tystiolaeth fel tyst. Fel arfer, cymdogion y troseddwyr sy'n cwyno ac yn dyst i'r troseddau, ac mae ofn dialedd neu aflonyddwch yn eu gwneud yn amharod i gyflwyno tystiolaeth. Mae'n well ganddyn nhw oddef canlyniad y baeddu na bod posibilrwydd o wrthdaro agored. Dyma'r ffaith a fydd hynny byth yn newid.

Roedd canfod pobl oedd yn caniatáu i'w cŵn faeddu'n cael ei ystyried yn waith cymharol hawdd cyn dechrau ar yr ymdrech barhaus ar ôl Mai 2010.

Daeth yn anoddach, yn y cyfnod ar ddiwedd 2010 a dechrau 2011, canfod troseddau o'r fath a sylweddolwyd y byddai'n rhaid cael ffyrdd eraill o ddal i roi pwysau ar ddatrys y broblem.

Roedd dal ati a rhywfaint o gyhoeddusrwydd da yn y cyfryngau'n anfon y neges fod rhybuddion cosb benodol yn cael eu cyflwyno'n rheolaidd i droseddwyr. Roedd gosod dirwy sylweddol yn ddigon o 'sioc' i bobl sylweddoli canlyniadau bod yn berchennog anghyfrifol ar gi .

4.3 Dulliau o atal a chanfod

Defnyddiwyd y dulliau canlynol, ac maen nhw'n dal i gael eu defnyddio, gan Orfodaeth Diogelwch Cymunedol yn Sir Ddinbych gyda gwahanol raddau o lwyddiant mewn atal a chanfod troseddau baeddu cŵn.

4.3.1 Rhybuddion Cosb Benodol

Mae rhybuddion yn dal i gael eu cyflwyno ond llai o ran nifer oherwydd bod pobl sy'n anwybyddu'r gyfraith yn deall yn iawn erbyn hyn fod gorfodaeth yn rymus ers Mai 2010. Daeth peidio â chlririo baw cŵn yn stigma gymdeithasol, sydd wedi achosi'r rhai sy'n dal i wrthod cydymffurfio i gyflawni'r drosedd ar ôl iddi dywyllu, allan o olwg y teledu cylch cyfun neu mewn ardaloedd lle na ellir eu gweld.

4.3.2 Cyhoeddusrwydd

Cafwyd peth diddordeb achlysurol ond byrhoedlog gan swyddfa'r wasg Cyngor Sir Ddinbych a chyhoeddusrwydd gennym ni'n hunain hefyd . Mae'r cyfryngau cenedlaethol yn sôn weithiau am beryglon iechyd posibl baw cŵn ac mae erthyglau a sylwadau yn y wasg leol wedi pwysleisio'r broblem a chodi ymwybyddiaeth.

4.3.3 Cyfranogaeth yr Heddlu / Swyddogion Cefnogi Cymunedol yr Heddlu

Mae ymgyrchoedd ar y cyd a chyfathrebu cyson gyda'r Heddlu wedi methu â chynnal diddordeb mewn chwilio am droseddwyr baeddu cŵn, waeth beth yw cyfarwyddid uwch swyddogion yr heddlu ac anogaeth Cyngor Sir Ddinbych.

4.3.4 TELEDU CYLCH CYFYNG

Mae'r teledu cylch cyfyng yn dal i gael ei ddefnyddio. Rhoddir sylw cyson i adroddiadau wythnosol teledu cylch cyfyng ar droseddau amgylcheddol. Mae ansawdd tystiolaeth ynghylch troseddau yn amrywiol o ran clirdeb y delweddau a'r dystiolaeth sy'n cael ei gyflwyno. Dim ond y digwyddiadau sy'n cyrraedd y safon gofynnol o brawf sy'n cael eu dilyn. Teledu Cylch Cyfyng yw'r ffordd orau o ddal troseddwyr.

4.3.5 Cyfathrebu gyda'r cyhoedd (addysg)

Wrth ymateb i gwynion lle nad oes digon o dystiolaeth yn gyffredinol neu nad oes neb yn fodlon rhoi tystiolaeth ysgrifenedig yn eu cylch, defnyddir dulliau amgen. Dosbarthir llythyrau yn yr ardal yn annog adrodd yn ôl ar ddigwyddiadau o faeddu, cudd wybodaeth ar droseddwyr a gwybodaeth i'r rhai sy'n amau y byddent yn cael eu herlyn ar ôl cael eu dal. Daeth archwiliadau amgylcheddol gydag unigolion a grwpiau ac annog plant mewn ysgolion yn ddulliau mwy effeithiol o addysgu. Yn ddiweddar, gosodwyd cystadlaethau mewn ysgolion i blant a'u teuluoedd a oedd yn boblogaidd iawn. Mae hyn yn ffordd werth chweil o daclo'r broblem a fydd yn derbyn mwy o bwyslais.

Mae presenoldeb cyson mewn cyfarfodydd trigolion a gweithgareddau cymdeithasol (adnoddau chwaraeon).

Mae bagiau cŵn yn cael eu rhoi mewn Siopau Un Stop, mewn Llyfrgelloedd ac i unigolion sy'n cael eu gweld yn clirio baw eu cŵn.

4.3.6 Mannau Cyhoeddus

Gwneir gwaith yn gyson i ymateb i geisiadau i glirio baw cŵn ac i gynnal archwiliadau mewn ardaloedd i weld a oes angen biniau ac arwyddion.

4.3.7 Contractwyr

Mae Sir Ddinbych wedi cyflogi llawer mwy ar gontractwyr preifat trwy asiantaethau cyflogaeth rhwng Mehefin 2011 ac Ionawr 2012 (a Chonwy hefyd, yn ddiweddar).

Cafodd y rhan fwyaf o rybuddion eu cyflwyno ynghylch ysbwriel. Roedd troseddau baeddu cŵn yn llai cyffredin a daeth yn hyd yn oed anoddach eu canfod drwy batrolio'n unig.

Daeth y ddau swyddog yn adnabyddus mewn ardaloedd o bryder a throeddwy'r posibl yn eu hadnabod er nad oedd unrhyw fath o adnabyddiaeth weladwy.

Rydym wedi cael cyhoeddusrwydd da wrth i aelodau'r cyhoedd ganmol y gwaith

Daeth gwaith contractwyr i ben oherwydd nad oedd digon o rybuddion yn cael eu cyflwyno i gynnal eu gwasanaeth.

Ers hynny, mae Swyddogion Diogelwch Cymunedol wedi ail ddechrau ar y gwaith unwaith eto.

Mae defnyddio camerâu pen i adnabod ac atal troeddwy'r anodd wedi bod yn llwyddiannus a bydd yn declyn hanfodol ar gyfer y dyfodol.

4.3.8 Ymchwilio i droeddau

Mae pob adroddiad i Gyngor Sir Ddinbych yn cael sylw gan ddefnyddio'r holl ddulliau uchod. Siaradir â phob cwynwr ynghylch ei b / phryderon ac mae'n cael gwybodaeth ar ganlyniad yr ymchwiliadau.

4.4 Casgliad

Yn ystod y cyfnod 2010 i 2011, cafodd 55 o Rybuddion Cosb Benodol am faeddu cŵn eu cyflwyno yn Sir Ddinbych.

Rhodddwyd 18 rhybudd cosb benodol yn ystod y cyfnod 2011 i 2012.

Cafodd 1 person ei erlyn am faeddu gan gŵn.

Cafodd pob dirwy Rhybudd Cosb Benodol eu talu.

Mae'n amlwg fod y llwyddiant blwyddyn gyntaf y peilot Gorfodaeth Diogelwch Cymunedol wrth ganolbwyntio ar leihau baeddu gan gŵn wedi codi ymwybyddiaeth y cyhoedd fod cyflawni troedd o'r fath yn gallu arwain at erlyniad.

Heb os, mae'r gwarth o gael eu dal yn troeddu wedi bod yn rhan fawr mewn newid agwedd pobl. Mae mwy o anogaeth i adrodd ar ddigwyddiadau wedi bod rhywfaint yn wrth gynhyrchiol.

Mae nifer y cwynion wedi cynyddu ond mae nifer y Rybuddion Cosb Benodol wedi gostwng.

Mae yna dystiolaeth bob dydd o newid agwedd. Erbyn hyn mae perchnogion cŵn i'w gweld ym mhob rhan o'n sir yn clirio baw eu cŵn. Mae biniau ysbwriel a baw cŵn yn gorlifo.

Mewn cyrch ym mis Ebrill 2012 gan y tîm gorfodaeth Diogelwch Cymunedol gwelwyd 20 perchennog ci yn ddilynol yn clirio baw eu cŵn ac yn gwaredu'r bag yn briodol.

4.5 Argymhellion

Mae'n rhaid parhau i gyflwyno Rhybuddion Cosb Benodol er gwaethaf fod troseddu'n cael ei ystyried fwy nag erioed yn warth cymdeithasol a bod hynny'n ei wneud yn anos i'w ganfod. Bydd yna rai bob amser sy'n ceisio anwybyddu'r gyfraith ac mae tystiolaeth i awgrymu eu bod erbyn hyn yn fwy cudd a thwyllodrus o ran ble a phryd maen nhw'n gadael i'w cŵn i faeddu.

Fodd bynnag, nid cyhoeddi Rhybuddion Cosb Benodol yw'r ateb cyflawn i'r broblem.

Mae'n bwysig pwysleisio bod angen cudd wybodaeth i gasglu digon o dystiolaeth i gyfiawnhau erlyn ac mae'n bwysig hefyd cynnig Rhybudd Talu Cosb yn lle erlyn.

Bydd yn rhaid dal i ddefnyddio teledu cylch cyfyng i gasglu tystiolaeth o droseddu.

Dylid adolygu hyfforddiant swyddogion i sicrhau bod eu sgiliau ymchwilio ac adnabod troseddwy'r ac o ran safonau profi yn gwella.

Dylid hefyd adolygu amodau a'r gofyn am gontractwyr a swyddogion gorfodaeth wrth ymdrin â'r paragraff uchod o ran safonau prawf ac adnabod troseddwy'r.

Dylid rhoi mwy o bwyslais ar addysg mewn ysgolion ac yn y gymuned. Mae'n rhaid i'r cyhoedd dderbyn cyfrifoldeb am gefnogi trefniadau gorfodaeth.

Dylid ystyried paratoi Siarter ar gyfer cerddwyr cŵn a Siarterau tebyg gyda'r Awdurdod Lleol, Cymdeithasau Tai, busnesau a grwpiau eraill. (Defnyddir y rhain yn eang ac yn llwyddiannus iawn)

Mae'n rhaid cyfathrebu'n well â'r cyfryngau wrth adrodd ar erlyniadau, ymgyrchoedd a mentrau.

5. Sut y bydd y penderfyniad yn cyfrannu at y Blaenoriaethau Corfforaethol?

Mae gorfodaeth ar droseddau amgylcheddol, yn enwedig cŵn yn baeddu, yn cysylltu â blaenoriaethau "Adfywio ein Cymunedau" a "Dod yn Agosach at ein Cymunedau".

6. Beth fydd y gost a sut y bydd yn effeithio ar wasanaethau eraill?

Amherthnasol

7. Pa ymgynghori a wnaed?

Dim

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

Ansicr?

9. Yr Hawl i Benderfynu

Dim angen penderfyniad - amherthnasol

Mae Erthygl 6.3.2(c) o Gyfansoddiad y Cyngor yn caniatáu i bwyllgorau archwilio ystyried unrhyw beth sy'n effeithio ar yr ardal neu ar ei thrigolion.

Swyddog Cyswllt:

Pennaeth y Gwasanaethau Cynllunio, Adfywio a Rheolaethol
Ffôn 01824 706925

Adroddiad ar gyfer:	Pwyllgor Craffu Cymunedau
Dyddiad y Cyfarfod:	Mehefin 14^{eg} 2012
Aelod/Swyddog Arweiniol:	Aelod Arweiniol dros Gwsmeriaid a Chymunedau/Pennaeth Gwasanaethau Tai
Awduron yr Adroddiad:	Swyddog Prosiect a'r Swyddog Strategaeth Tai
Teitl:	Llwybr Cyrchiad Sengl i Dai

1. Beth mae'r adroddiad yn ymwneud ag o?

Mae'r adroddiad yn diweddarau aelodau ar ddatblygiad Llwybr Cyrchiad Sengl i Dai dros is-ranbarth Gogledd Ddwyrain Cymru, ac yn ceisio barn aelodau ar y Fframwaith Dyraniadau Cyffredin drafft cyn mynd ymlaen i ymgynghoriad cyhoeddus.

2. Beth yw'r rheswm am wneud yr adroddiad yma?

- 2.1 I ddiweddarau aelodau ar y cynnydd a wnaethpwyd â phrosiect cydweithredol y Llwybr Cyrchiad Sengl i Dai ac i roi cyfle i ddylanwadu ar ei gyfeiriad yn y dyfodol.

3. Beth yw'r Argymhellion?

- 3.1 I aelodau ystyried y wybodaeth a ddarparwyd a rhoi argymhellion i hysbysu cyfeiriad y prosiect yn y dyfodol.

4. Manylion yr Adroddiad

Prosiect partneriaeth ydi'r Llwybr Cyrchiad Sengl i Dai rhwng pob un o'r prif landlordiaid cymdeithasol yng ngogledd ddwyrain Cymru, yn cwmpasu ardaloedd awdurdodau lleol Cyngor Bwrdeistref Conwy, Sir Ddinbych, Sir y Fflint a Bwrdeistref Sirol Wrecsam.

Y partneriaid ydi Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Conwy, Cyngor Sir Ddinbych, Cyngor Sir y Fflint, Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Wrecsam, Cartrefi Conwy, Cymdeithas Tai Clwyd Alyn, Cymdeithas Tai Clwyd, Tai Gogledd Cymru a 'Wales and West Housing'.

Nod cyffredinol y Llwybr Cyrchiad Sengl i Dai ydi darparu llwybr cyrchiad cyffredin i ystod o opsiynau tai fforddiadwy sy'n dryloyw, yn gyfreithiol, effeithlon a hygyrch i bob rhan o'r gymuned.

Mae'r adroddiad yma'n cyflwyno fframwaith dyraniadau cyffredin drafft. Mae'r drafft â thri phwynt ar ôl sydd angen eu setlo cyn ymgynghori. Mae'r rhain wedi eu gosod allan yn yr atodiad i'r briff sy'n atodol. Byddai'r Fframwaith Dyraniadau Cyffredin yn cyflawni'r nod o symleiddio'r dull o ymgeisio a'r gwasanaeth dyraniadau ar gyfer cwsmeriaid yn Sir Ddinbych a siroedd cyfranogol eraill gan olygu y byddai pobl yn ymgeisio unwaith i gael eu blaenoriaethu gan bob landlord cymdeithasol yn y sir mewn ffordd sy'n gyson.

Elfennau allweddol y Fframwaith Dyraniadau Cyffredin Drafft

- Fe asesir yr angen am dai'n gyson ar draws y rhanbarth, gan ddarparu tegwch a chysondeb i'r cwsmer, gan ystyried anghenion unigol pobl a'u dewisiadau a fynegwyd. Mae diffiniad angen am dai'n seiliedig ar y cysyniad cyfreithiol o ffafriaeth resymol. Mae'r dull a fabwysiadwyd yn defnyddio'r pwerau cyfreithiol pellach i flaenoriaethu gydag ymgeiswyr â hawl i ffafriaeth resymol yn ôl cysylltiad lleol ac angen brys.
- Mae partneriaid yn rhannu un gofrestr ac felly bydd angen i ymgeisydd wneud dim ond un cais i gyrchu'r system gyfan. Bydd pob partner mewn ardal a ddewiswyd gan ymgeisydd yn ymwybodol o'r cais ac yn gallu rhoi'r flaenoriaeth briodol i'r ymgeisydd yn y broses o ddyrannu.
- Mae'r fframwaith dyraniadau drafft yn mabwysiadu cynllun bandio i flaenoriaethu pobl sydd angen tai, yn dilyn yr egwyddorion cyfreithiol o ran ffafriaeth resymol, ffafriaeth ychwanegol a chysylltiad lleol.
- Pan ddaw lle gwag ar gael bydd yr ymgeiswyr sydd wedi mynegi hoffter am yr ardal ac sydd â'u haelwyd yn addas ar gyfer y math hwnnw o eiddo'n cael eu rhoi ar restr fer. Fe ddosberthir ymgeiswyr ar y rhestr fer yn ôl eu band gyda'r rheiny ym mand un yn cael y flaenoriaeth uchaf ac yn y blaen. Fe ddosberthir ymgeiswyr yn yr un band yn ôl dyddiad ymgeisio, gyda'r rheiny sydd wedi bod yn aros hiraf yn cael y flaenoriaeth uchaf.
- Fe roddir manylion pellach ar y Fframwaith Dyraniadau Cyffredin yn Atodiad A ac ar y prosiect yn gyffredinol yn Atodiad B.

5. Sut mae'r penderfyniad yn cyfrannu tuag at y Blaenoriaethau Corfforaethol?

5.1 Mae'r prosiect yn cysylltu'n uniongyrchol â'r blaenoriaethau corfforaethol canlynol:

- Ymateb i newid demograffig
- Adfywio.

Mae manteision eraill i'r gymuned yn cynnwys:

- Dull sy'n canolbwyntio ar y cwsmer – gwella cyflenwad gwasanaeth gyda phwynt cyswllt sengl a chynghor cynnar, realistig ar opsiynau tai

6. Beth fydd o'n ei gostio a sut fydd o'n effeithio ar wasanaethau eraill?

6.1 Mae'r prosiect wedi diogelu'r cyllid canlynol:

- £63,077 mewn Grant Rheolaeth Tai Cymdeithasol gan Lywodraeth Cymru
- £10,000 gan Wasanaethau Tai Sir Ddinbych a £45,000 gan bartneriaid eraill hyd yma
- Mae Gwasanaethau Tai Sir Ddinbych yn ymrwymedig i gyfrannu £10,000 y flwyddyn am y 3 blynedd ariannol nesaf
- Mae Partneriaid yn ymrwymedig i gyfrannu £135,000 dros y 3 blynedd ariannol nesaf
- Rydyn ni'n aros canlyniad bid i Lywodraeth Cymru am gyllid pellach.

7. Pa ymgynghoriadau a gafwyd?

7.1 Fe ddefnyddir amrywiaeth o fecanweithiau ymgynghorol yn cynnwys:

- Grŵp llywio'r prosiect – pob partner wedi eu cynrychioli
- Gweithgor y prosiect – pob partner wedi eu cynrychioli
- Adroddiadau rheolaidd i bwyllgorau'r Awdurdodau Lleol a Byrddau'r Cymdeithasau Tai
- Llywodraeth Cymru
- Cymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru, Cartrefi Cymunedol Cymru a'r Sefydliad Tai Siartredig

8. Pa risgiau sydd yna ac a oes yna unrhyw beth y gallwn ei wneud i'w lleihau?

8.1 Fe gaiff y risgiau ar gyfer pob prosiect eu monitro a'u gwerthuso'n rheolaidd yn rhan o ddull rheoli'r prosiect.

9. Grym i wneud y Penderfyniad

9.1 Mae Adran 167 Deddf Digartrefedd 1996 fel y'i diwygiwyd gan Ddeddf Digartrefedd 2002 yn ymwneud â dyraniadau.

9.2 Erthygl 6 yng Nghyfansoddiad y Cyngor

Swyddog Cyswllt:
Swyddog y Strategaeth Dai
Ffôn: 01824 712282

Common Allocations Framework

Context: A Single Access Route to Housing for north east Wales

All the major social landlords in north east Wales have come together to design a single access route to housing for people in the local authority areas of Conwy County Borough, Denbighshire, Flintshire and Wrexham County Borough. The partners in this collaboration are:

- Conwy County Borough Council
- Denbighshire County Council
- Flintshire County Council
- Wrexham County Borough Council
- Cartrefi Conwy
- Clwyd Alyn Housing association
- Cymdeithas Tai Clwyd
- North Wales Housing
- Wales and West Housing

All partners recognise that there is high demand for rented homes in the region and too few vacancies to meet demand. We must be realistic about this. It requires us to do two things:

Firstly, we will provide the best, most useful, consistent and accessible advice and information to everyone who comes to us looking for housing. We aim to help customers make the most informed choice about how to find a home to meet their needs. This advice must cover the whole range of affordable housing options, including social housing, private rented accommodation, home ownership and other alternatives.

Secondly, we will allocate our social housing stock in a transparent, fair, consistent and accessible way, which prioritises the people in our communities according to their housing needs and which meets our legal requirements.

Working together to these ends, we can share our strengths and good practice and place the customer at the heart of everything we do. We will simplify the access route to advice and to housing with one clear purpose: to help people find a home to meet their needs.

Overview of The Common Allocations Framework

This Common Allocations Framework (CAF) has been developed by all partners in collaboration and sets out how partners will achieve the following aim:

- To allocate our social housing stock in a transparent, fair, consistent and accessible way, which prioritises the people in our communities according to their housing needs and which meets our legal requirements.

Legal Context

This framework is fully compliant with the Housing Act 1996 as amended by the Homelessness Act 2002 which provides the legislative framework for allocations policy. The following aspects of this Act play a large part in this framework:

- Section 167(2) of the Housing Act 1996, as amended by the Homelessness Act 2002, requires that this framework ensures that housing is allocated so that reasonable preference is given to people who fall within certain categories (as defined in section 8 below). Section 167(2) also provides that additional preference may be given to people falling within these categories who have urgent housing needs.
- Section 167(2A) provides that within the group of applicants who must be given reasonable preference, priority may be given to applicants who have a local connection with the local authority area as defined in section 10 below.
- Section 167(2A) provides that within the group of applicants who must be given reasonable preference, priority may be reduced where there is evidence of any behaviour by an applicant (or a member of their household) which effects their suitability to be a tenant.

Consistency combined with a local approach

The common allocation framework delivers a uniform assessment of housing need across the region, providing fairness and consistency to the customer, taking into account people's individual needs and expressed preferences.

The framework has been designed so that each partner is able to target the housing stock in each county at the people in their own communities who are most in housing need.

The common approach delivers both choice and ease of access to customers and an efficient means for partners to consistently meet housing need. Partners share one register and so an applicant need make only one application to access the whole system. Each partner with

properties in an area chosen by an applicant will be aware of the application and able to give the applicant the appropriate priority in the allocation process.

- The framework is founded on the principle that reasonable preference in the letting of housing accommodation will be given to those persons who fall within the statutory categories set out in section 8 below. The relative priority given to applicants within these categories is determined by the banding scheme, according to whether they have an urgent housing need, whether they have a local connection and the date order of their application.

Realistic Housing Options Advice

An enhanced housing options advice service will be provided for everyone who contacts any of the partners looking for somewhere to live. Advice and information will be available free of charge about the right to make an application for an allocation of housing accommodation and any necessary assistance in making such an application will be available free of charge to persons who are likely to have difficulty in doing so without assistance.

When they first apply, all customers will be asked where they would like to live and what their needs and preferences are. They will be advised of the full range of options open to them in their chosen areas and can then decide where their best options lie, whether via social housing or another alternative, taking into account supply and demand.

An applicant shall also be entitled, upon request, to such general information as will enable them to assess:

- How their application is likely to be treated under this framework (including in particular whether they are likely to be regarded as a member of a group of people who are to be given preference).
- Whether housing accommodation appropriate to their needs is likely to be made available to them and, if so, how long it is likely to be before such accommodation becomes available for allocation to them.

Fair and Equal Access

The Councils and RSLs in this partnership are committed to providing equality of opportunity to all applicants who apply for housing and this framework will be subject to an equality impact assessment. All partners will comply with the statutory requirements relating to equal opportunities and all relevant codes of practice. The monitoring of allocations under the framework will take place to ensure that everyone is treated fairly and equitably. All

applicants applying for social housing across the authorities will have their housing need assessed in a uniform way.

Scope of the Framework

This framework applies to all allocations of social housing made by partner landlords in the local authority areas stated in the introduction. However, this framework does not cover exchanges arranged between existing council and RSL tenants.

Part One: Introduction

1. Guiding Principles

The framework is based on the following guiding principles:

- To ensure that preference for social housing is given to those in housing need and that those in greatest need are given the highest priority.
- To give higher priority to applicants with a local connection to the area for which they are making an application than to those who have no such connection
- To ensure that the system is fair, confidential and accessible to all potential applicants.
- To make the best use of all the available housing stock
- To ensure consistency in the way in which applicants are treated by all the partner organisations
- To provide a responsive service that treats everyone as an individual
- To empower applicants and support them to make informed and realistic choices about where they want to live
- To provide appropriate, accurate and realistic advice relating to the availability of affordable housing at the point of application
- To maximise applicant satisfaction and improve the applicant service

2. Choice

Applicants can exercise choice in relation to social housing. They will be asked to indicate the types of property they wish to be considered for in terms of location, property type and floor level. The property type they are eligible for will be determined not only by their preference but also by their household, as described in section 13 below.

3. Applications from people with support needs

Partners are committed to ensuring that applicants with support needs are provided with the correct level of support to enable them to access housing and to maintain their tenancy. To this end partners will be working with the relevant statutory and voluntary partners in order to agree an appropriate model for ensuring that support needs are addressed.

4. Confidentiality

- 4.1. Members operating the framework will take reasonable steps to verify information provided by applicants in support of their applications. This may include undertaking a home visit and making enquiries of third parties such as health professionals or previous landlords.
- 4.2. Information provided by applicants will be retained securely and confidentially by organisations belonging to the partnership.
- 4.3. Applicants may request a copy of information held by organisations in the partnership about their application. This may not include information provided by third parties.
- 4.4. Members of the partnership will share relevant information with other members of the partnership prior to an offer of housing.

5. False Information

Applicants who give false or misleading information may have their application rejected or their tenancy terminated. In some cases this may also result in criminal prosecution.

Part Two: Eligibility

6. Eligibility for allocation of social housing

- 6.1. Unless an applicant falls within one of the specified ineligible groups referred to below, applications for social housing will be considered from any person or persons over the age of 16, including existing tenants.
- 6.2. In compliance with the provisions of the Housing Act 1996 (as amended by the Homelessness Act 2002) the following categories of applicant are ineligible for the allocation of social housing:
 - Applicants subject to immigration control, unless they have been granted a status which renders them eligible, e.g. persons with refugee status, persons who have been granted Humanitarian Protection, persons who have been granted Discretionary Leave to Remain and persons who have been granted Exceptional Leave to Remain.
 - Applicants from abroad who are not subject to immigration control and who are not habitually resident in the Common Travel Area (i.e. the UK, Channel Islands, Isle of Man and the Republic of Ireland).

Exceptions to this are outlined in Regulation 5 of the Allocation of Housing (Wales) Regulations 2003.

6.3. As provided by section 160A(7) of the 1996 Housing Act (as amended by the 2002 Homelessness Act), the following category of person will be deemed to be ineligible for the allocation of housing accommodation:

- Applicants, or members of their household, who have been guilty of unacceptable behaviour serious enough to render them unsuitable to be a tenant of a partner landlord. The only behaviour that can be regarded as unacceptable is behaviour by the person that would have entitled a local authority to an outright possession order, if the person had been a secure tenant of the local authority at the time.

In assessing whether an applicant is ineligible due to unacceptable behaviour, the partner landlord will consider:

1. Where there is evidence of unacceptable behaviour, was it serious enough for a possession order to have been granted (which includes consideration of the statutory discretionary grounds for possession and questions of reasonableness)?
2. Was the behaviour serious enough to render the applicant or household member unsuitable to be a tenant (which involves consideration as to whether an immediate possession order was made or might have been made as opposed to a suspended order)?
3. Does the behaviour continue to be unacceptable at the time of application?

Partner organisations will act reasonably and consider each application on its merits. We will take into account the applicant's personal circumstances (and those of the applicant's household), including his or her health and medical needs, dependents and any other factors relevant to the application. Previous unacceptable behaviour may not justify a decision to treat the applicant as ineligible where the applicant can show that the behaviour has improved.

6.4. Applicants deemed ineligible for housing will be provided with advice and guidance regarding their housing options from the Housing Options team when they contact the service.

6.5. Applicants deemed ineligible for housing will be notified of the decision and grounds of this in writing. They will also be informed of their right to request a review and their further right to appeal any decision upon review.

6.6. Where the assessing partner has reason to believe that the applicant may have difficulty in understanding the decision, arrangements will be made for the information to be explained in person. Furthermore, in cases where the partner has reason to believe that the applicant cannot be sent written

notification or has not received it, the partner will make available at their offices a written statement of the decision and the reasons for it, so that the applicant or someone who represents the applicant may collect it within a reasonable time.

Part Three: The Allocations Scheme

This framework uses a banding scheme in order to prioritise applicants. The scheme is described in this section. It follows housing law regarding reasonable preference, additional preference and local connection. It also makes provision for reducing priority under certain circumstances. These concepts are explained in the following sections.

7. The shared housing register

- 7.1. As set out in the introduction, each customer contacting a partner organisation will be given housing options advice to enable them to consider their best options for finding accommodation. The advice will be tailored to individual circumstances, including whether the customer is in housing need. All customers may make an application for social housing.
- 7.2. The banding scheme is designed to give priority to applicants in housing need. The categories of housing need in the scheme are based on the reasonable preference categories set out in section 167 of the 1996 Housing Act, which are stated in section 9 below. Applicants who are given a banding will be recorded on the housing register, whose purpose is to manage applications from people in housing need.

8. Reasonable Preference

The banding scheme ensures that applicants are given reasonable preference as required by the legislation. This includes the following categories of applicants:

- 1) those who are homeless within the meaning of Part 7 of the 1996 Act; this includes people who are intentionally homeless, and those who are not in priority need;
- 2) those who are owed a duty by any housing authority under section 190(2), 193(2), or 195(2) of the 1996 Act (or under section 65(2) or 68(2) of the Housing Act 1985) or who are occupying accommodation secured by any housing authority under section 192(3);
- 3) those occupying unsanitary or overcrowded housing or otherwise living in unsatisfactory housing conditions;
- 4) those who need to move on medical or welfare grounds including grounds relating to a disability; and

- 5) those who need to move to a particular locality in the district of the housing authority, where failure to meet that need would cause hardship to themselves or to others.

9. Additional preference

The allocation framework gives additional preference to people who fall within the reasonable preference categories and who are deemed to have urgent housing needs.

10. Local Connection

- 10.1. For determining priorities in allocating housing accommodation to people who fall within the five reasonable preference categories, any local connection (within the meaning of section 199 of the 1996 Act, as amended by section 315 of the Housing and Regeneration Act 2008) that an applicant has with a relevant local authority area will be taken into account.
- 10.2. In this framework, by the phrase “local connection” is meant a connection between a person and a local authority area, i.e. Conwy, Denbighshire, Flintshire or Wrexham.
- 10.3. An applicant may have a local connection to a local authority area if the applicant or a member of their household has a connection for any of the following reasons:
 - They have been resident in the local authority area for the previous 6 months.
 - They were resident in the local authority area for 3 out of the previous 5 years.
 - They either provide support for or receive support from someone who is resident in the local authority area.
 - They have been in permanent employment in the local authority area for the last six months.
 - They are serving in the Armed Forces and are either employed or resident in the local authority area.
 - They are serving in the Armed Forces or are former members of the Armed Forces who are not currently employed or resident in the local authority area but have previously been resident in the local authority area as a result of a former posting in the area while serving in the Armed Forces.
- 10.4. In the situation where a local authority partner has accepted a duty towards an applicant under homelessness legislation, the applicant will be deemed as having a local connection to the relevant local authority area for the purposes of this allocation framework.
- 10.5. An applicant may have a local connection to one local authority area within the north east Wales region but not to another. As a result, if an

- applicant applies to more than one county, they may be placed in different bands with respect to different local authority areas.
- 10.6. Partners will retain the capacity to refine local connection criteria in particular circumstances via the use of local lettings policies, as per section 17 below.

11. The banding scheme

- 11.1. The banding scheme consists of four bands, from one to four in descending order of priority.
- 11.2.
- 11.3. The band which an applicant can be placed in depends on whether they fall within one or more of the 5 preference categories (as defined in section 8), whether they have an urgent housing need (as defined in section 9) and whether they have a local connection (as defined in section 10). When a property becomes available for letting, all applicants for whom the property is suitable (see section 13 below on the allocation of vacant properties) will be ranked in order of priority as follows. Applicants in band one will be given highest priority and then applicants in band two and so on. Within each band, applicants will be ranked by order of the date of their application for housing or the date of their application to transfer, with the applicant waiting the longest given highest priority.
- 11.4. The Bands are summarised as follows:
- Band one is for applicants who fall within one or more of the reasonable preference categories, have an urgent housing need and, with one exception, have a local connection. Applicants who are homeless due to violence or the threat of violence will be placed in band one regardless as to whether or not they have a local connection.
 - Band Two is for applicants who fall within one or more of the reasonable preference categories, do not have an urgent housing need and, with one exception, have a local connection. Applicants who are intentionally homeless and entitled to reasonable preference under category 1 or 2 as set out in section 8 will not be placed in band two even if they have a local connection.
 - Band Three is for applicants who fall within one or more of the reasonable preference categories, have an urgent housing need but do not have a local connection.
 - Band Four is for:
 - a. applicants who fall within one or more of the reasonable preference categories but do not have an urgent housing need and do not have a local connection and;
 - b. applicants who are intentionally homeless and have a local connection, but do not fall within any preference category

except the homelessness categories 1 or 2 and do not have an urgent housing need.

12.Reduced priority

12.1. In line with housing law (1996 Housing Act, section 167 (2A), this framework allows that certain applicants who are entitled to reasonable preference may have their priority within the allocations scheme reduced because of any behaviour of the applicant (or a member of their household) which effects their suitability to be a tenant. This definition is distinct from that which entitles landlords to deem an applicant ineligible for social housing, as set out in section 6 above.

12.2. Categories of behaviour which may result in applicants being given reduced priority are as follows (in each case the behaviour may be on the part of any member of the household):

- Applicants who have engaged in anti-social behaviour and who have not maintained a satisfactory undertaking to address that behaviour.
- Applicants who have been convicted of using their home for immoral or illegal purposes.
- Current tenants who have been subject to action for breach of tenancy.
- Tenants wishing to transfer where their current property is in such poor condition that it cannot be re-let within a given timescale.
- Applicants who have rent arrears owing to a current or previous landlord and who have not made and maintained a satisfactory arrangement to repay the debt.
- Applicants who have provided false or misleading information or failed to disclose information relevant to their application. In these cases applicants will be asked to complete a new application. The date of this new application will be taken and they may be given reduced preference for the new application.
- Applicants who have refused two reasonable offers. In this case applicants will be removed from the register and if they re-apply may be given reduced preference.
- Applicants who are deemed to have deliberately worsened their housing circumstances. For example, this may apply where an applicant gives up settled accommodation in order to move into less settled or overcrowded accommodation.
- Applicants who have behaved in a way which effects their suitability to be a tenant (or whose household contains a member who has done this).

12.3. In deciding whether to reduce priority, the assessing organisation will act reasonably and consider each application on its merits. It must have regard to the applicant's personal circumstances (and those of the applicant's

household), including his or her health and medical needs, dependents and any other factors relevant to the application. Previous behaviour may not justify a decision to reduce preference where that behaviour can be shown by the applicant to have improved.

- 12.4. In circumstances where an applicant has their priority reduced they will be provided with appropriate advice and guidance and support.
- 12.5. Applicants who are given reduced priority will be notified of the grounds of this in writing and have the right to appeal.
- 12.6. Applicants who have been given reduced priority may present evidence to demonstrate a change in behaviour and if partners are satisfied that this is satisfactory, they may have the reduction in preference removed. In this situation, the date of application for the purposes of ranking of applicants in any shortlist will be the date when the reduction of preference was removed.
- 12.7. Rehousing of some applicants with an offending background may be subject to Multi Agency Public Protection Agreements (MAPPA). In such circumstances housing allocation arrangements will be based on the appropriate risk assessment criteria with the relevant agencies concerned.

13. Allocation of vacant properties

- 13.1. At the point of application, applicants are asked about their choice of area and property type. However, each property type is usually only let to particular types of household. The guidelines for this matching are given below.
- 13.2. Some types of property are designated for specific categories of applicant. The main examples of this are:
- Designated sheltered housing schemes have age restrictions which apply to tenants and members of their households.
 - Homes that have been purpose built, adapted or are considered accessible by people with mobility needs will be offered first to people whose physical needs are suited to the property.
 - Houses will normally only be let to families with children.
 - Some flats and maisonettes will have restrictions regarding pets

13.3.

Household make up	Number of bedrooms
Single person	1 bedroom or bedsit
Pregnant women (in couple or single)	1 or 2 bedroom
Couple	1 bedroom
Single parent or couple with one child	2 bedrooms
Two person household not in couple	2 bedroom
Single parent or couple with two children of same sex	2 or 3 bedrooms
Single parent or couple with two children of opposite sex (if both children are under 10 , they can be considered for 2 bed)	3 bedrooms

Single parent or couple with three children	3 bedrooms
Single parent or couple with four children	3 or 4 bedrooms
Single parent or couple with five children	4 bedrooms
Single parent or couple with more than five children	4 or more bedrooms

The table above is a general guide only and can vary in areas due to local demand, supply or any local letting policies.

14. Who Can Be Considered As Part of The Household

- 14.1. When assessing an application the partners will consider the circumstances of the household. A household is considered to be:
- Persons who are part of the household at the date of registration, or at the start of the tenancy in the case of existing tenants, and are still in occupation
 - Partners who are living together in a relationship
 - Children born since the registration date, or the start of the tenancy, or other dependent children joining the household where the applicant or tenant is the principal carer of the child. Evidence will need to be produced to confirm dependent relationship(s). Tenants must inform the organisation of any change to their household
 - An adult relative who has become a member of the household because they are in need of support and cannot live independently. (this also applies to transfer applications)
 - Housing applications from partners who are not living together due to lack of space in either of their accommodations will be considered as a household with both accommodations being taken into account when assessing the application

15. Offers and refusals

- 15.1. Applicants have a choice as to whether to accept an offer of a property. If a property is refused without good reason, housing options will contact the applicant to discuss their reasons. If as a result of two unreasonable refusals, it is considered that the applicant's requirements are unlikely to be met, the applicant will be removed from the register, subject to right to review. They will be notified of this decision and the grounds in writing and of their right to review. Any re-application may be given reduced priority.
- 15.2. Applicants owed a duty under homelessness legislation may be offered a property which falls outside their preferred options. Such offers will be made in line with the relevant statutory procedures. If such a reasonable offer is refused, then the applicant may have their priority within this framework reduced, in line with the section on reduced priority. In these

circumstances applicants are entitled to a review and if this found in their favour, they would be reinstated.

16. Removal from the register

- 16.1. Under certain circumstances, applicants may be removed from the register. These are as follows:
- 16.2. Applicants who have provided false or misleading information or failed to disclose information relevant to their application. In these cases applicants will be asked to complete a new application. The date of this application will be taken and they may be given reduced preference for this new application, as stated above
- 16.3. Applicants who have refused two reasonable offers. In this case they will be removed from the register and if they re-apply may be given reduced priority.
- 16.4. Applicants who fail to respond to correspondence including offer letters within the set response times. These applicants will be removed from the register through a formal notification and appeal process.

17. Local Lettings Policies

- 17.1. The framework recognises that partners may wish to include policies designed to tackle local housing issues through the use of local letting policies.
- 17.2. All local lettings policies will be based on a sound evidence base and will be developed after a robust assessment of this evidence base has been carried out.
- 17.3. Examples of local housing issues include:
 - concentrations of deprivation
 - under occupation
 - overcrowding
 - facilitating tenant employment through job related moves
 - ensuring the needs of rural communities are met
 - allowing transfers for existing social tenants even where they do not have reasonable preference.
 - Some properties, usually in defined locations, can only be let subject to additional occupation criteria as they are subject to a Planning Obligation under s106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.
 - Regeneration areas
 - Large new developments
- 17.4. The development of local lettings policies will follow the protocol which accompanies this framework and may be modified from time to time. This protocol and local lettings policies will be reviewed and monitored via a mechanism set up by the partner organisations.

18. Review of Allocations framework

- 18.1. The operation of the framework will be monitored on an on-going basis. It will also be subject to an annual review. Where appropriate, recommendations for alterations will be submitted for approval. These would then have to be ratified by each partner before being adopted.

19. Reviews and appeals

- 19.1. Applicants have the right to be informed, upon request, of any decision about the facts of an applicant's case which have been, or are likely to be, taken into account in considering whether to allocate housing to them.
- 19.2. Applicants have the right to ask for a review of decisions regarding their application. This includes decisions in relation to:
- Ineligibility for social housing
 - Housing need assessment
 - Cancellation of application following two refusals of offers
 - Reduction of priority according to section 12..

Appendix: The Banding Scheme

The criteria for determining which band an applicant is placed in are set out below. All decisions taken will be consistent with this scheme.

Band One

<p>Local Connection is required for applicants to qualify under each of the categories from 1 to 5</p>
<p>1. Urgent medical, welfare or disability related need</p> <p>Applicants whose household includes someone who:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) has a medical condition which is life-threatening or likely to become so, and which is directly linked to their housing conditions and likely to improve with rehousing(b) has been assessed by the relevant practitioner as having a need to move urgently to an accessible property.(c) Has a serious physical or mental illness, disability or medical condition or behavioural disorder, which is causing serious dysfunction to themselves or the family unit e.g. terminal illness, permanent disability or progressive condition and they are completely unable to cope in their present accommodation.(d) Is hospitalised and is unable to return to their home as it is totally unsuitable for their long term needs by way of design, location and/or is unsuitable for disabled adaptations.(e) is disabled and unable to access essential facilities within the property e.g. bathing or WC, or access to the property itself is totally unsuitable. The property cannot be adapted to meet their needs.(f) needs to move to provide support to a relative or person with serious illness, disability or medical condition and that person can only cope in their present accommodation with the applicant's support.(g) is living in overcrowded accommodation which leaves the person vulnerable to serious infection, for example where they are suffering from late stage HIV.(h) is due to leave local authority care and urgently requires their own accommodation. <p>Evidence will be required in these cases to support the validity of the claim</p>
<p>2. Loss of home as result of a disaster:</p> <p>Awarded to applicants with a reasonable prospect of an accommodation offer</p>

within a relatively short period that suddenly lose their existing home as a result of a disaster.

3. Leaving armed forces or serious injury whilst serving in armed forces:

- (a) Any applicant who needs to move to suitable adapted accommodation because of a serious injury, medical condition or disability which he or she, or a member of their household, has sustained as a result of service in the Armed Forces.
- (b) People needing accommodation because of leaving the armed forces and the loss of military accommodation. People who have left the armed forces under Discharge as of Right (DAOR) are excluded from this provision and will not be given band one status under this category.

4. Urgent cases involving children leaving care or at risk of going into care

- (a) Young person's leaving care, where there is an urgent need to find social housing
- (b) Urgent cases where potential foster parents/carers need accommodation in order to take a child.
- (c) Where there is a likelihood of a child having to be accommodated by the local authority if re-housing is not made.

5. Exceptional case of urgent need whose priority is not determined elsewhere in this scheme

Local connection is not required for applicants to qualify under category 6

6. Homeless due to violence or threat of violence:

Those owed a homelessness duty as a result of violence or threats of violence likely to be carried out and who as a result require urgent re-housing including:

- (a) Victims of domestic or other violence;
- (b) Victims of hate incidents (including crimes and non-crimes in policing terms and this will cover victims of hate violence, threats of violence and hate harassment of any kind;
- (c) Witnesses of crime, or victims of crime, who would be at risk of intimidation amounting to violence or threats of violence if they remained in their

current homes.

Band Two

Local connection is required for applicants to qualify for band two under each category below.

- 1. Applicants who are homeless within the meaning of Part 7 of the Housing Act 1996, with the exception of applicants who have become homeless intentionally under the definition of intentionality contained in section 191 of the 1996 Act.**

This category includes homeless applicants both in priority need and not in priority need, provided they have not become homeless intentionally.

The definition of homelessness used is contained in sections 175-177 of the Housing Act 1996 Part 7. Under this definition a person who does not have accommodation which is legally and physically available to them to occupy and which is reasonable for them to occupy would be classed as homeless.

People will be accorded this status depending on an assessment by the relevant local authority's homelessness team or the team of a contracted out service as applicable. Applicants who refuse a reasonable offer made to them under homelessness legislation may have their priority reduced.

- 2. Applicants who are owed a duty by a local housing authority under section 193(2) or 195(2) of the Housing Act 1996 or who are occupying accommodation secured by any such authority under section 192(3) of the 1996 Act.**

This category includes applicants who are:

- unintentionally homeless and in priority need and who have been accepted as being owed a full duty under section 193(2);
- unintentionally homeless and not in priority need but for whom accommodation has been made available by the authority under section 192(3);
- threatened with homelessness in the next 28 days and owed a duty under section 195(2) of the 1996 act (i.e. have not intentionally become so threatened and are in priority need).

This category does not include applicants who have become homeless, or are threatened with homelessness, intentionally.

People will be accorded this status depending on an assessment by the relevant local authority's homelessness team or the team of a contracted out service as applicable. Applicants who refuse a reasonable offer made to them under homelessness legislation may have their preference reduced.

3. Applicants suffering from insanitary, overcrowded or otherwise unsatisfactory housing conditions

This category includes the following:

- (a) Applicants living in insanitary conditions where the conditions pose an on-going and serious threat to health.
- (b) Applicants living in a property that is uninhabitable due to, for example, severe damp, major structural defects including subsidence, flooding, collapse of roof, or having living conditions which are a statutory nuisance and there is no prospect of the problems being remedied in a time period that the council considers reasonable.
- (c) Applicants whose current property:
 - (a) lacks a bathroom with facilities or the facilities are located in an insanitary location e.g. within kitchen;
 - (b) lacks a kitchen and/or appropriate facilities;
 - (c) lacks an inside W/C;
 - (d) lacks a hot or cold water supply to the property due to defect with the property;
 - (e) lacks an electrical supply due to defect with property;
 - (f) lacks a gas supply due to defect with property where such a supply is required to operate existing or necessary services such as heating.
- (d) Applicants who share facilities with occupiers who are not part of the applicant's household on a permanent basis. This applies to the sharing of a kitchen, bathroom/shower or toilet.
- (e) A housing situation is deemed to be overcrowded if it lacks at least one bedroom. This must be on a permanent basis. The following are taken to be minimum bedroom requirements:
 - a. A married couple or couple living together need one bedroom.
 - b. A married couple or couple living together with a child under 12 months need one bedroom.
 - c. A single person over the age of 16 or a single parent needs one

bedroom. (applicable to a single parent with a child under 12 months).

- d. A child 8-16 can only share a bedroom with a child of the same sex.

4. People who need to move on medical or welfare grounds (including grounds relating to disability)

The following categories of applicant would qualify:

- a) Applicants whose household includes someone with a medical condition which is directly linked to unsuitable housing and where re-housing is necessary to significantly improve their health.
- b) Current accommodation presents access problems to a member of the household which have a detrimental impact on their welfare, which cannot be resolved in the current property and would be significantly alleviated if they were suitably re-housed. Such cases would be assessed by the relevant practitioner as requiring a move to an accessible property.
- c) Applicants whose household includes someone who has social care needs which are not being met and re-housing is necessary to significantly improve their care.

5. People who need to move to a particular locality, where a failure to do so would cause hardship

Cases include:

- a) It is unreasonable for the applicant to stay in their current property due to exceptional financial hardship.
- b) Applicants who need to downsize because they are unable to afford their current property due to welfare reform.
- c) The applicant or member of their household is at risk of being admitted to residential care or hospital if re-housing is not made.
- d) The applicant needs to move due to relationship breakdown and there is a need to safeguard and promote the welfare of children associated.
- e) The applicant is a care leaver, vulnerable and has a high housing need that is best met by the provision of long term settled housing. Applicants must be a former 'relevant child' as defined by the Children Leaving Care Act 2000.

- f) The applicant or member of their household has permanent employment which cannot continue unless they live in a specific locality within the area and are otherwise adequately housed.
- g) The applicant is giving or receiving essential support, which can only be delivered if they live in a specific locality within the area.
- h) Vulnerable applicants who are ready to move on to independent living and who have been given priority.

6. People who need to move to release a high demand property resulting in effective use of stock

This will usually be in cases where the applicant is giving up adapted properties, houses or ground floor accommodation with two or more bedrooms. However, the exact specifications will vary according to circumstances.

7. Current tenants of partnership landlords for whom management transfers have been agreed

This is only for exceptional cases where there are circumstances not covered by the rest of this scheme. All such transfers must be recorded, referenced and approved by senior officers. These cases will be monitored and reviewed.

Band Three

Local Connection is not required for applicants to qualify for band three

1. Urgent medical, welfare or disability related need

Applicants whose household includes someone who:

- (a) has a medical condition which is life-threatening or likely to become so, and which is directly linked to their housing conditions and likely to improve with rehousing
- (b) has been assessed by the relevant practitioner as having a need to move urgently to an accessible property.
- (c) Has a serious physical or mental illness, disability or medical condition or behavioural disorder, which is causing serious dysfunction to themselves or the family unit e.g. terminal illness, permanent disability or progressive condition and they are completely unable to cope in their present accommodation.
- (d) Is hospitalised and is unable to return to their home as it is totally unsuitable for their long term needs by way of design, location and/or is unsuitable for

disabled adaptations.

- (e) is disabled and unable to access essential facilities within the property e.g. bathing or WC, or access to the property itself is totally unsuitable. The property cannot be adapted to meet their needs.
- (f) needs to move to provide support to a relative or person with serious illness, disability or medical condition and that person can only cope in their present accommodation with the applicant's support.
- (g) is living in overcrowded accommodation which leaves the person vulnerable to serious infection, for example where they are suffering from late stage HIV.
- (h) is due to leave local authority care and urgently requires their own accommodation.

Evidence will be required in these cases to support the validity of the claim

2. Loss of home as result of a disaster

Awarded to applicants with a reasonable prospect of an accommodation offer within a relatively short period that suddenly lose their existing home as a result of a disaster.

3. Leaving armed forces or serious injury whilst serving in armed forces

- (a) Any applicant who needs to move to suitable adapted accommodation because of a serious injury, medical condition or disability which he or she, or a member of their household, has sustained as a result of service in the Armed Forces.
- (b) People needing accommodation because of leaving the armed forces and the loss of military accommodation. People who have left the armed forces under Discharge as of Right (DAOR) are excluded from this provision and will not be given band one status under this category.

4. Urgent cases involving children leaving care or at risk of going into care

- (d) Young person's leaving care, where there is an urgent need to find social housing
- (e) Urgent cases where potential foster parents/carers need accommodation in order to take a child.
- (f) Where there is a likelihood of a child having to be accommodated by the local authority if re-housing is not made.

5. Exceptional case of urgent need whose priority is not determined elsewhere in this scheme

Band Four

Local Connection is not required for applicants to qualify for band four

1. Applicants who are homeless within the meaning of Part 7 of the Housing Act 1996.

This category includes homeless applicants both in priority need and not in priority need, and who are homeless either unintentionally or intentionally.

The definition of homelessness used is contained in sections 175-177 of the Housing Act 1996 Part 7. Under this definition a person who does not have accommodation which is legally and physically available to them to occupy and which is reasonable for them to occupy would be classed as homeless.

People will be accorded this status depending on an assessment by the relevant local authority's homelessness team or the team of a contracted out service as applicable.

2. Applicants who are owed a duty by a local housing authority under section 190(2), 193(2) or 195(2) of the Housing Act 1996 (or under section 65(2) or 68(2) of the housing Act 1985) or who are occupying accommodation secured by any such authority under section 192(3) of the 1996 Act.

This category includes applicants who are:

- (a) unintentionally homeless and in priority need and who have been accepted as being owed a full duty under section 193(2);
- (b) unintentionally homeless and not in priority need but for whom accommodation has been made available by the authority under section 192(3);
- (c) threatened with homelessness in the next 28 days and owed a duty under section 195(2) of the 1996 act (i.e. have not intentionally become so threatened and are in priority need);
- (d) are owed a section 190(2) duty, have been assessed as being in priority need, but are intentionally homeless and have been provided with accommodation for a period of time to enable them to secure their own accommodation.

This category does not include applicants who have become homeless, or are threatened with homelessness, intentionally.

People will be accorded this status depending on an assessment by the relevant local authority's homelessness team or the team of a contracted out service as applicable.

3. Applicants suffering from insanitary, overcrowded or otherwise unsatisfactory housing conditions

This category includes the following:

- (a) Applicants living in insanitary conditions where the conditions pose an on-going and serious threat to health.
- (b) Applicants living in a property that is uninhabitable due to, for example, severe damp, major structural defects including subsidence, flooding, collapse of roof, or having living conditions which are a statutory nuisance and there is no prospect of the problems being remedied in a time period that the council considers reasonable.
- (c) Applicants whose current property:
 - a. lacks a bathroom with facilities or the facilities are located in an insanitary location e.g. within kitchen;
 - b. lacks a kitchen and/or appropriate facilities;
 - c. lacks an inside W/C;
 - d. lacks a hot or cold water supply to the property due to defect with the property;
 - e. lacks an electrical supply due to defect with property;
 - f. lacks a gas supply due to defect with property where such a supply is required to operate existing or necessary services such as heating.
- (d) Applicants who share facilities with occupiers who are not part of the applicant's household on a permanent basis. This applies to the sharing of a kitchen, bathroom/shower or toilet.
- (e) A housing situation is deemed to be overcrowded if it lacks at least one bedroom. This must be on a permanent basis. The following are taken to be minimum bedroom requirements:
 - a. A married couple or couple living together need one bedroom.
 - b. A married couple or couple living together with a child under 12 months need one bedroom.
 - c. A single person over the age of 16 or a single parent needs one bedroom. (applicable to a single parent with a child under 12 months).

- d. A child 8-16 can only share a bedroom with a child of the same sex.

4. People who need to move on medical or welfare grounds (including grounds relating to disability)

The following categories of applicant would qualify:

- a) Applicants whose household includes someone with a medical condition which is directly linked to unsuitable housing and where re-housing is necessary to significantly improve their health.
- b) Current accommodation presents access problems to a member of the household which have a detrimental impact on their welfare, which cannot be resolved in the current property and would be significantly alleviated if they were suitably re-housed. Such cases would be assessed by occupational therapy as requiring a move to an accessible property. These cases will be managed through an accessible housing register.
- c) Applicants whose household includes someone who has social care needs which are not being met and re-housing is necessary to significantly improve their care.

5. People who need to move to a particular locality, where a failure to do so would cause hardship

Cases include:

- a) It is unreasonable for the applicant to stay in their current property due to exceptional financial hardship.
- b) Applicants who need to downsize because they are unable to afford their current property due to welfare reform.
- c) The applicant or member of their household is at risk of being admitted to residential care or hospital if re-housing is not made.
- d) The applicant needs to move due to relationship breakdown and there is a need to safeguard and promote the welfare of children associated.
- e) The applicant is a care leaver, vulnerable and has a high housing need that is best met by the provision of long term settled housing. Applicants must be a former 'relevant child' as defined by the Children Leaving Care Act 2000.
- f) The applicant or member of their household has permanent

employment which cannot continue unless they live in a specific locality within the area and are otherwise adequately housed.

- g) The applicant is giving or receiving essential support, which can only be delivered if they live in a specific locality within the area.
- h) Vulnerable applicants who are ready to move on to independent living and who have been given priority.

6. Current tenants of partnership landlords for whom management transfers have been agreed

This is only for exceptional cases where there are circumstances not covered by the rest of this scheme. All such transfers must be recorded, referenced and approved by senior officers. These cases will be monitored and reviewed.

DRAFT

Mae tudalen hwn yn fwriadol wag

Briefing report: A Single Access Route to Housing for north east Wales

Introduction

SARTH (Single Access Route to Housing) is a partnership project between all the major social landlords in north east Wales, covering in the local authority areas of Conwy County Borough, Denbighshire, Flintshire and Wrexham County Borough

The partners are:

- Conwy County Borough Council
- Denbighshire County Council
- Flintshire County Council
- Wrexham County Borough Council
- Cartrefi Conwy
- Clwyd Alyn Housing association
- Cymdeithas Tai Clwyd
- North Wales Housing
- Wales and West Housing

The over all aim of SARTH is:

To provide a common access route to a range of affordable housing options which is transparent, legal, efficient and accessible to all sections of the community.

By working together to achieve this aim, we can share our strengths and good practice and place the customer at the heart of everything we do.

Through the project, we can simplify the access route to advice and to housing with one clear purpose: to help people find a home to meet their needs.

This briefing sets out the following:

Part 1: The challenges facing social housing landlords across north east Wales

Part 2: The aims of SARTH

Part 3: The draft common allocations framework (CAF)

Part 1: The challenges facing social housing landlords across north east Wales

Separate housing registers and allocation schemes

Currently each organisation has a separate housing register and allocation scheme. This means that people seeking a home must apply several times to different landlords and their application may be dealt with differently by each partner. This can lead to confusion and inconsistency.

Consider, for example, Carol, Pete and their son Robert, who live in north Wales, in a privately rented house. Carol is disabled and needs a stair lift and the bathroom adapted to meet her needs. Their landlord doesn't want to alter the house and wants them to move out. They've been on the council list for five years but the council don't have anything for them.

Jane works at a local housing association and a two bedroom house has become available. She checks her waiting list. They have someone who wants a two bedroom house, but the house has adaptations and the applicant doesn't need them. Jane looks at her nominations quota. She could ask for a nomination and hope she gets someone who needs adaptations or give the house to the person top of her list and rip the stair lift out. What should she do?

Well, happily for Carol, Pete and their son Robert, Jane did seek a nomination from the council and they were successfully rehoused in a property adapted to their needs. But, they were lucky. In other cases, which we won't hear about, people may be passed over because they aren't on the right list. Wouldn't it be better to have one system which would automatically have matched Carol and Pete to their new house and not relied on chance?

Consider another example. Mary has two children and is looking for a two bedroom house on the north Wales coast. She is on the waiting list with the council and three housing associations. It's August 2011, she's at the top of the council's waiting list and is nominated to a housing association. They aren't able to make contact with her. Three months later, the council have a suitable property available and she is still top of its waiting list. Paul, an estates officer at the council, tries to contact her. He fails, but after some work discovers that in fact she was rehoused by a different housing association back in July 2011. He closes the file and turns to the next person on the council list.

These stories tell us that multiple lists and schemes waste time and resources and may result in someone in need being overlooked because they are not on the right list. The current system as a whole can be inconsistent, inefficient and potentially unfair.

Moreover, agencies often work across county boundaries, as do housing associations. This suggests that clear benefit may be gained by creating a single framework that delivers one route to housing in each local authority area and delivers consistency across the whole region.

The legal context and local factors

The legislation on housing allocations determines that the principles guiding each partner's allocation scheme are very similar. They are all based on the concept of reasonable preference for

certain categories of housing need. Hence, it should be possible for partners to adopt a common allocations framework and to have a shared housing register so that applicants can apply to all partners via one route.

At the same time, partners have a responsibility to prioritise the needs of the people in urgent need and to meet the needs of local people and address local housing issues. This presents a challenge to the partnership to design a framework which allows partners to prioritise people in urgent need and people in housing need who have a connection to a particular area, providing this is done in accordance with legislation. Furthermore, it challenges us to ensure that advice given to people at the point of application is locally relevant.

Demand for social housing

In each local authority area the demand for social housing, as evidenced by the number of applicants on waiting lists, greatly exceeds the supply of properties for let. As a result, the majority of applicants have no realistic chance of being rehoused in social housing for many years and as a consequence their housing needs are not being met via the allocations systems.

For example consider an applicant looking for a one bedroom flat in Prestatyn. Wales and West Housing have analysed their waiting lists and given the turnover of available properties and the number of applicants waiting, they estimate that half the people on their list looking for a one bedroom flat in Prestatyn would have to wait over twenty years to be offered a property. Those at the bottom would have to wait about fifty years. It is very unlikely that their needs will be the same if and when they are offered accommodation. For these reasons, the current waiting lists are often not helping people find housing.

Housing options advice

Because there is little prospect of an increase in availability of social housing, the situation we face implies that the best option for the majority of people waiting on housing registers is to look for alternative housing. However, people in this position do not consistently get timely, accessible and useful advice about alternative housing options.

Consider again the case of Carol and Pete mentioned above. We spoke to them when they were rehoused and they told us that they moved away from the region five years ago to find a home, which is unfortunate but not unusual. However, they have come to realise that they weren't given the best advice at the time. They only recently heard about a council scheme which could have helped them with a bond to secure good quality private accommodation. Had they known about the scheme five years ago, they may have been able to avoid uprooting their family and moving away, only to return again later.

The challenge is to provide consistent and useful advice to all customers in a timely fashion, no matter which partner organisation they contact.

Management of expectations

Analysis of the management of current and past oversubscribed registers reveals that much officer time is spent dealing with people's queries about the application form, their position on the list or

their points.¹ Given that most people on the list unfortunately will not get rehoused, this represents a waste of resources and time, both for the customer and the provider. Expectations are not being managed. Indeed expectations are being raised unreasonably by people being registered on a list when they have very little chance of being re-housed through that route. Better housing options advice would manage these expectations and give people information about realistic options that are available. These problems are compounded by the existence of so many registers and different allocation systems.

Summary of challenges

We summarise the background challenges driving the project as follows:

- The existence of separate housing registers and allocation schemes causes confusion and dissatisfaction, for applicants and agencies working with applicants, such as health, social services and voluntary organisations.
- Landlords do not have sight of each other's waiting lists and so people in need can get overlooked because they are not on the right list. Thus housing need is not being met consistently.
- Each partner allocates housing within the same legal framework, according to the legal principle of reasonable preference. Within this, partners may prioritise according to urgent need and local connection.
- Demand for affordable housing far outstrips supply across all counties.
- Where waiting lists are long, there is often little chance of those with lowest or no need being housed in a reasonable time. Their being on the waiting list raises expectations that cannot be met and serves no clear purpose.
- Considerable officer time is wasted explaining to dissatisfied customers why they will not be rehoused, rather than working with people to find different solutions. If expectations are better managed, then customers can be directed to other affordable housing options that are available to them.
- Not all sections of the community are being made aware of the full range of affordable housing options open to them, in a way which enables them to make informed and timely decisions.
- Applicants' support needs are not always identified at an early stage, resulting in unnecessary delays and/or inappropriate, unsustainable lettings

Part 2: The aims of SARTH

The SARTH partnership has grown out of an initiative of Conwy and Denbighshire, who commissioned Jane Richardson from Glyndwr University in November 2010 to undertake preliminary research into developing common access to housing.

The research highlighted the issues presented above and in order to address them recommended having a common register and allocations scheme and making the process simpler and more accessible.

¹ Partners monitored customer queries over a period of two weeks in 2011.

It also recommended that the allocation scheme be integrated with an enhanced housing options advice service, to better manage demand and give people better advice to better solve their real needs. This housing options service needs to be locally expert so that people receive advice relevant to them and their needs and preferences at their first point of contact with the common system.

SARTH aims to deliver these solutions and is now a partnership project consisting of the nine partners listed in the introduction, together with Glyndwr University, who operate as a source of independent challenge and advice. The project has a steering group which brings together senior officers from each partner and a working group which brings together allocations, housing and strategy managers.

The project has built on the recommendations above and aims to develop the following:

- **A shared approach to the delivery of housing advice and options.** This aims to better manage customer expectations about the allocation of social housing and provide high quality advice about the whole range of affordable housing options that are available. The advice will be consistent, timely, accessible and locally expert.
- **A shared applications process and shared housing register for social housing.** This will give customers one route to apply for social housing in the area where they want to live. Their application will be placed on a single shared register, so they can be prioritised by all landlords with properties in their chosen areas at the same time.
- **A common allocations framework.** This will provide a consistent assessment of housing need which prioritises those in urgent need. Local connection criteria will still be defined at the local authority level and so the common framework will still in effect be specific to each local authority area. However, the process and approach will be shared. Collaboration will allow good practice to spread.

The project has adopted the following aims and objectives:

Aims:

The project aims are to:

- Make services more accessible
- Meet housing need with a wider range of solutions
- Using stock more effectively
- Encourage balanced and sustainable communities
- Ensure Value for Money
- Enhance customer service
- Take into account applicants' individual needs and preferences.

Objectives:

The objectives of the partnership are:

- To meet the legal requirements for the allocation of social housing as set out in the Housing Act (1996), Homelessness Act (2002) and relevant Code of Guidance
- To comply with the requirements of the Equality Act 2010 and associated legislation
- To ensure that services are responsive to the needs and aspirations of existing and potential customers
- To ensure that those with the greatest housing needs have those needs met
- To ensure that the system is accessible to all potential applicants including access to information, advice, and completion of information requirements
- To reduce barriers to mobility between local housing markets
- To ensure that there is sufficient flexibility to respond to the needs of their customers at the community and estate level
- To ensure consistency in the way in which applicants are treated by all the partner organisations
- To empower applicants and support them to make informed choices about where they want to live
- To provide appropriate, accurate and realistic advice relating to the availability of affordable housing at the point of application
- To provide improved services for vulnerable people who may find it difficult to apply for housing and offer continuing assistance to them in maintaining a successful tenancy
- Help to tackle homelessness and its causes in the region/ locality
- To provide a means *for* assessing housing need across the partnership area
- To facilitate access to alternative housing options including low cost homeownership, intermediate rents and social and private lettings
- To make best use of existing social housing stock
- To maximise customer satisfaction improve the customer service housing applicants receive and ways to ensure that their housing aspirations are realistic.

The Opportunity of the SARTH project

National policy is strongly in favour of collaboration at a regional level on housing and of an emphasis on high quality housing options advice. This is supported by the Welsh Assembly Government strategy “Improving Lives and Communities: Homes in Wales” of April 2010, by the draft “Welsh Assembly Code of Guidance for local authorities on allocation of accommodation and homelessness consultation document” of March 2011 and by the white paper “Homes for Wales: A white paper for better lives and communities” of May 2012.

The white paper “Homes for Wales” states on page 16 that its vision is a future where “there are even better, more integrated policies and public services and joint action between organisations, with effective collaboration between local authorities.”

SARTH has received a vote of support from the Welsh Assembly. The project has won funding from the Assembly through the Social Housing Management Grant programme, to support the development of a pilot over the next 18 months, leading to a fully developed service following this. We see this as a sign that our vision of collaboration on a regional scale combined with a localised approach to service delivery is on the right track.

Funding of £14,227 for 2011/12 and of £34,450 for 2012/13 was sought and has been awarded in full. Further funding of £86,000 for 2013/14 and of £62,800 for 2014/15 has been applied for and a

decision on this is expected later in this financial year. This would amount to half of the projected total project costs of £394,955.

SARTH represents an opportunity for all partners to create a collaborative solution which could address the collective challenges facing us. If we work together, we can build a new regional service to allocate the stock we have in a better way and to give all customers better support and advice, so they can find an alternative to just remaining on a waiting list which might never give them anything back. This is the challenge and this drives partners on, to make the project work.

Part 3: Draft Common Allocations Framework (CAF)

A draft common allocations framework (CAF) is being developed and will be finalised over the period June – August 2012, with the intention of taking this out for public consultation from September 2012. The draft will be shared internally by partner organisations during this time period or shortly afterwards and organisations asked to agree to move to the consultation phase. There are still certain outstanding points which must be agreed during this same period, which are detailed in the appendix below.

Once a consultation draft has been agreed by the partnership steering group, it will be taken out for public consultation. This may be done in a phased approach, depending on how each partner wishes to proceed.

This report highlights key elements of the draft CAF below and then sets out the points in the CAF which must still be determined in order to produce the draft for consultation.

Key elements of the Draft CAF

Consistency combined with a local approach

- Housing need will be assessed uniformly across the region, providing fairness and consistency to the customer, taking into account people's individual needs and expressed preferences.
- However, the framework has been designed so that in almost all circumstances applicants with local connection will be given priority over applicants without local connection. Thus each partner is able to target the housing stock in each local authority area at people in their own communities who are most in housing need.
- Partners share one register and so an applicant need make only one application to access the whole system. Each partner with properties in an area chosen by an applicant will be aware of the application and able to give the applicant the appropriate priority in the allocation process.

The banding scheme

- The draft allocations framework adopts a banding scheme to prioritise people in housing need, following the legal principles regarding reasonable preference, additional preference and local connection.
- The scheme is founded on the principle that priority for social housing is given to those in housing need. The definition of housing need is based on the legal concept of reasonable preference. The approach adopted makes use of the further legal powers to prioritise within applicants entitled to reasonable preference according to local connection and urgent need:
 - Amongst applicants in housing need, further priority will be given to those who have a local connection to the local authority area in which they are applying for housing.
 - Amongst people in housing need with a local connection, highest priority will be given to those in urgent need.
- The local connection criterion used is defined as a connection existing between an applicant (or a member of their household) and a local authority area. Thus, the banding criteria used in the allocations scheme are in fact specific to each local authority area. If an applicant applied to two different counties then they would only be given local connection priority in a county where they had a local connection. This enables the common framework and shared register to be at the same time a local authority specific framework and register in each area.
- When a vacancy becomes available, applicants who have expressed a preference for the area and whose household is suitable for the property type are shortlisted. Applicants are ranked on this shortlist by their band, with those in band one given highest priority and so on. Applicants within the same band are ranked according to date of application, with those who have been waiting longest given highest priority.
- The banding scheme represents a new approach, which is a departure from schemes used by some partners in the past, who may have used points. The banding scheme allows greater transparency for applicants and other agencies working with applicants, whilst at the same time ensuring that housing need is prioritised. It aims to better manage customer expectations and provide greater certainty about where on the list customers are.

Allocations within the context of housing options advice

- An enhanced housing options advice service will be provided for everyone who contacts any of the partners looking for somewhere to live. When they first apply, all customers will be asked where they would like to live and what their needs and preferences are. They will be advised of the full range of options open to them in their chosen areas and can then decide where their best options lie, whether via social housing or another alternative, taking into account supply and demand.
- On the one hand, the allocation scheme is focused on those in greatest housing need. On the other hand, better management of expectations is intended to allow partners to focus more of their resources and energy on better advice and a better service to assist those who stand such little chance of being housed via the social housing route to find alternative affordable housing.
- The framework is based on the following guiding principles:

- To ensure that preference for social housing is given to those in housing need and that those in greatest need are given the highest priority.
- To give higher priority to applicants with a local connection to the area for which they are making an application than to those who have no such connection.
- To ensure that the system is fair, confidential and accessible to all potential applicants.
- To make the best use of all the available housing stock
- To ensure consistency in the way in which applicants are treated by all the partner organisations
- To provide a responsive service that treats everyone as an individual
- To empower applicants and support them to make informed and realistic choices about where they want to live

Appendix: Outstanding matters still to be determined in draft Common Allocations Framework (dated 31 May 2012)

Particular outstanding points remain to be decided regarding the content of the SARTH CAF draft May31 (CAF). These points are still to be agreed by partners before a draft is taken forward for consultation. They are detailed below:

1. Partners have yet to decide as to whether a fifth band is to be included in the banding scheme. Band Five would be defined as follows:

“Band five is for applicants who do not have an urgent housing need and who do not fall within any of the reasonable preference categories.”

Partners are waiting on legal advice as to whether applicants not entitled to reasonable preference should be registered, which will decide whether the band is required.

Partners at the SARTH steering group have decided that if there is no legal requirement to register applicants not entitled to reasonable preference, then the partnership would not wish to include such a band in the draft CAF to be taken forward for consultation. This would imply that applicants who do not fall within the reasonable preference categories and do not have urgent housing needs would not be given any priority in the scheme and would not be recorded on the housing register.

The rationale supporting this decision is that supply and demand of housing accommodation implies that registering applicants in this category gives them unreasonable expectations of being offered accommodation, which cannot be met and does not provide a useful service to people looking for housing. It would also result in resources being diverted into managing applications, updating records and handling enquiries which would produce very little benefit for customers. It is the view of the partnership as a whole that resources would be better directed to providing customers with high quality and locally expert advice at the first point of contact regarding the whole range of affordable housing options.

This strategy would include the development of local marketing strategies by partners to advertise any ad hoc low demand properties which became available and which could not be allocated to applicants from the four priority bands in the scheme. In this regard, the proposed scheme would not disadvantage applicants in this category, who would not have been offered any property allocated from the banding scheme because band five would be below all other bands on the scheme.

2. The partnership still has to decide on where to place the following category of applicant:

- Applicants who occupy properties in short supply and which could be used to re-house other applicants who fall within one of the reasonable preference categories and who would otherwise have to wait an unreasonably long time for housing. Such properties would include properties with adaptations, and properties with 2 or more bedrooms which the current tenant was under-occupying.

It is the intention of the partnership to include a category of this type in band two. The exact wording is still to be determined. Partners are also awaiting further legal advice as to whether it is more appropriate to place such a category in the banding scheme, as is the intention, or to use local lettings policies to deal with such cases. It is the view of the partnership that local lettings policies would too cumbersome for this purpose.

3. The partnership still has to agree how to prioritise applicants who have a local connection and are owed a full homelessness duty. In the 31 May draft, they are placed in band two, unless certain urgent circumstances pertain, in which case they are placed in band one.

However, the partnership is giving further consideration as to whether this should be changed. Possible options that have been discussed are:

- a. According such applicants higher priority than all other reasonable preference categories, but less than applicants in urgent need. This would likely be in a band between the current bands one and two;
- b. Keeping such applicants in band two, but using a quota system to give some level of priority to such applicants. This could, for example, be implemented by offering a set proportion of all vacancies to such applicants. This proportion could vary by local authority.
- c. Leaving the scheme as it is in the draft, with such applicants in band two and accorded the same priority as other applicants with a local connection and entitled to reasonable preference.

The draft has in all other matters of content been agreed by partners at the steering group. Presentational aspects may be altered prior to consultation. This will relate in particular to the addition of certain explanatory statements, depending on which of the options above is taken regarding the three outstanding points.

FAQ regarding SARTH and the CAF

1. Who will have priority for social housing?

The proposed common allocations framework ensures that applicants who fall within the 'reasonable preference' groups are recognised as being in housing need, and are prioritised for rehousing within the scheme.

2. How do we ensure that local housing issues are addressed?

It is proposed that local connection criteria be used to target housing stock in each local authority area at people with a local connection to that local authority. This will be done within the legislative framework, ensuring that over all, preference is given to all applicants entitled to reasonable preference. Within applicants entitled to reasonable preference, priority will be given to those with local connection.

An equality impact assessment will be undertaken to ensure that the allocation scheme in its totality does not have an adverse impact on any sections of the community.

3. Should we incorporate sanctions to exclude people from social housing/ suspend applications? If so what sanctions will we wish to apply?

The majority of organisations in the partnership currently make provision to exclude people from social housing or reduce the preference they may be given. The proposed approach continues to make such provision, so that certain applicants are ineligible for social housing. It is also proposed that in certain circumstances, where applicants have engaged in behaviour affecting their suitability to be a tenant, they may be given reduced priority. This approach takes into account the Code of Guidance, legislation and good practice and may be further refined following stakeholder feedback.

4. How will we allocate our social housing – will we use Choice based lettings, A points based system or a banding system?

The proposal is that a banding system be adopted. This is held to be more appropriate as a means of managing customer expectations, providing fairness and transparency and clearly identifying those who have no demonstrable housing need.

5. How can we manage customer expectations and provide timely and consistent advice on housing options?

In developing a common approach it is proposed that systems are put in place to provide early and personalised advice on housing options, including those for customers with support needs

Further work will be undertaken as part of the SARTH project to identify opportunities for an integrated route to other housing options such as intermediate housing and low cost homeownership. The use of accessible housing registers will also be considered as part of this process.

6. What methods of communication can we use in order to maximise customer satisfaction, and ensure value for money?

The consultation process will seek views from potential customers and other stakeholders regarding an approach to communicating with customers. The project team will develop an approach based on best practice and feedback from stakeholders. The feasibility study carried out by Glyndwr University suggested that a best practice approach could be achieved through a combination of telephone interviews and personal interviews supported through an online system.

7. Who will manage and administer the waiting list and provide advice to customers?

It is too early to make detailed recommendations. The approach will be scoped by members of the project team and developed in partnership with stakeholders. Possible IT implementations will also be investigated.

8. What methods will we use to engage with and involving local communities in further developing the common allocation framework and associated procedure?

It is recommended that consultation with key stakeholders (including current staff involved in allocations and advice) is undertaken following agreement by the project steering group on the draft common allocations framework. Suggested methods are electronic consultation supplemented with focus group meetings, stakeholder workshops and interested customer panels

Adroddiad i:	Pwyllgor Archwilio Cymunedau
Dyddiad y Cyfarfod:	14 Mehefin 2012
Awdur yr Adroddiad:	Cydgysylltydd Archwilio
Teitl:	Rhaglen Waith Archwilio

1. Beth yw testun yr adroddiad?

Mae'r adroddiad hwn yn cyflwyno blaen-raglen waith ddrafft y Pwyllgor Archwilio Cymunedau er ystyriaeth yr aelodau.

2. Beth yw'r rheswm dros wneud yr adroddiad hwn?

I ofyn i'r Pwyllgor adolygu a chytuno ar ei raglen waith i'r dyfodol, ac i roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf i aelodau ar faterion perthnasol.

3. Beth yw'r argymhellion?

Bod y Pwyllgor yn ystyried y wybodaeth a ddarparwyd ac:

- 3.1 yn cytuno ar, adolygu neu addasu ei flaen-raglen waith fel ag sy'n briodol;
- 3.2 yn penodi Aelodau i wasanaethu ar bob un o'r Grwpiau Herio Perfformiad Gwasanaethau;
- 3.3 yn penodi cynrychiolydd i wasanaethu ar Grŵp Buddsoddi Strategol y Cyngor; ac
- 3.4 yn enwebu cynrychiolydd o'r Pwyllgor i wasanaethu ar Fwrdd Rhaglen Gydweithio Conwy a Sir Ddinbych.

4. Manylion yr Adroddiad.

- 4.1 Mae Erthygl 6 o Gyfansoddiad Cyngor Sir Ddinbych yn nodi cylchoedd gorchwyl, swyddogaethau ac aelodaeth bob un o'r Pwyllgorau Archwilio, tra bo rheolau gweithdrefnau'r pwyllgorau archwilio i'w canfod yn Rhan 4 o'r Gyfansoddiad.
- 4.2 Mae'r cyfansoddiad yn nodi bod yn rhaid i bwyllgorau archwilio'r Cyngor baratoi a chadw llygad ar raglen o'u gwaith i'r dyfodol. Trwy adolygu a blaenoriaethu materion, mae aelodau'n gallu sicrhau bod y rhaglen waith yn esgor ar agenda sy'n cael ei arwain gan aelodau.
- 4.3 Ers sawl blwyddyn, mabwysiadwyd yr arfer yn Sir Ddinbych i bwyllgorau archwilio gyfyngu ar nifer yr adroddiadau sy'n cael eu hystyried ymhob cyfarfod unigol i uchafswm o bedwar, gydag

adroddiad rhaglen waith y Pwyllgor yn ychwanegol at hynny. Nod trefn o'r fath yw hwyluso trafodaeth fanwl ac effeithiol ar bob testun.

4.4 Gofynnir i'r Pwyllgor ystyried ei raglen waith ddrafft ar gyfer cyfarfodydd i'r dyfodol, fel y manylir yn atodiad 1, a'i chymeradwyo, ei hadolygu neu ei haddasu fel ag sy'n briodol gan roi ystyriaeth:

- i faterion a godwyd gan aelodau'r Pwyllgor
- i faterion a gyfeiriwyd at y Pwyllgor gan y Grŵp Cadeiryddion ac Is-Gadeiryddion Archwilio
- ei pherthnasedd i flaenoriaethau'r Pwyllgor/cyngor/cymuned
- i Gynllun Corfforaethol y Cyngor ac Adroddiad Blynyddol y Cyfarwyddwr Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol
- i lwyth gwaith cyfarfodydd
- i amseroldeb
- i ddeilliannau
- i faterion a gwybodaeth allweddol i'w chynnwys mewn adroddiadau
- i swyddogion a/neu aelodau Cabinet y dylid eu gwahodd (ar ôl ystyried os yw eu presenoldeb yn hanfodol neu a fyddai eu presenoldeb yn ychwanegu gwerth)
- i gwestiynau i'w rhoi gerbron swyddogion/aelodau Cabinet.

4.5 Wrth ystyried eitemau i'r dyfodol i'w cynnwys yn y blaen-raglen waith, gall fod yn ddefnyddiol i aelodau ystyried y cwestiynau canlynol wrth benderfynu os yw testun yn addas i'w gynnwys yn y rhaglen waith:

- beth yw'r mater?
- pwy yw'r rhanddeiliaid?
- beth sydd dan sylw mewn manau eraill?
- beth sy'n rhaid i archwilio ei wybod? a
- pwy all gynorthwyo?

4.6 Mae blaen-raglen waith ddrafft y Pwyllgor (atodiad 1) fel ag y mae ar hyn o bryd yn un a etifeddwyd o'r cyn-bwyllgor. Felly, gofynnir i'r Aelodau ystyried a yw'r rhaglen yn adlewyrchu dyheadau a blaenoriaethau'r Pwyllgor newydd.

4.7 Fel y nodwyd ym mharagraff 4.2 uchod, mae Cyfansoddiad Cyngor Sir Ddinbych yn nodi bod yn rhaid i bwyllgorau archwilio baratoi a chadw llygad ar raglen o'u gwaith i'r dyfodol. I gynorthwyo gyda'r broses o flaenoriaethu adroddiadau, os yw swyddogion o'r farn bod testun yn haeddu amser trafodaeth ar agenda busnes y Pwyllgor, yna mae'n rhaid iddynt ofyn yn ffurfiol i'r Pwyllgor ystyried derbyn adroddiad ar y testun hwnnw. Gwneir hyn trwy gyflwyno 'ffurflen gynnig' sy'n nodi pwrpas, pwysigrwydd a deilliannau posibl y testunau gaiff eu cynnig.

4.8 Mae un ffurflen gynnig o'r fath wedi'i derbyn ar gyfer ystyriaeth y Pwyllgor yn y cyfarfod hwn. Mae'r cais hwn, y gellir ei weld yn Atodiad 2, yn gofyn i'r Pwyllgor ystyried adroddiad ar lefelau adnoddau ac

egwyddorion ymgysylltiad cymunedol mewn perthynas â phrosiectau seilwaith mawr sy'n effeithio ar y Sir. Os yw'r Pwyllgor yn penderfynu bod y cais hwn yn haeddu sylw yng nghyfarfod mis Gorffennaf, ac o ddwyn i gof y wybodaeth ym mharagraff 4.3 uchod ar uchafswm yr eitemau agenda i'w cynnwys mewn unrhyw un cyfarfod, gofynnir i aelodau ystyried a fyddai modd gohirio unrhyw rai o'r eitemau sydd eisoes wedi'u clustnodi ar gyfer cyfarfod mis Gorffennaf i gyfarfod diweddarach heb unrhyw effaith andwyol.

4.9 Blaen-raglen Waith y Cabinet

Wrth benderfynu ar eu rhaglen o waith i'r dyfodol, mae'n ddefnyddiol i bwyllgorau archwilio gymryd sylw hefyd o raglen waith y Cabinet. I'r diben hwn, mae copi o flaen-raglen waith y Cabinet ynghlwm fel Atodiad 3.

4.10 Cynnydd o ran Penderfyniadau'r Pwyllgor

Yn Atodiad 4 i'r adroddiad hwn, ceir tabl yn crynhoi penderfyniadau diweddar y Pwyllgor ac yn hysbysu aelodau o'r cynnydd a wnaed o ran eu rhoi ar waith.

5. Grŵp Cadeiryddion ac Is-Gadeiryddion Archwilio

5.1 Yn ôl trefniadau archwilio'r Cyngor, mae'r Grŵp Cadeiryddion ac Is-Gadeiryddion Archwilio (SCVCG) yn perfformio rôl pwyllgor cydgysylltu. Wrth berfformio'r rôl hwn, gall ofyn i bwyllgorau archwilio unigol ymdrin â thestunau penodol.

5.2 Yn ei gyfarfod diwethaf ym mis Ebrill, ni wnaed unrhyw argymhellion penodol mewn perthynas â'r Pwyllgor Archwilio Cymunedau. Mae cyfarfod nesaf y Grŵp wedi'i drefnu ar gyfer 5 Gorffennaf.

6. Penodi Cynrychiolwyr y Pwyllgor ar Grwpiau a Byrddau'r Cyngor

6.1 Yn achlysurol, mae'n bosibl y bydd gofyn i'r Pwyllgor benodi cynrychiolwyr o blith ei aelodaeth i wasanaethu ar rai o Fyrddau a Grwpiau amrywiol y Cyngor.

6.2 Ers i'r Cyngor newydd gael ei ffurfio, ac yn dilyn hynny yn y pwyllgorau newydd, derbyniwyd ceisiadau i'r Pwyllgor benodi aelodau i wasanaethu ar y Grwpiau Herio Perfformiad Gwasanaethau, y Grŵp Buddsoddi Strategol (SIG) a Bwrdd Rhaglen Gydweithio Conwy a Sir Ddinbych. Mae'r aelodau Cabinet arweiniol hefyd yn cymryd rhan yn y Grwpiau a'r Byrddau hyn.

6.3 Grwpiau Herio Perfformiad Gwasanaethau

Mae'r broses o Herio Perfformiad Gwasanaethau yn ffurfio rhan o beirianwaith y Cyngor ar gyfer monitro sut mae pob un o'r tri gwasanaeth ar ddeg yn cyflawni yn erbyn, ymhlith pethau eraill, eu cynlluniau busnes, a'u targedau perfformio ac effeithlonrwydd. Gofynnwyd i bob un o'r pwyllgorau archwilio benodi cynrychiolwyr i'r

Grwpiau hyn, un i bob gwasanaeth, i weithredu fel cyswllt y Pwyllgor gyda phob gwasanaeth ac i fynychu cyfarfodydd herio'r gwasanaeth a gynhelir ddwywaith y flwyddyn. Mae rownd gyntaf y cyfarfodydd yn digwydd yn ystod Mehefin a Gorffennaf. I gynorthwyo aelodau i benderfynu a fyddent yn dymuno cynnig eu henwau fel cyswllt posibl y Pwyllgor gyda'r gwasanaethau hyn, mae trosolwg o'r broses ynghlwm fel Atodiad 5 i'r adroddiad hwn. Mae'r atodiad hefyd yn cynnwys dyddiadau, amseroedd a manau cynnal y cyfarfodydd hyn.

6.4 Grŵp Buddsoddi Strategol (SIG)

Yn yr un modd, gofynnwyd i bob pwyllgor archwilio enwebu un cynrychiolydd i wasanaethu ar y Grŵp Buddsoddi Strategol. Mae'r Grŵp Buddsoddi Strategol, sy'n cyfarfod yn fisol, yn ystyried holl ofynion cyfalaf y Cyngor i'r dyfodol, ac yn gwneud ceisiadau am ariannu cyfalaf a grantiau allanol. Er gwybodaeth i Aelodau, mae cylch gorchwyl y Grŵp ynghlwm fel Atodiad 6.

6.5 Bwrdd Rhaglen Gydweithio Conwy a Sir Ddinbych

Mewn ymateb i'r pwyslais cynyddol a roddir gan Lywodraeth Cymru ar gydweithredu a gweithio partneriaeth, mae Cyngorau Sir Ddinbych a Chonwy wedi cydweithio ar ddarparu gwasanaethau mewn sawl maes dros nifer o flynyddoedd. Yn ystod tymor gwaith y Cyngor blaenorol, sefydlwyd Bwrdd Rhaglen i arolygu a darparu rheolaeth briodol dros brosiectau cydweithredol rhwng y ddau Gyngor.

6.6 Nod y Bwrdd, sy'n cynnwys uwch swyddogion etholedig a swyddogion o'r ddau awdurdod, yw llywio prosiectau cydweithredol sy'n bodoli eisoes a sicrhau eu bod wedi'u hintegreiddio'n briodol i waith y ddau gyngor. Mae'r Bwrdd hefyd yn gweithredu fel fforwm lle y gellir ystyried cynigion ar gyfer prosiectau cydweithredol newydd cyn iddynt gael eu hystyried ymhellach gyda phob awdurdod yn unigol.

6.7 Cynrychiolwyr Sir Ddinbych ar y Bwrdd yw'r Arweinydd, Prif Weithredwr, yr Aelod Arweiniol dros Gyllid, yr Aelod Arweiniol dros Faterion Cyhoeddus, cynrychiolwyr o bob un o'r Pwyllgorau Archwilio a'r Cyfarwyddwr Corfforaethol dros Uchelgais Economaidd a Chymunedol. Mae cynrychiolwyr Cyngor Bwrdeistref Conwy yn debyg, er bod ambell i deitl swydd neu enwau portffolio yn wahanol. Mae copi o gylch gwaith y Bwrdd (dyddiedig Chwefror 2011) ynghlwm fel Atodiad 7 i'r adroddiad hwn er gwybodaeth i aelodau.

6.8 Gofynnir felly i'r Pwyllgor enwebu un aelod i wasanaethu fel ei gynrychiolydd ar Fwrdd Rhaglen Gydweithio Conwy a Sir Ddinbych.

7. **Sut mae'r penderfyniad yn cyfrannu at y Blaenoriaethau Corfforaethol?**

Bydd archwilio effeithiol yn cynorthwyo'r Cyngor i wireddu ei flaenoriaethau corfforaethol yn unol ag anghenion cymunedol a dyheadau preswylwyr. Bydd datblygu ac adolygu rhaglen waith

gydlynol yn barhaus yn cynorthwyo'r Cyngor wrth fonitro ac adolygu materion polisi.

8. Beth fydd yn ei gostio a sut fydd yn effeithio ar wasanaethau eraill?

Mae'n bosibl y bydd angen i wasanaethau ddyrannu amser swyddog i gynorthwyo'r Pwyllgor gyda'r gweithgareddau a nodwyd yn y blaen-raglen waith, a gydag unrhyw weithredoedd all godi yn dilyn ystyriaeth o'r eitemau hynny.

9. Pa ymgynghoriadau a gynhaliwyd?

Nid oedd angen dim i'r adroddiad hwn. Fodd bynnag, mae'r adroddiad ei hunan a'r gwaith o ystyried y blaen-raglen waith yn cynrychioli proses ymgynghori gyda'r Pwyllgor mewn perthynas â'i raglen waith i'r dyfodol.

10. Beth yw'r risgiau, ac oes yna unrhyw beth y gallwn ei wneud i'w lleihau?

Ni chafodd unrhyw risgiau eu hadnabod mewn perthynas ag ystyried blaen-raglen waith y Pwyllgor. Fodd bynnag, wrth adolygu ei flaen-raglen waith yn rheolaidd, gall y Pwyllgor sicrhau bod meysydd risg yn cael eu hystyried wrth iddynt gael eu hadnabod, a bod argymhellion yn cael eu cynnig gyda golwg ar ymdrin â'r risgiau hynny.

11. Pŵer i wneud y penderfyniad

Mae Erthygl 6.3.7 o Gyfansoddiad y Cyngor yn nodi bod yn rhaid i bwyllgorau archwilio'r Cyngor baratoi a chadw llygad ar raglen o'u gwaith i'r dyfodol.

Swyddog Cyswllt:

Cydgysylltydd Archwilio, Rhif Ffôn: (01824) 712554

Ebost: dcc_admin@denbighshire.gov.uk

Mae tudalen hwn yn fwriadol wag

Communities Scrutiny Committee Forward Work Plan

Note: Items entered in italics have not been approved for submission by the Committee. Such reports are listed here for information, pending formal approval.

Meeting	Item (description / title)	Purpose of report	Expected Outcomes	Author	Date Entered
16 July (Monday)	1 Management of allocation of Section 106 Commuted Sums for open space provision and Community Infrastructure Levy(CIL)	To monitor the effectiveness of the management arrangements and funds received and committed (report to include the time limits applicable to each commuted sum)	Effective management of the commuted sums and CIL schemes will assist with the Council to deliver the regeneration priority and to bring the Council closer to the community	Graham Boase/Angela Loftus	July 2011
	2 Control of Caravan Sites	To present the proposed standard conditions and procedures developed by the Working Group for the purpose of controlling and monitoring caravan sites in both Denbighshire and Conwy as well as the feedback received at the Operators' Seminar	The development of a robust and collaborative approach to ensure that tourist sites contribute to the local economy and the delivery of the regeneration corporate priority	Graham Boase/Neil Jones (CCBC)	July 2011
	3 Allocation of Additional Resources to SEN in Primary Schools [Education]	To monitor the progress in developing a revised funding formula for one to one SEN support in primary schools	Effective targeting of financial SEN resources for primary schools to support and improve outcomes for individual pupils	Karen Evans/Carly Wilson	December 2011
	4 Day Services provision for Older People in the north of the county [Lead Member to attend]	Presentation of proposals to change service provision to vulnerable client group	Development of effective and efficient services which meet service users/residents' needs and align to new methods of service delivery	Helena Thomas/Phil Gilroy	September 2011 (rescheduled from January)
	5 Community Funding	(i)to analyse the benefits accrued by each project funded by the monies allocated to the Member Area Groups in 2011/12; and	An evaluation of the benefits realised by the communities through the 2011/12 funding allocations, and the development of an effective and	Paul McGrady	March 2012 (rescheduled May 2012)

Communities Scrutiny Committee Forward Work Plan

Meeting	Item (description / title)	Purpose of report	Expected Outcomes	Author	Date Entered
		(ii) to present proposals on how community funding in future can be more effectively coordinated with other available funds	coordinated community funding strategy for the future which will aim to maximise funding opportunities and realise better quality outcomes for communities within the County		
	6	<i>Major Infrastructure Projects: Resources and Principles of Community Engagement</i>	<i>To examine the level of resource the Council should dedicate to major infrastructure projects and the extent it should actively engage with the local community at key stages in the planning process for such projects</i>	<i>Denise Shaw</i>	<i>June 2012</i>
13 September (Russell House, Rhyl) Subject: Rhyl Going Forward Programme	1	West Rhyl Strategy	To outline the aims and objectives of the Strategy, its budget allocation and financial implications, the progress to date in implementing the Strategy and the benefits realised so far from completed projects	Tom Booty	By SCVCG February 2012
	2	Retail and Town Centre Workstream	To outline the progress to date in delivering the projects allocated to this workstream including any slippages against timescales and budget	Tom Booty	March 2012

Communities Scrutiny Committee Forward Work Plan

Meeting	Item (description / title)	Purpose of report	Expected Outcomes	Author	Date Entered	
	3	Tourism and Coastal Strip Workstream	To outline the progress to date in delivering the projects allocated to this workstream including any slippages against timescales and budget	An assessment of whether the Council has sufficient capacity, resources and commitment to achieve the ambitions it shares with partners for the town and surrounding areas and to deliver its corporate priority of regeneration. Identification of any slippages and their causes in order to assist with the delivery of this ambitious programme	Tom Booty	March 2012
25 October	1	Etape Cymru 2012	To provide a detailed analysis of the impact of the 2012 event on the local community, local businesses and participants along with the benefits realised/impact on the wider local economy and Denbighshire as a whole	An evaluation of the impact of the event and any benefits realised or detrimental effects caused by it will enable recommendations to be made with respect to the arrangements for any future major events	Ruth Williams/Mark Dixon	March 2012
	2	Getting Closer to the Community Programme	Presentation of draft proposals on alternative forums and methods for engaging and consulting with residents to replace the former Community Forum meetings	The development of inclusive engagement/consultative methods/fora that will ensure local citizens actively engage with the Council and its partner organisations	Hywyn Williams/David Davies/Amanda Brookes	April 2012
	3	Flood Risk Areas within Denbighshire (follow-up report to the one presented in June 2011)	Information on all areas within the County which are at risk from any type of flooding incidents and the plans in place to address the identified risks	Assurances that action has been taken or plans are in place to mitigate the risk of flooding to the identified communities and development of robust contingency plans	Wayne Hope	June 2011

Communities Scrutiny Committee Forward Work Plan

Tudalen 92

Meeting		Item (description / title)	Purpose of report	Expected Outcomes	Author	Date Entered
6 December	1	Review of Heritage and Arts Assets	To consider the progress to date in realising efficiencies with respect to the County's Heritage and Arts assets and the strategies developed with a view to ensuring their future viability	Arts and heritage assets that deliver the maximum benefits for local residents, communities, tourists and the Council	Steve Parker/Jamie Groves/Paul McGrady	May 2011
	2	Disposal of Council Buildings, Property and Land	Consideration of the Council's asset management/disposal strategy and the procedures/guidelines in place for disposing of Council assets	Assurances that due consideration is given to alternative uses, including community use, in all asset disposals, and that all asset disposal transactions are open/transparent and are undertaken in the taxpayers' interest	Paul McGrady/Chris Davies	January 2012 (by SCVCG)
17 January 2013						
28 February						
18 April						

Future Issues

Item (description / title)	Purpose of report	Expected Outcomes	Author	Date Entered
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Communities Scrutiny Committee Forward Work Plan

The Quality and Provision of Community and Education Facilities	To outline the extent and quality of community and education facilities across the county (including sports grounds and village halls and the assistance the Council can give local groups/communities to maintain and access community facilities)	That all residents have access to good quality and affordable community/education facilities within a reasonable distance of their local community	Hywyn Williams/Jamie Groves/Diane Hesketh	May 2011
Community Sustainability	To detail actions being taken by the Council with a view ensuring the sustainability of Denbighshire's urban and rural areas	Identification of measures and actions to improve the quality of life of local citizens by ensuring the viability of the County's diverse communities which will contribute to the regeneration of communities and the area and assist the local economy	Hywyn Williams/Bethan Jones/Mark Dixon	May 2011
Waste Management Provision for Business and Schools	To detail the provision available to businesses and schools in the County with respect to waste management/recycling	To ensure that the majority of schools and businesses in the County are accessing the recycling services available with respect to the disposal of waste and are not incurring excessive costs in their attempt to recycle their waste	Steve Parker/Ken Thompson	May 2011
<i>Access to the Countryside</i>	<i>New Committee post May to decide whether to proceed with this subject and to scope the purpose and expected outcomes</i>		<i>Mark Dixon/Huw Rees</i>	<i>May 2011</i>
<i>Transfer of Services to Town Councils</i>	<i>New Committee post May to decide whether to proceed with this subject and to scope the purpose and expected outcomes</i>		<i>Hywyn Williams /Paul Mead</i>	<i>May 2011</i>
<i>The effectiveness of CCTV</i>	<i>New Committee post May to decide whether to proceed with this subject and to scope the purpose and expected outcomes</i>		<i>Graham Boase</i>	<i>May 2011</i>
<i>Wind Farms</i>	<i>New Committee post May to decide whether to proceed with this subject and to scope the purpose and expected outcomes</i>		<i>Graham Boase/Paul Mead</i>	<i>May 2011</i>

For future years

Communities Scrutiny Committee Forward Work Plan

Information/Consultation Reports

Information / Consultation	Item (description / title)	Purpose of report	Author	Date Entered

06/06/2012

Note for officers – Committee Report Deadlines

Meeting	Deadline	Meeting	Deadline	Meeting	Deadline
16 July	2 July	13 September	30 August	25 October	11 October

Communities Scrutiny Work Programme.doc

Tudalen 94

PROPOSAL FORM FOR AGENDA ITEMS FOR SCRUTINY COMMITTEES					
NAME OF SCRUTINY COMMITTEE		Communities			
DATE OF MEETING / TIMESCALE FOR CONSIDERATION		As soon as possible – July meeting preferable to fit in with the timetable for major infrastructure projects in Denbighshire.			
TITLE OF REPORT		Major Infrastructure Project: Resources and Principles of Community Engagement			
P U R P O S E	1. Why is the report being proposed? (see also the checklist overleaf)	There are a number of major infrastructure projects that are within or directly affect Denbighshire Council. Decisions on major infrastructure projects are made at a national level, but Local Authorities have a significant role to play in the planning process. There is no statutory obligation placed on the Local Authority to respond to pre-application consultation or participate in the examination process, but given the scale of the development in Denbighshire and the impact this will have on our local communities, officers feel it is incumbent to fully participate in the process. The aim of this report is to seek resolution on the level of resource the Council should dedicate to major infrastructure projects and the extent to which the Council should proactively engage the local community at key stages in the planning process.			
	2. What issues are to be scrutinised?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to scrutinise the level of resource the Council should dedicate to major infrastructure projects; and the extent to which the Council should proactively engage the local community at key stages in the planning process for major infrastructure projects. 			
	3. Is it necessary/desirable for witnesses to attend e.g. lead members, officers/external experts?	Yes – Officers & lead member should be in attendance. Representative members of the public and/or community councils may also be invited to put forward the community's point of view.			
	4. What will the committee achieve by considering the report?	The committee will steer the policy and procedural stance the Council should adopt with regards to major infrastructure projects.			
	5. Score the topic from 0 – 4 on aims & priorities and impact (see overleaf)*	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Aims & Priorities</th> <th>Impact</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>4</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Aims & Priorities	Impact	4
Aims & Priorities	Impact				
4	4				
ADDITIONAL COMMENTS		Major infrastructure projects in Denbighshire include very large energy projects (windfarms and new grid infrastructure) which will have a significant and far reaching impact on local residents and local communities.			
REPORTING PATH – what is the next step? Are Scrutiny's recommendations to be reported elsewhere?		Full Council			
AUTHOR		Denise Shaw			

CABINET: FORWARD WORK PROGRAMME

JUNE 2012	
Mental Health Homeless Supported Housing – Contract Award	Lead Member / Gary Major
ABBA Floating Support Project – Contract Award	Lead Member / Gary Major
Compulsory Purchase Order Areas for 25/26 West Parade, Rhyl	Lead Member / Catherine Jones Black
Corporate Plan Q4 performance report	Cllr B Smith / Alan Smith
Financial Outturn 2011/12	Cllr J Thompson-Hill / Paul McGrady
Financial Update 2012/13	Cllr J Thompson-Hill / Paul McGrady
Items from Scrutiny Committees	Scrutiny Coordinator
JULY 2012	
Regional CCTV	Cllr D Smith / Graham Boase
Regional Collaboration on Economic Development	Lead Member / Mark Dixon
Regional Collaborative Committees	Lead Member / Sally Ellis / Jenny Elliott
Regional Collaboration on Economic Regeneration Purpose: Approval for the governance arrangements for priority collaborative activities	Lead Member / Mark Dixon
Mental Health Measure	Lead Member / Sally Ellis
Financial Update Report	Cllr J Thompson-Hill / Paul McGrady
Items from Scrutiny Committees	Scrutiny Coordinator
SEPTEMBER 2012	
Financial Update Report	Cllr J Thompson-Hill / Paul McGrady
Items from Scrutiny Committees	Scrutiny Coordinator

OCTOBER 2012	
Financial Update Report	Cllr J Thompson-Hill / Paul McGrady
Items from Scrutiny Committees	Scrutiny Coordinator
NOVEMBER 2012	
Financial Update Report	Cllr J Thompson-Hill / Paul McGrady
Items from Scrutiny Committees	Scrutiny Coordinator
DECEMBER 2012	
Welsh Housing Quality Standards	Lead Member / Peter McHugh
Financial Update Report	Cllr J Thompson-Hill / Paul McGrady
Items from Scrutiny Committees	Scrutiny Coordinator

Updated 07/06/2012

Progress with Committee Resolutions

Date of Meeting	Item number and title	Resolution	Progress
12 April 2012	3. Urgent Matters	<i>RESOLVED that the position be noted and the issues raised regarding Mwrog Street, Ruthin be considered by the committee following the county council elections to be held in May 2012.</i>	Various options are being assessed and County Councillors will be fully consulted as these options are developed further.
	7. Getting Closer to the Community	<i>RESOLVED that – (a) subject to members' comments as detailed above, the Getting Closer to the Community Action Plan as set out in Appendix 1 to the report be supported; (b) a report on the draft proposals for alternative arrangements to replace Community Forms be submitted to the committee in September or October 2012, and (c) the Community Engagement Manager approach the Member Support and Development Manager with a view to providing an opportunity for local members to attend future Citizenship Ceremonies for applicants living in Denbighshire.</i>	<p>a report on the draft proposals has been scheduled into the Committee's work programme for 25 October (see appendix 1)</p> <p>All county councillors were sent an e-mail, from the Council's Member Support and Development Manager, on 17 May drawing their attention to these ceremonies and advising that in future local members will be invited to these ceremonies to extend the local community's welcome to the new residents</p>

Tudalen 100

Service Performance Challenges

The Service Performance Challenge Programme is a key mechanism for monitoring performance, future plans, efficiency targets, budget discipline, and risk management throughout the council.

The meetings are chaired by the relevant Corporate Director, and are attended by the Cabinet Lead Member for Finance & Assets, the Lead Member for Modernising and Performance, the Head of Business Planning & Performance, and the Head of Finance & Assets. Other key elected members from the Cabinet and Scrutiny may also attend, as may the Leader and Chief Executive. This panel will provide a comprehensive 'challenge' to each Head of Service on the running of their service.

The meetings are usually held in October-November (mid-year) and May-June (year-end). It should be noted, however, that there is a delay in the programme this year to accommodate the recent Council elections. The Service Performance Challenge meetings held in October-November each year will act as a means to update the Efficiency Programme. This will include discussion of draft budgets and plans at a time when the WG settlement is known, but before Council makes its final decision on adopting the budget. Following the May-June Service Performance Challenge, services will draw up draft Service Plan proposals and any capital or revenue bids that require funding beyond the projected service budget.

The current timetable for the Challenge programme is below. Paperwork will be emailed one week before the meeting. If you have any problems or queries, please contact the Corporate Improvement Team on 01824 706161.

**Service Performance Challenge
June – July 2012**

Tudalen 102

Service:	Date:	Venue:
Housing & Community Development – Peter McHugh	Wednesday, June 13 2.00 p.m.	Cabinet Room, County Hall, Ruthin
Children & Family Services – Leighton Rees	Monday, June 18 2.00 p.m.	Conference Room 1a, County Hall, Ruthin
Adult & Business Services – Phil Gilroy	Wednesday, June 20 2.00 p.m.	Cabinet Room, County Hall, Ruthin
Environmental Services – Steve Parker	Tuesday, June 26 2.00 p.m.	Cabinet Room, County Hall, Ruthin
Legal & Democratic Services – Gary Williams	Wednesday, June 27 9.30 a.m.	Cabinet Room, County Hall, Ruthin
Business Planning & Performance – Alan Smith	Friday, June 29 2.00 p.m.	Conference Room 1a, County Hall, Ruthin
Education and Customers & Education Support – Karen Evans & Jackie Walley	Tuesday, July 3 9.00 a.m.	Conference Room 1a, County Hall, Ruthin
Communications, Marketing & Leisure – Jamie Groves	Wednesday, July 4 9.00 a.m.	Cabinet Room, County Hall, Ruthin
Finance & Assets – Paul McGrady	Thursday, July 5 9.30 a.m.	Conference Room 1a, County Hall, Ruthin
Highways & Infrastructure – Stuart Davies	Wednesday, July 11 2.00 p.m.	Cabinet Room, County Hall, Ruthin
Regeneration – Steve Parker, Graham Boase, and Peter McHugh	Friday, July 13 2.00 p.m.	Conference Room 1a, County Hall, Ruthin
Planning & Public Protection – Graham Boase	Tuesday, July 24 2.00 p.m.	Conference Room 1a, County Hall, Ruthin
Strategic Human Resources – Linda Atkin	Thursday, July 26 2.00 p.m.	Cabinet Room, County Hall, Ruthin

STRATEGIC INVESTMENT GROUP

TERMS OF REFERENCE.

1. To review the capital requirements for future years as submitted by Heads of Service and in light of likely future capital funding available, recommend a medium to long term strategy for;

Prioritising schemes for support and
Identifying options for increasing funding available.

2. Ensure bids for resources are in line with;

Statutory requirements,
Council's agreed priorities,
Corporate Asset Management Plan and
Contribute to improved service delivery, sustainability, energy use
reduction

3. Review the results of the on going Asset Challenge process to ensure asset retention is justified and that opportunities for disposal and generation of capital receipts are taken.

4. To review capital spend and project delivery on a regular basis. Requests for inclusion of 100% funded schemes in the Capital Plan to also be reviewed by the CMG.

5. To review all bids for external revenue and capital funds.

6. To act as a programme board for Regeneration.

Mae tudalen hwn yn fwriadol wag

Terms of Reference

Conwy and Denbighshire Collaboration Programme Board

Membership from each council

Members

3 Cabinet Members
3 Scrutiny Members

Officers

Chief Executive
1 Corporate Director

Purpose

The Programme Board has been established to oversee and provide proper governance for collaborative projects between Conwy CBC and Denbighshire CC. It will drive existing collaborative projects and ensure that they are properly integrated into the work of both councils, and it will be a forum at which proposals for any new collaborative projects can be considered prior to them being considered further within each of the two Authorities.

Method of Working

The Programme Board will be owned jointly by both Conwy and Denbighshire. The chairmanship of the board will rotate annually between the counties, and the vice chair will not be from the same council as the chair. The Chair can be a member or an officer.

To be quorate there need to be at least 4 members of the board present from each authority. In order to facilitate continuity no deputies will be permitted.

Administrative support to the Board and officer group will be identified from both authorities. This will share the workload and increase ownership within both authorities.

The Board will meet bimonthly in alternate Counties and will work to an agreed project management methodology.¹

Role

1. The primary role of the Programme Board is to provide cross county and within county leadership to service collaboration projects between Conwy and Denbighshire and effectively deliver strategic change. It will achieve this through;

- ensuring time and money is not wasted on projects that do not deliver benefits and that scarce resources are prioritised
- improving communication across and within both councils in relation to collaborative projects and providing a strong mandate from executive members, scrutiny and management
- commitment to adequate resources and cash
- providing better focus to driver change through ensuring the right projects are selected and that tangible benefits are delivered

- 2. The Board will be responsible for properly co-coordinating the delivery of all collaborative projects between Conwy and Denbighshire by;**
 - Ensuring that the projects are properly scoped and considering requests for changing the scope, this could be for example where the portfolio of departments within a service differs between counties and it is felt that consistency could be of benefit;
 - Discussing the strengths, weaknesses and challenges facing the services within each county , the implications of these on collaboration and exploring alternative ways of providing services across both counties ensuring that best practice is shared and developed;
 - Ensuring that work is prioritised that will generate the most benefit in terms of service improvement, cost avoidance and efficiencies through analysing the quick and longer term wins
 - Ensuring that each project has a clear plan and an agreed set of targeted outcomes and benefits, that all the relevant stakeholders are involved in the project, for example staff representatives, and that the departments of both councils are working appropriately to support the collaboration projects;
 - Ensuring that projects respond to emergent evidence and other changes in the political and operational context;
 - Ensuring projects are implemented and that the stated benefits are realised.
- 3.** The Board will consider all proposals for any new collaborative projects between Conwy and Denbighshire.
- 4.** Either Cabinet or the joint meeting of both county's executive teams may request that the Board looks at a particular issue, or focuses its efforts in a particular area.
- 5.** Representation on the Board from Scrutiny Committees will ensure there is a strong link between the work of the Board and the role of Scrutiny
- 6.** Whilst the activity of the Board is concerned with collaboration between Conwy and Denbighshire opportunities to collaborate with other North Wales Councils are likely to be discussed and communication on the work of the Regional Programme Boards is likely to feature as part of the agenda on a regular basis.
- 7.** The Board will also provide the ability to respond jointly to the Welsh Assembly Government regarding issues/constraints relating to the Collaboration Agenda