

At: Aelodau'r Pwyllgor Archwilio
Cymunedau

Dyddiad: 9 Mawrth, 2015

Rhif Union: 01824 712554

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Annwyl Gyngorydd

Fe'ch gwahoddir i fynychu cyfarfod y **PWYLLGOR ARCHWILIO CYMUNEDAU, DYDD IAU, 12 MAWRTH 2015 am 9.30 am yn YSTAFELL BWYLLGORA 1A, NEUADD Y SIR, RHUTHUN.**

Yn gywir iawn

G Williams
Pennaeth Gwasanaethau Cyfreithiol a Democrataidd

AGENDA

1 YMDDIHEURIADAU

2 DATGAN CYSYLLTIAD (Tudalennau 5 - 6)

Dylai'r Aelodau ddatgan unrhyw gysylltiad personol neu gysylltiad sy'n rhagfarnu mewn unrhyw fater a nodwyd i'w ystyried yn y cyfarfod hwn.

3 MATERION BRYD FEL Y'U CYTUNWYD GAN Y CADEIRYDD

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

4 COFNODION (Tudalennau 7 - 14)

Derbyn cofnodion cyfarfod y Pwyllgor Archwilio Cymunedau a gynhaliwyd 29 Ionawr 2015 (copi ynghlwm).

5 CATEGORIÄU IAITH HOLL YSGOLION SIR DDINBYCH (Tudalennau 15 - 40)

Ystyried adroddiad gan y Pennaeth Addysg (copi ynghlwm) sy'n gofyn i'r Pwyllgor ystyried canfyddiadau arolwg Grŵp Strategol y Gymraeg mewn Addysg o gategoriâu iaith ysgolion y sir.

9.35 a.m. tan 10.10 a.m.

6 ASESIAD O AMDDIFFYNFEYDD ARFORDIROL Y RHYL (Tudalennau 41 - 74)

Ystyried adroddiad ar y cyd gan y Pennaeth Priffyrdd a Gwasanaethau Amgylcheddol a'r Uwch Beiriannydd (copi ynghlwm) sy'n cyflwyno adroddiad drafft ar yr Aseiad o Amddiffynfeydd Arfordirol y Rhyl, a gomisiynwyd gan y Cyngor ar ôl llyfogydd arfordirol fis Rhagfyr 2013.

10.10 a.m. tan 10.45 a.m.

Egwyl Gysur

7 CAEL GWARED AR ARWYDDION HEB EU HAWDURDODI ODDI AR DIR PRIFFYRDD (Tudalennau 75 - 96)

Ystyried adroddiad gan y Pennaeth Priffyrdd a Gwasanaethau Amgylcheddol (copi ynghlwm) ar safbwynt polisi'r Cyngor mewn perthynas â symud arwyddion heb eu hawdurdodi o dir priffyrdd, a sut y mae'r polisi yn cael ei weithredu.

10.55 a.m. tan 11.30 a.m.

8 AILSTRWYTHURO'R GWASANAETH DATBLYGU ECONOMAIDD A BUSNES (Tudalennau 97 - 106)

Ystyried adroddiad gan y Cyfarwyddwr Corfforaethol: Uchelgais Economaidd a Chymunedol (copi ynghlwm) sy'n nodi cyd-destun ac amcanion yr adolygiad o swyddogaeth Datblygu Economaidd a Busnes y Cyngor.

11.30 a.m. tan 12.05 p.m.

9 RHAGLEN GWAITH I'R DYFODOL ARCHWILIO (Tudalennau 107 - 130)

Ystyried adroddiad gan y Cydlynnydd Archwilio (copi ynghlwm) yn gofyn am adolygiad o raglen gwaith i'r dyfodol y pwyllgor a rhoi diweddariad i'r aelodau ar faterion perthnasol.

12.05 p.m. – 12.20 p.m.

10 ADBORTH GAN GYNRYCHIOLWYR Y PWYLLGOR

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

12.20 p.m. – 12.30 p.m.

AELODAETH

Y Cynghorwyr

Y Cynghorydd Huw Hilditch-Roberts
(Cadeirydd)

Y Cynghorydd Win Mullen-James (Is-
Gadeirydd)

James Davies
Peter Arnold Evans
Carys Guy
Rhys Hughes

Bob Murray
Joe Welch
Cefyn Williams
Cheryl Williams

Aelodau Cyfetholedig dros Addysg sy'n Pleidleisio (Rhifau Eitemau Agenda 5 yn unig)

Gill Greenland
Debra Houghton

Dr. D. Marjoram
Gareth Williams

COPIAU I'R:

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

Mae tudalen hwn yn fwriadol wag

Cod Ymddygiad Aelodau

DATGELU A CHOFRESTRU BUDDIANNAU

Rwyf i,
(enw)

*Aelod /Aelod cyfetholedig o
(*dileuer un)

Cyngor Sir Ddinbych

YN CADARNHAU fy mod wedi datgan buddiant ***personol / personol a sy'n rhagfarnu** nas datgelwyd eisoes yn ôl darpariaeth Rhan III cod ymddygiad y Cyngor Sir i Aelodau am y canlynol:-
(*dileuer un)

Dyddiad Datgelu:

Pwyllgor (nodwch):

Agenda eitem

Pwnc:

Natur y Buddiant:

Llofnod

Dyddiad

Code of Conduct for Members

DISCLOSURE AND REGISTRATION OF INTERESTS

I, *(name)*

a *member/co-opted member of

*(*please delete as appropriate)*

Denbighshire County Council

CONFIRM that I have declared a ***personal / personal and prejudicial** interest not previously declared in accordance with the provisions of Part III of the Council's Code of Conduct for Members, in respect of the following:-

*(*please delete as appropriate)*

Date of Disclosure:

Committee *(please specify)*:

Agenda Item No.

Subject Matter:

Nature of Interest:

Signed

Date

PWYLLGOR ARCHWILIO CYMUNEDAU

Cofnodion cyfarfod o'r Pwyllgor Archwilio Cymunedau a gynhaliwyd yn Ystafell Bwyllgora 1A, Neuadd y Sir, Rhuthun, Dydd Iau, 29 Ionawr 2015 am 9.30 am.

YN BRESENNOL

Cynghorwyr Huw Hilditch-Roberts (Cadeirydd), Rhys Hughes, Win Mullen-James (Is-gadeirydd), Joe Welch a Cefyn Williams

Arsylwyr – Cynghorwyr Ray Bartley, Stuart Davies a Gwyneth Kensler.

HEFYD YN BRESENNOL

Cyfarwyddwr Corfforaethol Uchelgais Economaidd a Chymunedol (RM), Pennaeth Gwasanaethau Prifffyrdd a'r Amgylchedd (SP), Rheolwr Traffig, Parcio a Diogelwch Ffyrdd (MJ), Rheolwr Gwastraff a Chludiant (JE), Cydlynnydd Archwilio (RE) a Gweinyddwr Pwyllgorau (KEJ).

PWYNT O WYBODAETH

Agorwyd y cyfarfod a'i ohirio tan 10.05am ar ôl cyrraedd cworwm.

1 YMDDIHEURIADAU

Cynghorwyr James Davies, Carys Guy a Bob Murray ynghyd â'r Cynghorydd David Smith, Aelod Arweiniol y Parth Cyhoeddus

2 DATGAN CYSYLLTIAD

Datganodd y Cynghorydd Huw Hilditch-Roberts gysylltiad personol yn Eitem 5 ar yr Agenda – Darganfyddiadau'r Adolygiad Traffig a Pharcio, gan fod ganddo siop yn Rhuthun.

3 MATERION BRYG FEL Y'U CYTUNWYD GAN Y CADEIRYDD

Ni chafwyd unrhyw faterion bryg.

4 COFNDION

Cyflwynwyd cofnodion cyfarfod y Pwyllgor a gynhaliwyd ar 4 Rhagfyr 2014.

Materion yn Codi - Tudalen 7, Eitem 3 Materion Bryg: Cadarnhaodd y Cynghorydd Rhys Hughes fod y Rheolwr Datblygu (Cynllunio a Gwarchod y Cyhoedd) wedi cysylltu ag ef yn sgîl pryderon a godwyd yn y cyfarfod diwethaf ynghylch y diffyg ymgynghori dros fater cynllunio sy'n ymwneud â 'Llyn Glas' mewn chwarel ar Fwlch yr Oernant. Gan fod y dystysgrif cynllunio eisoes wedi'i gyhoeddi nid oedd unrhyw atebolrwydd. Er mwyn atal sefyllfa debyg rhag codi yn y dyfodol dyma aelodau yn

gofyn am sicrwydd y byddent yn ymgynghori'n llawn ag aelodau lleol ac aelodau cyfagos (yn ogystal â chynghorau tref / dinas / cymuned gyfagos) ar gynigion/ceisiadau o'r fath a fyddai'n cael goblygiadau pellgyrhaeddol ar raddau pellach ar gyfer cymunedau eu hunain a chymunedau cyfagos. Cytunwyd bod y Cydlynnydd Archwilio yn codi'r mater yn uniongyrchol â'r Swyddogion Cynllunio ac yn adrodd yn ôl i'r pwyllgor ar hynny.

PENDERFYNWYD bod cofnodion y cyfarfod a gynhaliwyd ar 4 Rhagfyr 2014 yn cael eu derbyn a'u cymeradwyo fel cofnod cywir.

5 CANFYDDIADAU'R ADOLYGIAD TRAFFIG A PHARCIO

Cyflwynodd y Pennaeth Gwasanaethau Amgylcheddol a Phriffyrdd adroddiad (a ddisbarthwyd yn flaenorol) yn manylu ar yr adolygiad Traffig a Pharcio, ac argymhellwyd fod camau gweithredu yn cael eu cynnig o ganlyniad i hynny. Mae'r adolygiad hwn wedi'i gyfyngu i'r deg prif ganolfan manwerthu trefol yn y sir ac mae'r adolygiad yn archwilio i sut y gall y Cyngor weithredu o ran traffig a pharcio er mwyn bod o fudd i fanwerthu yn nghanol y dref o ran cynyddu nifer yr ymwelwyr a gwella masnach.

Mae'r adroddiad yn cynnwys dwy elfen ar wahân sy'n gofyn am gefnogaeth aelodau -

- (1) i ddatblygu'r camau gweithredu a argymhellwyd i'w cyflwyno i'r Grwpiau Ardal yr Aelodau perthnasol (GAA) i'w hystyried yn lleol, a
- (2) gwaith pellach yn cael ei wneud fel rhan o broses y gyllideb ryddid a hyblygrwydd i archwilio'r potensial o amrywio taliadau parcio rhwng trefi.

Fe ddarparodd Rheolwr Traffig, Parcio a Diogelwch Ffyrdd rywfaint o gyd-destun i'r adroddiad ac ymhelaethodd ar y fethodoleg adolygu a'r mesurau arfaethedig i fynd i'r afael â chanfyddiadau allweddol. Trafododd yr Aelodau yr adroddiad adolygu gyda swyddogion a chodwyd y pwyntiau canlynol -

- ymatebion i'r holiaduron trigolion a chymuned busnes a gyhoeddwyd fel rhan o'r adolygiad wedi bod yn galonogol, gyda chyfradd uwch na'r cyfartaledd wedi'u dychwelyd. Mae'r rhan fwyaf o bryderon a amlygwyd yn yr ymatebion yn ymwneud â cherbydau sy'n meddiannu mannau parcio ar y stryd am gyfnod hirach na'r amser a ddyrennir. Mae hynny'n cael effaith andwyol gan ei fod yn rhwystro pobl eraill rhag stopio/ymweld â threfi lleol ac felly mae'r economi lleol yn dioddef
- yr angen am ddigon o lefydd parcio arhosiad byr ar draws y sir er mwyn cynyddu nifer yr ymwelwyr i'r trefi
- yr angen am ddigon o lefydd i barcio ar y stryd hefyd er mwyn annog masnach sy'n galw heibio ac i wella iechyd yr economi lleol a byddai'r GAA yn y sefyllfa orau i benderfynu terfyn amser priodol ar gyfer eu hardaloedd penodol
- i wneud y mwyaf o'r manteision economaidd mae angen elfen o gymell trigolion/ymwelwyr i ymweld â siopau, caffis lleol ac ati er mwyn eu denu i ganol trefi; dylai hyn yn ei dro dalu ar ei ganfed
- angen rheoli gwaith gorfodi yn well, gan osgoi patrymau patrol rheolaidd mewn trefi. Staff gorfodi hefyd yn patrolio mewn gwahanol drefi o amgylch y sir er

mwyn osgoi dod yn rhy gyfarwydd â'r cyhoedd/pobl busnes a allai o bosibl arwain at lai o orfodaeth trwyadl

- dylai fod cydbwysedd priodol rhwng camau gorfodi cadarn, defnyddio agwedd yn seiliedig ar synnwyr cyffredin a hynny ar sail achos i achos tra bod yn gwrtais a dangos parch bob amser at bawb dan sylw; byddai cyflwyno camerâu i'w gwisgo ar y corff yn dylanwadu'n gadarnhaol ar ymddygiad yn y dyfodol
- angen arwyddion clir a chywir ym mhob un o leoliadau parcio cyhoeddus y sir a hefyd ar ffyrdd i mewn i'r trefi i sicrhau bod traffig yn cael ei arwain i mewn i lefydd parcio priodol - yn enwedig mewn ardaloedd twristiaeth fel Llangollen, lle gellir cyfeirio twristiaid i ddefnyddio meysydd parcio anghysbell fel bod y meysydd parcio yn nghanol y dref ei hun yn rhydd i siopwyr
- mae llawer o'r aelodau yn awyddus, unwaith i'r GAA drafod a chytuno ar y camau gweithredu priodol ar gyfer eu hardaloedd, fod y cynghorau tref/dinas/cymuned perthnasol yn cael eu hysbysu o'r penderfyiadau
- angen cynnal trafodaeth ar fanteision ac anfanteision cynllun talu am barcio safonol ar draws y sir neu gynllun amrywiol a fyddai'n addas ar gyfer anghenion y trefi unigol eu hunain. Byddai trafodaeth ar dalu am barcio ceir yn y dyfodol yn ffurfio rhan o sesiwn gweithdy cyllideb sydd ar y gweill wrth baratoi ar gyfer cyllideb 2016/17
- bod angen i unrhyw strategaeth barcio yn y dyfodol a/neu bolisi codi tâl fod yn gynaliadwy ac er bod aelodau yn awyddus i ganolbwyntio ar adfywio yn hytrach na chynhyrchu incwm fe ddywedodd y swyddogion y byddai'n rhaid cydbwysu anghenion yr economi leol yn erbyn yr angen i'r Cyngor i godi incwm fel rhan o'i ymgyrch gyffredinol i leihau'r pwysau ar y gyllideb
- fe gododd yr aelodau nifer o bwyntiau yn ymwneud â phroblemau parcio o fewn eu hardaloedd lleol ac roedd hefyd rhywfaint o anghytundeb dros nifer o argymhellion yr adolygiad a chywirdeb y data a ddefnyddir, yn enwedig yn ardal Llangollen. Dywedodd y swyddogion bod y rhan fwyaf o'r materion hynny a godwyd yn yr astudiaeth a'r manylion ar sut i ddatrys problemau unigol yn cael eu trafod yn helaeth yn y GAA priodol yn fuan
- er bod achosion cyffredin ar draws yr holl drefi byddai angen dull gweithredu wedi'i deilwra i fynd i'r afael â nhw gan ystyried amgylchiadau lleol, a derbyniwyd bod y GAA yn y sefyllfa orau i drafod a phenderfynu camau rheoli traffig priodol ar gyfer eu hardaloedd unigol - penderfynwyd i ddiwygio argymhelliad 3.2 o'r adroddiad i gynnwys yr angen i'r GAA i gytuno ar y camau gweithredu angenrheidiol
- amlinellwyd gwahanol fathau o gymhellion a chynlluniau parcio ceir, gan gynnwys costau dangosol o osod a chynnal a chadw gwahanol fathau o fetrau parcio, systemau adnabod rhifau ceir, ac ati.; tra bod nifer o fesurau wedi cael eu harchwilio roedd rhai yn gostus ac yn amhoblogaidd gyda'r cyhoedd ac yn y tymor byr argymhellwyd y defnydd o swyddogion gorfodi
- trafodwyd y pwysau parcio ychwanegol posibl yn Llangollen o ganlyniad i'r ganolfan iechyd a'r archfarchnad newydd arfaethedig, a dywedodd y swyddogion y byddai adroddiad ar wahân ar reoli pwysau traffig yn cael ei gomisiynu, yn ogystal ag adroddiad ar bwysau traffig a rheoli parcio yn y dref pan gynhelir digwyddiadau arbennig yn y Pafiliwn. Cytunodd y swyddogion i rannu'r adroddiad gyda GAA Dyffryn Dyfrdwy pan fydd ar gael;
- dywedwyd wrth yr aelodau y byddai'r Cyngor yn cysylltu â'r swyddogion traffig i gael cyngor ar ôl derbyn y ceisiadau ar gyfer datblygu'r Cynllun Datblygu Lleol

(CDLI) gyda'r bwriad o argymhell cynlluniau rheoli traffig ar gyfer y safleoedd sydd ar fin cael eu datblygu;

- trafodwyd y mater o ddadleoli oherwydd cyfyngiadau parcio newydd/diwygiedig a sut y gellid eu rheoli yn y dyfodol, yn ogystal ag argaeledd meysydd parcio i fysiau ar draws y sir, ac
- gofynnodd yr aelodau am wybodaeth ar yr incwm blynyddol a gynhyrchwyd gan bob un o feysydd parcio y sir.

Eglurodd y swyddogion bod angen penderfyniadau lleol i rai o'r elfennau adolygu ardaloedd unigol ond mae eraill, megis y taliadau parcio ceir amrywiol, angen mynd trwy'r broses o aelodau yn gwneud penderfyniadau. Cytunodd y Pwyllgor i dderbyn adroddiad yn ôl ar gasgliadau'r adolygiad talu am barcio cyn ei gyflwyno i'r Cabinet.

PENDERFYNWYD - bod y Pwyllgor yn:-

- derbyn yr adroddiad, ac yn nodi cynnwys yr Adolygiad;*
- cefnogi, mewn egwyddor, datblygu'r camau gweithredu a argymhellwyd yn yr Adolygiad ac yn ôl y crynodeb yn Atodiad C o'r adroddiad, yn cynnwys cyfrifo'r costau dangosol i bob un o'r camau gweithredu, a thrafod a chytuno ar y camau hyn gyda phob un o'r Grwpiau Ardal yr Aelodau perthnasol;*
- cefnogi cynnal darn arall o waith manwl i archwilio potensial amrywio ffioedd parcio rhwng trefi yn unol â'r ddarpariaeth a'r galw fel y nodwyd yn yr Adolygiad Traffig a Pharcio, a*
- derbyn adroddiad pellach ar gasgliadau adolygiad amrywiol taliadau parcio pan fydd ar gael a chyn ei gyflwyno i'r Cabinet.*

[Pleidleisiodd y Cyngorydd Rhys Hughes yn erbyn penderfyniad (c) uchod.]

Ar y pwynt hwn (11.20 am) cafwyd egwyl ar gyfer lluniaeth.

6 CYFLWYNO TALIADAU AM GASGLIADAU GWASTRAFF GWYRDD

Cyflwynodd y Rheolwr Gwastraff a Thrafnidiaeth adroddiad (a ddosbarthwyd yn flaenorol) yn manylu ar y cynnydd ar lefel y cwsmer sy'n manteisio ar y cynllun gwastraff gwyrdd trethadwy newydd ynghyd â goblygiadau gwasanaeth a chyllideb cysylltiedig. Roedd yn falch o adrodd ar ffigurau cwsmer diweddaraf ac esboniodd yn fanylach fecanwaith y cynllun fel a ganlyn -

- y targed oedd rhwng 10,000 - 15,000 eiddo ac o 29 Ionawr (deufis cyn cychwyn y cynllun) roedd 8,308 o eiddo wedi cofrestru ar gyfer y gwasanaeth, mae hyn wedi rhagori ar y ffigur a amcangyfrifwyd ar hyn o bryd; a'r disgwyl oedd i'r duedd gadarnhaol hon barhau gyda chyfran o gwsmeriaid tua diwedd mis Mawrth
- y dyddiad cau ar gyfer y cynnig 'cyn cŵn caer' ar gyfer y rhai sydd wedi cofrestru ar gyfer y cynllun wedi'i ymestyn o 31 Ionawr to 14 Chwefror 2015
- y broses gofrestru ar-lein wedi bod yn hynod effeithiol ac yn hawdd i'w defnyddio gyda dwy ran o dair wedi cofrestru ar-lein

- y cynllun wedi'i gyflwyno fel mesur arbedion effeithlonrwydd ac mae'r defnydd a wnaed ohono wedi effeithio yn uniongyrchol ar faint o staff sydd eu hangen i gyflawni'r gwaith - fel yr oedd disgwyl ni fyddai rhai unigolion yn cofrestru ar gyfer y cynllun nes bod y tymor tyfu wedi dechrau ac roedd hi'n anodd cadarnhau ar y pwynt hwn faint o staff a fyddai'n cael eu gwneud yn ddiwaith o ganlyniad i gyflwyno'r cynllun
- mae nifer o ddatganiadau o ddiddordeb mewn cymryd diswyddiad gwirfoddol wedi eu gwneud ar draws y Gwasanaethau Amgylcheddol a Phriffyrdd a rhagwelid y dylai bod y datganiadau hynny o ddiddordeb, ynghyd â 'gwastraff naturiol', yn ddigonol i dalu am unrhyw ddiswyddiadau sy'n ofynnol yn dilyn cyflwyno'r cynllun gwastraff gwyrdd trethadwy newydd
- tra mai Sir Ddinbych oedd y cyngor cyntaf yng Ngogledd Cymru i gyflwyno taliadau am gasglu a gwaredu gwastraff gwyrdd, mae chwe chyngor yn Ne Cymru eisoes yn codi tâl am y gwasanaeth.

Mewn ymateb i gwestiynau aelodau, dyma swyddogion yn-

- cadarnhau bod y polisi codi tâl ar gyfer y gwasanaeth yn cydymffurfio yn llwyr â chanllawiau Glasbriant Llywodraeth Cymru ar Gasgliadau; yr oedd hefyd yn debyg i'r hyn a wnaeth nifer o gynghorau yn Lloegr mewn perthynas â gwastraff gwyrdd
- cynghori nad oeddent yn rhagweld y nifer o ddigwyddiadau tipio anghyfreithlon o wastraff gwyrdd yn cynyddu yn fawr yn dilyn cyflwyno'r tâl. Yn ymateb i adroddiadau oedd yn nodi mai Sir Ddinbych oedd yr awdurdod sy'n perfformio waethaf yng Nghymru o ran ystadegau tipio anghyfreithlon, fe ddywedodd y swyddogion fod hyn yn ganlyniad i arferion cofnodi cadarn yn y sir a gallu'r system ddata 'Flycapture' yn genedlaethol i adlewyrchu hyn a pherfformiad y sir wrth gael gwared ar wastraff wedi'i dipio yn anghyfreithlon. Mae'r mater hwn wedi cael ei drafod gan archwilio yn y deuddeg mis diwethaf
- tra bod tua 38,000 eiddo ar hyn o bryd wedi derbyn biniau gwyrdd, tydi pob un ohonynt ddim yn defnyddio'r gwasanaeth ac mae nifer yn compostio'r gwastraff eu hunain. Nid yw'r unigolion hynny sy'n compostio wedi eu cynnwys yn ffigurau ailgylchu'r sir
- ar hyn o bryd mae tua 4k tunnell o wastraff gwyrdd yn cael ei gasglu bob blwyddyn yn y sir ac er y tybir y byddai'r rhai a gofrestrwyd ar gyfer y cynllun yn rhoi mwy o wastraff gwyrdd allan, roedd cynilion wedi eu cyfrifo yn seiliedig ar y nifer o lwybrau a gweithlu sydd eu hangen i weithredu'r cynllun yn hytrach na chanolbwyntio ar gyfanswm y gwastraff gwyrdd a gasglwyd
- rhagwelwyd y byddai tynnu'r gwasanaeth sy'n rhad ac am ddim yn ôl yn arwain at y Cyngor i gollu ei le ar frig y gynghrair ailgylchu yng Nghymru, yn ôl pob tebyg yn cofrestru gostyngiad o tua 4%. Fodd bynnag, dylai barhau i fod ymhlith yr uchaf o ran yr ailgylchwyr gorau ac ni chosbir y cyngor yn sgîl y gostyngiad yn ei gyfradd ailgylchu
- unwaith y byddai'r cynllun newydd yn weithredol ac yn ystod yr wythnos diwethaf ym mis Mawrth 2015, byddai wedyn yn wasanaeth ailgylchu 12 mis. Byddai gwastraff gwyrdd yn cael ei gasglu bob pythefnos - 24 o gasgliadau y flwyddyn (yn methu un casgliad adeg y Nadolig)
- byddai'r gwasanaeth yn rhedeg am 12 mis o'r casgliad cyntaf - ar gyfer y mwyafrif o bobl byddai hynny yn fis Mawrth i mis Chwefror y flwyddyn nesaf,

ond ar gyfer y rhai sy'n ymuno yn ddiweddarach, ee Mehefin, byddent yn derbyn y gwasanaeth hyd at y mis Mai canlynol

- byddai'r eiddo hynny wedi cofrestru â'r gwasanaeth yn derbyn codau bar i'w hatodi ar eu biniau gwyrdd, ac fel mesur gwirio ychwanegol byddai offer GPS yn cael ei osod ar bob cerbyd casglu gwastraff gwyrdd er mwyn dilysu biniau a chyfeiriadau eiddo
- mae £9k wedi cael ei roi o'r neilltu i hysbysebu ac i sefydlu'r gwasanaeth newydd. Mae £4k wedi cael ei glustnodi i gyflogi staff asiantaeth i ddelio â'r broses gofrestru. Hyd yma nid oes staff asiantaeth wedi cael eu cyflogi gan fod y broses gofrestru wedi'i wneud yn fewnol drwy ddefnyddio staff y Gwasanaeth a oedd ar hyn o bryd yn cyflawni 'dyletswyddau ysgafn' ar ôl cael anaf neu salwch
- rhoddwyd sicrwydd fod loriau casglu gwastraff ddim yn mynd o gwmpas i godi casgliadau a fethwyd achos bai deiliad y tŷ ac nid bai yr awdurdod
- mae loriau gwastraff bin ar raglen amnewid dreigl, ac felly yn cael gwared ar unrhyw gerbydau yn weddill i anghenion yn y rhaglen hon unwaith y byddai'r gwasanaeth y codir tâl amdano wedi cael ei sefydlu.
- byddai preswylwyr na fyddai'n defnyddio'r gwasanaeth newydd ac sy'n dewis peidio â chadw eu biniau gwyrdd yn cael gwybod bod y gwastraff yn ailgylchadwy a bod modd mynd â'u bin i safle amwynderau sifil lleol os y dymument wneud hynny
- byddai cyhoeddusrwydd pellach ynghylch y cynllun yn cael ei gynnal yn ystod y misoedd i ddod, gan gynnwys hysbysebu ar gerbydau sbwriel ac ati. Awgrymodd Aelodau y gallai fod yn ddefnyddiol, fel rhan o'r ymgyrch gyhoeddusrwydd ddiweddaraf, i dynnu sylw preswylwyr at yr agwedd gwerth am arian ar gyfer y gwasanaeth mewn cymhariaeth i lwytho'r gwastraff budur yn eu ceir a chostau tanwydd a thraul o gario'r gwastraff i safle mwynderau sifil

Gofynnodd yr Aelodau i'r swyddogion i fonitro meysydd risg sy'n gysylltiedig â'r gwasanaeth newydd hwn wrth gyflwyno'r gwasanaeth, yn enwedig y tunelli o wastraff gweddilliol a gesglir o'i gymharu â'r gyfradd, nifer a natur yr achosion tipio anghyfreithlon presennol a'r trigolion sy'n manteisio ar y gwasanaeth. Byddai'r wybodaeth hon yn ddefnyddiol i'r Grŵp Tasg a Gorffen a fyddai'n gwerthuso effaith y toriadau i'r gyllideb "Torri'r Got yn ôl y Brethyn" maes o law.

PENDERFYNWYD, yn amodol ar y sylwadau uchod -

- (a) y dylid derbyn yr adroddiad, a
- (b) dylai'r Grŵp Tasg a Gorffen Archwilio (a sefydlwyd i werthuso effaith y toriadau yn y gyllideb) archwilio a monitro effaith cyflwyno'r taliadau am gasglu gwastraff gwyrdd fel rhan o'i waith ar y cynigion Torri'r Got yn ôl y Brethyn.

7 RHAGLEN WAITH ARCHWILIO

Cyflwynodd y Cydlynnydd Archwilio adroddiad (a ddosbarthwyd yn flaenorol) yn gofyn i'r aelodau adolygu rhaglen waith y pwyllgor ac i roi diweddiariad ar faterion perthnasol.

Wrth ystyried y rhaglen waith dyma'r aelodau yn -

- trafod pa gynrychiolwyr a fyddai orau i lenwi'r llefydd gwag yn y Grwpiau Herio Gwasanaeth a chael eu penodi i'r Grŵp Tasg a Gorffen Archwilio sy'n cael ei sefydlu ar hyn o bryd i werthuso effaith y toriadau yn y gyllideb. Byddai'r Grŵp Cadeiryddion ac Is-gadeiryddion Archwilio yn cadarnhau aelodaeth y Grŵp yn fuan
- cadarnhau bod adroddiad ar yr adolygiad o daliadau parcio amrywiol yn cael eu hychwanegu at y rhaglen waith fel y cytunwyd yn gynharach yn y cyfarfod
- cytunwyd bod cyfarfod mis Ebrill yn cael ei gyfyngu i ddau brif eitem busnes i sicrhau bod digon o amser yn cael ei neilltuo i graffu ar yr adroddiad ar Gategoreiddio Iaith yn Ysgolion y Sir
- cytunwyd i beidio â gwahodd yr Aelod Arweiniol dros Dir y Cyhoedd i gyfarfod nesaf y pwyllgor o ystyried natur dechnegol yr eitemau busnes, a
- nodir adroddiad gwybodaeth am y Gronfa Gwaddol Cymunedol a oedd wedi'i gynnwys o fewn briff gwybodaeth y pwyllgor.

Fe gyfeiriodd y Cydlynnydd Archwilio at weithrediad sy'n codi o'r cyfarfod pwyllgor diwethaf (o dan yr eitem Drafft Strategaeth Safleoedd Carafannau) i drefnu cyfarfod rhwng y Rheolwr Datblygu a pherchennog un o safleoedd carafannau mwyaf y sir. Gofynnodd yr Aelodau i'r cyfarfod hwn gael ei gynnal cyn cyfarfod nesaf y pwyllgor ym mis Mawrth er mwyn llywio'r drafodaeth ar y cynnydd ynglŷn â'r Strategaeth Safleoedd Carafannau.

PENDERFYNWYD:-

- yn amodol ar gynnwys yr uchod, y dylid cymeradwyo'r rhaglen gwaith i'r dyfodol fel y manylir yn Atodiad 1 yr adroddiad.*
- Mynegodd y Cynghorwyr Huw Hilditch-Roberts a Rhys Hughes ddiddordeb mewn cael eu penodi yn gynrychiolwyr y pwyllgor ar y Grŵp Tasg a Gorffen Archwilio i werthuso effaith y toriadau yn y gyllideb gyda Chynghorwyr Win Mullen-James a Joe Welch yn mynegi diddordeb mewn cael eu penodi yn gynrychiolwyr wrth gefn*
- y cynrychiolwyr pwyllgor canlynol a chynrychiolwyr wrth gefn yn cael eu penodi i'r Grwpiau Herio Gwasanaethau -*

Priffyrdd - Y Cynghorwyr Rhys Hughes a Cefyn Williams (dirprwy)

Cynllunio - Y Cynghorydd Win Mullen-James a Cefyn Williams (dirprwy)

Cyllid ac Asedau – Y Cynghorydd Peter Evans (i gymryd lle'r Cynghorydd Rhys Hughes, i ddod i rym yn y rownd nesaf o Heriau Gwasanaeth).

8 ADBORTH GAN GYNRYCHIOLWYR Y PWYLLGOR

Adroddodd cynrychiolwyr y Pwyllgor ar eu presenoldeb mewn cyfarfodydd fel a ganlyn -

Roedd y Cynghorydd Win Mullen-James yn aelod o'r Fforwm Rhianta Corfforaethol a adroddodd ar gyfarfod defnyddiol a gynhaliwyd yr wythnos flaenorol gyda rhieni maeth lle cafodd nifer o bwyntiau eu codi a fyddai'n arwain at welliannau gwasanaeth ar gyfer y rhieni maeth yn ogystal â'r plant sy'n derbyn gofal.

Cyfeiriodd y Cynghorydd Joe Welch at ei bresenoldeb yn y Grŵp Monitro Safonau Ysgolion yn ddiweddar ac adroddodd ar y fformat newydd a oedd yn canolbwyntio ar drafod. Cafwyd canlyniadau cadarnhaol ar gyfer pob un o'r tair ysgol a drafodwyd - Ysgol Uwchradd y Rhyl, Ysgol Plas Cefndy, Y Rhyl ac Ysgol Penmorfa, Prestatyn.

Adroddodd y Cynghorydd Cefyn Williams ar un o gyfarfodydd y Gweithgor Tai Fforddiadwy a'r adolygiad cynhwysfawr sydd wedi'i wneud ac a fyddai'n debygol o arwain at newidiadau sylweddol. Byddai un cyfarfod arall o'r Gweithgor yn cael ei gynnal cyn y byddai adroddiad yn dod gerbron yr aelodau i'w hystyried.

Adroddodd y Cadeirydd ar y canlynol -

- tydi Cadwyn Clwyd (Asiantaeth Datblygu Gwledig) heb gyfarfod ers cryn amser ac roedd yn ymddangos i fod yn dirwyn i ben yn raddol gyda chyllid Ewropeaidd yn annhebygol o fod ar gael tan fis Medi 2015
- mae Coleg Cambria hefyd yn wynebu toriadau yn y gyllideb a oedd yn dod yn fwy o ymdrech i'w rheoli
- byddai cyfarfod nesaf y Bwrdd Taith yn trafod y dyfodol gyda phob un o'r chwe awdurdod lleol yng Ngogledd Cymru yn cyflwyno cynllun i'r Gweinidog dros Drafnidiaeth
- yn ystod cyfarfod y Bwrdd Uchelgais Economaidd a Chymunedol roedd wedi herio'r targedau a sut y cyflawnir y targedau gyda mwy o waith yn cael ei wneud yn y cyswllt hwnnw
- roedd yn aelod o'r Grŵp Buddsoddi Strategol a chafodd canlyniad eu gwaith ei adrodd drwy'r Cabinet a'r Cyngor.

PENDERFYNWYD y dylid nodi'r adroddiadau llafar oddi wrth aelodau a fu'n mynychu cyfarfodydd.

Daeth y cyfarfod i ben am 12.35pm.

Adroddiad i'r:	Pwyllgor Archwilio Cymunedau
Dyddiad y Cyfarfod:	12 Mawrth 2015
Aelod/Swyddog Arweiniol:	Aelod Arweiniol dros Addysg/ Pennaeth Addysg
Awdur yr Adroddiad:	Pennaeth Addysg
Teitl:	Categoriâu iaith holl ysgolion Sir Ddinbych

1. Am beth mae'r adroddiad yn sôn?

Categoriâu iaith ysgolion yn Sir Ddinbych.

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

Ar 30 Medi 2014 penderfynodd y Cabinet ofyn i Grŵp Strategol Cymraeg mewn Addysg adolygu categori iaith pob ysgol yn ystod tymor yr hydref a chyflwyno adroddiad i'r Pwyllgor Archwilio ar ddechrau gwanwyn 2015.

3. Beth yw'r Argymhellion?

Bod y Pwyllgor yn:

- 3.1. ystyried y wybodaeth sydd wedi'i darparu ynghylch adolygu categorïau iaith; a
- 3.2. penderfynu os oes angen monitro gweithredu'r adolygiad ymhellach.

4. Cyd-destun y categorïau

Mae *Diffinio ysgolion yn ôl y ddarpariaeth cyfrwng Cymraeg, Hydref 2007 (dogfen rhif 023/2007)* yn amlinellu disgrifiadau a chategoriâu ysgolion yn ôl faint o Gymraeg sy'n cael ei defnyddio wrth ddysgu ac addysgu; ac yn yr ysgol o ddydd i ddydd.

Defnyddir y categorïau er mwyn casglu gwybodaeth ynglŷn â darpariaeth yn genedlaethol ac fe'u defnyddir yn lleol gan awdurdodau addysg ac ysgolion er mwyn rhoi gwybod i rieni am ba fath o ysgolion sydd ar gael mewn cymdogaethau gwahanol. Mae'r ddogfen yn datgan y dylai'r wybodaeth helpu llywodraeth leol a chenedlaethol i asesu os yw'r ddarpariaeth yn cwrdd â'r galw lleol.

Yn unol â'r angen sydd wedi'i amlinellu yn y ddogfen hon, mae categorïau a disgrifiadau wedi eu cynnwys yn y llyfryn gwybodaeth 'Ysgolion Sir Ddinbych: Gwybodaeth i rieni, gwarcheidwaid a gofalwyr', sy'n cael ei gyhoeddi'n flynyddol.

Mae'n bwysig nodi bod dogfen y Llywodraeth yn datgan 'Er nad oes unrhyw sail gyfreithiol i'r diffiniadau, eu diben yw rhoi gwell gwybodaeth i rieni ac i lywodraeth leol a chenedlaethol ynghylch i ba raddau y mae disgyblion yn

dysgu drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg.' Diffinio ysgolion yn ôl y ddarpariaeth cyfrwng Cymraeg, Hydref 2007, tudalen 2.

Mae'r categorïau (ar gyfer cyfnod gorfodol addysg) yn diffinio ysgolion cynradd ac uwchradd yn ôl y canlynol:

- y cyfrwng addysgu ym mhob cyfnod allweddol: h.y. canran y cwricwlwm (cynradd) a chanrannau'r pynciau (uwchradd) a addysgir drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg a'r Saesneg;
- yr iaith/ieithoedd a ddefnyddir wrth gyfathrebu â disgyblion y tu allan i'r cwricwlwm, ethos yr ysgol, yr iaith a ddefnyddir yn yr ysgol o ddydd i ddydd, a'r iaith/ieithoedd sy'n cael eu defnyddio i gyfathrebu â'r rhieni; ac
- y canlyniadau arferol a ddisgwylir ar gyfer disgyblion sy'n mynychu pob math o ddarpariaeth o ran eu datblygiad addysgol.

Nid yw'r diffiniadau'n ceisio mynd ati i bennu yn union yr hyn y gallai disgyblion unigol ei gael yn yr ysgol.

4.1 Meini prawf y categorïau

Mae'r categorïau canlynol yn y sector cynradd:

1. Ysgol Gynradd Cyfrwng Cymraeg
2. Ysgol Gynradd Ddwy Ffrwd
3. Ysgol Gynradd Drawsnewidiol (cyfrwng Cymraeg ond â defnydd sylweddol o'r Saesneg)
4. Ysgol Gynradd cyfrwng Saesneg yn bennaf ond â defnydd sylweddol o'r Gymraeg
5. Ysgol Gynradd cyfrwng Saesneg yn bennaf

Mae'r categorïau canlynol yn y sector uwchradd:

1. Ysgol Uwchradd Cyfrwng Cymraeg
2. Ysgol Uwchradd Ddwyieithog (mae'r categori hwn wedi ei rannu'n 4 is-adran)
3. Ysgol Uwchradd cyfrwng Saesneg yn bennaf ond â defnydd sylweddol o'r Gymraeg
4. Ysgol Uwchradd cyfrwng Saesneg yn bennaf

Noder nad oes yna fframwaith categori iaith ar gyfer ysgolion arbennig. Addysgir y Gymraeg fel ail iaith yn bennaf yn ysgolion arbennig Sir Ddinbych.

Mae esboniad manwl o bob categori wedi'i roi yn Atodiad 1.

4.2 Holiadur Categori Iaith

Mae dyhead clir am sgiliau dwyieithog yng Nghynllun Strategol y Gymraeg mewn Addysg. Mae'r cynllun hefyd wedi mabwysiadu'r dyhead hirdymor y bydd holl blant a phobl ifanc y Sir yn gadael addysg llawn amser yn gymwys ac yn hyderus wrth ddefnyddio'r Gymraeg a'r Saesneg. Mae'r Cyngor yn cydnabod mai dyhead hirdymor yw hwn na fydd yn cael ei gyflawni am nifer o flynyddoedd. Er mwyn cyflawni'r dyhead hwn bydd y Cyngor yn parhau i

ehangu darpariaeth Cyfwng Cymraeg drwy'r sir er mwyn adlewyrchu a manteisio ar y galw cynyddol am addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg. Bydd y Cyngor yn cydweithio â'n hysgolion cyfrwng Cymraeg a Dwyieithog i gynyddu nifer y disgyblion sy'n derbyn eu haddysg drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg, ac i sicrhau bod y disgyblion sy'n derbyn eu haddysg drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg yn y sector cynradd yn parhau i wneud yn y sector uwchradd. (Cynllun Strategol y Gymraeg mewn Addysg 2014-17 t. 2)

Yn 2014 cytunodd Grŵp Strategol Cymraeg mewn Addysg, sef y grŵp sy'n monitro darpariaeth Cynllun y Gymraeg mewn Addysg Sir Ddinbych, bod amcanion y Cynllun yn galw am werthuso'r ddarpariaeth bresennol ym mhob ysgol yn Sir Ddinbych yn ôl meini prawf y categorïau. Atgyfnerthwyd y galw hwn ymhellach gan benderfyniad y Cabinet ar 30 Medi 2014 i ofyn i Grŵp Strategol Cymraeg mewn Addysg adolygu categori pob ysgol yn ystod tymor yr hydref a chyflwyno adroddiad i'r Pwyllgor Archwilio ar ddechrau gwanwyn 2015.

Anfonwyd holiadur i bob ysgol gynradd ac i'r ddwy ysgol uwchradd ddwyieithog, Ysgol Dinas Brân ac Ysgol Brynhyfryd.

Gweler Atodiad 2.

4.3 Canlyniadau'r holiadur

Cynradd

Ar sail y dystiolaeth a gyflwynwyd drwy'r holiadur mae darpariaeth pob ysgol gynradd wedi'i chymharu â'i chategori presennol, sydd fel a ganlyn:

1 Cyfrwng Cymraeg: Betws GG, Carreg Emlyn, Bro Dyfrdwy, Twm o'r Nant, Bro Elwern, Henllan, Gwernant, Bro Cinmeirch, Pentrecelyn, Y Llys, Pant Pastynog, Dewi Sant, Pen Barras, Tremeirchion
2 Dwy Ffrwd: Llanfair, Rhewl
3 Trawsnewidiol: Dim Ysgolion
4 Ysgol Gynradd cyfrwng Saesneg yn bennaf ond â defnydd sylweddol o'r Gymraeg: Carrog, Caer Drewyn, Bryn Clwyd, Dyffryn Iâl, Llywelyn
5 Ysgol Gynradd cyfrwng Saesneg yn bennaf: Y Faenol, Bodfari, Cefn Meiriadog, y Santes Ffraid, Frongoch, Pendref, Y Parc, Hiraddug, Gellifor, Bro Famau, Llanbedr, Bryn Collen, Melyd, Bodnant, Clawdd Offa, Penmorfa, Y Castell, Bryn Hedydd, Emmanuel, Mair, Christchurch, Borthyn, Stryd Rhos, Llanelwy VP, Esgob Morgan, Trefnant

Gweler Atodiad 3 am ddadansoddiad manwl o'r ymatebion.

Mae'r ymatebion wedi eu gwirio yn ôl deilliannau addysgol cyfredol yr ysgolion. Er enghraifft:

Ysgol Dewi Sant (Categori 1) – asesir pob disgybl drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg ar ddiwedd Cyfnodau Allweddol.

Ysgol Llanfair (Categori 2) – yn 2014, aseswyd 73% o ddisgyblion drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg ar ddiwedd Cyfnod Allweddol 2.

Ysgol Carrog (Categori 4) – asesir pob disgybl drwy gyfrwng y Saesneg.

Ysgol Emmanuel (Categori 5) – asesir pob disgybl drwy gyfrwng y Saesneg.

Ysgolion Uwchradd

Mae Ysgol Brynhyfryd yn cynnig y nifer gofynnol o gyrsiau drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg i fodloni meini prawf categori 2B. Cadarnhawyd hyn gan yr ysgol.

Ar sail y wybodaeth a ddarparwyd gan yr ysgol, nid yw Ysgol Dinas Brân yn cynnig y nifer gofynnol o gyrsiau drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg i fodloni meini prawf diffiniad Llywodraeth Cymru ar gyfer categori 2B. Mae'r wybodaeth yn awgrymu bod yr ysgol yn fwy tebygol o fodloni meini prawf categori 2C.

Mae'r ymateb manwl wedi'i roi yn Atodiad 4.

4.4 Crynodeb

Yn ôl y categorïau a gofnodwyd yn y llyfryn ar gyfer rhieni, mae yna 47 ysgol gynradd yn Sir Ddinbych. Ystyrir 14 ohonynt yn rhai Cyfrwng Cymraeg, 2 yn ysgolion Dwy Ffrwd, 5 yn Gyfrwng Saesneg yn bennaf â defnydd sylweddol o'r Gymraeg, a 26 yn Gyfrwng Saesneg.

Ar sail y canlyniadau sydd wedi'u coladu o'r holiaduron a'r data ynghylch cyrhaeddiad, mae rhai ysgolion nad ydynt ar hyn o bryd yn bodloni meini prawf eu categori presennol yn llawn.

Ysgol Rhewl – nododd yr ysgol bod rhywfaint o ddarpariaeth cyfrwng Cymraeg yno ac er nad yw'r un disgybl wedi ei asesu drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg dros yr ychydig flynyddoedd diwethaf, mae'r ysgol yn disgwyl asesu dau ddisgybl drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg yn 2015.

Ysgol Llywelyn – mae'r ysgol yn cydnabod nad yw'n darparu canran ddigonol o'i darpariaeth drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg i barhau yng nghategori 4. Nododd yr ysgol fod y ddarpariaeth yno'n gategori 5.

Ysgol Dyffryn Iâl – nododd yr ysgol ei bod yn cynnig mwy nag un ffrwd iaith. Aseswyd 4 disgybl drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg dros y 3 mlynedd ddiwethaf.

Yn y sector uwchradd, ar sail y canlyniadau a goladwyd, mae Ysgol Brynhyfryd yn bodloni meini prawf ysgol categori 2B. Mae Ysgol Dinas Brân yn bodloni meini prawf ysgol categori 2C.

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

Mae'r adroddiad hwn yn cyfrannu at y Flaenoriaeth Gorfforaethol o wella perfformiad mewn addysg ac ansawdd adeiladau ein hysgolion.

6. Faint fydd hyn yn ei gostio a sut y bydd yn effeithio ar wasanaethau eraill?

Amh.

7. Beth yw prif gasgliadau'r Asesiad o Effaith ar Gydraddoldeb (AEC) a gynhaliwyd ar y penderfyniad?

Byddai'r angen i gyflawni Asesiad o Effaith ar Gydraddoldeb yn cael ei ailasesu pan fydd categori iaith ysgol yn newid, fel rhan o broses statudol. Gweler Atodiad 5.

8. Pa ymgynghoriadau a gynhaliwyd gydag Archwilio ac eraill?

Amh.

9. Datganiad y Prif Swyddog Cyllid

Amh.

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

Amh.

11. Pŵer i wneud y Penderfyniad

Mae Erthygl 6.3.2(d) yn datgan y gall y Pwyllgorau Archwilio "ystyried unrhyw fater a gyfeiriwyd ato gan y Cyngor neu'r Cabinet".

Swyddog Cyswllt:

Pennaeth Addysg

Ffôn: 01824 708009

Mae tudalen hwn yn fwriadol wag

**Defining schools according to Welsh medium provision Information document
No: 023/2007 Date of issue: October 2007**

Definitions of Schools: Primary school categories

1. Welsh-Medium Primary School

Curriculum - all Pupils in the Foundation Phase experience the areas of learning through the medium of Welsh. Welsh is the main teaching medium at KS2 with at least 70% of the teaching through the medium of Welsh. English is introduced formally as a subject at Key Stage 2 and is taught through the medium of English, and English may occasionally be used for some aspects of some subjects.

Language of the School - Welsh is the language of the day to day business of the school. Welsh is used as the language of communication with the pupils and for the school's administration. The school communicates with parents in both languages.

Outcomes - The normal expectation is that pupils, regardless of home language, will be able to transfer easily to Welsh medium secondary provision and by the end of Key Stage 2 will have reached a standard in English equivalent to that reached by pupils in predominantly English medium schools.

2. Dual Stream Primary School

Curriculum - Two types of provision exist side-by-side in these schools. Parents/pupils opt either for the mainly Welsh-medium or mainly English-medium provision which is usually delivered as in categories 1 and 5 respectively.

Language of the School - Both Welsh and English are used in the day to day business of the school. The language of communication with the pupils is determined by the nature of the curricular provision, but in some schools high priority is given to creating a Welsh-language ethos throughout the school. The school communicates with parents in both languages.

Outcomes - for pupils in the Welsh stream, normal expectations areas for category 1. For pupils in the English medium stream, normal expectations are as for category 5.

3. Transitional primary school: Welsh medium with significant use of English

Curriculum - Pupils in the Foundation Phase experience the areas of learning mainly through the medium of Welsh. Both languages are used in teaching at Key Stage 2 but with greater emphasis on Welsh, so that Welsh is used as the medium of instruction for over half and up to 70% of the curriculum. (Schools would usually only be in this category on a temporary basis)

Language of the School - Welsh is the language of the day to day business of the school. A high priority is given to creating a Welsh ethos. The school communicates with parents in both languages.

Outcomes - The normal expectation is that some pupils, particularly from Welsh speaking homes may be able to transfer to Welsh medium secondary provision and by the end of Key Stage 2 all pupils will have reached a standard in English equivalent to that reached by pupils in predominantly English medium schools.

4. Predominantly English Medium primary school but with significant use of Welsh

Curriculum - Pupils in the Foundation Phase experience the areas of learning in both languages but with greater emphasis on English. In Key Stage 2, both Welsh and English is used in teaching but there is greater emphasis on English. Welsh is used as the medium of teaching or learning for between 20% and 50% of the primary curriculum overall.

Language of the School - The day to day language or languages of the school are determined by the school's linguistic context. Both languages are used as languages of communication with the pupils and for the school's administration. A high priority is given to creating a Welsh ethos. The school communicates with parents in both languages.

Outcomes - The normal expectation is that pupils will transfer to English medium secondary provision, but will have attained enhanced Welsh second language skills. Some pupils may be able to pursue a limited number of subjects through the medium of Welsh at secondary level where these are offered.

5. Predominantly English medium primary school

Curriculum - All pupils in the Foundation Phase experience the areas of learning mainly through the medium of English. English is the main teaching medium at KS2. Welsh is taught as a second language in KS2, and some aspects of some subjects may be taught in Welsh. Less than 20% of the teaching is through the medium of Welsh.

Language of the School - English is the language of the day to day business of the school, but some Welsh is also used as a language of communication with the pupils with the aim of improving their capacity to use every day Welsh. The school communicates with parents either in English or in both languages.

Outcomes - The normal expectation is that pupils will transfer to English medium secondary provision and continue to learn predominantly through the medium of English, learning Welsh as a second language.

Defining schools according to Welsh medium provision: Secondary School Categories

1. Welsh-Medium Secondary School

Curriculum - All subjects (including RE and PSE) apart from English are taught through the medium of Welsh to all pupils, although some schools may introduce English terminology in one or two subjects.

Language of the School - Welsh is the day to day language of the school. Welsh is used as the language of communication with the pupils and for the school's administration. The school communicates with parents in both languages.

Outcomes - For all pupils the normal expectation is that assessment at KS3 and KS4 will be through the medium of Welsh in all subjects apart from English or other languages, and that pupils will be able to progress easily to Welsh medium Post 6 provision.

2. Bilingual Secondary School

Curriculum - This category has 4 sub-divisions according to the percentage of subjects taught through the medium of Welsh and whether there is parallel provision in English. The categories and definitions do not reflect the number or proportion of pupils taking advantage of provision in Welsh in a school. Governing bodies will be expected to provide information in the school prospectus on the extent to which choice of provision is available and whether access to Welsh medium provision is conditional on the level of competence the pupil has in Welsh. The prospectus should also indicate the number of pupils taking up choices of provision.

Category 2A - At least 80% of subjects apart from English and Welsh are taught only through the medium of Welsh to all pupils. One or two subjects are taught to some pupils in English or in both languages.

Category 2B - At least 80% of subjects (excluding Welsh and English) are taught through the medium of Welsh but are also taught through the medium of English.

Category 2C - 50 - 79% of subjects (excluding Welsh and English) are taught through the medium of Welsh but are also taught through the medium of English.

Category 2CH - All subjects, except Welsh and English taught to all pupils using both languages.

Language of the School - The day to day language or languages of the school will be determined by its linguistic context. Both languages are used to communicate with pupils and for the school's administration. A high priority is given to creating a Welsh ethos. The school communicates with parents in both languages.

Outcomes - For pupils in 2A, 2B and 2C following the maximum number of courses through the medium of Welsh, the normal expectation is that assessment at KS3 and KS4 would be through the medium of Welsh in those subjects and that they would be able to progress easily to post 6 provision through the medium of Welsh in chosen

subjects. For pupils in Category 2Ch the normal expectation is that assessment at KS3 and KS4 would be through the medium of Welsh in all subjects except English and that they would normally be able to progress easily to study at post 16 through the medium of Welsh in chosen subjects.

3. Predominantly English medium secondary school with significant use of Welsh

Curriculum - Both languages are used in teaching with 20 - 49% of subjects taught through the medium of Welsh. All subjects would normally also be taught through the medium of English.

Language of the School - The day to day language or languages of the school will be determined by its linguistic context. Both languages are used for communication with the pupils and for the school's administration. A high priority is given to creating a Welsh ethos. The school communicates with parents either in both languages or in English.

Outcomes - The normal expectation is that pupils choosing Welsh medium options could be assessed through the medium of Welsh in those subjects at all levels and may be capable of progressing to study at post 6 through the medium of Welsh for those subjects.

4. Predominantly English Medium secondary school

Curriculum - Pupils are mainly taught through the medium of English. Welsh is taught as a second language up to KS4. One or two subjects (which would include Welsh first language) may be taught as an option through the medium of Welsh or using both languages.

Language of the School - English is the day to day language of the school, but some Welsh is also used as a language of communication with the pupils, with the aim of improving their capacity to use every day Welsh. The school communicates with parents either in English or in both languages.

Outcomes - The normal expectation is that any pupils choosing Welsh medium options could be assessed through the medium of Welsh in those subjects at all levels and may be capable of progression to study at post 6 through the medium of Welsh for those subjects. Most pupils would be assessed in English in most subjects and would progress to English medium post 16 study.

HOLIADUR			
Darllenwch y sylwadau'n ofalus a nodwch os ydynt yn berthnasol i'ch ysgol chi. Gofynnir i chi egluro eich atebion pan fo'n berthnasol.			
	✓	X	Rhowch fanylion i gefnogi'ch ateb os yn berthnasol.
Y Cwricwlwm			
Mae holl ddisgyblion y Cyfnod Sylfaen yn derbyn pob maes dysgu trwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg.			
Cymraeg yw'r prif gyfrwng dysgu yng nghyfnod allweddol 2 gydag o leiaf 70% o'r dysgu yn digwydd trwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg.			(Rhowch fanylion o'r canran)
Cyflwynir Saesneg yn ffurfiol fel pwnc yng nghyfnod allweddol 2 ac fe'i dysgir trwy gyfrwng y Saesneg, ac efallai y bydd Saesneg yn cael ei defnyddio weithiau ar gyfer rhai agweddau o rai pynciau.			
Mae dau fath o ddarpariaeth yn bodoli ochr yn ochr yn yr ysgol. Mae rhieni/disgyblion yn dewis naill ai ddarpariaeth sy'n bennaf Gymraeg neu sy'n bennaf Saesneg.			(Os oes, rhowch fanylion e.e. sut mae'r ysgol yn hyrwyddo'r ddarpariaeth, sut mae rhieni'n dewis y ffrwd a beth yw'r cyfartaledd o ddisgyblion sydd yn dewis y mail ffrwd a'r llall ar gyfartaledd)
Mae disgyblion yn y Cyfnod Sylfaen yn derbyn meysydd dysgu yn y ddwy iaith ond gyda mwy o bwyslais ar y Saesneg.			(Pa ganran o'r dysgu sydd trwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg?)
Yng nghyfnod allweddol 2 defnyddir y Gymraeg a'r Saesneg wrth ddysgu ond mae mwy o bwyslais ar Saesneg.			
Defnyddir Cymraeg fel cyfrwng dysgu neu addysgu ar gyfer rhwng 20% a 50% o'r cwricwlwm cynradd yn gyfangwbl.			(Nodwch y canran)
Mae'r holl ddisgyblion yn y Cyfnod Sylfaen yn derbyn meysydd dysgu yn bennaf trwy gyfrwng y Saesneg.			

Saesneg yw'r prif gyfrwng dysgu yng nghyfnod allweddol 2.			
Dysgir y Gymraeg fel ail iaith yn g nghyfnod allweddol 2 a gellir dysgu rhai agweddau o rai pynciau yn y Gymraeg.			
Mae llai nag 20% o'r dysgu yn digwydd trwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg.			
iaith yr Ysgol			
Cymraeg yw iaith feunyddiol yr ysgol.			
Defnyddir Cymraeg fel iaith i gyfathrebu gyda disgyblion ac ar gyfer gweinyddu'r ysgol.			
Mae'r ysgol yn cyfathrebu â rhieni yn y ddwy iaith.			
Defnyddir y Gymraeg a'r Saesneg ym musnes beunyddiol yr ysgol.			
Pennir iaith cyfathrebu gyda'r disgyblion gan natur y ddarpariaeth gwricwlaidd.			
Rhoddir blaenoriaeth uchel i greu ethos iaith Gymraeg trwy'r ysgol.			
Pennir iaith neu ieithoedd beunyddiol yr ysgol gan gyd-destun ieithyddol yr ysgol.			
Mae'r ysgol yn cyfathrebu â rhieni yn y ddwy iaith.			
Rhoddir blaenoriaeth uchel i greu ethos Cymreig .			
Saesneg yw iaith busnes beunyddiol yr ysgol.			
Defnyddir peth Cymraeg hefyd fel iaith i gyfathrebu gyda disgyblion gyda'r nod o wella eu gallu i ddefnyddio Cymraeg bob dydd.			

Mae'r ysgol yn cyfathrebu â rhieni naill ai yn Saesneg neu'r ddwy iaith.			
Deilliannau			
Y disgwyliad arferol yw bod disgyblion, beth bynnag yw iaith y cartref, yn medru trosglwyddo'n hawdd iddarpariaeth uwchradd Gymraeg ei chyfrwng ac erbyn diwedd cyfnod allweddol 2 byddant wedi cyrraedd safon i'r lefel gyfatebol Saesneg a gyrhaeddir gan ddisgyblion mewn ysgolion sy'n bennaf yn rhai cyfrwng Saesneg.			
Ysgol dwy ffrwd yw hon ac I ddisgyblion yn y ffrwd Gymraeg, ar disgwyliadau arferol yw y bydd disgyblion yn y frwd Gymraeg yn medru trosglwyddo'n hawdd iddarpariaeth uwchradd Gymraeg ei chyfrwng ac erbyn diwedd cyfnod allweddol 2 byddant wedi cyrraedd safon i'r lefel gyfatebol Saesneg a gyrhaeddir gan ddisgyblion mewn ysgolion sy'n bennaf yn rhai cyfrwng Saesneg.			
Ysgol dwy ffrwd yw hon ac i ddisgyblion yn y ffrwd Saesneg, y disgwyliad cyffredin yw bod disgyblion yn trosglwyddo i ddarpariaeth Saesneg ei chyfrwng ac yn parhau i ddysgu'n bennaf trwy gyfrwng Saesneg, gan ddysgu Cymraeg fel ail iaith.			(Os oes unrhyw eithriadau i'r disgrifiad yma, rhowch resymau)
Y disgwyliad cyffredin yw y bydd disgyblion yn trosglwyddo i ddarpariaeth uwchradd Saesneg ei chyfrwng ond bydd ganddynt sgiliau uwch Cymraeg fel ail iaith.			
Bydd rhai disgyblion yn medru dilyn nifer cyfyngedig o bynciau trwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg ar lefel uwchradd lle cynigir hyn.			
Y disgwyliad cyffredin yw bod disgyblion yn trosglwyddo i ddarpariaeth Saesneg ei chyfrwng ac yn parhau i ddysgu'n bennaf trwy gyfrwng Saesneg, gan ddysgu Cymraeg fel ail iaith.			

SURVEY			
Please take time to read through the statements and indicate whether they apply to your school. You are also required to explain your answers where possible.			
	✓	X	Please provide details to support your answer where possible
<u>The Curriculum</u>			
All pupils in the foundation Phase experience the areas of learning through the medium of Welsh.			
Welsh is the main teaching medium at key stage 2 with at least 70% of the teaching through the medium of Welsh.			(Please detail the percentage)
English is introduced formally as a subject in key stage 2, and English may occasionally be used for some aspects of some subjects.			
Two types of provision exist side-by-side in the school. Parents/pupils opt either for the mainly Welsh-medium or mainly English medium provision.			(If yes, please give details e.g. how the school promotes this provision, on what basis is the choice of language made, how many pupils opt for either provision on average)
Pupils in the Foundation Phase experience the areas of learning in both languages but with greater emphasis on English.			(What percentage of their learning do the pupils experience in Welsh?)
In key stage 2, both Welsh and English is used in teaching but there is greater emphasis on English.			
Welsh is used as the medium of teaching or learning for between 20% and 50% of the primary curriculum overall.			(Please indicate the percentage)
All pupils in the Foundation Phase experience the areas of learning mainly through the medium of English.			
English is the main teaching medium at key stage 2.			
Welsh is taught as a second language in key stage 2, and some aspects of some subjects may be taught in Welsh.			

Less than 20% of the teaching is through the medium of Welsh.			
Language of the school			
Welsh is the language of the day to day business of the school.			
Welsh is used as the language of communication with the pupils and for the school's administration.			
The school communicates with parents in both languages.			
Both Welsh and English are used in the day to day business of the school.			
The language of communication with the pupils is determined by the nature of the curricular provision.			
High priority is given to creating a Welsh-language ethos throughout the school.			
The day to day language or languages of the school are determined by the school's linguistic context.			
Both languages are used as languages of communication with the pupils and for the school's administration.			
A high priority is given to creating a Welsh ethos.			
English is the language of the day to day business of the school.			
Some Welsh is also used as a language of communication with the pupils with the aim of improving their capacity to use every day Welsh.			
The school communicates with parents either in English or in both languages.			(Please specify)
Outcomes			

<p>The normal expectation is that pupils, regardless of home language, will be able to transfer easily to Welsh medium secondary provision and by the end of key stage 2 will have reached a standard in English equivalent to that reached by pupils in predominantly English medium schools.</p>			
<p>This is a dual stream school and for pupils in the Welsh stream, normal expectations are that pupils, regardless of home language, will be able to transfer easily to Welsh medium secondary provision and by the end of key stage 2 will have reached a standard in English equivalent to that reached by pupils in predominantly English medium schools.</p>			
<p>This is a dual stream school and for pupils in the English medium stream, normal expectations are that pupils will transfer to English medium secondary provision and continue to learn predominantly through the medium of English, learning Welsh as a second language.</p>			(If there are any exceptions to this statement, please explain)
<p>The normal expectation is that pupils will transfer to English medium secondary provision, but will have attained enhanced Welsh second language skills.</p>			
<p>Some pupils may be able to pursue a limited number of subjects through the medium of Welsh at secondary level where these are offered.</p>			
<p>The normal expectation is that pupils will transfer to English medium secondary provision and continue to learn predominantly through the medium of English, learning Welsh as a second language.</p>			

Categori'r Llyfrwngybodaeth i Rieni 2015-16 / School information Guide 2015-16 Category

Table with columns for school names (e.g., Gwerntant, Pentrecelyn, Pant Pastynog) and rows for various questions (e.g., Question, The Curriculum, Language of the school, Outcomes). Each cell contains a response (Yes, No, or Na/No).

Mae tudalen hwn yn fwiadol wag

Secondary School Language provision: Courses provided through the medium of Welsh excluding Welsh and English.

Ysgol Brynhyfryd

Key Stage 3

Pwnc / Subject	Pwnc yn cael ei ddarparu drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg / Subject is provided through the medium of Welsh.	Gall y pwnc gael ei gynnig drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg ond nid ydi ar hyn o bryd / Subject can be offered through the medium of Welsh but currently it is not.
Gwyddoniaeth / Science	Ydy / Yes	
Mathemateg / Mathematics	Ydy / Yes	
Dylunio a Thechnoleg / Design and Technology	Ydy / Yes *	
Celf a Dylunio / Art and Design	Ydy / Yes *	
Addysg Gorfforol / Physical Education	Ydy / Yes *	
Astudiaethau Crefyddol / Religious Studies	Ydy / Yes	
Hanes / History	Ydy / Yes	
Daeryddiaeth / Geography	Ydy / Yes	
Ffrangeg / French	Ydy / Yes	
Eidaleg / Italian	Ydy / Yes	
Cerdd / Music	Ydy / Yes	

*ond rhai modiwlau yn ystod y cyfnod allweddol trwy gyfrwng y Saesneg.

*but some modules are delivered through the medium of English during the key stage.

Key Stage 4

Cwrs yn cael ei ddarparu drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg Course is provided through the medium of Welsh	Gall y pwnc gael ei gynnig drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg ond nid ydi ar hyn o bryd Subject can be offered through the medium of Welsh but currently it is not.	Ni all y cwrs gael ei gynnig drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg Course cannot be offered through the medium of Welsh
GCSE: Additional Science, Art and Design, Catering, Design and Technology (Product Design and Resistant Materials),	GCSE: Business Studies, Physical Education	GCSE: Italian, Computer Science, Information and Communication Technology, Media Studies

<p>French, Geography, History, Home Economics: Child Development, Leisure and Tourism, Mathematics, Music, Religious Studies, Science</p> <p>Level 1 : Health and Social Care</p> <p>Level 2: Key Skills (Improving Own Learning and Performance, Problem Solving, Working With Others, Application of Number, Communication), Welsh Baccalaureate Intermediate Diploma, Workskills, Light Vehicle Maintenance, Agriculture, Applied Science, Construction, Health and Social Care, Performing Arts</p>		<p>Level 1: Performing Engineering Services, Hairdressing Services Level 2: Essential Skills in Information and Communication Technology, Scalp Massage</p>
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Ysgol Dinas Bran

Key Stage 3

Pwnc / Subject	Pwnc yn cael ei ddarparu drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg / Subject is provided through the medium of Welsh.	Gall y pwnc gael ei gynig drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg ond nid ydi ar hyn o bryd / Subject can be offered through the medium of Welsh but currently it is not.
Gwyddoniaeth / Science	Ydy / Yes	
Mathemateg / Mathematics	Ydy / Yes	
Dylunio a Thechnoleg / Design and Technology	Ydy / Yes	
Celf a Dylunio / Art and Design	Ydy / Yes	
Addysg Gorfforol / Physical Education	Na / No	Na / No
Astudiaethau Crefyddol / Religious Studies	Ydy / Yes	
Hanes / History	Ydy / Yes	
Daeryddiaeth / Geography	Ydy / Yes	

Ffrangeg / French	Ydy / Yes	
Cerdd / Music	Na / No	Na / No

Key Stage 4

<p>Cwrs yn cael ei ddarparu drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg Course is provided through the medium of Welsh</p>	<p>Gall y pwnc gael ei gynnig drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg ond nid ydi ar hyn o bryd Subject can be offered through the medium of Welsh but currently it is not.</p>	<p>Ni all y cwrs gael ei gynnig drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg Course cannot be offered through the medium of Welsh</p>
<p>GCSE: Science, Additional Science, Additional Applied Science, Geography, History, Mathematics, Religious Studies,</p> <p>Level 2: Key Skills (Improving Own Learning and Performance, Problem Solving, Working with others, Application of Number, Communication) Welsh Baccalaureate Intermediate Diploma,</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>GCSE: Engineering, Computing, Art and Design, Biology, Catering, French, Drama, Home Economics: Child Development, Information and Communication Technology, Media Studies, Music, Physical Education, Psychology, Spanish</p> <p>Level 2: ASDAN Level 2 Certificate of Personal Effectiveness, BTEC - Extended Certificate in Animal Care (QCF), Extended Certificate in Art and Design (QCF), Extended Certificate in Business (QCF), Extended Certificate in IT (QCF), Extended Certificate in Public Services (QCF), Extended Certificate in Sport (QCF)</p>

Mae tudalen hwn yn fwriadol wag

Appendix 5

Language categorisation of all Denbighshire Schools 24 February 2015

Equality Impact Assessment

Language categorisation of all Denbighshire Schools

Contact: Carwyn Edwards, Customers and Education Support
Updated: 24.02.15

1. What type of proposal / decision is being assessed?

A service review or re-organisation proposal
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2. What is the purpose of this proposal / decision, and what change (to staff or the community) will occur as a result of its implementation?

On the 30 th of September 2014, Denbighshire County Council's Cabinet requested that the Welsh in Education Strategic Group review the language categorisation of all schools during the autumn term and present a report to Scrutiny in early spring 2015of

3. Does this proposal / decision require an equality impact assessment? If no, please explain why.

*Please note: if the proposal will have an impact on people (staff or the community) then an equality impact assessment **must** be undertaken*

No	<p>The review of language categorisation of all schools does not affect any of the protective characteristics. The purpose of the review is to determine if each school is categorised correctly according to Welsh Government definitions compared to current provision.</p> <p>Should a proposal emerge from the review that requires a change in language category a statutory process would be implemented that would result in a reassessment of the requirement for an equality impact assessment for each individual proposal.</p>
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4. Please provide a summary of the steps taken, and the information used, to carry out this assessment, including any engagement undertaken

(Please refer to section 1 in the toolkit for guidance)

A questionnaire was circulated to all primary schools and the two bilingual secondary schools, Ysgol Dinas Bran and Ysgol Brynhyfryd. The response to the questionnaire was compare to current attainment.

- 5. Will this proposal / decision have a positive impact on any of the protected characteristics (age; disability; gender-reassignment; marriage and civil partnership; pregnancy and maternity; race; religion or belief; sex; and sexual orientation)?**
(Please refer to section 1 in the toolkit for a description of the protected characteristics)

There is no evidence to indicate a differential impact for Gender and Gender Reassignment, Religion and Belief and Non-Belief, Sexual Orientation, Pregnancy and Maternity or Civil Partnerships.

- 6. Will this proposal / decision have a disproportionate negative impact on any of the protected characteristics (age; disability; gender-reassignment; marriage and civil partnership; pregnancy and maternity; race; religion or belief; sex; and sexual orientation)?**

There is no evidence to indicate a differential impact for Gender and Gender Reassignment, Religion and Belief and Non-Belief, Sexual Orientation, Pregnancy and Maternity or Civil Partnerships.

- 7. Has the proposal / decision been amended to eliminate or reduce any potential disproportionate negative impact? If no, please explain why.**

No	<If yes, please provide detail>
----	---------------------------------

- 8. Have you identified any further actions to address and / or monitor any potential negative impact(s)?**

Yes	<If yes please complete the table below. If no, please explain here>
-----	--

Action(s)	Owner	By when?
Determine if proposals arising from the review are required to follow a statutory process.	Carwyn Edwards	01.05.15
<Please describe>	<Enter Name>	<DD.MM.YY>
<Please describe>	<Enter Name>	<DD.MM.YY>
<Please describe>	<Enter Name>	<DD.MM.YY>
<Unrestrict editing to insert additional rows>	<Enter Name>	<DD.MM.YY>

9. Declaration

Every reasonable effort has been made to eliminate or reduce any potential disproportionate impact on people sharing protected characteristics. The actual impact of the proposal / decision will be reviewed at the appropriate stage.

Review Date:	01.05.15
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Name of Lead Officer for Equality Impact Assessment	Date
Carwyn Edwards	27.02.15

Please note you will be required to publish the outcome of the equality impact assessment if you identify a substantial likely impact.

Adroddiad i'r:	Pwyllgor Archwilio Cymunedau
Dyddiad y Cyfarfod:	12 Mawrth 2015
Aelod / Swyddog Arweiniol:	Aelod Arweiniol y Parth Cyhoeddus/ Pennaeth Gwasanaethau Priffyrdd ac Amgylcheddol
Awduron yr Adroddiad:	Pennaeth Gwasanaethau Priffyrdd ac Amgylcheddol ac Uwch Beiriannydd: Gwasanaethau Priffyrdd ac Amgylcheddol
Teitl:	Asesiad o Amddiffynfeydd Arfordirol y Rhyl

1. Am beth mae'r adroddiad yn sôn?

Adroddiad drafft 'Asesiad o Amddiffynfeydd Arfordirol y Rhyl', a gomisiynwyd gan Gyngor Sir Ddinbych ar ôl llifogydd arfordirol mis Rhagfyr 2013.

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

Gwnaeth Pwyllgor Archwilio Cymunedau'r Cyngor ystyried Strategaeth Leol Rheoli Risg Llifogydd Sir Ddinbych yn ei gyfarfod ar 4 Rhagfyr 2014. Mynegodd y Pwyllgor hefyd ddymuniad i weld yr Asesiad o Amddiffynfeydd Arfordirol y Rhyl; i ddeall ymatebion Llywodraeth Cymru (LIC) a Chyfoeth Naturiol Cymru iddo, ac ystyried y goblygiadau o ran unrhyw waith a allai fod yn ofynnol, a ffynonellau ariannu posibl sydd ar gael.

3. Beth yw'r Argymhellion?

Bod y Pwyllgor yn:

- nodi cynnwys yr adroddiad;
- nodi (er mwyn eglurder) nad oedd yr amleddau gorlifo a ddyfynnir yn yr adroddiad yn gyfystyr â'r ffigurau "amlder llifogydd eiddo", a ddefnyddir fel arfer mewn asesiadau LIC o risg; a
- chymeradwyo datblygiad y cynlluniau lliniaru risg llifogydd sydd bellach yn cael eu datblygu gan y Cyngor Sir.

4. Manylion yr Adroddiad

a) Natur Asesiad o Amddiffynfeydd Arfordirol y Rhyl

Mae'r adroddiad drafft wedi ei gynnwys fel Atodiad A. Cafodd JBA Consulting eu cyfarwyddo i gynnal dadansoddiad hydrologig o amddiffynfeydd arfordirol dwyrain y Rhyl i weld pa safonau amddiffyniad y maent yn eu darparu. Gofynnwyd iddynt ystyried y gorlif tebygol a achosir gan ddigwyddiad 1 mewn 200 mlynedd, a hefyd i benderfynu ar gyfnod adfer (difrifoldeb) storm mis Rhagfyr 2013.

Defnyddiodd yr ymgynghorwyr dechnegau modelu tonnau cyfredol safon y diwydiant, a gydnabyddir gan Defra a Chyfoeth Naturiol Cymru, a chynnwys data tonnau hanesyddol ar gyfer Môr Iwerddon, ynghyd â gwybodaeth sydd ar gael am broffil gwely'r môr (bathymetreg).

b) Prif gasgliadau

Daeth yr ymgynghorwyr i'r casgliad fod safon y diogelwch a ddarperir gan yr amddiffynfeydd arfordirol rhwng Splash Point a phen dwyreiniol Cwrs Golff y Rhyl yn amrywio rhwng 1 mewn 5 mlynedd ac 1 mewn 50 mlynedd, yn seiliedig ar gyfradd gorlifo o 10 litr yr eiliad y metr. Yn ogystal, rhagwelir y bydd y gyfradd gorlifo yn ystod digwyddiad storm 1 mewn 200 mlynedd tua 65 litr yr eiliad fesul metr llinol o amddiffyniad yn Splash Point. Os yw amcanestyniadau newid yn yr hinsawdd yn gywir, gallai hyn gynyddu i 100 litr yr eiliad y metr erbyn 2115.

c) Trafodaethau dilynol gyda Chyfoeth Naturiol Cymru

Rhodddwyd copi o'r adroddiad i Gyfoeth Naturiol Cymru ac roedd ganddynt ddi-ddordeb yn y gyfradd a ragwelir o orlifo ar gyfer y digwyddiad 1 mewn 200 mlynedd, h.y. oherwydd bod y ffigur yn uwch nag yr oedd Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru yn rhagweld gan ddefnyddio eu Model Darogan Llifogydd eu hunain, mae Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru wedyn wedi cydnabod bod model JBA yn fanwl iawn ac felly yn debygol o fod yn gywir.

Cynhaliwyd cyfarfod ar 30 Ionawr 2015 rhwng y Cyngor, Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru a JBA Consulting i drafod y canfyddiadau a chytuno a oedd angen gwaith pellach ai peidio. Disgrifiodd JBA peth gwaith ymchwil a datblygu diweddar y maent wedi bod yn gysylltiedig ag ef, gan ddefnyddio dulliau ystadegol blaengar. Roedd hyn yn cynnwys dadansoddiad tebygolrwydd o ddigwyddiadau lluosog/ar y cyd mewn amodau difrifol (e.e. llanw seryddol uchel wedi'i gyfuno ag ymchwydd storm a gwyntoedd cryfion ar y tir). Yn ogystal, y data tonnau hanesyddol a wnaed ar gael yn ddiweddar gan Ganolfan Data Eigioneg Prydain (mae 33 mlynedd o ddata ar gael erbyn hyn, yn hytrach nag 8 mlynedd o ddata).

Mae argaeledd data dibynadwy, a lefelau hyder modelu gwell y maent yn eu darparu yn ffactorau hollbwysig yn y gwaith o ddatblygu cynllun lliniaru risg llifogydd. Felly, cytunodd pawb y byddai'n fuddiol i JBA Consulting wneud rhagor o waith gan ddefnyddio'r data ychwanegol a'r dulliau ystadegol mwy blaengar.

d) Yn berthnasol i gyfraddau llifogydd eiddo

Mae perygl y gallai rhywfaint o gynnwys yr asesiad gael ei gamddehongli, a gallai felly gynyddu lefelau pryder mewn ardaloedd lle ceir risg o lifogydd. Felly, mae'n bwysig pwysleisio bod y gwaith dadansoddi yn cael ei wneud er mwyn cyfiawnhau gwariant ar fesurau lliniaru llifogydd. Er mwyn cyfiawnhau'r gwariant, rhaid i ni ddangos y risg.

Mae'r gyfradd gorlifo o 10 litr yr eiliad y metr yn seiliedig ar y peryglon i bobl sy'n cerdded ar y promenâd. Yn amlwg, bydd y gyfradd gorlifo a fyddai'n achosi llifogydd i eiddo yn sylweddol uwch. Er enghraifft; yn ardal Garford Road y Rhyl, mae amddiffyniad môr eilaidd, a gynlluniwyd i ymdopi â chyfraddau cymedrol o orlifo. Felly gofynnwyd i JBA ailasesu'r gyfradd gorlifo pan fydd llifogydd eiddo yn debygol. Rhagwelir y bydd y dadansoddiad pellach yn cael ei gwblhau erbyn diwedd mis Ebrill 2015.

e) Cynlluniau i liniaru risg

- a) Mae'r Cyngor eisoes wedi gosod contract i wella'r allanfa o'r lagŵn eilaidd ar y cwrs golff (h.y. i wasgaru unrhyw orlifo o'r tu ôl i ardal Garford Road). Mae gwaith yn mynd rhagddo ar hyn o bryd
- b) Bydd cynllun cysylltiedig hefyd yn cael ei gynnal yn ddiweddarach eleni, a gynlluniwyd i gynnwys dŵr yn y cwrs golff, a'i ryddhau yn ôl i'r môr yn y llanw uchel nesaf. Mae'r cynllun yn cael ei gynllunio ar hyn o bryd, mewn ymgynghoriad â'r Clwb Golff.

- c) Mae trigolion lleol wedi eu hysbysu'n llawn am natur y cynlluniau hyn a sut y byddant yn lleihau'r risg o lifogydd i'w heiddo. Mae'r cynlluniau wedi eu derbyn yn dda.
- d) Nid yw'r brif system amddiffyn yr arfordir ar "ochr y traeth" (sydd ei angen er mwyn lleihau uchder tonnau) wedi ei chynllunio eto. Bydd cwmplas a natur y brif system amddiffyn yn cael eu penderfynu gan ddefnyddio'r model mathemategol y mae JBA wedi bod yn gweithio arno.
- e) Cyllid
- Mae Pennaeth Tîm Rheoli Perygl Llifogydd ac Erydu Arfordirol Llywodraeth Cymru wedi ymweld ag ardal dwyrain y Rhyl ar sawl achlysur ac mae'n gefnogol o ymdrechion y Cyngor i leihau'r risg o lifogydd arfordirol. Ymwelodd y Gweinidog Cyfoeth Naturiol presennol, Carl Sargeant AC, â dwyrain y Rhyl ar 5 Ionawr 2015 ac mae ef hefyd wedi mynegi ei gefnogaeth.
 - O ran y cynigion ar gyfer y cwrs golff, mae'r Cyngor wedi ysgrifennu at LIC yn gofyn am gadarnhad bod y gwaith arfaethedig yn gymwys i gael cyllid grant.
 - Ar hyn o bryd mae LIC yn ymgynghori ar eu Rhaglen Buddsoddi mewn Llifogydd a'r Arfordir (dyddiad cau 6 Mawrth 2015). Mae'r ymgynghoriad yn ei gwneud yn glir bod LIC wedi ymrwymo i barhau â chyllid ar gyfer cynlluniau amddiffyn rhag llifogydd ac amddiffyn yr arfordir.
 - Y llifogydd arfordirol yn y Rhyl yn 2013 oedd y gwaethaf yng Nghymru yn ystod y 25 mlynedd diwethaf. Am y rheswm hwnnw; byddem yn disgwyl i'r ardal ymddangos mewn unrhyw asesiad gwrthrychol o risg llifogydd. Yn ogystal, y polisi Cynllun Rheoli Traethlin (a gymeradwywyd gan Weinidogion Cymru ym mis Ionawr 2015) ar gyfer dwyrain y Rhyl yw "dal y lein".
 - Mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn datblygu rhaglen ariannu ar gyfer gwaith rheoli risg llifogydd arfordirol, a fydd yn rhyddhau £150 miliwn rhwng 2018 a 2021. Mae Llywodraeth Cymru eisoes wedi darparu cyllid sylweddol (mwy na £1.3 miliwn) i'r Cyngor i wneud gwaith atgyweirio brys i amddiffynfeydd yr arfordir ar gyfradd grant o 100% (y gyfradd fel arfer yw 75% ar y mwyaf).

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

Un o flaenoriaeth a nodwyd y Cyngor yw amddiffyn pobl ddiamddiffyn. Ysgrifennwyd y flaenoriaeth honno yn 2012, ac ni chafodd ei hysgrifennu gyda llifogydd mewn golwg. Serch hynny, mae'n adlewyrchu'r pwysigrwydd y mae'r Cyngor yn ei roi i les ei breswylwyr, ac ar gyfer y bobl sy'n byw mewn ardaloedd lle mae risg llifogydd; mae'n debyg mai bod yn ddiogel rhag llifogydd yw eu prif flaenoriaeth o ran lles.

6. Faint fydd hyn yn ei gostio a sut y bydd yn effeithio ar wasanaethau eraill?

Mae'r mesurau lliniaru llifogydd yn dal i gael eu cynllunio, felly nid oes unrhyw amcangyfrifon cost ar hyn o bryd. Fodd bynnag, mae'r prif gynllun amddiffyn yr arfordir yn debygol o fod yn gynllun gwerth miliynau o bunnoedd a fydd angen cefnogaeth Llywodraeth Cymru. Pan fydd llifogydd mawr yn digwydd, mae'r Cyngor yn mynd i gostau sylweddol mewn perthynas â swyddogaethau ymateb i argyfwng, a'r gweithgareddau dilynol sy'n gysylltiedig â lles. Gellir osgoi'r costau hyn os gellir osgoi'r llifogydd.

7. Beth yw prif gasgliadau'r Asesiad o Effaith ar Gydraddoldeb (AEC) a gynhaliwyd ar y penderfyniad?

Mae hwn yn adroddiad technegol am y risg o lifogydd. Nid oes unrhyw effeithiau gwahaniaethol ar grwpiau penodol.

8. Pa ymgynghoriadau a gynhaliwyd gyda'r Pwyllgorau Archwilio ac eraill?

Mae hwn yn adroddiad technegol am y risg o lifogydd. Mae'n debygol o gael ei ddyfynnu wrth baratoi opsiynau (ar gyfer lliniaru risg llifogydd), ond nid yw'r opsiynau hynny wedi eu paratoi eto.

9. Datganiad y Prif Swyddog Cyllid

Heb ei gael (nid oes unrhyw gynnig i wario eto).

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

Mae'r risgiau sy'n gysylltiedig â llifogydd arfordirol yn cael eu hegluro yn yr adroddiad.

11. Pŵer i wneud y Penderfyniad

Mae Adran 111 Deddf Llywodraeth Leol 1972 ac Adran 2 Deddf Llywodraeth Leol 2000, fel pwerau cyffredinol, yn galluogi'r Cyngor i wneud penderfyniadau fel y rhain, ac mae erthygl 6.3.2(c) a 6.3.3(a) o Gyfansoddiad y Cyngor yn nodi rôl archwilio mewn perthynas â datblygu polisi.

Swyddog Cyswllt:

Pennaeth Gwasanaethau Priffyrdd ac Amgylcheddol

Uwch Beiriannydd: Gwasanaethau Priffyrdd ac Amgylcheddol

The logo for JBA consulting, featuring the letters 'JBA' in a large, bold, white sans-serif font above the word 'consulting' in a smaller, white sans-serif font. The logo is set against a teal-colored rounded square background.

JBA
consulting

Rhyl Coastal Defence Assessment

Draft Report

November 2014

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This report describes work commissioned by Denbighshire County Council, by an email dated 10 September 2014. Denbighshire County Council's representative for the contract was Wayne Hope. Alain Le Vieux and Daniel Rodger of JBA Consulting carried out this work.

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Purpose

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Executive summary

This investigation was undertaken by JBA Consulting on behalf of Denbighshire County Council to consider the Standard of Defence (SoP) of the Rhyl coastal defences, located on the North Wales coastline. The study had three aims; to establish the current SoP of the coastal defences, to consider the likely inundation of a design 200-year coastal event, and to consider the magnitude of the December 2013 storm.

There is a wide range of information relating to coastal processes and extreme conditions at the Rhyl coastline which includes previous assessments, strategies and reports. This information shows that there is the potential for extreme water level and wave conditions at the coastline, which may overtop the existing defence. Previous assessments of the frontage indicate a trend of long-term beach lowering, which may allow larger waves to reach the shoreline, leading to increased wave overtopping and undermining of the defences.

In order to calculate the current SoP a number of wave, overtopping and inundation models have been used. Wave overtopping rates were estimated for return periods ranging from 1-year to 200-years, in addition to the December 2013 event. The SoP was estimated for several defence cross-sections, where a rate of 10 l/s/m has been considered the limit of tolerable overtopping. Under this limit, the SoP varies between under 1 in 1-year to a 50-year return period across the defence. The estimated worst-case overtopping rate during the December 2013 event considered to be 1 in 40-years. The worst-case overtopping was located at Splash Point, with the least overtopping considered to the eastern end of the defence.

Inundation modelling was undertaken to compare the December 2013 event to the worst-case 200-year coastal event under present day and climate change conditions. The estimated 2013 event resulted in a relatively smaller flood extent with a coverage of 0.44km² with flooding mainly confined to the seaward side of Rhyl Coast Road. The modelled flood outline approximated the observations made by Denbighshire County Council, allowing an informal validation of the model. In contrast, the estimated 200-year present day event covered a far greater area calculated to be approximately over 2km², with the inundation spreading south of the railway. The 200-year plus climate change event increased the inundation further, with an extent of approximately 2.80km².

A key recommendation of this study is that further assessment should be undertaken to address limitations encountered in the numerical modelling. For coastal engineering and flood risk assessments it is essential that there is a source of high quality coastal extreme data and an accurate methodology for undertaking joint probability assessments. Previous assessments of the December 2013 event show a growing concern as to whether available offshore wave estimates accurately represent extreme conditions, and if the Defra joint probability methodology correctly predicts the coincidence of extreme waves and sea levels. While this study used extreme wind speeds to drive wave models, there remains the uncertainty due to joint probability of wind and sea levels used to develop design scenarios. It is important that a revised joint probability assessment is undertaken to increase the reliability of nearshore wave and overtopping estimates, adopting a methodology such as that proposed by Heffernan and Tawn. It is recommended that this is conducted prior to any future upgrade to the Rhyl defences, which will ensure it is designed to an appropriate SoP. Any upgrades should be designed to include the impact of climate change, which can produce far greater rates of overtopping and inundation consequences.

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Abbreviations

2D	Two dimensional
CC	Climate Change to year 2115
CEFAS	Centre for Environment, Fisheries and Aquaculture Science
CFB	Coastal Flood Boundary
CSV	Comma Separate Value
DTM	Digital Terrain Model
EA	Environment Agency
ESL	Extreme Sea-Level
EurOtop	European Overtopping Manual
GIS	Geographical information systems
HAT	Highest Astronomical Tide
JBA	Jeremy Benn Associates
LAT	Lowest Astronomical Tide
LIDAR	Light Detection and Ranging
POT	Peak Over Threshold
mAOD	metres Above Ordnance Datum (UK)
MHWN	Mean High Water Neaps
MHWS	Mean High Water Springs
MLWN	Mean Low Water Neaps
MLWS	Mean High Water Springs
MSL	Mean Sea-Level
NRW	Natural Resources Wales
RAM	Random Access Memory
SoP	Standard of Protection
ST	Source Time
SWAN	Simulating WAVes Nearshore
TUFLOW	2D hydrodynamic flood inundation model
UK	United Kingdom
UKCP09	UK Climate Change Impact Programme 09

1 Introduction

1.1 Study site

This investigation was undertaken by JBA Consulting on behalf of Denbighshire County Council to consider the standard of protection (SoP) of the Rhyl coastal defences, located on the North Wales coastline, as shown in Figure 1-1. The study has three aims:

1. To establish the current Standard of Protection (SoP).
2. To estimate the inundation due to a design 200-year present day coastal event, a 200-year plus climate change (to 2115) event and the December 2013 event.
3. To consider the magnitude of the December 2013 event at Rhyl.

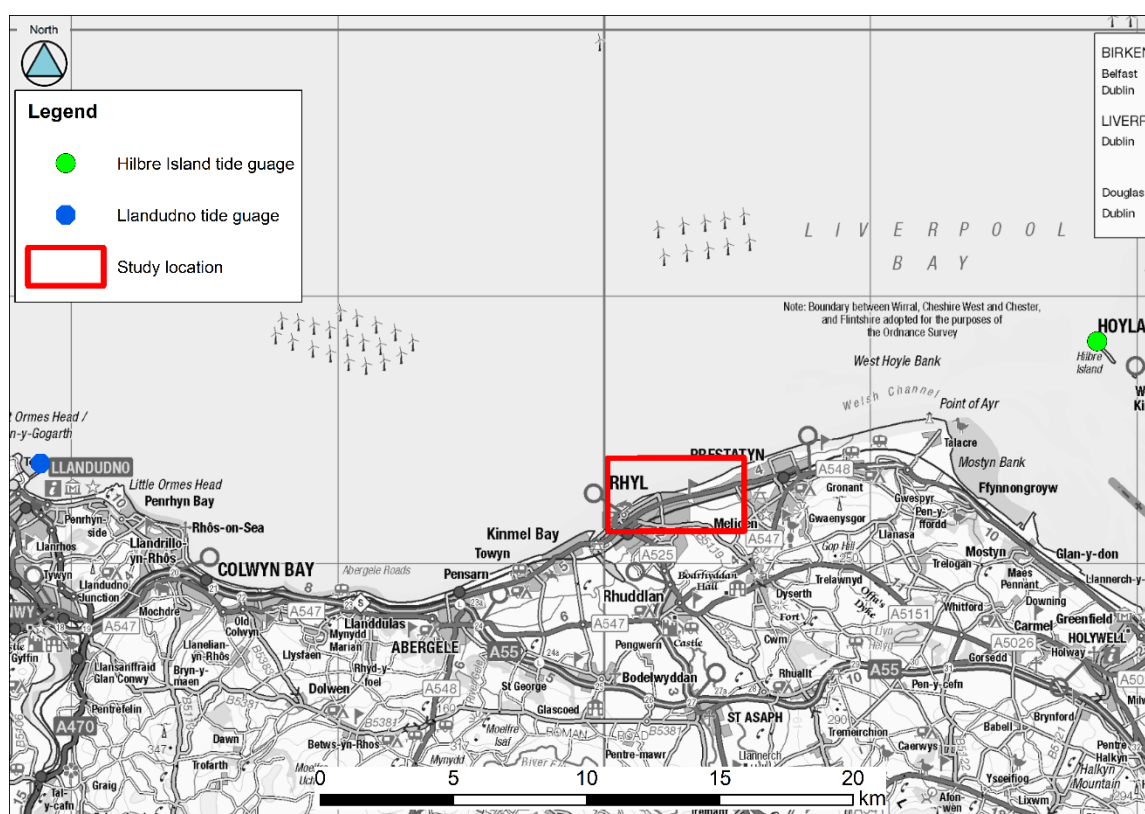


Figure 1-1: Location of the proposed Rhyl (Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2014).

A number of coastal numerical models and investigations were undertaken to support the project aims. These have summarised in the following chapters:

- **Chapter 2 (Coastal processes)** describes the coastal processes at work in Rhyl, such as longshore drift, erosion and sediment supply.
- **Chapter 3 (Current standard of protection)** outlines the approach to calculate the overtopping resulting from the nearshore wave conditions and evaluate the current standard of coastal protection at Rhyl.
- **Chapter 4 (Flood inundation modelling)** outlines the approach and the results of the TUFLOW inundation modelling.
- **Chapter 5 (Consideration of the December 2013 event)** outlines the approach to calculate the inundation due to wave overtopping at the study site.
- **Chapter 6 (Summary and conclusions)** discusses the results, conclusions and presents recommendations.

2 Coastal processes

2.1 Background to coastal flooding

Before conducting wave overtopping investigations, it is important to first consider the drivers of coastal risk for the frontage. Coastal flooding is a complicated process, affected by a number of dependant and independent variables. Figure 2-1 illustrates the main components of sea-level variation that contribute to coastal flooding during a storm event. The base sea-level, often referred to as either the still water sea-level or total sea-level, is comprised of the underlying astronomical tide and the passage of a large scale storm surge. These two components determine the average sea-level for a specific location at a particular time. Whilst this variable is very important in terms of coastal flooding, still water-induced flooding is normally limited to sheltered locations such as tidal rivers and harbours. Not surprisingly, the sea is not still during a storm event and for more exposed locations such as Rhyl most flooding occurs through wave action, rather than still water flooding.

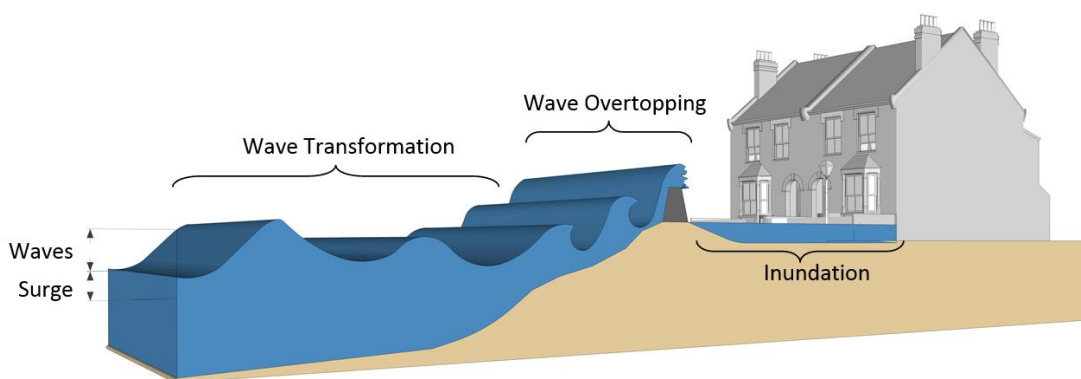


Figure 2-1: Components of sea-level variation that lead to typical coastal flooding.

Wave action is a complex process controlled by a number of factors. The manner in which these factors combine determines the magnitude of any wave induced flood impacts. Waves generate in deep water and then propagate towards land. As they do so, they enter shallower bathymetry where wave transformation processes occur, including shoaling, diffraction, refraction, depth limitation and breaking. These waves are also subject to additional influence from wind. The consequence of these processes is that the properties of the waves, when they reach the base of flood defences, are quite different to the waves in deep water. It is these nearshore waves that are of most importance because they interact with beaches and defences and lead to wave overtopping.

Wave overtopping itself is also a complicated process controlled by the state of the sea (depth, wave properties), the geometry of the beach and local flood defences. The impact of all of the above flood risk drivers during a particular storm is also heavily dependent upon the location and orientation of the defences with respect to the sea. This means that while one location may be flooded during a storm event another, just a short distance away, may be impacted to a lesser extent due to its orientation with respect to the dominant wind/wave direction.

At present there is no one numerical model or calculation approach able to replicate all of these processes. Instead, they are represented through a suite of numerical models as shown in Figure 2-2.



Figure 2-2: Modelling components of the wave overtopping assessment.

2.2 Previous coastal processes assessments

The coastal processes along the Denbighshire coastline were the focus of previous coastal assessments, which are detailed in the Rhyl to Prestatyn Coastal Defences Strategy Study Report (WMA 2012)¹. This is summarised below in terms of the defence condition and the likely sediment transport trends that have an influence on wave overtopping. This information can be used to provide further information to the condition of the defences, and the coastal processes that need to be addressed in the future.

2.2.1 Coastal defences

The Rhyl coastal defence is a composite of a number of sections, varying in form, material and age. This ranges from historic vertical concrete sea walls (circa 110 years old), to the latest defences incorporating re-curved seawalls constructed in 2012 for the West Rhyl Coastal Defence Scheme. A number of timber groynes were constructed to control the longshore sediment transport, which have deteriorated and are now in various states of disrepair. Other beach control structures are located towards the east of the defence scheme and include a rock groyne field and vegetated sand dunes.

2.2.2 Coastal management

The regional coastline is managed under the Liverpool Bay Shoreline Management Plan (1999)², with the Rhyl defences falling under Subcell 11a Management Unit (MU) 4/1 adjacent to the golf course, and MU 4/2 to the west towards Splash Point. The current, short-term and long-term management approach consists of 'hold the line', which will ensure the defences will be maintained against future sea-level rise and deterioration.

2.2.3 Effect of coastal processes on wave overtopping

The Coastal Defence Strategy references previous wave overtopping assessments undertaken by HR Wallingford³ (refer to Section 3.4), which considers the main coastal processes effecting the defences to be beach lowering. The lowering of beach levels can impact overtopping rates by allowing larger waves to reach the shoreline and have the added risk of undermining defences. The main process responsible for beach lowering is contributed to by a change in the longshore drift patterns, which is estimated at 330,000m³/year eastwards towards Splash Point (see Figure 3-6) and 485,000m³/year eastwards to East Prestatyn. The transition in coastline angle causes the change in magnitudes, and results in a deficiency in the sediment budget at the Rhyl defences. In simple terms there is more sediment leaving the site than is being replaced by natural processes.

In order to retain this sediment a series of timber groynes were constructed that act to reduce littoral drift. The Coastal Defence Strategy considers the groynes to have had a positive impact, with the beach levels rising along the frontage and a sandy beach being formed at the toe of the defence structure. However, based on field inspections there remains a degree of toe erosion that can be observed in front of the defences, which may be attributed to the structural deterioration of the timber groynes.

2.3 Coastal extremes

In order to assess the magnitude of the event a range of metocean data were collected. This includes astronomical tides, extreme sea-level and wave height estimates.

2.3.1 Tide levels

Admiralty Total Tide software was used to extract the underlying astronomical tide for Denbighshire coastline. The astronomic tide levels at Rhyl were based on the two closest secondary harmonic ports, being Llandudno 20km to the west and Hilbre Island 17km the east (Figure 1-1). Using a distance weighted approach the tide levels were calculated for Rhyl. These are shown in Table 2-1. The region experiences a macro-tidal climate, with an astronomic (mean spring) tidal range of 7.47m, and the highest astronomical tide is 5.03m AOD.

¹ MWA (2012) Rhyl - Prestatyn Coastal Defences Strategy Study Report, Denbighshire County Council, 2012 August, Martin Wright Associated.

² LBCG (1999) Liverpool Bay Shoreline Management Plan, Sub Cell 11a: Great Ormes Head to Formby Point, Liverpool Bay Coastal Group.

³ Referenced in MWA (2012) as: HR Wallingford, July, 2008

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Table 2-1: Astronomic tide levels at Rhyl calculated through distance weighting.

Location	Level (mAOD)
Highest Astronomical Tide (HAT)	5.03
Mean High Water Springs (MHWS)	3.97
Mean High Water Neaps (MHWN)	2.17
Mean Sea-level (MSL)	0.22
Mean Low Water Neaps (MLWN)	-1.70
Mean Low Water Springs (MLWS)	-3.50
Lowest Astronomical Tide (LAT)	-4.56

2.3.2 Extreme sea-level estimates

Extreme coastal conditions were obtained from the Environment Agency (EA) *Coastal flood boundary conditions for UK mainland and islands* project, which produced the Coastal Flood Boundary Dataset (CFBD). The CFBD contains the estimated extreme sea-levels throughout the UK based on research involving more than 40 Class A water level gauges⁴. The predicted extreme still water levels (SWL) at Rhyl for a range of return periods are presented in Table 2-2.

The table also includes the likely changes to extreme sea-levels based on the latest UK Climate Projections (UKCP09)⁵. A medium emissions scenario with a 95th percentile confidence interval is considered to result in a 0.71m rise in sea-level by 2115, which was added to the present day extremes.

Table 2-2: Extreme water levels at Rhyl for different return periods.

Return Period (year)	Present day (2014) water levels (mAOD)	2115 water levels (mAOD) (2014 level +0.705m)
1	5.06	5.76
5	5.28	5.98
10	5.37	6.07
20	5.46	6.16
50	5.58	6.28
100	5.67	6.37
200	5.77	6.47

2.3.3 Extreme wave height estimates

Extreme wave conditions were obtained from the CFBD based on the EA *Coastal flood boundary conditions for UK mainland and islands* project for design swell waves⁶. Predicted extreme offshore swell waves for a range of return periods are presented in Table 2-3.

Table 2-3: Extreme offshore swell waves at Rhyl for different return periods.

Return Period (years)	1	5	10	20	50	100	200	1,000
Offshore swell wave height (m)	2.19	2.49	2.60	2.70	2.82	2.90	2.97	3.11

⁴ Coastal flood boundary conditions for UK mainland and islands, Project: SC060064/TR2: Design sea-levels. Environment Agency, Feb 2011.

⁵ DEFRA, Crown Copyright, (2009), UK Climate Projections

⁶ Coastal flood boundary conditions for UK mainland and islands Project: SC060064/TR3: Design swell-waves. Environment Agency / SEPA, Feb 2011.

3 Current standard of protection

3.1 Introduction

In order to calculate the current SoP for the Rhyl coastal frontage a number of wave, overtopping and inundation models were used. First a wave transformation model was used to calculate extreme wave conditions at the toe of the Rhyl defences. These conditions were then used to calculate the rate of overtopping occurring along the frontage, with the resulting inundation mapped using a hydrodynamic model. Each of these elements are described in the following sections, and are used to develop an understanding of the current standard of protection of the Rhyl coastal defence.

3.2 Wave transformation modelling

3.2.1 Wave model development

A wave transformation model was developed to calculate the extreme wave conditions at the toe of the Rhyl defences. This model simulates how waves develop and change (or 'transform') as they propagate from a deep water location to the shoreline. The industry-standard SWAN (Simulating WAVes Nearshore) model was used, which is a third generation wave model capable of simulating the following nearshore wave transformation processes:

- Wind-wave interactions, which is the transfer of wind energy into wave energy, leading to the growth of waves
- Shoaling, which is the build-up of energy as a wave enters shallow water, causing an increase in wave height
- Refraction, which is the change in wave speed as waves propagate through areas of changing depth, causing a change in wave direction
- Wave breaking, which is the destabilisation of a wave as it enters shallow water, causing broken waves with the characteristic whitewash or foam on the crest
- Wave dissipation, which limits the size of waves through white-capping, bottom friction and depth-induced breaking

SWAN calculates steady state wave conditions for specific inputs of wave height, period and direction at an offshore boundary, and wind speed and direction applied across the model domain surface. Water levels can also be configured to account for tidal/surge variations.

Development of the model involved several stages, including: construction of a wave model grid, interpolation of a bathymetric dataset, calibration, joint probability analysis and extreme event modelling. To ensure accurate wave growth the model domain encompasses the majority of the Irish Sea, with land boundaries along North Wales, Western England, Southern Scotland and Eastern Ireland.

3.2.2 Wave model setup

Various data were required for the construction and calibration of the wave transformation model. Bathymetry and topography data were used to generate a grid of depth information (Figure 3-1). Modelled meteorological and wave data were used as boundary conditions to force the model. The model was calibrated against the following waverider buoys located in the Irish Sea (Figure 3-3):

- Liverpool Bay CEFAS WaveNet wave buoy (53°32'.01N, 003°21'.36W), for the period 13/11/2002 to 2012. This buoy is located in water of approximately 23m depth;
- Barrow Fugro GEOS wave buoy (53°59'.53N 003°19'.21W), for the period 21/01/2006 to 17/06/2006. This buoy was located in water of approximately 21m depth;
- Blackpool Sefton Council wave buoy (53.8188N, 3.1225W), for the period 30/09/2010 to 27/06/2011. This buoy was located in water of approximately 10m depth;
- Blackpool EA wave buoy (53°52'.50N, 003°02'.100W), for the period 23/01/2008 to 26/01/2008. This buoy was located in water of approximately 6m depth (i.e. shallow water).

3.2.3 Computational mesh

The model grid, with which SWAN performs its calculations of wave parameters, was designed using an unstructured mesh employing triangular elements. This type of grid allows for very high resolution detail around the North Wales coastline, whilst allowing for low resolution across the wider Irish Sea where high resolution detail was not required. The mesh resolution varies from 4km in deep areas of the Irish Sea to 10m in the shallow areas along the North Wales coastline where outputs were required. This high resolution allows the wave transformation processes to be computed with a high degree of accuracy, as sudden changes in depth will induce shoaling, diffraction and breaking processes. The wave model comprised 200,115 computational nodes.

3.2.4 Bathymetry data

The bathymetry for the computational mesh was constructed based on two sources of data. The wider bathymetric information was sourced from X, Y, Z survey points derived from surveys undertaken by the Civil Hydrographic Programme, Royal Navy surveys, Centre for Environment, Fisheries and Aquaculture Science (CEFAS) surveys as well as surveys from local port and harbour authorities. The data were supplied by FindMAPS⁷ as a gridded dataset, processed and output into a 0.5 arc second grid covering the wider Irish Sea region. The data were also inspected, once merged, to ensure that the locations where datasets intersected did not experience a discontinuity in bathymetry, which would distort the wave transformation processes. Figure 3-1 shows the wave model computational mesh and bathymetry.

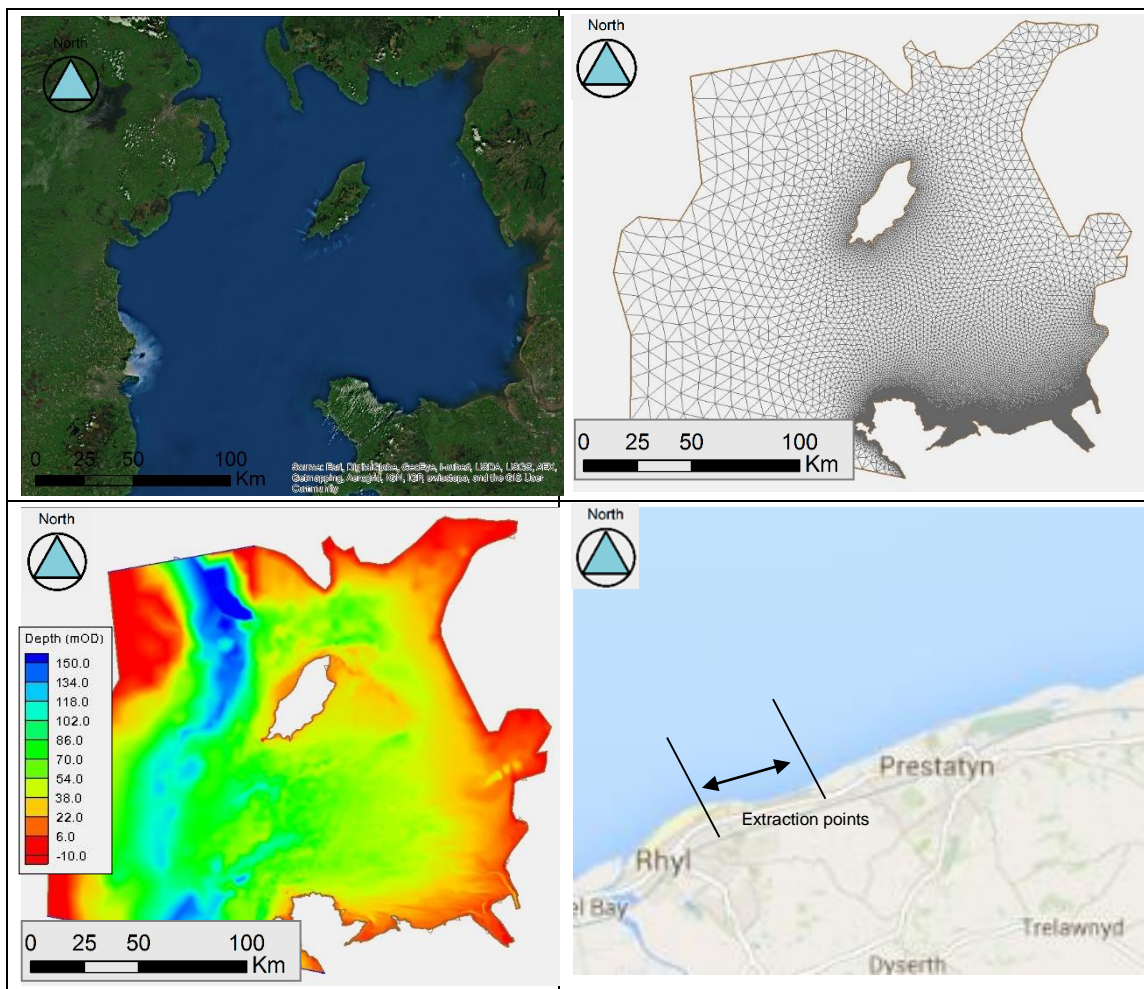


Figure 3-1: SWAN model computational grid, showing: Top left: Extent. Top right: Computational mesh. Bottom left: model bathymetry. Bottom right: example of wave reporting point (Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2014).

⁷ FIND Mapping Limited 2013
2014s1677 Rhyl Coastal Defence Assessment_Draft Report 2.0

3.2.5 Calibration

The wave model was calibrated against three wave buoys located in the Irish Sea; Liverpool wave buoy, Blackpool wave buoy and Barrow wave buoy (Figure 3-3). Observed waves parameters were compared to simulated information to verify the model performance. For specific calibration events the wave model reported an average error of 0.35m, 0.17m and 0.20m at Liverpool, Blackpool and Barrow respectively. This represents an average standard error across the gauges of 0.24m. This is considered appropriate for further use in this study.

3.2.6 Model simulations

The model was used to estimate the nearshore wave conditions for a number of design coastal events between 1 in 1-year to 1 in 200-years, in addition to the December 2013 event.

3.2.6.1 Design events

Extreme design wind conditions were calculated using the British Standard BS6399⁸ which provides estimates of hourly wind speeds with a standard 50-year return period. Several factors were applied to the 50-year hourly wind speed to account for altitude, direction and seasonality, and a number of return period factors applied to calculate the extreme design wind conditions for each location. The extreme design wind speed formula is:

$$U_D = U_b S_a S_d S_p S_f S_w$$

Where U_D is the design wind speed (m/s), U_b is the 50-year basic hourly wind speed (m/s), S_a is an altitude factor, S_d is a factor to account for the wind direction (e.g. south-westerly winds tend to be stronger than north-easterlies over the England and Wales), S_p is a factor to adjust for different return periods, S_f is a factor to convert hourly wind speed to a more appropriate duration for the water body under study and S_w is an over-water speed-up factor to account for the effect of reduced friction as wind travels over water.

3.2.6.2 Joint probability

A joint probability analysis was undertaken to consider the likelihood of significant winds and water levels coinciding during an extreme event. The level of dependence between wind and water levels was calculated using the industry standard Department of the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) desk-based method⁹. A dependence value, χ (chi), of 0.3 was applied based on the surge vs wind speed dependence estimates presented in Defra technical report on dependence mapping¹⁰, as shown in Figure 3-2.

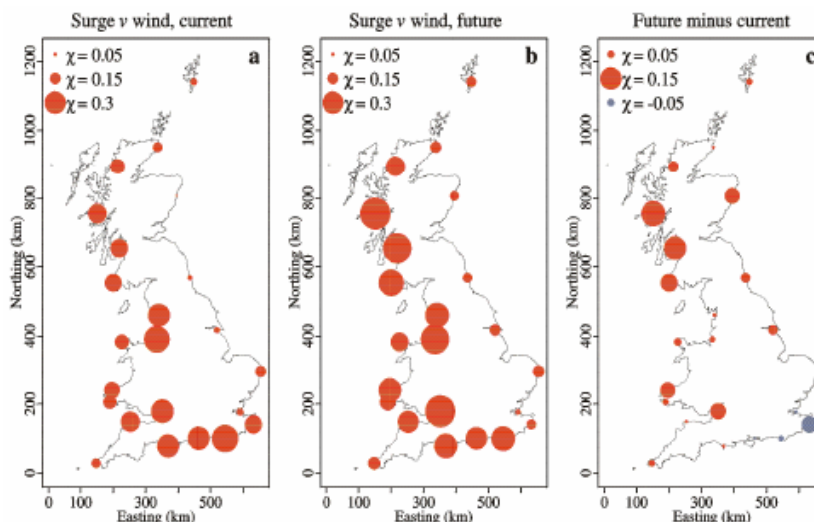


Figure 3-2: Dependence of surge vs wind conditions (Defra 2005)

⁸ British Standard, 1997, BS 6399-2 Loading for buildings – Part 2: Code of practice for wind loads

⁹ Defra (2005) Use of Joint Probability Methods in Flood Management: A Guide to Best Practice, Defra and the Environment Agency, March 2005, including associated spreadsheet.

¹⁰ Defra (2005) Joint Probability: Dependence Mapping and Best Practice: Technical report on dependence mapping R&D Technical Report FD2308/TR1 March 2005

3.2.6.3 Wave model set up for the December 2013 event

The calibrated wave model was used to simulate the December 2013 event. To simulate the event as closely as possible the SWAN model was forced with the following (refer to Figure 3-3):

- Met Office hindcast event data for the north boundary. The data location used was Ref: 1,999. Waves used on the northern boundary were had a significant wave height of 4.44m, peak period of 8.33s and a direction of 309°.
- Met Office hindcast event data for the southern boundary. The data location used was Ref: 1,352. Waves used on the southern boundary had a significant wave height of 2.60m, peak period of 6.58s and a direction of 243°.
- Hindcast Met Office wind data for the event was 18.98m/s from 258°
- Recorded water level for the event of 5.65 mAOD in Rhyl harbour.

The wave model was driven with these variables to simulate the 2013 event, with the nearshore wave conditions used to estimate the resulting overtopping along the Rhyl coastal defence.

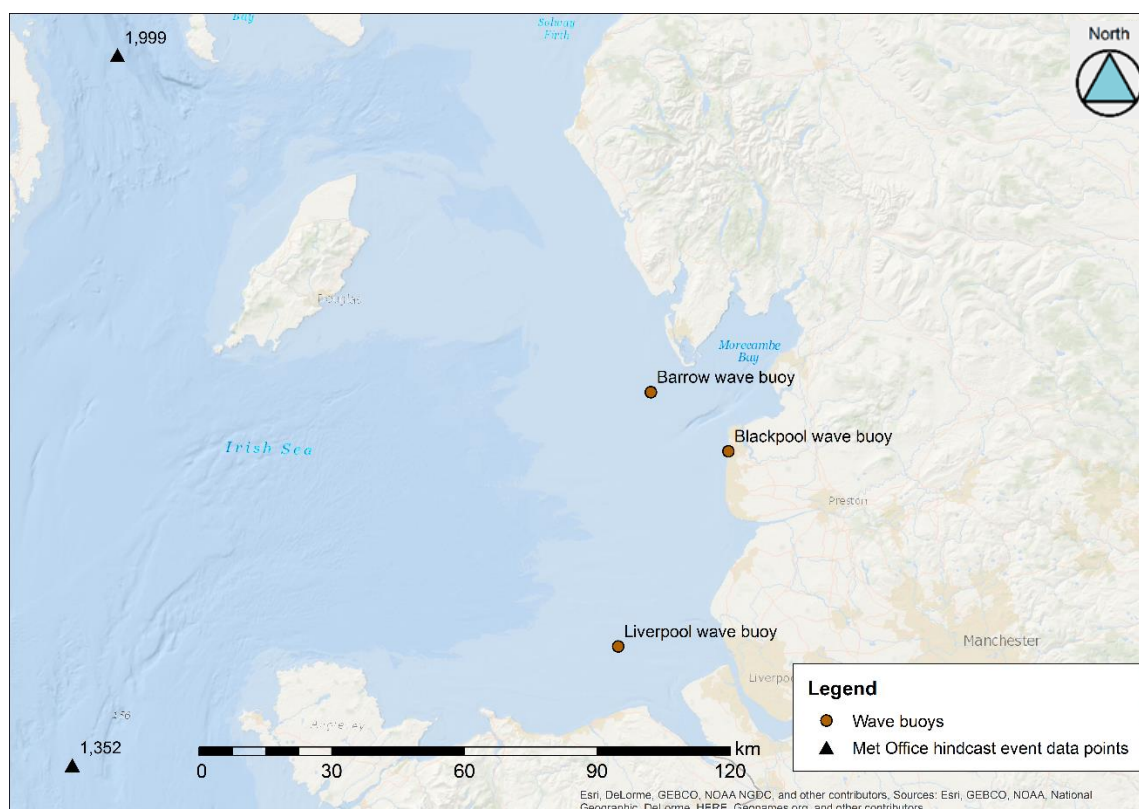


Figure 3-3: SWAN model Met Office hindcast event data points and wave buoys used for calibration.

3.3 Wave overtopping

3.3.1 Approach and tolerable thresholds

The complexity of the physical processes leading to wave overtopping introduces a high degree of uncertainty into its quantification. As a result, the overtopping caused by individual waves is not typically calculated; instead the average overtopping rate for a particular sea-state is estimated using empirical or physical models. An example is the Neural Network tool, which was used for this study. This empirical-based model is described in the industry standard EurOtop¹¹ manual as the most suitable methodology for evaluating wave overtopping for composite defences such as seawall structures and armour. Even so, as with all calculation approaches, the Neural Network tool has limitations. Estimates are given based on a dataset of small-scale physical model tests which are affected by model and scale effects, the accuracy of measurement equipment and wave generation techniques. There is also the potential for limited data for particular schematisations,

¹¹ EurOtop (2010) "Wave Overtopping of Sea Defence and Related Structures: Assessment Manual", Overtopping Course Edition, November 2010. HR Wallingford.

for example overtopping across wide (say 30m wide) beaches, as few model tests are available within the database. As a result, it is important that the results of the Neural Network are used with a degree of engineering judgement and caution.

The Neural Network tool can be applied to different beach profiles, the geometric properties of which are characterised using 15 parameters including: crest height (Rc); armour height (Ac); armour width (Gc); berm elevation (hb); berm width (B); upper slope (α_u); lower slope (α_d); and roughness (γ_f) (see Figure 3-4).

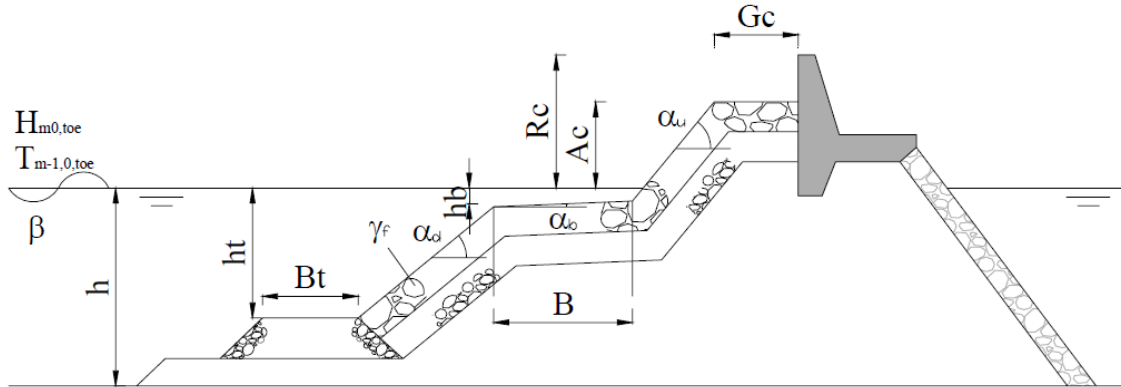


Figure 3-4: Schematisations of a typical beach profile for analysis using the Neural Network overtopping tool.

Using the Neural Network model, the average rate of overtopping can be calculated for a beach or defence cross-section. These can then be related to guidance given in the EurOtop manual which relates hazardous situations to overtopping rates and volumes. The tolerable limits for pedestrians and vehicles are given in Table 3-1 and Table 3-2 respectively. The limits for damage to the defences by overtopping discharge is presented in Table 3-3. As discussed within this report, these tolerable limits provide a basis for the design of mitigation strategies.

Table 3-1: Limits for overtopping for pedestrians (source: EurOtop).

Hazard type and reason	Mean discharge	Max volume
	Q (l/s/m)	Vmax (l/m)
Trained staff, well shod and protected, expecting to get wet, overtopping flows at lower level only, no falling jet, low danger of fall from walkway.	1-10	500 at low level
Aware pedestrian, clear view of sea, not easily upset or frightened, able to tolerate getting wet, wider walkway.	0.1	20-50 at high level or velocity

Table 3-2: Limits for overtopping for vehicles (source: EurOtop).

Hazard type and reason	Mean discharge	Max volume
	Q (l/s/m)	Vmax (L/m)
Driving at low speed, overtopping by pulsating flows at low flow depths, no falling jets, vehicle not immersed.	10 - 50 ¹²	100 – 1,000
Driving at moderate or high speed, impulsive overtopping giving falling or high velocity jets.	0.01 – 0.05 ¹³	5 – 50 at high level or velocity

¹² Note: These limits relate to overtopping defined at highways.

¹³ Note: These limits relate to overtopping defined at the defence, assumes the highway is immediately behind

Table 3-3: Limits for overtopping for property and damage to the defence (source: EurOtop).

Hazard type and reason	Mean discharge
	Q (l/s/m)
Damage to building structural elements	1 ¹⁴
Damage to equipment set back 5-10m	0.4 ¹⁵
No damage to embankment/seawalls if crest and rear slope are well protected	50-200
No damage to embankment / seawall crest and rear face of grass covered embankment of clay	1-10
Damage to paved or armoured promenade behind a seawall	200
Damage to grassed or lightly protected promenade	50

3.3.2 Overtopping model setup

The Rhyl coastal defence is a composite of a number of sections, varying in form and material. The defence was divided into seven sections and schematised using the 15 Neural Network parameters. The profiles schematisations were based on field survey supplied by the Denbighshire County Council, based on surveyed coastal profiles referenced as DCC02, DCC04, DCC05, DCC06, DCC08, DCC10 and DCC12. The locations of the surveys profiles are displayed in Figure 3-6, which were surveyed in 2010. An example of a schematised defence section is shown in Figure 3-5.

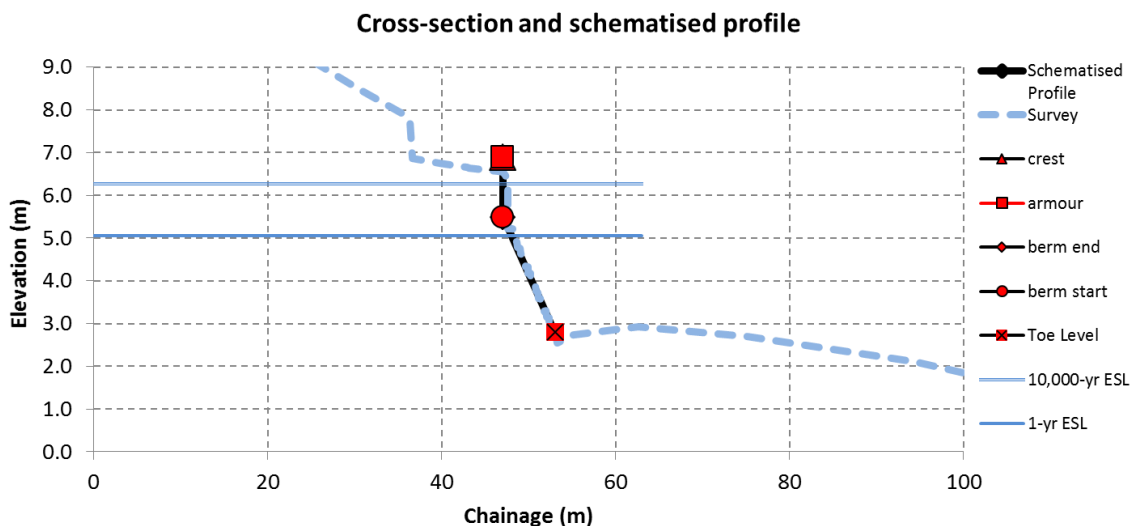


Figure 3-5: Defence profile schematised using Neural Network.

3.3.3 Overtopping model results

The overtopping modelling was performed for the seven defence sections for a number of joint probability scenarios, ranging from 1 to 200-year return periods. Under present day conditions the rate of overtopping for each worst-case return period simulation is shown in Table 3-4. These range from 0 to 92 l/s/m for a 1-year event, and 25 to 531 l/s/m for the 200-year event.

¹⁴ Note: This limit relates to the effective overtopping defined at the building

¹⁵ Note: This limit relate to overtopping defined at the defence

Table 3-4: Calculated overtopping rates at Rhyl.

Return period (year)	Overtopping rates at l/s/m						
	DCC02	DCC04	DCC05	DCC06	DCC08	DCC10	DCC12
1	16	3	92	2	0	0	22
5	41	15	210	8	1	2	103
10	59	25	278	15	4	3	166
20	76	38	328	24	7	6	229
50	100	63	409	41	16	12	259
100	118	88*	455	48	20	16	>260*
200	140	>90*	531	65	34	25	>260*
Dec 2013	73	56	340	20	7	7	177

* For these conditions the Neural Network is predicting high overtopping, which is capped as the parameters exceeding the calculation limits. While an estimate is given, it is assumed that the rate of overtopping will increase beyond 280 l/s/m as the magnitude of storm increases.

3.4 Standard of defence

The modelling shows that the SoP varies along the frontage due to the changing wave conditions and defence profile. Generally profile DCC05 (located to the west of Splash Point) experiences the worst overtopping, ranging from 92 l/s/m in a 1-year event to 531 l/s/m in a 200-year event. In contrast profile DCC08 (fronting the golf course) is free of overtopping during a 1-year event and is estimated to have 34 l/s/m in the 200-year.

In comparison to the EurOtop guidelines on permissible discharge, and considering the uncertainties within the modelling, a 1 l/s/m discharge is considered to be the onset of wave overtopping, while a 10 l/s/m is considered to result in unsafe conditions and is the limit of protection from overtopping inundation. Using the latter, the lowest SoP is at DCC05 which is considered to be less than 1-year, and the highest is at DCC08 considered to be between 20 to 50-years return period. The modelling suggests four distinct zones of protection, is shown in Table 3-4:

- > 1-year to 5-year at DCC02, DCC04, DCC05 and DCC12
- Between 5 to 20-year at DCC06
- Between 20 to 50-year at DCC08 and DCC10.

These estimates were compared to previous investigations to ensure the calculations reflect observations made at the defences. The Rhyl to Prestatyn Coastal Defences Strategy Study Report (WMA 2012)¹⁶ includes anecdotal information that the area around profile DCC02 (Butterton Road and John Street) experiences overtopping every two to three years. The flooding is accompanied by debris being washed over the sea defences, which indicates a rate greater than just spray. The overtopping rate calculated at this location would be above 20 l/s/m for such an event, and would be support of the anecdotal information.

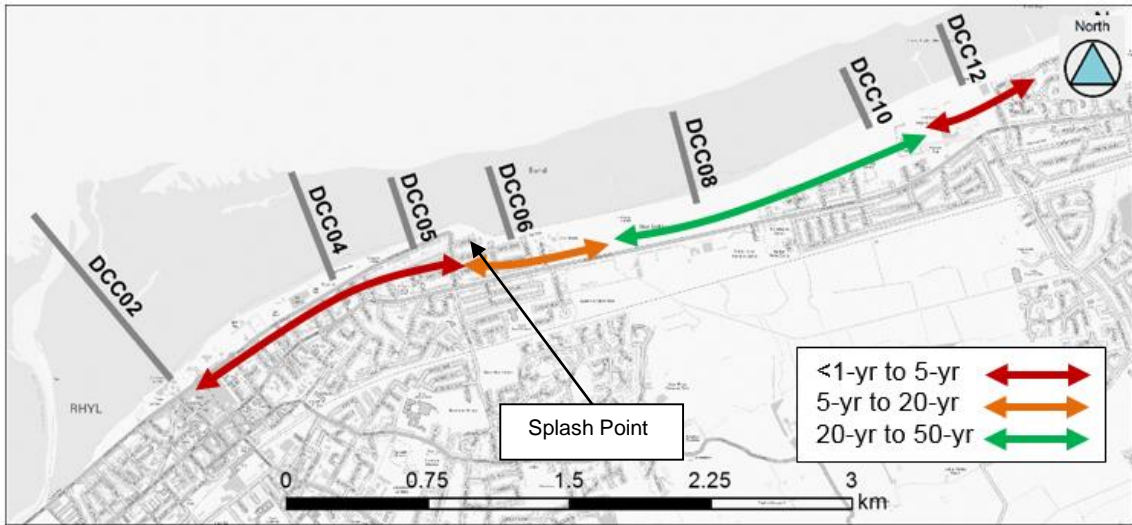


Figure 3-6: Survey cross-profiles used in the Neural Network overtopping and estimated overtopping SoP (Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2014)

4 Flood inundation modelling

4.1 Introduction

This section describes the modelling used to estimate the inundation due to extreme coastal events. Waves overtopping the defences will inundate the surrounding coastal floodplain, and have the potential to cause widespread flooding. This has been estimated using a hydrodynamic model coupled to the overtopping estimates summarised in Section 3.3. This Section describes the model development and presents the estimated inundation outlines.

4.2 Model overview

4.2.1 Summary of model setup

Modelling for this study was undertaken using a 2D hydrodynamic model constructed using TUFLOW¹⁷. The model was used to estimate the coastal inundation extent for a design 200-year coastal event, including and excluding the impacts of climate change to 2115. It was then used to estimate the December 2013 flood extends based on new wave overtopping calculations.

The model extends from Splash Point in the west to Ffrith Beach near Prestatyn in the east, covering an area of 10.92 km² as shown in Figure 4-1. The model used a 2.00m resolution with a timestep of two seconds.

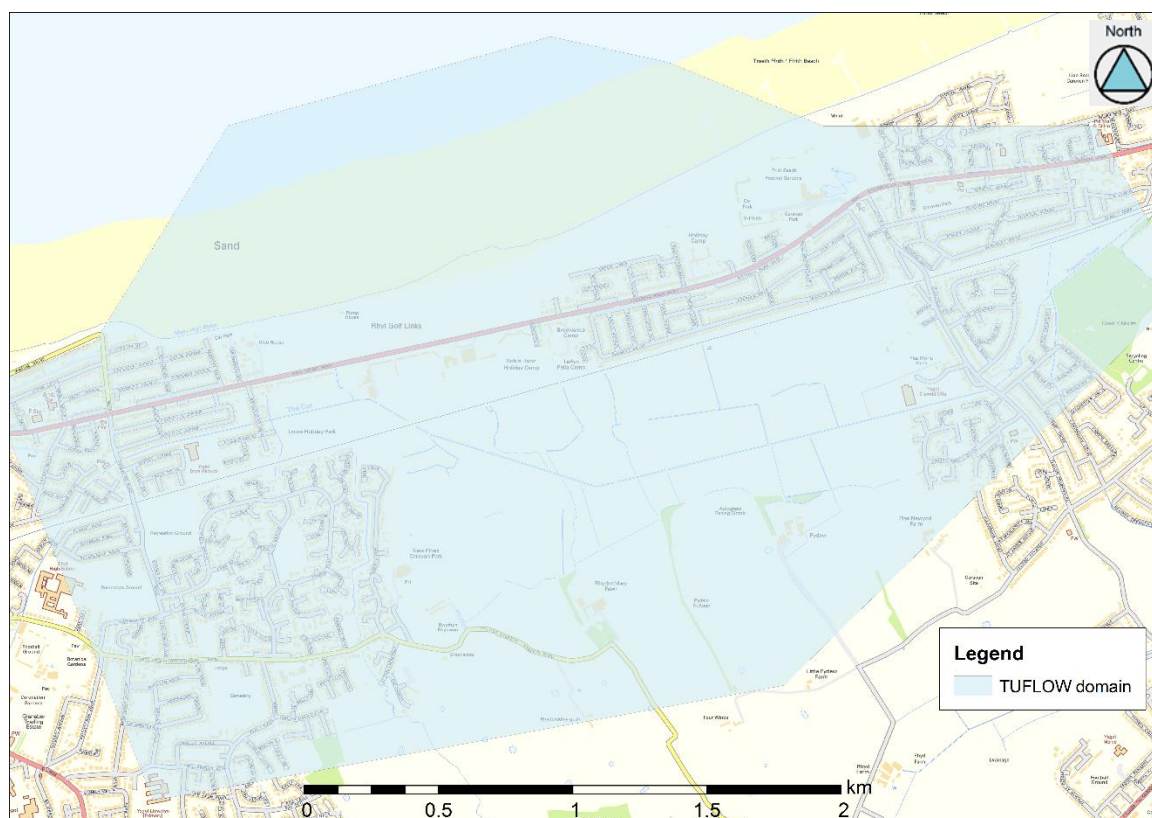


Figure 4-1: Rhyl TUFLOW model domain (Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2014).

4.2.2 Topography and roughness

Hydraulic roughness across the 2D model domain was established using material classifications derived from Ordnance Survey (OS) MasterMap data. An appropriate Manning's n value was applied to each of these classifications derived from Hicks and Mason (1998)¹⁸ and cross-checked with Chow (2009)¹⁹. The values used within the model are shown in Table 4-1.

¹⁷ TUFLOW version 2013-12-AB-w64, 64bit. <http://www.tufLOW.com/>.

¹⁸ Hicks, D.M. & Mason, P.D., Roughness Characteristics of New Zealand Rivers, NIWA, Christchurch, (1998), 329pp.

¹⁹ Chow, V.T. (1959). Open Channel Hydraulics. New York, NY: McGraw-Hill Book Co.

Table 4-1: Land use descriptions and applied Manning's *n* Values.

Land use description	Manning's <i>n</i>
Buildings	0.300
Inland and coastal water	0.030
Natural surface and gardens	0.070
Manmade surface roads and paths	0.025
Trees, rough land and scrub	0.100
Marsh, reeds or saltmarsh	0.046
Structures	0.100

4.2.3 Modifications to the Digital Terrain Model

TUFLOW requires a topographic grid, or Digital Terrain Model (DTM), to represent the surface of the earth. Ground level information was derived from Light Detection and Ranging (LIDAR) data and nearshore bathymetry. The two datasets were smoothed together in ArcGIS to minimise transitions which could cause model instabilities. Several changes were made to the DTM prior such as the following.

- Identification of blocked flow paths and channels. The DTM was reviewed to identify blocked flow paths. The LIDAR data were provided in “filtered” format and therefore excluded buildings and vegetation that could block flow paths. Additionally it did not include large drainage systems which would provide a conduit for water, such as through the railway embankment. The DTM was edited to reflect realistic flow paths supported by OS mapping, the LIDAR DTM, site visits and through an iterative process of inspecting draft model results.
- Drainage lines. The network of drains located to the south of the railway were included into the model DTM. These drains are typically only a few metres wide and therefore on the limit of the 2m grid resolution. These have been checked for continuity with any small obstructions removed to ensure water flow.
- Flood defences. Flood defences were added into the model as 3D breaklines to ensure accurate description of the defence crest.
- Representation of buildings. A relatively high Manning's *n* value was applied to represent individual buildings and a lower value to represent the surrounding roads and gardens. For this model setup water flow may pass across the building accounting for flood storage, however will be limited by the increased resistance.
- Initial water level. Initial water levels were set in the model domain to represent a low tide (e.g. the land was dry at the start of the model simulation).
- Hydraulic structures. In-channel structures such as bridges were not included in the modelling. It is beyond the scope of this study to accurately survey and model these structures. Therefore, the flow that occurs within the model is largely assumed to be open channel.

4.2.4 Model boundaries and simulation

Two model boundaries have been used for this study. A tidal boundary which runs parallel to the coastline and ties into high ground at Splash Point to the west and Ffrith Beaches near Prestatyn in the east. The second boundary is the wave overtopping boundary which is applied landward of the coastal defences.

4.2.4.1 Tidal boundary

The tidal boundary applies a time-varying sea level which includes the underlying astronomical tide and a component of surge to make the overall extreme sea level. The underlying tide is based on an interpolation of available tidal signatures from Llandudno and Hilbre Island. The surge and final extreme sea level was based on the latest coastal extreme guidance for the UK²⁰. The peak extreme sea level used in each simulation is shown in Table 4-2.

Table 4-2: Extreme sea-level data use in the derivation of design tidal-graphs.

Scenario	Extreme sea level (Ref point 1,134)
200-year present day	5.77mAOD
200-year including climate change to 2115	6.52 mAOD
December 2013 event	5.65mAOD*

*Water level based on recorded data from Rhyl harbour.

4.2.4.2 Wave overtopping boundary

Three water inflow lines were used to represent overtopping into the model, as shown in Figure 4-2. The wave overtopping was calculated using the Neural Network and injected into the model landward of the coastal defence to simulate overtopping water. Wave overtopping was calculated at the following locations:

- Splash Point defence (DCC06)
- Defence fronting the golf course (DCC08)
- Defence fronting the dunes to the east of the model (DCC10).

The peak overtopping rates used in the TUFLOW model are shown in Table 4-3

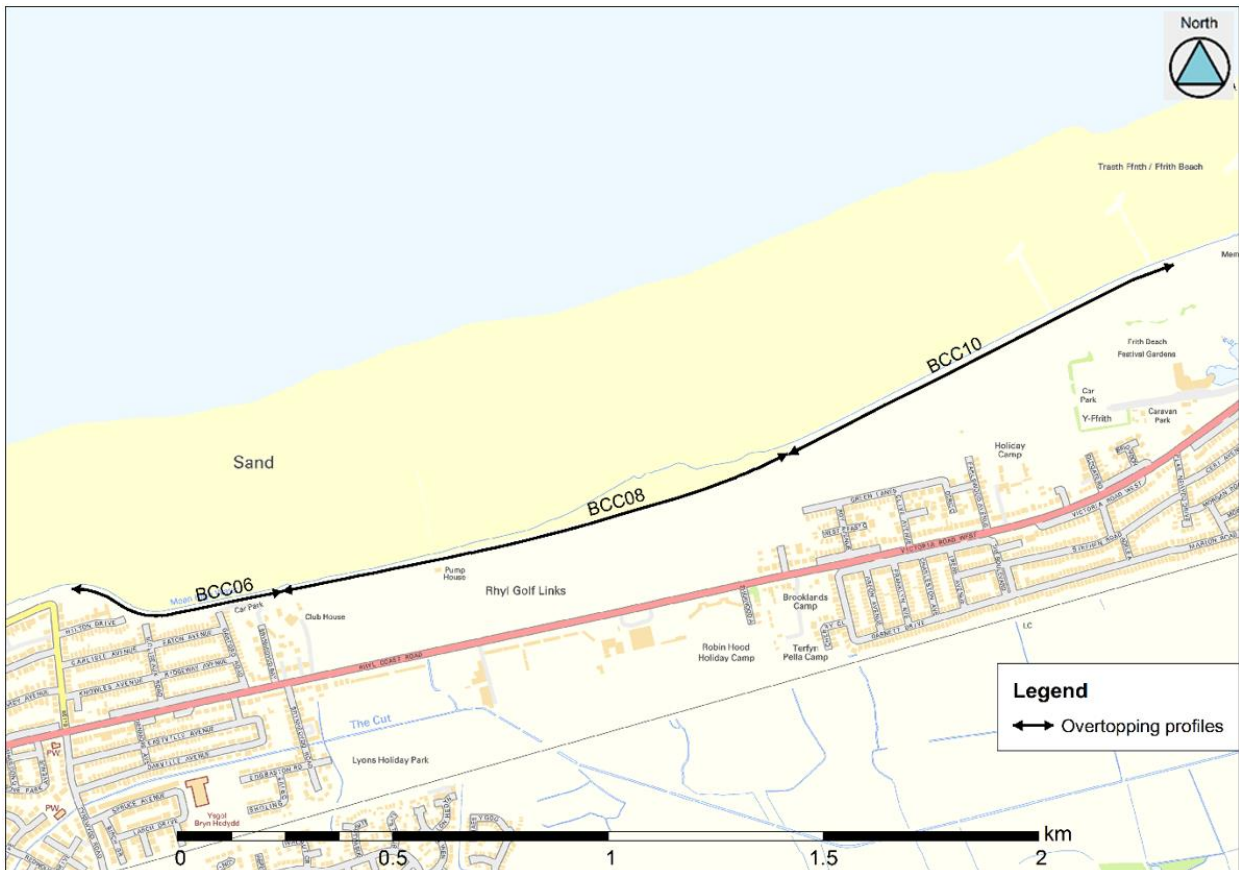


Figure 4-2: Overtopping profiles used in Rhyl TUFLOW model (Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2014).

Table 4-3: TUFLOW model peak overtopping discharge at each of the defence sections.

Return period (year)	Overtopping rates at l/s/m		
	DCC06	DCC08	DCC10
200-year present day	65	34	25

200-year including climate change (to 2115)	100	65	43
December 2013	20	7	7

4.2.4.3 Climate change

In addition to present day extreme still water level events, a 200-year climate change scenario for the year 2115 was modelled. The water level rise for climate change was based on the latest UKCP09 sea-level change guidance²¹ using the medium emission 95th percentile scenario. The water level increase for climate change (from 2014 to 2115) was 0.78m for the study area.

4.2.4.4 Model simulation

The model was run for four consecutive tides, i.e. approximately two days, with wave overtopping simulated during the initial two high tides. The additional time then allowed the maximum water extent to be mapped, allowing the water to spread through the coastal floodplain.

4.3 Model results

The result of the flood inundation modelling are provided in Appendix B.1. The modelling indicates a 200-year present day coastal event would result in widespread inundation, covering an area of approximately 2.24km². The inundation includes the Rhyl links golf course and farm land on the landward side of the railway, including the surrounding properties. The deepest inundation on the coastal frontage occurs at the end of Hilton Drive near Splash Point, where the 200-year output obtains a maximum depth of 1.50m.

Modelling of the 200-year plus climate change event shows a larger area due to the increased rate of wave overtopping, covering an area of approximately 2.76km². The estimated depth at the end of Hilton Drive near Splash Point is 1.56m.

In comparison, the modelling of the estimated December 2013 shows inundation was primarily contained to the north of Rhyl Coast Road, with an estimated extent of 0.44km². The estimated depth at the end of Hilton Drive near Splash Point is 0.36m. The modelled flood extent approximately matched observed data provided by Denbighshire County Council indicating the validity of the model (shown in Appendix B.2).

4.3.1 Model assumptions and limitations

There remains uncertainty in the estimated inundation extents due to several factors. These include the following:

- Unfortunately, there is no single model capable of simulating all the processes occurring as waves propagate towards and overtop a coastal defence. Therefore a suite of numerical models were used for this assessment. As a result of these limitations, and as appropriate in all complex modelling studies, the model results have been used in conjunction with a wider range of supporting information (e.g. anecdotal reports, photographs, surveys, etc.) to estimate inundation extents.
- The models have been used to simulate a sequence of events; first transforming offshore wave conditions to nearshore, before calculating overtopping and inundation. As such, any uncertainty in the offshore conditions and joint probability assessments will be present throughout the entire process.
- The inundation model only accounts for flooding from coastal and tidal sources. Surface water flooding and sewer surcharge is not accounted for.
- Channel openings were modelled using a gully line approach that lowers the DTM to that of the channel bed.
- Topography roughness values used in the model were derived approximately from Hicks and Mason (1998)²², and cross-checked with Chow (2009)²³. However, there is no

²¹ <http://ukclimateprojections.defra.gov.uk/>

²² Hicks, D.M. & Mason, P.D., Roughness Characteristics of New Zealand Rivers, NIWA, Christchurch, (1998), 329pp.

²³ Chow, V.T. (1959). Open Channel Hydraulics. New York, NY: McGraw-Hill Book Co. 2014s1677 Rhyl Coastal Defence Assessment_Draft Report 2.0

definitive guidance on defining roughness values for 2D hydraulic models. It is assumed that the values used are representative.

- The wave overtopping input boundary is applied landward of the coastal defences. Difficulties arise where a defence is at an angle to the model grid, which introduces a degree of 'staircasing' into the model. This has been identified and minimised where possible.

5 Consideration of December 2013

5.1 Introduction

The December 2013 coastal event resulted in significant overtopping and inundation behind the Rhyl defence, and was the catalyst for this study. This section investigates the magnitude of the event in order to support further coastal engineering advice. This was undertaken using the new wave overtopping estimates undertaken in this report, which have been compared against previous investigations undertaken by JBA Consulting for Natural Resources Wales (NRW).

5.2 Estimated overtopping rate

The estimated rate of wave overtopping during the December 2013 event was compared against standard 'design' events developed using the Defra method for assessing joint probability to gauge the magnitude of the storm. Due to storm specific conditions, such as wave angle and sea-level, the event resulted in varying rates of wave overtopping along the frontage. The worst rate of overtopping is considered to have a return period of up approximately 40 years, and was estimated near Splash Point. The modelled overtopping rates along the frontage and estimated return periods are shown in Table 5-1.

Table 5-1 Estimated overtopping rate and return period for the December 2013 event.

2013-event	DCC02	DCC04	DCC05	DCC06	DCC08	DCC10	DCC12
Calculated overtopping rates at (l/s/m)	73	56	340	20	7	7	177
Return period (years)	18	42	24	16	20	25	12

5.3 Summary of previous assessments of the 2013 event

Previous assessments of the 2013 event have been undertaken by JBA Consulting for Natural Resources Wales (NRW) based on water levels and wave heights observed during the event in isolation, and considered the joint probability of the two conditions using the 'desk study' approach outlined in Defra's "Use of joint probability Methods in Flood Management: A guide to best practice"²⁴.

Observed water levels were recorded at Rhyl Harbour which were checked against the extreme values calculated within the CFBD (refer to Table 2-2). The water level of 5.65mAOD is calculated to have a return period of approximately 1 in 100-years. This is in contrast to the observed water levels at the Liverpool gauge, where the recorded 6.22mAOD has a 40-year return period. The discrepancy between two locations in such close proximity suggests there is a level of uncertainty in the data; potentially due to errors in the gauge records.

Wave conditions were considered in two ways. First, the offshore wave records were obtained from the Liverpool wave buoy, and compared against the extreme swell wave conditions published within the CFBD (refer to Table 2-3), which suggests a return period of over 1,000 years (far above the published maximum). A second assessment was undertaken using a Peak Over Threshold (POT) analysis, where the return period was calculated based on the entire Liverpool wave buoy record, and the respective rank of the 2013 event. The wave height of 4.60m was considered to be the 8th largest during the 10.90 year record (further showing the limited confidence in the CFBD extreme wave dataset), with an estimated return period of 1 in 1.37 years. Importantly, larger events have been recorded such as that in February 2004 which a peak significant wave height of 5.37m.

Whilst many extreme conditions are created from the same underlying coastal processes, extreme waves do not always coincide with extreme sea-levels. In reality, the likelihood of these conditions coinciding is a function of the level of interdependence of the dominant processes, the degree of which varies around the UK. Using the Defra best practice guidance, a joint probability assessment was undertaken using the extreme water levels from the CFBD and the extreme waves calculated using the POT analysis. When considered to occur coincidentally, the storm event is estimated to have had a joint probability of 4,800-years at Liverpool and 9,300-years at Rhyl.

²⁴ 'Defra (2003) 'Joint probability: Dependence Mapping and Best Practice', Report: FD2308/TR1, Defra/Environment Agency, July 2003.

Such figures seem too extreme to be credible, with the assessment questioning the ability of the Defra joint probability approach to correctly predict the coincidence of extreme waves and sea levels.

6 Summary and conclusions

This investigation was undertaken by JBA Consulting on behalf of Denbighshire County Council to consider the standard of protection (SoP) of the Rhyl coastal defences. The study has three aims:

1. To establish the current Standard of Protection (SoP).
2. To estimate the inundation due to a design 200-year present day coastal event, a 200-year plus climate change (to 2115) event and the December 2013 event.
3. To consider the magnitude of the December 2013 event at Rhyl.

At present there is no one numerical model or calculation approach able to replicate all of the processes occurring in the coastal zone. Instead, this study utilised a suite of numerical models to calculate the nearshore wave conditions, the overtopping rate and the resulting inundation due to extreme coastal events.

The overtopping modelling shows a varying SoP along the Rhyl defences, ranging from under 1 in 1-year to 50-years. The wave overtopping along Rhyl frontage was estimated for the December 2013 event, and is considered to have a return period of 1 in 40-years.

Using a hydrodynamic TUFLOW model the inundation resulting from an extreme coastal event was estimated. The modelling indicates a 200-year present day coastal event would result in widespread inundation, spreading landward of the Railway and covering an area of approximately 2.24km². This is expected to increase due to the effect of climate change, with larger overtopping and sea levels increasing the inundation to approximately 2.76km². In contrast the modelling of the estimated December 2013 overtopping shows inundation was primarily contained to the north of Rhyl Coast Road, with an estimated extent of 0.44km².

A key recommendation of this study is that further assessment should be undertaken to address limitations encountered in the numerical modelling. For coastal engineering and flood risk assessments it is essential that there is a source of high quality coastal extreme data and an accurate methodology for undertaking joint probability assessments. Previous assessments of the December 2013 event show a growing concern as to whether available offshore wave estimates accurately represent extreme conditions, and if the Defra joint probability methodology correctly predicts the coincidence of extreme waves and sea levels. While this study used extreme wind speeds to drive wave models, there remains the uncertainty due to joint probability of wind and sea levels used to develop design scenarios. It is important that a revised joint probability assessment is undertaken to increase the reliability of nearshore wave and overtopping estimates, adopting a methodology such as that proposed by Heffernan and Tawn²⁵. It is recommended that this is conducted prior to any future upgrade to the Rhyl defences, which will ensure it is designed to an appropriate SoP. Any upgrades should be designed to include the impact of climate change, which can produce far greater rates of overtopping and inundation consequences.

²⁵ Heffernan, J.E., Tawn, J.A., 2004. A conditional approach for multivariate extreme values (with discussion). *J. R. Stat. Soc. Ser. B Stat Methodol.* 66 (3), 497–546.

A Appendix A

A.1 Model control files and general model settings

Table A-6-1: Rhyl model control files.

Scenario	Events	Control Files	BC Database File	Geometry Control File
Defended	200, 200 including climate change to 2115, 2013	Rhyl_~e1~_~s1~.tcf	PR_bc_dbase_Rhyl.csv	Rhyl_Def_001.tgc

Boundary Control File	Materials Control File	Approx. Run Time (hrs)	Computer OS Req.
Rhyl_Def_001.tbc	Rhyl_001.tmf	127	64bit

Table A-6-2: Rhyl general model settings.

General Settings	
Start Time (hrs)	42
End Time (hrs)	91.25
Grid Cell Size (m)	2
Timestep (s)	1
Map Output Settings	
Map Output Format	X MDF
Map Output Data Types	d h v ZUK0
Start Map Output Time (hrs)	42
Map Output Interval (s)	1,800.0
Time Series Output Interval (s)	60.0

B TUFLOW inundation and depth maps

- B.1 Rhyl TUFLOW inundation extents**
- B.2 2013-year inundation extent with event validation**
- B.3 200-year depth grid**
- B.4 200-year including climate change 2115 depth grid**
- B.5 2013-year depth grid**

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Adroddiad i'r:	Pwyllgor Archwilio Cymunedau
Dyddiad y Cyfarfod:	12 Mawrth 2015
Aelod / Swyddog Arweiniol:	Aelod Arweiniol y Parth Cyhoeddus/ Pennaeth Gwasanaethau Priffyrdd ac Amgylcheddol
Awdur yr Adroddiad:	Pennaeth Gwasanaethau Priffyrdd ac Amgylcheddol
Teitl:	Cael gwared ar arwyddion heb eu hawdurdodi oddi ar dir priffyrdd

1. Am beth mae'r adroddiad yn sôn?

Safbwynt polisi'r Cyngor mewn perthynas â symud arwyddion heb eu hawdurdodi o dir priffyrdd, a sut y mae'r polisi yn cael ei weithredu.

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

Trafodwyd y mater o arwyddion heb eu hawdurdod gan y Pwyllgor Archwilio Cymunedau ar 9 Medi 2014. Cofnodwyd y canlynol yng nghofnodion y cyfarfod:

Mewn ymateb i bryderon aelodau, cytunodd y Pennaeth Gwasanaeth i ddefnyddio dull cyson o ran hysbysebu ar briffyrdd - caniatáu hysbysebu tymor byr ar gyfer digwyddiadau cymunedol neu elusennol ar yr amod nad oeddent yn rhwystro'r briffordd neu na chredir eu bod yn achosi perygl. Byddai unrhyw fath arall o hysbysebu ar y briffordd yn cael ei ddileu. Nododd yr aelodau bod y cynnydd mewn arwyddion yn ardal Lôn Parcwr Rhuthun fel enghraifft o leoliad lle mae angen cymryd camau.

Mae'r adroddiad hwn yn archwilio i ba raddau y mae dymuniadau'r Pwyllgor wedi cael eu bodloni wedi hynny, ac yn tynnu sylw at rai o'r goblygiadau o ran cwynion, h.y. oddi wrth y busnesau a oedd yn arfer hysbysebu yn rhydd ar dir priffyrdd.

Mae'r adroddiad hefyd yn ymrwymo'r Cyngor i archwilio opsiynau a allai fod ar gael mewn perthynas ag arwyddion twristiaeth (a elwir yn arwyddion brown) a chodi arwyddion cymunedol mewn ardaloedd lle mae nifer o fusnesau'n cydfodoli (e.e. ystadau masnachu).

3. Beth yw'r Argymhellion?

Bod y Pwyllgor yn:

- 3.1 cefnogi'r egwyddorion a amlinellir yn y canllawiau, a'i weithrediad parhaus;
- 3.2 mynegi cefnogaeth i swyddogion Sir Ddinbych sy'n gorfod gweithredu'r polisi, weithiau o dan amgylchiadau anodd;
- 3.3 cefnogi'r egwyddor o hawlio costau yn ôl gan unrhyw droseddwr cyfresol sy'n dewis anwybyddu rhybuddion ysgrifenedig, a pharhau i osod arwyddion yn anghyfreithlon; a

- 3.4 nodi'r cynlluniau unigol sy'n cael eu datblygu mewn perthynas ag arwyddion a hysbysebion a awdurdodwyd yn briodol, yn enwedig arwyddion twristiaeth ac arwyddion cymdogaeth (mewn ardaloedd lle mae nifer o fusnesau'n cydfodoli),

4 Manylion yr Adroddiad

4.1 Y polisi sy'n cael ei weithredu

Mae'r canllawiau diweddaraf i swyddogion wedi'u cynnwys fel **Atodiad Un**. Mae'r cyngor yn gwahaniaethu rhwng arwyddion masnachol, ac arwyddion digwyddiadau anfasnachol/cymunedol.

Mae **Atodiad Dau** yn rhoi rhestr o enghreifftiau, er mwyn dangos sut mae'r gwahaniaeth wedi cael ei ddehongli yn ymarferol. Oherwydd bod y polisi'n cyfeirio'n benodol at fathau o arwyddion heb eu hawdurdod a *fydd* yn cael eu goddef, mae'n anghywir i bobl gyfeirio at hyn fel polisi "dim goddefgarwch". Nid yw hynny'n wir.

Mae **Atodiad tri** yn dangos rhai lluniau o enghreifftiau, i gynorthwyo'r drafodaeth.

4.2 Delio â phobl y mae angen tynnu eu harwyddion i lawr

Byddant yn cael eu tynnu i lawr yn unol â'r polisi. Mae arwyddion sydd wedi eu gosod mewn lleoedd peryglus yn cael eu tynnu i lawr ar unwaith, ond ym mhob achos arall, byddwn yn cysylltu â'r perchennog yn gyntaf ac yn rhoi cyfle iddynt dynnu'r arwydd i lawr eu hunain a/neu ei adleoli i leoliad mwy addas. Ar y cyfan, mae'r trafodaethau hyn yn waraidd, ond mae swyddogion wedi cael eu bygwth, dioddef ymosodiadau geiriol, a hyd yn oed eu herio'n gorfforol ar rai achlysuron.

Yn anffodus mae rhai busnesau'n anwybyddu'r gyfraith ac yn parhau i osod eu harwyddion ar y briffordd, er gwaethaf rhybuddion i beidio â gwneud. Mae Atodiad tri yn dangos arwydd a dynnwyd i lawr yn unochrog ar 25 Chwefror, oherwydd yr ystyriwyd ei fod yn berygl diogelwch. Roedd swyddogion y Cyngor wedi cyfarfod o'r blaen gyda pherchnogion arwyddion ar sawl achlysur, ac wedi sefydlu'r hyn a oedd yn dderbyniol, a'r hyn nad oedd yn dderbyniol. Roedd y perchennog wedi dewis anwybyddu'r cyngor a roddwyd, ac yn parhau i osod yr arwydd mewn lleoliad peryglus. Roedd yr arwydd benodol hon ar Lôn Parcwr, h.y. y lleoliad roedd aelodau'r pwyllgor wedi tynnu sylw ato fel ardal broblemus yn ôl ym mis Medi.

Mewn achosion fel hyn, gall y Cyngor geisio adennill y costau sy'n gysylltiedig â thynnu i lawr. Mae Swyddogion bellach yn dymuno arfer yr opsiwn hwn, a byddem yn croesawu cefnogaeth yr aelodau i wneud hynny. Byddai'r opsiwn ond yn cael ei arfer os byddai cyngor wedi'i anwybyddu dro ar ôl tro, a bod rhybudd ysgrifenedig wedi ei roi (gweler argymhelliad 3.3)

4.3 Cwynion am agwedd y staff

Mae rhai o'r bobl sydd wedi cael eu harwyddion wedi'u tynnu i lawr wedi cwyno am agwedd gweithwyr Sir Ddinbych. Mae honiadau fel hyn bob amser yn cael eu trin o ddifrif, a'u hymchwilio. Fodd bynnag, nid oes sail gadarn wedi ei brofi i unrhyw un o'r honiadau. Mewn un enghraifft; dyfynnwyd fod swyddog wedi dweud "*os na fyddwch chi'n ei symud o – mi wnâi ei gymryd a'i roi yn y sgip*".

Casgliad yr ymchwiliad dilynol oedd mai achos o gam-gyfleu bwriadol gan yr achwynydd oedd hyn mwy na thebyg, ac (mwy na thebyg) bu trafodaeth llawer hirach gyda'r swyddog cyngor, a'i bod wedi cael ei chynnal mewn modd gwaraidd a chymesur .

4.4 Bodloni angen y busnes i hysbysebu.

Pwrpas yr adroddiad hwn yw edrych ar sut rydym yn ymdrin ag arwyddion heb eu hawdurdodi. Fodd bynnag, mae'r Cyngor yn cydnabod bod yr awydd/angen yn bodoli i fusnesau hysbysebu yn gyfreithlon. Hoffai'r Cyngor hwyluso unrhyw geisiadau o'r fath. I'r perwyl hwnnw, drafftwyd rhai canllawiau cynllunio atodol yn ddiweddar gan y Cyngor, ac mae ymgynghoriad yn cael ei gynnal arnynt ar hyn o bryd. Mae'r canllawiau'n esbonio'r rheolau a'r prosesau y gall busnes eu dilyn er mwyn cael caniatâd i godi hysbysebion. Mae wedi ei gynnwys gyda'r adroddiad hwn fel atodiad ar wahân (Atodiad 4).

Yn ogystal â hyn, sefydlodd y Cyngor weithgor o swyddogion Cynllunio, Datblygu Economaidd, a Phriffyrdd yn ddiweddar, i archwilio'r opsiynau i fusnesau oedd yn dymuno gwneud cais am arwyddion twristiaeth (a elwir yn arwyddion brown) ac i hwyluso codi arwyddion cymdogaeth mewn ardaloedd lle mae nifer o fusnesau'n cyd-fodoli, fel ystadau masnachu. Fodd bynnag, mae ond yn bosibl gwneud hyn ar y sail y byddai'r busnesau eu hunain yn talu unrhyw gostau sy'n gysylltiedig â darparu'r arwyddion.

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

Mae cael gwared ar arwyddion heb awdurdod yn cynorthwyo wrth ddarparu strategaeth parth cyhoeddus y Cyngor a'r flaenoriaeth gorfforaethol strydoedd glân a thaclus.

Mae darparu cyngor a chefnogaeth i fusnesau sy'n dymuno hysbysebu yn cyd-fynd â blaenoriaeth uchelgais economaidd y Cyngor.

6. Faint fydd hyn yn ei gostio a sut y bydd yn effeithio ar wasanaethau eraill?

Mae'r costau yn cael eu cyfyngu gan gyllidebau gwasanaethau. Ni ymrwymwyd unrhyw adnoddau ychwanegol i weithredu'r polisi.

7. Beth yw prif gasgliadau'r Asesiad o Effaith ar Gydraddoldeb (AEC) a gynhaliwyd ar y penderfyniad?

Nid yw'r asesiad wedi ei ailystyried ar gyfer yr adroddiad diweddar hwn.

8. Pa ymgynghori a wnaed gyda'r Pwyllgorau Archwilio ac eraill?

Ymgynghorwyd â holl aelodau Cyngor Sir Ddinbych ar y strategaeth Strydoedd Glân a chymeradwyodd y Pwyllgor Archwilio Cymunedau'r cynllun ym mis Medi 2013. Mae'r Cyngor eisoes wedi ymgynghori â Chynghorau Dinas, Tref a Chymuned, y sector gwirfoddol a Chyfoeth Naturiol Cymru. Trafodwyd yr

agwedd gyflenwi hon yng nghyfarfod y Pwyllgor Archwilio Cymunedau ar 9 Medi, 2014.

9. Datganiad y Prif Swyddog Cyllid

Heb ei gael (dim goblygiadau o ran cost - adroddiad diweddarau yn unig).

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

Gall arwyddion heb awdurdod fod yn berygl o ran diogelwch ar y ffyrdd. Dyna pam mae rheolaeth briodol yn hanfodol. Mae risg o niwed i enw da pan fo busnesau'n cwyno am gael gwared ar arwyddion. Mae'r risg hon yn cael ei lliniaru drwy weithredu'r polisi, mewn modd teg a chyfartal, a thrwy esbonio'r rhesymeg y tu ôl i'r polisi (gweler atodiad A).

11. Pŵer i wneud y Penderfyniad

Mae Adran 111 Deddf Llywodraeth Leol 1972 ac Adran 2 Deddf Llywodraeth Leol 2000, fel pwerau cyffredinol, yn galluogi'r Cyngor i wneud penderfyniadau fel y rhain, ac mae erthygl 6.3.3(a) Cyfansoddiad y Cyngor yn nodi pwerau archwilio mewn perthynas ag archwilio datblygiad polisi.

Swyddog Cyswllt

Pennaeth Gwasanaethau Priffyrdd ac Amgylcheddol

Ffôn: 01824 706801

Summary of the Council's policy position in relation to:

The erection of temporary signs on/about the Highway – February 2015

1. Scope / background :

This document refers to non-permanent signs that are erected on or about the highway (**e.g. adverts, A-boards, signs for events etc.**)

2. Basic policy position in relation to signs:

The council's Communities Scrutiny Committee considered this topic in great detail on 9 September 2014. After debating the issues, including the interests of our local businesses, the committee wanted the Highways department to continue working to the following general guidelines :

- i) ALL signs/banners that have an adverse effect on road safety are to be removed from the highway immediately (i.e. regardless of the content).
- ii) Formal permission is required for the erection of temporary direction signs for one-off events / construction sites / new housing estates etc. These signs are approved/authorised via the council's Streetworks department.
- iii) A-boards are to be dealt with in accordance with Section 3 below.
- iv) Any other unauthorised signs are to be dealt with according to section 4 below.
- v) The erection of political campaign signs is not permitted on highway land or council property, including street furniture.

3. Policy position in relation to A-boards:

The council's scrutiny committee also discussed 'A boards', and they wanted the Highway department to continue working to the following rules:

- i) 'A-boards' will only be allowed immediately outside the particular business that they are advertising. The council will not permit A-boards to be placed at locations away from the business, e.g. on nearby street corners, or nearby junctions etc..
- ii) a minimum passing space of 1.2 metres must always be maintained. That's sufficient for a wheelchair or double buggy to get past. At some locations more than 1.2 may be required (e.g. busy town centres).
- iii) A-boards cannot be excessively large. They should be less than one metre in height.

4. Policy position in relation to Unauthorised signs

In the case of unauthorised signs, the scrutiny committee wanted the highway department to continue working to the following principles:

- i) All unauthorised COMMERCIAL advertising will be removed from the highway. Where feasible, the council will allow 24hrs notice before removal (thereby allowing companies the option of removing their own signs).
- ii) safely located signs for NON-COMMERCIAL events may be allowed to remain on the highway. However; this is entirely at the discretion of the appropriate highway/streetscene officer. NB This exemption is designed to cover date-specific community events / charity events and the like ONLY.
- iii) If companies / organisations / or individuals continue to erect unauthorised signs, after being warned in writing not to do so, the council will either a) initiate enforcement action for fly-posting, and/or b) recover the costs of the removal of the authorised signs. The non-payment of the removal costs will be pursued through the courts.

5. Rationale behind the Council's Policy Position:

There are good reasons why the council's policy position (outlined above) has developed over time. The main reasons include:

- i) Signs attached to DCC street furniture are technically classed as fly-posting, and are therefore illegal. The council has a general duty to remove fly-posted materials in the public realm.
- ii) The majority of businesses and event organisers pay for proper signing schemes to guide people to their events (black on yellow type signs). It is therefore unfair to allow some businesses to get away with flouting the law and/or ignoring the rules.
- iii) One of the council's stated priorities is to maintain a clean and tidy streetscene within Denbighshire. Before the council adopted its current policy position, businesses were effectively being allowed to advertise on the highway without restriction, providing safety wasn't compromised. The consequence was; a proliferation of unauthorised signs, with clusters developing around many junctions and street corners. The situation had become impossible to manage, and very messy. The lack of enforcement inevitably led to copy-cat sign erection by rival companies.
- iv) The council's scrutiny committee recognised that the situation had got out of control, and asked officers to rectify it. They acknowledged that officers could not be left in a position where the council said "yes" to one business, and "no" to another. Officers were therefore given a clear set of ground rules, that could be applied fairly and consistently across the whole of Denbighshire, without fear or favour.

S.Parker

Head of Highways & Environmental Services

February 2015

Examples of Denbighshire Events & their categorisation

These have been classed as Charity Events

- Various coffee mornings / fundraising events
- Charity open days
- Rotary club events (Denbigh Beer festival etc.)
- Ruthin Town Square “special markets”.

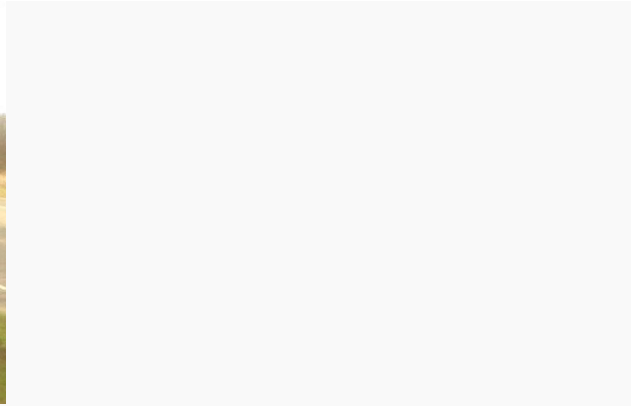
These have been Classed as Community Events

- Flint & Denbigh show
- Community fireworks displays
- Community markets (supported/promoted by DCC)
- Rhyl Air show
- Prestatyn Rocks
- Denbigh “Roll out the Barrel”

These have **NOT** been Classed as Community Events

- Circus / fairgrounds
- Caravan exhibitions / events and the like
- Slimming club / Karate club meetings
- Openings of new business ventures

The organisers of events such as these can direct people to their sites, but only by using the proper “black on yellow” type signs (with prior permission).



DENBIGHSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

SUPPLEMENTARY PLANNING GUIDANCE: ADVERTISEMENTS

~~November 2014~~ March 2015

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This note is one of a series of Supplementary Planning Guidance notes (SPGs), amplifying the development plan policies and other issues in a clear and concise format with the aim of improving the design and quality of new development. The notes are intended to offer broad guidance which will assist members of the public and officers in discussions prior to the submission of planning applications and assist officers in handling and members in determining planning applications.

2. STATUS AND STAGES IN PREPARATION

- 2.1 The Council's SPGs are not part of the adopted development plan. The Welsh Government has confirmed that following public consultation and subsequent Local Planning Authority (LPA) approval, SPG can be treated as a material planning consideration when LPAs, Planning Inspectors and the Welsh Government determine planning applications and appeals. This SPG document was formally ~~approved for consultation~~ adopted by Denbighshire County Council's Planning Committee on ~~12th November 2014~~ 18th March 2015.
- 2.2 These notes have been prepared in accordance with guidance contained in Planning Policy Wales (March 2014); Local Development Plans Wales (December 2005); and Welsh Government Technical Advice Notes.

3. BACKGROUND

- 3.1 The role of advertisements (or adverts) is to direct and / or inform the public (as potential customers) of a building, product or service. This document focuses on the location and design of advertisements, offering advice and guidance on location and type of advertisement. The regulations regarding the control of advertisements are complex, and advice should be sought prior to erecting or installing any advert or when considering making an application for advertisement consent from the Council's Planning Services.

4. PLANNING POLICY and REGULATIONS

- 4.1 National guidance can be found in **Planning Policy Wales (2014) Para 3.5** and **Technical Advice Note 7 - Outdoor Advertisement Control (1996) LDP Policy RD1** outlines general development management considerations and section (i) will be relevant to advertisement consent applications. There is also useful advice published by the Department of Communities and Local Government titled '**Outdoor advertisements and signs- A guide for advertisers**', which is available via the following link <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/outdoor-advertisements-and-signs-a-guide-for-advertisers> . It should be noted that this document only

relates to England and some of the rules and regulations will differ in Wales but it does contain some useful design advice and illustrations which are helpful when considering options for advertisements.

- 4.2 Adverts are subject to control via the **Town and Country Planning (Control of Advertisements) Regulations 1992**. Adverts subject to control by the 1992 Regulations fall into two principal categories:
- Advertisements for which *deemed* consent is granted by the regulations; and
 - Advertisements which require *express consent* from the Council.
- 4.3 **Deemed consent** covers the types of advertisement listed in Schedule 3 of the regulations; to be found in Appendix A; subject to any specified conditions and limitations and also to the standard conditions listed in Appendix B. Although permission is not required for adverts that benefit from deemed consent, the Council has powers to require the removal of adverts that benefit from deemed consent but are considered to be having a detrimental impact.
- 4.4 **Express consent** is required from the Council for most types of advertising including fascia signs; posters and notices; advance signs; directions signs etc and the content of this guidance note will be a material consideration in the determination of applications for Express Consent. All applications for advertisement consent are judged against the following two criteria:

AMENITY - This relates to the effect the advertisement has on appearance of the surrounding area and host building, by way of size, siting, design, materials, colour, illumination etc. It also considers the cumulative effect of advertisements on the surrounding area. Particular care and consideration to the design and use of materials needs to be made in sensitive areas including the Clwydian Range and Dee Valley AONB and the Pontcysyllte Aquaduct and Canal World Heritage Site. Specific guidance in relation to Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas can be found in separate SPGs ~~xxx and xxx~~ which should be used in conjunction with this note.

PUBLIC SAFETY - This considers all highway users; cars, cyclists, pedestrians, and disabled people. The main considerations are the distraction of drivers and the safety of pedestrians.

- 4.5 ~~4.5~~ — The use of **bilingual signage** will be encouraged and supported in all advertisements to reflect the linguistic and cultural character of Denbighshire. Businesses are encouraged to use Welsh names and terms as best practice in naming their premises and to make them locally relevant whenever possible.

4.6 Unauthorised Signage

- 4.7 Anyone who displays an advertisement in contravention of the Regulations commits an offence. For example, by displaying an advert without the necessary consent or without complying with the conditions attached to that consent. The Council can bring prosecution proceedings and have the power

to remove any advertisement (and any structure used for its display) which in their view is displayed in contravention of the Regulations.

4.54.8 Section 132 of the Highways Act 1980 enables the highway authority to remove unlawful advertisements such as pictures or signs attached to any trees, highway signs, structures or works in the highway. Denbighshire's Highways department have developed additional guidance to clarify the position in relation to unauthorised signage and the highway. This is attached as Appendix C.

5. TYPES OF ADVERTISEMENTS

5.1 **Fascia Signs** – advertisements usually located on the principal elevation of the premises, between ground and first floor level. Materials should be appropriate to the property and surrounding area. The depth and size of the sign and lettering should reflect the characteristics of the premises. Painted, externally illuminated (if required) fascia signs will be encouraged across the County and required in sensitive areas.



5.2 **Projecting/hanging signs** – usually located at fascia level, projecting at right angles, normally supported by a bracket. This form of advertising can, when designed and displayed appropriately, form a positive addition to the street scene, adding interest and variety. Proliferation of such signs may however result in a cluttered and unattractive appearance and to avoid this only one such sign will be allowed per premises except on corner properties. Signs should not project more than 1 metre from the supporting wall and should be higher than 2.5 metres from ground level to ensure public safety. The use of materials, colour and illumination (if required) should be in keeping with the character of the premises and the surrounding area.



- 5.3 **Illumination** - Illuminated signs should be of a type and style not to cause visual nor hazard nuisance. Illuminated adverts should:
- cause no intrusion into any residential properties
 - cause no glare, dazzle nor conflict with street or traffic lighting
 - not be similar to traffic lights or the lights of emergency vehicles
- 5.4 In addition, the means of illumination should:
- be by a constant, non-intermittent light source (non flashing and non moving parts)
 - if illuminated from the front, should not project more than 500mm from the advertisement
 - cause minimal upward light spill
 - be energy-efficient
- 5.6 **Forecourt signs** – Fixed forecourt signs are located on land in the same ownership as the commercial business being advertised. The safety of pedestrians and motorists will be a primary consideration as poorly sited signs, or a proliferation of such signs can obscure viewpoints. Rotating signs will not be encouraged as they can be distracting for motorists.
- 5.7 **A Boards** – these are temporary or moveable, and as above should be located on land in the same ownership as the business being advertised. If a sign is to be located on the pavement it should be remembered that this is part of the adopted highway and separate consent will be required from the Highway Authority (DCC). Pavement signs can pose particular problems for pedestrians and must not obstruct movement or present a potential hazard.



Oversized adverts and collections of A boards that obstruct the pavement will not be approved.

- 5.8 **Temporary Banners** – these are generally used to advertise forthcoming events. They should be sited so that they do not obstruct visibility to road users or pedestrians. They should not be displayed more than 28 days before the event and must be removed no later than 14 days following in line with the 1992 Regulations.



- 5.9 **Advance Directional Signs** – these are used where the site or event being advertised is not easily seen, or is some distance from the main highway. These signs are not usually displayed on the premises to which they relate. If they are to be located in the Highway then separate consent from the Highway Authority (DCC) will be required. Preference is for AA or white on brown tourism signs and advertisement consent is not required for these signs.



5.10 **Poster Hoardings** – these are often used to screen building sites whilst work is being carried out, attached to the flank walls of buildings or free standing along roadsides. These are usually large and are controlled strictly through the planning system. They should not have an adverse impact on the character and appearance of the building or wider area. Any illumination should not cause a distraction to drivers or increase light pollution for nearby residents.



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Deemed consent

By regulation 6 of the 1992 Regulations¹, deemed consent is granted for the following displays of an advertisement falling within classes 1 to 14 listed in Schedule 3 (subject to any specified conditions and limitations and also to the standard conditions).

- Class 1: functional advertisements of local authorities, statutory undertakers and public transport undertakers, and advertisements displayed by LPAs on land in their areas.
- Class 2: miscellaneous advertisements relating to the premises on which they are displayed (e.g. professions, businesses, trades, religious institutions and hotels). There is some doubt as to whether signs for 'bed and breakfast' establishments are currently covered by Class 2.
- Class 3: miscellaneous temporary advertisements relating to sale or letting of property, the sale of goods or livestock, the carrying out of building or similar work, local events, demonstrations of agricultural processes, and visits of a travelling circus or fair.
- Class 4: illuminated advertisements on business premises.
Class 5: advertisements other than illuminated advertisements on business premises.
- Class 6: advertisements on forecourts of business premises.
- Class 7: flag advertisement attached to single flagstaff projecting vertically from the roof of a building, or on a site where planning permission is granted for residential development, and at least one house remains unsold.
- Class 8: advertisements on hoardings.
- Class 9: advertisements on highway structures.
- Class 10: advertisements for neighbourhood watch and similar schemes.
- Class 11: advertisements directing potential buyers to a residential development.
- Class 12: advertisements inside buildings.
- Class 13: sites used for the display of advertisements without express consent on 1 April 1974 and that have been used continuously since that date.
- Class 14: advertisements displayed after expiry of express consent (unless a condition to the contrary was imposed on the consent or a renewal of consent was applied for and refused).

Specified conditions and limitations are set out in detail under each of the above classes of advertisement subject to deemed consent.

¹ *The Town and Country Planning (Control of Advertisements) Regulations 1992* SI 1992/666, as amended

Appendix B – Standard Conditions

The standard conditions are prescribed by Schedule 1 to the 1992 Regulations:

- [1] Any advertisements displayed, and any site used for the display of advertisements, shall be maintained in a clean and tidy condition to the reasonable satisfaction of the LPA.
- [2] Any structure or hoarding erected or used principally for the purpose of displaying advertisements shall be maintained in a safe condition.
- [3] Where an advertisement is required under these Regulations to be removed, the removal shall be carried out to the reasonable satisfaction of the local planning authority.
- [4] No advertisement is to be displayed without the permission of the owner of the site or any other person with an interest in the site entitled to grant permission.
- [5] No advertisement shall be sited or displayed so as to obscure, or hinder the ready interpretation of, any road traffic sign, railway signal or aid to navigation by water or air, or so as otherwise to render hazardous the use of any highway, railway, waterway or aerodrome (civil or military).

Denbighshire County Council - Highways & Environmental Services

Summary of the Council's policy position in relation to:

The erection of temporary signs on/about the Highway – February 2015

1. Scope / background :

This document refers to non-permanent signs that are erected on or about the highway (**e.g. adverts, A-boards, signs for events etc.**)

2. Basic policy position in relation to signs:

The council's Communities Scrutiny Committee considered this topic in great detail on 9 September 2014. After debating the issues, including the interests of our local businesses, the committee wanted the Highways department to continue working to the following general guidelines :

- i) ALL signs/banners that have an adverse effect on road safety are to be removed from the highway immediately (i.e. regardless of the content).
- ii) Formal permission is required for the erection of temporary direction signs for one-off events / construction sites / new housing estates etc. These signs are approved/authorised via the council's Streetworks department.
- iii) A-boards are to be dealt with in accordance with Section 3 below.
- iv) Any other unauthorised signs are to be dealt with according to section 4 below.
- v) The erection of political campaign signs is not permitted on highway land or council property, including street furniture.

3. Policy position in relation to A-boards:

The council's scrutiny committee also discussed 'A boards', and they wanted the Highway department to continue working to the following rules:

- i) 'A-boards' will only be allowed immediately outside the particular business that they are advertising. The council will not permit A-boards to be placed at locations away from the business, e.g. on nearby street corners, or nearby junctions etc..
- ii) a minimum passing space of 1.2 metres must always be maintained. That's sufficient for a wheelchair or double buggy to get past. At some locations more than 1.2 may be required (e.g. busy town centres).
- iii) A-boards cannot be excessively large. They should be less than one metre in height.

4. Policy position in relation to Unauthorised signs

In the case of unauthorised signs, the scrutiny committee wanted the highway department to continue working to the following principles:

- i) All unauthorised COMMERCIAL advertising will be removed from the highway. Where feasible, the council will allow 24hrs notice before removal (thereby allowing companies the option of removing their own signs).
- ii) safely located signs for NON-COMMERCIAL events may be allowed to remain on the highway. However; this is entirely at the discretion of the appropriate highway/streetscene officer. NB This exemption is designed to cover date-specific community events / charity events and the like ONLY.
- iii) If companies / organisations / or individuals continue to erect unauthorised signs, after being warned in writing not to do so, the council will either a) initiate enforcement action for fly-posting, and/or b) recover the costs of the removal of the authorised signs. The non-payment of the removal costs will be pursued through the courts.

5. Rationale behind the Council's Policy Position:

There are good reasons why the council's policy position (outlined above) has developed over time. The main reasons include:

- i) Signs attached to DCC street furniture are technically classed as fly-posting, and are therefore illegal. The council has a general duty to remove fly-posted materials in the public realm.
- ii) The majority of businesses and event organisers pay for proper signing schemes to guide people to their events (black on yellow type signs). It is therefore unfair to allow some businesses to get away with flouting the law and/or ignoring the rules.
- iii) One of the council's stated priorities is to maintain a clean and tidy streetscene within Denbighshire. Before the council adopted its current policy position, business were effectively being allowed to advertise on the highway without restriction, providing safety wasn't compromised. The consequence was; a proliferation of unauthorised signs, with clusters developing around many junctions and street corners. The situation had become impossible to manage, and very messy. The lack of enforcement inevitably led to copy-cat sign erection by rival companies.
- iv) The council's scrutiny committee recognised that the situation had got out of control, and asked officers to rectify it. They acknowledged that officers could not be left in a position where the council said "yes" to one business, and "no" to another. Officers were therefore given a clear set of ground rules, that could be applied fairly and consistently across the whole of Denbighshire, without fear or favour.

S.Parker

Head of Highways & Environmental Services

February 2015

Adroddiad i'r:	Pwyllgor Archwilio Cymunedau
Dyddiad y Cyfarfod:	12 Mawrth 2015
Aelod/Swyddog Arweiniol:	Arweinydd a'r Aelod Arweiniol dros Ddatblygu Economaidd Cyfarwyddwr Corfforaethol, Uchelgais Economaidd a Chymunedol
Awdur yr Adroddiad:	Cyfarwyddwr Corfforaethol, Uchelgais Economaidd a Chymunedol
Teitl:	Adolygiad o'r Gwasanaeth Datblygu Economaidd a Busnes

1. Am beth mae'r adroddiad yn sôn?

Mae'r adroddiad hwn yn amlinellu cyd-destun a nodau'r adolygiad o swyddogaeth Datblygu Economaidd a Busnes y Cyngor.

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

Mae'r adroddiad hwn yn esbonio sut y bydd yr adolygiad yn cefnogi blaenoriaeth Cynllun Corfforaethol y Cyngor ar gyfer datblygu'r economi leol a'r weledigaeth a amlinellwyd yn y Strategaeth Uchelgais Economaidd a Chymunedol.

3. Beth yw'r Argymhellion?

Gwahoddir y Pwyllgor i nodi, rhoi sylwadau a chefnogi'r rhesymeg dros yr adolygiad o swyddogaeth Datblygu Economaidd a Busnes y Cyngor a'r canlyniadau y disgwylir a fydd yn deillio o'r adolygiad.

4. Manylion yr Adroddiad

- 4.1 Mae'r Cyngor yn wynebu targed i ostwng y gyllideb o £17M dros y 2 flynedd nesaf. Hyd yma, clustnodwyd arbedion gwerth £11 miliwn sy'n gadael gweddill o £6 miliwn i'w ganfod. Nid oes llawer o obaith y bydd setliadau ariannol yn gwella yn y dyfodol agos.
- 4.2 Mae'r gostyngiadau presennol yn y gyllideb ar ben toriadau o dros £20 miliwn sydd wedi'u gwneud ers 2009, ac mae graddfa'r her yn golygu bod gwasanaethau'r Cyngor yn wynebu newidiadau sylweddol. Yn anochel, bydd angen i'r Cyngor wneud 'llai gyda llai' a bod yn fwy dewisol o ran yr hyn sy'n wirioneddol bwysig.
- 4.3 Cynhaliwyd yr adolygiad o swyddogaeth Datblygu Economaidd a Busnes y Cyngor yn y cyd-destun hwn. Gweithredwyd yr egwyddorion canlynol:
 - a) Mae uchelgais y Cyngor i ddatblygu'r economi leol yn flaenoriaeth gorfforaethol ar gyfer pob Gwasanaeth ac nid yw'n gyfrifoldeb i'r Tîm Datblygu Economaidd a Busnes yn unig

- b) Dylai'r Tîm Datblygu Economaidd a Busnes ganolbwyntio yn bennaf ar y dasg greiddiol o dyfu'r economi a chefnogi busnesau
 - c) Mae'n dal angen i gapasiti digonol fod ar gael i gyflawni'r blaenoriaethau yn y Strategaeth Uchelgais Economaidd a Chymunedol a blaenoriaeth gorfforaethol y Cyngor ar gyfer datblygu ein heconomi leol
 - d) Dyblygu - mewn timau, ymhlith gwasanaethau'r cyngor a'r tu allan gyda darparwyr eraill/ ar lefel ranbarthol - dylid dileu / lleihau hyn
 - e) Dylai'r adolygiad gyfrannu at ymateb i'r heriau ariannol sy'n wynebu'r Cyngor
 - f) Dylid cynnal yr adolygiad o fewn y cysyniad o 'digon da' a chyflawni gyda llai o adnoddau (Torri ein brethyn a rheoli disgwyliadau yn unol â hynny)
- 4.4 Amlinellir uchelgais a gweledigaeth y Cyngor ar gyfer datblygu'r economi leol yn y Strategaeth Uchelgais Economaidd a Chymunedol a fabwysiadwyd gan y Cyngor ym mis Tachwedd 2013. Mae'r Strategaeth yn strategaeth uchelgeisiol 10 mlynedd o hyd ac roedd Cynllun Cyflawni cynhwysfawr yn cynnwys dros 65 o gamau gweithredu unigol yn cyd-fynd ag o.
- 4.5 Yn unol ag ymagwedd 'Hogi ein Harfau' y Cyngor, adolygwyd y Cynllun Cyflawni gan Fwrdd Rhaglen Uchelgais Economaidd a Chymunedol y Cyngor. Cynhyrnodd hyn 3 prif darged i'r Strategaeth fynd i'r afael â nhw (mwy o bobl mewn gwaith, incymau uwch i aelwydydd a mwy o fusnesau lleoliach) a nodwyd cyfres o 16 o gamau gweithredu blaenoriaeth i weithredu arnynt rhwng rŵan a 2017.
- 4.6 Y prosiectau a ddewiswyd oedd y rhai a aseswyd sydd â'r potensial o gael yr effaith fwyaf ar y prif ddangosyddion. Yn bennaf maent yn gynlluniau sy'n cefnogi busnesau i sefydlu a thyfu, sicrhau bod gwybodaeth am gyfleoedd newydd yn y farchnad ar gael yn haws, a mynd i'r afael â'r gwendidau o ran argaeledd tir ac adeiladau ar gyfer busnesau a thechnoleg cyfathrebu fodern; sy'n cefnogi ein preswylwyr, yn enwedig ein pobl ifanc, i gaffael y sgiliau a fydd yn eu gwneud yn ddeniadol i gyflogwyr a byddwn yn cefnogi busnesau newydd yn y sectorau twf newydd; ac sy'n hyrwyddo Sir Ddinbych fel lleoliad da i sefydlu busnesau, aros, buddsoddi a thyfu.
- 4.7 Dangosir y camau blaenoriaeth yn Atodiad 1, ynghyd â'r gwasanaeth Cyngor sydd â'r dasg o arwain ar eu cyflawniad. O'r 16 prosiect blaenoriaeth, neilltuwyd un o bob dau ohonynt i'r Tîm Datblygu Economaidd a Busnes arwain arnynt. Drwy ddyrannu cyfrifoldeb am gyflenwi i'r gwasanaethau sydd yn y sefyllfa orau i arwain ar y gwahanol feysydd gwaith, gall y Cyngor wneud y defnydd gorau o'r adnoddau sydd ganddo, a sicrhau ar yr un pryd ei fod yn cyflawni ei Flaenoriaethau Corfforaethol.
- 4.8 Gyda'i gilydd, mae'r prosiectau'n cael eu rheoli fel Rhaglen, a lywodraethir gan Fwrdd o uwch swyddogion ac Aelodau etholedig. Mae'r trefniadau newydd ar gyfer Datblygu Economaidd a Busnes yn tynnu'r gwaith o reoli'r Tîm Datblygu Economaidd a Busnes a'r Rhaglen Uchelgais Economaidd a Chymunedol ynghyd mewn un swydd.
- 4.9 Seiliwyd capasiti'r Tîm Datblygu Economaidd a Busnes diwygiedig ar y blaenoriaethau y disgwylir iddynt fwrw ymlaen â nhw. Mae'r adolygiad hefyd wedi ein galluogi i gwblhau'r adolygiad o swyddogaethau yn y tîm a sefydlu

cymysgedd o swyddi generig a mwy penodol. Dangosir y tîm diwygiedig yn Atodiad 2. Mae'r swyddogaethau penodol yn ychwanegu elfen o arbenigedd a arferai fod ar goll o fewn swyddogaeth Datblygu Economaidd y Cyngor, yn arbennig swydd y Swyddog Arweiniol sy'n hyrwyddo Mewnfuddsoddi a sectorau/ busnesau Twf Uchel. Er mwyn sicrhau y cynhelir cydbwysedd ar gyfer busnesau cynhenid a busnesau ar raddfa lai presennol, crëwyd ail swydd Swyddog Arweiniol yn canolbwyntio ar Dwf Lleol hefyd.

- 4.10 Newid allanol sydd wedi cyfrannu at y gostyngiad ym maint y Tîm Datblygu Economaidd a Busnes yw'r bwriad i greu Tîm Cyllid Ewropeaidd (Gogledd Cymru). Mae Swyddfa Cyllid Ewropeaidd Cymru (WEFO) wedi rhoi cyngor clir bod angen dull mwy rhanbarthol yn sgil y gostyngiad cyffredinol yn y rownd nesaf o Gyllid Ewropeaidd. Mae Bwrdd Uchelgais Economaidd Gogledd Cymru wedi cymryd cyfrifoldeb am ddatblygu rhaglenni a fydd yn galluogi i brosiectau lleol gael eu darparu ac mae'r rhain yn cael eu trafod ar hyn o bryd gyda WEFO. Mae adroddiad ar gyfleoedd Cyllid Ewropeaidd a chyfleoedd Cyllid eraill yn cael ei baratoi ar gyfer y Pwyllgor Archwilio Partneriaethau yn ddiweddarach y mis hwn.
- 4.11 Ar yr un pryd, mae WEFO wedi nodi y dylid hefyd rheoli trefniadau cymorth Cyllid Ewropeaidd yn rhanbarthol, ac mae cynlluniau ar y gweill i sefydlu tîm rhanbarthol. Hyd nes y bydd y tîm rhanbarthol yn ei le, bydd darpariaeth leol yn cael ei chynnal. Unwaith y bydd y tîm wedi'i sefydlu, yr unig ofyniad lleol fydd monitro ariannol drwy'r Tîm Cyllid Allanol.
- 4.12 Mae'r ail newid sy'n effeithio ar ofynion capasiti'r Tîm Datblygu Economaidd a Busnes yn ymwneud â'r modd y bydd y Cynlluniau Tref ac Ardal cael eu rheoli yn y dyfodol.
- 4.13 Canfu adolygiad o Gynlluniau Tref ac Ardal a gynhaliwyd yn 2014 bod y prosesau'n aneglur, yn rhy feichus ac yn cymryd gormod o amser, ac ar gyfer nifer o brosiectau unigol, roedd yn anodd canfod mantais neu aliniad clir (yn strategol neu'n lleol) gydag anghenion neu flaenoriaethau a gydnabuwyd. Yn ogystal, a mwy na thebyg yn sgil hynny, roedd gwariant yn ôl y gyllideb a ddyrannwyd yn araf.
- 4.14 O ganlyniad, gwnaed newidiadau i'r modd y caiff prosiectau eu cymeradwyo ar gyfer cyllid, ac mae ffocws cliriach ar anghenion, buddion a'r gallu i gyflawni yn rhan o'r penderfyniad hwnnw. Mae asesiadau ar y gallu i ddarparu bellach yn cynnwys Gwasanaethau yn benodol (nid oedd hyn bob amser yn wir yn y gorffennol) ac, o ganlyniad, ar ôl ei gymeradwyo, bydd prosiect yn dod yn gyfrifoldeb prif ffrwd i wasanaethau unigol, a adlewyrchir yn eu rhaglenni gwaith am y flwyddyn.
- 4.15 Crëwyd swydd benodol y Swyddog Prosiectau Cymunedol fel rhan o'r adolygiad o Ddatblygu Economaidd a Busnes. Lleolir y swydd hon yn Nhîm Cynllunio Strategol y gwasanaeth Gwella a Moderneiddio Busnes, lle caiff swyddogaethau Partneriaethau ac Ymgysylltu â'r Gymuned eu cefnogi ar hyn o bryd. Bydd y swydd yn rhoi gallu ychwanegol i'r tîm i gefnogi'r gwaith parhaus o gynnal y Cynlluniau Tref ac Ardal a chefnogi datblygiad prosiectau yn y gymuned, gan gynnwys dod o hyd i gyllid arall.
- 4.16 Mae'r gwaith o weithredu trefniadau'r Tîm diwygiedig ar y gweill ar hyn o bryd. Y bwriad yw bod y Tîm newydd ar waith o fis Mai 2015. Bydd yr

adolygiad o'r Tîm yn cyfrannu oddeutu £200,000 tuag at darged y Cyngor o doriadau yn y gyllideb yn 2016/17.

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

Cynhaliwyd yr adolygiad o swyddogaeth Datblygu Economaidd a Busnes y Cyngor yng nghyd-destun yr heriau ariannol sy'n wynebu'r Cyngor. Y bwriad yw y bydd yn cyfrannu at darged y Cyngor o doriadau yn y gyllideb yn 2016/17. Cafodd ei gyflawni hefyd yng nghyd-destun y blaenoriaethau a osodwyd gan y Cyngor ar gyfer datblygu economaidd, twf ac adfywio lleol. Trwy ganolbwyntio'r Tîm ar y blaenoriaethau a nodwyd yn y Strategaeth Uchelgais Economaidd a Chymunedol a fabwysiadwyd a thrwy sicrhau bod Gwasanaethau eraill y Cyngor hefyd yn gwneud cyfraniad priodol wrth gyflawni'r blaenoriaethau hynny, bydd yr adolygiad yn galluogi'r Cyngor i wneud cynnydd da ar ei flaenoriaethau yn y Cynllun Corfforaethol a chyfrannu hefyd at ostyngiad mewn gwariant.

6. Faint fydd hyn yn ei gostio a sut y bydd yn effeithio ar wasanaethau eraill?

Amcangyfrifir y bydd adolygiad yn rhyddhau oddeutu £200k tuag at darged y Cyngor o doriadau yn y gyllideb ar gyfer 2016/17.

7. Beth yw prif gasgliadau'r Asesiad o Effaith ar Gydraddoldeb (AEC) a gynhaliwyd ar y penderfyniad?

Cynhaliwyd AEC pan fabwysiadwyd Strategaeth Uchelgais Economaidd a Chymunedol y Cyngor ym mis Tachwedd 2013. Cwblhawyd AEC yn canolbwyntio'n benodol ar weithredu'r adolygiad o'r Tîm Datblygu Economaidd a Busnes ei hun a chafodd ei rannu â staff yn y Tîm a'u cynrychiolwyr yn yr Undebau Llafur . Cynlluniwyd gweithrediad y newidiadau i fynd i'r afael â'r materion a nodwyd.

8. Pa ymgynghoriadau a gynhaliwyd gydag Archwilio ac eraill?

Rhoddwyd gwybod i'r aelodau am y bwriad i leihau costau staffio yn y tîm Datblygu Economaidd a Busnes mewn gweithdy ar y gyllideb yn 2014. Rhoddwyd copi i'r Arweinwyr Grŵp o'r papur ymgynghori a rannwyd gyda'r staff. Cynhaliwyd trafodaethau yn y Bwrdd Rhaglen Uchelgais Economaidd a Chymunedol a'r Grŵp Cefnogwyr Tref ar oblygiadau'r trefniadau diwygiedig.

9. Datganiad y Prif Swyddog Cyllid

Bydd yr arbedion a nodwyd yn cyfrannu at broses barhaus y gyllideb.

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

Gydag unrhyw leihad mewn adnoddau a staffio mae perygl y bydd deilliannau'n gostwng. Dyluniwyd y trefniadau diwygiedig ar gyfer y Tîm Datblygu Economaidd a Busnes i ystyried blaenoriaethau Strategaeth Uchelgais Economaidd a Chymunedol

y Cyngor a swyddogaethau busnes arferol y tîm datblygu economaidd effeithiol. Datblygwyd y blaenoriaethau sy'n cael eu harwain gan wasanaethau eraill mewn partneriaeth â'r gwasanaethau hynny ac wedi eu cynnwys yn eu rhaglenni gwaith. Drwy ganolbwyntio ar flaenoriaethau, caiff y risg nad ydym yn mynd i'r afael â chanlyniadau pwysig ei lleihau.

11. Pŵer i wneud y Penderfyniad

11.1 Mae awdurdod gan Bennaeth y Gwasanaethau Cyflogedig a Phrif Swyddogion i weithredu newidiadau staffio yn eu gwasanaethau fel y cyfeirir atynt yn y Cynllun Dirprwyo ar gyfer Swyddogion yng Nghyfansoddiad y Cyngor

11.2 Mae Erthyglau 6.1 a 6.3.4(c) Cyfansoddiad y Cyngor yn amlinellu pwerau'r Pwyllgor Archwilio i archwilio'r mater hwn.

Swyddog Cyswllt:

Cyfarwyddwr Corfforaethol: Uchelgais Economaidd a Chymunedol

Ffôn: 01824 706061

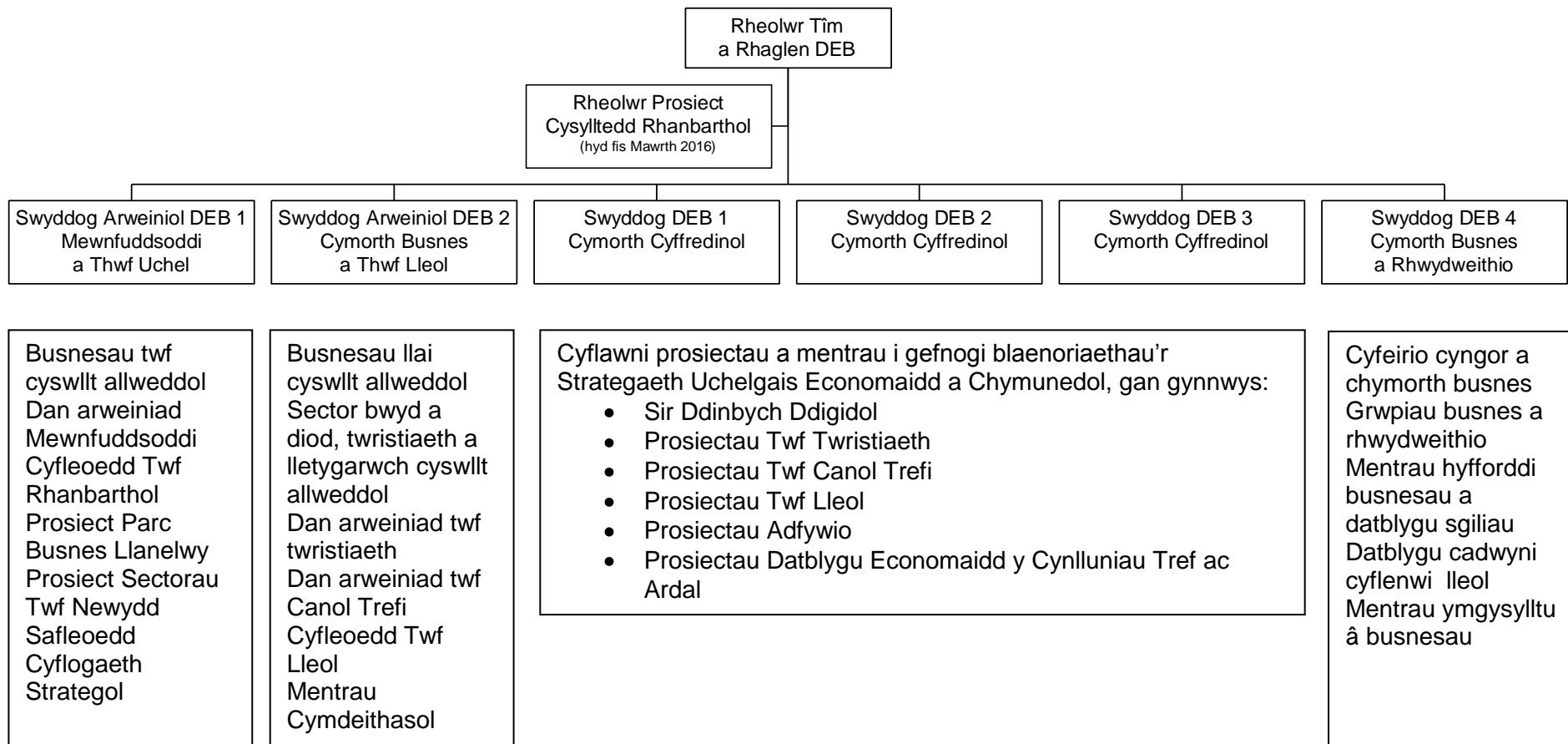
Mae tudalen hwn yn fwriadol wag

Prosiectau Blaenoriaeth – Y Strategaeth Uchelgais Economaidd a Chymunedol

1. **Sir Ddinbych Ddigidol** - cefnogi yn y gwaith o gyflwyno band eang cyflym iawn / signal ffôn symudol ac annog busnesau i ddatblygu cyfleoedd e-fasnach (*dan arweiniad yr adran Datblygu Economaidd a Busnes*)
2. **Safleoedd Cyflogaeth Strategol** - gweithio i ddod â safleoedd cyflogaeth allweddol yn weithredol ar draws y sir. (*dan arweiniad y Gwasanaethau Eiddo*)
3. **Cyngor a Chymorth Busnes** - cyfeirio yn well at wasanaethau sy'n rhoi cyngor a chymorth, gwella rhwydweithio rhwng busnesau lleol â'i gilydd (*dan arweiniad yr adran Datblygu Economaidd a Busnes*)
4. **Gwell Busnes i Bawb** - rhaglen i wreiddio diwylliant 'busnes gyfeillgar' ar draws gwasanaethau'r Cyngor, gan ddechrau gyda'r Gwasanaethau Rheoleiddio. (*dan arweiniad yr adran Cynllunio a Gwarchod y Cyhoedd*)
5. **Caffael Cefnogol** - adolygu ein prosesau caffael gan ganolbwyntio ar ddatblygu cyflenwyr lleol a sicrhau buddion cymunedol (*dan arweiniad yr adran Gaffael*)
6. **Cynllunio Twf Twristiaeth** - datblygu Cynllun i fanteisio ar farchnadoedd twristiaeth allweddol i gynyddu nifer yr ymwelwyr dros nos a chynyddu nifer y gweithgareddau gwariant uchel (*dan arweiniad yr adran Datblygu Economaidd a Busnes*)
7. **Parc Busnes Llanelwy** - datblygu Cynllun i annog mewnfuddsoddi ac i ddenu swyddi gwerth uchel i Barc Busnes Llanelwy (*dan arweiniad yr adran Economaidd a Busnes*)
8. **Ailddatblygu Cyfleusterau Arfordirol** - cyflwyno cyfleusterau twristiaeth a hamdden newydd yn y Rhyl a Phrestatyn (*dan arweiniad yr adran Gyfathrebu, Marchnata a Hamdden*)
9. **Potensial Sectorau Twf Newydd** - gwerthuso sectorau twf cenedlaethol a manteisio arnynt yn lleol (*dan arweiniad yr adran Datblygu Economaidd a Busnes*)
10. **Cyfleoedd Twf Rhanbarthol** - sicrhau budd lleol o gyfleoedd twf rhanbarthol yng Ngogledd Cymru (*dan arweiniad yr adran Datblygu Economaidd a Busnes*)

11. **Cyngor, Cymorth a Llwybrau Gyrfaol** - sicrhau bod gan ein pobl ifanc sgiliau cyflogadwyedd rhagorol a sicrhau cysylltiadau gwell ar eu cyfer gyda'r byd gwaith (*dan arweiniad yr adran Addysg*)
12. **Uwch Sgiliau ar gyfer y Sectorau Twf** - canolbwyntio ar ddatblygu'r uwch sgiliau y mae eu hangen ar fusnesau'r sectorau twf, yn enwedig pynciau Gwyddoniaeth, Technoleg, Peirianeg a Mathemateg (*dan arweiniad yr adran Addysg*)
13. **Datblygu Sgiliau Menter ac Entrepreneuriaeth** - helpu i greu busnesau lleol newydd a chefnogi busnesau lleol presennol drwy ddatblygu talent leol (*dan arweiniad yr adran Addysg*)
14. **Twf Canol Trefi ac Arallgyfeirio** - mentrau i greu a chynnal canol trefi dichonadwy ar draws y sir (*dan arweiniad yr adran Datblygu Economaidd a Busnes*)
15. **Ymgyrch Farchnata i ddenu Busnesau i 'Leoli yn Sir Ddinbych'** - ymgyrch i hyrwyddo Sir Ddinbych fel lleoliad ar gyfer busnesau (*dan arweiniad yr adran Cyfathrebu, Marchnata a Hamdden*)
16. **Rheoli Ymholiadau ynglŷn â Mewnfuddsoddi / Adleoli Busnesau** – gwella ein hymateb i ymholiadau ynglŷn â mewnfuddsoddi ac adleoli (*dan arweiniad yr adran Datblygu Economaidd a Busnes*)

Y Tîm Datblygu Economaidd a Busnes Diwygiedig



Tudalen 105

Yngnyd â: Swydd Swyddog Prosiectau Cymunedol yn y Tîm Cynllunio Strategol a Pherfformiad yn canolbwyntio ar gefnogi Prosiectau Cymunedol, Ymgysylltu â'r Gymuned a Chynlluniau Tref ac Ardal

Mae tudalen hwn yn fwiadol wag

Adroddiad i'r:	Pwyllgor Archwilio Cymunedau
Dyddiad y Cyfarfod:	12 Mawrth 2015
Awdur yr Adroddiad:	Cydlynnydd Archwilio
Teitl:	Rhaglen Waith Archwilio

1. Am beth mae'r adroddiad yn sôn?

Mae'r adroddiad yn cyflwyno drafft rhaglen waith i'r dyfodol y Pwyllgor Archwilio Cymunedau i'r aelodau ei hystyried.

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

Gofyn i'r Pwyllgor adolygu a chytuno ar ei raglen waith i'r dyfodol, a rhoi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf i aelodau ar faterion perthnasol.

3. Beth yw'r Argymhellion?

Bod y Pwyllgor yn ystyried y wybodaeth a ddarparwyd a chymeradwyo, adolygu neu addasu eu rhaglen waith i'r dyfodol fel yr ystyrir yn briodol.

4. Manylion am yr adroddiad.

- 4.1 Mae Erthygl 6 Cyfansoddiad Cyngor Sir Ddinbych yn nodi cylch gorchwyl, swyddogaethau ac aelodaeth pob Pwyllgor Archwilio, tra bo rheolau'r gweithdrefnau i bwyllgor archwilio wedi'u gosod yn Rhan 4 y Cyfansoddiad.
- 4.2 Mae'r Cyfansoddiad yn amodi bod yn rhaid i bwyllgorau archwilio'r Cyngor baratoi ac adolygu rhaglen ar gyfer eu gwaith i'r dyfodol. Drwy adolygu a blaenoriaethu materion mae modd i aelodau sicrhau fod y rhaglen waith yn cyflwyno rhaglen dan arweiniad yr aelodau.
- 4.3 Arfer sydd wedi'i fabwysiadu yn Sir Ddinbych ers nifer o flynyddoedd yw bod pwyllgorau archwilio'n cyfyngu ar nifer yr adroddiadau a ystyrir mewn unrhyw gyfarfod i uchafswm o bedwar, yn ogystal ag adroddiad rhaglen waith y Pwyllgor ei hun. Nod y dull hwn yw hwyluso cael trafodaeth fanwl ac effeithiol ar bob pwnc.
- 4.4 Yn y blynyddoedd diweddar mae Llywodraeth Cymru (LIC) a Swyddfa Archwilio Cymru wedi tynnu sylw at yr angen i gryfhau rôl archwilio ar draws llywodraeth leol a gwasanaethau cyhoeddus yng Nghymru, gan gynnwys defnyddio archwilio fel modd o ymgysylltu â phreswylwyr a defnyddwyr gwasanaeth. Wrth fynd ymlaen disgwylir i archwilio ymgysylltu'n well ac yn amlach â'r cyhoedd gyda golwg ar sicrhau penderfyniadau gwell a fydd yn y pen draw yn arwain at well canlyniadau i ddinasyddion. Yn y dyfodol, bydd Swyddfa Archwilio

Cymru yn mesur effeithiolrwydd archwilio wrth gyflawni'r disgwyliadau hyn.

4.5 Gan ystyried y weledigaeth genedlaethol ar gyfer archwilio ac ar yr un pryd ganolbwyntio ar flaenoriaethau lleol, mae'r Grŵp Cadeiryddion ac Is-gadeiryddion Archwilio (GCIGA) wedi argymhell yn ddiweddar y dylai pwyllgorau archwilio'r Cyngor, wrth benderfynu ar eu rhaglenni gwaith, ganolbwyntio ar y meysydd allweddol canlynol:

- arbedion ar y gyllideb;
- cyflawni Amcanion y Cynllun Corfforaethol (gyda phwyslais arbennig ar y modd o'u cyflawni yn ystod cyfnod o galedi ariannol);
- unrhyw eitemau eraill a gytunwyd gan y Pwyllgor Archwilio (neu'r GCIGA) fel blaenoriaeth uchel (yn seiliedig ar y meini prawf profion PAPER - gweler ochr gefn y 'ffurflen gynnig aelodau' yn Atodiad 2) a;
- Materion brys, materion na ellir eu rhagweld neu materion â blaenoriaeth uchel

Ffurflenni Cynnig ar gyfer Archwilio

4.6 Fel y crybwyllwyd ym mharagraff 4.2 uchod, mae Cyfansoddiad y Cyngor yn gofyn i bwyllgorau archwilio baratoi ac adolygu rhaglen ar gyfer eu gwaith i'r dyfodol. Er mwyn cynorthwyo'r broses o flaenoriaethu adroddiadau, os yw'r swyddogion o'r farn fod pwnc yn haeddu'r amser i gael ei drafod ar raglen fusnes y Pwyllgor, mae'n rhaid iddynt wneud cais ffurfiol i'r Pwyllgor i ystyried derbyn adroddiad ar y pwnc hwnnw. Gwneir hyn trwy gyflwyno 'ffurflen gynnig' sy'n egluro pwrpas, pwysigrwydd a chanlyniadau posibl y pynciau a awgrymir. Does dim un ffurflen gynnig wedi dod i law oddi wrth swyddog i'w ystyried yn y cyfarfod cyfredol.

4.7 Er mwyn gwneud gwell defnydd o amser archwilio drwy ganolbwyntio adnoddau pwyllgorau i archwilio testunau'n fanwl, gan ychwanegu gwerth drwy'r broses o wneud penderfyniadau a sicrhau gwell canlyniadau ar gyfer preswylwyr, penderfynodd y GCIGA yn ddiweddar y dylai'r aelodau, yn ogystal a swyddogion, gwblhau 'ffurflenni cynnig ar gyfer archwilio' yn amlinellu pam eu bod yn credu y byddai'r testun yn elwa o fewnbwn archwilio. Gellir gweld copi o 'ffurflen gynnig' yn Atodiad 2. Mae ochr gefn y ffurflen hon yn cynnwys siart lif sy'n rhestru'r cwestiynau y dylai aelodau eu hystyried wrth baratoi i gynnig eitem ar gyfer archwilio, ac y dylai pwyllgorau eu gofyn wrth benderfynu ar addasrwydd testun arfaethedig i'w gynnwys ar raglen gwaith i'r dyfodol archwilio. Os, ar ôl cwblhau'r broses hon, y penderfynir nad yw'r testun yn addas i'w archwilio'n ffurfiol gan bwyllgor archwilio, yna gellir ystyried dulliau eraill o rannu'r wybodaeth neu archwilio'r mater e.e. darparu 'adroddiad gwybodaeth', neu os yw'r mater yn un o natur leol gellir ei archwilio gan y Grŵp Ardal Aelodau (GAA) perthnasol. Yn y dyfodol ni fydd unrhyw eitemau'n cael eu cynnwys ar raglen gwaith i'r dyfodol heb i 'ffurflen gynnig ar gyfer

archwilio' gael ei chwblhau, ac i'r testun gael ei gymeradwyo i'w gynnwys ar y rhaglen gan un ai y Pwyllgor neu'r GCIGA. Bydd cymorth ar gael i gwblhau'r ffurflenni gan y Cydlynnydd Archwilio.

- 4.8 I alluogi dod ag adroddiad ar 'Gategoreiddio Iaith holl Ysgolion Sir Ddinbych' ymlaen a chynnwys adroddiad ar 'Dynnu Arwyddion heb Awdurdod oddi ar Dir Priffyrdd' roedd y Cadeirydd yn caniatáu gohirio'r adroddiad cynnydd ar y 'Strategaeth Safleoedd Carafanau' nes cyfarfod y Pwyllgor yn Ebrill 2015.

Rhaglen Waith i'r Dyfodol y Cabinet

- 4.9 Wrth benderfynu ar eu rhaglen waith i'r dyfodol mae'n bwysig fod pwyllgorau archwilio yn ystyried amserlen rhaglen waith y Cabinet. Ar gyfer y diben hwn, mae rhaglen waith y Cabinet wedi ei chynnwys yn Atodiad 3.

Datblygiad Penderfyniadau'r Pwyllgor

- 4.10 Yn Atodiad 4 mae tabl yn crynhoi penderfyniadau diweddar y Pwyllgor ac yn cynghori aelodau am eu gweithrediad.

5. Grŵp Cadeiryddion ac Is-Gadeiryddion Archwilio

- 5.1 Dan drefniadau archwilio'r Cyngor mae Grŵp Cadeiryddion ac Is-Gadeiryddion Archwilio (GCIGA) yn gweithredu fel pwyllgor cydlynu. Cyfarfu'r Grŵp ar 19 Chwefror a phenodwyd cynrychiolwyr i wasanaethu ar y grŵp gorchwyl a gorffen traws-archwilio a fydd yn cael ei sefydlu i werthuso effaith y toriadau yn y gyllideb. Cynrychiolwyr y Pwyllgor hwn fydd y Cynghorwyr Huw Hilditch-Roberts a Rhys Hughes, gyda'r Cynghorwyr Win Mullen-James a Joe Welch yn aelodau dirprwyol. Bydd aelodau dirprwyol yn cael eu galw i gymryd rhan yng ngwaith y Grŵp wrth iddo symud yn ei flaen.
- 5.2 Trafododd y GCIGA y trefniadau ar gyfer adrodd ar waith y pwyllgor archwilio hefyd ar gyfer 2014/15 i'r Cyngor Blynyddol ym mis Mai, ac fel rhan o'r broses honno mae wedi penderfynu cynnal ymarfer gwerthuso o waith y swyddogaeth archwilio. Bydd pob cynghorydd sir ac uwch reolwyr yn derbyn holiadur byr cyn bo hir yn gofyn iddynt werthuso archwilio o'u safbwynt hwy. Rhoddir crynodeb o'r canfyddiadau fel rhan o'r eitem ar yr Adroddiad Blynyddol yng nghyfarfod Blynyddol y Cyngor ym mis Mai.
- 5.3 Eitem arall a drafodwyd mwen cryn fanylder yn y cyfarfod ar 19 Chwefror roedd Papur Gwyn diweddar Llywodraeth *Cymru Datganoli, Democratiaeth a Chyflawni – Diwygio Llywodraeth Leol: Grym i Bobl Leol*. Dylai'r ddolen gyswllt isod gyfeirio aelodau i'r dudalen berthnasol ar wefan Llywodraeth Cymru lle gellir gweld y Papur:

<http://wales.gov.uk/consultations/localgovernment/power-to-local-people/?skip=1&lang=cy>

Mae Pennod 8 y Papur Gwyn, 'Cryfhau Rôl Adolygu', yn manylu ar gynigion Llywodraeth Cymru o ran craffu. Bydd sylwadau'r Grŵp ar y cwestiynau ymgynghorol ar bennod 8 yn cael eu cynnwys yn ymateb y Cyngor i'r ymgynghoriad yn ei gyfanrwydd.

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

Bydd archwilio effeithiol yn gymorth i'r Cyngor gynnal y blaenoriaethau corfforaethol yn unol ag anghenion cymunedau a dymuniadau trigolion. Bydd datblygu ac adolygu'r rhaglen waith gydlynol yn barhaus yn cynorthwyo'r Cyngor i fonitro ac adolygu materion polisi.

7. Beth yw'r prif gasgliadau o'r Aseiad o'r Effaith ar Gydraddoldeb (EqIA) a gynhaliwyd ar y penderfyniad? Dylid cynnwys templed yr Aseiad o Effaith ar Gydraddoldeb a gwblhawyd fel atodiad i'r adroddiad.

Ni chynhaliwyd Aseiad o Effaith ar Gydraddoldeb er diben yr adroddiad hwn gan nad yw ystyried rhaglen waith i'r dyfodol y Pwyllgor yn debygol o gael effaith andwyol neu annheg ar bobl sy'n rhannu nodweddion sydd wedi'u diogelu.

8. Faint fydd hyn yn costio a sut bydd yn effeithio ar wasanaethau eraill?

Mae'n bosib y bydd yn rhaid i wasanaethau neilltuo amser swyddog i gynorthwyo'r Pwyllgor gyda'r eitemau a nodwyd yn y rhaglen waith a chydag unrhyw gam gweithredu yn dilyn ystyried yr eitemau hynny.

9. Pa ymgynghori sydd wedi digwydd?

Does dim angen cynnal ymgynghoriad ar yr adroddiad hwn. Fodd bynnag, mae'r adroddiad ei hun a'r ystyriaeth a roir gan y Pwyllgor i'w raglen waith ar gyfer y dyfodol yn gyfystyr ag ymgynghoriad gyda'r Pwyllgor o ran ei raglen waith.

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

Nid oes risg wedi ei ganfod o ran y Pwyllgor yn ystyried ei raglen waith. Fodd bynnag, wrth adolygu ei raglen waith yn rheolaidd gall y Pwyllgor sicrhau bod meysydd sy'n peri pryder yn cael eu hystyried a'u harchwilio fel y maent yn dod i'r amlwg a bod argymhellion yn cael eu gwneud er mwyn mynd i'r afael â nhw.

11. Grym i wneud Penderfyniad

Yn unol ag Erthygl 6.3.7 Cyfansoddiad y Cyngor mae'n rhaid i bwyllgorau archwilio'r Cyngor baratoi rhaglen waith a'i hadolygu.

Swyddog Cyswllt: Cydlynnydd Archwilio
Rhif ffôn: (01824) 712554
E-bost: 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	Lead Member(s)	Item (description / title)	Purpose of report	Expected Outcomes	Author	Date Entered
23 April	Cllr. David Smith [not required]	1. Caravan Sites Strategy Progress	To report: (i) the progress attained with the development of the Strategy; (ii) the securing of a post to drive the initiative forward; and (iii) the progress made following the issue of Planning Contravention Notices (PCNs) and negotiations with caravan site owners/operators	Effective management of caravan sites will support the delivery of the Council's corporate priorities of developing the local economy, ensuring people have access to good quality housing and protecting vulnerable people and assisting them to live independently	Graham Boase/Paul Mead	December 2014 (rescheduled February 2015)
	Cllr. David Smith	2. Gritting Route Reductions	To consider proposals to reduce precautionary	(i) An assessment of the potential benefits, risks and impact of the proposed cuts to enable the development of effective management and communications	Steve Parker/Tim Towers	December 2014

Communities Scrutiny Committee Forward Work Plan

Meeting	Lead Member(s)	Item (description / title)		Purpose of report	Expected Outcomes	Author	Date Entered
				gritting on the highway by 10% in 2015/16	(ii) strategies for the associated changes; and identification of actions to mitigate detrimental effect on the delivery of the Corporate Plan		
28 May	Cllrs. David Smith and Julian Thompson-Hill	1.	Food Safety, Standards and Procurement	To detail the progress made with food hygiene and food standards compliance across the County, and with procurement and contract management of County food contracts	To mitigate the risk to the health of the County's resident from dangerous/contaminated food and to ensure that the products they buy are as labelled. In addition to safeguard that the Council's procurement and contract management procedures ensure that food served in Council establishments is safe and of high quality.	Graham Boase/Emlyn Jones/Stuart Andrews	June 2014
9 July							
10 September	Cllr. Bobby Feeley	1.	Supported Independent Living Service	To monitor the effectiveness of the new Supporting Independent Living Service	(i) an evaluation of the effectiveness of the new service in assisting and supporting vulnerable people to live independently in the community; and (ii) Examination of the proposed procurement model for purchasing future SIL services	Phil Gilroy/Katie Newe/John Sweeney	May 2014 (rescheduled January 2015)
	Cllr. David Smith	2.	Car Parking Charges Policy	To consider the findings of the study into varying car parking	The formulation of recommendations for submission to Cabinet with respect to the future car parking charges across the County with a view to developing the economy and	Steve Parker/Mike Jones	January 2015

Tudalen 114

Communities Scrutiny Committee Forward Work Plan

Meeting	Lead Member(s)	Item (description / title)		Purpose of report	Expected Outcomes	Author	Date Entered
				charges across the County	ensuring the long-term sustainability of the County's town centres		
5 November							
17 December							
4 February 2016							
24 March							
12 May							
30 June							
8 September							
27 Oct 2016	Cllr. Eryl Williams	1	Review of the Home to School Transport Policy [Education]	To consider the findings of a review of the impact of the implementation of the school transport policy	An assessment of the impact of the policy's implementation will assist the Authority to determine if learners' needs are being appropriately met and identify any anomalies or areas of concern which require addressing	Jackie Walley	Cabinet September 2014
15 December							

Tudalen 115

Communities Scrutiny Committee Forward Work Plan

Future Issues

Item (description / title)	Purpose of report	Expected Outcomes	Author	Date Entered
Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)	To outline the proposals for implementing the CIL in Denbighshire	The development of an appropriate and effective CIL scheme for the County	Graham Boase/Angela Loftus	February 2013

For future years

Information/Consultation Reports

Information / Consultation	Item (description / title)	Purpose of report	Author	Date Entered
Quarterly Information (Sept/Dec/Mar/June)	Rhyl Going Forward	To brief the Committee on the progress in delivering the Programme and its associated workstreams and projects, and to highlight to members areas of concern or slippages	Mark Dixon	May 2014
Information Report (June 2015)	Reablement Service	To detail to the Committee the: (i) effectiveness of the Reablement Service in delivering the Council's corporate priority of protecting vulnerable people and helping them to live as independently as possible; (ii) efficiencies realised following the introduction of the Service. The report to include all (positive and negative) feedback from service users	Phil Gilroy/Anne Hughes-Jones	June 2014

Note for officers – Committee Report Deadlines

Meeting	Deadline	Meeting	Deadline	Meeting	Deadline

Communities Scrutiny Committee Forward Work Plan

23 April	9 April	28 May	14 May	9 July	25 June
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Communities Scrutiny Work Programme.doc

02/03/15 RhE

Tudalen 117

Mae tudalen hwn yn fwiadol wag

Ffurflen Gynnig ar gyfer Rhaglen Gwaith i'r Dyfodol Archwilio	
ENW'R PWYLLGOR ARCHWILIO	
AMSERLEN I'W HYSTYRIED	
TESTUN	
Beth sydd angen ei graffu arno (a pham)?	
Ydi'r mater yn un o bwys i drigolion/busnesau lleol?	YDI/NAC YDI
Ydi craffu yn gallu dylanwadu ar bethau a'u newid? (Os 'ydi' nodwch sut rydych chi'n meddwl y gall craffu ddylanwadu neu newid pethau)	YDI/NAC YDI
Ydi'r mater yn ymwneud â gwasanaeth neu faes sy'n tanberfformio?	YDI/NAC YDI
Ydi'r mater yn effeithio ar nifer fawr o drigolion neu ardal fawr o'r Sir? (Os 'ydi', rhowch syniad o faint y grŵp neu'r ardal yr effeithir arni)	YDI/NAC YDI
Ydi'r mater yn gysylltiedig â blaenoriaethau corfforaethol y Cyngor? (Os 'ydi' nodwch pa flaenoriaethau)	YDI/NAC YDI
Hyd y gwyddoch, oes yna rywun arall yn edrych ar y mater hwn? (Os 'oes', nodwch pwy sy'n edrych arno)	OES/NAC OES
Os derbynnir y testun ar gyfer craffu, pwy fyddai arnoch chi eisiau eu gwahodd e.e. Aelod Arweiniol, swyddogion, arbenigwyr allanol, defnyddwyr y gwasanaeth?	
Enw'r Cynghorydd/Aelod Cyfetholedig	
Dyddiad	

Ystyried addasrwydd pwnc ar gyfer craffu

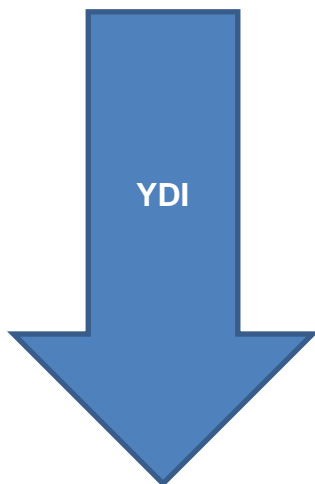
Ffurflen Gynnig / Cais a dderbyniwyd

(dylid rhoi ystyriaeth ofalus i'r rhesymau dros wneud cais)



Ydi o'n bodloni'r gofynion canlynol?

- **Diddordeb Cyhoeddus** – ydi'r mater o bwys i drigolion?
- **Effaith**– fedr craffu yn gael effaith ar bethau a'u newid?
- **Perfformiad** – ydi o'n wasanaeth neu faes sy'n tanberfformio?
- **Graddfa** – ydi o'n effeithio ar nifer o drigolion neu ardal ddaearyddol fawr?
- **Ailadrodd** – ydi'r mater yn destun craffu/ymchwiliad gan berson neu gorff arall?



Dim gweithredu pellach gan y Pwyllgor Archwilio. Gellir ei gyfeirio at gorff arall neu ofyn am adroddiad er gwybodaeth.

- Penderfynu ar y canlyniadau a ddymunir
- Penderfynu ar gwmpas a swmp y gwaith craffu sydd ei angen a'r dull mwyaf priodol o graffu (h.y. adroddiad pwyllgor, ymchwiliad grŵp tasg a gorffen neu aelod cyswllt ac ati)
- Os penderfynir sefydlu grŵp tasg a gorffen, dylid penderfynu ar amserlen yr ymchwiliad, pwy fydd yn rhan o'r ymchwiliad, beth yw'r gofynion ymchwilio, a oes angen cyngor arbenigol a thystion, a beth yw'r trefniadau adrodd ac ati.

Cabinet Forward Work Plan

Appendix 3

Tudalen 121

Meeting	Item (description / title)		Purpose of report	Cabinet Decision required (yes/no)	Author – Lead member and contact officer
24 March	1	Finance Report	To update Cabinet on the current financial position of the Council	Tbc	Councillor Julian Thompson-Hill / Paul McGrady
	2	Affordable Housing Task and Finish Group	To consider the findings of the Affordable Housing Task and Finish Group	Tbc	Cllr David Smith / Graham Boase
	3	Business Rates Write Offs	To seek approval for uncollectible Business Rates Debts to be written off	Yes	Cllr Julian Thompson-Hill / Rod Urquhart
	4	HB/CTRS Telephone Recording Policy	Tbc	Tbc	Cllr Julian Thompson_hill / Rod Urquhart
	5	Council Tax/Business Rates Telephone Recording Policy	Tbc	Tbc	Cllr Julian Thompson_hill / Rod Urquhart
	6	Discretionary Housing Payments (DHP) Policy 2015/16 onwards	Tbc	Tbc	Cllr Julian Thompson_hill / Rod Urquhart
	7	Ysgol Esgob Morgan - School Organisation Proposal	To consider any objections received following the publication of the statutory notice and to consider	Yes	Cllr Eryl Williams / Jackie Walley

Cabinet Forward Work Plan

Tudalen 122

Meeting	Item (description / title)		Purpose of report	Cabinet Decision required (yes/no)	Author – Lead member and contact officer
			whether to approve the implementation of the proposal.		
	8	Ysgol Glan Clwyd - 21st Century Schools Project	To support the Final Business Case for the Ysgol Glan Clwyd extension and refurbishment project as part of the 21st Century Schools and to consider recommending its approval to Council	Yes	Councillor Eryl Williams / Jackie Walley
	9	GwE Governance Arrangements	To consider a report recommending changes to the membership of the GwE Joint Committee in response to the adoption of the National Model for Regional Joint Working	Yes	Cllr Eryl Williams / Karen Evans
	10	Long Term Strategy for the Agricultural Estate	To seek Cabinet's approval to adopting a new long term strategy for the Agricultural Estate	Yes	Cllr Julian Thompson-Hill / David Lorey / Gerald Thomas / Mair Jones
	11	Ty Nant, 6-8 Nant Hall Road, Former Library, WC Block and car park at Nant Hall Road,	To consider declaring land and buildings as surplus to requirements and for	Yes	Cllr Julian Thompson-Hill / David Mathews

Cabinet Forward Work Plan

Meeting		Item (description / title)	Purpose of report	Cabinet Decision required (yes/no)	Author – Lead member and contact officer
		Prestatyn	disposal		
	12	Items from Scrutiny Committees	To consider any issues raised by Scrutiny for Cabinet's attention	Tbc	Scrutiny Coordinator
28 April	1	Finance Report	To update Cabinet on the current financial position of the Council	Tbc	Councillor Julian Thompson-Hill / Paul McGrady
	2	Items from Scrutiny Committees	To consider any issues raised by Scrutiny for Cabinet's attention	Tbc	Scrutiny Coordinator
26 May	1	Finance Report	To update Cabinet on the current financial position of the Council	Tbc	Councillor Julian Thompson-Hill / Paul McGrady
	2	Ruthin Primary Proposals	To consider the formal consultation reports following the publication of proposals for the amalgamation of Ysgol Llanfair DC and Ysgol Pentrecelyn and the closure of Ysgol Rhewl and to consider whether to publish the relevant statutory notices.	Yes	Councillor Eryl Williams / Jackie Walley
	3	Items from Scrutiny Committees	To consider any issues	Tbc	Scrutiny Coordinator

Cabinet Forward Work Plan

Tudalen 124

Meeting	Item (description / title)		Purpose of report	Cabinet Decision required (yes/no)	Author – Lead member and contact officer
			raised by Scrutiny for Cabinet's attention		
June	1	Finance Report	To update Cabinet on the current financial position of the Council	Tbc	Councillor Julian Thompson-Hill / Paul McGrady
	2	Items from Scrutiny Committees	To consider any issues raised by Scrutiny for Cabinet's attention	Tbc	Scrutiny Coordinator
July	1	Finance Report	To update Cabinet on the current financial position of the Council	Tbc	Councillor Julian Thompson-Hill / Paul McGrady
	2	The Future of In-house Care Services	To consider the results of the consultation with existing users of in-house care services	Yes	Councillor Bobby Feeley / Phil Gilroy
	3	Items from Scrutiny Committees	To consider any issues raised by Scrutiny for Cabinet's attention	Tbc	Scrutiny Coordinator

Note for officers – Cabinet Report Deadlines

<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Deadline</i>	<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Deadline</i>	<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Deadline</i>
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Cabinet Forward Work Plan

<i>March</i>	10 March	<i>April</i>	14 April	<i>May</i>	11 May

Updated 27/02/15 - KEJ

Cabinet Forward Work Programme.doc

Mae tudalen hwn yn fwiadol wag

Progress with Committee Resolutions

Date of Meeting	Item number and title	Resolution	Progress
29 th January 2015	5. Findings of the Traffic and Parking Review	<p>RESOLVED that the Committee –</p> <p>(a) receive the report and note the contents of the Review;</p> <p>(b) support in principle the development of the series of recommended actions in the Review as summarised in Appendix C to the report, including the calculation of indicative costs to each of the actions, and the discussion and agreement of those actions with each of the respective Member Area Groups;</p> <p>(c) support the undertaking of a further piece of work to examine in greater detail the potential of varying parking charges between towns according to supply and demand as identified by the Traffic and Parking Review, and</p> <p>(d) receive a further report on the conclusions of the varying parking charges review when available and prior to its submission to Cabinet.</p>	Officers advised of the Committee's recommendations and the report in (d) has been scheduled into the Committee's forward work programme for its meeting on 10 September 2015
	6. Introduction of	RESOLVED that subject to the above observations –	

	<p>Charges for Green Waste Collections</p>	<p>(a) <i>the report be received, and</i></p> <p>(b) <i>the Scrutiny Task and Finish Group (established to evaluate the impact of the budget cuts) examine and monitor the impact of the introduction of the charges for green waste collections as part of its work on the Cutting Our Cloth proposals.</i></p>	<p>The terms of reference for the 'Cutting Our Cloth' task and finish group included work relating to the impact of the green waste collection charges (see paragraph 5.1 of the attached report)</p>
	<p>7. Scrutiny Work Programme</p>	<p>RESOLVED that –</p> <p>(a) <i>subject to the above, the forward work programme as detailed in Appendix 1 to the report be approved;</i></p> <p>(b) <i>Councillors Huw Hilditch-Roberts and Rhys Hughes expressed an interest in being appointed the committee's representatives on the Scrutiny Task and Finish Group to evaluate the impact of the budget cuts with Councillors Win Mullen-James and Joe Welch expressing an interest in being appointed substitute representatives, and</i></p> <p>(c) <i>the following committee representatives and substitute representatives be appointed to the Service Challenge Groups –</i></p> <p><i>Highways – Councillors Rhys Hughes and Cefyn Williams (substitute)</i></p>	<p>Relevant officers and members notified of the appointments</p>

		<p><i>Planning – Councillor Win Mullen-James and Cefyn Williams (substitute)</i></p> <p><i>Finance & Assets – Councillor Peter Evans (to replace Councillor Rhys Hughes, to take effect from the next round of Service Challenges).</i></p>	
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Mae tudalen hwn yn fwiadol wag