

At: Aelodau'r Cyngor Sir

Dyddiad: 8 Chwefror 2017

Rhif Union: 01824706141

ebost: [democrataidd@sirddinbych.gov.uk](mailto:democrataidd@sirddinbych.gov.uk)

Annwyl Gynghorydd

Fe'ch gwahoddir i fynychu cyfarfod y **CYNGOR SIR, DYDD MAWRTH, 14 CHWFROR 2017** am **10.00 am** yn **COUNCIL CHAMBER, COUNTY HALL, RUTHIN LL15 1YN.**

Yn gywir iawn

G Williams

Pennaeth Gwasanaethau Cyfreithiol, AD a Democrataidd

## **AGENDA**

### **RHAN 1 – GWAHODDIR Y WASG A'R CYHOEDD I FYNYCHU RHAN HON Y CYFARFOD**

#### **1 YMDDIHEURIADAU**

#### **2 DATGANIADAU O FUDDIANT**

Dylai'r Aelodau ddatgan unrhyw gysylltiad personol neu gysylltiad sy'n rhagfarnu ag unrhyw fater a nodwyd yn un 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 ASESAD POBLOGAETH GOGLEDD CYMRU (Tudalennau 5 - 62)**

Ystyried adroddiad (copi ynghlwm) i geisio cymeradwyaeth y Cyngor Sir ar gyfer Aseiad Poblogaeth drafft Gogledd Cymru cyn i'r fersiwn derfynol gael ei chynhyrchu erbyn 1 Ebrill 2017.

#### **5 TRETH Y CYNGOR 2017/18 A MATERION CYSYLLTIEDIG (Tudalennau 63 - 64)**

Ystyried adroddiad (copi ynghlwm) i bennu lefelau Treth y Cyngor ar gyfer 2017/18 (Atodiad i ddilyn)

**6 CYNLLUN CYFALAF 2016/17 - 2019/20** (Tudalennau 65 - 204)

Ystyried adroddiad (copi ynghlwm) i ddarparu Cynllun Cyfalaf wedi'i ddiweddarau i'r Aelodau.

**7 DATGANIAD STRATEGAETH RHEOLI TRYSORLYS (DSRHT) 2017/18 A DANGOSYDDION DARBODUS 2017/18 - 2019/20** (Tudalennau 205 - 240)

Ystyried adroddiad (copi ynghlwm) i geisio cymeradwyaeth Cyngor Sir o'r DSRhT a'r Dangosyddion Darbodus.

**8 RHAGLEN GWAITH I'R DYFODOL Y CYNGOR SIR** (Tudalennau 241 - 242)

Ystyried Rhaglen Gwaith i'r Dyfodol y Cyngor (copi ynghlwm).

**AELODAETH**

**Y Cynghorwyr**

Y Cynghorydd Ann Davies (Cadeirydd)

Y Cynghorydd Win Mullen-James (Is-Gadeirydd)

Brian Blakeley  
Joan Butterfield  
Jeanette Chamberlain-Jones  
Bill Cowie  
Meirick Davies  
Stuart Davies  
Peter Duffy  
Peter Arnold Evans  
Hugh Evans  
Bobby Feeley  
Carys Guy  
Huw Hilditch-Roberts  
Martyn Holland  
Colin Hughes  
Rhys Hughes  
Hugh Irving  
Alan James  
Alice Jones  
Huw Jones  
Pat Jones  
Gwyneth Kensler  
Geraint Lloyd-Williams

Jason McLellan  
Barry Mellor  
Bob Murray  
Dewi Owens  
Merfyn Parry  
Paul Penlington  
Pete Prendergast  
Arwel Roberts  
Anton Sampson  
Gareth Sandilands  
David Simmons  
Barbara Smith  
David Smith  
Bill Tasker  
Julian Thompson-Hill  
Joe Welch  
Cefyn Williams  
Cheryl Williams  
David Williams  
Eryl Williams  
Huw Williams  
Mark Young

**COPIAU I'R:**

Y Wasg a'r Llyfrgelloedd  
Cynghorau Tref a Chymuned

Mae tudalen hwn yn fwriadol wag

**Adroddiad i'r:** Cyngor Llawn

**Dyddiad y Cyfarfod:** 14 Chwefror 2017

**Aelod / Swyddog Arweiniol:** Y Cynghorydd Bobby Feeley / Nicola Stubbins

**Awdur yr Adroddiad:** Gwynfor Griffiths/James Wood (yn seiliedig ar fersiwn Gogledd Cymru a gynhyrchwyd gan Jenny Williams, Cyfarwyddwr Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol, Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Conwy)

**Teitl:** Asesiad Poblogaeth Gogledd Cymru

## 1. Am beth mae'r adroddiad yn sôn?

1.1 Mae'r adroddiad hwn yn darparu gwybodaeth gyffredinol am yr Asesiad Poblogaeth drafft ar gyfer Gogledd Cymru, a gynhyrchwyd mewn partneriaeth gyda; y pum Awdurdod Lleol arall yng Ngogledd Cymru, Bwrdd Iechyd Lleol Prifysgol Betsi Cadwaladr, ac Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru.

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

2.1 Ceisio cymeradwyaeth y Cyngor Sir ar gyfer Asesiad Poblogaeth drafft Gogledd Cymru cyn i'r fersiwn derfynol gael ei chynhyrchu erbyn 1 Ebrill 2017. Disgwylir i'r Asesiad wneud cyfraniad sylweddol i ddealltwriaeth ehangach o; anghenion ein cymunedau, pa wasanaethau sydd ar waith i ddiwallu'r anghenion hynny a pha fylchau sydd mewn darpariaeth.

## 3. Beth yw'r Argymhellion?

3.1 Bod Aelodau yn ystyried yr Asesiad Poblogaeth drafft a'i gymeradwyo wrth aros i'r fersiynau terfynol gael eu cynhyrchu. Mae crynodeb o'r asesiad ynghlwm wrth yr adroddiad hwn (Atodiad 2) ac mae'r fersiwn llawn, sydd tua 350 tudalen, wedi'i hanfon drwy e-bost i aelodau unigol y Cyngor Llawn.

## 4. Manylion yr adroddiad

4.1 Rhaid i'r Asesiad Poblogaeth gael ei gynhyrchu ar sail gyfreithiol dan Adran 14 o Ddeddf Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol a Llesiant (Cymru) 2014 a Rheoliadau Gofal a Chefnogaeth (Asesiad Poblogaeth) Cymru 2015. Rhaid ei gynhyrchu ar y cyd gan y chwe awdurdod lleol yng Ngogledd Cymru a'r Bwrdd Iechyd Lleol. Pan fydd wedi'i gwblhau, rhaid iddo gael ei gyhoeddi ar ein gwefan a'i gyflwyno i Lywodraeth Cymru.

4.2 Mae pecyn gwaith a gynhyrchwyd gan Asiantaeth Gwellu'r Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol ac a gomisiynwyd gan Lywodraeth Cymru yn disgrifio pwrpas yr Asesiad Poblogaeth fel a ganlyn;

“Bydd yr asesiad poblogaeth yn sicrhau bod gwasanaethau'n cael eu cynllunio a'u datblygu mewn ffordd effeithlon ac effeithiol gan bartneriaid sector cyhoeddus i hyrwyddo llesiant pobl a chanddynt anghenion gofal a chymorth. Bydd yr asesiad yn...galluogi awdurdodau lleol a Byrddau Iechyd Lleol i ganolbwyntio ar ymagweddau at ofal a chymorth sy'n atal anghenion rhag digwydd neu waethygu. Bydd yn darparu'r wybodaeth sy'n ofynnol i gefnogi penderfyniadau am adnoddau a'r gyllideb; gan sicrhau bod gwasanaethau a chanlyniadau wedi'u targedu ac yn gynaliadwy, yn effeithiol ac yn effeithlon.”

- 4.3 Mae Adran 14 Deddf Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol a Lles (2014) yn ei gwneud yn ofynnol i awdurdodau lleol a byrddau iechyd i gyd-asesu:
- Faint o bobl sydd yn ardal yr awdurdod lleol sydd angen gofal a chefnogaeth
  - Faint o ofalwyr sydd yn ardal yr awdurdod lleol sydd angen cefnogaeth
  - Faint o bobl sydd yn ardal yr awdurdod lleol nad yw eu hanghenion gofal a chefnogaeth yn cael eu cwrdd
  - Yr amrywiaeth a'r lefel o wasanaethau sydd angen er mwyn cwrdd anghenion gofal a chefnogaeth pobl yn ardal yr awdurdod lleol
  - Yr amrywiaeth a'r lefelau o wasanaethau sydd eu hangen er mwyn cwrdd y gofynion yn Adran 15(2) (gwasanaethau atal) yn ardal yr awdurdod lleol
  - Y camau gweithredu sydd eu hangen er mwyn darparu'r amrywiaeth a'r lefel o wasanaethau a nodwyd yn unol â pharagraffau (d) ac (e) drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg.
- 4.4 Rhaid i'r adroddiad gwmpasu'r tair thema hyn o leiaf: plant a phobl ifanc, pobl hŷn; anabledau iechyd / corfforol; anabledau dysgu/awtistiaeth; iechyd meddwl; nam ar y synhwyrâu; gofalwyr sydd angen cefnogaeth; a, thrais yn erbyn menywod, cam-drin domestig a thrais rhywiol. Yng Ngogledd Cymru mae'r themâu canlynol hefyd wedi'u cynnwys; digartrefedd, cyn filwyr a phobl yn yr ystâd ddiogeled, ynghyd â chyswllt i Asesiad o Anghenion Camddefnyddio Sylweddau'r Bwrdd Cynllunio Ardal.
- 4.5 Rhaid i adroddiad sengl gael ei gynhyrchu ar gyfer Rhanbarth Gogledd Cymru a chael ei gymeradwyo gan Fwrdd y Bwrdd Iechyd Lleol a gan y cyngor llawn ym mhob Awdurdod Lleol. Dylai gael ei gyhoeddi ar 1 Ebrill 2017 ar wefan pob awdurdod lleol a bwrdd iechyd yn Gymraeg a Saesneg, gyda chopi wedi'i anfon at Weinidogion Cymru.
- 4.6 Mae Cydweithredfa Gwella Gwasanaethau Gofal Cymdeithasol a Lles Gogledd Cymru wedi sefydlu grŵp llywio rhanbarthol i arwain y gwaith gyda grwpiau'n seiliedig ar elfennau technegol, ymgysylltu a themâu i arwain ar dasgau penodol. Caiff y grŵp llywio ei gadeirio gan Jenny Williams, Cyfarwyddwr Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol ac Addysg, Cyngor Bwrdeistref

Sirol Conwy. Mae aelodau'r grwpiau o bob awdurdod lleol yng Ngogledd Cymru, Bwrdd Iechyd Prifysgol Betsi Cadwaladr (BIPBC) ac Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru. Mae strwythur llywodraethu wedi'i atodi yn atodiad 1.

#### *Cwmpas a strwythur yr adroddiad*

- 4.7 Roedd yr adroddiad Asesiad Poblogaeth wedi'i arwain gan ymgysylltu. Roedd yn seiliedig ar adborth gan staff, sefydliadau partner, defnyddwyr gwasanaeth a'r cyhoedd i nodi anghenion strategol ar gyfer gofal a chefnogaeth. Roedd hyn yn cynnwys gwybodaeth o strategaethau comisiynu ac asesiadau anghenion presennol. Bu'r fim prosiect yn casglu tystiolaeth i herio'r damcaniaethau hyn drwy ddadansoddiad data, adolygiadau llenyddiaeth gefndirol, adolygiadau gwasanaeth a gwaith ymgysylltu ychwanegol gyda ffocws.
- 4.8 Mae'r gofyniad i gynhyrchu adroddiad hygyrch, rhanbarthol mewn terfyn amser byr wedi cyfyngu ar yr hyn y gellir ei gynnwys. Bydd yr adroddiad yn darparu sail dystiolaeth ar gyfer gwasanaethau a strategaethau a bydd yn sail i gyfuno gwasanaethau a chefnogi trefniadau partneriaeth. Dylai fod yn adnodd defnyddiol i gynllunwyr a chomisiynwyr mewn awdurdodau lleol ac iechyd, fodd bynnag, mae'n debygol o fod angen o hyd am strategaethau comisiynu a datganiadau sefyllfa'r farchnad o hyd i nodi gweledigaeth a chynllun lleol ar gyfer gwasanaethau mewn ardal a'r gefnogaeth sydd ar gael i ddarparwyr.

#### *Deddf Llesiant Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol (Cymru) 2015*

- 4.9 Rhaid cynhyrchu Asesiad Lles fel gofyniad o Ddeddf Llesiant Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol (Cymru) 2015 gan bob Bwrdd Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus mewn terfyn amser tebyg i'r Asesiad Poblogaeth. Roedd yr Asesiad Poblogaeth yn edrych ar anghenion gofal a chefnogaeth y boblogaeth tra bod yr Asesiad Lles yn edrych ar ffyniant, iechyd, gwydnwch, cydraddoldeb, diwylliant bywiog, cyfrifoldeb byd-eang a chymunedau cydlynol. Mae gorgyffwrdd rhwng y ddau felly mae'r fim prosiect yn darparu adroddiadau amlygu i'r pedwar Bwrdd Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus yng Ngogledd Cymru am gynnydd yr Asesiad Poblogaeth ac maent yn gweithio gyda swyddogion sy'n gyfrifol am yr Asesiad Lles i osgoi dyblygu gwaith a chynyddu'r defnydd o adnoddau. Mae gwaith ymgysylltu a wnaed ar y cyd ar gyfer y ddau asesiad yn enghraifft.

#### *Cynllun ardal*

- 4.10** Bydd cam nesaf y prosiect yn ymwneud â defnyddio'r Asesiad Poblogaeth i ddatblygu Cynllun Ardal ar gyfer y rhanbarth ac rydym yn aros am y canllawiau am hyn gan Lywodraeth Cymru. Oherwydd y terfynau amser tynn ar gyfer cynhyrchu'r asesiad poblogaeth gall gwaith ar y cynllun ardal olygu rhagor o ymchwil ac ymgynghori i edrych ar ardaloedd blaenoriaeth yn

fanylach cyn cytuno pa ardaloedd i'w blaenoriaethu ar gyfer gwaith rhanbarthol.

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

5.1 Bydd paratoi'r Asesiad Poblogaeth yn darparu dealltwriaeth mwy o lawer i'r awdurdod o anghenion y grwpiau poblogaeth penodol mae'n rhaid mynd i'r afael â nhw a'n helpu i nodi blaenoriaethau ar gyfer cynllunio a chomisiynu gwasanaethau yn y dyfodol.

## 6. **Faint fydd yn ei gostio a sut fydd yn effeithio ar wasanaethau eraill?**

6.1 Mae Cydweithredfa Gwella Gwasanaethau Gofal Cymdeithasol a Lles Gogledd Cymru wedi ariannu Rheolwr Prosiect Rhanbarthol i gefnogi'r prosiect a chostau cysylltiedig gan gynnwys cyfieithu ac ymgysylltiad arbenigol.

6.2 Mae cost i'r awdurdodau lleol, BIPBC ac Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru o ran amser staff i gefnogi'r prosiect. Mae hyn yn cynnwys staff i wneud gwaith ymgysylltu â'r cyhoedd, defnyddwyr gwasanaeth, staff ac aelodau etholedig a staff i gefnogi'r gwaith o ddadansoddi ac ysgrifennu'r adroddiad. Gwnaed y mwyafrif o'r gwaith hwn rhwng mis Ebrill a mis Tachwedd 2016.

6.3 Mae'r brif gost a nodwyd yn ymwneud ag adnoddau staffio. Ar hyn o bryd, mae dau reolwr gwasanaeth yn cynrychioli'r awdurdod wrth barhau â'r gwaith hwn ac mae rheolwr arall yn ymwneud â chynllunio'r prosesau ymgysylltu sydd angen bod ar waith gyda'r grwpiau poblogaeth targed.

## 7. **Beth yw prif gasgliadau'r Asesiad o Effaith ar Gydraddoldeb a gynhaliwyd am y penderfyniad? Dylid cynnwys yr Asesiad o Effaith ar Gydraddoldeb a gwblhawyd fel atodiad i'r adroddiad.**

7.1 Bydd gan yr adroddiad terfynol effaith ar strategaethau atal tlodi drwy wella'r ffordd mae anghenion gofal cymdeithasol ac iechyd yn cael eu diwallu. Mae cysylltiadau cryf rhwng tlodi ac anghydraddoldebau iechyd a dylai'r asesiad poblogaeth helpu i fynd i'r afael â'r rhain. Mae cysylltiadau gyda throsedd ac anhrefn drwy'r bennod ar drais yn erbyn merched, cam-drin domestig a thrais rhywiol. Bydd yr adroddiad hefyd yn ystyried gofynion Deddf Llesiant Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol (Cymru) 2015 gan gynnwys cynaliadwyedd.

7.2 Cynhaliwyd Asesiad llawn o Effaith ar Gydraddoldeb ac mae ynghlwm wrth yr adroddiad hwn. (Atodiad 3)

## 8. **Pa ymgynghoriadau a gynhaliwyd gydag Archwilio ac eraill?**



- 8.1 Roedd ymgysylltiad ar gyfer yr Asesiad Poblogaeth yn cynnwys; holiadur i sefydliadau sy'n gofyn am eu barn a thystiolaeth; canllaw hwylusydd i bartneriaid ei ddefnyddio i redeg grwpiau trafod gyda defnyddwyr gwasanaeth; holiadur i'r cyhoedd sydd ar gael ar wefan y Panel Dinasyddion a chyfweiliadau gydag aelodau'r Panel Dinasyddion a gweithdai gyda staff a chynghorwyr a drefnwyd gan bob awdurdod lleol.
- 8.2 Mae map budd-ddeiliaid wedi'i gynhyrchu a'i adolygu yn rhestru'r holl grwpiau poblogaeth a allai fod angen gofal a chefnogaeth i sicrhau bod gymaint o bobl ag sy'n bosibl yn cael cyfle i roi eu barn. Mae hyn yn cynnwys ymgysylltu gyda grwpiau anodd eu cyrraedd.

## 9. **Datganiad y Prif Swyddog Cyllid**

Bydd yr asesiad yn helpu i ddarparu gwybodaeth ar gyfer gwaith cynllunio strategol a blaenoriaethau ar gyfer gofal a chymorth cysylltiedig ar draws y rhanbarth. Bydd ystyriaeth ofalus yn cael ei rhoi i bennu blaenoriaethau a sut mae adnoddau'n cael eu blaenoriaethu i'w hategu.

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

- 10.1 Nad oes gan bartneriaid rhanbarthol ddigon o allu neu strwythurau llywodraethu i ddarparu'r prosiect neu ymgysylltu gyda'r broses yn effeithiol. I liniaru bydd unrhyw faterion yn cael eu codi gyda'r grŵp llywio rhanbarthol.
- 10.2 Na fydd yn bosibl gael cymeradwyaeth gan y chwe chyngor a Bwrdd BIPBC mewn pryd i gyhoeddi ar 1 Ebrill 2017. I liniaru, mae'r fîm prosiect yn bwriadu ymgynghori mor eang ag sy'n bosibl cyn i'r broses gymeradwyo ddechrau ym mis Rhagfyr 2016.

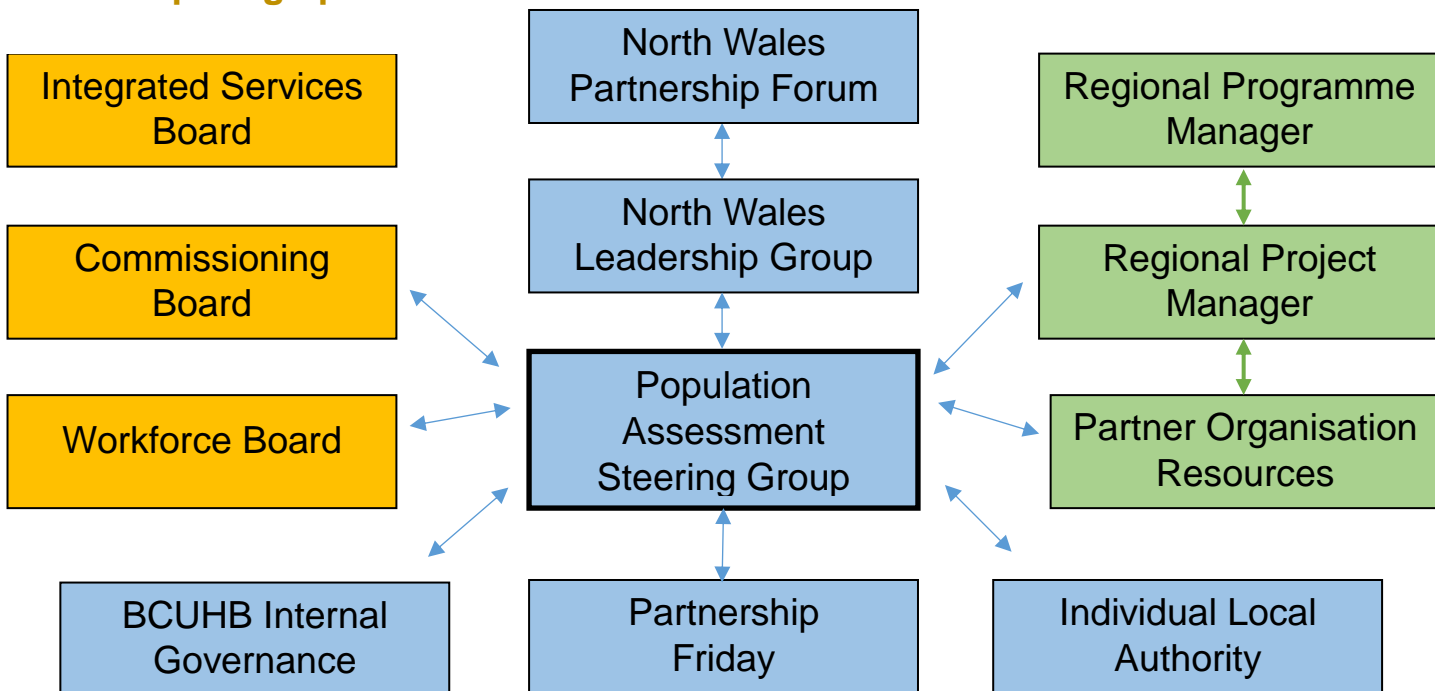
## 11. **Pŵer i wneud y Penderfyniad**

11.1 Mae'n hanfodol cael cymeradwyaeth y Cyngor Llawn i'r Asesiad Poblogaeth cyn iddo gael ei fabwysiadu fel y fersiwn derfynol. Bydd angen i'r fersiwn derfynol hon gael ei rhannu gyda Llywodraeth Cymru a bod ar gael ar wefan y Cyngor Sir.

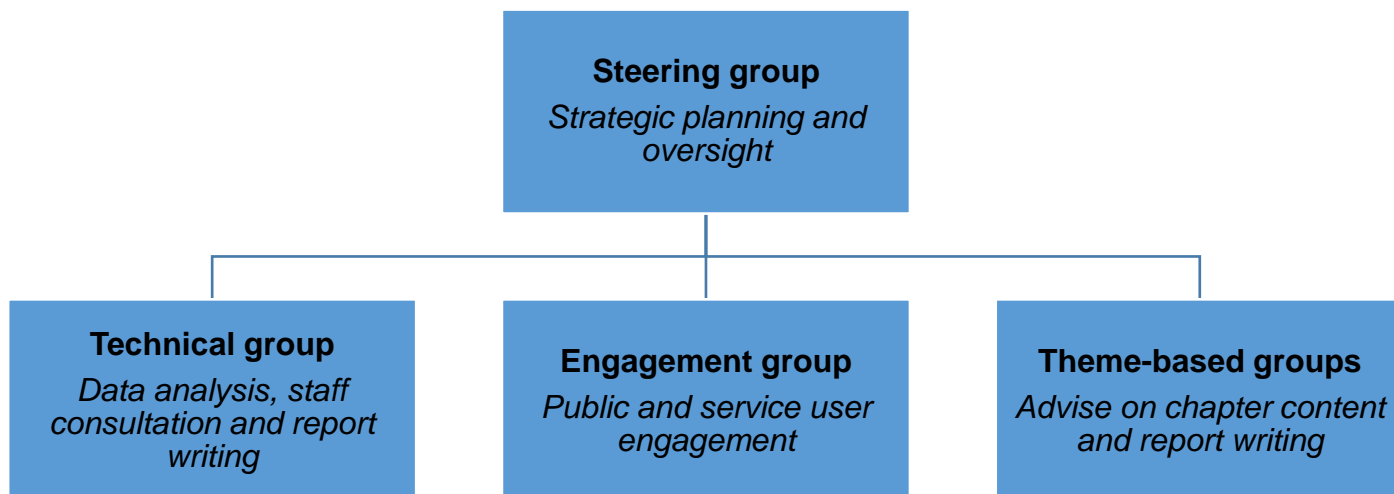
Mae tudalen hwn yn fwriadol wag

## Appendix 1: North Wales Population Assessment Governance structure

### Other regional work areas requiring updates



### Project Management structure



Mae tudalen hwn yn fwriadol wag



CYDWEITHREDFA GWELLA GWASANAETHAU  
GOFAL A LLESIANT **GOGLEDD CYMRU**

**NORTH WALES** SOCIAL CARE AND WELL-BEING  
SERVICES IMPROVEMENT COLLABORATIVE

# Asesiad o Boblogaeth Gogledd Cymru

## Adroddiad Cryno

Drafft 0.2

24 Tachwedd 2016

Drafft



GIG  
CYMRU  
NHS  
WALES

Bwrdd Iechyd Prifysgol  
Betsi Cadwaladr  
University Health Board



GIG  
CYMRU  
NHS  
WALES

Iechyd Cyhoeddus  
Cymru  
Public Health  
Wales



CYNGOR SIR  
YNYS MÔN  
ISLE OF ANGLESEY  
COUNTY COUNCIL



CYNGOR  
GWYNEDD  
COUNCIL



CONWY  
CYNGOR BWRDEISTREF SIROL  
COUNTY BOROUGH COUNCIL



Cyngor  
sir dinbych  
denbighshire  
County Council



CYNGOR  
Sir y Fflint  
Flintshire  
COUNTY COUNCIL



wrexham  
COUNTY BOROUGH COUNCIL  
CYNGOR BWRDEISTREF SIROL  
wrecsam

## Nodiadau ar adroddiad yr asesiad poblogaeth

Dyma'r adroddiad drafft terfynol, a luniwyd i'w drafod a'i gymeradwyo gan y chwe chyngor yng Ngogledd Cymru a Bwrdd Iechyd Prifysgol Betsi Cadwaladr.

Bydd yr adroddiad yn cael ei gyhoeddi ar 1 Ebrill 2017, a hynny ar wefan pob cyngor a gwefan y Bwrdd Iechyd. Cyn ei gyhoeddi, bydd newidiadau'n cael eu gwneud, a bydd yr wybodaeth ganlynol yn cael ei hychwanegu.

- Gwybodaeth am sut i wneud cais am gopi o'r ddogfen mewn fformatau eraill.
- Fersiwn i blant a phobl ifanc, ynghyd â fersiwn hawdd ei deall o'r adroddiad.
- Bydd cyfeiriad gwefan ar gyfer lawrlwytho'r ddogfen yn cael ei ychwanegu, ynghyd â hyperddolenni rhwng y penodau, er mwyn hwyluso'r llywio.
- Gwybodaeth am sut i gyrchu'r adroddiad Cymraeg o'r fersiwn Saesneg, ac i'r gwrthwyneb.
- Atodiadau ychwanegol, gan gynnwys adroddiadau sy'n deillio o'r ymgynghoriad a'r gwaith ymgysylltu. Mae negeseuon allweddol eisoes wedi'u cynnwys ym mhob pennod, ac mae'r cyflwyniad yn rhoi crynodeb o'r dulliau a ddefnyddiwyd.

Trwy gydol yr adroddiad hwn, mae adrannau wedi'u huwcholeuo'n **las**, lle bydd angen i ddolenni i'r atodiadau gael eu hychwanegu cyn iddo gael ei gyhoeddi.

# 1 Cyflwyniad

## Ynglŷn â'r adroddiad

Mae'r adroddiad hwn yn asesu anghenion gofal a chymorth y boblogaeth yng Ngogledd Cymru, gan gynnwys anghenion cymorth gofalwyr. Fe'i lluniwyd gan y chwe chyngor yng Ngogledd Cymru a Bwrdd Iechyd Prifysgol Betsi Cadwaladr (BIPBC), gyda chefnogaeth Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru, er mwyn bodloni gofynion Deddf Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol a Llesiant (Cymru) 2014 (y Ddeddf).

Nod yr adroddiad yw gwella ein dealltwriaeth o'n poblogaeth, ynghyd â sut y gallai newid dros y blynyddoedd sydd i ddod, er mwyn ein helpu i ddarparu gwell gwasanaethau cyhoeddus yng Ngogledd Cymru. Er mwyn paratoi'r adroddiad, aethom ati i edrych ar ystadegau, i siarad â chymunedau, ac i ddefnyddio amrywiaeth eang o wybodaeth a oedd wedi'i chasglu gan gynghorau lleol, gwasanaethau iechyd, elusennau, a sefydliadau eraill sy'n darparu gwasanaethau.

Bydd yr adroddiad yn cael ei ddefnyddio i lywio'r cynllun ardal, y mae'n rhaid iddo gael ei baratoi ar y cyd rhwng y bwrdd iechyd â'r cynghorau lleol, a hynny dan oruchwyliaeth y Bwrdd Partneriaeth Rhanbarthol. Yn ôl y canllawiau drafft ar y cynllun ardal, mae'n rhaid i ni gynnwys y gwasanaethau penodol sydd wedi'u cynllunio mewn ymateb i bob thema graidd sydd wedi'i nodi yn yr asesiad poblogaeth. Rhaid i gynllun ardal cyntaf Gogledd Cymru gael ei gyhoeddi erbyn 1 Ebrill 2018 (Llywodraeth Cymru, 2016d).

## Dulliau ymchwil

Roedd yr asesiad poblogaeth yn seiliedig ar 'ymgysylltu'. Mae hyn yn golygu ein bod wedi defnyddio'r hyn yr oedd pobl yn ei ddweud wrthym am anghenion gofal a chymorth, i lunio ein cwestiynau ymchwil. Yna, aethom ati i gasglu data o nifer o ffynonellau gwahanol, er mwyn ateb y cwestiynau a herio ein canfyddiadau cychwynnol.

### Asesiad poblogaeth mewn ffigurau

- Aethom ati i adolygu dros 100 o bolisiâu, strategaethau a chynlluniau presennol ar draws y chwe chyngor lleol a'r bwrdd iechyd.
- Cawsom 133 o ymatebion gan sefydliadau i'n harolwg ynghylch angen pobl am ofal a chymorth.
- Aethom ati i ddefnyddio canfyddiadau dros 300 o ymgynghoriadau ac adroddiadau ymchwil.
- Ar y cyd â'n partneriaid, bu i ni gynnal 16 o ddigwyddiadau a dosbarthu tri holiadur, a gyrhaeddodd dros 260 o bobl sy'n defnyddio gwasanaethau.
- Cynhaliodd y Panel Dinasyddion gyfweiliadau â 34 o aelodau o'r cyhoedd.

- Trefnodd cyngorau lleol tua 20 o weithdai ar gyfer staff a chynghorwyr.

## Ymgynghori ac ymgysylltu

### Dulliau ymgynghori ac ymgysylltu

Mae gan gynghorau lleol yng Ngogledd Cymru bolisi rhanbarthol ar gyfer ymgysylltu â dinasyddion (Cyngor Sir Ynys Môn *et al.*, 2016). Mae'r polisi hwn yn seiliedig ar yr egwyddorion cenedlaethol ar gyfer ymgysylltu â'r cyhoedd yng Nghymru, ynghyd ag egwyddorion cydgynhyrchu, a lywiodd ein cynllun ymgynghori. Cynlluniwyd proses ymgysylltu'r asesiad poblogaeth gan grŵp o staff o bob cyngor lleol, y bwrdd iechyd, ac Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru. Aethant ati i restru'r gwahanol grwpiau o bobl y gallai'r asesiad poblogaeth effeithio arnynt, ac i gynllunio sut y byddent yn eu cynnwys. Adolygwyd y rhestr hon hanner ffordd trwy'r prosiect, a chynlluniwyd cyfleoedd ychwanegol i lenwi'r bylchau. Mae rhagor o wybodaeth ar gael yn yr **Asesiad o'r Effaith ar Gydraddoldeb**.

Roedd y cynllun ymgysylltu yn cynnwys:

- Holiadur ar gyfer sefydliadau, a oedd yn gofyn am eu barn ac am unrhyw dystiolaeth ategol a oedd ganddynt, er enghraifft mesurau perfformiad neu adroddiadau ymgynghori.
- Grwpiau trafod â defnyddwyr gwasanaethau, wedi'u cefnogi gan ganllaw i hwyluswyr. Roedd rhai siroedd hefyd wedi dosbarthu holiaduron hunanlenwi.
- Holiadur ar gyfer y cyhoedd (pobl nad ydynt yn defnyddio gwasanaethau gofal a chymorth) ar wefan y Panel Dinasyddion, ynghyd â chyfweliadau ag aelodau'r Panel Dinasyddion. Roedd un sir hefyd wedi dosbarthu holiadur ychwanegol i bobl nad ydynt yn defnyddio gwasanaethau gofal a chymorth.
- Gweithdai â staff a chynghorwyr, wedi'u trefnu gan bob cyngor lleol.
- Adolygiad o waith ymchwil ac ymgynghori perthnasol, gan gynnwys ynghylch deddfwriaeth, strategaethau, cynlluniau comisiynu, asesiadau anghenion, ac adroddiadau ymgynghori.

Rhoddwyd cyhoeddusrwydd eang i'r ymgynghoriad, a hynny trwy'r cynghorau gwirfoddol sirol yng Ngogledd Cymru ac amrywiol rwydweithiau rhanbarthol eraill. Hyrwyddodd y cynghorau lleol a'r bwrdd iechyd yr ymgynghoriad trwy eu gwefannau, ynghyd â'u tudalennau Facebook a Twitter. Anfonwyd datganiadau i'r wasg at bapur newydd y Leader, Wrexham.com, y Daily Post, BBC Cymru, yn ogystal â gorsafoedd radio Capital a Heart. Cysylltwyd â grwpiau penodol, gan gynnwys pobl â nodweddion wedi'u diogelu, trwy grwpiau a rhwydweithiau a oedd yn bodoli eisoes (gweler yr Asesiad o'r Effaith ar Gydraddoldeb). Lluniwyd cylchlythyr chwarterol, a oedd yn cynnwys diweddariadau am y prosiect ar gyfer staff a sefydliadau partner, ac a fu hefyd yn fodd i nodi grwpiau i gysylltu â nhw am y gwaith ymgynghori ac ymgysylltu. Mae yna bobl o hyd nad oeddem wedi llwyddo i



gysylltu â nhw o fewn yr amserlen, a'r rheiny fydd yn cael blaenoriaeth yng ngham nesaf y prosiect.

Ochr yn ochr â'r asesiad poblogaeth hwn, roedd gwaith yn mynd rhagddo i gynhyrchu asesiadau llesiant ar gyfer Deddf Llesiant Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol (Cymru) 2015. Mae yna bedwar Bwrdd Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus yng Ngogledd Cymru a oedd yn paratoi ar gyfer hyn. Lle bo modd, roedd unrhyw waith ymgysylltu yn cael ei gynllunio i ddiwallu anghenion y ddau asesiad. Mewn rhai ardaloedd, roedd hyn yn golygu anfon holiaduron ar y cyd, tra bo gweithdai a grwpiau trafod ar y cyd yn cael eu cynnal mewn ardaloedd eraill.

## Gwasanaethau ataliol

Yn 2015, cynhaliwyd prosiect yng Ngogledd Cymru i edrych ar wasanaethau ataliol ac ymyrraeth gynnar, yn barod ar gyfer y Ddeddf, a hynny gyda chefnogaeth Cydweithredfa Gwella Gwasanaethau Gofal Cymdeithasol a Llesiant Gogledd Cymru (NWSCWIC). Y nod oedd datblygu fframwaith o ymyraethau targededig; cyfrannu at yr asesiad poblogaeth; darparu llinell sylfaen ar gyfer gwaith comisiynu a chaffael integredig; a chefnogi trothwyon cymhwysra cyson. Aeth y grŵp ati i asesu tystiolaeth ac asesiadau anghenion lleol, er mwyn nodi'r prif achosion neu'r ffactorau sbarduno sy'n gwneud i bobl gysylltu â gwasanaethau ac sydd, mewn llawer o achosion, yn arwain at bobl yn cael gwasanaethau gofal a chymorth a reolir. Roeddent hefyd wedi edrych ar ymyraethau a allai fynd i'r afael â ffactorau sbarduno, ac wedi'u cysylltu â chanlyniadau llesiant y Ddeddf. Yna, aeth y grŵp ati i ddatblygu offeryn asesu risg, er mwyn ystyried y risgiau o ran hygyrchedd, cyllid a threfniadaeth a oedd yn gysylltiedig ag argaeledd pob ymyrraeth ym mhob sir. Defnyddiwyd yr wybodaeth hon i greu blaenoriaethau ar gyfer gwaith yn y dyfodol.

Hefyd, yn rhan o'r asesiad poblogaeth, aeth Gwasanaeth Tystiolaeth Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru ati i chwilio trwy lenyddiaeth, er mwyn nodi'r sail dystiolaeth ar gyfer yr ymyraethau a ddisgrifiwyd.

Mae'r gwaith hwn yn llywio rhan o asesiad poblogaeth cyffredinol Gogledd Cymru, ac mae ar gael yma: [sail dystiolaeth](#).

## Eiriolaeth

'Ystyr eiriolaeth yw cymryd camau i helpu pobl i ddweud beth y mae arnynt ei eisiau, i sicrhau eu hawliau, i gynrychioli eu buddiannau, ac i gael y gwasanaethau y mae eu hangen arnynt.

Mae eiriolwyr a chynlluniau eiriolaeth yn gweithio mewn partneriaeth â'r bobl y maent yn eu cefnogi, ac yn ochri â nhw. Mae eiriolaeth yn hybu cynhwysiant cymdeithasol, cydraddoldeb a chyfiawnder cymdeithasol (Action for Advocacy, 2002).'

Mae Eiriolaeth yn rhan o'r portffolio o wasanaethau ataliol sydd ar gael, a chafodd ei gynnwys yn yr ymarfer asesu risg ar gyfer gwasanaethau ataliol ac ymyrraeth gynnar. Hefyd, comisiynodd NWSCWIC waith ymchwil i lais a rheolaeth y dinesydd yng

Ngogledd Cymru (Wavehill, 2016). Mae'r ymchwil hon yn cynnwys crynodeb o'r gwasanaethau eirioli annibynnol ledled Gogledd Cymru ar gyfer plant, pobl ifanc, ac oedolion, ac mae'n rhan o'r asesiad poblogaeth.

Yng ngham nesaf y prosiect, sef paratoi cynlluniau a strategaethau mewn ymateb i'r asesiad poblogaeth, mae angen i ni edrych ar drefniadau comisiynu'r cynghorau a'r bwrdd iechyd lleol ar gyfer gwasanaethau eirioli, er mwyn cydnabod unrhyw orgyffwrdd posibl yn y trefniadau, ac ymateb iddo. Bydd hyn yn cynnwys gweithio'n agos gyda Rhaglen Golden Thread Age Cymru, a ariennir gan Lywodraeth Cymru. Mae'r rhaglen hon yn anelu at wella llesiant unigolion trwy eiriolaeth, ac at roi llais cryfach iddynt; gwella'r ddealltwriaeth o eiriolaeth; a gweithio gyda chynghorau lleol a darparwyr gwasanaethau i gefnogi'r gwaith o ddatblygu a chomisiynu gwasanaethau.

## Llywodraethu

### Llywodraethu prosiectau

Sefydlodd Cydweithredfa Gwella Gwasanaethau Gofal Cymdeithasol a Llesiant Gogledd Cymru grŵp llywio rhanbarthol i arwain gwaith yr asesiad poblogaeth, gyda grwpiau technegol, ymgysylltu, a thema yn arwain ar dasgau penodol. Cadeiriwyd y grŵp llywio gan Jenny Williams, Cyfarwyddwr Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol, Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Conwy, ac Andrew Jones, Cyfarwyddwr Gweithredol Iechyd y Cyhoedd, Bwrdd Iechyd Prifysgol Betsi Cadwaladr (BIPBC). Roedd pob grŵp yn cynnwys aelodau o bob cyngor lleol yng Ngogledd Cymru, ynghyd ag aelodau o BIPBC, ac Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru.

Cafodd adroddiad interim ar gynllun y prosiect ei gynhyrchu ym mis Gorffennaf, ynghyd ag adroddiadau amlygu, a gafodd eu rhannu â byrddau rhanbarthol trwy Partnership Friday, Byrddau Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus, a chynghorau lleol. Cafodd cylchlythyrau prosiect eu cynhyrchu bob chwarter (ym misoedd Mawrth, Mehefin a Medi 2016), a'u dosbarthu'n eang trwy gynrychiolwyr o'r bwrdd iechyd a phob cyngor.

## Trosolwg ar boblogaeth Gogledd Cymru

Mae gan Ogledd Cymru boblogaeth breswyl o oddeutu 690,000 o bobl, a hynny dros ardal o oddeutu 2,500 milltir sgwâr. Gwynedd, yn y gorllewin, yw'r ardal sydd â'r dwysedd poblogaeth isaf, gyda 49 o bobl fesul cilometr sgwâr, a Sir y Fflint, yn y dwyrain, yw'r ardal sydd â'r dwysedd poblogaeth uchaf, gyda 350 o bobl fesul cilometr sgwâr.

Disgwylir i boblogaeth Gogledd Cymru gynyddu i 720,000 erbyn 2039. Gellir priodoli poblogaeth gynyddol Gogledd Cymru i gyfradd genedigaethau sy'n cynyddu a chyfradd marwolaethau sy'n gostwng, sydd wedi arwain at ddisgwyliad oes estynedig (Llywodraeth Cymru, 2016a).

Disgwylir i boblogaeth y rhan fwyaf o gynghorau lleol yng Nghymru gynyddu rhwng 2014 a 2039. Disgwylir mai Wrecsam fydd yn gweld y cynnydd ail fwyaf yng Nghymru (10%); disgwylir i boblogaethau Gwynedd a Wrecsam gynyddu'n raddol; disgwylir i boblogaeth Ynys Môn ostwng yn raddol; a disgwylir i boblogaethau Conwy, Sir Ddinbych a Sir y Fflint gynyddu, cyn gostwng, ond gan barhau'n uwch yn 2039 nag yr oeddent yn 2014.

## Y Gymraeg

Yng Ngogledd Cymru, Gwynedd sydd â'r gyfran uchaf o siaradwyr Cymraeg, sef 65%, er y gall y gyfran hon fod yn uwch mewn rhai ardaloedd o'r sir. Mewn rhannau eraill o Ogledd Cymru, mae 57% o breswylwyr Ynys Môn yn siarad Cymraeg, 27% yng Nghonwy, a 25% yn Sir Ddinbych. Mae cyfran y siaradwyr Cymraeg yn Sir y Fflint (13.2%) a Sir Ddinbych (12.9%) yn is na'r cyfartaledd ar gyfer Cymru. Mae'r holl ardaloedd cynghorau lleol yng Ngogledd Cymru wedi gweld gostyngiad yng nghyfran y siaradwyr Cymraeg rhwng Cyfrifiad 2001 a 2011, gyda'r gostyngiad mwyaf yng Ngwynedd (-3.6%). Mae ychydig dros hanner (53%) y siaradwyr Cymraeg yng Ngogledd Cymru yn rhugl yn yr iaith, ac mae 63% yn siarad Cymraeg yn ddyddiol; yng Ngwynedd, mae 78% o'r preswylwyr sy'n siarad Cymraeg yn rhugl, ac mae 85% yn siarad Cymraeg bob dydd.

## Tlodi ac amddifadedd

Yng Ngogledd Cymru, mae 12% o'r boblogaeth yn byw yn y cymunedau mwyaf difreintiedig yng Nghymru, o gymharu ag 19% ledled Cymru; fodd bynnag, mae hyn yn celu'r pocedi sylweddol o amddifadedd ar draws y rhanbarth, y mae rhai ohonynt ymhlith y lefelau uchaf o amddifadedd yng Nghymru. Gorllewin y Rhyl 2 (Sir Ddinbych) a Queensway 1 (Wrecsam) yw'r ail a'r drydedd ardal fwyaf difreintiedig yng Nghymru, yn y drefn honno. Mae tair ardal arall yn y Rhyl (Gorllewin y Rhyl 1, Gorllewin y Rhyl 3, a De y Rhyl), o blith yr 20 ardal fwyaf difreintiedig yng Nghymru (Llywodraeth Cymru, 2014).

## Cyfyngiadau, gwersi a ddysgwyd, a'r camau nesaf

Mae paratoi un asesiad poblogaeth hygyrch ar draws chwe sir ac un bwrdd iechyd o fewn yr amserlenni a osodwyd, wedi bod yn broses heriol. Mae llawer iawn wedi cael ei gyflawni o fewn yr amserlenni, a hynny'n ddiolch i ymdrechion: tîm y prosiect; grŵp llywio'r prosiect, y grŵp technegol, a'r grŵp ymgysylltu; sefydliadau partner a gyfrannodd wybodaeth a chanllawiau; aelodau o staff, aelodau etholedig, defnyddwyr gwasanaethau ac aelodau o'r cyhoedd, a gymerodd ran yn y gwaith ymgysylltu; y grwpiau a ysgrifennodd y penodau; a'r lluo o bobl a fu wrthi'n adolygu ac yn gwneud sylwadau ar ddrafftiau cynnar o bob pennod.

Serch hynny, rydym wedi dysgu llawer o'r broses, ac mae llawer o waith i'w wneud o hyd. Dylai'r asesiad poblogaeth gael ei ystyried yn ddechrau proses, yn hytrach nag

yn gynnwys gorffenedig. Lle y mae cyfyngiadau wedi'u nodi yn yr adroddiad, gellir mynd i'r afael â'r rhain mewn gwaith ar y cynllun ardal, ac yn yr adolygiad o'r asesiad poblogaeth. Mae'r canllawiau'n nodi bod angen i'r asesiad gael ei adolygu ymhen dwy flynedd, o leiaf, tra bo'r pecyn cymorth yn argymhell y dylai gael ei adolygu'n amlach.

Mae rhai o'r materion a nodwyd yn ystod y broses, y mae angen mynd i'r afael â nhw, wedi'u rhestru isod.

- Bydd yr adroddiad yn darparu sail dystiolaeth ar gyfer gwasanaethau a strategaethau, ac yn ategu'r gwaith o integreiddio gwasanaethau a chefnogi trefniadau partneriaeth. Dylai fod yn offeryn defnyddiol i gynllunwyr a chomisiynwyr mewn awdurdodau lleol a gwasanaethau iechyd. Fodd bynnag, mae angen strategaethau comisiynu a datganiadau o sefyllfa'r farchnad, er mwyn nodi'r cynllun a'r weledigaeth leol ar gyfer gwasanaethau mewn ardal, ynghyd â'r cymorth sydd ar gael ar gyfer darparwyr.
- Mae'r adroddiad yn cynnwys crynodeb o'r gwasanaethau sydd ar gael ar hyn o bryd, ond nid yw'n eu disgrifio'n fanwl nac yn ceisio mapio'r holl ddarpariaeth leol. Oherwydd cymhlethdod y dasg hon, efallai y byddai'n well blaenoriaethu meysydd ar gyfer y math hwn o adolygiad.
- Mae'r adroddiad yn cynnwys peth gwybodaeth mesur perfformiad gwasanaeth lefel uchel, ond nid yw'n cynnwys dadansoddiad manwl o ddangosyddion perfformiad y tu hwnt i'r hyn sydd wedi'i gynnwys yn y catalog o ddata cenedlaethol neu'r dadansoddiad o gyllidebau neu wariant gwirioneddol gwasanaeth.
- Mae yna grwpiau nad oeddem wedi gallu eu cynnwys yn y gwaith ymgynghori ac ymgysylltu, a'r rhain a ddylai gael blaenoriaeth mewn gwaith yn y dyfodol. Mae rhagor o wybodaeth ar gael yn y cynllun ymgysylltu a'r Asesiad o'r Effaith ar Gydraddoldeb [\[add link\]](#).
- Mae angen i'r adroddiad gael cyhoedduswydd eang, er mwyn adeiladu ar y cysylltiadau a wnaed hyd yma a chyrraedd pobl nad ydynt wedi cael cyfle i fod yn rhan o gam cyntaf y prosiect.
- Cysylltu'r asesiad poblogaeth a'r asesiadau llesiant a gynhyrchwyd gan y Byrddau Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus. Mae'r asesiad poblogaeth yn cynnwys anghenion gofal a chymorth pobl, tra bo'r asesiad llesiant yn ymdrin â ffyniant, iechyd, cydnerthedd, cydraddoldeb, diwylliant bywiog, cyfrifoldeb byd-eang, a chymunedau cydlynus. Mae'r asesiadau wedi cael eu cynnal ochr yn ochr â'i gilydd, ac mae'r swyddogion sydd wedi bod yn rhan o'r ddau ohonynt wedi cydweithio ar elfennau o'r prosiectau. Serch hynny, bydd mwy o gysylltiadau yn dod i'r amlwg wrth iddynt gael eu cyhoeddi.

- Mae yna bobl sydd ag anghenion gofal a chymorth y mae eu hanghenion penodol y tu hwnt i'r themâu yr ymdrinnir â nhw ym mhenodau'r adroddiad. Mae angen gwneud rhagor o waith i nodi eu hanghenion, ynghyd â'r bobl sydd ag anghenion lluosog neu gymhleth.

Yn ogystal â'r uchod, mae materion penodol wedi'u nodi ar ddiwedd pob pennod, er mwyn gwneud gwaith pellach yn y dyfodol.

Mae gwersi hefyd wedi'u dysgu am y broses, sydd wedi'u cofnodi, a byddant yn cael eu defnyddio i lywio'r gwaith ar y cynllun ardal a'r adolygiad o'r asesiad poblogaeth.

## Rhagor o wybodaeth

Roedd llawer mwy o wybodaeth wedi cael ei chasglu i lywio'r adroddiad hwn nag y bu modd ei chynnwys. Mae gwybodaeth gefndir ychwanegol ar gael ar gais [\[add link to contact details on website\]](#):

## 2 Plant a Phobl Ifanc

### Y prif ganfyddiadau

- Mae tua 124,000 o blant 0-15 oed yng Ngogledd Cymru. Ni welwyd fawr o newid yn nifer y plant a phobl ifanc yn y pum mlynedd diwethaf, ac mae'r tuedd hwn yn debygol o barhau am y 25 mlynedd nesaf.
- Mae'r mwyafrif o blant a phobl ifanc yng Ngogledd Cymru yn iach ac yn fodlon eu byd, ond mae angen gwneud mwy i: daclo pwysau geni isel; lleihau cyfradd marwolaethau babanod; gwella cyfraddau bwydo ar y fron a chyfraddau imiwneiddio; lleihau gordewdra mewn plant, a lleihau smygu ac yfed alcohol.
- Bu gostyngiad yn nifer yr atgyfeiriadau i'r gwasanaethau plant, ond ni wyddys eto sut y bydd nifer yr atgyfeiriadau yn newid mewn ymateb i ehangu cymhwysra o dan y Ddeddf newydd.
- Caiff y mwyafrif o atgyfeiriadau i'r gwasanaethau plant eu gwneud gan yr heddlu, neu gan adran gwasanaethau cymdeithasol y cynghorau eu hunain, a'r prif resymau dros atgyfeirio yw camdriniaeth neu esgeulustod.
- Yn ystod y pum mlynedd diwethaf, gwelwyd cynnydd o 9% yn nifer y plant ar y gofrestr amddiffyn plant ac yn nifer y plant sy'n derbyn gofal yng Ngogledd Cymru.
- Mae yna bryder cynyddol ynghylch secstio a bwlio ar-lein.
- Mae nifer mawr o blant o'r tu allan i'r rhanbarth yn derbyn gofal yng Ngogledd Cymru, a bu'r nifer hwn yn cynyddu. Mae hyn yn rhoi pwysau ychwanegol ar wasanaethau lleol megis iechyd, addysg, yr heddlu a'r gwasanaethau cefnogi.
- Mae'r galwadau ar y gwasanaeth maethu yn newid yn sgil y cynnydd mewn maethu gan berthnasau/person cysylltiedig.
- Wrecsam sydd â'r nifer mwyaf o droseddwr ifanc, yn ogystal â'r gyfradd troseddau uchaf yn y rhanbarth. Mae pob awdurdod lleol, ac eithrio Ynys Môn, wedi gweld gostyngiad yn nifer y troseddwr ifanc dros y tair blynedd diwethaf.
- Mae nifer y plant a phobl ifanc sy'n dioddef troseddau yn cynyddu o flwyddyn i flwyddyn. Gall hyn fod oherwydd nifer o resymau sy'n cynnwys: cynnydd yn y gallu/parodrwydd i riportio troseddau; cynnydd yn nifer y troseddau a gyflawnir, neu gynnydd o ran mathau penodol o droseddau, er enghraifft seiberdrosedd.
- Mae nifer y plant anabl wedi cynyddu yn ystod y pum mlynedd diwethaf.
- Roedd iechyd meddwl ac iechyd emosiynol plant yn bryder a godwyd yn gyson. Roedd hyn yn cynnwys cynnydd o ran hunan-niweidio ac anhwylderau bwyta, yn ogystal â phroblemau ymlyniad.
- Mae angen i'r holl wasanaethau cyffredinol ddefnyddio dull gweithredu integredig o ran iechyd a lles plant a'u teuluoedd er mwyn atal cynifer o broblemau â phosibl, ac er mwyn hyrwyddo gwytnwch mor gynnar â phosibl. Gall tystiolaeth

newydd am effeithiau lluosol Profiadau Niweidiol yn ystod Plentynod gyfeirio rhagor o ymwybyddiaeth a chefnogaeth tuag at atal y profiadau hyn a lleihau eu heffaith.

- Mae angen darparu cefnogaeth rhianta i dorri cylchoedd rhianta amhriodol a chodi hyder rhieni yn eu sgiliau i fagu eu plant mewn amgylchedd cefnogol a chadarnhaol.
- Mae'r gwasanaethau gwybodaeth, cyngor a chymorth a ddarperir gan y Gwasanaethau Gwybodaeth i Deuluoedd yn rhan bwysig o'r gwasanaethau atal ac ymyrraeth gynnar.
- Nodwyd bod dros 1,000 o ofalwyr ifanc yng Ngogledd Cymru, a bod y nifer hwn wedi cynyddu yn y blynyddoedd diweddar. Mae yna angen cynyddol am gefnogaeth un i un ar gyfer gofalwyr ifanc, ynghyd â chefnogaeth i ofalwyr ifanc dan 8 oed.

## Yr argymhellion a'r camau nesaf

Gan fod yr amserlen yn dynn, ac oherwydd yr amrywiaeth eang o anghenion a drafodwyd yn y bennod hon, dylai'r camau nesaf ganolbwyntio ar glustnodi'r wybodaeth bellach y mae ei hangen yn y meysydd â blaenoriaeth. Dylai hynny gynnwys ymgynghori ac ymgysylltu ychwanegol i gytuno ar yr argymhellion fel rhan o'r cynllun ardal. Dylai gwaith yn y dyfodol fod yn seiliedig ar CCUHP, a dylai gynnwys hawl plant i chwarae.

- Eiriolaeth: mae angen rhoi gwrandawriad i lais pob plentyn a pherson ifanc mewn prosesau gwneud penderfyniadau. Mae hyn yn arbennig o bwysig ar gyfer plant sy'n derbyn gofal a phlant ar y gofrestr amddiffyn plant. Cafodd rhywfaint o wybodaeth ei chynnwys yn y rhagarweiniad i'r adroddiad, ond mae angen rhagor o wybodaeth am y gwasanaethau sydd ar gael, a pha mor effeithiol ydynt.
- Mae rhagor o waith i'w wneud i gyflwyno'r dyletswyddau newydd o dan y Ddeddf, ac mae prosiectau rhanbarthol ar waith i gefnogi'r gwaith hwn, yn cynnwys asesiadau a gwybodaeth, cyngor a chymorth.
- Bu pryderon trwy gydol y gwaith o lunio'r bennod hon ynghylch ansawdd y gwaith cofnodi data. Mae angen safoni'r dulliau cofnodi ar gyfer data plant mewn angen (a beth bynnag fydd yn dod yn lle hynny) ynghyd â meini prawf cymhwysra a throthwyon.
- Mae angen rhagor o wybodaeth am fasnachu mewn plant a chamfanteisio'n rhywiol ar blant er mwyn llywio'r asesiad poblogaeth.
- Mae angen rhagor o wybodaeth am y cynnydd yn anghenion cymhleth plant anabl, a phontio o'r gwasanaethau plant i'r gwasanaethau oedolion.

- Darganfod mwy am y pryderon a godwyd bod plant cynyddol iau yn cael eu hatgyfeirio i CAMHS, yn ogystal ag anghenion y plant sy'n derbyn gofal ac sy'n cael eu hatgyfeirio i CAMHS.
- Gwybodaeth am ddefnyddio dulliau adferol wrth weithio â theuluoedd, yn cynnwys cysylltiadau pob dydd, cyfarfodydd â defnyddwyr gwasanaethau, cylchoedd anffurfiol, cyfryngu a chynadleddau ffurfiol ar gyfer grwpiau.
- Mae enghreifftiau da o ddarparu gwasanaethau ym mhob sir, er enghraifft y prosiect 'ymyl gofal', gwasanaethau therapiwtig mewnol, a chydweithredu â'r gwasanaethau cymdeithasol a CAMHS. Caiff gwybodaeth am y gwasanaethau hyn ei rhannu'n anffurfiol rhwng y siroedd eisoes, ond bydd angen i waith ar yr asesiad poblogaeth yn y dyfodol roi sylw pellach i'r mater hwn.

Drafft



## 3 Pobl Hŷn

### Trosolwg ar y boblogaeth

Roedd tua 150,000 o bobl 65 oed a hŷn yng Ngogledd Cymru yn 2015. Mae'r amcanestyniadau poblogaeth yn awgrymu y gallai'r ffigur hwn godi i 210,000 erbyn 2039 os bydd y gyfran o bobl 65 oed a hŷn yn parhau i gynyddu.

Rhagwelir y bydd y gyfran o bobl hŷn yn y boblogaeth yn parhau i gynyddu. Ar yr un pryd, disgwylir y bydd y gweithlu sydd ar gael, sef y gyfran o bobl 16-64 oed, yn parhau i leihau. Mae'r newid hwn yn strwythur y boblogaeth yn cynnig cyfleoedd a heriau o ran darparu gwasanaethau gofal a chymorth.

Gwelir bod y newid yn strwythur y boblogaeth yn dilyn patrwm tebyg ym mhob sir yng Ngogledd Cymru, er y disgwylir mai Conwy, Ynys Môn a Sir Ddinbych fydd y siroedd â'r gyfran fwyaf o bobl 65 oed a hŷn.

Mae ymchwil yn awgrymu y gall byw â chyflwr hirdymor fod yn ffactor cryfach nag oed o ran rhagweld anghenion am ofal a chymorth (Y Sefydliad Gofal Cyhoeddus (IPC), 2016). Gweler y bennod iechyd, anabledau corfforol a namau ar y synhwyrau i gael rhagor o wybodaeth.

### Unigrwydd ac arwahanrwydd

Lleihau unigrwydd ac arwahanrwydd yw un o'r prif heriau a nodwyd yn ein gwaith ymgynghori ac ymgysylltu. Byddai taclo'r flaenoriaeth hon yn llwyddiannus yn cynnig llawer o fuddion o ran iechyd a llesiant pobl, ac yn lleihau'r angen am ddefnyddio gwasanaethau statudol.

Mae rhagor o wybodaeth am gynlluniau i ddatblygu gwasanaethau a chymorth i fynd i'r afael ag unigrwydd ac arwahanrwydd ar gael yng Nghynlluniau Heneiddio'n Dda pob cyngor, sydd ar gael yma: <http://www.ageingwellinwales.com/wl/localplans>. Mae'n debygol y bydd y cynlluniau llesiant a lunnir gan y Byrddau Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus o dan Ddeddf Llesiant Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol (Cymru) 2015 yn rhoi sylw i'r mater hwn hefyd.

I gael gwybodaeth am y gwasanaethau yn eich ardal, ewch i wefan Dewis Cymru <https://www.dewis.cymru/>

### Cymorth i fyw gartref

Mae parhau i fyw yn eu cartref eu hunain yn flaenoriaeth i lawer o bobl hŷn, ac mae'n rhan bwysig o gynnal eu hannibyniaeth. Mae'r galw am wasanaethau yn debygol o gynyddu wrth i nifer y bobl 65 oed a hŷn gynyddu. Ymddengys hefyd fod galw cynyddol am gymorth mwy cymhleth a mwy o oriau gofal bob wythnos.

Mae'r gwasanaethau presennol yn darparu cymorth o ansawdd uchel, sy'n helpu i gynnal annibyniaeth pobl, ac mae llawer o bobl yn dweud eu bod yn hapus â'r gofal a gânt. Mae'n anodd recriwtio a chadw gweithwyr gofal, yn enwedig mewn ardaloedd gwledig, gofalwyr gwrywaidd a siaradwyr Cymraeg. Mae angen gwella ymwybyddiaeth o'r gwasanaethau sydd ar gael, a helpu darparwyr i ddiwallu anghenion dwys ac arbenigol, ac i ddarparu gwasanaeth hyblyg.

Yr heriau sy'n wynebu comisiynwyr a darparwyr yw parhau i ddarparu cymorth hyblyg er mwyn galluogi pobl: i fod yn annibynnol; i gynnig eu hatebion eu hunain gan ddefnyddio'u hasedau personol, teulu, ffrindiau, y gymuned a'r trydydd sector; i gynllunio ar gyfer anghenion gofal yn y dyfodol; i gyflawni eu hamcanion personol a llesiant.

## Dementia

Amcangyfrifir bod 11,000 o bobl yn byw â dementia yng Ngogledd Cymru. Disgwylir i'r nifer hwn gynyddu, ond mae'n bosibl y bydd y cynnydd yn llai na'r hyn a dybiwyd yn wreiddiol oherwydd gwelliannau iechyd. Mae dementia yn cael effaith sylweddol ar unigolion, ac yn rhoi pwysau mawr ar y gwasanaethau statudol, y trydydd sector a'r perthnasau a'r ffrindiau sy'n eu cefnogi. Er gwaethaf yr heriau a ddaw yn sgil dementia, gellir cefnogi pobl i fyw yn dda neu i fyw yn well, o leiaf, nag yr oeddent wedi meddwl, a'r her i ni yw darparu'r gefnogaeth honno.

Mae'r gwasanaethau presennol yn darparu amrywiaeth eang o gymorth sy'n diwallu anghenion llawer o bobl.

### Meysydd ar gyfer gwella ac argymhellion

1. Darparu rhagor o wybodaeth a chymorth yn dilyn diagnosis.
2. Hyfforddiant ychwanegol i weithwyr gofal ynghylch gweithio gyda phobl sydd â dementia.
3. Datblygu gwasanaethau ychwanegol sy'n diwallu anghenion unigol, yn enwedig ar gyfer pobl iau â dementia, a gwasanaethau trwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg.
4. Sicrhau bod digon o ddarpariaeth nyrsio o ran iechyd meddwl henoed a gofal preswyl i'r henoed bregus eu meddwl (EMI).
5. Gwella'r cydweithio rhwng gwasanaethau.

Mae rhagor o wybodaeth ar gael yn Natganiad Sefyllfa'r Farchnad Dementia yng Ngogledd Cymru, a gellir gweld gwybodaeth am y datblygiadau penodol ym mhob sir yn y Cynlluniau Heneiddio'n Well sydd ar gael yma:

<http://www.ageingwellinwales.com/wl/localplans>

## Cartrefi gofal

### Y prif faterion i'w datblygu yn y dyfodol yng Ngogledd Cymru:

- Bydd angen i ni fod yn glir ynghylch faint yn rhagor o bobl yr hoffem eu cefnogi mewn llety gofal ychwanegol yn y dyfodol, a ph'un a fydd y gwasanaethau nyrsio cymunedol yn gallu darparu ar gyfer anghenion iechyd/gofal nyrsio pobl ai peidio.
- Rhagwelir y bydd angen rhagor o leoliadau cartrefi nyrsio yn y dyfodol, yn enwedig i gefnogi pobl â chyflyrau iechyd meddwl a dementia. Bydd gofyn am gynlluniau ar y cyd i ddatblygu'r gweithlu er mwyn hyfforddi, recriwtio a datblygu rheolwyr nyrsio, gweithwyr cymorth a gweithwyr gofal i ddiwallu anghenion pobl o ran gofal iechyd.
- Mae'r Cynghorau a'r Bwrdd Iechyd yn cydweithio i weld sut y gellir diwallu anghenion gofal iechyd pobl mewn cartrefi preswyl a/neu gynlluniau gofal ychwanegol trwy ddefnyddio staff therapi/nyrsio cymunedol, er enghraifft therapyddion galwedigaethol a ffisiotherapyddion, i leihau nifer y bobl sy'n gorfod symud i gartref gofal.
- Mae angen rhagor o ddarpariaeth gofal a chymorth yn Gymraeg mewn cartrefi gofal. Bydd hyn yn cael ei gryfhau trwy gytundebau contract yn y dyfodol.
- Mae angen i gomisiynwyr adolygu a newid y Cytundeb Cyn Lleoli (y contract) ar gyfer cartrefi gofal i adlewyrchu'r safonau newydd a'r gofynion rheoleiddiol a ragwelir, a hynny erbyn mis Ebrill 2018. Bydd hyn yn cynnwys datblygu manylebau (gan gynnwys gofynion cymwyseddau'r gweithlu) ar gyfer yr holl ofynion yn y dyfodol, yn cynnwys cymorth ar gyfer pobl â dementia, gofal canolraddol, er enghraifft cymorth cam i fyny neu gam i lawr (sy'n cynnwys manylion yr ymyraethau adsefydlu neu'r gofynion cymorth i'w darparu gan staff y cartref gofal), a gwasanaethau 'rhyddhau cyn asesu'.
- Yn gyffredinol, mae adolygiadau o ansawdd a diogelwch mewn cartrefi gofal yn ardal Gogledd Cymru yn awgrymu bod angen y canlynol ar rai cartrefi gofal:
  - Gwella arweinyddiaeth rheolwyr, yn cynnwys arweinyddiaeth glinigol mewn cartrefi nyrsio.
  - Datblygu'r adeilad er mwyn darparu'n well ar gyfer anghenion tra chymhleth unigolion (yn cynnwys amhariadau o ran symudedd, a dryswch/dementia).

### Mae gofyn bod y datblygiadau lleol ar Ynys Môn yn cynnwys:

- Archwilio'r dewisiadau o ran defnyddio cartrefi gofal y cyngor lleol yn y ffordd fwyaf effeithiol, yn cynnwys gofal canolraddol a diwallu anghenion mwy cymhleth, ar y cyd â staff iechyd.
- Cynyddu'r ddarpariaeth Tai Gofal Ychwanegol fel dewis arall yn lle gofal preswyl; fel hyn, rhagwelir y bydd y galw am ddarpariaeth breswyl yn gostwng, yn unol â'r patrymau diweddar. Bydd hwn yn newid graddol, yn ôl pob tebyg.

- Cynyddu capasiti'r ddarpariaeth breswyl EMI (i gyd-fynd â'r cynnydd yn nifer y bobl sy'n byw â dementia). Bydd hwn eto yn newid graddol.
- Bydd gofyn am gynnydd cyflym mewn nyrsio EMI yn y byrdymor a'r tymor canolig gan fod y ddarpariaeth bresennol yn llawer llai na'r galw.
- Gwella adnoddau iechyd cymunedol i gefnogi pobl ag anghenion nyrsio yn eu cartrefi. Mae hyn yn cael effaith ar y galw am leoliadau Nyrsio Cyffredinol, a disgwylir i'r galw hwn barhau.
- Sicrhau bod y llety a ddarperir mewn cartrefi gofal yn awr ac yn y dyfodol yn cydymffurfio â'r safonau cyffredol.

### **Mae gofyn bod y datblygiadau lleol yng Ngwynedd yn cynnwys:**

- Cefnogi pobl i barhau i fyw gartref yn eu cymunedau cyhyd â phosibl, a lleihau'r angen am leoliadau preswyl traddodiadol yw'r weledigaeth. Bydd gofyn bod mwy o lety ar gyfer Pobl Hŷn yn gyffredinol, a rhagwelir y bydd y galw mwyaf am dai gwarchod a thai gofal ychwanegol, lle y gwelir y bylchau mwyaf hefyd.
- Yn ôl y datganiad o sefyllfa'r farchnad leol yng Ngwynedd, nid oes darpariaeth o ran cartrefi gofal mewn ardaloedd allweddol yn y sir lle mae'r boblogaeth 65 oed a hŷn yn neilltuol o uchel. Mae'r ardaloedd hyn yn cynnwys Abermaw, Llanbedr, Dyffryn Ardudwy, Aberdyfi/Bryncrug/Llanfihangel a Harlech. Yn ogystal, dengys y dadansoddiad o anghenion fod gan gymuned Llanbedr boblogaeth sy'n heneiddio'n sylweddol, ond nad oes yna gartref gofal lleol.
- Yn y byrdymor, mae Gwynedd yn bwriadu lleihau nifer y lleoliadau gofal preswyl hirdymor, traddodiadol, a chynyddu'r ddarpariaeth gofal preswyl i bobl â dementia. Byddai Gwynedd hefyd yn hoffi cynyddu'r cyfleoedd i bobl gael cyfnodau ysbaid estynedig, a chynnig cyfleoedd gofal ysbaid hyblyg sy'n diwallu anghenion gofalwyr.
- Yn yr hirdymor, os bydd nifer y lleoliadau yn parhau fel y mae, mae Gwynedd yn rhagweld, erbyn 2030, y bydd gofyn darparu llety a chymorth ychwanegol ar gyfer 631 o bobl y bydd arnynt angen gofal preswyl, a 600 o bobl y bydd arnynt angen gofal nyrsio.

### **Mae gofyn bod y datblygiadau lleol yng Nghonwy yn cynnwys:**

- Parhau i fuddsoddi mewn gwasanaethau ardal integredig a chartrefi gofal o ansawdd da, a hynny â'r nod o greu Sector Cartrefi Gofal sefydlog a chynaliadwy yng Nghonwy, gan wella profiadau preswylwyr ac osgoi ymweliadau amhriodol ag Unedau Damweiniau ac Achosion Brys a/neu dderbyniadau i'r ysbyty.

### **Mae gofyn bod y datblygiadau lleol yn Sir Ddinbych yn cynnwys:**

- Cynyddu'r ddarpariaeth Tai Gofal Ychwanegol fel dewis arall yn lle gofal preswyl (oni bai fod angen gofal nyrsio neu ofal iechyd meddwl arbenigol).

- Rhesymoli nifer y gwelyau preswyl, lle mae'n ymddangos bod gormod o ddarpariaeth yn y byrdymor i'r tymor canolig. Fodd bynnag, os yw'r rhagolygon o ran y cynnydd yn nifer y bobl â dementia yn gywir, bydd angen mwy o welyau Nyrsio Iechyd Meddwl Henoed (EMH) yn Sir Ddinbych. Mae'n bosibl na fydd yna ddigon o welyau preswyl EMH. Mae'r dadansoddiad a wnaed ym mis Chwefror 2016 yn awgrymu bod digon o welyau mewn cartrefi gofal, ac eithrio gwelyau Nyrsio EMH, i ateb y galw yn y rhan fwyaf o ardaloedd, a bod gormod o gapasiti mewn ardaloedd penodol.

#### **Mae gofyn bod y datblygiadau lleol yn Sir y Fflint yn cynnwys:**

- Cynnal darpariaeth cartrefi gofal y cyngor lleol, ac ymchwilio i ddatblygu canolfan gofal canolraddol i ganolbwyntio ar waith ataliol ac ymyrraeth gynnar.
- Cynnydd (ar sail yr angen a ragwelir yn sgil newidiadau demograffig) o 178 o leoliadau ychwanegol mewn cartrefi gofal erbyn 2020: 67 o leoliadau preswyl; 52 o leoliadau preswyl EMH; 51 o leoliadau nyrsio, ac 8 lleoliad nyrsio EMH.

#### **Mae gofyn bod y datblygiadau lleol yn Wrecsam yn cynnwys:**

- Datblygu Gofal Ychwanegol sy'n cynnig deiliadaeth gymysg ar gyfer byw'n annibynnol (Dementia, Anabledd, Anawsterau Dysgu), yn cynnwys darpariaeth arbenigol (Gofal Ychwanegol) ar gyfer oedolion iau ag anableddau er mwyn gostwng nifer y lleoliadau y tu allan i'r sir. Mae diddordeb hefyd mewn datblygu Gofal Canolraddol gan ddefnyddio cyfleusterau Gofal Ychwanegol a datblygu gwelyau cam i fyny a cham i lawr.
- Cynlluniau i leihau nifer y lleoedd preswyl cyffredinol, ac i gynyddu lleoedd nyrsio cyffredinol ac EMI yn Wrecsam. Yn ddelfrydol, byddai gan y cartrefi gofrestrriad deuil.

## 4 Iechyd, Anableddau Corfforol a Nam ar y Synhwyrau

### Y prif negeseuon

Er bod pob un o'r chwe chynghor lleol a'r bwrdd iechyd wedi ymrwymo i weithio i'r model cymdeithasol o anabledd, mae llawer mwy o waith i'w wneud er mwyn sicrhau bod y ffordd yr ydym yn gweithio yn adlewyrchu'r model hwn yn llawn.

Mae Deddf Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol a Llesiant (Cymru) 2014 yn atgyfnerthu'r angen i feddwl am agweddau ehangach ar lesiant ym mywyd bob dydd unigolyn, a gallu'r unigolyn i gymryd rhan lawn mewn cymdeithas.

Bydd canolbwyntio ar yr hyn sy'n bwysig i'r unigolyn yn ein helpu i fynd i'r afael â'r agweddau ehangach yn well. Bydd angen i ni weithio mewn partneriaeth â phobl, eu teuluoedd, y trydydd sector a darparwyr annibynnol, yn ogystal â gwasanaethau cyhoeddus eraill, i gyflawni hyn.

Mae nifer y bobl sy'n byw â chyflwr hirdymor, yn ogystal â nifer y bobl sy'n byw yn hirach ag anabledd neu nam ar y synhwyrau, yn cynyddu wrth i'n poblogaeth fyw'n hirach ac wrth i nifer y bobl hŷn gynyddu.

Bydd angen i ni adolygu ein blaenoriaethau sefydliadol a'n cynlluniau comisiynu i sicrhau ein bod yn adnabod gwell ffyrdd o gefnogi cyfranogiad a chynhwysiant, ac o alluogi pobl i gynnal eu hannibyniaeth.

Mae angen i ni ganolbwyntio mwy ar ymyrraeth gynnar ac atal salwch – gan gymryd y camau gweithredu y mae'r dystiolaeth yn dweud wrthym fydd yn helpu pobl i aros yn fwy iach ac yn fwy annibynnol yn hirach.

Bydd angen i ni adolygu'r gwasanaethau mwy arbenigol yr ydym yn eu darparu i sicrhau bod pobl yn gallu cael y gefnogaeth y mae ei hangen arnynt, a hynny ar yr adeg gywir.

### Bylchau yn y gwasanaeth/gefnogaeth

Mae cefnogaeth i bobl fyw bywydau mwy iach a chynnal annibyniaeth yn cael ei nodi fel un o'r elfennau allweddol. Mae angen i bob sefydliad roi mwy o bwyslais ar hyn.

Mae rôl y trydydd sector a'r sector annibynnol yn cael ei nodi fel un bwysig o ran darparu rhwydweithiau cefnogaeth ehangach i bobl. Mae angen i sefydliadau fod yn ymwybodol o allu'r sectorau hyn i ymestyn y gefnogaeth y maent yn ei chynnig.

Mae rhai gwasanaethau yn brin mewn ardaloedd gwahanol; nodwyd bod yna ddiffygion yn y ddarpariaeth mewn ardaloedd gwledig.

Mae llawer o'r gwasanaethau yn y sector cyhoeddus o dan bwysau ac, er bod gwasanaethau ar gael, efallai y bydd yna restr aros, neu anhawster o ran cael mynediad prydlon at wasanaethau.

Mae yna rwystrau i grwpiau penodol y mae angen mynd i'r afael â hwy – wrth geisio gwybodaeth, cael mynediad at wasanaethau, neu geisio cynnal annibyniaeth, gyda chefnogaeth yn ôl yr angen.

### **Ein hymateb**

Byddwn yn ceisio cydweithio wrth gynllunio a gweithredu rhaglenni gwella iechyd effeithiol, gyda chefnogaeth Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru.

Byddwn yn anelu at roi ymrwymiad strategol ar lefel uwch i weithredu ac ymgorffori dull cynaliadwy i roi'r rhaglen Gwneud i Bob Cyswllt Gyfrif (MECC) ar waith yng Ngogledd Cymru, gan ddarparu diwylliant sy'n annog ac yn hybu atal salwch a gwella iechyd.

Byddwn yn ymchwilio i'r opsiwn o ddefnyddio rhagnodi cymdeithasol fel llwybr i gleifion ar gyfer practisau gofal sylfaenol yng Ngogledd Cymru i gryfhau'r cysylltiadau rhwng darparwyr gofal iechyd a gwasanaethau cymunedol, gwirfoddol ac awdurdodau lleol a allai wella iechyd a llesiant.

Byddwn yn defnyddio dull sy'n seiliedig ar asedau, gan nodi'r hyn sy'n bwysig i bobl, a'u cefnogi i gymryd rheolaeth dros eu bywydau. Byddwn yn gweithio gyda phobl a'r cymunedau lle maent yn byw i adeiladu ar yr adnoddau sydd ar gael, ac i gefnogi pobl i gysylltu.

Byddwn yn ceisio cryfhau ymhellach y model cymdeithasol o anabledd ym mhob peth a wnawn, gan geisio sicrhau bod ein cefnogaeth a'n gwasanaethau yn hwyluso cyfranogiad ac yn parchu dymuniadau ac anghenion unigol, a'u bod yn gynhwysol.

Byddwn yn adolygu'r angen i'n gwasanaethau mwy arbenigol ddarparu gofal yn nes at adref, lle bo modd.

## 5 Anabledd dysgu

### Y prif ganfyddiadau

- **Demograffeg:** Mae nifer y bobl ag anabledd dysgu y mae angen cefnogaeth arnynt yn cynyddu, ac mae pobl ag anabledd dysgu yn byw'n hirach. Mae'r tueddiadau demograffig hyn y debygol o barhau. Mae nifer cynyddol y bobl sydd ag anabledd dysgu a dementia yn cynnig heriau sylweddol i'r gwasanaethau gofal, ac i'r staff sy'n gweithio yn y gwasanaethau hynny, i ddarparu'r math iawn o gymorth.
- **Anghenion iechyd:** Mae pobl ag anabledd dysgu yn tueddu i gael iechyd gwaeth, mae mwy o angen gofal iechyd arnynt, ac maent mewn mwy o berygl o farw'n gynnar o gymharu â'r boblogaeth gyffredinol.
- **Pobl ifanc ag anghenion cymhleth:** Bydd angen i wasanaethau addasu i sicrhau eu bod yn gallu diwallu anghenion pobl ifanc ag anghenion cymhleth, wrth iddynt symud i wasanaethau oedolion.
- **Agweddau a disgwyliadau:** Mae'r rhan fwyaf o unigolion am gael lefel uwch o annibyniaeth a bod yn rhan allweddol o'u cymuned, neu maent yn disgwyl hynny. Gall hyn gynnwys rhieni hŷn nad ydynt erioed wedi gofyn am gymorth, neu ofalwyr sy'n darganfod nad yw'r cymorth yr oeddent yn ei ddisgwyl yn cael ei ddarparu bellach, neu ei fod yn cael ei ddarparu mewn ffordd wahanol.
- **Pontio rhwng gwasanaethau plant ac oedolion:** Mae hyn yn gweithio'n dda ar y cyfan, a bydd y gwasanaethau cymdeithasol yn canolbwyntio fwyfwy ar ddull integredig a fydd yn helpu gyda'r broses bontio.
- **Cyllid:** Mae lefel y gwariant ar wasanaethau anabledd dysgu wedi bod yn codi, ond erbyn hyn rydym yn wynebu cefnogi mwy o bobl gyda llai o arian.
- **Deddfwriaeth:** Mae Deddf Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol a Llesiant (Cymru) 2014 yn newid y ffordd yr ydym yn gweithio, gan gynnwys y ffordd yr ydym yn canfod yr hyn sy'n bwysig i bobl, a'r ffordd y mae pobl yn cael eu cefnogi.
- **Darpariaeth gyfredol:** Ar hyn o bryd, mae cymorth yn cael ei ddarparu, yn gyffredinol, gan aelodau o'r teulu agos a/neu staff gofal hirdymor cyflogedig.

### Argymhellion

1. Cefnogi gofalwyr hŷn, a sicrhau eu bod yn cael y cymorth a'r gwasanaethau ysbaid y mae eu hangen arnynt. Dylai hyn gynnwys gwasanaethau 'cynllunio ymlaen llaw' ar gyfer teuluoedd, sy'n cynnwys gwaith i nodi gofalwyr cudd, ac i asesu eu hanghenion o ran cymorth.
2. Iechyd a gwasanaethau cymdeithasol i weithio'n well gyda'i gilydd, gan sicrhau bod digon o gefnogaeth ar gael ar gyfer materion iechyd pobl hŷn ag anabledd dysgu, yn cynnwys pobl â dementia.



3. Parhau i gefnogi pobl ag anabledd dysgu i gael mynediad at ofal iechyd trwy'r Gwasanaethau Cyswllt Iechyd ar gyfer Anabledd Dysgu, a hynny trwy ddatblygu gwybodaeth hygyrch i bobl ag anabledd dysgu er mwyn gwella dulliau cyfathrebu, a chefnogi darparwyr gofal iechyd i adnabod yn well bobl ag anabledd dysgu er mwyn iddynt wneud 'addasiadau rhesymol' i'w gofal. Hybu mynediad at wasanaethau hyrwyddo iechyd a thriniaeth gynnar.
4. Darparu modelau cymorth cynaliadwy ar y cyd rhwng iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol i ddiwallu anghenion unigolion ag anghenion cymhleth. Dylai hyn gynnwys mynd i'r afael ag angen sydd heb ei ddiwallu am leoliadau nyrsio o'r raddfa flaenaf, wedi'u hariannu ar y cyd, ar gyfer oedolion ag anabledd dysgu difrifol sydd ag anghenion yn ymwneud ag iechyd.
5. Staff cymorth i reoli disgwyliadau sy'n newid o ran cymorth ar gyfer pobl ag anabledd dysgu, yn cynnwys y newidiadau sy'n ofynnol gan y ddeddf newydd.
6. Recriwtio mwy o staff cymorth sy'n siarad Cymraeg.
7. Darparu mwy o gymorth ar gyfer pobl o ran cadw'n ddiogel wrth ddefnyddio'r Rhyngrwyd.
8. Annog mwy o gymorth anffurfiol, di-dâl, i leihau'r ddibyniaeth ar gymorth ffurfiol cyflogedig. Byddai hyn yn helpu i hwyluso cyfeillgarwch a bywydau cymdeithasol ehangach ar gyfer pobl ag anabledd dysgu, y tu hwnt i ofalwyr cyflogedig.
9. Recriwtio mwy i'r cynllun Cysylltu Bywydau/Lleoli Oedolion.
10. Datblygu'r ddarpariaeth o dechnoleg gynorthwyol ar gyfer pobl ag anabledd dysgu.
11. Parhau i archwilio a datblygu opsiynau o ran tai er mwyn diwallu anghenion pobl ag anabledd dysgu, a hynny mewn partneriaeth â sefydliadau eraill.

### **Agenda datblygu data**

- Sicrhau bod yna ddealltwriaeth gyffredin a chysondeb ledled y chwe sir yng Ngogledd Cymru o ran y ffordd y caiff data eu cofnodi a'u dadansoddi.
- Gwneud mwy o waith dadansoddi i gefnogi gwasanaethau oedolion er mwyn cynllunio ar gyfer anghenion pobl ifanc ag anghenion cymhleth.

## 6 Iechyd meddwl

### Y prif negeseuon

- Mae pobl yng Ngogledd Cymru yn adrodd am iechyd meddwl sydd ychydig yn well nag yng Nghymru gyfan
- Mae nifer y bobl sydd â phroblemau iechyd meddwl yn debygol o gynyddu
- Y mathau o salwch meddwl mwyaf cyffredin a gofnodwyd yw gorbryder ac iselder
- Mae ymchwil yn awgrymu na fydd nifer fawr o bobl sydd â phroblemau iechyd meddwl yn ceisio cymorth
- Mae nifer y derbyniadau i gyfleusterau iechyd meddwl yn lleihau
- Mae nifer y bobl sydd ag anghenion mwy cymhleth yn cynyddu
- Mae pobl sydd â phroblemau iechyd meddwl yn fwy tebygol o fod ag iechyd corfforol gwael

Mae nifer y cleifion sy'n ceisio mynediad i'r ysbyty wedi cynyddu ledled y rhanbarth. Mae adborth gan staff yn awgrymu y gall y nifer cyfyngedig o dderbyniadau fod o achos pwysau ar welyau – mae Oedi wrth Drosoglwyddo Gofal (DTCO) a diffyg lleoliadau priodol, lle bo angen, yn dylanwadu ar hyn. Mae hyn wedi arwain at ddefnyddio gwelyau aciwt y tu allan i Ogledd Cymru, sydd yn bell o fod yn ddelfrydol ar gyfer cleifion, eu gofalwyr a'u teuluoedd.

Mae egwyddorion cyffredin a rennir gan y cynghorau lleol a'r bwrdd iechyd yn cynnwys cyfranogiad defnyddwyr gwasanaethau a gofalwyr; eiriolaeth gymunedol; cymorth i ofalwyr, a rôl cyfleoedd dysgu a gweithio yn ystod y cyfnod adfer; cydweithio rhwng asiantaethau.

Mae angen cael llwybr clir o'r gwasanaethau aciwt i wasanaethau yn y gymuned. Dylai fod mwy o waith o ran yr agenda ataliol er mwyn atal anghenion rhag gwaethygu ac arwain at fynd i'r ysbyty, ac er mwyn lleihau'r galw ar wasanaethau cyhoeddus eraill. Mae enghreifftiau yn cynnwys cymorth cartref a gwasanaethau cofleidiol, yn ogystal ag ymyraethau a pholisïau i gefnogi rhieni a phlant ifanc, newidiadau i ffordd o fyw, gwella gweithleoedd, darparu cymorth cymdeithasol a gwelliannau amgylcheddol sy'n cefnogi cymunedau (Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru, 2016). Gallai cydweithio â'r trydydd sector a mentrau cymdeithasol ddarparu hyn.

Mae'n rhaid i gynghorau lleol ac iechyd reoli'r cynnydd yn y galw am wasanaethau yn wyneb cyllidebau sy'n lleihau.

### Bylchau yn y gwasanaeth/cymorth

- Yn yr ymgynghoriad, nodwyd yn gyson fod yna fwlch o ran cymorth i bobl ag anhwylder sbectrw m awtistig.
- Mae yna fwlch o ran cyfleoedd cyfeillio (rhaid iddynt rymuso, nid annog dibyniaeth) i gefnogi pobl i gael mynediad at weithgareddau cymdeithasol sy'n bodoli.

- Nodwyd tloedi a diwygio lles fel risgiau i ddefnyddwyr gwasanaethau, gan y gall yr ymgyrch i gael pobl yn ôl i waith achosi straen ychwanegol i bobl sy'n agored i niwed. Gall hyn fod yn arbennig o anodd i bobl iau â phryderon budd-daliadau tai.
- Mae angen cyflenwad digonol o lety i gefnogi pobl i symud o ofal preswyl i adnoddau cymunedol.
- Rhaid i ni ddatblygu iechyd meddwl cyhoeddus yng Ngogledd Cymru a hybu llesiant meddyliol i atal afiechyd meddwl. Dylai iechyd meddwl cyhoeddus fod yn rhan o strategaeth iechyd meddwl Bwrdd Iechyd Prifysgol Betsi Cadwaladr.

## Agenda datblygu data/awgrymiadau ar gyfer ymchwil yn y dyfodol

- Anghenion pobl agored i niwed heb ddiagnosis, ac arfer gorau o ran darparu cymorth
- Ymchwilio i bryderon a godwyd ynghylch diffyg darpariaeth Gymraeg mewn gwasanaethau iechyd meddwl
- Cael gwybod mwy am y rhesymau dros y nifer gostyngol o dderbyniadau i gyfleusterau iechyd meddwl.

## Ein hymateb

Cam nesaf y prosiect fydd trafod yr wybodaeth yn yr adroddiadau hyn a chytuno ar ddull o fynd i'r afael â'r materion a godwyd. Gallai hyn gynnwys gwneud gwaith ymchwil pellach mewn ardal, neu gamau gweithredu lleol neu ranbarthol.

## 7 Gofalwyr

Mae gofalwyr yn chwarae rôl hanfodol wrth ddarparu gofal a chymorth, ac yn darparu gwasanaeth ataliol eu hunain. Amcangyfrifir bod gofalwyr yn darparu rhwng 70% a 95% o ofal, gan arbed £7.72 biliwn bob blwyddyn yng Nghymru (Yeandle a Buckner, 2015; Llywodraeth Cymru, 2016c). Mae pob sefyllfa ofalu yn unigryw.

### Y prif ganfyddiadau

- Mae nifer y gofalwyr yng Ngogledd Cymru yn cynyddu, yn enwedig yng ngogledd-orllewin Cymru.
- Pobl 50 i 64 oed sy'n fwyaf tebygol o fod yn darparu gofal di-dâl.
- Mae hanner yr holl ofalwyr yng Ngogledd Cymru mewn cyflogaeth: ar gyfer gofalwyr mewn cyflogaeth, mae cymorth eu cyflogwr a chydweithwyr yn hanfodol i'w helpu i barhau yn eu rôl ofalu.
- Mae'r cynnydd yn yr angen am ofal cymdeithasol, a nodwyd ym mhenodau eraill yr adroddiad asesu poblogaeth, yn debygol o arwain at fwy o bobl yn darparu gofal di-dâl ac yn darparu gofal am gyfnod hwy.
- Nodwyd bod dros 1,000 o ofalwyr ifanc yng Ngogledd Cymru, a bod y nifer hwn wedi cynyddu yn y blynyddoedd diweddar.

### Bylchau yn y gefnogaeth ac argymhellion

Mae yna her i wasanaethau yn yr hinsawdd economaidd sydd ohoni, gyda gwasanaethau yn cael eu torri ar gyfer gofalwyr ac ar gyfer y bobl y maent yn gofalu amdanynt. Mae llawer o'r cymorth i ofalwyr, yn enwedig gan y trydydd sector, yn dibynnu ar gyllid byrdymor, ac mae yna risgiau o ran cynaliadwyedd y cymorth hwn.

Ceir adborth bod darpariaeth gofal ysbaid/ysbaid byr yn lleihau, yn ogystal â materion sy'n ymwneud â pha mor bell ymlaen llaw y mae angen iddo gael ei gynllunio, sy'n golygu ei bod yn anodd i ofalwyr wneud cynlluniau munud olaf. Mae'n rhaid i ni ailfeddwl sut yr ydym yn darparu gwasanaethau i gyflawni'r canlyniadau gorau ar gyfer gofalwyr a'r unigolyn y gofelir amdano yn yr hinsawdd hon.

Mae cymorth mewn ysbytai aciwt yn anghyson – mae swyddog cymorth gofalwyr ar gael yn rhanbarthau'r Gorllewin a'r Dwyrain yng Ngogledd Cymru a gynhelir gan y trydydd sector, ond nid oes unrhyw ddarpariaeth yn yr ardal ganolog. Yn yr ardal hon, ac mewn ardaloedd eraill, mae angen ystyried sut i ddarparu mwy o gysondeb ar draws y rhanbarth.

Mae yna angen cynyddol am gefnogaeth un i un ar gyfer gofalwyr ifanc, ynghyd â chefnogaeth i ofalwyr ifanc dan 8 oed.

Yn ogystal â'r enghreifftiau uchod, amlygodd yr ymgynghoriad yr angen am well cymorth i ofalwyr trwy ddiwallu anghenion yr unigolyn y gofelir amdano yn well, yn ogystal â darparu cymorth penodol ar gyfer gofalwyr. Amlygodd fylchau o ran cludiant, gwasanaethau mewn ardaloedd gwledig, ymwybyddiaeth staff gofal sylfaenol, gwasanaethau cwnsela ar gyfer gofalwyr a chymorth i'r rheiny sy'n gofalu am unigolion sy'n camddefnyddio sylweddau. Amlygodd yr adolygiad o wasanaethau fod darpariaeth ar gael yng Ngogledd Cymru i ddiwallu llawer o'r anghenion hyn, er nad yw'r ddarpariaeth hon yn gyson ledled y rhanbarth.

Mae Bwrdd Partneriaeth Rhanbarthol Gogledd Cymru wedi cytuno i benodi swydd ranbarthol i fapio'r ystod lawn o wasanaethau sydd ar gael i ofalwyr yng Ngogledd Cymru. Mae'r ymarfer cwmpasu yn debygol o nodi bylchau ac anghysonderau eraill ar draws Gogledd Cymru, ac o amlygu blaenoriaethau ar gyfer gweithio ar y cyd. Mae grŵp gweithredol gofalwyr rhanbarthol yn bodoli, a fydd yn edrych ar gyfleoedd i weithio'n rhanbarthol, sy'n deillio o'r asesiad poblogaeth hwn.

## Y camau nesaf ar gyfer yr asesiad poblogaeth a'r cynllun ardal

- Cael gwybodaeth am effeithiolrwydd y gwasanaethau a ddarperir i ofalwyr, gwella'r gwaith o werthuso prosiectau, ac edrych ar yr hyn y gellir ei ailadrodd ledled y rhanbarth i ddarparu cymorth mwy cyson, hyd yn oed o ystyried amrywiadau lleol.
- Ystyried sut yr ydym yn nodi canlyniadau a systemau i nodi angen heb ei ddiwallu, er enghraifft, mae Cyngor Gwynedd a Chyngor Sir Ddinbych yn treialu defnyddio sgysiau 'yr hyn sy'n bwysig' gyda gofalwyr.
- Mapio gwasanaethau gofalwyr ledled Gogledd Cymru, gan gynnwys argaeledd y ddarpariaeth trwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg.
- Rhannu'r canfyddiadau o'r asesiad poblogaeth a'r cynllun ardal â Llywodraeth Cymru i lywio datblygiad Strategaeth Cymru Gyfan ar gyfer Gofalwyr.

## 8 Trais yn erbyn menywod, cam-drin domestig a thrais rhywiol

### Y prif negeseuon

- Ni roddir gwybod i'r heddlu am bob achos o drais a cham-drin domestig a rhywiol, ond mae nifer yr adroddiadau yn y cynyddu
- Mae trais a cham-drin domestig a rhywiol yn effeithio ar fenywod a dynion, ond mae menywod yn fwy tebygol o'u dioddef.
- Mae achosion o orfodi a rheoli 'nawr yn cael eu cofnodi yng Ngogledd Cymru ers cyflwyno'r drosedd yn Rhagfyr 2015
- Mae cam-drin domestig yn costio £66 miliwn y flwyddyn i wasanaethau cyhoeddus yng Ngogledd Cymru o ran gofal iechyd, cyfiawnder troseddol, y gwasanaethau cymdeithasol, tai a llochesau, costau cyfreithiol, a cholli allbwn economaidd.

### Y bylchau mewn gwasanaethau a'r cymorth sydd ar gael

Mae'r asesiad poblogaeth yn awgrymu y dylid ystyried rhoi sylw i'r canlynol yn y dyfodol:

- Datblygu cysylltiadau cryfach o ran strategaeth ac ymarfer rhwng cam-drin domestig a diogelu oedolion.
- Effaith torri cyllidebau ar allu darparwyr gwasanaethau arbenigol i ateb y galw ac i ddiwallu'r angen am wasanaethau.
- Y cymorth y mae ei angen ar blant a phobl ifanc sy'n dystion i drais a cham-drin domestig.
- Sicrhau bod digon o ddewisiadau o ran cartrefu dioddefwyr trais a cham-drin domestig sydd ag anghenion gofal a chymorth ychwanegol sy'n gofyn bod staff ar gael ddydd a nos.
- Casglu rhagor o wybodaeth am yr angen am gymorth arbenigol, megis cymorth hyblyg, ar gyfer pobl dduon a lleiafrifoedd ethnig yng Ngogledd Cymru.

### Y blaenoriaethau cenedlaethol

Mae Strategaeth Genedlaethol ar Drais yn erbyn Menywod, Cam-drin Domestig a Thrais Rhywiol 2016-2021 (Llywodraeth Cymru, 2016b) wedi cael ei gyhoeddi, ac mae'n cynnwys y 10 prif argymhelliad (gweler adran 8.3) ynghyd â'r Fframwaith Hyfforddiant Cenedlaethol (gweler adran 8.1).

Nodir yr amcanion canlynol yng Nghynllun Blynyddol y Cynghorydd Cenedlaethol (Bowen-Davies, 2016):

1. Cynghori ar weithrediad strategol y ddeddfwriaeth a'i gefnogi
2. Datblygu dull gweithredu strategol, cydlynol ac integredig o ran materion polisi a phenderfyniadau ynghylch darparu gwasanaethau
3. Datblygu argymhellion ymarferol i wella effaith ac effeithiolrwydd y gwasanaeth a ddarperir gan y sectorau cyhoeddus a gwirfoddol
4. Darparu llwyfan strategol ar gyfer rhannu addysg ac ymchwil
5. Galluogi cyfathrebu effeithiol a chynhwysol â goroeswyr, rhanddeiliaid a'r cyhoedd.

## Y camau nesaf

Mae'n rhaid i gynghorau lleol a'r bwrdd iechyd baratoi a chyhoeddi strategaeth o dan Ddeddf Trais yn erbyn Menywod, Cam-drin Domestig a Thrais Rhywiol (Cymru) 2014 erbyn 1 Ebrill 2018. Defnyddir yr asesiad poblogaeth i lywio'r strategaeth hon.

Gwelsom hefyd fod angen i ni gynnwys rhagor o wybodaeth am drais rhywiol, camfanteisio'n rhywiol ar blant, masnachu pobl, a chaethwasiaeth fodern pan fyddwn yn adolygu'r asesiad poblogaeth. Cofiwch gysylltu â ni os bydd gennych unrhyw dystiolaeth yr hoffech ei chyflwyno [\[add link\]](#).

## 9 Sefydliadau Diogel

Mae'r ddeddf newydd yn arwydd o newid hanesyddol yng nghyfrifoldebau gofal cymdeithasol llywodraeth leol ar gyfer dynion, merched a phlant a gedwir mewn sefydliadau diogel, ac wrth iddynt gael eu rhyddhau i'r gymuned. Yn flaenorol, roedd y cyfrifoldebau ar gyfer diwallu anghenion gofal cymdeithasol y rheiny mewn sefydliadau diogel yn aneglur, ac arweiniodd hyn at ddryswch rhwng awdurdodau lleol, carchardai, gwasanaethau prawf a sefydliadau eraill.

Mae'r Ddeddf yn egluro cyfrifoldebau ac yn sicrhau bod gan y rheiny a gedwir mewn sefydliadau diogel hawl i gael darpariaeth gyfatebol i bobl yn y gymuned, ac mae'n ei gwneud yn ofynnol i awdurdodau lleol weithio mewn partneriaeth â Gwasanaeth Cenedlaethol Rheoli Troseddwy'r a'r gwasanaethau iechyd. Mae'n cynnig cyfleoedd i weithredu llwybrau gofal integredig ac i ddarparu gwasanaethau ar y cyd ar gyfer anghenion iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol y rhai mewn sefydliadau diogel.

O ystyried efallai y bydd gan garcharorion anghenion iechyd a gofal a chymorth cymhleth, yn aml, a'u bod yn gyffredinol yn dioddef iechyd corfforol a meddwl gwaeth, mae hyn yn ddatblygiad arwyddocaol.

Mae ffocws ar iechyd a lles hefyd yn cyfrannu at ganolbwyntio o'r newydd ar adsefydlu, ailsefydlu a lleihau aildroseddu.

Ceir tystiolaeth o hyn yn y gwaith cynllunio ar gyfer Carchar y Berwyn, a fydd yn agor yng Ngogledd Cymru ym mis Chwefror 2017. Mae Carchar y Berwyn yn modelu dulliau newydd, a bydd ei ddiwylliant yn cael ei lywio gan ffocws ar adsefydlu. Mae'r ethos yn ymroddedig i ddarparu amgylchedd diogel, gweddus a chyfiawn, lle bydd dynion yn cael eu hannog a'u cynorthwyo i baratoi ar gyfer dechrau newydd mewn bywyd. Mae pwysigrwydd y Gymraeg wrth adsefydlu troseddwy'r o Gymru yn cael ei gydnabod, fel y mae rôl allweddol partneriaid cydgomisiynu.

Mae hyn yn rhoi'r boblogaeth categori C sy'n oedolion gwrywaidd mewn sefyllfa dda. Bydd yn helpu i gryfhau cysylltiadau rhwng cynghorau lleol yng Ngogledd Cymru a'r carchar, a bydd yn cefnogi ailsefydlu effeithiol. Fodd bynnag, bydd menywod a throseddwy'r ifanc yn parhau i gael eu cadw y tu allan i'r rhanbarth, yn ogystal â dynion o gategoriâu eraill, a'r rheiny na ellir rheoli eu hanghenion iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol yn ddiogel yng Ngharchar y Berwyn.

Mae angen gwell dealltwriaeth o anghenion y grwpiau hyn ac, wrth iddynt gael eu rhyddhau, bydd y ddyletswydd ar gyfer oedolion yn symud i'r cyngor lleol y maent yn ailsefydlu ynddo, fel rhan o'r gofyniad am barhad gofal dan y Ddeddf; mae hyn yn cynnwys gwasanaethau megis tai. Mae hyn yn rhoi cyfle unigryw i ddatblygu model ar gyfer creu cysylltiadau â charchardai y tu allan i Ogledd Cymru, gan gynnwys y rheiny sy'n dal menywod o Ogledd Cymru.



## Argymhellion

- Ymgynghori pellach â rhanddeiliaid, gan gynnwys defnyddwyr gwasanaethau.
- Cynnal asesiad anghenion iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol ar gyfer Carchar y Berwyn ar ôl i'r carchar ddod yn weithredol, a hynny mewn partneriaeth rhwng BIPBC a Chyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Wrecsam.
- Y data ar anghenion gofal cymdeithasol y boblogaeth Categori C a'r boblogaeth remand i gael eu coladu pan fydd Carchar y Berwyn yn weithredol.
- Rhoi protocolau ar waith gyda phartneriaid yn manylu ar y math o wybodaeth y gellir ei rhannu.
- Ymgysylltu â'r Llysoedd i ddatblygu protocolau ar gyfer remandio pobl anabl, er mwyn sicrhau bod amgylchiadau eu remand yn gallu diwallu eu hanghenion penodol pan fyddant yn mynd i'r ddalfa.
- Datblygu gwaith partneriaeth â'r carchardai yn Ne Cymru er mwyn rhannu dysg.
- Gwell dealltwriaeth o anghenion gofal cymdeithasol menywod ac ieuenctid, yn ogystal â'r ystyriaethau penodol iawn sydd ynghlwm wrth y grwpiau hyn.
- Datblygu gwasanaethau iechyd a llesiant o ansawdd da ar gyfer y carcharorion.
- Plant a theuluoedd – cymorth ar gyfer y dull rhanbarthol o ddatblygu model plant a theuluoedd, ynghyd â chysylltiadau â'r gwaith hwn.
- Digartrefedd: yr angen am gael systemau prydlon ar waith er mwyn ymgysylltu â'r rheiny sy'n gadael sefydliadau diogel ar y cyfle cyntaf posibl; bydd hyn yn golygu y gellir rhoi'r ymyrraeth gywir ar waith, a gwneud atgyfeiriadau i'r cyngor priodol.
- Mae angen i'r gwaith o drosglwyddo gofal ar ôl i garcharorion gael eu rhyddhau 'trwy-y-giât' gael ei ymgorffori yn y gymuned, gan ddarparu parhad gofal i sicrhau bod y gwelliant mewn iechyd a gafwyd pan oedd yr unigolyn yn y carchar yn cael ei gynnal ar ôl iddo gael ei ryddhau.

## 10 Cyn-filwyr

Diffinnir cyn-filwr fel unigolyn sydd wedi gwasanaethu am o leiaf ddiwrnod yn Lluoedd Ei Mawrhydi. Mae hyn yn cynnwys pobl sydd wedi gwasanaethu yn y Lluoedd Wrth Gefn/Cynorthwyol. Yn ôl yr amcangyfrifon, roedd tua 51,000 o gyn-filwyr yn byw yng Ngogledd Cymru yn 2014.

### Gwybodaeth ac ymchwil

Mae angen gwella'r wybodaeth ddemograffig a llesiant sydd ar gael am gyn-filwyr, y dulliau o gipio'r wybodaeth am eu defnydd o wasanaethau cam-drin domestig, a'r wybodaeth a ddarperir i gyn-filwyr am y gwasanaethau sydd ar gael. Mae'r argymhellion fel a ganlyn:

- Dylai Fforwm Lluoedd Arfog Gogledd Cymru (NWAFF) gefnogi ymgyrch "Count Them In" y Lleng Brydeinig Filwrol
- Dylai NWAFF ystyried comisiynu astudiaeth o broffil iaith cyn-filwyr yng Ngogledd Cymru
- Dylai pob darparwr gwasanaethau wella'r ffordd y mae'n adnabod cyn-filwyr, yn ogystal â'r data ar eu defnydd o wasanaethau (yn enwedig gofal sylfaenol a gofal eilaidd y GIG, a gwasanaethau awdurdodau lleol)
- Dylai NWAFF ystyried datblygu "dangosfwrdd o ddata cyn-filwyr" sy'n tynnu ynghyd ddata am gyn-filwyr
- Dylai pob darparwr gwasanaethau wella'r wybodaeth a ddarperir i gyn-filwyr am y gwasanaethau sydd ar gael iddynt, a hynny trwy eu cyfeirio'n well at wasanaethau, rhoi gwell cyhoeddusrwydd iddynt trwy ddefnyddio'r cyfryngau cymdeithasol, a chefnogi datblygiad gwefan newydd y Weinyddiaeth Amddiffyn, "Porth y Cyn-filwyr"
- Dylai NWAFF ystyried comisiynu ymchwil mewn meysydd megis ymddygiad ffordd o fyw cyn-filwyr, a sut y mae cyn-filwyr yn rhyngweithio â materion sy'n ymwneud â cham-drin domestig.

### Cynllunio gwasanaethau

Dylai cyn-filwyr gael eu hystyried yn grŵp â blaenoriaeth o fewn trefniadau cynllunio rheolaidd. Mae'r argymhellion fel a ganlyn:

- Dylai Byrddau Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus (BGCau) ystyried anghenion cyn-filwyr wrth ddatblygu eu Cynlluniau Llesiant
- Dylai cynghorau lleol ystyried anghenion cyn-filwyr, fel grŵp agored i niwed, yn eu cynlluniau corfforaethol ac wrth bennu eu blaenoriaethau corfforaethol

- Dylai BIPBC ystyried anghenion cyn-filwyr wrth ddatblygu ei Gynllun Gweithredu Blyneddol a'i Gynllun Tymor Canolig Integredig
- Wrth iddo ddatblygu ei Strategaeth Iechyd Meddwl, dylai BIPBC ystyried anghenion cyn-filwyr sy'n methu cael mynediad i'r gwasanaeth a ddarperir gan GIG Cymru i Gyn-filwyr (e.e. anghenion nad ydynt yn gysylltiedig â'u gwasanaeth milwrol). Bydd hyn yn cynnwys cydnabod effaith negyddol bosibl stigma ar barodrwydd a gallu cyn-filwyr i ofyn am gymorth â chyflyrau iechyd meddwl. Dylid datblygu iechyd meddwl cyhoeddus yn rhan o'r strategaeth hon gan hybu llesiant emosiynol a dewisiadau eraill heblaw lleoliadau ysbyty
- Dylid adolygu'r gwasanaethau gwella iechyd y mae awdurdodau lleol yn eu darparu i gyn-filwyr, a'u cryfhau lle bo angen
- Dylai'r holl ddarparwyr gwasanaethau gefnogi'r gwaith o ddatblygu Gwasanaethau Iechyd a Llesiant ar gyfer cyn-filwyr yng Ngharchar y Berwyn.

## Darparu gwasanaethau

Mae gan wasanaethau gyfrifoldeb i gyflawni'r ymrwymïadau a bennwyd yng Nghyfmod y Lluoedd Arfog. Mae'r argymhellion fel a ganlyn:

- Dylai pob darparwr gwasanaethau fod yn ymwybodol o'i ymrwymïadau a'i gyfrifoldebau o dan Gyfmod y Lluoedd Arfog. Mae hyn yn cynnwys blaenoriaeth o ran mynediad at driniaeth gan y GIG ar gyfer cyflyrau sy'n gysylltiedig â gwasanaeth milwrol cyn-filwyr, ynghyd â blaenoriaeth o ran mynediad i dai cymdeithasol.
- Dylai pob darparwr gwasanaethau ddarparu gwasanaethau a chymorth effeithiol mewn modd cydlynol, er mwyn cyflawni'r deilliannau angenrheidiol ar gyfer cyn-filwyr, a rhoi sylw i anghenion sydd heb eu diwallu. Dylai'r grwpiau â blaenoriaeth gynnwys y rhai hynaf a mwyaf bregus y mae ganddynt anghenion clir o ran cymorth (corfforol ac emosiynol) i fyw yn annibynnol ac i osgoi arwahanrwydd cymdeithasol; cyn-filwyr 16-54 oed sydd â phroblemau iechyd sy'n gysylltiedig â'u gwasanaeth milwrol, a'r cyn-filwyr ieuengaf a adawodd y lluoedd yn fwyaf diweddar.
- Dylai pob darparwr gwasanaethau gydweithio i ddatblygu modelau o lwybrau gofal i gyn-filwyr yn seiliedig ar glustnodi cynnar, ymyrraeth gynnar ac ymateb i anghenion ar sail tystiolaeth, gan isrannu rolau yn glir.
- Dylai pob darparwr gwasanaethau gydnabod yr heriau sy'n gysylltiedig â diwylliant y Lluoedd Arfog, a'u deall. Mae'n bwysig bod pob aelod o staff yn cael hyfforddiant priodol, a'u bod yn gofalu gofyn a yw eu cleientiaid yn gyn-aelodau o'r Lluoedd Arfog. Dylid ystyried cyflwyno system i achredu staff, penodi rhagor o bencampwyr cyn-filwyr, a chynllun ar gyfer gwasanaethau sy'n "gyfeillgar i gyn-filwyr".

- Dylai pob darparwr gwasanaethau fanteisio ar bob cyfle i gyfeirio cyn-filwyr at gymorth. Gallai lleoliadau rheng flaen penodol gynnwys Adrannau Achosion Brys, dalfeydd yr heddlu a Phwyntiau Cyswllt Sengl/Timau Mynediad at Dai yn y cynghorau lleol.
- Gan fod llawer o sefydliadau trydydd sector yn cael eu sefydlu i weithio gyda chyn-filwyr, argymhellir y dylid ystyried creu safon ansawdd a fyddai'n cynnig sicrwydd i gyn-filwyr, eu teuluoedd, a chyrrff sector cyhoeddus, fod y mudiadau y maent yn delio â nhw yn rhai o ansawdd da a chanddynt drefniadau llywodraethu da.
- Dylai contractwyr Gofal Sylfaenol roi blaenoriaeth i gofrestru cyn-filwyr. Dylai meddygon teulu ofyn i'r Gwasanaeth Meddygol Amddiffyn (DMS) ddarparu cofnodion meddygol llawn er mwyn iddynt gael darlun cyflawn o hanes meddygol cyn-filwyr. Dylid hyrwyddo'r cyhoeddiad ar y cyd gan Goleg Brenhinol y Meddygon Teulu, y Lleng Brydeinig Frenhinol a Combat Stress i'r holl ddarparwyr iechyd lleol.
- Dylai pob darparwr gwasanaethau flaenoriaethu cymorth iechyd meddwl i gyn-filwyr, gan gynnwys cymorth â phroblemau sy'n gysylltiedig ag alcohol. Dylai'r gwaith hwn gynnwys cyfeirio pobl yn well at y cymorth sydd ar gael trwy GIG Cymru i Gyn-filwyr, gwasanaethau iechyd meddwl BIPBC a'r trydydd sector. Dylai'r Grŵp Atal Hunanladdiad yng Ngogledd Cymru roi ystyriaeth benodol i anghenion cyn-filwyr.
- Dylai cynghorau lleol adolygu'r gwasanaethau gwella iechyd a ddarperir i gyn-filwyr, a'u gwella lle bo angen.
- Dylai cynghorau lleol a BIPBC ystyried sut y gallant gefnogi cyn-filwyr ar eu llwybr i gyflogaeth trwy'r cyfleoedd gwirfoddoli a ddatblygir yn eu sefydliadau.
- Dylai pob darparwr gwasanaethau roi ystyriaeth benodol i anghenion gofalwyr sy'n gyn-filwyr, a rhoi sylw i unrhyw anghenion sydd heb eu diwallu.

## 11 Digartrefedd

Mae'n ymddangos bod y newidiadau a gyflwynwyd yn Neddf Tai (Cymru) 2014 yn cael effaith gadarnhaol, gyda'r pwyslais ar ymyrraeth gynharach ac atal digartrefedd yn darparu canlyniadau gwell ar gyfer unigolion. Fodd bynnag, mae heriau sylweddol yn parhau. Mae'n bosibl y bydd cynnydd yn cael ei lesteirio os bydd y cyllid trosiannol a ddyrannwyd yn cael ei dynnu.

Gall newidiadau o fewn gwasanaethau eraill gael effaith ar ddigartrefedd, a gall pobl ddigartref gael effaith ar wasanaethau eraill. Disgwylir i ddiwygio lles, ac yn arbennig newidiadau i Fudd-dal Tai a chyflwyno Credyd Cynhwysol, gynyddu'r galw ar rai gwasanaethau, yn enwedig gan rai grwpiau, er enghraifft pobl ifanc, ac y bydd hyn yn creu heriau newydd. Rhaid i ni ganolbwyntio ar nodi ffyrdd o sicrhau'r gwerth mwyaf, gan gyfuno ymdrech ac adnoddau a chanolbwyntio ar ddull ataliol o fynd i'r afael â digartrefedd, a all helpu i ddarparu canlyniadau cadarnhaol i bobl agored i niwed, a gobeithio osgoi'r angen am ymyrraethau mwy dwys a chostus.

### Y prif negeseuon

**Newidiadau i'r budd-daliadau lles** – Nid yw effaith y newidiadau arfaethedig i'r budd-daliadau lles, yn enwedig y rhai a neilltuwyd tuag at gostau sy'n gysylltiedig â thai, wedi ei nodi eto. Disgwylir y bydd rhai unigolion a grwpiau yn profi gostyngiadau sylweddol yn y cyllid ar gyfer cymorth tuag at dai, a bydd yn dod yn fwy anodd sicrhau opsiynau llety priodol ac addas ar y lefelau is hyn. Mae yna gydberthyniad eithaf agos rhwng rhai o'r grwpiau yr effeithir arnynt yn y modd mwyaf andwyol a grwpiau y mae'n hysbys ar hyn o bryd eu bod yn fwy bregus ac agored i ddod yn ddigartref. Mae yna bryderon hefyd y bydd cyflwyno Credyd Cynhwysol – sy'n cyfuno taliadau'r holl fudd-daliadau, ac nad yw'n caniatáu i'r elfen rent gael ei throsglwyddo yn awtomatig i'r landlord – yn arwain at broblemau. Mae ymchwil o ardaloedd sydd wedi cyflwyno Credyd Cynhwysol yn adrodd am lefel uwch o ôl-ddyledion a allai, dros gyfnod o amser, fod yn broblematic gan effeithio ar gynaliadwyedd tenantiaethau.

**Comisiynu rhanbarthol** – Er mai'r nod fydd darparu'r mwyafrif helaeth o wasanaethau digartrefedd mor agos â phosibl at gymuned wreiddiol yr unigolyn a, lle bo hynny'n bosibl, o fewn ffiniau cynghorau lleol, bydd angen cynllunio a darparu rhai gwasanaethau digartrefedd yn rhanbarthol. Lle nad yw'n bosibl nac yn gosteffeithiol ymateb i anghenion yn lleol, byddwn yn defnyddio partneriaethau strategol hirdymor, er enghraifft y Pwyllgor Cydweithredol Rhanbarthol a grwpiau cynllunio lleol, i ystyried anghenion a blaenoriaethau o ran tai ledled ardaloedd y cynghorau lleol.

**Lleoliadau y tu allan i'r ardal** – Mae'r rhan fwyaf o bobl agored i niwed sy'n ceisio cymorth yn tueddu i fod yn sefydlog o ran lleoliad, gan aros o fewn eu hardal yn hytrach na symud o un ardal i'r llall. Fodd bynnag, mae rhywfaint o symud ar draws ffiniau yn digwydd, ac weithiau bydd angen cefnogi unigolion a hwyluso'r broses adsefydlu. Mae deddfwriaeth ac arfer gorau yn awgrymu y dylai lleoliadau y tu allan

i'r sir fod yn bethau eithriadol, ac yn seiliedig ar ystyriaethau megis diogelwch personol a chyhoeddus. Lle bydd achosion o'r fath yn codi, mae angen trafod cydweithredu trawsffiniol yn ogystal â chynnal rhwydweithiau cefnogaeth presennol defnyddwyr gwasanaethau, a hynny ar y cam cynharaf posibl.

**Rhannu cyfrifoldeb** – Bydd gan Gymdeithasau Tai a darparwyr cymorth yn y trydydd sector sydd â phrofiad o gyflwyno gwasanaethau i grwpiau agored i niwed penodol, rôl bwysig o ran cynorthwyo ymdrechion sefydliadau statudol. Bydd yna angen parhaus i ddarparu gwasanaethau cymorth sy'n ategu'r sector statudol, gan ein bod yn rhagweld cynnydd cyson yn y boblogaeth hyd at 2020.

## Bylchau yn y gwasanaeth/gefnogaeth

- Diffyg llety i bobl sengl
- Darpariaeth gyfyngedig mewn hosteli
- Prinder darpariaeth arbenigol ar gyfer unigolion sydd â chyflyrau meddygol parhaus
- Bylchau yn y gwasanaethau cefnogi

## 12 Anhwylder y Sbectrwm Awtistiaeth

Mae plant ac oedolion ag Anhwylder y Sbectrwm Awtistiaeth(ASA) yn adrodd ar anghenion heb eu diwallu mewn perthynas â:

- chymorth ymddygiadol/emosiynol;
- materion sy'n ymwneud yn benodol ag ASA a sgiliau bywyd; a
- mynediad at wasanaethau cymdeithasol a hamdden, a chyfle yn y gymuned.

Efallai y bydd gan blant ac oedolion ag ASA anabledd dysgu neu anabledd dysgu ysgafn, neu beidio. Efallai y bydd gan blant ac oedolion ag ASA anawsterau iechyd meddwl cymedrol, neu efallai y byddant yn datblygu anawsterau iechyd meddwl cymedrol os na fydd cymorth ar gael iddynt yn gynnar iawn.

Mae gwasanaeth Awtistiaeth cenedlaethol yn cael ei ddatblygu, a ariennir o Gyllid Gofal Canolraddol Llywodraeth Cymru, a bydd y gwasanaeth yn datblygu yng Ngogledd Cymru yn ystod yr ychydig flynyddoedd nesaf, a hynny yn rhan o raglen gyflwyno tair blynedd. Bydd y gwasanaeth hwn yn cael ei adeiladu ar arfer gorau ac ymchwil, a bydd ar gael ar gyfer pob oedran.

Hefyd, mae'n bwysig bod y cymorth sydd ar gael ar hyn o bryd yng Ngogledd Cymru trwy amrediad o sefydliadau trydydd sector sy'n gweithredu yn yr ardal, yn parhau, a'u bod yn ategu'r gwasanaeth cenedlaethol. Dylid hysbysebu argaeledd gwasanaethau cymorth o'r fath yn eang, fel y gall y rheiny y mae angen cymorth arnynt gael mynediad atynt.

Mae yna fylchau o ran codi ymwybyddiaeth ynghylch ASA ar gyfer y cyhoedd, cyflogwyr, staff a meysydd eraill o'r gwasanaethau cyhoeddus, er enghraifft canolfannau hamdden a chludiant cyhoeddus.

Er bod yna amrediad cynhwysfawr o wybodaeth ar y we, nid oes modd gwybod pa un a yw pobl yn defnyddio hyn ai peidio – mae angen codi ymwybyddiaeth o argaeledd gwasanaethau a chymorth ar wefannau tebyg i DEWIS.

Mae angen hyfforddiant i wella'r ddealltwriaeth o effeithiau a goblygiadau ASA, yn enwedig mewn perthynas â rheoli ymddygiad a strategaethau ymdopi, ac mae angen i hyn ddigwydd ledled y sectorau, ac yn arbennig yn y gwasanaethau addysg. Nodir hefyd fod angen hyfforddi'r gwasanaeth heddlu i adnabod a oes gan unigolyn ASA. Yn ddefnyddiol, dylai'r hyfforddiant hwn gael ei ddatblygu ar y cyd ar draws iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol, ac mae'n cynnwys y canlynol yn benodol:

- rheoli diddordebau arbennig,
- y cyfnod pontio o fod yn blentyn i fod yn oedolyn,
- tai a byw yn y gymuned,

- cyflogaeth a hyfforddiant,
- cefnogaeth ar ôl diagnosis ar gyfer partneriaid ac aelodau o'r teulu,
- arunigedd cymdeithasol, datblygu sgiliau cymdeithasol a chynnal perthnasoedd,
- cadw'n ddiogel/ymyraethau gwrth-fictimeiddio,
- awtistiaeth mewn benywod,
- dynion ac awtistiaeth,
- cadw'n iach a rheoli gorbryder,
- ymddygiad heriol a rheoli dicter.

Yn olaf, bydd yna lwybr niwrolegol datblygiadol newydd, sef gwasanaeth a fydd ar gael i blant a phobl ifanc nad ydynt yn ffitio i'r llwybrau CALDS/CAMHS ar gyfer diagnosis a chymorth, a sefydlir yn gynnar yn 2017 yng Nghonwy/Sir Ddinbych – os bydd hyn yn llwyddiannus, dylai fod ar gael ledled Gogledd Cymru.



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Mae tudalen hwn yn fwriadol wag

# Equality Impact Assessment: Are We Being Fair?

## Template

### Compulsory for all proposals

**Throughout this document we use the word ‘proposal’ to refer to what we are assessing. In this context, the term includes the different things that we do, including strategies, functions, procedures, practices, policies, initiatives and projects.**

This template covers **all equality assessment needs** from initial screening to a full Impact Assessment, by following the 6 steps:

1. Screening the equality needs of the proposal
2. Data collection and evidence
3. Involvement and consultation
4. Assessing impact and strengthening the proposal
5. Procurement and partnerships
6. Monitoring, evaluating and reviewing

The aim of an equality impact assessment (EIA) is to ensure that equality issues have been consciously considered [Due Regard] throughout the decision making processes of the work we do.

The EIA highlights any areas of risk and maximises the benefits of proposals in terms of equality. It therefore helps to ensure we have considered everyone who might be affected by the proposal. It also helps us to meet our legal responsibilities under the general equality duties (Single Equality Act 2010). There is also a requirement under Human Rights legislation for Local Authorities to consider Human Rights in developing proposals.

Our approach to EIAs will help us to strengthen our work to promote equality. It will also help to identify and address any potential discriminatory effects before introducing something new or changing the way we work and reduce the risk of potential legal challenges.

When carrying out an EIA you should consider both the positive and negative consequences of your proposals. If a project is designed for a specific group e.g. disabled people, you also need to think about what potential effects it could have on other areas of equality e.g. young people with a disability, BME people with a disability.

Further guidance on Equality Impact Assessments and making difficult decisions in times of financial restraint can be found in The Equality and Human Rights Commission ‘Carrying out an Equality Impact Assessment: 9 Myth Busters’ and ‘Public Sector Equality Decisions and Financial Decisions’ available on the Intranet.

<b>Department / Organisation</b>	North Wales Social Care and Well-being Services Improvement Collaborative (NWSCWIC), a partnership of the six North Wales local authorities and Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board
<b>Responsible Officer</b>	Jenny Williams
<b>e-mail address</b>	<a href="mailto:Jenny.williams@conwy.gov.uk">Jenny.williams@conwy.gov.uk</a>
<b>Full job title</b>	Director of Social Services, Conwy County Borough Council
<b>Contact officer</b>	Sarah Bartlett, <a href="mailto:sarah.bartlett@denbighshire.gov.uk">sarah.bartlett@denbighshire.gov.uk</a>
<b>Title of Proposal or Policy</b>	Population Assessment for the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014
<b>Rationale:</b> Why is it being considered?  What need is being addressed?	Statutory duty under the Social Services and Well-being act to undertake a population assessment for the North Wales region.  To purpose of the population assessment is to assess the care and support needs of the population and the support needs of carers. The purpose of this Equalities Impact Assessment is to ensure that this is done in an inclusive way.
<b>Aim:</b>  What is the intended outcome of the proposal / policy?	To ensure that the assessment for North Wales does reflect the needs of all people in North Wales including those with protected characteristics.  All actions arising from this assessment reflect the identified needs of people with protected characteristics.
<b>How:</b>  How will it be delivered, by whom and by when?	The population assessment will be carried out by NWSCWIC, the representatives of the six North Wales local authorities and Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board during 2016-17.  A variety of methods will be used including data analysis, online surveys and face to face consultation.
<b>Who:</b>  Who are the people likely to be affected by this proposal or policy?  How have you consulted with the people who are likely to be affected?	The assessment will affect all protected characteristics; it's a whole population approach to understanding the care and support needs of people in North Wales.  We consulted with people through established groups, face to face interviews and workshops. Further consultation will be undertaken by NWSCWIC, individual local authorities, health and partnerships as they develop action plans in response to the findings in the population assessment.
<b>Measures:</b>  How will you know you	People in North Wales, stakeholders and people with protected characteristics feel that they have informed the

<p>have achieved your aims?</p> <p>What are your measures / indicators of success?</p>	<p>population assessment.</p> <p>Feedback from stakeholders and people with protected characteristics.</p> <p>The assessment is well-being is approved by the full council of each of the six North Wales local authorities and the health board.</p>
<p><b>Identify any other policy or decision [internal or external] that may affect your proposal.</b></p> <p>Consider this in terms of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Statutory requirements; local policies e.g. WCBC Housing Policy;</li> <li>• Regional decisions e.g. those made by cross county partnerships for your sector e.g. North Wales Chief Officers Board; and / or</li> <li>• National policies e.g. Welfare Reforms</li> </ul>	<p>Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015  Regulation of Social Care (Wales) Act 2016  Children Act 1989  Childcare Act (2006)  Additional Learning Needs and Education Tribunal Bill 2015  United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child  Play Sufficiency Duty  Strategy for Older People in Wales 2013-23  United Nations Principles for Older Persons  Welsh Government Declaration of the Rights of Older People in Wales  Mental Health (Wales) Measure 2010  Mental Capacity Act 2005  Violence Against Women, Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence (Wales) Act 2015  Serious Crimes Act  Housing (Wales) Act 2014</p>

## Screening Tool

As part of our Annual Equality Return we have to evidence what we have actively done to support people with Protected Characteristics who receive our services. We also have to evidence what we are doing to reduce any negative impact.

Note: Poverty, Carers and Welsh language and culture are not protected characteristics but we have included them because they are important considerations.

Please place a '+' or '-' symbol in every box to indicate whether your proposal will have a positive or negative effect note: people may have one or more of the protected characteristics. If there is no impact at all place 'n/a'. If there is a positive and negative effect indicate both i.e.. '+/-':

	Carers	Age CYP	Age Adults	Disability	Gender / Sex	Pregnancy and Maternity	Race/ Ethnicity	Religion or Belief	Sexual Orientation	Marriage and Civil Partners-hip	Gender Reassignment	Poverty	Welsh language / culture
Q1 Would this proposal significantly affect how functions are delivered to any of these groups?	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-
Q2 Would this discriminate against any of these groups?	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-
Q3 Would this proposal advance the equality of opportunity for these groups?	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-
Q4 Would this promote good relations between these groups and the wider community?	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-

Where you have identified a positive impact (+) in the Screening Tool, please outline this briefly using bullet points:

The positive impacts of the population assessment are:

- A better understanding of need across the region for all protected characteristics
- Services can be developed based on actual need
- Because the assessment is being done on a regional basis it's easier for people with protected characteristics to get involved and can develop regional response to the assessment which may have financial benefits, avoid duplication and so on.

Where you have identified no impact (n/a) in the Screening Tool, please outline this briefly using bullet points:

Any other issues identified, please outline briefly using bullet points:

The other issues identified are:

- Raised expectations as a result of consulting
- Raised expectations of the third sector to deliver and meet needs
- The capacity of the public sector to meet the needs identified in the assessment
- The assessment may not identify cumulative impacts, for example, on people with a number of different protected characteristics, or combined with other needs such as poverty or caring responsibilities.

If you have indicated a possible negative effect on any Protected Characteristic within the screening tool, please complete the relevant sections of the Matrix below that correspond to that possible negative effect. You will need to consider:

- **What is the likely scale of the impact and how this can be reduced?**
- **Who are the people that are likely to be affected by this proposal, could they experience multiple disadvantage e.g. if they are young and have a disability.**

### EIA: Are we being fair?

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Please complete the <u>relevant</u> sections of the Matrix below that correspond to any ‘-‘ symbols you have recorded in the screening tool	List what information you have used to identify these issues e.g. consultation, stakeholder involvement, reports, data ...	Based on the information you have gathered give a summary of key issues that have been identified.	How will you mitigate these issues to improve the service?	Who is officer responsible for delivering the mitigation?	By when
<b>Carers</b>	See consultation report	See population assessment.	Share population assessment with the six North Wales Local Authorities and health who are responsible for developing actions based on the population assessment. Further EIAs will be undertaken in relation to these action plans and the area plan.	Each of the six local authorities and health.	The area plan deadline is 1 April 2018
<b>Age CYP</b>	See consultation report	See population assessment.	Share population assessment with the six North Wales Local Authorities and health who are responsible for developing actions based on the population assessment. Further EIAs will be undertaken in relation to these action plans and the area plan.	Each of the six local authorities and health.	The area plan deadline is 1 April 2018
<b>Age Adult</b>	See consultation report	See population assessment.	Share population assessment with the six North Wales Local Authorities and health who are responsible for developing actions based on the population assessment. Further EIAs will be undertaken in relation to	Each of the six local authorities and health.	The area plan deadline is 1 April 2018



Please complete the <u>relevant</u> sections of the Matrix below that correspond to any ‘-‘ symbols you have recorded in the screening tool	List what information you have used to identify these issues e.g. consultation, stakeholder involvement, reports, data ...	Based on the information you have gathered give a summary of key issues that have been identified.	How will you mitigate these issues to improve the service?	Who is officer responsible for delivering the mitigation?	By when
			these action plans and the area plan.		
<b>Disability</b>	See consultation report	See population assessment.	Share population assessment with the six North Wales Local Authorities and health who are responsible for developing actions based on the population assessment. Further EIAs will be undertaken in relation to these action plans and the area plan.	Each of the six local authorities and health.	The area plan deadline is 1 April 2018
<b>Gender / Sex</b>	See consultation report	See population assessment.	Share population assessment with the six North Wales Local Authorities and health who are responsible for developing actions based on the population assessment. Further EIAs will be undertaken in relation to these action plans and the area plan.	Each of the six local authorities and health.	The area plan deadline is 1 April 2018
<b>Pregnancy and Maternity</b>	See consultation report	See population assessment.	Share population assessment with the six North Wales Local Authorities and health who are responsible for developing actions based on the population assessment. Further EIAs will be undertaken in relation to these action plans and the area plan.	Each of the six local authorities and health.	The area plan deadline is 1 April 2018

Please complete the <u>relevant</u> sections of the Matrix below that correspond to any ‘-‘ symbols you have recorded in the screening tool	List what information you have used to identify these issues e.g. consultation, stakeholder involvement, reports, data ...	Based on the information you have gathered give a summary of key issues that have been identified.	How will you mitigate these issues to improve the service?	Who is officer responsible for delivering the mitigation?	By when
Race/ Ethnicity	See consultation report	See population assessment.	Share population assessment with the six North Wales Local Authorities and health who are responsible for developing actions based on the population assessment. Further EIAs will be undertaken in relation to these action plans and the area plan.	Each of the six local authorities and health.	The area plan deadline is 1 April 2018
Religion or Belief	See consultation report	See population assessment.	Share population assessment with the six North Wales Local Authorities and health who are responsible for developing actions based on the population assessment. Further EIAs will be undertaken in relation to these action plans and the area plan.	Each of the six local authorities and health.	The area plan deadline is 1 April 2018
Sexual Orientation	See consultation report	See population assessment.	Share population assessment with the six North Wales Local Authorities and health who are responsible for developing actions based on the population assessment. Further EIAs will be undertaken in relation to these action plans and the area plan.	Each of the six local authorities and health.	The area plan deadline is 1 April 2018
Marriage and	See consultation	See population	Share population assessment with the six	Each of the	The area plan

Tudalen 5

Please complete the <u>relevant</u> sections of the Matrix below that correspond to any ‘-‘ symbols you have recorded in the screening tool	List what information you have used to identify these issues e.g. consultation, stakeholder involvement, reports, data ...	Based on the information you have gathered give a summary of key issues that have been identified.	How will you mitigate these issues to improve the service?	Who is officer responsible for delivering the mitigation?	By when
<b>Civil Partnership</b>	report	assessment.	North Wales Local Authorities and health who are responsible for developing actions based on the population assessment. Further EIAs will be undertaken in relation to these action plans and the area plan.	six local authorities and health.	deadline is 1 April 2018
<b>Gender Reassignment</b>	See consultation report	See population assessment.	Share population assessment with the six North Wales Local Authorities and health who are responsible for developing actions based on the population assessment. Further EIAs will be undertaken in relation to these action plans and the area plan.	Each of the six local authorities and health.	The area plan deadline is 1 April 2018
<b>Welsh Language and Culture</b>	See consultation report	See population assessment.	Share population assessment with the six North Wales Local Authorities and health who are responsible for developing actions based on the population assessment. Further EIAs will be undertaken in relation to these action plans and the area plan.	Each of the six local authorities and health.	The area plan deadline is 1 April 2018
<b>Poverty</b>	See consultation report	See population assessment.	Share population assessment with the six North Wales Local Authorities and health who	Each of the six local	The area plan deadline is 1

Please complete the <u>relevant</u> sections of the Matrix below that correspond to any ‘-‘ symbols you have recorded in the screening tool	List what information you have used to identify these issues e.g. consultation, stakeholder involvement, reports, data ...	Based on the information you have gathered give a summary of key issues that have been identified.	How will you mitigate these issues to improve the service?	Who is officer responsible for delivering the mitigation?	By when
			are responsible for developing actions based on the population assessment. Further EIAs will be undertaken in relation to these action plans and the area plan.	authorities and health.	April 2018

Please respond to the following questions within **12 months** of implementation of the proposal:

- a) Was any mitigation applied or was the proposal delivered as originally planned prior to the Equality Impact Assessment?
- b) Were the intended outcomes of the proposal achieved or were there other results?
- c) Were the impacts confined to the people you initially thought would be effected, or were other people affected? How?

## Evidence documents

North Wales Population Assessment  
North Wales Population Assessment consultation report and appendices (including stakeholder map)  
Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014 Part 2 Code of Practice (General Functions)  
Population assessment toolkit (WLGA/SSIA)  
Welsh Government Part 2 Equalities Impact Assessment  
Population Assessment reference list (see Endnote database)

Mae tudalen hwn yn fwiadol wag

<b>Adroddiad i'r:</b>	Cyngor Sir
<b>Dyddiad y Cyfarfod:</b>	14 Chwefror 2017
<b>Aelod / Swyddog Arweiniol:</b>	Y Cyngorydd Julian Thompson-Hill / Richard Weigh, Pennaeth Cyllid
<b>Awdur yr Adroddiad:</b>	Richard Weigh, Pennaeth Cyllid
<b>Teitl:</b>	<b>Treth y Cyngor 2017/18 a Materion Cysylltiedig</b>

## 1. Am beth mae'r adroddiad yn sôn?

Wrth fabwysiadu penderfyniadau cyfarfod cyllideb y Cyngor ar 31 Ionawr 2017, mae angen i'r Cyngor wneud penderfyniadau ychwanegol mewn ffurf benodol i sicrhau bod Treth y Cyngor a'i materion cysylltiedig yn gyfreithiol ddilys.

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

Mae angen penderfyniad i osod lefelau Treth y Cyngor ar gyfer 2017/18.

## 3. Beth yw'r Argymhellion?

- 3.1 Mae'n ofynnol i'r Cyngor Sir, fel yr Awdurdod Bilio, ystyried y praeseptau a dderbyniwyd gan Gomisiynydd Heddlu a Throsedd Gogledd Cymru a'r Cyngorau Tref/Cymuned a chyhoeddi lefelau Treth y Cyngor ar gyfer blwyddyn ariannol 2017/18.
- 3.2 Argymhellir bod y symiau a gyfrifwyd gan y Cyngor ar gyfer blwyddyn ariannol 2017/18, yn unol ag Adrannau 32 i 34 (1) Deddf Cyllid Llywodraeth Leol 1992 (y Ddeddf) a'r Rheoliadau Addasu Cyfrifiadau Angenrheidiol (Cymru) 2008 fel ag y maent yn adran 3 Atodiad A.
- 3.3 Argymhellir bod y symiau a gyfrifwyd gan y Cyngor ar gyfer blwyddyn ariannol 2017/18, yn unol ag Adrannau 34 (2) i 36 (1) Deddf Cyllid Llywodraeth Leol 1992 (y Ddeddf) fel ag y maent yn adran 4 Atodiad A.
- 3.4 Bod symiau Treth y Cyngor ar gyfer blwyddyn ariannol 2017/18 ar gyfer pob un o'r categorïau o anheddau fel a'u cyflwynir yn Atodiad C.
- 3.5 Bod lefel y gostyngiad ar gyfer Dosbarth A, B a C fel a nodir yn Rheoliadau Treth y Cyngor (Dosbarthau Rhagnodedig ar Anheddau) (Cymru) 2004 yn cael ei gosod ar sero ar gyfer blwyddyn ariannol 2017/18 gyda'r cafeat bod hyn yn ddibynnol ar ddim newidiadau i ddeddfwriaeth nac amodau lleol.

## 4. Manylion yr adroddiad

Oherwydd bod angen cymeradwyo'r penderfyniad a'r argymhellion yn y modd a bennwyd, mae Atodiad A yn cynnwys manylion yr adroddiad.

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

Os nad yw'r argymhellion yn cael eu cymeradwyo, ni fydd yr Awdurdod yn gallu codi biliau Treth y Cyngor, felly ni fydd incwm sydd ei angen i ariannu Blaenoriaethau Corfforaethol ar gael.

- 6. Faint fydd yn ei gostio a sut fydd yn effeithio ar wasanaethau eraill?**  
Mae'r gost o godi a dosbarthu gofynion Treth y Cyngor yn cael ei diwallu o fewn adnoddau presennol.
- 7. Beth yw prif gasgliadau'r Asesiad o Effaith ar Les?**  
Cwblhawyd asesiad cyffredinol o effaith yn rhan o broses cyllideb y Cyngor ac roedd yn ffurfio rhan o bapurau'r gyllideb a gyflwynwyd i'r Cyngor Llawn ar 31 Ionawr 2017.
- 8. Pa ymgynghoriadau a gynhaliwyd gydag Archwilio ac eraill?**  
Mae lefel Treth y Cyngor yn ffurfio rhan o'r gyllideb a bennwyd gan y Cyngor. Mae proses y gyllideb yn eitem sefydlog ar gyfer y Pwyllgor Llywodraethu Corfforaethol, Cyfarfod Briffio'r Cabinet a'r Tîm Gweithredol Corfforaethol. Cynhaliwyd gweithdai'r gyllideb gydag aelodau ym mis Gorffennaf a mis Tachwedd. Hysbyswyd yr Undebau Llafur drwy'r Cydbwyllgorau Corfforaethol. Mae Grŵp Tasg a Gorffen Torri'r Brethyn yn adolygu arbedion ac yn asesu eu heffaith ar y cyhoedd. Mae'r cynigion yn yr adroddiad hwn wedi cael eu hystyried gan y Cabinet ac fe gymeradwywyd y gyllideb gan y Cyngor Llawn ar 31 Ionawr 2017.
- 9. Datganiad y Prif Swyddog Cyllid**  
Mae rhwymedigaeth gyfreithiol ar y Cyngor i osod Treth Gyngor. Mae'r rheoliadau'n rhagnodol ynghylch sut y dylid gwneud hyn ac mae'r adroddiad hwn yn bodloni'r gofynion hynny.
- 10. Pa risgiau sydd ac a oes unrhyw beth y gallwn ei wneud i'w lleihau?**  
Risg ariannol o fethu â chasglu incwm Treth y Cyngor. Mae cyfraddau casglu'n uchel ac yn cael eu monitro'n agos drwy gydol y flwyddyn.
- 11. Pŵer i wneud y Penderfyniad**  
Deddf Cyllid Llywodraeth Leol 1992 a Rheoliadau Addasu Cyfrifiadau Angenrheidiol (Cymru) 2008.



<b>Adroddiad i'r:</b>	<b>Cyngor</b>
<b>Dyddiad y Cyfarfod:</b>	<b>14 Chwefror 2017</b>
<b>Aelod / Swyddog Arweiniol:</b>	<b>Y Cyngorydd Julian Thompson-Hill / Richard Weigh</b>
<b>Awdur yr Adroddiad:</b>	<b>Richard Weigh</b>
<b>Teitl:</b>	<b>Cynllun Cyfalaf 2016/17 - 2019/20 ac Argymhellion y Grŵp Buddsoddi Strategol</b>

## 1. Am beth mae'r adroddiad yn sôn?

Mae'r adroddiad yn rhoi diweddariad i'r aelodau ar elfen 2016/17 y Cynllun Cyfalaf. Hefyd ynghlwm mae argymhellion y Grŵp Buddsoddi Strategol o gynigion Cyfalaf a argymhellir ar gyfer eu cynnwys yn y Cynllun Cyfalaf.

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

- 2.1 Darparu Cynllun Cyfalaf diwygiedig i'r aelodau gan gynnwys diweddariad ar brosiectau mawr a'r cynllun corfforaethol.

Mae'r Atodiadau canlynol wedi cael eu cynnwys:

- Atodiad 1: Crynodeb o gyllid cynllun cyfalaf
- Atodiad 2: Crynodeb o gynllun cyfalaf gan Bennaeth Gwasanaeth
- Atodiad 3: Manylion amcangyfrifon cynllun
- Atodiad 4: Diweddariad ar brosiectau cyfalaf mawr
- Atodiad 5: Manylion argymhellion gan y Grŵp Buddsoddi Strategol
- Atodiad 6: Cynigion Cyfalaf a argymhellir i'w cymeradwyo
- Atodiad 7: Cynigion Cyfalaf a argymhellir i'w cymeradwyo – Gwybodaeth gefnogol ychwanegol
- Atodiad 8: Adroddiad Asesiad o'r Effaith ar Les (WIAR) – Cymorth Tai Sector Preifat
- Atodiad 9: Adroddiad Asesiad o'r Effaith ar Les - Mân Addasiadau; Teleofal a Chyfarpar Cymunedol
- Atodiad 10: Adroddiad Asesiad o'r Effaith ar Les – Ystâd Amaethyddol
- Atodiad 11: Adroddiad Asesiad o'r Effaith ar Les – Gwaith Cynnal a Chadw Cyfalaf Ysgolion
- Atodiad 12: Adroddiad Asesiad o'r Effaith ar Les – Gwaith Cynnal a Chadw Cyfalaf Adeiladau Cyhoeddus nad ydynt yn Ysgolion
- Atodiad 13: Adroddiad Asesiad o'r Effaith ar Les – Gwaith Traffig
- Atodiad 14: Adroddiad Asesiad o'r Effaith ar Les – Dyraniad Bloc Priffyrdd
- Atodiad 15: Adroddiad Asesiad o'r Effaith ar Les - Benthycia Darbodus
- Atodiad 16: Adroddiad Asesiad o'r Effaith ar Les – Ôl-groniad Adeiledd Priffyrdd

- Atodiad 17: Adroddiad Asesiad o'r Effaith ar Les – Rhaglen Newid Colofn Goncrid
- Atodiad 18: Adroddiad Asesiad o Effaith ar Les – Rhaglen Newid Polion Golau
- Atodiad 19: Adroddiad Asesiad o Effaith ar Les – Golau Stryd LED Cynaliadwy

### **3. Beth yw'r Argymhellion?**

- 3.1 Bod yr Aelodau'n nodi'r sefyllfa ddiweddaraf o ran elfen 2016/17 o'r Cynllun Cyfalaf a'r diweddariad ar y prif brosiectau.
- 3.2 Bod yr Aelodau'n cefnogi argymhelliad y Grŵp Buddsoddi Strategol fel y nodir yn Atodiad 5 a chrynohir yn Atodiad 6.
- 3.3 Cymeradwyo Cynllun Cyfalaf 2017/18.

### **4. Manylion yr adroddiad**

#### **4.1 Gwariant Cyfalaf 2016/17**

Rhodddwyd yr adroddiad diwethaf ar y Cynllun Cyfalaf llawn i'r Cyngor ym mis Chwefror 2016. Mae diweddariadau misol yn cael eu cyflwyno i'r Cabinet. Mae'r Cynllun Cyfalaf Amcangyfrifedig bellach yn £38.9miliwn. Mae'r Cynllun wedi cael ei ddiweddarau ers adrodd arno i'r Cabinet ar 24 Ionawr 2017.

#### **4.2 Prosiectau Mawr**

Mae Atodiad 4 yn rhoi diweddariad ar y prosiectau mawr canlynol:

- Datblygiad Harbwr y Rhyl
- Rhaglen Ysgolion yr 21ain Ganrif – Ysgol Newydd y Rhyl
- Rhaglen Ysgolion yr 21ain Ganrif – Ysgol Glan Clwyd
- Rhaglen Ysgolion yr 21ain Ganrif – Ysgol Stryd y Rhos ac Ysgol Penbarras
- Rhaglen Ysgolion yr 21ain Ganrif – Ysgol Carreg Emlyn
- Rhaglen Ysgolion yr 21ain Ganrif – Ysgol Llanfair
- Rhaglen Ysgolion yr 21ain Ganrif – Ysgol Ffydd
- Datblygu Glannau'r Rhyl
- Cynllun Amddiffyn Arfordir Gorllewin y Rhyl Cam 3

#### **4.3 Cynllun Corfforaethol**

Mae Cynllun Corfforaethol 2012-17 yn nodi uchelgais y Cyngor i sicrhau buddsoddiad cyfalaf sylweddol yn ei flaenoriaethau, ac mae'r ffigurau diweddaraf yn tynnu sylw at y ffaith y bydd angen i'r Cyngor fuddsoddi oddeutu £118.845miliwn o gyllid cyfalaf.

Bydd cyfran uchel o'r gwaith hwn yn cynnwys cyflwyno naw Prosiect o fewn y cynigion ar gyfer Ysgolion yr 21ain Ganrif.

	<b>Cronfa'r Cyngor</b> <b>£miliwn</b>	<b>Cyllid Allanol</b> <b>£miliwn</b>
Ysgolion yr 21ain Ganrif.	49.670	43.029
Tai Gofal Ychwanegol a Chefnidy	7.500	
Priffyrdd	13.730	4.916
<b>Cyfanswm</b>	<b>70.900</b>	<b>47.945</b>

Mae'r Cynllun yn gwneud tybiaethau allweddol ar ffactorau amrywiol, gan gynnwys cyllid gan Lywodraeth Cymru ac adnoddau'r Cyngor ei hun, amcangyfrif o gostau ac amseriad y gwaith.

Mae crynodeb o amcangyfrif diweddaraf y Cynllun Corfforaethol yn cael ei ddangos yn Atodiad 1.

#### 4.4 **Derbyniadau Cyfalaf**

Mae'r Cynllun Cyfalaf yn ddibynnol am ran o'i gyllid ar dderbyniadau cyfalaf a gynhyrchir drwy werthu asedau'r Cyngor. Mae'r tabl isod yn dangos y derbyniadau gros a gyflawnwyd yn 2016/17. Yn ogystal â hyn mae nifer o warediadau posibl yn cael eu datblygu ar hyn o bryd.

	<b>2016/17</b> <b>£000</b>
Efail Y Waen, Bodfari	356
Tyn y Celyn, Llanbedr	530
Lodge Farm, Dinbych	950
Tir yn Rhuddlan	90
<b>Cyfanswm</b>	<b>1,926</b>

#### 4.5 **Dangosyddion Darbodus**

Pob blwyddyn mae'r Cyngor yn pennu Dangosyddion Darbodus sy'n pennu terfynau darbodus ar ei fenthycyca. Mae dyled y Cyngor yn £193.4 miliwn ar hyn o bryd. Mae hyn o fewn y Ffin Weithredol (£235 miliwn) a Therfyn Awdurdodedig (£240 miliwn) ac mae'n llai na'r rhagolwg Gofyniad Cyllido Cyfalaf (£247.9 miliwn). Mae hyn yn golygu bod y Cyngor yn cadw at y Cod Darbodus Cyllid Cyfalaf ac nid yw'n benthycyca mwy na'i anghenion cyfalaf.

Mae'r gymhareb costau ariannu i'r llif refeniw net ar gyfer 2016/17 yn 7.14%. Mae'r gymhareb hon yn arwydd o fforddiadwyedd ac mae'n tynnu sylw at oblygiadau refeniw gwariant cyfalaf presennol ac arfaethedig trwy nodi cyfran o'r gyllideb refeniw sydd ei angen i gwrdd â chostau benthyca.

#### **4.6 Argymhellion y Grŵp Buddsoddi Strategol (GBS)**

Mae'r Grŵp Buddsoddi Strategol wedi adolygu ceisiadau cyfalaf ac wedi gwneud argymhellion i'w cynnwys yn y Cynllun Cyfalaf o 2017/18 ymlaen. Mae'r rhain wedi eu manylu yn Atodiad 5 a'u crynhoi yn Atodiad 6.

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

Mae prosiectau wedi cael eu hadolygu i sicrhau eu bod yn bodloni Amcanion Corfforaethol y Cyngor.

#### **6. Faint fydd yn ei gostio a sut fydd yn effeithio ar wasanaethau eraill?**

##### **6.1 Goblygiadau Cost**

Mae'n angenrheidiol sicrhau bod y Cynllun Cyfalaf yn cael ei ariannu'n llawn gan fod yn rhaid i unrhyw gost ychwanegol, sy'n fwy na chyfanswm y cyllid sydd ar gael, gael ei ariannu o gyllidebau refeniw.

##### **6.2 Staffio/TG/Goblygiadau Swyddfa**

Mae'n ofynnol llenwi ffurflen Achos Busnes ar gyfer pob prosiect newydd a thrafod goblygiadau penodol yn ystod y cam hwnnw.

##### **6.3 Asesiad o Effaith ar Newid Hinsawdd - Lliniaru ac Addasu:**

Mae prosiectau cyfalaf newydd yn destun craffu gan y Grŵp Buddsoddi Strategol. Bydd pob achos busnes yn dangos, lle bo'n briodol, allyriadau tunelli carbon perthnasol cyn ac ar ôl prosiect, gan nodi a yw'r prosiect yn cynyddu, lleihau neu ddim yn cael effaith ar allyriadau carbon. Yn ogystal, mae angen sicrhau bod prosiectau cyfalaf newydd yn ddiogel ar gyfer y dyfodol ac yn gallu addasu i newid yn yr hinsawdd.

#### **7. Beth yw prif gasgliadau'r Asesiad o Effaith ar Les?**

Cwblhawyd Asesiad o Effaith llawn ar gyfer pob cais cyfalaf a adolygwyd gan y Grŵp Buddsoddi Strategol. Mae'r rhain wedi'u cynnwys yn Atodiadau 8 i 19.

#### **8. Pa ymgynghoriadau a gynhaliwyd gydag Archwilio ac eraill?**

Mae prosiectau'n cael eu paratoi ac yna'n cael eu monitro mewn ymgynghoriad â Phenaethiaid Gwasanaeth. Mae'r ffigurau a ddefnyddir yn yr adroddiadau yn seiliedig ar yr amcangyfrifon diweddaraf sydd ar gael.

Mae pob aelod wedi cael gwybod am y cynigion, gyda chopïau caled o'r ceisiadau wedi eu lleoli yn ystafell yr Aelodau a cheisiadau prosiect ar gael i'w gweld ar Mod.Gov.

## **9. Datganiad y Prif Swyddog Cyllid**

Ni ddylai unrhyw brosiect ddechrau heb gael ei gyllido'n llawn yn erbyn cynllun prosiect cadarn a'r prosiect yn cael ei drafod gyda'r Grŵp Buddsoddi Strategol.

Mae angen i Noddwyr Prosiect arfer rheolaeth dynn dros eu gwariant cyfalaf er mwyn sicrhau bod y prosiectau'n gallu aros o fewn eu cyllidebau.

Mae'r Cyngor yn darparu Cynllun Corfforaethol uchelgeisiol. Yn sail i fforddiadwyedd y Cynllun mae rhagdybiaethau allweddol ynghylch cyllidebau refeniw ac arian. Mae maint y Cynllun Corfforaethol yn golygu ei fod yn ymestyn dros gyfnod o 5-7 mlynedd ac yn sicr yn golygu wrth iddo barhau, y bydd gwahaniaethau amser rhwng y rhagdybiaethau a gynlluniwyd a'r rhagdybiaethau gwirioneddol ynghylch y defnydd o arian. Gall hyn olygu y gall cronfeydd wrth gefn a glustnodwyd gynyddu nes y byddant wedi'u hymrwymo. Fodd bynnag, mae'n hanfodol gwerthfawrogi pe bai'r adnoddau'n cael eu gwyro trwy oes y Cynllun, bydd yn cael effaith ar gyflawniad prosiectau.

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

10.1 Byddai risgiau posibl yn cynnwys cynlluniau'n peidio symud ymlaen, colli grant ac amhariad ar wasanaethau. Byddai cyflwr asedau yn parhau i ddirywio os na fuddsoddir, a gall hyn arwain at golli gwasanaethau pwysig.

10.2 Nid oes unrhyw brosiect cyfalaf heb risg. Fodd bynnag, mae'r holl gynlluniau'n cael eu hadolygu gan y Grŵp Buddsoddi Strategol ac maent hefyd yn destun monitro ac adrodd misol parhaus.

## **11. Pŵer i wneud y Penderfyniad**

Gofynnir i Awdurdodau Lleol dan Adran 151 Deddf Llywodraeth Leol (1972) wneud trefniadau i weinyddu eu materion ariannol yn gywir.

Mae tudalen hwn yn fwriadol wag

**Denbighshire County Council - Capital Plan 2016/17 - 2019/20**  
**Position to end January 2017**

**APPENDIX 1**

**General Capital Plan**

		2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
		£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
<b>Capital Expenditure</b>					
	<b>Total Estimated Payments - General</b>	18,835	9,946	242	171
	<b>Total Estimated Payments - Corporate Plan Contingency</b>	19,917	15,572	937	0
		184	500	500	500
	<b>Total</b>	<b>38,936</b>	<b>26,018</b>	<b>1,679</b>	<b>671</b>
<b>Capital Financing</b>					
1	External Funding	15,730	15,258	5,286	4,869
2	Receipts and Reserves	13,611	2,567	138	
3	Prudential Borrowing	9,595	8,193	624	171
5	Unallocated Funding	0	0	(4,369)	(4,369)
	<b>Total Capital Financing</b>	<b>38,936</b>	<b>26,018</b>	<b>1,679</b>	<b>671</b>

**Corporate Plan**

Revised February 2016

		£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
<b>Approved Capital Expenditure</b>					
	Cefndy Healthcare Investment	0	103		
	Extra Care	20	80		
	<b>included in above plan</b>	<b>2,742</b>	<b>2,550</b>		
	Highways Maintenance and bridges				
	New Ruthin School	3,898	6,891	368	
	Feasibility Study - Carreg Emlyn	273			
	Llanfair New School	29	407		
	Rhyl High School	2,585	340		
	Ysgol Bro Dyfrdwy - Dee Valley West Review	33			
	Bodnant Community School	928	43		
	Ysgol Glan Clwyd	9,328	3,806	569	
	Faith Based Secondary	81	1,352		
	<b>Estimated Capital Expenditure</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,968</b>	<b>25,009</b>	<b>9,422</b>
	<b>Total Estimated Payments</b>	<b>19,917</b>	<b>22,540</b>	<b>25,946</b>	<b>9,422</b>
<b>Approved Capital Funding</b>					
	External Funding	4,653	6,330	417	
	Receipts and Reserves	8,180	1,552	138	
	Prudential Borrowing	7,084	7,690	382	
	<b>Estimated Capital Funding</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,170</b>	<b>12,898</b>	<b>592</b>
	External Funding	0	2,170	12,898	592
	Receipts and Reserves	0	1,449	3,317	4
	Prudential Borrowing	0	3,349	8,794	8,826
	<b>Total Estimated Funding</b>	<b>19,917</b>	<b>22,540</b>	<b>25,946</b>	<b>9,422</b>

Mae tudalen hwn yn fwiadol wag



**Denbighshire County Council - Capital Plan 2016/17 - 2019/20**  
**Position to January 2017**

APPENDIX 2

**HEAD OF SERVICE**  
**CAPITAL PROGRAMME SUMMARY**

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
	Estimated	Estimated	Estimated	Estimated
	Programme	Programme	Programme	Programme
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Economic and Business Development	4,352	477		
Highways and Environmental Services	7,448	6,568		
Education and Childrens Services	19,839	14,864	937	
Customers, Communication and Marketing	112			
Planning and Public Protection	3,760	1,310		
Facilities, Assets and Housing	1,837	1,386		
Business Improvement and Modernisation	964	277	242	171
Community Support Services	287	570		
Legal, HR and Democratic Services	153	66		
Contingency	184	500	500	500
<b>TOTAL HEAD OF SERVICE SUMMARY</b>	<b>38,936</b>	<b>26,018</b>	<b>1,679</b>	<b>671</b>

Mae tudalen hwn yn fwiadol wag

<b>Denbighshire County Council - Capital Plan 2016/17 - 2019/20</b>				
			<b>APPENDIX 3</b>	
<b>Position to January 2017</b>				
	<b>2016/17</b>	<b>2017/18</b>	<b>2018/19</b>	<b>2019/20</b>
<b>CAPITAL PROGRAMME</b>	<b>Estimated</b>	<b>Estimated</b>	<b>Estimated</b>	<b>Estimated</b>
<b>DETAILS OF SCHEMES</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Programme</b>
	<b>£000</b>	<b>£000</b>	<b>£000</b>	<b>£000</b>
<b>Economic and Business Development</b>				
Rhyl Harbour Development	60			
Rhyl Waterfront Development	3,500	277		
Business Development Grants	17			
Community Projects	20			
Vibrant and Viable Places Grant	650			
West Rhyl Housing Improvement Programme - Main Programme works	105	200		
<b>Total Economic and Business Development</b>	<b>4,352</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Highways and Environmental Services</b>				
Playgrounds	16			
Loggerheads - Car Park Extension	309			
Streetscene vehicles	151			
Highways Maintenance and Other	3,301	3,190		
Bridges	227	220		
Rights of Way	98			
Asset Management	59			
Street Lighting	198			
Street Lighting - Rechargeable energy reduction measures	30			
Street Lighting - Sustainable LED Lighting	226	269		
Coastal Defence - Inspections and Essential maintenance	246	50		
Coastal Defence - West Rhyl Ph 3	214			
East Rhyl Coastal Defence Scheme	20	2,639		
Coastal Floods 2013	165			
Rhyl Yacht Club Replacement Wall - Project Appraisal	130			
Rhyl Golf Club - Coastal Defence Phases 1 - 4	710	200		
Flood Prevention Schemes - Denbigh and others	272			
Flood prevention Scheme - Dyserth Design & Development	101			
Glasdir Flood Bund	18			
Lon Parcwr Depot - Improvement Works	57			
Vehicles, Plant and Equipment	900			
<b>Total Highways and Environmental Services</b>	<b>7,448</b>	<b>6,568</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Education and Childrens Services</b>				
Schools Capital Maintenance	2,240	2,025		
School Safeguarding	30			
School Workplace Transport	70			

<b>Denbighshire County Council - Capital Plan 2016/17 - 2019/20</b>		<b>APPENDIX 3</b>		
<b>Position to January 2017</b>				
DDA Works	58			
Ysgol Plas Brondyffryn - Entrance Remodelling	13			
Transforming 3-18 Welsh Medium Education in North Denbighshire	59			
21st Century Schools - Ysgol Bro Dyfrdwy -Extension and Refurbishment	33			
21st Century Schools - Rhyl New school Build	2,585	340		
21st Century Schools - Bodnant Community School - Extension and Refurbishment	928	43		
21st Century Schools - Ysgol Glan Clwyd - Extension and Refurbishment	9,328	3,806	569	
21st Century schools - Rhos Street and Ysgol Penbarras	3,898	6,891	368	
21st Century schools - Llanfair - New school build	29	407		
21st Century Schools - Ysgol Carreg Emlyn - New School Build - Feasibility/Design	273			
21st Century Schools - Faith School	81	1,352		
Adaptations to Foster Carer Homes	214			
<b>Total Education and Childrens Services</b>	<b>19,839</b>	<b>14,864</b>	<b>937</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Customers, Communication and Marketing</b>				
Prestatyn Library - Re-location	15			
Prestatyn Nova - Works to Car Park	97			
<b>Total Customers, Communication and Marketing</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Planning and Public Protection</b>				
Housing Improvement Grants	1,716	1,200		
Renewal Areas	1,014			
Maximising ECO - Private Sector Housing Phase 2	144			
Town and Country Planning - Section 106	51			
Traffic Block Allocation	178	110		
Car Parks	46			
Local Transport Fund 2016/17	257			
Safe Routes in Communities 2016/17	263			
Local Road Safety 2016/17	91			
<b>Total Planning and Public Protection</b>	<b>3,760</b>	<b>1,310</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Facilities, Assets and Housing</b>				
Agricultural Estates	293	140		
Asbestos	351	50		
DDA works/Equalities	42	20		
Property Block Allocation	650	1,050		
Fire Risk Assessment Works - Public Buildings	28	20		
Asset Energy and Carbon Efficiency Programme	60			
Essential H & S Works (capital receipts)	20			
Energy Efficient Lighting schemes	65			
Radon Gas Exposure Monitoring	5			
Brighton Road Office Closure	313			
Haul Road, Prestatyn - Informal Wildlife Area	10			

<u>Denbighshire County Council - Capital Plan 2016/17 - 2019/20</u>			<b>APPENDIX 3</b>		
<b>Position to January 2017</b>					
Health and Safety Works - School Kitchens		46			
Public Conveniences Refurbishment Programme		60			
<b>Total Facilities, Assets and Housing</b>	<b>1,837</b>	<b>1,386</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>Business Improvement and Modernisation</b>					
ICT Strategy - Phase 2	822	277	242	171	
Town and Area Plans	142				
<b>Total Business Improvement and Modernisation</b>	<b>964</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>171</b>	
<b>Community Support Services</b>					
Minor Adaptations, Community Equipment and Telecare	248	220			
PARIS Enhancements	19	40			
Cefndy Healthcare Investment		103			
Cysgod y Gaer - Biomass		127			
Extra Care - Denbigh	19	80			
Extra Care - Corwen	1				
<b>Total Community Support Services</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>Legal, HR and Democratic Services</b>					
Legal Estate Improvement project		21			
Rhyl Resister Office - Relocation to Rhyl Town Hall	50	45			
County Hall, Ruthin - Improvements to Council Chamber	103				
<b>Total Legal, HR and Democratic Services</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>Contingency</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>500</b>	
<b>Total Capital Plan Services</b>	<b>38,936</b>	<b>26,018</b>	<b>1,679</b>	<b>671</b>	

Mae tudalen hwn yn fwiadol wag

## Appendix 4 - Major Capital Projects Update - January 2017

<b>Rhyl Harbour Development</b>	
Total Budget	£10.695m
Expenditure to date	£10.565m
Estimated remaining spend in 2016/17	£ 0.130m
Future Years estimated spend	£ 0.000m
Funding	WG £2.545m; WEFO £5.899m; Sustrans £0.700m: RWE £155k; WREN/NRW £83k and DCC £1.313m
<b>Narrative:</b>	
As the project is being brought to a close, the remaining defects are being dealt with and the maintenance schedule for the bridge is being reviewed; this is to ensure that the current maintenance schedule is appropriate for the longer term.	
Forecast In Year Expenditure 16/17	£0.130m

<b>21<sup>st</sup> Century Schools Programme - Rhyl New School</b>	
Total Budget	£24.290m
Expenditure to date	£23.257m
Estimated remaining spend in 16/17	£ 0.693m
Future Years estimated spend	£ 0.340m
Funding	DCC £11.001m; WG £13.289m
<b>Narrative:</b>	
The project has provided a new school building for Rhyl High School to accommodate 1,200 pupils in mainstream education and approximately 45 pupils from Ysgol Tir Morfa, the community special school in Rhyl. The works have also included some extensive refurbishment to the exterior of the Leisure Centre.	
Contractual works to be undertaken include the remedial works to the reception area to overcome a design defect which is causing the area to be draughty, completion of the snagging works and management of any defects.	
There will remain other minor finishing works which are being undertaken outside the main contract.	
Forecast In Year Expenditure 16/17	£2.585m

## 21<sup>st</sup> Century Schools Programme – Ysgol Glan Clwyd

Total Budget	£16.321m
Expenditure to date	£11.037m
Estimated remaining spend in 16/17	£ 1.478m
Future Years estimated spend	£ 3.806m
Funding	DCC £7.431m; WG £8.890m
<p><b>Narrative:</b></p> <p>This scheme is within the Band A proposals for 21st Century Schools Programme. The project will deliver an extended and refurbished Ysgol Glan Clwyd to accommodate a long term capacity of up to 1,250 pupils via a new three storey extension, partial demolition of existing buildings and refurbishment of the retained buildings.</p> <p>The project will also see extensive landscaping, with creation of new outdoor hard &amp; soft landscaped areas including a new sports field, extended and rationalised car park and coach parking area.</p> <p>Construction of the new three storey extension and associated landscaping works forming Phase 1 of the project are now complete and were handed over on Friday 16<sup>th</sup> December 2016. In addition, the main car parking and bus area on the site has been temporarily relocated ready for the start of Phase 2 of the project.</p> <p>Following handover, a decant and clearance programme has seen the school relocated to the new building and parts of the existing buildings with the bulk of the existing buildings vacated and cleared of all loose items prior to possession by the contractor on Thursday 5<sup>th</sup> January 2017. This has enabled the contractor to commence Phase 2 remodelling and refurbishment works. Initial activities under Phase 2 are now underway and include a full Asbestos Survey and Soft Strip of the building prior to commencement of demolition works.</p> <p>Final completion is anticipated by the end of September 2017.</p> <p>There is ongoing consultation with all key stakeholders including all users of the site. In addition, regular updates via newsletters are distributed locally.</p> <p>The project team are working with the school and wider community to engage with them to develop and deliver a number of community benefits.</p>	
Forecast In Year Expenditure 16/17	£9.328m



## 21<sup>st</sup> Century Schools Programme – Ruthin Primary Schools

Total Budget	£12.258m
Expenditure to date	£1.362m
Estimated remaining spend in 16/17	£3.229m
Future Years estimated spend	£7.667m
Funding	DCC £3.588m WG £8.670m

### **Narrative:**

Denbighshire received permission to extend the scope of the 21<sup>st</sup> Century Schools Programme to include the three Ruthin primary school projects in September 2015. In January 2016, the Strategic Outline Case for the three projects was approved by the Welsh Government. On-going work has enabled firm project costs, including contingency funding, to be established for the new Rhos Street / Penbarras schools.

### **Rhos Street School and Ysgol Penbarras**

This project which will deliver a new shared school building site for Rhos Street School and Ysgol Penbarras at Glasdir, Ruthin.

A letter of intent was issued to the contractor prior to Christmas following receipt of the final costs from the contractor. The 61 week contract commenced on 9<sup>th</sup> January 2017.

The first item of work will be the creation of a site entrance followed by the stripping back of topsoil and importing fill to raise the site level.

### **Ysgol Carreg Emlyn**

This project will deliver a new school building comprising 4 classrooms, a new school hall and supporting facilities. This will allow pupils to move from the two existing sites onto a single site. Both existing sites will then become surplus to requirements.

Planning approval remains outstanding. Currently a drainage solution is being developed as part of the response to objections and concerns raised during the consultation period. Representatives from the Council are currently liaising with Natural Resources Wales officials on aspects of the drainage solution.

The initial target completion date for the new building of September 2017 will now not be met and will be revised when the drainage solution is known.

### **Llanfair New School**

This proposed scheme would see the development of a new build school to accommodate 126 FT pupils and 18 part time pupils.

A meeting took place in December 2016 with the Head teacher, Governing Body and the Diocese of St Asaph to discuss the design brief for the new school. Following on from this meeting, an indicative design layout has been created by the Design and Construction service.

The scheme has been reviewed by the Strategic Investment Group, and Cabinet on 24<sup>th</sup> January 2017 approved the business case for a replacement school for submission to the

Welsh Government.

Forecast In Year Expenditure 16/17	£4.200m
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### 21<sup>st</sup> Century Schools Programme – Rhyl 3-16 Faith School

Total Budget	£1.5m (Feasibility and Design)
Expenditure to date	£0.067m
Estimated remaining spend in 16/17	£0.081m
Future Years estimated spend	£1.352m
Funding	DCC £1.5m

**Narrative:**

Cabinet gave approval in January 2017 for a £1.5m allocation to allow the design stages for a new 3 -16 Catholic School to commence following the recommendation of the initial Business Case by the Strategic Investment Group.

It is anticipated that the procurement arrangements will be completed by the end of April 2017 to enable a preferred contractor to be appointed to develop the project through the design and planning stages prior to construction. In parallel the approvals for the School Organisation process and from the Welsh Government will be sought to assist the project to be delivered.

Forecast In Year Expenditure 16/17	£0.081m
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### Rhyl Waterfront Development

Total Budget	£4.677m
Expenditure to date	£0.992m
Estimated remaining spend in 16/17	£2.508m
Future Years estimated spend	£1.177m
Funding	WG £3.500m; DCC£1.177m

**Narrative:**

Work has now commenced on the Pavilion Theatre car park and the recladding of the Theatre, and work will start in early February on enhancements to the Sky Tower. Demolition of the Sun Centre is now complete and the work on the new western elevation and internal improvements to the Theatre (ground and first floor) are still being carried out. This should be complete around May/June.

The design for improvements to the Children's Village underground car park has not been agreed with costs higher than anticipated, so work on this element will be postponed until 2017/18. This facility is integral to the success of the Waterpark and Leisure Attraction so is still very much high on the agenda.

Forecast In Year Expenditure 16/17	£3.500m
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<b>West Rhyl Coastal Development Phase 3</b>	
Total Budget	£5.732m
Expenditure to date	£5.685m
Estimated remaining spend in 16/17	£0.047m
Future Years estimated spend	£0.000m
Funding	DCC £0.634m;WG/WEFO £4.648m; WG £0.198m; Town Plans/Town Council £0.217m; Other £0.035
<b>Narrative:</b>	
<p>This coastal defence scheme is the final phase of works designed to protect 2,700 properties from coastal flooding.</p> <p>The coastal defence works are now operationally complete and the final account requires agreement with the main contractor. The end of maintenance period has expired and a final inspection will be undertaken.</p>	
Forecast In Year Expenditure 16/17	£0.214m

Mae tudalen hwn yn fwriadol wag

## Appendix 5

### Summary of Strategic Investment Group Recommendations (Capital Plan 2017/18)

#### 1. Report details

- 1.1 The Welsh Government's capital settlement for 2017/18 is in line with that for 2016/17 and continues the recent flat capital settlements.
- 1.2 With the continued lack of growth in capital investment from the Welsh Government, the Council has no choice but to rely on its own resources to invest in key projects. This means either selling assets to generate receipts or using Prudential Borrowing.
- 1.3 The Council is aiming to dispose of a number of sites over the next three years. The total available funding in 2017/18 includes £750k from assets that are currently proceeding to disposal. The allocation of these funds to schemes is provisional until the funds are received from disposals.
- 1.4 The available funding for 2017/18 is shown below:

<b>Source</b>	<b>Amount £000</b>
General Capital Grant	1,840
Un-hypothecated Supported Borrowing	3,025
Prudential Borrowing - Highways	2,819
Capital Receipts	650
Future Capital Receipts – Disposal of assets on-going	750
Unspent Contingency b/f	500
<b>Total Funds Available 2017/18</b>	<b>9,584</b>

- 1.5 The Capital Plan spends money on two types of project. Firstly there are one-off projects such as a new school or refurbishment of a leisure centre; the second type is a 'block allocation'. These are on-going programmes of work that stretch over several years (and may never be complete) e.g. schools maintenance. Elements of this work may be paid for from repair and maintenance budgets but a significant part is funded through the capital plan.

#### Recommendations of the Strategic Investment Group

- 1.6 The Strategic Investment Group decided to invite bids in line with previously agreed block allocations from departments. The Strategic Investment Group has reviewed 12 bids over a number of meetings.
- 1.7 Each bid was submitted with approval of the relevant head of service.

- It is proposed to allocate £1.2m in support of Private Sector Housing Assistance. The funding will be used in the main on the provision of Disabled Facilities Grants.
- An allocation of £220k is recommended for Minor Adaptations, Community Equipment and Telecare. This funding is targeted at enabling the elderly and disabled to remain in their own homes.
- It is proposed to allocate £50k to the Agricultural Estate to support the rationalisation of the estate and address Health & Safety issues including Asbestos surveys and removal.
- Both the school and non-school capital maintenance bids include provision for essential maintenance such as Asbestos Removal, Fire Risk Assessment Work, DDA etc. It is recommended that £2.4m be allocated to Schools Capital Maintenance Works. Of this, £375k will be provisional, subject to future disposal of assets. It is also proposed to allocate £1.375m to non-schools capital maintenance work. Of this, £375k will be provisional, subject to future disposal of assets. It is further recommended that the appropriate Heads of Service determine the precise allocations to works required, in order of priority.
- Highways have received £150k to support prudential borrowing as part of the revenue budget for 2017/18. This will allow approximately £2.550m of capital expenditure. In addition to this, it is proposed to allocate £690k block allocation for structural and other repairs including highway maintenance, street lighting and bridges. Also included within this recommendation is a further £220k for repairs to bridge structures. This is first year of a proposed ten year Highways Structure Backlog Project.
- An allocation of 110k is recommended to carry out road safety improvements.
- The Strategic Investment Group considered a proposal for the continuation of a six year programme of replacement of all the street lighting lanterns within Denbighshire with new LED lanterns. The programme commenced in 2015/16 and will cost £1.5m in total, providing significant savings on energy costs and on-going maintenance costs. The scheme is funded through the Government Salix funding initiative which provides interest free loans for energy efficient projects and will be repaid using the savings generated. Applications for Salix funding are required on an annual basis, and the strategic Investment Group recommends the submission of an application to take out a Salix loan for year three costs of up to £269k repayable over 6 years.
- The Strategic Investment Group recommends maintaining the allocation set aside for any contingencies at £0.5m, in line with 2016/17.
- The Strategic Investment Group have considered a range of projects and applied a consistent approach with the focus of proposed funding on maintenance priorities. Appendix 7 highlights specific bids which the Strategic Investment Group have considered and have recommended no or reduced funding be allocated.

1.8 Appendix 6 shows the projects listed with recommended funding for each. Each project that is being recommended for approval is shown under a different column in the appendix:

- PB Highways - £2.819m. This is £0.800m prudential borrowing to be supported from the revenue budget, as approved by Council on 26<sup>th</sup> January 2016 and a further £1.750m as supported by Council on 31<sup>st</sup> January 2017, together with a proposed £269k application for Salix funding.
- Council funds – These are funds such as general grants, capital receipts and unspent contingency.

1.9 The membership of the Strategic Investment Group is as follows:

- Cabinet Member – Lead Member for Finance, Corporate Plan & Performance
- Cabinet Member – Leader of the Council and Lead Member for the Economy
- Cabinet Member – Lead Member for Modernising and Housing
- Representative from each Scrutiny Committee
- Corporate Director – Economy and Public Realm
- Chief Finance Officer/S.151 Officer
- Head of Facilities, Assets and Housing
- Business Information Team Manager

Mae tudalen hwn yn fwriadol wag



## 2017/18 Capital Bids - Proposed Block Allocations

APPENDIX 6

Ref	Project Name	Head of Service	Total Project Cost £000	Capital Plan Requirement 2017/18 £000	P B Highways £000	Council Funds £000	Subject to Capital Receipts £000	TOTAL 2017/18 £000	Brief Description
B01	Private Sector Housing Assistance	Graham Boase	2,172	1,500		1,200		1,200	Housing Improvement works to private sector dwellings
B02	Minor Adaptations; Community Equipment, Telecare	Phil Gilroy	220	220		220		220	Minor Adaptations and Equipment
B03	Agricultural Estate Capital Works	Jamie Groves	335	335		50		50	H & S Asbestos surveys & removal
B04	Schools Capital Maintenance Works	Jamie Groves	8,293	8,293		2,025	375	2,400	Works to a range of work streams in schools.
B05	Non School Public Buildings Capital Maintenance Works	Jamie Groves	4,003	4,003		1,000	375	1,375	Works to a range of work streams for Public Buildings
B06	Traffic Works	Graham Boase	210	210		110		110	Road Safety Improvement Schemes.
B07/B08/B09/ B10/B11	Highways works	Tony Ward	9,079	3,560	2,550	910		3,460	Improvements to roads and bridges and street lighting.
B12	Sustainable LED Lighting (Salix)	Tony Ward	931	269	269			269	Application for loan to Salix to replace street lighting lanterns - see Note 1
	Capital Contingency					500		500	
	<b>TOTALS</b>		<b>25,243</b>	<b>18,390</b>	<b>2,819</b>	<b>6,015</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>9,584</b>	

For Information Only:

Note 1 Sustainable LED Lighting (Salix) - Application for loan from Government funded Salix initiative

Mae tudalen hwn yn fwiadol wag

2017/18 Capital Bids - Supporting information on Strategic Investment Group Recommendations

Appendix 7

Ref	Project Name	Head of Service	Detail of proposal	Total Bid £000	SIG Recommendation £000	Reason for Recommendation
B04	Schools Capital Maintenance Works	Jamie Groves	School Safeguarding	100	0	Bid appeared to be lower priority compared to overall maintenance requirements.
B04	Schools Capital Maintenance Works	Jamie Groves	School Workplace Transport	250	0	Bid appeared to be lower priority compared to overall maintenance requirements.
B06	Traffic Works	Graham Boase	Renewal of both Puffin Crossings adjacent to Aldi in Prestatyn	90	0	Bid appeared to be lower priority compared to overall maintenance requirements.
B06	Traffic Works	Graham Boase	Match funding for Welsh Government Grant bid for renewal of Dual Toucan crossing on A525 Rhuddlan (near Sainsburys)	10	0	Bid appeared to be lower priority compared to overall maintenance requirements.
B07	Highways Block	Tony Ward	Public Rights of Way	50	0	Road maintenance considered to be a greater priority. Other sources of funding to be explored.
B07	Highways Block	Tony Ward	Coastal Defence	100	50	Recommendation to cover essential works only
	<b>TOTALS</b>			<b>600</b>	<b>50</b>	

Tudalen 91

Mae tudalen hwn yn fwiadol wag

# Block capital bid for Housing Renewal

## Wellbeing Impact Assessment Report

This report summarises the likely impact of a proposal on the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of Denbighshire, Wales and the world.

Assessment Number:	179
Brief description:	Block capital bid for Housing Renewal
Date Completed:	Version: 0
Completed By:	
Responsible Service:	Planning & Public Protection
Localities affected by the proposal:	Whole County,

# IMPACT ASSESSMENT SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

Before we look in detail at the contribution and impact of the proposal, it is important to consider how the proposal is applying the sustainable development principle. This means that we must act "in a manner which seeks to ensure that the needs of the present are met without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs."

## Score for the sustainability of the approach

Could you do more to make your approach more sustainable?

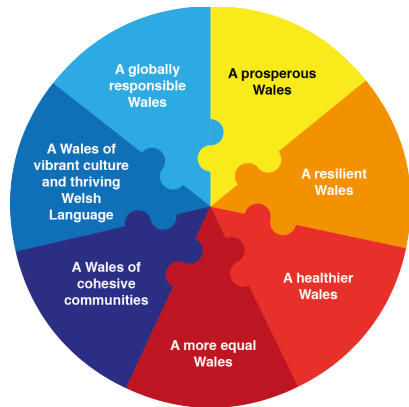
(2 out of 4 stars)



Actual score: 15/ 24.

## Summary of impact

Wellbeing Goals



A prosperous Denbighshire	Positive
A resilient Denbighshire	Positive
A healthier Denbighshire	Positive
A more equal Denbighshire	Positive
A Denbighshire of cohesive communities	Positive
A Denbighshire of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language	Neutral
A globally responsible Denbighshire	Neutral

## Main conclusions

# THE LIKELY IMPACT ON DENBIGHSHIRE, WALES AND THE WORLD

## A prosperous Denbighshire

Overall Impact:	Positive
Justification for Impact:	Projects are awarded to local contractors who in turn use locals sub-contractors and local builders merchants. Resources are spent within the local community and local employment. Opportunities for new local employment and training.

### **Positive consequences identified:**

All work carried out in accordance with Building Regulations and where possible energy efficiency of existing dwellings will be improved.

Local contractors are used to carry out the work. Local employment

### **Unintended negative consequences identified:**

### **Mitigating actions:**

## A resilient Denbighshire

Overall Impact:	Positive
Justification for Impact:	Some funding is provided to improve energy efficiency in dwellings and energy conservation advice is provided to residents. Officers are able to provide Energy Performance Reports to help residents better understand how to be more energy efficient in and around the home and help to reduce fuel consumption and reduce fuel costs.

### **Positive consequences identified:**

Properties that receive energy conservation financial assistance will be more energy efficient and therefore lower energy consumption and reduced energy usage  
Energy conservation advice offered to householders together with signposting to potential financial support for energy conservation measures

### **Unintended negative consequences identified:**

### **Mitigating actions:**



## A healthier Denbighshire

Overall Impact:	Positive
Justification for Impact:	Residents indoor environments are improved through being adapted to meet the needs of the residents, The work promotes independent living and therefore contributes to a healthier mental and physical life style

### **Positive consequences identified:**

Adaptation of dwellings for the benefit of the disabled occupants will provide an environment to promote independence. Provision of improved access to and from the dwelling and to and from the garden encourages a healthier more active lifestyle.

Steps, paths and walls – trips hazards within homes are removed

Adaptation of dwellings for the benefit of the disabled occupants promotes independence in and around the home which will have a positive impact on the emotional and mental well-being of the occupants

### **Unintended negative consequences identified:**

### **Mitigating actions:**

## A more equal Denbighshire

Overall Impact:	Positive
Justification for Impact:	Housing Renewal assistance helps to provide better quality of housing and living conditions for people in greatest need. Projects enable vulnerable people to live as independently as possible.

### **Positive consequences identified:**

Financial assistance is prioritised to applicants with disabilities to adapt dwellings to assist the disabled occupants to access facilities in and around the home

All applications for financial assistance are means tested and awards are based on applicants ability to pay.

Applicants are referred to 3rd sector for benefits checks where appropriate in order to maximise income.

### **Unintended negative consequences identified:**

### **Mitigating actions:**

## A Denbighshire of cohesive communities

Overall Impact:	Positive
Justification for Impact:	Improvements to the visual amenity of an area

### **Positive consequences identified:**

Assistance is offered to make dwellings safe and secure to benefit the occupants. Assistance is also available to elderly residents to help them maintain their dwellings and therefore to remain living independently in their own homes for longer.

Assistance is provided to bring empty homes back into use. This can improve the visual amenity of an area and can prevent further potential deterioration of the visual impact in the community

### **Unintended negative consequences identified:**

### **Mitigating actions:**

## A Denbighshire of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language

Overall Impact:	Neutral
Justification for Impact:	Impact on Welsh language is neutral however improvements in promoting the Welsh language could be made through encouraging contractors to use bi-lingual signage, company stationary and their websites etc

### **Positive consequences identified:**

A number of officers within the team are Welsh speaking.

### **Unintended negative consequences identified:**

### **Mitigating actions:**

## A globally responsible Denbighshire

Overall Impact:	Neutral
Justification for Impact:	Advice and physical environmental improvements to properties and behaviours of residents and a key element in delivering housing renewal projects

### **Positive consequences identified:**

Local contractors and supply chains are used to deliver projects

### **Unintended negative consequences identified:**

### **Mitigating actions:**

Mae tudalen hwn yn fwriadol wag

# A bid for The continuation of a Capital Allocation to CSS to fund Minor Adaptations, Telecare & Specialist Equipment

## Wellbeing Impact Assessment Report

This report summarises the likely impact of a proposal on the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of Denbighshire, Wales and the world.

Assessment Number:	89
Brief description:	Continuation of funding for minor adaptations, telecare and specialist equipment.
Date Completed:	Version: 0
Completed By:	
Responsible Service:	Community Support Services
Localities affected by the proposal:	Whole County,

# IMPACT ASSESSMENT SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

Before we look in detail at the contribution and impact of the proposal, it is important to consider how the proposal is applying the sustainable development principle. This means that we must act "in a manner which seeks to ensure that the needs of the present are met without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs."

## Score for the sustainability of the approach

Could some small changes in your thinking produce a better result?

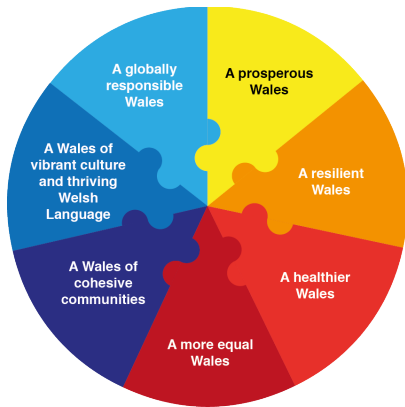
(3 out of 4 stars)



Actual score: 17/ 24.

## Summary of impact

Wellbeing Goals



A prosperous Denbighshire	Neutral
A resilient Denbighshire	Positive
A healthier Denbighshire	Positive
A more equal Denbighshire	Positive
A Denbighshire of cohesive communities	Positive
A Denbighshire of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language	Neutral
A globally responsible Denbighshire	Neutral

## Main conclusions



# THE LIKELY IMPACT ON DENBIGHSHIRE, WALES AND THE WORLD

## A prosperous Denbighshire

Overall Impact:	Neutral
Justification for Impact:	The Capital Bid helps CSS to fulfil statutory responsibilities to vulnerable citizens within Denbighshire in the most cost efficient way. It has a positive effect on such individuals within the community because it helps them to remain safe and independent within their own homes for longer. However the above categories are not strictly relevant hence only a neutral impact

**Positive consequences identified:**

**Unintended negative consequences identified:**

**Mitigating actions:**

see above

## A resilient Denbighshire

Overall Impact:	Positive
Justification for Impact:	As above - Our Community Equipment Service works to provide an efficient delivery of equipment to the people of Denbighshire in the most economical way, recycling where possible

### **Positive consequences identified:**

We have a robust recycling programme within our Community Equipment Service which ensures that all stock is automatically considered for re-use wherever possible.

Fleet vehicles are used to deliver and collect equipment. The daily rounds are organised by area to ensure that deliveries / collections are maximised in the most economical way.

### **Unintended negative consequences identified:**

### **Mitigating actions:**

## A healthier Denbighshire

Overall Impact:	Positive
Justification for Impact:	Specialist Equipment, Telecare and Minor Adaptations enable people to be more physically independent which in turn can impact on positive mental well being for themselves and their carers

### **Positive consequences identified:**

Specialist Equipment, Telecare and Minor Adaptations enable people to be more physically independent which in turn can impact on positive mental well being for themselves and their carers

### **Unintended negative consequences identified:**

### **Mitigating actions:**

## A more equal Denbighshire

Overall Impact:	Positive
Justification for Impact:	Equipment and adaptations will allow each citizen to do the things that matter to them personally. Enabling them to be more independent, safer and included . Reducing reliance upon carers and other family.

### **Positive consequences identified:**

This Bid is designed to help people with disabilities to access specialist equipment, Minor adaptations and telecare which will in turn enable them to be independent, safer and included within their environment.

The provision of specialist equipment and minor adaptations will be of direct benefit to those who are on lower incomes and who would be unable to fund these items themselves or from their family / wider community.

### **Unintended negative consequences identified:**

### **Mitigating actions:**

## A Denbighshire of cohesive communities

Overall Impact:	Positive
Justification for Impact:	Telecare enables vulnerable citizens to live more safely within their home enabling them to call for help in an emergency and giving family members peace of mind knowing that they have the means to contact help in an emergency.

### **Positive consequences identified:**

Our bid includes the provision of Telecare devices which enable vulnerable citizens to live more safely within their home giving family members peace of mind knowing that they have the means to contact help in an emergency.

### **Unintended negative consequences identified:**

### **Mitigating actions:**

## A Denbighshire of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language

Overall Impact:	Neutral
Justification for Impact:	The Bid will not improve or reduce the current use of the Welsh language.

### **Positive consequences identified:**

All paperwork is bilingual and we have Staff within our Stores who are Welsh speaking.

### **Unintended negative consequences identified:**

### **Mitigating actions:**

## A globally responsible Denbighshire

Overall Impact:	Neutral
Justification for Impact:	Not Applicable

**Positive consequences identified:**

**Unintended negative consequences identified:**

**Mitigating actions:**

Mae tudalen hwn yn fwriadol wag





# Capital Investment for Agricultural Estate for 2017/2018

## Wellbeing Impact Assessment Report

This report summarises the likely impact of a proposal on the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of Denbighshire, Wales and the world.

Assessment Number:	113
Brief description:	The proposal is the requirement for capital investment in the Council's owned Agricultural Estate to meet health and safety and legal obligation and requirements
Date Completed:	24/11/2016 11:00:56 Version: 1
Completed By:	Mair Jones
Responsible Service:	Facilities, Assets & Housing
Localities affected by the proposal:	Whole County,

# IMPACT ASSESSMENT SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

Before we look in detail at the contribution and impact of the proposal, it is important to consider how the proposal is applying the sustainable development principle. This means that we must act "in a manner which seeks to ensure that the needs of the present are met without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs."

## Score for the sustainability of the approach

Could some small changes in your thinking produce a better result?

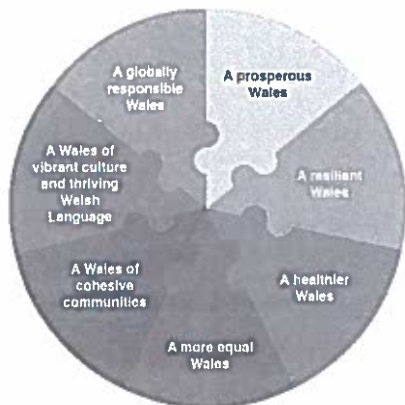
(3 out of 4 stars)



Actual score: 17/ 24.

## Summary of impact

### Wellbeing Goals



A prosperous Denbighshire	Positive
A resilient Denbighshire	Positive
A healthier Denbighshire	Positive
A more equal Denbighshire	Positive
A Denbighshire of cohesive communities	Positive
A Denbighshire of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language	Positive
A globally responsible Denbighshire	Positive

## Main conclusions

Continued investment is required in order for the agricultural estate to be maintained with the Council as the Landlord meeting its legal, statutory and health and safety obligations. This will also safeguard the market value of the estate as a high value asset to the Council for the Future.

# THE LIKELY IMPACT ON DENBIGHSHIRE, WALES AND THE WORLD

## A prosperous Denbighshire

Overall Impact:	Positive
Justification for Impact:	The impact will be positive since the necessary investment in the houses and the health and safety work will result in work in the local community and maintain the values of Denbighshire's assets.

### Positive consequences identified:

Improving the general fabric of farmhouses will create more energy efficient houses.

Opportunities will exist for local contractors to benefit from additional contracts for building work. Investment in the houses will also maintain the market values of the houses for the long term benefit of the Authority's assets.

It will lead to better job security for employees in the contracting firms

This can also lead to improved training opportunities and up skilling.

Will provide better and more efficient homes and workplaces for tenants.

### Unintended negative consequences identified:

### Mitigating actions:

## A resilient Denbighshire

Overall Impact:	Positive
Justification for Impact:	The impact will be positive since it will; provide information to the Authority on implication of possible changes to NVZ regulations, safeguard old stone /slate building and improve the energy efficiency in more farmhouses.

### Positive consequences identified:

The availability of funds to review new possible NVZ regulations will place the Authority in an advantageous position with regard to knowledge of possible consequences.

Repair and health and safety work on a stone and slate building will safeguard a vernacular building with many original features

Wherever possible and without creating any detriment to the quality of the work, slates are reused where possible in any farmhouse roof repair/replacement works.

Energy efficiency of farmhouses being improved.

### Unintended negative consequences identified:

### Mitigating actions:

## A healthier Denbighshire

Overall Impact:	Positive
Justification for Impact:	Compliance with statutory and legal responsibilities can only be a positive effect for the Council.

### Positive consequences identified:

Improving the fabric of some farmhouses and carrying out health and safety work will ensure that the Council meets its statutory responsibilities as a Landlord

### Unintended negative consequences identified:

### Mitigating actions:

## A more equal Denbighshire

Overall Impact:	Positive
Justification for Impact:	Investment in the agricultural estate will be a positive contribution to rural areas of the County.

### Positive consequences identified:

Investment in properties located in more rural areas of the County.  
Positive impact on housing quality and the effect of reduced requirement for fuel.

### Unintended negative consequences identified:

### Mitigating actions:



## A Denbighshire of cohesive communities

Overall Impact:	Positive
Justification for Impact:	Farms and holdings in rural areas that are well looked after contribute positively to rural communities and can improve general quality of life, community participation to reduce crime and also the tourism experience.

### Positive consequences identified:

Well maintained and looked after properties will have a positive effect on the physical appearance of rural areas.  
Training and employment opportunities available for local contractors.

### Unintended negative consequences identified:

Mitigating actions:

## A Denbighshire of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language

Overall Impact:	Positive
Justification for Impact:	The majority of the agricultural estate is located in rural areas where there are traditionally a higher number of Welsh speaking communities. Investment in these areas is essential to safeguard the culture and the language in these areas for future generations .

### Positive consequences identified:

Rural areas often have a higher percentage of Welsh speaking communities. Being able to maintain families in rural areas and provide opportunities for local contractors will have the effect of keeping people/children in local communities.

Contractors will be encouraged to use bilingual signs.

Maintaining numbers of Welsh speakers in rural communities has a positive effect on cultural events such as Eisteddfodau held in the locality.

### Unintended negative consequences identified:

### Mitigating actions:



## A globally responsible Denbighshire

Overall Impact:	Positive
Justification for Impact:	Further contracting opportunities may be provided by the current proposals.

### Positive consequences identified:

Local contractors will be able to benefit from employment opportunities. Contribution to agricultural holdings helps the activities and sustainability of rural communities.  
Improved information on the effect of possible new NVZ regulations will assist the Council to plan for the future.

### Unintended negative consequences identified:

### Mitigating actions:



# Capital Investment - Essential H&S Works to School Buildings 2017 / 2018

## Wellbeing Impact Assessment Report

This report summarises the likely impact of a proposal on the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of Denbighshire, Wales and the world.

Assessment Number:	85
Brief description:	Capital Investment for the schools maintenance programme 2017 / 18 - Essential H&S works
Date Completed:	26/10/2016 17:25:41 Version: 3
Completed By:	Sion Evans
Responsible Service:	Facilities, Assets & Housing
Localities affected by the proposal:	Whole County,

# IMPACT ASSESSMENT SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

Before we look in detail at the contribution and impact of the proposal, it is important to consider how the proposal is applying the sustainable development principle. This means that we must act "in a manner which seeks to ensure that the needs of the present are met without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs."

## Score for the sustainability of the approach

Could some small changes in your thinking produce a better result?

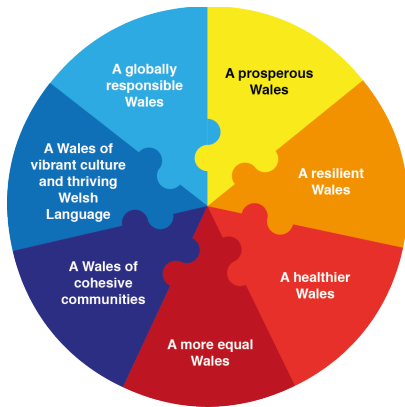
(3 out of 4 stars)



Actual score: 17/ 24.

## Summary of impact

Wellbeing Goals



A prosperous Denbighshire	Positive
A resilient Denbighshire	Positive
A healthier Denbighshire	Positive
A more equal Denbighshire	Positive
A Denbighshire of cohesive communities	Positive
A Denbighshire of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language	Positive
A globally responsible Denbighshire	Positive

## Main conclusions

School buildings that are safe, secure and energy efficient. The delivery of the programme of works will protect Denbighshire County Council's assets, workforce, school children, parents, governors and other school users. Works identified on the programme may also lead to savings in future maintenance and running costs.

# THE LIKELY IMPACT ON DENBIGHSHIRE, WALES AND THE WORLD

## A prosperous Denbighshire

Overall Impact:	Positive
Justification for Impact:	The programme is fundamental to ensure the Council meets its statutory obligations from both a H&S legislative and a curriculum delivery perspective as explained in more detail in the accompanying Business Case.

### **Positive consequences identified:**

Upgrading / improving the building services and fabric of our school stock will create more energy efficient buildings and therefore lower carbon emissions

Opportunity for the local contracting community and help deliver wider community benefits such as training and employment opportunities

Improve and enhance the working environment for both school teaching and support staff and also provide improved facilities for the pupils. Investment in this programme will provide the local contracting community with an opportunity to invest in their staff and offer training placement to the wider community where applicable.

Maintenance framework set up by Property will be utilised to deliver elements of this programme. Reporting on KPI's is embedded into this framework and will be regularly monitored to ensure the providers are delivering the committed community benefits which include training, apprenticeships and up skilling their work force.

Allow the council to meet it's statutory H&S obligations and allow the schools to deliver their curriculum.

Ensure school buildings can be maintained to a level that allows to schools teaching staff to deliver the curriculum in a safe and suitable environment.

### **Unintended negative consequences identified:**

### **Mitigating actions:**

## A resilient Denbighshire

Overall Impact:	Positive
Justification for Impact:	The programme will ensure school buildings comply with H&S legislation and improve the energy efficiency of the school building stock.

### **Positive consequences identified:**

No impact foreseen on biodiversity, where individual projects are identified that may impact on the biodiversity, consultation will be carried out with the Ecology Officer and an Ecologist may be appointed to advise in such cases.

Larger project will require contractors to provide and comply with their waste management plan, which sets out how they intend to deal with waste associated with a project.

Improve the energy efficiency of the building stock and reduce the carbon emissions.

### **Unintended negative consequences identified:**

### **Mitigating actions:**

Where practical (i.e. following a cost benefit analysis) specify suitable energy efficient materials and equipment. Contractors to provide details of their waste management procedures wherever practical.

## A healthier Denbighshire

Overall Impact:	Positive
Justification for Impact:	Improving the school building stock and ensuring the Council meets its statutory obligation will provide a positive impact.

### **Positive consequences identified:**

School buildings that are compliant with H&E legislation and provide a safe and suitable learning environment

### **Unintended negative consequences identified:**

### **Mitigating actions:**

## A more equal Denbighshire

Overall Impact:	Positive
Justification for Impact:	School building are fully inclusive

### **Positive consequences identified:**

Improve accessibility for disabled staff and pupils

### **Unintended negative consequences identified:**

### **Mitigating actions:**



## A Denbighshire of cohesive communities

Overall Impact:	Positive
Justification for Impact:	School buildings that meet the statutory H&S requirements and create teaching facilities that enable the delivery of the curriculum

### **Positive consequences identified:**

Training and employment opportunities with contractors through community benefits

### **Unintended negative consequences identified:**

### **Mitigating actions:**

## A Denbighshire of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language

Overall Impact:	Positive
Justification for Impact:	Welsh Language Standards embedded in the tendering process

### **Positive consequences identified:**

Welsh Language Standards promoted through contracts

### **Unintended negative consequences identified:**

### **Mitigating actions:**

## A globally responsible Denbighshire

Overall Impact:	Positive
Justification for Impact:	Local contracting community will have the opportunity through works projects to develop benefits such as training and employment opportunities to the wider community.

### **Positive consequences identified:**

Opportunities for the local contracting community and help deliver wider community benefits such as training and employment opportunities

All contractors appointed will comply fully with current legislation

Employment and training opportunities maybe created through the procurement of projects

### **Unintended negative consequences identified:**

### **Mitigating actions:**

Mae tudalen hwn yn fwriadol wag

# Capital Investment - Essential H&S Works to Non-School / Public Buildings 2017 / 2018

## Wellbeing Impact Assessment Report

This report summarises the likely impact of a proposal on the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of Denbighshire, Wales and the world.

Assessment Number:	88
Brief description:	Capital Investment for the Non-schools / Public Buildings maintenance programme 2017 / 18 - Essential H&S Works
Date Completed:	28/10/2016 13:32:09 Version: 4
Completed By:	Sion Evans
Responsible Service:	Facilities, Assets & Housing
Localities affected by the proposal:	Whole County,

# IMPACT ASSESSMENT SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

Before we look in detail at the contribution and impact of the proposal, it is important to consider how the proposal is applying the sustainable development principle. This means that we must act "in a manner which seeks to ensure that the needs of the present are met without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs."

## Score for the sustainability of the approach

Could some small changes in your thinking produce a better result?

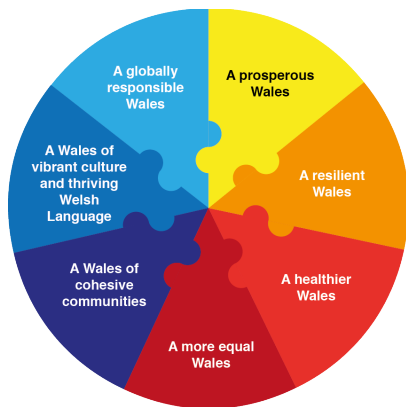
(3 out of 4 stars)



Actual score: 17/ 24.

## Summary of impact

Wellbeing Goals



A prosperous Denbighshire	Positive
A resilient Denbighshire	Positive
A healthier Denbighshire	Positive
A more equal Denbighshire	Positive
A Denbighshire of cohesive communities	Positive
A Denbighshire of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language	Positive
A globally responsible Denbighshire	Positive

## Main conclusions

Non-school / Public buildings that are safe, secure and energy efficient. The delivery of the programme of works will protect Denbighshire County Council's assets, workforce, visitors and members of the public. Improvement and upgrading works will also create savings in future maintenance and running costs.

# THE LIKELY IMPACT ON DENBIGHSHIRE, WALES AND THE WORLD

## A prosperous Denbighshire

Overall Impact:	Positive
Justification for Impact:	The programme is fundamental to ensure the Council meets its statutory obligations from a H&S legislative perspective and provided a safe and suitable workplace for staff, visitors and members of the public as explained in more detail in the accompanying Business Case.

### **Positive consequences identified:**

Upgrading / improving the building services and fabric of our non-school / public buildings will create more energy efficient buildings and therefore lower carbon emissions  
Opportunity for the local contracting community and help deliver wider community benefits such as training and employment opportunities  
Improve and enhance the working environment for both staff and visitors and also provide improved facilities for members of the public. Investment in this programme will provide the local contracting community with an opportunity to invest in their staff and offer training placement to the wider community where applicable.  
Maintenance framework set up by Property will be utilised to deliver elements of this programme. Reporting on KPI's is embedded into this framework and will be regularly monitored to ensure the providers are delivering the committed community benefits which include training, apprenticeships and up skilling their work force.  
Allow the council to meet it's statutory H&S obligations and provides a safe workplace for staff, visitors and members of the public.

### **Unintended negative consequences identified:**

### **Mitigating actions:**

## A resilient Denbighshire

Overall Impact:	Positive
Justification for Impact:	The programme will ensure the council's non-schools / public buildings comply with H&S legislation and improve the energy efficiency of the assets.

### **Positive consequences identified:**

No impact foreseen on biodiversity, where individual projects are identified that may impact on the biodiversity, consultation will be carried out with the Ecology Officer and an Ecologist may be appointed to advise in such cases.

Larger project will require contractors to provide and comply with their waste management plan, which sets out how they intend to deal with waste associated with a project.

Improve the energy efficiency of the building stock and reduce the carbon emissions.

### **Unintended negative consequences identified:**

### **Mitigating actions:**

Where practical (i.e. following a cost benefit analysis) specify suitable energy efficient materials and equipment. Contractors to provide details of their waste management procedures wherever practical.



## A healthier Denbighshire

Overall Impact:	Positive
Justification for Impact:	Improving the councils non-school / public buildings and ensuring the council meets its statutory obligation will provide a positive impact.

### **Positive consequences identified:**

Improved leisure provision

Non-school / public buildings that are compliant with H&E legislation and provide a safe and suitable environment for staff, visitors and members of the public.

### **Unintended negative consequences identified:**

### **Mitigating actions:**

## A more equal Denbighshire

Overall Impact:	Positive
Justification for Impact:	Buildings that are fully inclusive to all users.

### **Positive consequences identified:**

Improve accessibility for disabled staff, visitors and members of the public.

### **Unintended negative consequences identified:**

### **Mitigating actions:**

## A Denbighshire of cohesive communities

Overall Impact:	Positive
Justification for Impact:	Community / Public buildings that are suitable and accessible to all users, that meet the statutory H&S requirements.

### **Positive consequences identified:**

Training and employment opportunities with contractors through community benefits

### **Unintended negative consequences identified:**

### **Mitigating actions:**

## A Denbighshire of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language

Overall Impact:	Positive
Justification for Impact:	Welsh Language Standards embedded in the tendering process

### **Positive consequences identified:**

Welsh Language Standards promoted through contracts

### **Unintended negative consequences identified:**

### **Mitigating actions:**

## A globally responsible Denbighshire

Overall Impact:	Positive
Justification for Impact:	Local contracting community will have the opportunity through works projects to develop benefits such as training and employment opportunities to the wider community.

### **Positive consequences identified:**

Opportunities for the local contracting community and help deliver wider community benefits such as training and employment opportunities

All contractors appointed will comply fully with current legislation

Employment and training opportunities maybe created through the procurement of projects

### **Unintended negative consequences identified:**

### **Mitigating actions:**

Mae tudalen hwn yn fwriadol wag

# Traffic Capital Projects 2017-18

## Wellbeing Impact Assessment Report

This report summarises the likely impact of a proposal on the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of Denbighshire, Wales and the world.

Assessment Number:	102
Brief description:	Block capital bid for traffic schemes
Date Completed:	Version: 0
Completed By:	
Responsible Service:	Planning & Public Protection
Localities affected by the proposal:	Whole County,

# IMPACT ASSESSMENT SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

Before we look in detail at the contribution and impact of the proposal, it is important to consider how the proposal is applying the sustainable development principle. This means that we must act "in a manner which seeks to ensure that the needs of the present are met without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs."

## Score for the sustainability of the approach

Could you do more to make your approach more sustainable?

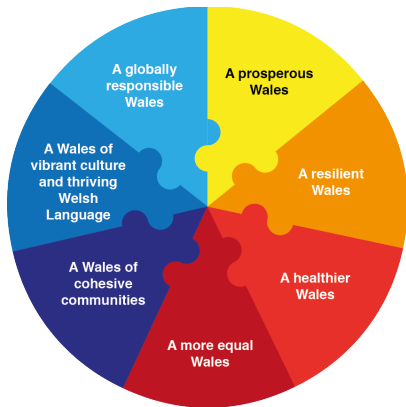
(2 out of 4 stars)



Actual score: 16/ 24.

## Summary of impact

Wellbeing Goals



A prosperous Denbighshire	Positive
A resilient Denbighshire	Positive
A healthier Denbighshire	Positive
A more equal Denbighshire	Neutral
A Denbighshire of cohesive communities	Positive
A Denbighshire of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language	Neutral
A globally responsible Denbighshire	

## Main conclusions



# THE LIKELY IMPACT ON DENBIGHSHIRE, WALES AND THE WORLD

## A prosperous Denbighshire

Overall Impact:	Positive
Justification for Impact:	The proposals will contribute towards road safety and improve travel choices

### **Positive consequences identified:**

Active travel routes encourage more journeys on foot and bicycle and thus can reduce numbers of car journeys  
Improved walking and cycling routes, lower speed limits contribute towards safety and choice

### **Unintended negative consequences identified:**

### **Mitigating actions:**

## A resilient Denbighshire

Overall Impact:	Positive
Justification for Impact:	Reduced car journeys

### **Positive consequences identified:**

More journeys by bike and on foot can reduce journeys by car

### **Unintended negative consequences identified:**

### **Mitigating actions:**

## A healthier Denbighshire

Overall Impact:	Positive
Justification for Impact:	Increased opportunity for active travel and contribution towards improving road safety

### **Positive consequences identified:**

Increased opportunity for active travel and contribution towards road safety

### **Unintended negative consequences identified:**

### **Mitigating actions:**

## A more equal Denbighshire

Overall Impact:	Neutral
Justification for Impact:	not applicable

**Positive consequences identified:**

**Unintended negative consequences identified:**

**Mitigating actions:**

## A Denbighshire of cohesive communities

Overall Impact:	Positive
Justification for Impact:	Improved road safety

### **Positive consequences identified:**

Speed limit schemes and speed camera scheme contributes towards road safety

### **Unintended negative consequences identified:**

### **Mitigating actions:**

## A Denbighshire of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language

Overall Impact:	Neutral
Justification for Impact:	n/a

**Positive consequences identified:**

**Unintended negative consequences identified:**

**Mitigating actions:**

## A globally responsible Denbighshire

Overall Impact:	
Justification for Impact:	

**Positive consequences identified:**

**Unintended negative consequences identified:**

**Mitigating actions:**

Mae tudalen hwn yn fwriadol wag





Ref: B07

## Highways Block Allocation Bid

### Wellbeing Impact Assessment Report

This report summarises the likely impact of a proposal on the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of Denbighshire, Wales and the world.

Assessment Number:	94
Brief description:	Funding to maintain / enhance bridges, flood defences, footways and other public rights of way
Date Completed:	Version: 0
Completed By:	
Responsible Service:	Highways & Environmental Services
Localities affected by the proposal:	Whole County,

# IMPACT ASSESSMENT SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

Before we look in detail at the contribution and impact of the proposal, it is important to consider how the proposal is applying the sustainable development principle. This means that we must act "in a manner which seeks to ensure that the needs of the present are met without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs."

## Score for the sustainability of the approach

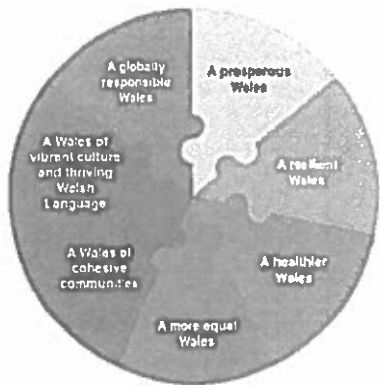
Could some small changes in your thinking produce a better result?  
(3 out of 4 stars)



Actual score: 19/ 24.

## Summary of impact

### Wellbeing Goals



A prosperous Denbighshire	Positive
A resilient Denbighshire	Positive
A healthier Denbighshire	Positive
A more equal Denbighshire	Positive
A Denbighshire of cohesive communities	Neutral
A Denbighshire of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language	Neutral
A globally responsible Denbighshire	Neutral

## Main conclusions

# THE LIKELY IMPACT ON DENBIGHSHIRE, WALES AND THE WORLD

## A prosperous Denbighshire

Overall Impact:

Positive

Justification for Impact:

This funding will be used to boost access opportunities for many

### Positive consequences identified:

This proposal includes the opportunity to improve disabled access in urban areas and enhance access to the countryside for others

Easier access to the countryside has been shown to boost tourism. Well maintained bridges will stop roads from having restrictions on them

This proposal is specifically designed to improve the highway / PROW infrastructure

### Unintended negative consequences identified:

This proposal also includes a bid to fund bridge maintenance which could make driving more desirable

### Mitigating actions:

## A resilient Denbighshire

Overall Impact:	Positive
Justification for Impact:	On the whole this project is likely to have a slight positive impact

### Positive consequences identified:

Greater access to the countryside will enhance visitor's experience of the environment

### Unintended negative consequences identified:

Work to bridges will result in some minimal production of potentially hazardous waste material

### Mitigating actions:

## A healthier Denbighshire

Overall Impact:

Positive

Justification for Impact:

As far as possible this bid will enhance health

### Positive consequences identified:

The proposal will improve access for the disabled, walkers, cyclists and horse riders by giving improved access via dropped kerb crossing, better bridleways and along the coast

The proposal will improve access for the disabled, walkers, cyclists and horse riders by giving improved access via dropped kerb crossing, better bridleways and along the coast

The proposal will improve access for the disabled, walkers, cyclists and horse riders by giving improved access via dropped kerb crossing, better bridleways and along the coast

The decision to target dropped kerb accesses at chemist shops, surgeries etc., will aid access for all

### Unintended negative consequences identified:

### Mitigating actions:

## A more equal Denbighshire

Overall Impact:	Positive
Justification for Impact:	as far as possible this proposal supports the desire to provide a more equal Denbighshire

### Positive consequences identified:

Dropped kerbs and improved access to coastal facilities as well as the countryside will prove beneficial to all  
Dropped kerbs and improved access to coastal facilities as well as the countryside will prove beneficial to all

### Unintended negative consequences identified:

### Mitigating actions:

**A Denbighshire of cohesive communities**

Overall Impact:

Neutral

Justification for Impact:

**Positive consequences identified:**

**Unintended negative consequences identified:**

**Mitigating actions:**



**A Denbighshire of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language**

Overall Impact:	Neutral
Justification for Impact:	

**Positive consequences identified:**

**Unintended negative consequences identified:**

**Mitigating actions:**



**A globally responsible Denbighshire**

**Overall Impact:**

Neutral

**Justification for Impact:**

**Positive consequences identified:**

**Unintended negative consequences identified:**

**Mitigating actions:**





## Highway Capital programme

### Wellbeing Impact Assessment Report

This report summarises the likely impact of a proposal on the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of Denbighshire, Wales and the world.

Assessment Number:	90
Brief description:	Provision of highway maintenance
Date Completed:	27/10/2016 14:40:04 Version: 1
Completed By:	Tim Towers
Responsible Service:	Highways & Environmental Services
Localities affected by the proposal:	Whole County,

# IMPACT ASSESSMENT SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

Before we look in detail at the contribution and impact of the proposal, it is important to consider how the proposal is applying the sustainable development principle. This means that we must act "in a manner which seeks to ensure that the needs of the present are met without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs."

## Score for the sustainability of the approach

Could you do more to make your approach more sustainable?

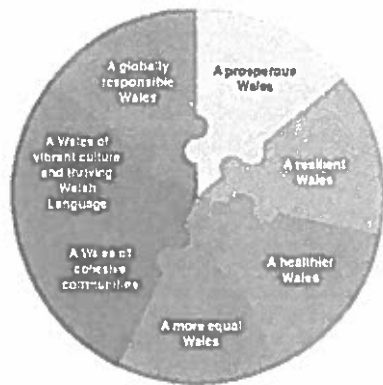
(2 out of 4 stars)



Actual score: 16/ 24.

## Summary of impact

### Wellbeing Goals



A prosperous Denbighshire	Positive
A resilient Denbighshire	Negative
A healthier Denbighshire	Positive
A more equal Denbighshire	Positive
A Denbighshire of cohesive communities	Neutral
A Denbighshire of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language	Neutral
A globally responsible Denbighshire	Positive

## Main conclusions

This proposal is basically offering a like for like outcome and therefore wouldn't be expected to add significantly to the aims of the Wellbeing and Future Generations Act however it will also have very little negative effect too

# THE LIKELY IMPACT ON DENBIGHSHIRE, WALES AND THE WORLD

## A prosperous Denbighshire

Overall Impact:

Positive

Justification for Impact:

A good road network is vital to so many areas of everyday life

### Positive consequences identified:

A good quality road network has been proven to boost economic benefit

A good local economy can create quality long term jobs

A good local economy can create quality long term jobs

The whole purpose of the project is to boost this

### Unintended negative consequences identified:

Better roads could make driving more desirable

### Mitigating actions:

Other initiatives can be used to assist with walking / cycling

## A resilient Denbighshire

Overall Impact:	Negative
Justification for Impact:	By its very nature the processes and end result of this work tend to be detrimental to the environment

### Positive consequences identified:

As part of the normal maintenance we tend to clean and upgrade drainage systems thus reducing risk

### Unintended negative consequences identified:

Highway maintenance produces often hazardous waste  
The proposal is likely to sustain energy levels and may even increase them

### Mitigating actions:

Where possible we will overlay existing roads or recycle material to reduce waste

## A healthier Denbighshire

Overall Impact: Positive

Justification for Impact: A good quality network encourages people to get out more and provides for a safer environment

### Positive consequences identified:

This proposal would certainly provide a safer environment

A good quality network encourages cycling and walking due to a reduction in hazards such as potholes

A good network aids movement

### Unintended negative consequences identified:



### Mitigating actions:



## A more equal Denbighshire

Overall Impact:	Positive
Justification for Impact:	A good quality road and footway network with adequate dropped kerbs creates a better environment for all

### Positive consequences identified:

A good quality road and footway network with adequate dropped kerbs creates a better environment for all  
A good quality road and footway network with adequate dropped kerbs creates a better environment for all

### Unintended negative consequences identified:

### Mitigating actions:



## A Denbighshire of cohesive communities

Overall Impact:

Neutral

Justification for Impact:

Users and residents tend to take a good quality road for granted but don't like poor ones

### Positive consequences identified:

Good quality roads and footways are easier to clean and are aesthetically pleasing

### Unintended negative consequences identified:

Mitigating actions:

**A Denbighshire of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language**

Overall Impact:

Neutral

Justification for Impact:

**Positive consequences identified:**

**Unintended negative consequences identified:**

**Mitigating actions:**

**A globally responsible Denbighshire**

Overall Impact:

Positive

Justification for Impact:

**Positive consequences identified:**

The road network contributes to many service provision aims

**Unintended negative consequences identified:**

**Mitigating actions:**







Ref: B09

# Investment in Highway Bridges and Retaining Walls

## Wellbeing Impact Assessment Report

This report summarises the likely impact of a proposal on the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of Denbighshire, Wales and the world.

Assessment Number:	100
Brief description:	The desire to fund a backlog in bridge maintenance
Date Completed:	04/11/2016 13:40:31 Version: 1
Completed By:	Tim Towers
Responsible Service:	Highways & Environmental Services
Localities affected by the proposal:	Whole County,

# IMPACT ASSESSMENT SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

Before we look in detail at the contribution and impact of the proposal, it is important to consider how the proposal is applying the sustainable development principle. This means that we must act 'in a manner which seeks to ensure that the needs of the present are met without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.'

## Score for the sustainability of the approach

Could some small changes in your thinking produce a better result?

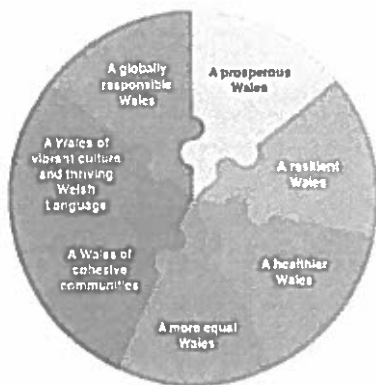
(3 out of 4 stars)



Actual score: 19/ 24.

## Summary of impact

### Wellbeing Goals



A prosperous Denbighshire	Positive
A resilient Denbighshire	Neutral
A healthier Denbighshire	Positive
A more equal Denbighshire	Positive
A Denbighshire of cohesive communities	Positive
A Denbighshire of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language	Neutral
A globally responsible Denbighshire	Positive

## Main conclusions

Although this work is intended to fulfil our Statutory Duty to provide a safe network it can also be used to underpin the aims of the Wellbeing Act

## THE LIKELY IMPACT ON DENBIGHSHIRE, WALES AND THE WORLD

### A prosperous Denbighshire

Overall Impact:

Positive

Justification for Impact:

For the reasons outlined above there is an overall benefit

#### **Positive consequences identified:**

A good quality road network has been proven to boost economic benefit

A good local economy can create quality, long term jobs

A good local economy can create quality long term skills

The whole project is designed to boost this

#### **Unintended negative consequences identified:**

A better road network could make driving more desirable

#### **Mitigating actions:**

Other initiatives can be used to assist with walking and cycling to combat the potential negative effect on a low carbon society

**A resilient Denbighshire**

Overall Impact:	Neutral
Justification for Impact:	

**Positive consequences identified:**

As part of the normal maintenance we tend to clean out watercourses and upgrade adjacent drainage systems thus reducing risk

**Unintended negative consequences identified:**

The proposal is likely to sustain energy levels and may even increase them

**Mitigating actions:**



## A healthier Denbighshire

Overall Impact:

Positive

Justification for Impact:

A good quality network encourages people to get out more and provides for a safer environment

### Positive consequences identified:

Open bridges allow greater access for walkers, cyclists etc.

Open bridges allow greater access for walkers, cyclists etc.

Open bridges allow greater access to all our facilities

### Unintended negative consequences identified:



### Mitigating actions:



**A more equal Denbighshire**

Overall Impact:	Positive
Justification for Impact:	Where possible the maintenance work will incorporate improvements to enable greater access

**Positive consequences identified:**

Where possible the maintenance work will incorporate improvements to enable greater access  
Where possible the maintenance work will incorporate improvements to enable greater access

**Unintended negative consequences identified:**

**Mitigating actions:**

## A Denbighshire of cohesive communities

Overall Impact:

Positive

Justification for Impact:

Overall, even minor improvements can make a good positive difference

### Positive consequences identified:

These works are designed to provide a safer environment for users

Many of these bridges are Listed Structures and so to enhance them will add to the attractiveness of the environment

### Unintended negative consequences identified:

Mitigating actions:

**A Denbighshire of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language**

Overall Impact:	Neutral
Justification for Impact:	

**Positive consequences identified:**

**Unintended negative consequences identified:**

**Mitigating actions:**

**A globally responsible Denbighshire**

Overall Impact: Positive

Justification for Impact: The road network contributes to many service provision aims

**Positive consequences identified:**

The road network contributes to many service provision aims

**Unintended negative consequences identified:**

**Mitigating actions:**





# Replacement of concrete lighting columns

Ref: B10

## Wellbeing Impact Assessment Report

This report summarises the likely impact of a proposal on the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of Denbighshire, Wales and the world.

Assessment Number:	74
Brief description:	Replacement of obsolete concrete lighting columns
Date Completed:	18/10/2016 10:15:10 Version: 1
Completed by:	Craig Wilson
Responsible Service:	Highways & Environmental Services
Localities affected by the proposal:	Whole County,





# IMPACT ASSESSMENT SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

Before we look in detail at the contribution and impact of the proposal, it is important to consider how the proposal is applying the sustainable development principle. This means that we must act "in a manner which seeks to ensure that the needs of the present are met without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs."

## Score for the sustainability of the approach

Could some small changes in your thinking produce a better result?

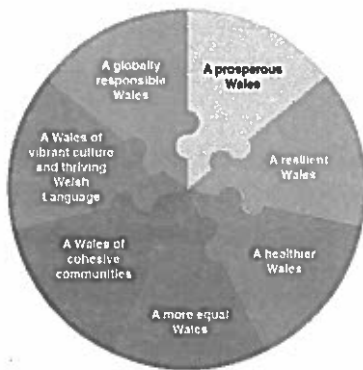


(3 out of 4 stars)

Actual score : 17 / 24.

## Summary of impact

### Wellbeing Goals



A prosperous Denbighshire	Positive
A resilient Denbighshire	Positive
A healthier Denbighshire	Neutral
A more equal Denbighshire	Neutral
A Denbighshire of cohesive communities	Positive
A Denbighshire of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language	Neutral
A globally responsible Denbighshire	Neutral

## Main conclusions

Lower energy consumption and carbon emissions as a consequence of this project. The project will improve the lighting standard and appearance of the existing road network.

## THE LIKELY IMPACT ON DENBIGHSHIRE, WALES AND THE WORLD

### **A prosperous Denbighshire**

Overall Impact	Positive
Justification for impact	The project will improve the safety, illumination and appearance of the road network.

#### **Positive consequences identified:**

Lower energy consumption and carbon emissions.  
Improvement and enhancement of existing assets.  
Improved transport infrastructure

#### **Unintended negative consequences identified:**

#### **Mitigating actions:**

Consultation with affected stakeholders

### **A resilient Denbighshire**

Overall Impact	Positive
Justification for impact	This proposal will allow cost savings to be made in terms of ongoing maintenance and energy consumption

#### **Positive consequences identified:**

Use of recyclable products and reduction in light pollution  
Some materials are reused and others that cannot be used are recycled where possible.  
Use of more efficient equipment will provide opportunities to reduce energy consumption

#### **Unintended negative consequences identified:**

Increase in waste collection

#### **Mitigating actions:**

Selection and use of most appropriate equipment

### **A healthier Denbighshire**

Overall Impact	Neutral
Justification for impact	This project has a minimal impact on the health and well being of residents within Denbighshire.

**Positive consequences identified:**

Improved light promotes a sense of security and wellbeing

**Unintended negative consequences identified:**

**Mitigating actions:**

Not applicable

**A more equal Denbighshire**

Overall Impact	Neutral
Justification for impact	Not applicable

**Positive consequences identified:**

**Unintended negative consequences identified:**

**Mitigating actions:**

Not applicable

**A Denbighshire of cohesive communities**

Overall Impact	Positive
Justification for impact	The lighting improvement will be beneficial to residents and will improve the standard of street furniture in the surrounding area.

**Positive consequences identified:**

Lighting improvements will reduce the fear of crime and promote a sense of security. The project will improve the appearance of the general area.

**Unintended negative consequences identified:**

**Mitigating actions:**

Not applicable.

**A Denbighshire of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language**

Overall Impact	Neutral
Justification for impact	No impact

**Positive consequences identified:**

**Unintended negative consequences identified:**

**Mitigating actions:**

No impact

#### **A globally responsible Denbighshire**

Overall Impact	Neutral
Justification for impact	Negligible impact as consequence of the project

**Positive consequences identified:**

**Unintended negative consequences identified:**

Most materials are only available through national supply chains

**Mitigating actions:**

Negligible impact as consequence of the project



# Lighting pole brackets replacement programme

Ref: B11

## Wellbeing Impact Assessment Report

This report summarises the likely impact of a proposal on the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of Denbighshire, Wales and the world.

Assessment Number:	92
Brief description:	To replace outdated and dangerous lighting pole brackets
Date Completed:	02/11/2016 12:56:25 Version: 2
Completed By:	Craig Willson
Responsible Service:	Highways & Environmental Services
Localities affected by the proposal:	Whole County,



# IMPACT ASSESSMENT SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

Before we look in detail at the contribution and impact of the proposal, it is important to consider how the proposal is applying the sustainable development principle. This means that we must act "in a manner which seeks to ensure that the needs of the present are met without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs."

## Score for the sustainability of the approach

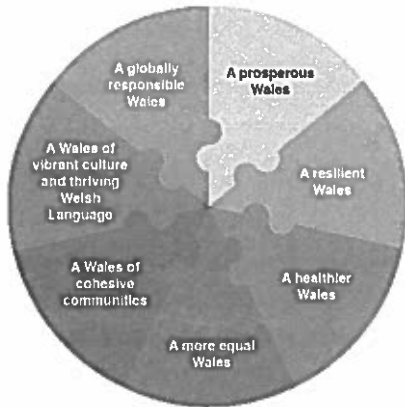
Could you do more to make your approach more sustainable?



Actual score: 11/ 24.

## Summary of impact

### Wellbeing Goals



A prosperous Denbighshire	Positive
A resilient Denbighshire	Positive
A healthier Denbighshire	Positive
A more equal Denbighshire	Neutral
A Denbighshire of cohesive communities	Positive
A Denbighshire of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language	Neutral
A globally responsible Denbighshire	Negative

## Non conclusions

The improved lighting will have a positive effect on the road infrastructure and can be positive socially in improving appearance and a sense of well being in reducing the fear of crime.

# THE LIKELY IMPACT ON DENBIGHSHIRE, WALES AND THE WORLD

## A prosperous Denbighshire

Overall Impact:	Positive
Justification for Impact:	Energy reduction and improvement of infrastructure make this a positive project

### Positive consequences identified:

Reduction in energy and carbon  
Improve lighting of road network

### Unintended negative consequences identified:

### Mitigating actions:

Use of most efficient equipment



## A resilient Denbighshire

Overall Impact:	Positive
Justification for Impact:	A reduction in energy consumption and therefore carbon make this a positive project.

### Positive consequences identified:

Reduced energy consumption

### Unintended negative consequences identified:

Increase in waste

### Mitigating actions:



Recycle waste products



## A healthier Denbighshire

Overall Impact:	Positive
Justification for Impact:	Improvement of road network and lighting can help regenerate area's.

### Positive consequences identified:

Improvement of road network  
Improved lighting can help reduce fear of crime

### Unintended negative consequences identified:

### Mitigating actions:

Carefully considered design

## A more equal Denbighshire

Overall Impact:

Neutral

Justification for Impact:

Not relevant

**Positive consequences identified:**

**Unintended negative consequences identified:**

**Mitigating actions:**

Not relevant



## A Denbighshire of cohesive communities

Overall Impact:	Positive
Justification for Impact:	Improved feeling of security for residents and better aesthetically

### Positive consequences identified:

Improved lighting can help reduce the fear of crime  
Better lighting can improve the appearance of an area.

### Unintended negative consequences identified:

### Mitigating actions:

Carefully considered lighting design

**A Denbighshire of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language**

Overall Impact:

Neutral

Justification for Impact:

n/a

**Positive consequences identified:**

**Unintended negative consequences identified:**

**Mitigating actions:**

n/a



## A globally responsible Denbighshire

Overall Impact:	Negative
Justification for Impact:	Most of our materials will be sourced nationally

### Positive consequences identified:

### Unintended negative consequences identified:

Local supply chains can rarely fill requirements

### Mitigating actions:

Purchase locally when possible



# Programme for Sustainable LED Street Lighting

Ref. B12

## Wellbeing Impact Assessment Report

This report summarises the likely impact of a proposal on the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of Denbighshire, Wales and the world.

Assessment Number:	77
Brief description:	Conversion of existing assets to more energy efficient equipment
Date Completed:	18/10/2016 11:14:12 Version: 1
Completed by:	Craig Wilson
Responsible Service:	Highways & Environmental Services
Localities affected by the proposal:	Whole County,





# IMPACT ASSESSMENT SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

Before we look in detail at the contribution and impact of the proposal, it is important to consider how the proposal is applying the sustainable development principle. This means that we must act "in a manner which seeks to ensure that the needs of the present are met without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs."

## Score for the sustainability of the approach

Could some small changes in your thinking produce a better result?

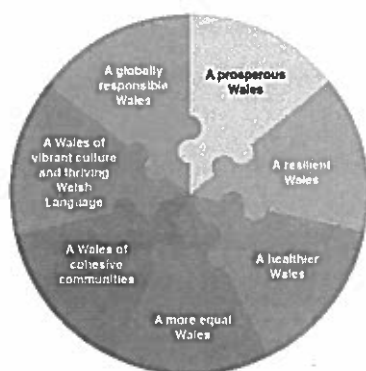


(3 out of 4 stars)

Actual score : 18 / 24.

## Summary of impact

### Wellbeing Goals



A prosperous Denbighshire	Positive
A resilient Denbighshire	Positive
A healthier Denbighshire	Neutral
A more equal Denbighshire	Neutral
A Denbighshire of cohesive communities	Positive
A Denbighshire of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language	Neutral
A globally responsible Denbighshire	Neutral

## Main conclusions

This project will reduce energy consumption and associated carbon emissions, whilst improving lighting standards and the appearance of the existing road network throughout the county.

# THE LIKELY IMPACT ON DENBIGHSHIRE, WALES AND THE WORLD

## **A prosperous Denbighshire**

Overall Impact	Positive
Justification for impact	The project will improve the safety, illumination and appearance of the road network

### **Positive consequences identified:**

Lower energy consumption and carbon emissions  
The project will improve the general appearance of the area  
Improved road and network infrastructure

### **Unintended negative consequences identified:**

### **Mitigating actions:**

Consultation with affected stakeholders

## **A resilient Denbighshire**

Overall Impact	Positive
Justification for impact	Improvement to existing lighting standards whilst achieving energy and carbon reductions

### **Positive consequences identified:**

Use of recyclable products and reduction of light pollution.  
Reduction in energy consumption and carbon emissions  
Less light pollution comparison to previous assets. Press release issued to raise awareness

### **Unintended negative consequences identified:**

Increased waste collections

### **Mitigating actions:**

Old equipment is reused or recycled where possible.

## **A healthier Denbighshire**

Overall Impact	Neutral
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Justification for impact	This project has a negligible impact on promoting healthy lifestyles.
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**Positive consequences identified:**

Improved lighting promotes a sense of security and well being.

**Unintended negative consequences identified:**

**Mitigating actions:**

Not applicable.

**A more equal Denbighshire**

Overall Impact	Neutral
Justification for impact	This project has no impact

**Positive consequences identified:**

**Unintended negative consequences identified:**

**Mitigating actions:**

This project has no impact

**A Denbighshire of cohesive communities**

Overall Impact	Positive
Justification for impact	This project will have a positive impact on community safety and well being.

**Positive consequences identified:**

Better lighting promotes a sense of security and reduces the fear of crime.  
The project will improve the aesthetic appearance of the area

**Unintended negative consequences identified:**

**Mitigating actions:**

No negative impacts

**A Denbighshire of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language**

Overall Impact	Neutral
Justification for impact	No impact

**Positive consequences identified:**

**Unintended negative consequences identified:**

**Mitigating actions:**

No impact

### **A globally responsible Denbighshire**

Overall Impact	Neutral
Justification for impact	Negligible impact as a consequence of the project

**Positive consequences identified:**

Products will be sourced responsibly.

**Unintended negative consequences identified:**

Materials cannot be procured from local suppliers due to the specialised nature of the equipment.

**Mitigating actions:**

Negligible impact as a consequence of the project

<b>Adroddiad i'r:</b>	Cyngor
<b>Dyddiad y Cyfarfod:</b>	14 Chwefror 2017
<b>Aelod / Swyddog Arweiniol:</b>	Y Cyngorydd Julian Thompson-Hill
<b>Awdur yr Adroddiad:</b>	Prif Swyddog Cyllid
<b>Teitl:</b>	Datganiad Strategaeth Rheoli Trysorlys (DSRhT) 2017/18 a Dangosyddion Darbodus 2017/18 i 2019/20 (Atodiad 1)

### **1 Am beth mae'r adroddiad yn sôn?**

- 1.1 Mae'r DSRhT (Atodiad 1) yn dangos sut y bydd y Cyngor yn rheoli ei fuddsoddiadau a'i fenthyciadau ar gyfer y flwyddyn i ddod ac yn gosod y polisiau ar gyfer gweithredu'r swyddogaeth RhT. Mae'r adroddiad hefyd yn amlinellu effaith debygol y Cynllun Corfforaethol ar y strategaeth hon ac ar y Dangosyddion Darbodus.

### **2 Beth yw'r rheswm dros lunio'r adroddiad hwn?**

- 2.1 Mae Cod Ymarfer y Sefydliad Siartredig Cyllid Cyhoeddus a Chyfrifyddiaeth ar Reoli Trysorlys (y "Cod RhT SSCCCh") yn gofyn i'r Cyngor gymeradwyo'r DSRhT a'r Dangosyddion Darbodus yn flynyddol. Mae angen penderfyniad felly i gymeradwyo'r argymhellion isod.

### **3 Beth yw'r Argymhellion?**

- 3.1 Bod y Cyngor yn cymeradwyo'r DSRhT ar gyfer 2017/18 (Atodiad 1).
- 3.2 Bod y Cyngor yn cymeradwyo'r gwaith i osod Dangosyddion Darbodus ar gyfer 2017/18, 2018/19 a 2019/20 (Atodiad 1 Ychwanegiad A).
- 3.3 Bod y Cyngor yn cymeradwyo'r Datganiad Darpariaeth Isafswm Refeniw (Atodiad 1 Adran 6).

### **4 Manylion yr adroddiad**

#### **Cefndir**

- 4.1 Mae RhT yn golygu edrych ar ôl arian parod y Cyngor sy'n rhan hanfodol o waith y Cyngor oherwydd bod oddeutu £0.5bn yn mynd drwy gyfrif banc y Cyngor bob blwyddyn.

- 4.2 Ar unrhyw un adeg, mae gan y Cyngor o leiaf £10m mewn arian parod, felly mae angen i ni wneud yn siŵr ein bod yn cyflawni'r gyfradd enillion gorau posibl heb roi'r arian parod mewn perygl a dyna pam ein bod yn buddsoddi arian gyda nifer o sefydliadau ariannol.

Wrth fuddsoddi, blaenoriaethau'r Cyngor yw:

- cadw arian yn ddiogel (diogelwch);
- sicrhau bod yr arian yn dod yn ôl pan fydd ei angen (hylifedd);
- sicrhau ein bod yn cael cyfradd elw da (arenillion).

### **DSRhT 2017/18**

- 4.3 Mae DSRhT ar gyfer 2017/18 wedi'i nodi yn Atodiad 1. Mae'r adroddiad hwn yn cynnwys Dangosyddion Darbodus sy'n gosod cyfyngiadau ar weithgarwch RhT y Cyngor ac yn dangos bod benthyca'r Cyngor yn fforddiadwy.

### **Dangosyddion Darbodus**

- 4.4 Mae dangosyddion Cronfa'r Cyngor yn seiliedig ar y Cynllun Cyfalaf diweddaraf.
- 4.5 Mae dangosyddion y Cyfrif Refeniw Tai wedi cael eu cyfrifo ar sail y Cynllun Busnes Stoc Tai diweddaraf.
- 4.6 Mae'r Dangosyddion Darbodus unigol a argymhellwyd i'w cymeradwyo wedi'u nodi yn Atodiad 1, Adran A.

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

- 5.1 Mae strategaeth RhT effeithlon yn galluogi'r Cyngor i leihau ei gostau benthyca a rhyddhau cyllid ar gyfer ei flaenoriaethau buddsoddi.

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

- 6.1 Nid oes unrhyw oblygiadau cost yn codi o ganlyniad i bennu Dangosyddion Darbodus. Pwrpas y Strategaeth RhT yw cael yr enillion gorau o fewn fframwaith risg a reolir yn briodol.

## **7 Beth yw prif gasgliadau'r Aseiad o Effaith ar Les?**

- 7.1 Dylai cynllunio ariannol a phenderfyniadau sicrhau y rhoddir sylw priodol i ofynion Deddf Lles Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol ac yn benodol, ystyriaeth briodol o effaith hirdymor penderfyniadau ariannol, gan gynnwys y cyfnod ad-dalu a chostau oes gyfan, penderfyniadau buddsoddi cyfalaf, cynigion cyllideb yr aseswyd eu heffaith yn briodol a strategaethau dyledion a buddsoddiad tymor hir (rheoli'r trysorlys). Mae'r egwyddorion pwyll, fforddiadwyedd a chynladwyedd eisoes wedi'u nodi o fewn gofynion y Cod Darbodus a dylent fod yn sail i gynllunio ariannol a gwneud penderfyniadau.

- 7.2 Yng nghyd-destun rheoli'r trysorlys, mae'r gofynion presennol i asesu ac adrodd ar effeithiau hir dymor o fuddsoddi a phenderfyniadau benthyca gan

ddefnyddio dangosyddion darbodus a chynllunio dyled hir dymor yn cefnogi nodau cynaliadwyedd y Ddeddf Lles.

- 7.3 Mae'r adroddiad Asesiad Effaith Lles wedi'i gynnwys yn Atodiad 2 sy'n dangos sut mae strategaeth Rheoli'r Trysorlys effeithlon yn hyrwyddo nodau lles y Ddeddf.

## **8 Pa ymgynghoriadau a gynhaliwyd gydag Archwilio ac eraill?**

- 8.1 Paratowyd Cynllun Cyfalaf a Chyllideb Refeniw'r Cyngor mewn ymgynghoriad â Phenaethiaid Gwasanaeth, Cyfarwyddwyr Corfforaethol, Pwyllgorau Archwilio, y Cabinet a'r Cyngor.

- 8.2 Bydd y Cynllun Busnes Stoc Tai, cyllidebau refeniw a chyfalaf yn cael eu cyflwyno i aelodau. Ymgynghorir â Ffederasiwn Tenantiaid a Thrigolion Sir Ddinbych ar y cynigion.

- 8.3 Adolygwyd Datganiad y Strategaeth gan y Pwyllgor Llywodraethu Corfforaethol ar 25 Ionawr 2017.

- 8.4 Mae'r Cyngor wedi ymgynghori gyda'i ymgynghorwyr RhT, Arlingclose Ltd

## **9 Datganiad y Prif Swyddog Cyllid**

- 9.1 Mae Rheoli Trysorlys yn golygu gofalu am symiau sylweddol o arian felly mae'n rhan hanfodol o waith y Cyngor. Mae'n gofyn am strategaeth gadarn a rheolaethau priodol i ddiogelu arian y Cyngor, er mwyn sicrhau enillion rhesymol ar fuddsoddiadau a bod dyled yn cael ei reoli'n effeithiol ac yn ddoeth.

- 9.2 Mabwysiadodd y Cyngor y Cod Ymarfer diwygiedig SSCCCh ar RhT (Tach 11) yn ei gyfarfod ar 28 Chwefror 2012. Mae'n ofyniad gan y Cod hwnnw i'r Cyngor gymeradwyo DSRhT pob blwyddyn ariannol.

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

- 10.1 Mae risgiau cynhenid ynghlwm ag unrhyw weithgaredd Rheoli Trysorlys fel yr amlinellir yn y Datganiad Strategaeth. Mae gan y Cyngor bolisi rheoli risg ond mae'n amhosibl dileu'r risgiau hyn yn gyfan gwbl.

## **11 Pŵer i wneud y Penderfyniad**

- 11.1 Mae Deddf Llywodraeth Leol 2003 yn pennu'r gofyniad i awdurdodau lleol bennu Dangosyddion Darbodus ac yn ei gwneud yn ofynnol i'r Cyngor gydymffurfio â Chod Darbodus Cyllid Cyfalaf ar gyfer Awdurdodau Lleol a luniwyd gan y Sefydliad Siartredig Cyllid Cyhoeddus a Chyfrifyddiaeth (SSCCCh).

Mae tudalen hwn yn fwriadol wag



**Denbighshire County Council**

**Treasury Management Strategy Statement  
and Investment Strategy 2017/18 to 2019/20**

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**Annexes**

- A. Prudential Indicators**
- B. Interest Rate Outlook**
- C. Glossary**

# Treasury Management Strategy Statement and Investment Strategy 2017/18 to 2019/20

## 1 Background

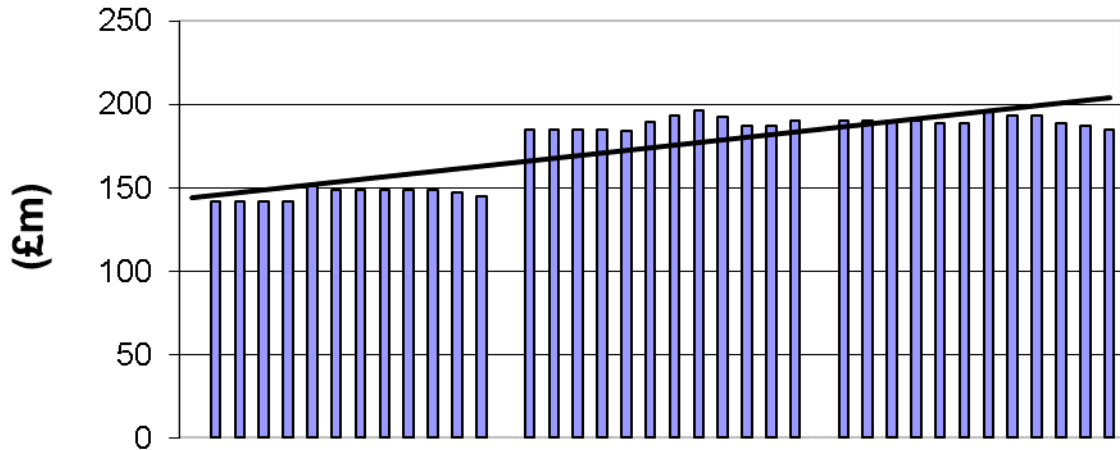
- 1.1 The Council is responsible for its Treasury Management decisions and activity which involves looking after the Council's cash. This is a vital part of the Council's work because approximately £0.5bn passes through the Council's bank account every year.
- 1.2 On 28 February 2012 the Authority adopted the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy's *Treasury Management in the Public Services: Code of Practice 2011 Edition* (the CIPFA Code) which requires the Authority to approve a treasury management strategy statement (TMSS) before the start of each financial year.
- 1.3 In addition, the Welsh Government (WG) issued revised *Guidance on Local Authority Investments* in March 2010 that requires the Authority to approve an investment strategy before the start of each financial year.
- 1.4 This report fulfils the Authority's legal obligation under the *Local Government Act 2003* to have regard to both the CIPFA Code and the WG Guidance.
- 1.5 The purpose of the TMSS is to set the:
  - Treasury Management Strategy for 2017/18
  - Annual Investment Strategy for 2017/18
  - Prudential Indicators for 2017/18, 2018/19 and 2019/20 (Annex A)
  - Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP) Statement

## 2 Treasury Position

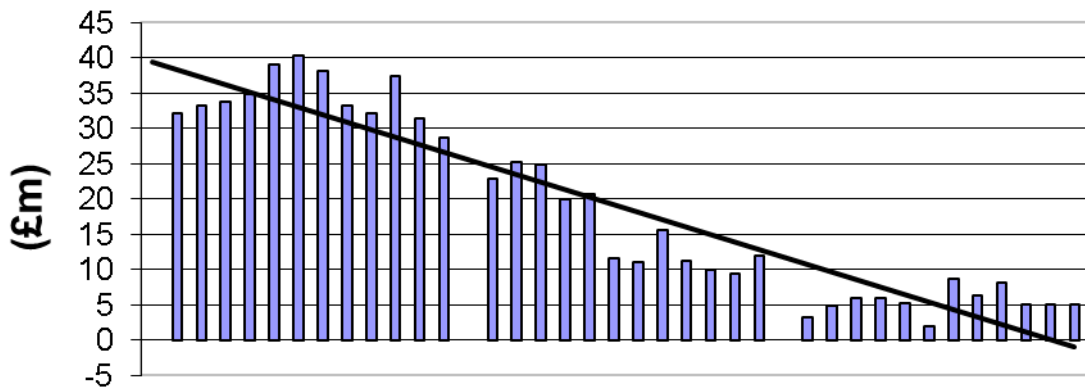
- 2.1 The levels of the Council's borrowing and investment balances over the last three years are shown in the graphs below. The first chart shows the Council's borrowing has increased over this period because the Council borrowed £40m from the Public Works Loan Board (PWLB) on 02/04/15 to buy itself out of the subsidy scheme to become self-financing. The second chart shows a decrease in the amount of money which is available for investment because the PFI contract on the Council offices in Ruthin was terminated on 04/09/15 and as planned, a significant proportion of investment balances was used to achieve this.

**Treasury Management Strategy Statement  
and Investment Strategy 2017/18 to 2019/20**

**Borrowing Balances (2014/15 - 2016/17)**



**Investment Balances (£m) (2014/15 - 2016/17)**



**3 Investment Strategy**

3.1 Both the CIPFA Code and the WG Guidance require the Authority to invest its funds prudently, and to have regard to the security and liquidity of its investments before seeking the highest rate of return, or yield. The Authority’s objective when investing money is to strike an appropriate balance between risk and return, minimising the risk of incurring losses from defaults and the risk of receiving unsuitably low investment income.

## Treasury Management Strategy Statement and Investment Strategy 2017/18 to 2019/20

- 3.2 If the UK enters into a recession in 2017/18, there is a small chance that the Bank of England could set its Bank Rate at or below zero, which is likely to feed through to negative interest rates on all low risk, short-term investment options. This situation already exists in many other European countries. In this event, security will be measured as receiving the contractually agreed amount at maturity, even though this may be less than the amount originally invested.
- 3.3 Given the increasing risk and falling returns from short-term unsecured bank investments, the Authority will consider more secure investments such as reverse repurchase agreements (REPOs) and covered bonds as detailed in paragraph 3.4 below.
- 3.4 The Authority may invest its surplus funds with any of the counterparty types in table 1 below, subject to the cash limits (per counterparty) and the time limits shown.

**Table 1: Approved Investment Counterparties and Limits**

<b>Credit Rating</b>	<b>Banks / Building Societies Unsecured</b>	<b>Banks / Building Societies Secured</b>	<b>Government / Local Authorities</b>	<b>Corporates</b>	<b>Registered Providers</b>
UK Govt	n/a	n/a	£Unlimited 50 years	n/a	n/a
AAA	£5m 5 years	£10m 20 years	£8m 50 years	£5m 20 years	£5m 20 years
AA+	£5m 5 years	£10m 10 years	£8m 25 years	£5m 10 years	£5m 10 years
AA	£5m 4 years	£10m 5 years	£8m 15 years	£5m 5 years	£5m 10 years
AA-	£5m 3 years	£10m 4 years	£8m 10 years	£5m 4 years	£5m 10 years
A+	£5m 2 years	£10m 3 years	£8m 5 years	£5m 3 years	£5m 5 years
A	£5m 13 months	£10m 2 years	£8m 5 years	£5m 2 years	£5m 5 years
A-	£5m 6 months	£10m 13 months	£8m 5 years	£5m 13 months	£5m 5 years
BBB+	£5m 100 days	£10m 6 months	£8m 2 years	£5m 6 months	£5m 2 years
None	£1m 6 months	n/a	£8m 25 years	£5m 5 years	£5m 5 years
Pooled funds	£8m per fund				

## Treasury Management Strategy Statement and Investment Strategy 2017/18 to 2019/20

**Credit Rating:** Investment limits are set by reference to the lowest published long-term credit rating from Fitch, Moody's or Standard & Poor's. Where available, the credit rating relevant to the specific investment or class of investment is used, otherwise the counterparty credit rating is used. However, investment decisions are never made solely based on credit ratings, and all other relevant factors including external advice will be taken into account.

**Banks Unsecured:** Accounts, deposits, certificates of deposit and senior unsecured bonds with banks and building societies, other than multilateral development banks. These investments are subject to the risk of credit loss via a bail-in should the regulator determine that the bank is failing or likely to fail.

**Banks Secured:** Covered bonds, reverse repurchase agreements (REPOs) and other collateralised arrangements with banks and building societies. These investments are secured on the bank's assets, which limits the potential losses in the unlikely event of insolvency, and means that they are exempt from bail-in.

**Government:** Loans, bonds and bills issued or guaranteed by national governments, regional and local authorities and multilateral development banks. These investments are not subject to bail-in, and there is an insignificant risk of insolvency. Investments with the UK Central Government may be made in unlimited amounts for up to 50 years.

**Corporates:** Loans, bonds and commercial paper issued by companies other than banks and registered providers. These investments are not subject to bail-in, but are exposed to the risk of the company going insolvent. Loans to unrated companies will only be made as part of a diversified pool in order to spread the risk widely.

**Registered Providers:** Loans and bonds issued by, guaranteed by or secured on the assets of Registered Providers of Social Housing, formerly known as Housing Associations. These bodies are tightly regulated by the Welsh Government and, as providers of public services, they retain the likelihood of receiving government support if needed.

**Pooled Funds:** Shares in diversified investment vehicles consisting of any of the above investment types, plus equity shares and property. These funds have the advantage of providing wide diversification of investment risks, coupled with the services of a professional fund manager in return for a fee. Short-term Money Market Funds that offer same-day liquidity and very low or no volatility will be used as an alternative to instant access bank accounts.

## **Treasury Management Strategy Statement and Investment Strategy 2017/18 to 2019/20**

- 3.5 Natwest is the Council's banker and will continue to be used for operational and liquidity purposes by transferring cash in and out of the instant access account as required even if its credit rating falls below those shown in the table above.
- 3.6 For a group of banks under the same ownership, the banking group limit is equal to the individual bank limit.
- 3.7 Credit ratings are obtained and monitored by the Authority's treasury advisers, who will notify changes in ratings as they occur. Where an entity has its credit rating downgraded so that it fails to meet the approved investment criteria then:
- no new investments will be made,
  - any existing investments that can be recalled or sold at no cost will be, and
  - full consideration will be given to the recall or sale of all other existing investments with the affected counterparty.
- 3.8 The Authority understands that credit ratings are good, but not perfect, predictors of investment default. Full regard will therefore be given to other available information on the credit quality of the organisations in which it invests, including credit default swap prices (the cost of banks insuring themselves against default), financial statements, information on potential government support and reports in the quality financial press. No investments will be made with an organisation if there are substantive doubts about its credit quality, even though it may meet the credit rating criteria.
- 3.9 When deteriorating financial market conditions affect the creditworthiness of all organisations, as happened in 2008 and 2011, this is not generally reflected in credit ratings, but can be seen in other market measures. In these circumstances, the Authority will restrict its investments to those organisations of higher credit quality and reduce the maximum duration of its investments to maintain the required level of security. If these restrictions mean that insufficient commercial organisations of high credit quality are available to invest the Authority's cash balances, then the surplus will be deposited with the UK Government, via the Debt Management Office or invested in government treasury bills for example, or with other local authorities. This will cause a reduction in the level of investment income earned, but will protect the principal sum invested.

The reduction in investment income which the Council has suffered over the last seven years due to the historically low level of the official bank rate at 0.25% is illustrated in Table 2 below:

**Treasury Management Strategy Statement  
and Investment Strategy 2017/18 to 2019/20**

**Table 2: Investment Income**

2008/09 Interest £000	2009/10 Interest £000	2010/11 Interest £000	2011/12 Interest £000	2012/13 Interest £000	2013/14 Interest £000	2014/15 Interest £000	2015/16 Interest £000
2,219	635	398	408	239	265	230	108

3.10 **Specified Investments:** The WG Guidance defines specified investments as those:

- denominated in pound sterling,
- due to be repaid within 12 months of arrangement,
- not defined as capital expenditure by legislation, and
- invested with one of:
  - the UK Government,
  - a UK local authority, parish council or community council, or
  - a body or investment scheme of “high credit quality”.

The Authority defines “high credit quality” organisations as those having a credit rating of A- or higher that are domiciled in the UK or a foreign country with a sovereign rating of AA+ or higher.

3.11 **Non-specified Investments:** Any investment not meeting the definition of a specified investment is classed as non-specified. The Authority does not intend to make any investments denominated in foreign currencies. Non-specified investments will therefore be limited to long-term investments, i.e. those that are due to mature 12 months or longer from the date of arrangement; those that are defined as capital expenditure by legislation, such as shares in money market funds and other pooled funds, and investments with bodies and schemes not meeting the definition of high credit quality. Limits on non-specified investments are shown in table 3 below.

**Table 3: Non-Specified Investment Limits**

	<b>Cash limit</b>
Total long-term investments	£10m
Total shares in money market funds	£10m
Total shares in other pooled funds	£10m
Total investments without credit ratings or rated below A-	£60m
Total investments in foreign countries rated below AA+	£10m
Total non-specified investments	£100m

## **Treasury Management Strategy Statement and Investment Strategy 2017/18 to 2019/20**

### **4 Borrowing Strategy**

- 4.1 Borrowing strategies continue to be influenced by the relationship between investment and borrowing rates. The interest rate forecast provided in **Annex B** indicates that an acute difference between investment and borrowing rates is expected to continue. This difference creates a “cost of carry” for any new longer term borrowing where the proceeds are temporarily held as investments because of the difference between what is paid on the borrowing and what is earned on the investment.
- 4.2 In view of this, the strategy which has been in place for some time now has been to reduce investment balances and rely on internal borrowing as much as possible instead of external borrowing from the Public Works Loan Board (PWLB).
- 4.3 The Council has been accessing temporary borrowing from other local authorities at very low rates to cover short-term cash flow requirements and will continue to do so as this is a good source of readily available cash at historically low rates varying between 0.3% and 0.5%. At the same time, the Council will also continue to monitor its cash position and interest rate levels to ensure that long term borrowing from the PWLB is undertaken at the optimal time to fund on-going Capital commitments.
- 4.4 While the Council can borrow from a number of banks, it normally only borrows from the PWLB which is a Government body that lends to public sector organisations.

The approved sources of borrowing are listed below:

- PWLB and any successor body
- any institution approved for investments
- any other bank or building society authorised to operate in the UK
- UK public and private sector pension funds (except Clwyd Pension Fund)
- capital market bond investors
- UK Municipal Bonds Agency plc and other special purpose companies created to enable local authority bond issues

### **5 Debt Rescheduling**

- 5.1 The Council is able to pay off loans earlier than it has to and to replace them with cheaper loans in order to save money or to reduce the risk to the Council. Sometimes, these loans will be replaced and sometimes not, depending on market conditions and interest rates.
- 5.2 The lower interest rate environment and changes in the rules regarding the premature repayment of PWLB loans has adversely affected the scope to



## **Treasury Management Strategy Statement and Investment Strategy 2017/18 to 2019/20**

undertake meaningful debt rescheduling although occasional opportunities arise.

### **6 Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP) Statement**

- 6.1 The Council sets aside money each year to repay debt and this is known as the Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP).
- 6.2 There are four different methods of calculating MRP and the Council needs to say each year which methods it will use. This is known as the MRP Statement.
- 6.3 The MRP Statement will be submitted to Council before the start of the 2017/18 financial year. If it is ever proposed to vary the terms of the original MRP Statement during the year, a revised statement will be put to Council at that time.

#### **6.4 MRP Statement**

The Council will apply the Regulatory Method for supported capital expenditure which means that MRP is charged at 4% of the Council's Capital Financing Requirement (CFR).

The Council will apply the Asset Life Method for unsupported capital expenditure which means that MRP is determined by the life of the asset for which the borrowing is undertaken.

The different methods of calculation will affect how much money the Council sets aside for debt repayment. The above statement means that where the Welsh Government gives the money to repay debt, the Council will repay it at 4% of whatever is outstanding. Where the Council borrows through Prudential Borrowing, an amount will be charged that allows the debt to be repaid over the expected life of the asset.

- 6.5 Adopting International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) has resulted in leases coming on the balance sheet. This affects how much it appears the Council has borrowed but this is effectively covered by grant payments. MRP in respect of leases brought on the balance sheet under IFRS will match the annual principal repayment for the associated deferred liability. This is a technical accounting adjustment which is cost neutral for the Council.
- 6.6 MRP on housing assets funded through Prudential Borrowing is charged at 5% of the HRA's CFR. MRP on all other items such as the buy-out and new builds are charged at 2% of the HRA's CFR.
- 6.7 The Council's MRP policy will be reviewed during 2017/18 to explore potential savings options. Any changes will be implemented from 2018/19 and will be reported to Council.

## **Treasury Management Strategy Statement and Investment Strategy 2017/18 to 2019/20**

### **7 Reporting Treasury Management Activity**

7.1 The Section 151 Officer (Chief Finance Officer) will report to the Corporate Governance Committee on treasury management activity / performance as follows:

(a) The Treasury Management Strategy Statement and Prudential Indicators will be submitted to the committee in January each year prior to approval by Council.

(b) Two treasury management updates will be submitted to the committee in January and July each year.

(c) An annual report on treasury activity will be submitted to the committee in July each year for the preceding year prior to approval by Cabinet.

A treasury update showing the latest investment and borrowing position will be included in the monthly Revenue Monitoring report and borrowing will also be reported on in the Capital Plan to Council.

### **8 Other items**

#### **8.1 Investment Training**

##### **8.1.1 Member Training**

The CIPFA Code of Practice on Treasury Management requires the Section 151 Officer to ensure that all members tasked with treasury management responsibilities, including scrutiny of the treasury management function, receive appropriate training relevant to their needs and understand fully their roles and responsibilities.

The Council has nominated the Corporate Governance Committee as the committee which has responsibility for scrutiny of the treasury management function. Annual training requirements will be agreed with the Corporate Governance Committee.

##### **8.1.2 Staff Training**

Staff attend training courses, seminars and conferences provided by Arlingclose and CIPFA. There is a team of three members of staff who cover TM duties on a rota basis to ensure that their knowledge is kept up to date. These members of staff are also members of professional accountancy bodies including the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) and the Association of Accounting Technicians (AAT).

#### **8.2 Treasury Management Advisers**

The Council uses Arlingclose Ltd as Treasury Management Advisers and receives the following services:

- Credit advice

## **Treasury Management Strategy Statement and Investment Strategy 2017/18 to 2019/20**

- Investment advice
- Borrowing advice
- Technical accounting advice
- Economic & interest rate forecasts
- Workshops and training events

The Council maintains the quality of the service with its advisers by holding quarterly strategy meetings and tendering every 5 years. Following a tendering exercise, the contract was renewed with Arlingclose from 01 January 2014 for three years with an option to extend for a further two year period. The Council reviewed the contract at the end of 2016 and decided to continue for a further two year period.

### **8.3 Investment of Money Borrowed in Advance of Need**

The Authority may, from time to time, borrow in advance of need, where this is expected to provide the best long term value for money. Since amounts borrowed will be invested until spent, the Authority is aware that it will be exposed to the risk of loss of the borrowed sums, and the risk that investment and borrowing interest rates may change in the intervening period. These risks will be managed as part of the Authority's overall management of its treasury risks.

The total amount borrowed will not exceed the authorised borrowing limit of £250 million. The maximum period between borrowing and expenditure is expected to be three years, although the Authority is not required to link particular loans with particular items of expenditure.

### **8.4 Policy on Use of Financial Derivatives**

In the absence of any explicit legal power to do so, the Authority will not use standalone financial derivatives (such as swaps, forwards, futures and options). Derivatives embedded into loans and investments, including pooled funds and forward starting transactions, may be used, and the risks that they present will be managed in line with the overall treasury risk management strategy.

### **8.5 Abolition of the PWLB**

The Department of Communities and Local Government (CLG) has confirmed that HM Treasury (HMT) will be taking the necessary legislative steps to abolish the PWLB. The CLG has stated that it will have no impact on existing loans held by local authorities or the government's policy on local authority borrowing. Despite its abolition, HMT has confirmed that its lending functions will continue unaffected albeit under a different body so that local authorities will continue to access borrowing at rates which offer good value for money.

# Treasury Management Strategy Statement and Investment Strategy 2017/18 to 2019/20

## ANNEX A

### PRUDENTIAL INDICATORS 2017/18 TO 2018/19

#### 1 Background

- 1.1 The indicators are calculated to demonstrate that the Council's borrowing is affordable and are underpinned by the following regulations. There is a requirement under the Local Government Act 2003 for local authorities to have regard to CIPFA's Prudential Code for Capital Finance in Local Authorities (the "CIPFA Prudential Code") when setting and reviewing their Prudential Indicators.

#### 2 Gross Debt and the Capital Financing Requirement

- 2.1 This is a key indicator of prudence. In order to ensure that over the medium term debt will only be for a capital purpose, the Council should ensure that debt does not, except in the short term, exceed the total of the capital financing requirement in the preceding year plus the estimates of any additional increases to the capital financing requirement for the current and next two financial years.
- 2.2 The Section 151 Officer reports that the Council had no difficulty meeting this requirement in 2016/17 to date nor are there any difficulties envisaged in future years. This view takes into account current commitments, existing plans and the proposals in the approved budget.

#### 3 Estimates of Capital Expenditure

- 3.1 This indicator is set to ensure that the level of proposed capital expenditure remains within sustainable limits and, in particular, to consider the impact on Council Tax and in the case of the HRA, housing rent levels.

Capital Expenditure	2016/17 Approved £000	2016/17 Revised £000	2017/18 Estimate £000	2018/19 Estimate £000	2019/20 Estimate £000
Council Fund	9,860	24,375	8,153	5,611	5,611
Corporate Plan	29,933	20,045	22,324	25,946	9,422
HRA	11,768	11,184	10,058	11,392	10,922
<b>Total</b>	<b>51,561</b>	<b>55,604</b>	<b>40,535</b>	<b>42,949</b>	<b>25,955</b>

## Treasury Management Strategy Statement and Investment Strategy 2017/18 to 2019/20

3.2 Capital expenditure will be financed as follows:

<b>Capital Financing</b>	<b>2016/17 Approved £000</b>	<b>2016/17 Revised £000</b>	<b>2017/18 Estimate £000</b>	<b>2018/19 Estimate £000</b>	<b>2019/20 Estimate £000</b>
<b>Council Fund</b>					
Capital Receipts	888	1,458	650	0	0
Grants & Contributions	2,485	8,373	1,943	1,843	1,843
Revenue Contributions & Reserves	1,595	3,493	148	0	0
Supported Borrowing	3,452	4,790	3,866	3,026	3,026
Prudential Borrowing	1,440	6,261	1,546	742	742
	<b>9,860</b>	<b>24,375</b>	<b>8,153</b>	<b>5,611</b>	<b>5,611</b>
<b>Corporate Plan</b>					
Capital Receipts	0	238	0	0	0
Grants & Contributions	10,270	5,810	7,916	13,316	592
Revenue Contributions & Reserves	4,621	6,526	2,991	3,331	4
Supported Borrowing	0	153	0	0	0
Prudential Borrowing	15,042	7,318	11,417	9,299	8,826
	<b>29,933</b>	<b>20,045</b>	<b>22,324</b>	<b>25,946</b>	<b>9,422</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>39,793</b>	<b>44,420</b>	<b>30,477</b>	<b>31,557</b>	<b>15,033</b>
<b>HRA</b>					
Capital Receipts	23	177	20	1,100	0
Grants & Contributions	2,410	2,420	2,420	2,420	2,420
Revenue Contributions & Reserves	1,821	1,703	1,710	1,153	1,570
Supported Borrowing	0	0	0	0	0
Prudential Borrowing	7,514	6,884	5,908	6,719	6,932
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,768</b>	<b>11,184</b>	<b>10,058</b>	<b>11,392</b>	<b>10,922</b>

#### 4 Ratio of Financing Costs to Net Revenue Stream

4.1 This is an indicator of affordability and highlights the revenue implications of existing and proposed capital expenditure by identifying the proportion of the revenue budget required to meet borrowing costs. It shows how much of its budget the Council uses to repay debt and interest.

## Treasury Management Strategy Statement and Investment Strategy 2017/18 to 2019/20

4.2 The ratio is based on costs net of investment income.

Ratio of Financing Costs to Net Revenue Stream	2016/17 Approved £000	2016/17 Revised £000	2017/18 Estimate £000	2018/19 Estimate £000	2019/20 Estimate £000
Financing Costs	12,445	13,214	12,864	12,914	12,914
Net Revenue Stream	185,056	185,062	189,252	188,661	187,500
<b>Council Fund Ratio</b>	<b>6.73%</b>	<b>7.14%</b>	<b>6.80%</b>	<b>6.85%</b>	<b>6.89%</b>
Financing Costs	6,016	5,982	6,602	7,058	7,567
Net Revenue Stream	13,620	14,129	14,864	15,240	16,276
<b>HRA Ratio</b>	<b>44.17%</b>	<b>42.34%</b>	<b>44.42%</b>	<b>46.31%</b>	<b>46.49%</b>

## 5 Capital Financing Requirement

5.1 The Capital Plan relies on various sources of finance i.e. grants, contributions and capital receipts. Once these are used up, the Council needs to rely on borrowing and the Capital Financing Requirement (CFR) is the amount of borrowing which is needed. Total borrowing shouldn't therefore go above the CFR. The Council's CFR and borrowing levels are compared in the table below for the current and future years.

Capital Financing Requirement	31/03/17 Approved £000	31/03/17 Revised £000	31/03/18 Estimate £000	31/03/19 Estimate £000	31/03/20 Estimate £000
Council Fund	190,539	176,635	186,054	191,295	187,347
HRA	71,958	71,279	74,215	77,730	81,122
<b>Total CFR</b>	<b>262,497</b>	<b>247,914</b>	<b>260,269</b>	<b>269,025</b>	<b>268,469</b>
<b>Total Debt</b>	<b>201,059</b>	<b>194,725</b>	<b>205,192</b>	<b>215,802</b>	<b>221,430</b>

## 6 Incremental Impact of Capital Investment Decisions

6.1 This indicator shows how much of the Council Tax income is spent on paying debt interest.

Incremental Impact of Capital Investment Decisions	2016/17 Approved £	2017/18 Estimate £	2018/19 Estimate £	2019/20 Estimate £
Increase in Band D Council Tax due to:				
Prudential Borrowing	6.00	5.37	2.63	2.63
Capital Receipts	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Reserves	2.79	0.61	0.00	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>8.79</b>	<b>5.98</b>	<b>2.63</b>	<b>2.63</b>

**Treasury Management Strategy Statement  
and Investment Strategy 2017/18 to 2019/20**

6.2 This indicator shows the equivalent impact on Council Tax of the decision to undertake Prudential Borrowing as well as the investment interest lost by using capital receipts and reserves to part fund the Capital Plan. The impact of supported borrowing has not been included because it is assumed that the Council would always spend its supported borrowing to fund its Capital Plan.

**7 Authorised Limit & Operational Boundary for External Debt**

7.1 The Council has an integrated treasury management strategy and manages its treasury position in accordance with its approved strategy and practice. Overall borrowing will therefore arise as a consequence of all the financial transactions of the Council and not just those arising from capital spending reflected in the CFR.

7.2 The **Authorised Limit** sets the maximum level of external borrowing. It is measured on a daily basis against all external borrowing items on the Balance Sheet i.e. long and short term borrowing, overdrawn bank balances and long term liabilities. This Prudential Indicator separately identifies borrowing from other long term liabilities such as finance leases. It is consistent with the Council’s existing commitments, its proposals for capital expenditure and financing and its approved treasury management policy statement and practices. This is reported as a part of the Capital Monitoring Report.

7.3 The Authorised Limit has been set on the estimate of the most likely, prudent but not worst case scenario with sufficient headroom over and above this to allow for unusual cash movements.

7.4 The Authorised Limit is the statutory limit determined under Section 3(1) of the Local Government Act 2003 (referred to in the legislation as the Affordable Limit) and if it is breached, it would be reported to the next Council meeting.

Authorised Limit for External Debt	2016/17 Approved £000	2016/17 Revised £000	2017/18 Proposed £000	2018/19 Proposed £000	2019/20 Proposed £000
Borrowing	250,000	240,000	250,000	260,000	260,000

7.5 The **Operational Boundary** links directly to the Council’s estimates of the CFR and estimates of other cash flow requirements. This indicator is based on the same estimates as the Authorised Limit reflecting the most likely, prudent but not worst case scenario but without the additional headroom included within the Authorised Limit.

Operational Boundary for External Debt	2016/17 Approved £000	2016/17 Revised £000	2017/18 Proposed £000	2018/19 Proposed £000	2019/20 Proposed £000
Borrowing	245,000	235,000	245,000	255,000	255,000

**Treasury Management Strategy Statement  
and Investment Strategy 2017/18 to 2019/20**

**8 Adoption of the CIPFA Treasury Management Code**

8.1 This indicator demonstrates that the Council has adopted the principles of best practice. The Council adopted the original Code in March 2002. A revised Code was issued in November 2009 and another in November 2011. One of the recommendations is that the Code is adopted by Council.

<b>Adoption of the CIPFA Code of Practice in Treasury Management</b>
The Council approved the adoption of the revised CIPFA Treasury Management Code (Nov 2011) at its meeting on 28 February 2012.

**9 Upper Limits for Fixed Interest Rate Exposure and Variable Interest Rate Exposure**

9.1 These indicators allow the Council to manage the extent to which it is exposed to changes in interest rates. This Council calculates these limits on a net interest paid basis (i.e. interest paid on fixed rate debt net of interest received on fixed rate investments).

9.2 The upper limit for variable rate exposure has been set to ensure that the Council is not exposed to interest rate rises which could adversely impact on the revenue budget. The limit allows for the use of variable rate debt to offset exposure to changes in short-term rates on investments.

	<b>2016/17 Approved %</b>	<b>2017/18 Estimate %</b>	<b>2018/19 Estimate %</b>	<b>2019/20 Estimate %</b>
<b>Upper Limit for Fixed Interest Rate Exposure</b>	100	100	100	100
<b>Upper Limit for Variable Rate Exposure</b>	40	40	40	40

9.3 The limits above provide the necessary flexibility within which decisions will be made for drawing down new loans on a fixed or variable rate basis; the decisions will ultimately be determined by expectations of anticipated interest rate movements as set out in the Council's treasury management strategy.

**10 Maturity Structure of Fixed Rate borrowing**

10.1 This indicator highlights the existence of any large concentrations of fixed rate debt needing to be replaced at times of uncertainty over interest rates and is designed to protect against excessive exposures to interest rate changes in any one period, in particular in the course of the next ten years.

10.2 It is calculated as the amount of projected borrowing that is fixed rate maturing in each period as a percentage of total projected borrowing that is



## Treasury Management Strategy Statement and Investment Strategy 2017/18 to 2019/20

fixed rate. The maturity of borrowing is determined by reference to the earliest date on which the lender can require payment.

<b>Maturity structure of fixed rate borrowing</b>	<b>Actual %</b>	<b>Lower Limit %</b>	<b>Upper Limit %</b>
under 12 months	2.33	0	30
12 months and within 24 months	2.25	0	30
24 months and within 5 years	7.07	0	30
5 years and within 10 years	7.07	0	30
10 years and above	81.28	50	100

### 11 Credit Risk

- 11.1 The Council considers security, liquidity and yield, in that order, when making investment decisions.
- 11.2 Credit ratings remain an important element of assessing credit risk, but they are not a sole feature in the Council's assessment of counterparty credit risk.
- 11.3 The Council also considers alternative assessments of credit strength, and information on corporate developments of and market sentiment towards counterparties. The following key tools are used to assess credit risk:
- Published credit ratings of the financial institution (minimum A- or equivalent) and its sovereign (minimum AA+ or equivalent for non-UK sovereigns);
  - Sovereign support mechanisms;
  - Credit default swaps (where quoted);
  - Share prices (where available);
  - Economic fundamentals, such as a country's net debt as a percentage of its GDP;
  - Corporate developments, news, articles, markets sentiment and momentum;
  - Subjective overlay.
- 11.4 The only indicators with prescriptive values are credit ratings. Other indicators of creditworthiness are considered in relative rather than absolute terms.

### 12 Upper Limit for total principal sums invested over 364 days

- 12.1 The purpose of this limit is to contain exposure to the possibility of loss that may arise as a result of the Council having to seek early repayment of the sums invested.

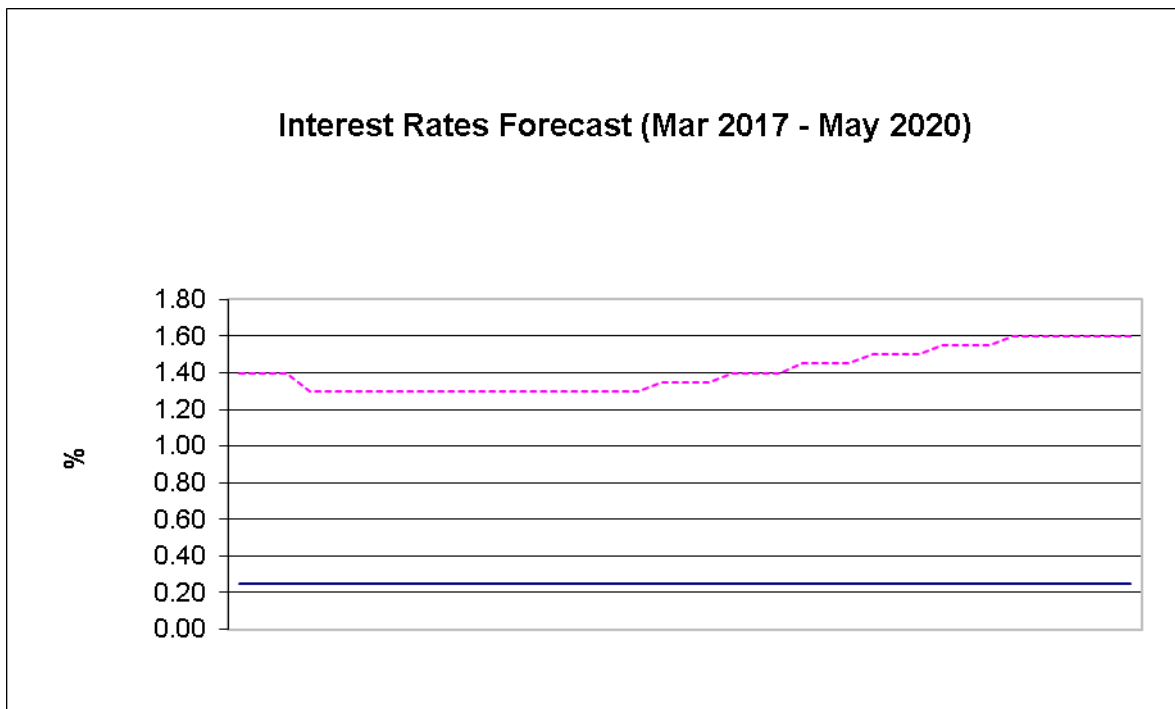
**Treasury Management Strategy Statement  
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<b>Upper Limit for total principal sums invested over 364 days</b>	<b>2016/17 Approved £m</b>	<b>2017/18 Estimate £m</b>	<b>2018/19 Estimate £m</b>	<b>2019/20 Estimate £m</b>
	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00

INTEREST RATES FORECAST

The graph below shows the interest rate forecast for the Official UK Bank Rate and the 50 year GILT rate from March 2017 to May 2020. The Official Bank Rate influences the rate at which the Council can invest. The GILT rate is the rate at which the Government borrows money and therefore this affects the rate at which the Council can borrow from the PWLB which is approximately 1% above GILT rates.

As the graph shows, it's much more expensive to borrow than to invest at the moment with the Official UK Bank Rate expected to remain constant over the period. The graph illustrates that the difference between investment and borrowing rates is approximately 2%. This means that the cost of carry referred to in paragraph 4.1 in **Appendix 1** is approximately £20,000 for every £1m borrowed because the Council could borrow for 50 years at a rate of approximately 2.25% but could only invest at a rate of approximately 0.25%.



—— Official Bank Rate

- - - - 50-yr GILT Rate

# Treasury Management Strategy Statement and Investment Strategy 2017/18 to 2019/20

## ANNEX C

### GLOSSARY - Useful guide to Treasury Management Terms and Acronyms

<b>BANK OF ENGLAND</b>	UK's Central Bank
<b>BANK RATE</b>	Bank of England Interest Rate (also known as Base Rate)
<b>CPI</b>	Consumer Price Index – a measure of the increase in prices
<b>RPI</b>	Retail Price Index – a measure of the increase in prices
<b>DMO</b>	Debt Management Office – issuer of gilts on behalf of HM Treasury
<b>FSA</b>	Financial Services Authority - the UK financial watchdog
<b>GDP</b>	Gross Domestic Product – a measure of financial output of the UK
<b>LIBID</b>	London Interbank Bid Rate - International rate that banks lend to other banks
<b>LIBOR</b>	London Interbank Offer Rate – International rate that banks borrow from other banks (the most widely used benchmark or reference for short term interest rates)
<b>PWLB</b>	Public Works Loan Board – a Government department that lends money to Public Sector Organisations
<b>MPC</b>	Monetary Policy Committee - the committee of the Bank of England that sets the Bank Rate
<b>LONG TERM RATES</b>	More than 12 months duration
<b>SHORT TERM RATES</b>	Less than 12 months duration
<b>BOND (GENERAL)</b>	An investment in which an investor loans money to a public or private company that borrows the funds for a defined period of time at a fixed interest rate
<b>GOVERNMENT BOND</b>	A type of bond issued by a national government generally with a promise to pay periodic interest payments and to repay the face value on the maturity date

## **Treasury Management Strategy Statement and Investment Strategy 2017/18 to 2019/20**

<b>CORPORATE BOND</b>	A type of bond issued by a corporation to raise money in order to expand its business
<b>COVERED BOND</b>	A corporate bond issued by a financial institution but with an extra layer of protection for investors whereby the investor has recourse to a pool of assets that secures or “covers” the bond if the financial institution becomes insolvent
<b>GILT</b>	A bond that is issued by the British government which is classed as a low risk investment as the capital investment is guaranteed by the government
<b>REPO</b>	A repurchase agreement involving the selling of a security (usually bonds or gilts) with the agreement to buy it back at a higher price at a specific future date For the party selling the security (and agreeing to repurchase it in the future) it is a REPO For the party on the other end of the transaction e.g. the local authority (buying the security and agreeing to sell in the future) it is a reverse REPO
<b>FTSE 100</b>	Financial Times Stock Exchange 100 - An index composed of the 100 largest companies listed on the London Stock Exchange which provides a good indication of the performance of major UK companies

Mae tudalen hwn yn fwriadol wag

# Treasury Management Strategy Statement

## Wellbeing Impact Assessment Report

This report summarises the likely impact of a proposal on the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of Denbighshire, Wales and the world.

Assessment Number:	148
Brief description:	The Treasury Management strategy for 2017/18
Date Completed:	13/01/2017 12:41:25 Version: 1
Completed By:	Rhys Ifor Jones
Responsible Service:	Finance
Localities affected by the proposal:	Whole County,

# IMPACT ASSESSMENT SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

Before we look in detail at the contribution and impact of the proposal, it is important to consider how the proposal is applying the sustainable development principle. This means that we must act "in a manner which seeks to ensure that the needs of the present are met without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs."

## Score for the sustainability of the approach

Could you do more to make your approach more sustainable?

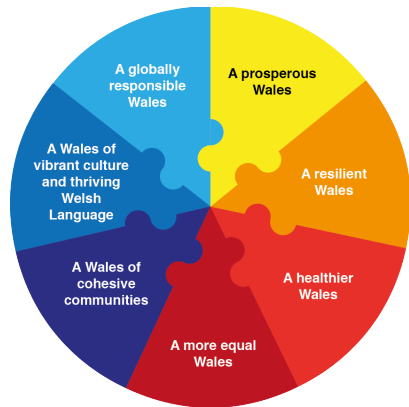
(2 out of 4 stars)



Actual score: 12/ 24.

## Summary of impact

Wellbeing Goals



A prosperous Denbighshire	Positive
A resilient Denbighshire	Positive
A healthier Denbighshire	Neutral
A more equal Denbighshire	Neutral
A Denbighshire of cohesive communities	Neutral
A Denbighshire of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language	Neutral
A globally responsible Denbighshire	Neutral

## Main conclusions

An effective Treasury Management strategy ensures that the Council's investment and borrowing decisions will contribute towards the goal of maximising income and minimising costs which supports efficient service delivery.



# THE LIKELY IMPACT ON DENBIGHSHIRE, WALES AND THE WORLD

## A prosperous Denbighshire

Overall Impact:	Positive
Justification for Impact:	An effective Treasury Management strategy ensures that the Council's investment and borrowing decisions will contribute towards the goal of maximising income and minimising costs which supports efficient service delivery.

### **Positive consequences identified:**

The Treasury Management strategy and Prudential Indicators ensure that the Council's cash is safeguarded as much as possible by making investments in banks recommended in the annual strategy statement.

Sound investment and borrowing decisions relating to the Council's cash will maximise the Council's income within the guidelines set in the Treasury Management strategy.

The strategy ensures that the Council's borrowing is monitored and is within set limits and is affordable. It identifies current financing requirements for the Capital Plan and estimates the proposed capital requirements for the next three financial years.

Financial planning and decision making ensures that proper consideration of the long term impact of financial decisions is given, including the payback period and whole life costs of capital investment decisions, properly impact assessed budget proposals and long term debt and investment (treasury management) strategies.

The Prudential Indicators are a statutory requirement which demonstrate the affordability of our plans and contribute towards the overall financial wellbeing of Denbighshire.

### **Unintended negative consequences identified:**

### **Mitigating actions:**

## A resilient Denbighshire

Overall Impact:	Positive
Justification for Impact:	A sound Treasury Management strategy ensures that the Council's cash is secure and new borrowing is affordable. It also enables the Council to react quickly to market volatility by continual monitoring of the financial institutions throughout the year.

### **Positive consequences identified:**

Good investment decisions will help the Council to develop more efficient working practices which will use less resources.

The strategy is set at the start of the financial year but it is monitored carefully throughout the year to ensure that the Council reacts quickly to any market volatility and the impact on the banking institutions.

### **Unintended negative consequences identified:**

### **Mitigating actions:**

## A healthier Denbighshire

Overall Impact:	Neutral
Justification for Impact:	Proposals have little or no direct impact on the vast majority of residents as the strategy involves managing the Council's investments and borrowing.

### **Positive consequences identified:**

The strategy contributes to the overall financial health of Denbighshire and therefore supports the delivery of the annual budget.

### **Unintended negative consequences identified:**

### **Mitigating actions:**

## A more equal Denbighshire

Overall Impact:	Neutral
Justification for Impact:	A good treasury management strategy contributes to the overall financial resilience of the Council and supports the on-going work of the Authority without impacting on residents.

### **Positive consequences identified:**

An efficient treasury management strategy contributes to the financial resilience of the Council and supports service delivery.

### **Unintended negative consequences identified:**

### **Mitigating actions:**

## A Denbighshire of cohesive communities

Overall Impact:	Neutral
Justification for Impact:	A good treasury management strategy contributes to the overall financial resilience of the Council and supports the on-going work of the Authority without impacting on residents.

**Positive consequences identified:**

**Unintended negative consequences identified:**

**Mitigating actions:**

## A Denbighshire of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language

Overall Impact:	Neutral
Justification for Impact:	A good treasury management strategy contributes to the overall financial resilience of the Council and supports the on-going work of the Authority. It has no direct impact on the language and the culture because any treasury management decisions are based on the treasury strategy and advice from financial consultants.

**Positive consequences identified:**

**Unintended negative consequences identified:**

**Mitigating actions:**

## A globally responsible Denbighshire

Overall Impact:	Neutral
Justification for Impact:	A good treasury management strategy contributes to the overall financial resilience of the Council and supports the on-going work of the Authority. It has no direct impact on the local area.

### **Positive consequences identified:**

All investments are undertaken from national institutions in line with the strategy and financial advice. The strategy determines the institutions with the minimum credit rating which the Authority is permitted to invest with.

All borrowing is undertaken from central Government as detailed in the strategy and in line with other local authorities.

### **Unintended negative consequences identified:**

### **Mitigating actions:**

Mae tudalen hwn yn fwriadol wag



RHAGLEN GWAITH I'R DYFODOL Y CYNGOR

Cyfarfod	Eitem (Disgrifiad / Teitl)	Pwrpas yr Adroddiad	Angen penderfyniad gan y Cyngor (oes/nac oes)	Aelod Arweiniol a Swyddog Cyswllt
<b>BRIFFIO'R CYNGOR 6 Mawrth 2017</b>	1	Cyflwyno Cyflymu Cymru yn Sir Ddinbych	Trafod graddau cyflwyno'r rhaglen ar hyn o bryd gyda LIC, eu cynlluniau ar gyfer ei chyflwyno yn y dyfodol a sut y byddant yn mynd i'r afael â manau digysylltiad.	Amh. Arweinydd / Rebecca Maxwell / Stuart Whitfield / Steve Price / Rhian Evans
	2	Papur Gwyn Llywodraeth Leol	Ystyried y papur gwyn.	Amh. Mohammed Mehmet / Gary Williams
	3	Strategaeth Hyfforddiant a Datblygu Aelodau	Ystyried a rhoi sylwadau ar y rhaglen ar gyfer hyfforddi a datblygu ar gyfer 2017 ymlaen.	Amh. Y Cyngorydd Barbara Smith / Steve Price
		<i>Rheoleiddio Peiriannau Awyr sy'n Hedfan heb Yrwyrr</i>	<i>Briffio'r aelodau ar raddau'r rheoliadau presennol sy'n rheoli defnyddio eitemau sy'n hedfan heb yrwyrr, y posibilrwydd o gyflwyno is-ddeddfau a cheisio eu barn ar ymateb drafft i ymgynghoriad yr Adran Drafnidiaeth ar 'Ddatgloi Economi Technoleg Uwch y DU: Ymgynghoriad ar Ddefnyddio Dronau yn Ddiogel yn y DU'.</i>	<i>Oes Gary Williams</i>
<b>4 Ebrill 2017</b>				
<b>23 Mai 2017 Cyfarfod Blynyddol</b>	1	Penodi Cadeirydd ac Is-gadeirydd y Cyngor	Penodi i'r swyddi hyn ar gyfer blwyddyn y Cyngor 2017/18.	Oes Gary Williams / Eleri Woolford / Steve Price
	2	Ethol Arweinydd y Cyngor	Ethol Arweinydd y Cyngor.	Oes Gary Williams
	3	Adolygiad blynyddol o Gydbwysedd Gwleidyddol ac	Adolygu cydbwysedd gwleidyddol pwyllgorau'r Cyngor a chadarnhau	Oes Steve Price

RHAGLEN GWAITH I'R DYFODOL Y CYNGOR

		Amserlen y Pwyllgorau yn 2018	amserlen y pwyllgorau yn 2018.		
	4	Adroddiad Blynyddol y Panel Annibynnol ar Gydnabyddiaeth Ariannol	Ystyried penderfyniadau'r Panel mewn perthynas â thâl yr aelodau.	Oes	Gary Williams / Steve Price
<b>BRIFFIO'R CYNGOR 12 Mehefin 2017</b>	1.	Rheoli Dŵr a Llifogydd yn Sir Ddinbych (Cyflwyniad ar y cyd gan y Cyngor Sir a Chyfoeth Naturiol Cymru)	Rhoi cymorth i gynghorwyr ddeall cyfrifoldebau statudol y Cyngor a Chyfoeth Naturiol Cymru o ran rheoli dŵr a llifogydd (gan gynnwys cyfrifoldebau cynnal a chadw arfordir ac afonydd, a sut mae'r ddau sefydliad yn gweithio gyda'i gilydd i liniaru'r risg o lifogydd).	Amh.	Wayne Hope / Keith Ivens (Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru)(yn deillio o gais gan y Pwyllgor Archwilio Cymunedau—Rhagfyr 2016)
<b>4 Gorffennaf 2017</b>					
<b>5 Medi 2017</b>					
<b>17 Hydref 2017</b>	1.	Codi trethi ar eiddo gwag hirdymor ac ail gartrefi		Oes	Paul Barnes / Richard Weigh
<b>BRIFFIO'R CYNGOR 13 Tachwedd 2017</b>					
<b>5 Rhagfyr 2017</b>					