

At: Aelodau'r Cabinet

Dyddiad: 24 Ebrill 2019

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Annwyl Gyngorydd

Fe'ch gwahoddir i fynychu cyfarfod y **CABINET, DYDD MAWRTH, 30 EBRILL 2019** am **10.00 am** yn **SIAMBR Y CYNGOR, NEUADD Y SIR, RHUTHUN.**

Yn gywir iawn

G Williams

Pennaeth Gwasanaethau Cyfreithiol, AD a Democrataidd

AGENDA

RHAN 1 – ESTYNNIR GWAHODDIAD I'R WASG AC AELODAU'R CYHOEDD FOD YN BRESENNOL YN Y RHAN YMA O'R CYFARFOD

1 YMDDIHEURIADAU

2 DATGANIADAU O FUDDIANT

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

3 MATERION BRYG

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

4 COFNODION (Tudalennau 7 - 14)

Derbyn cofnodion cyfarfod y Cabinet a gynhaliwyd ar 26 Mawrth, 2019 (copi wedi'i amgáu).

5 CYNLLUN DATBLYGU LLEOL NEWYDD SIR DDINBYCH – STRATEGAETH A FFEFRIR DDRAFFT (Tudalennau 15 - 90)

Ystyried adroddiad gan y Cynghorydd Brian Jones, Aelod Arweiniol Priffyrdd, Cynllunio a Theithio Cynaliadwy (copi ynghlwm) yn cyflwyno argymhellion y Grwp Cynllunio Strategol mewn perthynas â Strategaeth a Ffefrir Ddrafft y CDLI Newydd.

6 CYFLWYNO MODEL DARPARU AMGEN (MDA) AR GYFER AMRYWIOL WEITHGAREDDAU/ SWYDDOGAETHAU CYSYLLTIEDIG Â HAMDDEN (Tudalennau 91 - 302)

Ystyried adroddiad ar y cyd (sy'n cynnwys atodiad cyfrinachol) gan y Cynghorydd Bobby Feeley, Aelod Arweiniol Lles ac Annibyniaeth, a'r Cynghorydd Julian Thompson-Hill, Aelod Arweiniol Cyllid, Perfformiad ac Asedau Strategol (copi yn amgaaedig) yn gofyn i'r Cabinet argymhell i'r Cyngor eu bod yn cefnogi achos busnes a sefydliad Cwmni Masnachu'r Awdurdod Lleol ar gyfer amrywiaeth o weithgareddau/swyddogaethau hamdden 'o fewn cwmpas' y cytunwyd arnynt eisoes ynghyd â'r awdurdodiadau cysylltiedig.

7 ADRODDIAD CYLLID (Tudalennau 303 - 316)

Ystyried adroddiad gan y Cynghorydd Julian Thompson-Hill, Aelod Arweiniol Cyllid, Perfformiad ac Asedau Strategol (copi ynghlwm) ynglŷn â'r sefyllfa ariannol ddiweddaraf a'r cynnydd a wnaed o ran y strategaeth y cytunwyd arni ar gyfer y gyllideb.

8 RHAGLEN GWAITH I'R DYFODOL Y CABINET (Tudalennau 317 - 320)

Derbyn Rhaglen Gwaith i'r Dyfodol y Cabinet sy'n amgaaedig, a nodi'r cynnwys.

RHAN 2 - MATERION CYFRINACHOL

GWAHARDD Y WASG A'R CYHOEDD

Argymhellir, yn unol ag Adran 100A (4) Deddf Llywodraeth Leol 1972, bod y Wasg a'r Cyhoedd yn cael eu gwahardd o'r cyfarfod tra bydd yr eitem ganlynol yn cael ei thrafod oherwydd ei bod yn debygol y bydd gwybodaeth eithriedig yn cael ei datgelu fel y'i diffinnir ym mharagraff 14, Rhan 4, Atodlen 12A y Ddeddf.

9 NEWIDIADAU I BENODIADAU CONTRACTWYR I FFRAMWAITH ADEILADU GOGLEDD CYMRU (NWCF2) (Tudalennau 321 - 346)

Ystyried adroddiad cyfrinachol gan y Cyng. Julian Thompson-Hill, Aelod Arweiniol Cyllid, Perfformiad ac Asedau Strategol (copi'n amgaaedig) yn rhoi manylion am newidiadau i ganlyniad proses NWCF2 a phenodiad contractwyr wedi'u hargymhell.

AELODAETH

Y Cynghorwyr

Hugh Evans
Bobby Feeley
Huw Hilditch-Roberts
Richard Mainon

Tony Thomas
Julian Thompson-Hill
Brian Jones
Mark Young

COPIAU I'R:

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

Mae tudalen hwn yn fwriadol wag

DEDDF LLYWODRAETH LEOL 2000

Cod Ymddygiad Aelodau

DATGELU A CHOFRESTRU BUDDIANNAU

Rwyf i,
(enw)

*Aelod /Aelod cyfetholedig o
(*dileuer un)

Cyngor Sir Ddinbych

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

Dyddiad Datgelu:

Pwyllgor (nodwch):

Agenda eitem

Pwnc:

Natur y Buddiant:

(Gweler y nodyn isod)*

Llofnod

Dyddiad

Noder: Rhowch ddigon o fanylion os gwelwch yn dda, e.e. 'Fi yw perchennog y tir sy'n gyfagos i'r cais ar gyfer caniatâd cynllunio a wnaed gan Mr Jones', neu 'Mae fy ngŵr / ngwraig yn un o weithwyr y cwmni sydd wedi gwneud cais am gymorth ariannol'.

Mae tudalen hwn yn fwriadol wag

CABINET

Cofnodion cyfarfod o'r Cabinet a gynhaliwyd yn Siambr y Cyngor, Neuadd y Sir, Rhuthun, Dydd Mawrth, 26 Mawrth 2019 am 10.00 am.

YN BRESENNOL

Y Cynghorwyr Hugh Evans, Arweinydd ac Aelod Arweiniol yr Economi a Llywodraethu Corfforaethol; Bobby Feeley, Aelod Arweiniol Lles ac Annibyniaeth; Huw Hilditch-Roberts, Aelod Arweiniol Addysg, Plant a Phobl Ifanc; Brian Jones, Aelod Arweiniol Prifffyrdd, Cynllunio a Theithio Cynaliadwy; Richard Mainon, Aelod Arweiniol Datblygu Seilwaith Cymunedol; Tony Thomas, Aelod Arweiniol Tai, Rheoleiddio a'r Amgylchedd; Julian Thompson-Hill, Aelod Arweiniol Cyllid, Perfformiad ac Asedau Strategol, a Mark Young, Aelod Arweiniol Safonau Corfforaethol.

Arsylwyr: Y Cynghorwyr Mabon Ap Gwynfor, Alan James, Merfyn Parry, Paul Penlington, Peter Scott, Glenn Swingler, Rhys Thomas, Huw Williams ac Emrys Wynne

HEFYD YN BRESENNOL

Prif Weithredwr (JG); Cyfarwyddwyr Corfforaethol: Cymunedau (NS) ac Economi a'r Parth Cyhoeddus (GB); Penaethiaid Gwasanaeth: Gwasanaethau Cyfreithiol, AD a Democrataidd (GW) Swyddog Cyllid/ Adran 151 (RW); Cyfleusterau, Asedau a Thai (JG); Swyddog Arweiniol - Eiddo Corfforaethol a'r Stoc Tai (DL) a'r Gweinyddwr Pwyllgorau (KEJ).

1 YMDDIHEURIADAU

Ni chafwyd unrhyw ymddiheuriadau.

2 DATGAN CYSYLLTIAD

Ni ddatganwyd unrhyw gysylltiad.

3 MATERION BRYS

Ni chodwyd unrhyw faterion brys.

4 COFNODION

Cyflwynwyd cofnodion cyfarfod y Cabinet a gynhaliwyd ar 26 Chwefror 2019.

Materion yn Codi – Tudalen 6, Eitem 4 Cofnodion (Materion yn Codi) – Cabinet 30 Hydref 2018 (Darparu Safleoedd Sipsiwn a Theithwyr) – Adroddodd y Cynghorydd Peter Scott ar ei gyfarfod gyda'r Cyfarwyddwr Corfforaethol Cymunedau i drafod yr adroddiad ymgynghori cyn cynllunio. Roed yn teimlo nad oedd yr adroddiad wedi bod yn agored a thryloyw ac roedd yn bryderus fod sylwadau a gwrthwynebiadau pwysig gyda chyfiawnhad wedi cael eu diystyru gyda chamau lliniaru aneffeithiol ac amhriodol wedi'u cynnig. Cadarnhaodd y Cynghorydd Scott y byddai'n ymhelaethu

mwy ar ei bryderon o dan yr eitem ar y rhaglen ynghylch Darparu Safleoedd Sipsiwn a Theithwyr.

PENDERFYNWYD derbyn cofnodion y cyfarfod a gynhaliwyd ar 26 Chwefror 2019 a'u cadarnhau fel cofnod cywir.

5 DARPARU SAFLEOEDD SIPSIWN A THEITHWYR

Cyflwynodd y Cynghorydd Tony Thomas yr adroddiad yn rhoi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf i'r Cabinet yn dilyn yr ymarfer ymgynghori cyn cynllunio a gynhaliwyd mewn perthynas â darparu safleoedd preswyl a thramwy ar gyfer Sipsiwn a Theithwyr ac amlinellu'r opsiynau ar gyfer bwrw ymlaen â'r prosiect ac argymhellion mewn perthynas â cham nesaf y prosiect. Cymerodd y cyfle hefyd i ddiolch i'r swyddogion am eu gwaith caled yn hynny o beth.

Darparwyd rhywfaint o wybodaeth gefndir yn yr adroddiad, gan gynnwys gofyniad statudol y Cyngor i gynnal asesiad o anghenion llety preswyl a thramwy ar gyfer sipsiwn a theithwyr a gwneud darpariaeth ar gyfer safleoedd pan nodwyd angen. Roedd yr asesiad wedi nodi'r angen am un safle preswyl ac un safle tramwy ac yn dilyn proses gynhwysfawr o ddewis safleoedd, roedd y Cabinet wedi cymeradwyo cynnal ymgynghoriad cyn-gynllunio ar y cynnig i leoli'r ddau safle ar Greengates Farm East, Llanelwy. Darparwyd manylion yr ymgynghoriad hwnnw, gan gynnwys dadansoddiad o'r ymatebion a dderbyniwyd, yn yr adroddiad ynghyd ag argymhellion y Pwyllgor Craffu Cymunedau ar ôl ystyried yr ymarfer ymgynghori cyn cynllunio a dadansoddiad o ymatebion.

Argymhellodd yr adroddiad fod y Cabinet yn cytuno i beidio â symud ymlaen â'r safle tramwy yn Greengates Farm East a bod y lleoliad yn cael ei benderfynu drwy'r broses ffurfiol o ddyrannu safleoedd fel rhan o fabwysiadu Cynllun Datblygu Lleol (CDLI) newydd. Argymhellwyd hefyd y dylai'r Cabinet ystyried a ddylid datblygu safle preswyl yn Greengates Farm East trwy gais cynllunio ffurfiol neu drwy broses y CDLI. Mewn unrhyw achos, argymhellwyd na ddylid lleoli'r safleoedd tramwy a phreswyl yn agos at ei gilydd.

Trwy gyflwyniad power point, gwnaeth y Cyfarwyddwr Corfforaethol Cymunedau y pwyntiau canlynol –

- ail-bwysleisiwyd dyletswyddau statudol a deddfwriaeth berthnasol y Cyngor yn hynny o beth
- darparwyd trosolwg o'r cynigion ar wahân ar gyfer safleoedd preswyl a thramwy
- rhoddwyd trosolwg o'r broses ymgynghori cyn cynllunio
- rhoddwyd crynodeb o weithgarwch lleol o amgylch yr ymgynghoriad
- amlygwyd y pryderon Cydraddoldeb a godwyd fel rhan o'r ymgynghoriad
- darparwyd trosolwg a dadansoddiad o'r ymatebion a dderbyniwyd a'r materion a godwyd.

Wrth gloi dywedodd y Cyfarwyddwr Corfforaethol mai barn y swyddogion oedd y gellid lliniaru'r materion cynllunio perthnasol yn foddhaol a bod ymchwil yn awgrymu nad oedd yr effeithiau canfyddedig yn debygol o ddigwydd.

Cadarnhaodd yr Arweinydd fod cyfrifoldebau statudol y Cyngor yn glir o ran darparu llety i Sipsiwn a Theithwyr a rhaid i'r Cabinet fod yn fodlon mai'r lleoliad arfaethedig oedd yr un cywir ar gyfer y safleoedd hynny. Ychwanegodd na fyddai dadl ar sefyllfa teuluoedd yr effeithiwyd arnynt gan y datblygiadau posibl.

Rhoddodd y Cynghorydd Huw Williams, Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Craffu Cymunedau, drosolwg o'r ddadl graffu ar yr ymarfer ymgynghori cyn cynllunio ac adborth yn ystod y cyfarfod ar 14 Mawrth 2019 ac ymhelaethodd ar y rhesymeg y tu ôl i'w hargymhellion i'r Cabinet *“(i) nad yw'r safleoedd Sipsiwn a Theithwyr preswyl a thramwy yn cael eu datblygu yn agos at ei gilydd, ble bynnag y meant yn cael eu lleoli, a (ii) bod lleoliad y safleoedd Sipsiwn a Theithwyr preswyl a thramwy yn cael eu penderfynu drwy broses barhaus y Cynllun Datblygu Lleol”*. Fel pwynt o eglurhad cadarnhaodd y Cynghorydd Brian Jones y byddai'r CDLI newydd yn cael ei fabwysiadu yn 2021 ar gyfer y cyfnod hyd at 2033. Cadarnhaodd yr Arweinydd y byddai'r Cabinet yn ystyried safbwynt y pwyllgor craffu yn ofalus a'i fod yn gwerthfawrogi eu mewnbwn i'r broses gwneud penderfyniadau.

Roedd y prif feysydd trafod yn canolbwyntio ar y canlynol –

- Adroddodd y Cynghorydd Tony Thomas ar y broses ymgynghori gynhwysfawr ac ymhelaethodd ar bryderon y gymuned fusnes, gan nodi tystiolaeth o gost yn hynny o beth, hyd yn oed yn ystod y cam cynnar hwn o'r broses. Teimlai fod y dull a ddefnyddiwyd i ymgynghori ar y ddau safle arfaethedig ar yr un pryd wedi creu'r argraff y byddai'r ddau safle yn creu problemau tebyg. Ar ôl ystyried yr ymatebion i'r ymgynghoriad a sylwadau'r pwyllgor craffu, a chyda datganiad gan y Gweinidog Tai a Llywodraeth Leol ynghylch y mater i gyrraedd adeg y Pasg, roedd yn cefnogi argymhelliad y pwyllgor craffu i benderfynu ar y ddau safle drwy broses y CDLI, yn unol â'r dull a gymerwyd gan awdurdodau lleol eraill yng Nghymru, i alluogi trafodaeth lawn gyda'r holl wybodaeth sydd ar gael. Teimlai hefyd y byddai bwrw ymlaen â'r cynigion yn rhoi'r argraff nad oedd y Cyngor wedi gwrandao ar farn y cyhoedd na'r gymuned fusnes.
- Cyfeiriodd yr Arweinydd at y pryderon a godwyd gan y gymuned fusnes a gofynnodd i'r Cyfarwyddwr Corfforaethol Economi a Parth y Cyhoedd am ei safbwynt o. Roedd y Cyfarwyddwr Corfforaethol o'r farn bod effaith bosibl y safleoedd tramwy a phreswyl ar y gymuned fusnes leol yn wahanol - byddai natur y safle tramwy yn ddeiliadaeth tymor byr gan bobl sy'n annhebygol o fod yn gyfarwydd â'r ardal nac ag unrhyw gysylltiad â'r gymuned; byddai'r safle preswyl yn darparu llety ar gyfer teulu estynedig sy'n byw yn Sir Ddinbych ac sydd eisoes wedi buddsoddi yn y gymuned. O ganlyniad, roedd o'r farn bod yr ofnau a'r pryderon a godwyd wedi'u cysylltu'n bennaf â'r safle tramwy o ystyried y risg uwch o faterion negyddol ac roedd yn anodd deall beth fyddai'r gwrthwynebiadau busnes i'r safle preswyl. Roedd profiad wedi dangos nad oedd pryderon ac ofnau a godwyd yn y cyfnod cyn cynllunio yn aml yn digwydd mewn gwirionedd. Petai cais cynllunio yn cael ei wneud, byddai asesiad o effaith ar fusnes yn cael ei gynnal fel rhan o'r broses honno. Wrth ymateb i bwynt cynharach dywedodd fod ymholiadau diweddar wedi dod i law am fuddsoddiad newydd posibl yn y Parc Busnes.
- Darparodd y Cynghorydd Brian Jones rywfaint o wybodaeth ystadegol gan Lywodraeth Cymru yn dweud bod safleoedd heb awdurdod hyd at fis Gorffennaf 2018 wedi cynyddu 32% ac roedd safleoedd awdurdodedig wedi cynyddu 6%

gan amlygu fod y galw am safleoedd efallai wedi cynyddu ers i'r Asesiad o Anghenion Llety Sipsiwn a Theithwyr gael ei gynnal. Dywedodd hefyd, ar ôl siarad â'i gymheiriaid mewn awdurdodau lleol eraill yng Nghymru, bod y ffordd gyffredinol ymlaen yn cynnwys dyrannu safleoedd fel rhan o broses y CDLI a chydweithio ag awdurdodau cyfagos ac roedd hefyd yn argymhell y dull hwnnw.

- Cydnabu'r Cynghorydd Richard Mainon ddyletswyddau statudol y Cyngor a'r gwaith caled a wnaed hyd yn hyn er mwyn bodloni'r gofynion hynny. Ar ôl ystyried y broses bresennol a chanlyniad yr ymarfer ymgynghori cyn cynllunio, teimlai y dylid trin y ddau safle yn gyfartal a chefnogodd argymhelliad y pwyllgor craffu y dylid pennu'r ddau safle drwy broses y CDLI. Roedd o'r farn y byddai'r opsiwn hwn yn darparu proses fwy cadarn, agored a thryloyw ac yn galluogi ymgynghori effeithiol ac ystyrlon er mwyn gwneud penderfyniad cwbl wybodus gyda chyfranogiad pob cynghorydd sir yn y broses gwneud penderfyniadau yn hytrach na nifer fach ar y weithrediaeth. O ran yr Asesiadau Effaith ar Les teimlai y dylai fod mwy o wahaniaethu rhwng y ddau safle datblygu arfaethedig gwahanol iawn.
- Roedd y Cynghorydd Huw Hilditch-Roberts yn teimlo, waeth beth fo'r broses, o ystyried natur y datblygiad arfaethedig, y byddai'n denu gwrthwynebiadau ble bynnag y byddai. Roedd yn falch o nodi faint o ymgysylltu â'r cyhoedd a fu yn y broses ymgynghori cyn cynllunio a nifer yr ymatebion a dderbyniwyd er mwyn llywio'r broses o wneud penderfyniadau. Roedd o'r farn bod y rhan fwyaf o'r ymatebion yn ymwneud â'r safle tramwy ac wrth gydnabod y pryderon hynny teimlai na fyddai'n lleoliad priodol ar gyfer safle tramwy o gofio'r achos a wnaed o ran effaith, yn enwedig ar y gymuned fusnes. Fodd bynnag, teimlai nad oedd achos wedi'i wneud mewn perthynas â'r safle preswyl heb unrhyw dystiolaeth i gefnogi effaith negyddol ar yr economi fusnes. Roedd hefyd o'r farn y dylid ystyried yr angen cynyddol am ddarpariaeth dros dro fel y cyfeiriwyd ato gan y Cynghorydd Brian Jones wrth fynd â'r prosiect yn ei flaen.
- Pwysleisiodd y Cynghorydd Bobby Feeley y rhesymeg y tu ôl i'r adroddiad i'r Cabinet o gofio dyletswydd statudol y Cyngor i asesu anghenion llety sipsiwn a theithwyr a gwneud darpariaeth i ddiwallu'r anghenion hynny a chydabu'r broses gynhwysfawr a ddilynir yn hynny o beth. Roedd hefyd o'r farn bod y broses wedi bod yn drwyadl (er ei bod yn teimlo y dylai'r canfyddiad na ddylid datblygu'r ddau safle yn agos at ei gilydd fod wedi cael ei wneud yn gynharach) a chanmolodd waith y Pwyllgor Craffu Cymunedau o ran galw'r penderfyniad i mewn yn y lle cyntaf a dadansoddi'r ymatebion i'r ymgynghoriad.

Eglurodd y swyddogion nifer o bwyntiau a godwyd yn ystod y drafodaeth ac ymatebwyd hefyd i gwestiynau fel a ganlyn –

- nid oedd swyddogion yn ymwybodol o ddatganiad arfaethedig gan y Gweinidog Tai a Llywodraeth Leol ynghylch Safleoedd Sipsiwn a Theithwyr ond roedd yn annhebygol o gael effaith ar y dyletswyddau cyfreithiol cyfredol oni bai bod newid yn y gyfraith.
- amlygwyd darpariaethau deddfwriaethol sy'n llywodraethu cyfarfodydd ac achosion sy'n ymwneud â datgelu gwybodaeth, gan gynnwys y rhesymeg y tu ôl i gynnal rhai cyfarfodydd mewn sesiynau caeedig (roedd gan bob cynghorydd sir fynediad at bapurau a ystyriwyd mewn sesiwn gaeedig); cyhoeddwyd rhaglenni yn darparu manylion yr eitemau ac roedd gwybodaeth wedi'i golygu'n

addas wedi'i chyhoeddi i sicrhau bod y cyhoedd yn gweld y meini prawf a'r broses a ddefnyddiwyd ar gyfer asesu safleoedd.

- pan dderbyniodd y Cabinet yr Asesiad Llety Sipsiwn a Theithwyr ym mis Ionawr 2017 argymhelliad y Cabinet bryd hynny oedd blaenoriaethu'r safle preswyl dros y safle tramwy.
- ar ôl i'r asesiad o anghenion llety gael ei gymeradwyo gan Lywodraeth Cymru, roedd dyletswydd ar y Cyngor i ddarparu'r llety hwnnw; er nad oedd unrhyw amserlen wedi'i phennu, bob dydd nad oedd llety wedi'i ddarparu, roedd y Cyngor o bosibl yn torri ei ddyletswydd statudol - po hiraf yr oedd yn ei gymryd i gyflawni'r ddyletswydd honno, y mwyaf tebygol oedd hi y byddai her gyfreithiol yn cael ei gwneud pe bai rhywun yn ddig oherwydd bod y Cyngor yn torri'r ddyletswydd statudol honno.
- pe nodwyd angen nas diwallwyd yn dilyn asesiad o anghenion llety, yna byddai angen i'r Cyngor ddyrannu safleoedd penodol yn y CDLI oni bai bod y safleoedd hynny eisoes wedi cael eu darparu drwy'r broses gynllunio - ar adeg cymeradwyo'r CDLI presennol nid oedd asesiad o angen cymeradwy ac felly ni fu unrhyw ofyniad i ddyrannu safleoedd bryd hynny
- esboniwyd y broses ar gyfer y CDLI newydd (a oedd yn mynd rhagddi ar hyn o bryd) gyda'r bwriad o gyflwyno strategaeth lefel uchel i'r Cyngor ym mis Mai i'w chymeradwyo, wedi hynny byddai gwahanol safleoedd yn cael eu nodi a'u dyrannu ynghyd â phroses ymgynghori gyda'r bwriad o fabwysiadu'r CDLI newydd yn 2021; darparwyd manylion yr amserlenni o ran datblygu'r datblygiad drwy'r ddau opsiwn, proses y CDLI a'r broses gynllunio ffurfiol.

Ailadroddodd y Cynghorydd Peter Scott (Aelod Lleol Gorllewin Llanellwyr) ei bryderon ynghylch y diffyg ymgynghori a'r fethodoleg a ddefnyddiwyd yn y broses o ddewis safleoedd. Adroddodd am bryderon difrifol y gymuned ynghylch lleoliad arfaethedig y safleoedd a fyddai'n debygol o ddifrodi'r ardal, gan gynnwys risg i gydlyniant cymunedol, colli amwynder, effaith ar fusnesau a'r economi. Roedd y gymuned fusnes wedi lleisio pryderon difrifol a dilys gan ddyfynnu difrod anadferadwy a pharhaol a fyddai'n dylanwadu ar ddatblygiad yn y dyfodol ac ychydig iawn o ymgysylltu a gafwyd â busnesau yn ystod y cyfnod ymgynghori. Tynnwyd sylw hefyd at yr effaith ddinistriol ar un teulu penodol sy'n byw yn y cyffiniau. Roedd hawliau ac anghenion teithwyr yn cael eu cymryd o ddifrif - fodd bynnag roedd y dewis safle yn wael ac ni ddylai diwallu'r anghenion hynny arwain at leoli datblygiadau mewn lleoliad amhriodol. Wrth ymateb i sylwadau swyddogion, dywedodd fod llawer o'u hymchwil wedi bod yn ddibynnol ar hen wybodaeth; Sefydlwyd 'Business and Residents Against Indiscriminate Development in St. Asaph – BRAIDS' i rannu gwybodaeth a threfnwyd sesiwn galw heibio i roi cymorth i ymatebwyr, ac atebwyd gwrthwynebiadau gan y Comisiwn Cydraddoldeb a Hawliau Dynol gan Gyngor Dinas Llanellwyr. Roedd y Cynghorydd Scott o'r farn bod y cyfoeth o wrthwynebiadau wedi cael eu gwawdio a'u diystyru fel rhwystr i'w oresgyn. Gofynnodd am roi ystyriaeth briodol i farn y trigolion ac anogodd y Cabinet i beidio â bwrw ymlaen â'r datblygiadau ar Greengates Farm East ond yn hytrach eu cyfeirio trwy broses y CDLI i sicrhau bod safleoedd addas yn cael eu nodi ar gyfer teithwyr a thrigolion. Mewn ymateb i gwestiynau gan y Cabinet, roedd y Cynghorydd Scott o'r farn pe byddai ymgynghoriadau ar wahân ar bob cynnig wedi eu gwneud, y byddai'r effaith ganfyddedig ar y gymuned yr un fath. Nid oedd unrhyw wrthwynebiad i'r datblygiadau, dim ond i'r lleoliad a gynigiwyd yn Llanellwyr.

Cyfeiriodd yr Arweinydd at gyfeiriadau ynghylch y broses o ddewis safleoedd a ystyriwyd yn y pwyllgor craffu ac a brofwyd yn flaenorol gyda swyddogion. Roedd y Cabinet wedi cytuno eu bod yn gyfforddus â'r broses honno, ar wahân i'r Cynghorydd Richard Mainon. Er mwyn rhoi sicrwydd pellach, ail-bwysleisiodd y Swyddog Arweiniol - Eiddo Corfforaethol a'r Stoc Tai y broses gynhwysfawr a hir o ddewis ac asesu safleoedd a'r rhesymau pam y dewiswyd Greengates Farm East yn hytrach na safleoedd posibl eraill a nodwyd ac a ddiystyrwyd fel rhan o'r broses honno. Dywedodd y Cynghorydd Scott fod safle addas arall wedi'i nodi ond nad oedd y Cyngor am gollu gwerth y safle hwnnw. Cyfeiriodd swyddogion at ddyletswydd y Cyngor i ddangos gwerth gorau a bod yr angen i ystyried cost cyfle o ddarparu safleoedd wedi cael ei ystyried yn ystod y broses asesu.

Ar ôl ystyried canlyniadau'r ymgynghoriad cyn cynllunio a'r sylwadau a dderbyniwyd a'r opsiynau ar gyfer symud y prosiect yn ei flaen, ystyriodd y Cabinet yr argymhellion fel y nodwyd yn yr adroddiad a chytunwyd y dylid pleidleisio arnynt ar wahân er eglurder. Yn dilyn pleidleisiau ar argymhellion 3.1 - 3.3 yn yr adroddiad, cafwyd seibiant byr. Ar ôl ailymgynnull cafwyd trafodaeth bellach ar argymhelliad 3.4 yn ymwneud â'r opsiynau ar gyfer y safle preswyl. Dywedodd y Cynghorydd Huw Hilditch-Roberts, pe na bai'r datblygiad ar gyfer safle preswyl yn Greengates Farm East yn cael ei gymeradwyo, roedd potensial o hyd i'r safle tramwy gael ei leoli yno fel rhan o broses y CDLI. O ystyried yr ymatebion i'r ymgynghoriad cyn cynllunio, roedd y Cynghorydd Hilditch-Roberts o'r farn bod y lleoliad yn anaddas ar gyfer safle tramwy ac, o ystyried bod penderfynu ar ddyraniadau safleoedd yn y CDLI yn benderfyniad i'r Cyngor llawn, cynigiodd nad oedd y Cabinet yn argymhell y dyraniad safle tramwy yn East Farm Farm East fel rhan o broses y CDLI. Wedyn ystyriodd a phleidleisiodd y Cabinet ar yr argymhellion sy'n weddill a'r cynnig newydd.

PENDERFYNWYD bod y Cabinet yn –

- (a) *nodir dadansoddiad o'r ymarfer ymgynghori cyn cynllunio a gynhaliwyd mewn perthynas â safleoedd preswyl a thramwy arfaethedig ar gyfer Sipsiwn a Theithwyr ar safle Greengates Farm (East) yn Llanelwy fel yr amlinellir yn Atodiad 2 yr adroddiad;*
- (b) *nodir argymhellion y Pwyllgor Craffu Cymunedau ar 14 Mawrth 2019 fel y nodir ym mharagraff 8.4 o'r adroddiad;*
- (c) *mewn ymateb i bryderon a godwyd yn ystod yr ymgynghoriad cyn-gynllunio ynghylch agosrwydd y safleoedd at ei gilydd, diffyg ymgynghori ystyrlon â'r Gymuned Deithiol ac i gydnabod yr angen blaenoriaethol ar gyfer y teulu preswyl, bod y Cabinet yn cytuno i beidio â symud ymlaen â safle tramwy Sipsiwn a Theithwyr yn Greengates Farm (East) trwy gais cynllunio ffurfiol, a bod lleoliad y safle datblygu arfaethedig hwn yn cael ei benderfynu drwy'r broses ffurfiol o ddyrannu safleoedd fel rhan o fabwysiadu Cynllun Datblygu Lleol newydd;*
- (d) *yn dilyn ystyried yr opsiynau ar gyfer y safle preswyl Sipsiwn a Theithwyr, cytuno i ddatblygu datblygiad y safle preswyl Sipsiwn a Theithwyr yn Greengates Farm (East) drwy'r broses cais cynllunio ffurfiol yn y lleoliad a*

nodir yn Atodiad 3 i'r adroddiad ac y dylai'r cais cynllunio ffurfiol gynnwys fel gwybodaeth ategol gefndir yr holl wybodaeth statudol ynghyd ag asesiadau effaith ar fusnes a phreswyl a mesurau lliniaru addas lle tybir bod angen;

- (e) pa bynnag opsiynau a ddewisir ar gyfer nodi lleoliad y safleoedd preswyl a thramwy ar gyfer Sipsiwn a Theithwyr, nad yw'r safleoedd yn cael eu datblygu yn agos at ei gilydd;*
- (f) na fydd y Cabinet yn argymhell dyrannu safle tramwy yn Greengates Farm East fel rhan o broses y Cynllun Datblygu Lleol, a*
- (g) Bod y Cabinet yn cadarnhau ei fod wedi darllen, deall a chymryd i ystyriaeth yr Asesiadau Effaith ar Les (Atodiad 5 i'r adroddiad) fel rhan o'i ystyriaethau.*

Pleidleisiodd y Cynghorydd Richard Mainon yn erbyn penderfyniadau (a) ac (c) uchod.

Mewn perthynas â phenderfyniad (d) o ran y safle preswyl, ystyriodd y Cabinet ddau opsiwn y manylwyd arnynt yn yr adroddiad. Opsiwn A - symud y datblygiad yn ei flaen trwy'r broses ffurfiol o wneud cais cynllunio yn y lleoliad a nodwyd, ac Opsiwn B - i beidio â symud ymlaen ag Opsiwn A a phenderfynu ar leoliad y safle datblygu drwy broses y CDLI. Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau fel a ganlyn: Opsiwn A - Y Cynghorwyr Hugh Evans, Bobby Feeley, Huw Hilditch-Roberts a Mark Young; Opsiwn B - Y Cynghorwyr Brian Jones, Richard Mainon, Tony Thomas a Julian Thompson-Hill. O ystyried y bleidlais rwyd defnyddiodd yr Arweinydd / Cadeirydd y Cynghorydd Hugh Evans ei bleidlais fwrw ar gyfer Opsiwn A i gario'r penderfyniad (d) uchod.

6 ADRODDIAD CYLLID

Cyflwynodd y Cynghorydd Julian Thompson-Hill yr adroddiad yn manylu ar y sefyllfa ariannol ddiweddaraf a'r cynnydd yn erbyn y strategaeth gyllideb y cytunwyd arni. Rhoddodd grynodedb o sefyllfa ariannol y Cyngor fel a ganlyn –

- y gyllideb refeniw net ar gyfer 2018/19 oedd £194.418m (£189.252m yn 2017/18)
- rhagwelwyd gorwariant o £0.487m ar gyfer cyllidebau gwasanaeth a chorfforaethol
- tynnu sylw at risgiau ac amrywiannau cyfredol sy'n ymwneud â meysydd gwasanaeth unigol, a
- darparu diweddiariad cyffredinol ar y Cyfrif Refeniw Tai, y Cynllun Cyfalaf Tai a'r Cynllun Cyfalaf (gan gynnwys elfen y Cynllun Corfforaethol).

Gofynnwyd i'r Cabinet hefyd nodi bod y defnydd arfaethedig o gyllidebau a gaiff eu cario drosodd gan wasanaethau a chymeradwyo'r cynlluniau cyfalaf tai yn Aquarium Street a John Street, Y Rhyl fel yr argymhellwyd gan y Grŵp Buddsoddi Strategol ac a nodwyd yn yr adroddiad.

Codwyd y materion canlynol yn ystod y drafodaeth –

- rhoddodd y Prif Weithredwr sicrwydd i'r Cabinet gan ddweud bod y duedd ar i lawr o ran y pwysau cyllidebol yn ystod yr ychydig fisoedd diwethaf wedi digwydd yn bennaf oherwydd y camau cadarnhaol a gymerwyd gan uwch swyddogion wrth reoli gwariant i sicrhau sefyllfa fwy cadarn yn y dyfodol.
- Dywedodd y Cynghorydd Brian Jones bod Dawnus Construction, a oedd wedi is-gontractio'r contract cynnal a chadw pont Pont y Ddraig allan, wedi mynd i ddwylo'r gweinyddwyr yn ddiweddar. Darparwyd sicrwydd bod mesurau dros dro wedi eu gweithredu i sicrhau bod y bont yn gweithredu'n effeithiol a'i bod yn cael ei chynnal a'i chadw'n iawn cyn dyfarnu contract cynnal a chadw ffurfiol.
- Dywedodd y Pennaeth Gwasanaethau Cyfreithiol, Adnoddau Dynol a Democrataidd hefyd fod Dawnus Construction yn un o'r cynigwyr llwyddiannus ar Fframwaith Adeiladu Gogledd Cymru ac adroddodd ar drafodaethau gyda'r gweinyddwyr ynghylch eu sefyllfa a'u cyfreithlondeb ynghylch y broses honno a gwaharddiad posibl Dawnus o'r fframwaith – pe byddai'n cael ei wahardd, mae'n debyg y byddai Dawnus yn cael ei ddisodli gan y cyflenwr â'r sgôr uchaf nesaf.
- roedd cyfeiriad at orwariant yn ymwneud ag SC2 wedi'i gynnwys yn yr adroddiad ac eglurodd y Pennaeth Cyfleusterau, Asedau a Thai nad oedd gorwariant ar SC2 ac eglurodd fod y gwasanaeth, yn hytrach na gofyn am arian corfforaethol, wedi dewis cynnwys y costau sefydlu cyfan. Roedd y ddarpariaeth ar gyfer costau sefydlu wedi ei chynnwys yn yr achos busnes gwreiddiol ac roedd y gwasanaeth cyfan wedi cyflawni gormod i gynnwys y costau sefydlu hynny.

PENDERFYNWYD bod y Cabinet –

- nodir cyllidebau a bennwyd ar gyfer 2018/19 a'r cynnydd yn erbyn y strategaeth gyllideb y cytunwyd arni;*
- nodir defnydd arfaethedig o gyllidebau a gaiff eu cario drosodd gan wasanaethau, a*
- chymeradwyo'r cynlluniau cyfalaf tai yn Aquarium Street a John Street, Y Rhyl fel yr argymhellwyd gan y Grŵp Buddsoddi Strategol ac a nodwyd yn yr adroddiad.*

7 RHAGLEN GWAITH I'R DYFODOL Y CABINET

Cyflwynwyd Rhaglen Gwaith i'r Dyfodol y Cabinet i'w hystyried.

PENDERFYNWYD nodi Rhaglen Gwaith i'r Dyfodol y Cabinet.

Daeth y cyfarfod i ben am 12.40 pm.

Adroddiad i'r:	Cabinet
Dyddiad y Cyfarfod:	30 Ebrill 2019
Aelod / Swyddog Arweiniol:	Y Cyng. Brian Jones, Aelod Arweiniol Priffyrdd, Cynllunio a Theithio Cynaliadwy
Awdur yr Adroddiad:	Angela Loftus, Rheolwr Cynllunio Strategol a Thai
Teitl:	Cynllun Datblygu Lleol Newydd Sir Ddinbych – Strategaeth Ddrafft a Ffefrir

1. Am beth mae'r adroddiad yn sôn?

- 1.1 Mae'r adroddiad hwn yn amlinellu'r gwaith sydd wedi'i gwblhau hyd yma ar Gynllun Datblygu Lleol Newydd Sir Ddinbych ac yn cyflwyno'r argymhellion gan Grŵp Cynllunio Strategol y Cyngor mewn perthynas â'r Strategaeth Ddrafft a Ffefrir ar gyfer y CDLI. Bydd y CDLI Newydd yn darparu polisiau cynllunio cyfredol a dyraniadau safle i'w datblygu er mwyn mynd i'r afael â materion ac anghenion y Sir ar gyfer y cyfnod 2018 - 2033.
- 1.2 Mae CDLI cyfredol yn rhan allweddol o'r system sy'n dilyn y cynllun, ac yn unol â deddfwriaeth genedlaethol, mae'n rhaid i Awdurdodau Cynllunio Lleol ddechrau adolygu eu Cynlluniau Datblygu Lleol o fewn pedair blynedd i fabwysiadu'r cynllun. Yn ogystal â hynny, bydd y CDLI presennol yn dod i ben ym mis Rhagfyr 2021, ac mae'n rhaid cael Cynllun Newydd ar waith erbyn hynny.
- 1.3 Mae Cytundeb Cyflawni CDLI Newydd Sir Ddinbych yn amlinellu'r amserlen ar gyfer cynhyrchu'r CDLI Newydd, cytunodd y Cyngor ar y cytundeb hwn ar 15 Mai 2018, a chytunodd Llywodraeth Cymru arno yn dilyn hynny. Mae Atodiad 1 yn amlinellu'r camau allweddol yn yr amserlen a gymeradwywyd gan y Cyngor.

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

- 2.1 Pwrpas yr adroddiad hwn yw cyflwyno argymhellion y Grŵp Cynllunio Strategol mewn perthynas â Strategaeth Ddrafft a Ffefrir y CDLI Newydd (sydd ynghlwm fel Atodiad 2) i'r Cyngor. Y cam nesaf fydd cyflwyno'r Strategaeth Ddrafft a Ffefrir i'r Cyngor er mwyn ceisio eu cymeradwyaeth i gynnal ymgynghoriad ar y ddogfen. Mae'r Strategaeth a Ffefrir ar ffurf drafft ar hyn o bryd ac os cytunir arni gan y Cyngor, bydd yn destun ymgynghoriad cyhoeddus 8 wythnos.

3. Beth yw'r Argymhellion?

- 3.1 Bod y Cabinet yn nodi argymhellion y Grŵp Cynllunio Strategol i'r Cabinet a'r Cyngor mewn perthynas â Strategaeth Ddrafft a Ffefrir y CDLI Newydd.
 - a) **Lefelau Twf Arfaethedig drafft:**

68 hectar o dir cyflogaeth er mwyn darparu ar gyfer gofyniad tir a ragwelir o 47.6 hectar.

Tir ar gyfer 3,775 o gartrefi newydd er mwyn bodloni'r gofyniad tai o 3,275.

b) Dull Gofodol Arfaethedig drafft:

Yn seiliedig ar Opsiwn 3 – canolbwyntio ar ddatblygu Safle Strategol Bodelwyddan ac aneddiadau sydd â gwasanaethau: y tair haen uchaf yn yr hierarchaeth aneddiadau (prif ganolfannau, canolfannau lleol a phentrefi) gyda thwf mwy cyfyngedig mewn aneddiadau nad ydynt â gwasanaethau (safleoedd mewnlenwi a safleoedd bychain o fewn ffiniau datblygu), gan ganolbwyntio'n bennaf ar fodloni anghenion lleol.

c) Argymell y Strategaeth Ddrafft a Ffefrir (Atodiad 2) yn ei chyfanrwydd i'r Cabinet a'r Cyngor.

3.2 Bod y Cabinet yn cadarnhau eu bod wedi darllen, deall ac ystyried yr Asesiad o Effaith ar Les (Atodiad 3) fel rhan o'u hystyriaethau.

4. Manylion yr adroddiad

Grŵp Cynllunio Strategol

4.1 Sefydlwyd y Grŵp ym mis Mehefin 2018 gyda'r pwrpas o arwain darpariaethau'r CDLI Newydd drwy ddarparu mewnbyn a Chyfeiriad Corfforaethol i gefnogi ei ddatblygiad. Mae Cylch Gorchwyl y Grŵp yn nodi bod gan y Grŵp rôl anweithredol, ond maent yn adrodd yn ôl ac yn gwneud argymhellion i'r Pwyllgor Cynllunio, y Cabinet a/neu'r Cyngor fel sy'n briodol. Cadeirir y Grŵp gan yr Aelod Arweiniol gyda chyfrifoldeb dros y CDLI, y Cyng. Brian Jones, ac mae'r aelodau'n cynnwys Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Cynllunio ac un cynrychiolydd o bob Grŵp Ardal Aelodau. Disgwylir i Aelodau adrodd yn ôl i'w grwpiau gwleidyddol a'u Grwpiau Ardal, gan basio unrhyw gyfraniadau o'r grwpiau hynny ymlaen i'r GCS.

Datblygu'r Strategaeth Ddrafft a Ffefrir

4.2 Mae gwaith manwl wedi'i gwblhau er mwyn datblygu amrywiaeth o 'opsiynau twf' ac 'opsiynau gofodol', gyda'r dewis terfynol yn ffurfio 'Strategaeth Ddrafft a Ffefrir' y CDLI. Mae'r Dewis a Ffefrir yn amlinellu'r cyd-destun ar gyfer nodi faint o dir datblygu sydd ei hangen ar gyfer tai a chyflogaeth ac ym mhla lefydd y dylid lleoli'r datblygiadau.

4.3 Mae'r opsiynau twf yn ystyried faint o ddatblygiad sydd ei angen ar draws y sir gyfan yn ystod oes y CDLI. Mae chwe opsiwn twf wedi'u datblygu a'u profi gan gymryd i ystyriaeth y rhagolygon poblogaeth, tueddiadau mewnffudo a thwf cyflogaeth.

4.4 Mae'r dewisiadau gofodol yn ystyried pa lefydd y dylid lleoli datblygiadau newydd. Datblygwyd tri opsiwn, gan gymryd i ystyriaeth maint a swyddogaeth bresennol setliadau'r sir, yn ogystal â mynediad at gyfleusterau a chysylltiadau cludiant: Cyflwynwyd opsiwn ychwanegol yng Ngweithdy'r Aelodau. Mae manylion pellach ynglŷn â'r opsiynau a ystyriwyd wedi'u hamlinellu yn nogfen y Strategaeth Ddrafft a Ffefrir (Atodiad 2).

4.5 Fel rhan o'r gwaith o archwilio opsiynau twf eraill, rydym wedi ymgysylltu â rhai budd-ddeiliaid. Cynhaliwyd cyfarfod briffio/ gweithdy i'r Cyngor ar 25 Ionawr i sicrhau bod yr holl Aelodau'n cael eu briffio ar y broses ac i roi cyfle iddynt drafod yr opsiynau ar gyfer twf, o ran maint a lleoliad. Roedd hyn hefyd yn cynnwys gwybodaeth am y safleoedd posibl a gyflwynwyd. Nid oes gofyniad i ymgymryd ag ymgynghoriad cyhoeddus llawn ar y cam hwn, ond cynhaliwyd tri digwyddiad galw heibio anffurfiol ar gyfer Cynghorwyr

ar Gynghorau Sir, Dinas, Tref a Chymunedau (ar yr wythnos yn dechrau 4 Chwefror) yn Ninbych, Rhuthun a Rhuddlan.

- 4.6 Mae'r Grŵp Cynllunio Strategol wedi ystyried yr opsiynau arfaethedig ynghyd ag adborth o'r ymgysylltiad â budd-ddeiliaid. Mae'r Grŵp wedi ystyried a rhoi sylw i wybodaeth gyd-destunol perthnasol eraill, yn arbennig blaenoriaethau corfforaethol y Cyngor, Strategaeth Uchelgais Economaidd a Chymunedol a Strategaeth Uchelgais Economaidd Gogledd Cymru. Mae Strategaeth Uchelgais Economaidd Gogledd Cymru, sydd wedi'i chymeradwyo gan bob un o'r 6 Awdurdod Lleol yng Ngogledd Cymru, yn pwysleisio'r angen am *'safleoedd datblygu sy'n ymateb i'r farchnad, yn cael eu gwasanaethu'n dda, ar gael yn rhwydd ac yn bodloni anghenion clystyrau a sectorau economaidd presennol ac i'r dyfodol, yn arbennig ar Gorida'r A55.'*
- 4.7 Cytunodd y mwyafrif o aelodau'r Grŵp Cynllunio Strategol yn eu cyfarfod ar 5 Ebrill y dylid argymhell y lefelau twf a ffefrir, y dull gofodol arfaethedig a'r ddogfen Strategaeth Ddrafft a Ffefrir derfynol (sydd ynghlwm fel Atodiad 2) i'r Cabinet a'r Cyngor. Roedd y Cadeirydd a'r cynrychiolydd o Grŵp Ardal Aelodau Elwy yn cefnogi'r ffigwr cynnydd tai, ond nid oeddent yn cefnogi'r ffigyrau tir cyflogaeth, ac o ganlyniad, nid oeddent yn cefnogi'r dull gofodol arfaethedig.
- 4.8 Yn gryno, mae Strategaeth Ddrafft a Ffefrir y CDLI yn amlinellu'r canlynol:
- Lefelau Twf Arfaethedig drafft:**
- 68 hectar o dir cyflogaeth er mwyn darparu ar gyfer gofyniad tir a ragwelir o 47.6 hectar.
 - Tir ar gyfer 3,775 o gartrefi newydd er mwyn bodloni'r gofyniad tai o 3,275.
- Dull Gofodol Arfaethedig drafft:**
- Canolbwyntio ar ddatblygu Safle Strategol Bodolwyddan ac aneddiadau sydd â gwasanaethau: y tair haen uchaf yn yr hierarchaeth aneddiadau (prif ganolfannau, canolfannau lleol a phentrefi) gyda thwf mwy cyfyngedig mewn aneddiadau nad ydynt â gwasanaethau (safleoedd mewnlenwi a safleoedd bychain o fewn ffiniau datblygu), gan ganolbwyntio'n bennaf ar fodloni anghenion lleol.

Camau Nesaf

- 4.9 Y cam allweddol nesaf ym mhroses y CDLI yw cyhoeddi ac ymgynghori ar y Strategaeth Ddrafft a Ffefrir. Dyma gam ymgynghori statudol cyntaf y broses i baratoi'r CDLI a bydd yn amlinellu ymagwedd gyffredinol y Cyngor tuag at faint a lleoliad twf. Yn dilyn ymgynghoriad a diwygiadau dilynol, bydd yn darparu'r fframwaith strategol ar gyfer polisiau, cynigion a dyraniadau defnyddio tir manylach, a fydd wedyn yn cael eu cynnwys yn y CDLI i'w archwilio gan y cyhoedd. Y bwriad yw cyflwyno adroddiad i'r Cyngor ar 14 Mai 2019 yn ceisio cymeradwyaeth i gynnal ymgynghoriad ar y Strategaeth Ddrafft a Ffefrir.
5. **Sut mae'r penderfyniad yn cyfrannu at y Blaenoriaethau Corfforaethol?**
Bydd datblygu CDLI Newydd yn cyfrannu at bob un o'r Blaenoriaethau Corfforaethol: Tai; Clymu Cymunedau; Cymunedau Gwydn, yr Amgylchedd a Phobl Ifanc.
6. **Faint fydd yn ei gostio a sut fydd yn effeithio ar wasanaethau eraill?**

Bydd costau cynhyrchu CDLI newydd yn parhau i gael ei asesu'n fanwl dros y misoedd nesaf. Mae'r gyllideb ar gyfer yr adolygiad wedi ei chronni'n flynyddol ac ar gael ar gyfer y gwaith hwn.

7. Beth yw prif gasgliadau'r Asesiad o'r Effaith ar Les? Gellir lawrlwytho adroddiad yr Asesiad o Effaith ar Lesiant o'r wefan a dylid ei gynnwys fel atodiad i'r adroddiad.

Bydd yr Asesiad Parhaus o'r Effaith ar Les yn hysbysu datblygiad y CDLI newydd, ynghyd â'r Arfarniad o Gynaliadwyedd. Mae Asesiad o Effaith ar Les wedi'i gynnal ar gynnwys y Strategaeth Ddrafft a Ffefrir ac mae'r casgliadau'n eithaf niwtral neu gadarnhaol. Bydd nifer o'r camau lliniaru a nodwyd yn cael eu cynnwys ar gam archwiliad y cyhoedd pan fydd polisiau manwl yn cael eu datblygu a fydd yn cyflwyno bod yr effaith negyddol yn gallu cael ei liniaru.

8. Pa ymgynghoriadau a gynhaliwyd gyda Chraffu ac eraill? Bydd y CDLI newydd yn destun ymgysylltiad ac ymgynghoriad â'r cyhoedd a budd-ddeiliaid eraill.

9. Datganiad y Prif Swyddog Cyllid

Bydd costau cynhyrchu CDLI newydd yn cael ei asesu'n fanwl dros y misoedd nesaf. Mae cronfa benodol wedi ei sefydlu at y diben hwn, ac mae'r gwasanaeth Cynllunio a Gwarchod y Cyhoedd yn gwneud cyfraniad blynyddol o £20,000 tuag ati. Mae'r Gronfa hon wedi'i sefydlu'n benodol i helpu i dalu'r costau sy'n gysylltiedig ag unrhyw adolygiad a CDLI newydd.

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

Mae Cytundeb Cyflawni'r CDLI Newydd sydd wedi'i gymeradwyo yn cynnwys asesiad risg manwl ar gyfer datblygu'r CDLI Newydd. I grynhoi, mae'r prif risgiau a nodwyd yn cynnwys adnoddau staff, deddfwriaeth a pholisi cenedlaethol sy'n newid ac oedi yn yr amserlen oherwydd niferoedd uchel o ymatebion i'r ymgynghoriad neu ddiffyg consensws. Mae'r Cytundeb Cyflawni'r CDLI Newydd yn cynnwys hyblygrwydd i ganiatáu ar gyfer oedi annisgwyl a bydd cynllunio prosiect cadarn yn gymorth i leihau'r risgiau hyn.

11. Pŵer i wneud y Penderfyniad

Deddf Cynllunio a Phrynu Gorfodol 2004, Deddf Cynllunio (Cymru) 2015.

Appendix 1

Replacement Local Development Plan – key stages		
Stage	Main purpose/ detail	Indicative timescale
Review Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifies the parts of the adopted Local Development Plan that need to be revised. Background papers (evidence base) in support. 	COMPLETE Approved by WG May 2018
Delivery Agreement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Timetable for producing the replacement Local Development Plan. Community Involvement Scheme outlining the principles of community engagement. 	COMPLETE Approved by WG May 2018
Preferred Strategy participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Call for Candidate Sites Review LDP vision & strategy and assessment of alternative growth & spatial options Review key policies 	COMPLETE IN PROGRESS
Preferred Strategy Public Consultation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Publish draft strategy Publish Candidate Sites Register Formal public consultation on Vision, Strategic Options, Revised Preferred Strategy & revised key policies 	April 2019 – July 2019
Statutory deposit of proposals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepare and publish revised detailed policies and proposals map 6 week deposit public consultation 	January 2020 – February 2020
Submission of LDP for Examination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Submit the replacement Plan and supporting evidence to the Planning Inspectorate 	Autumn 2020
Examination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An independent Inspector assesses the soundness of the Plan Receipt of Inspector's Report 	Autumn 2020 – Autumn 2021
Adoption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Council adopts the Plan and uses it in making planning decisions. 	Autumn 2021

Annual Monitoring Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• On-going monitoring of LDP delivery & effectiveness, submitted to WG every year	Annually - to be submitted in October each year
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Denbighshire Local Development
Plan 2018- 2033

DRAFT PREFERRED STRATEGY **Date XX**



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FOREWORD

As Lead Member for Highways, Planning & Sustainable Travel I am very pleased to present to you the draft Preferred Strategy for the Local Development Plan (LDP) 2018 – 2033. This will replace the existing LDP 2006 – 2021 once adopted.

This document represents the first formal stage in producing the LDP. It presents for consultation, the suggested overall levels of growth, and, in broad terms, where that growth will go within the County. Key policies are also included and these will form the guiding principles for development in the future and will provide the basis for the final LDP.

The draft LDP Preferred Strategy has been developed under the guidance of the Strategic Planning Group within the Council and also in discussion with a range of community representatives and other key partners. We have considered how much development Denbighshire needs to support its communities and sought to balance this alongside providing robust protection for our outstanding cultural and environmental qualities.

A significant number of legislative Acts, plans and strategies have informed the development of the Preferred Strategy including The Wellbeing of Future Generations Act 2015; the Environment (Wales) Act 2016; the Conwy/Denbighshire Wellbeing Plan and the Denbighshire Corporate Plan. We want to ensure that Denbighshire is a sustainable place to live, work and visit and believe that the LDP is one of the key ways to achieve this in practice.

The draft LDP Preferred Strategy is only the first stage in the process. This public consultation represents an opportunity for everybody to be involved in influencing the LDP. We therefore urge you to respond to the proposals set out and ensure that your views are known in determining the future of your County.



Councillor Brian Jones, Lead Member for Highways, Planning & Sustainable Travel 2019

1. Introduction

- 1.1 The new Denbighshire Local Development Plan (LDP) will provide the framework for land use planning in the County up to 2033. The adopted (LDP) ends in December 2021 and in order to direct development in line with the needs of Denbighshire a replacement is required.
- 1.2 National legislation and policy specifies the process for producing an LDP. This includes having consideration as to the delivery of the adopted LDP through the Annual Monitoring Reports (AMR), the current economic, social and environmental situation in the county by way of background evidence, as well as national and local, plans, policies and programmes. This process is illustrated in Figure 1.1 below.

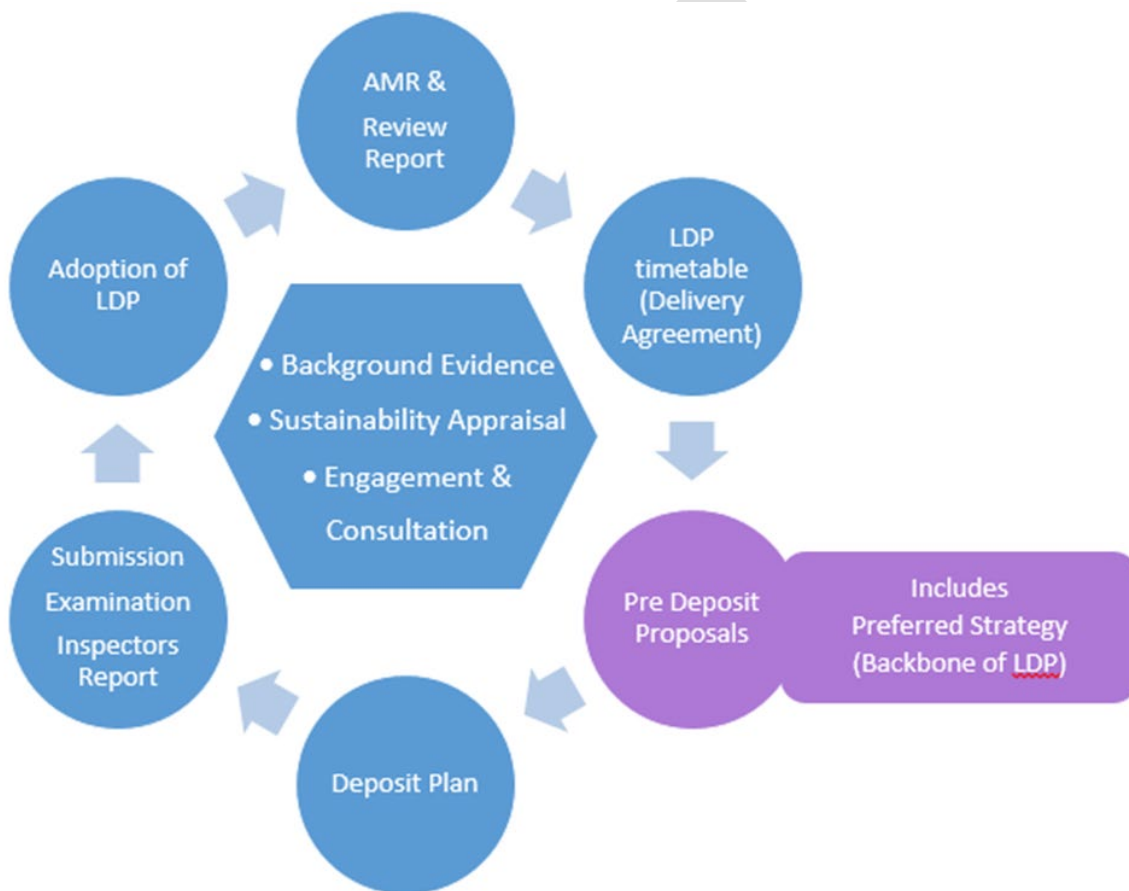


Figure 1.1: LDP Process Diagram (adapted from the Welsh Government LDP Manual)

- 1.3 The LDP aims to deliver a framework for sustainable development in Denbighshire, aligning the social, economic and environmental needs of the county. The framework is assessed by undertaking a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and through public consultation.
- 1.4 Sustainability and engagement are central to the process of developing an LDP, as is ensuring that there is evidence to prove that the aspiration and ambition of the LDP is realistic and deliverable.

- 1.5 This document sets out the Draft Preferred Strategy for the new LDP. A Preferred Strategy is required as part of the Pre-Deposit stage of developing the LDP and is effectively the backbone of the LDP, setting out the levels and spatial distribution of development growth, at a high level, for the plan period. Currently this Preferred Strategy is Draft as the Council recognises the importance of consultation and welcomes constructive feedback.
- 1.6 Opportunities and challenges that will drive change and need to be considered in the LDP have been utilised to create the Vision, as well as setting the objectives for the LDP. The issues and objectives have also been considered in light of national and local legislation, plans, policies and programmes. These are described in Sections 3 and 4 of this report. Consideration of how they relate to Welsh Government’s Well-being Goals, Denbighshire’s Well-being Plan and Corporate Plan can be seen at Appendix 1.
- 1.7 The process of developing the Draft Preferred Strategy can be seen in Figure 1.2 below.

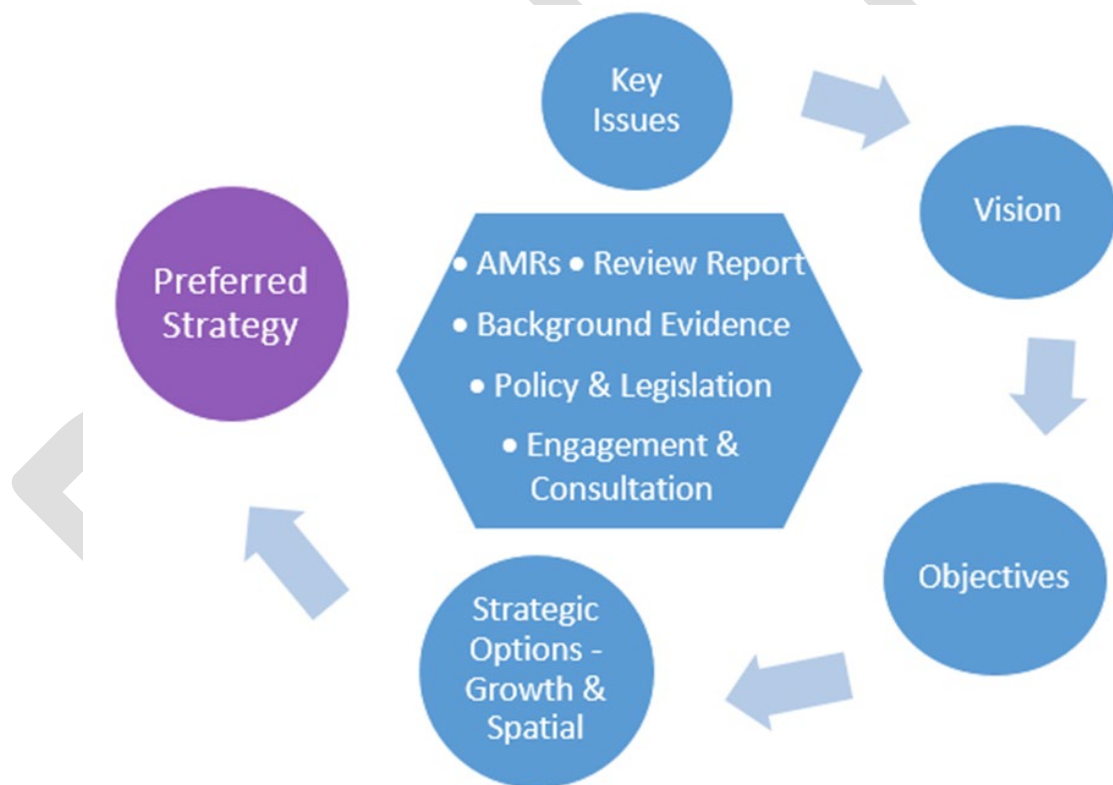


Figure 1.2: Preferred Strategy Process Diagram

- 1.8 Section 5 of this report sets out options on the level of development growth in the county described in terms of housing and employment. An indication of the preferred level of growth is provided having undertaken consultation with key stakeholders and Members as well as a Sustainability Appraisal.

- 1.9 Section 7 describes options as to how development should be distributed throughout the county and again indicates a preference. These spatial options have been informed by the settlement hierarchy which is set out in Section 6.
- 1.10 Key policies setting out the overarching principles for future development are specified in Section 8. These will be developed at a later stage into detailed policies for use in determining planning applications and appeals.
- 1.11 The key background evidence that has been used to develop this Draft Preferred Strategy is:-

Background papers	Purpose
Background paper on Growth Options	Provides a methodology and options for development growth in Denbighshire.
Background paper on Settlement hierarchy	Assesses settlements so that they could be categorised into tiers and develop a hierarchy.
Background paper on Spatial Options	Provides options for distributing development in Denbighshire.
Well-being Impact Assessment	Assesses the Preferred Strategy against Welsh Government Well-being goals.
Sustainability Appraisal (SA)	Assesses the significance of economic, social and environmental impacts of the Preferred strategy.
Habitats Regulations Appraisal (HRA)	Assesses the likelihood of any significant effects arising from plan elements on the qualifying features of internationally designated sites of nature conservation and their respective conservation objectives.
Review Report	Assesses the adopted LDP, the current economic and social situation in Denbighshire and concluded that there was a need for a Replacement LDP.
Annual Monitoring Reports	Monitor the progress of the adopted LDP.
Background evidence	Purpose
Employment Land and Economic Growth Assessment	Assesses the demand, need and availability of employment land in Denbighshire.
Local Housing Market Assessment	Assesses the demand and need for housing, including affordable housing, in Denbighshire.
Retail Study	Assesses the retail catchment areas and future potential spend and growth in retailing Denbighshire.
Town Centre Health Check	Assesses the vitality of town centres.
Joint Housing Land Availability Study	Indicates the availability of housing land locally and regionally.
New Housing Occupancy Survey	Undertaken jointly with Conwy County Borough Council it allows the Council to understand the future housing needs and the need for facilities.

- 1.12 A 'Call for Sites' has been held to allow landowners and others to put forward sites that they wish to have included in the LDP. All the sites received are listed in the Candidate Sites Register. Submission of a candidate site is not a guarantee of inclusion within the LDP however, and an assessment will be made of each as to their suitability and compliance with the Preferred Strategy. The Candidate Site Register accompanies this Draft Preferred Strategy.

Your Comments

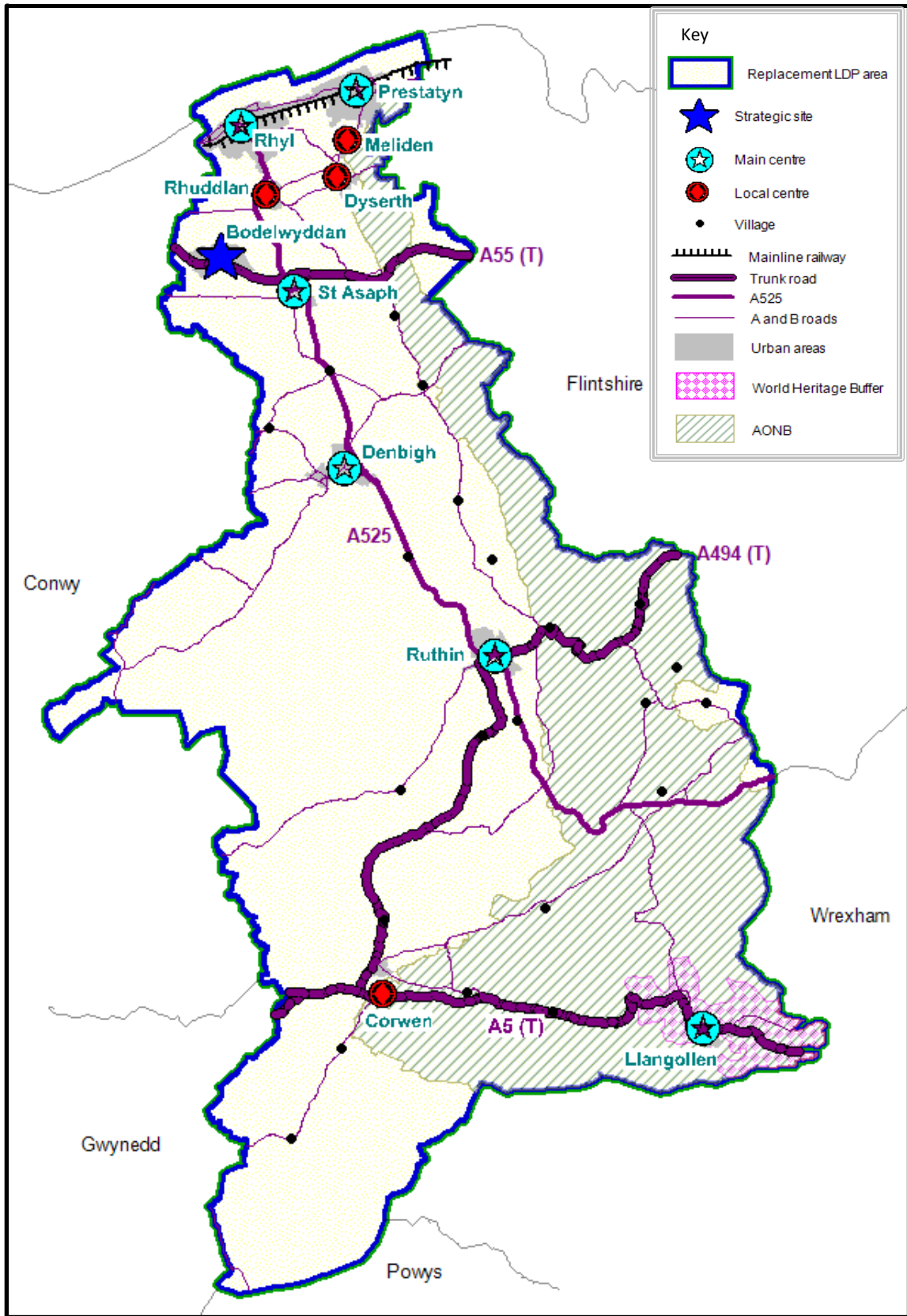
- 1.13 Denbighshire County Council would like to hear your views on the LDP Preferred Strategy and we will be consulting on this document from **xx to xx**. All consultation documents are available on the Council's website, and copies are available for inspection during normal opening hours at Denbighshire's Council offices and libraries. Any comments should be made using the Council's Consultation Portal or the consultation response form provided.
- 1.14 The closing date for submission of comments on the Denbighshire LDP Preferred Strategy is **xxxxx**. Please forward your comments to:
- Strategic Planning and Housing
Denbighshire County Council
PO Box 62, Ruthin, LL15 9AZ
- Email: planningpolicy@denbighshire.gov.uk
Website: www.denbighshire.gov.uk/ldp
- 1.15 Please contact the Strategic Planning and Housing Team if you require further information and advice by emailing: planningpolicy@denbighshire.gov.uk or contact us by phone on Telephone: 01824 706916.

2 Strategic context

2.1 Profile of Denbighshire

- 2.1.1 Denbighshire is a largely rural authority situated in the North East of Wales which borders with five (5) other local authorities and the Irish Sea. It has an area of 844sq.km. In 2011, the population of Denbighshire was 93,734, an increase from the previous Census which was 93,065. A high proportion of the population is clustered around the two main coastal towns of Rhyl (approx. 25,000) and Prestatyn (approx. 20,000) the remainder are scattered throughout small towns and villages across a rural area. More than 60% of the population live to the north of St Asaph.
- 2.1.2 The County has a high quality built and natural environment with numerous listed buildings, conservation areas, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, and protected wildlife species and habitats. Many of these have national or international recognition and protection status, such as the Clwydian Range and Dee Valley Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) and the River Dee which is designated as Special Area of Conservation (SAC) by the European Union. In particular, the area around the Llangollen Canal in the south-east of Denbighshire is designated by UNESCO as a World Heritage Site.
- 2.1.3 Welsh culture and language is an integral part of the make-up of Denbighshire. More than 24.6% of the population speak Welsh (Census 2011), and this proportion rises to over 60% within many rural communities.
- 2.1.4 There are good road transport links including three national trunk roads (T). The A 55 (T) is an important transport route for the coast in North Wales running east / west and providing links to Ireland. The A5 (T) joins the A55 at Bangor and runs south-east down to Shrewsbury where it joins the M54 and services the South of the county. The A494 (T) runs east / west from the M56 around Chester to Ruthin and Corwen connecting the county to Dolgellau. The A525 runs from Rhyl in the north to Llandegla in the south and onto Wrexham and Newcastle under Lyme.
- 2.1.5 Given the rural nature of the county, many residents are reliant on car use for commuting and accessing services although the North Wales Coast Mainline provides direct rail links to Holyhead (Dublin) to the north west and Manchester/ London to the south east.
- 2.1.6 The key characteristics of the county can be seen in the map below.

Denbighshire's Character Map



3 Key issues and challenges for Denbighshire

3.1 Key issues and challenges

3.1.1 Looking forwards to 2033, the key issues and challenges which need to be addressed through the Preferred Strategy and LDP are set out below and we need to plan for:

The need for market housing, affordable housing and the need to secure rural housing to meet future requirements
Potential impacts on Welsh language and culture need to be assessed and the LDP Strategy, allocations and policies should protect, support and enhance
The need to continue to protect existing open space and look at options for delivery of new provision.
Need to agree position with the minerals industry regarding areas of search or allocations.
Provision for renewable energy generation
The protection and enhancement of the natural, built and historic environment.
Ensure that infrastructure capacity is available or is provided in relation to new development.
Provision for waste management.
Need to deliver serviced strategic employment land – Strategic Site, Growth bid.
Need to site local employment sites where they will be sustainable and not subject to pressure to release for other uses.
Ensuring that rural employment sites are protected where practical and that policies are flexible enough to support the rural economy whilst still protecting our high quality natural and built environment.
Continue to develop quality tourism products.
Consideration of the role of existing town centres in addition to retailing to improve viability and long term sustainability.
Continuing to support regeneration initiatives.
Prioritise walking & cycling routes in new developments.
Locate development to maximise accessibility as far as constraints allow.
Ensure that new development is directed away from flood risk areas and that the longer term implications of climate change are considered.

4. LDP Vision and Objectives

4.1 LDP Vision

- 4.1.1 The role of the LDP Vision is to define the main purpose on the Plan and provide a framework for the Preferred Strategy and future detailed policies. The Vision distils the main priorities and drivers for Denbighshire and draws on priorities set by national policy and relevant local strategies.
- 4.1.2 The draft LDP Vision and objectives have been the subject of stakeholder engagement and feedback has influenced the final Vision and objectives below.
- 4.1.3 The LDPs' Vision is:

Denbighshire, through sustainable development, will have a vibrant urban coast, with thriving market towns and rural areas. The housing and employment needs of the County will be met and the high quality environment will be protected and enhanced. Life of a high quality will be maintained for all communities; with full recognition that we have a strong Welsh language and culture that should be supported and enhanced throughout the County.

4.2 LDP Objectives

- 4.2.1 A number of more detailed strategic objectives have been developed which translate the Vision into a framework which sets out how the LDP Vision will be delivered and what the Plan is trying to achieve. Current LDP objectives have been reviewed and revised to reflect the goals set out in the Well-being of Future Generations Act, the Conwy Denbighshire Well-being Plan and the Council's Corporate Plan, together with national guidance and legislation.
- 4.2.2 One of the key challenges of producing a sustainable LDP is to ensure a reasonable balance between competing aims. The Plan will need to minimise potential conflicts arising from these objectives and the Sustainability Appraisal process will contribute to reducing potential areas of conflict.

4.2.3 The LDP Objectives are:

1.	Allocating sufficient land in accordance with a sustainable settlement strategy to meet the projected market and affordable housing needs of Denbighshire.
2.	Supporting and enhancing the Welsh Language
3.	Protecting, enhancing and sustainably developing Denbighshire's natural resources including green and blue infrastructure, renewable energy and mineral resources.
4.	Protecting and enhancing Denbighshire's natural, built and historic environment.
5.	Supporting the provision, operation and development of infrastructure and services
6.	Supporting a healthy economy including proposals for strategic growth, key economic sectors and the rural economy.
7.	Enabling the regeneration and renewal of Denbighshire's built environment and public realm to contribute to vital, viable and attractive town centres with employment premises that meet the requirements of modern businesses.
8.	Supporting development that promotes well-being, community cohesion and resilience including measures to address the effects of flood risk and climate change.

5. LDP Strategic growth options

5.1 Assessment of Growth Options

- 5.1.1 A key part of developing a Plan is the consideration of different options to determine the appropriate level of development the Plan should provide for and the most sustainable way to distribute this around the County. This consideration informs the selection of the preferred option, which will set the context for identifying how much development land is required for housing and employment and where that development should be located.
- 5.1.2 The growth options considered are informed by demographic and economic trends and projections, together with an assessment of the ability of the market to deliver those options. There are clearly external factors beyond the control of the Plan which may have a significant impact on growth, including the economic climate, access to development finance, growth within neighbouring authorities and capacity within the building industry. Growth levels put forward in the current adopted LDP are not being achieved and therefore a reassessment of potential growth over the next 15 years, using up to date information, is necessary to inform the development of the Preferred Strategy for the emerging Replacement LDP.
- 5.1.3 A number of options which are considered to be realistic and sustainable have been developed and tested. These options have been assessed against the key issues and challenges for the County, the LDP Vision and objectives, together with national policy guidance and local strategies. A separate Background Paper: Growth Level Options Report provides further information expanding on the methodology and considerations in assessing the various options.

Growth Option	Household Growth	Households to dwellings	Annual figures	Figures with 15% contingency	Employment Growth
Option 1: Population led - 15 year migration trend	2,050	2,150	143	2,450 160 per annum	Approx 750 jobs 5.2 ha land
This reflects Welsh Government 2017 population forecasts which projects forward the previous 15-year migration trend.					

Option 2: Population led – 10 year migration trend	2,500	2,600	173	3,000 200 per annum	Approx 1,200 jobs 8.3ha land
This reflects a refinement of the Welsh Government 2017 population forecasts which projects forward the previous 10-year migration trend.					

Option 3: Population led – 15 year migration trend	3,750	3,950	263	4,550 300 per annum	Approx 2,750 jobs 19.2ha land
This reflects a refinement of the Welsh Government 2017 population forecasts which projects forward the previous 15-year migration trend.					

Option 4: Employment led	3,000	3,150	210	3,600 240 per annum	Approx 1,300 jobs 6.72ha 8.5ha land (incl 2.24ha flexibility allowance)
This reflects an ‘employment-led’ option where the projections model is essentially run in reverse. The target of 8.5 ha (including flexibility allowance) of employment land (approximately 1,300 jobs) is derived from an option in Denbighshire Employment Land and Economic Growth Assessment 2019.					

Option 5: Employment led	6,150	6,500	433	7,500 500 per annum	Approx 6,800 jobs 35.70 ha (47.6ha land incl 11.9ha flexibility allowance)
This reflects an ‘employment-led’ option where the projections model is essentially run in reverse. The target of 47 ha (including flexibility allowance) of employment land (approximately 6,800 jobs) is derived from the recommended option in Denbighshire Employment and Economic Growth Assessment 2019.					

5.1.4 The Strategic Options were subject to an engagement exercise with Members, City Town & Community Councils and key stakeholders. The above growth options were presented to demonstrate the effects of using different data sets and the impact on potential housing numbers. Growth options presented included a 15% allowance for contingency. Feedback received as part of this engagement generally preferred Option 2 (2017 based with 10 year migration trend - 2,600 dwellings/ 173 pa without contingency; 3,000 /200 per annum with contingency) with Option 3 marginally lower (2017 based with 15 year migration trend – 3,950 dwellings/ 263 pa without contingency; 4,550 dwellings/300 per annum with contingency). Whilst feedback on the options is an important consideration, the assessment of options and selection of a preferred option needs to be based on the technical merits of each option and whether it would result in a sound LDP.

5.1.5 The Growth Options considered for the Replacement LDP are all substantially lower than the growth levels projected when the current adopted LDP was being developed. The adopted LDP makes provision for 7,500 new homes over the 15 year period of 2006 – 2021 (500 pa) to meet the needs projected at the time. However, this level of

growth has not been achieved, with housing completion rates averaging 220 over the last 15 years.

5.1.5 A summary assessment of each option is set out below:

Assessment of Growth Options

Option 1: Population led - 15 year migration trend (2,150 dwellings -143 per annum / 2,450 - 160 per annum with 15% contingency)

This option is an update of the official Welsh Government 2014-based projections, using the same methodology but where appropriate with data updated for the most recent year of population that is available (2017). It extends the trend period to 15 years, to match the length of the plan period, and the migration trend is based on data for the 15 years between 2002/03 and mid 2016/17.

Under this option, new dwellings requirements are low, with around 2,150 required across the plan period. This option would perform poorly in delivering market and affordable housing, potentially not meeting needs. The impact of the baby-boomer generation moving out of the working age population could undermine aspirations for jobs growth and economic aspiration. Growth in both job numbers and employment land requirements would be relatively low also, with around 750 jobs and 5.2ha of employment land provided over the plan period.

This option produces growth levels which may be too low to support future aspirations for the county, and could perpetuate the trend towards out-migration amongst young adults.

It is proposed that this option is discounted.

Option 2: Population led – 10 year migration trend (2,600 dwellings – 173 per annum / 3,000 - 200 per annum with 15% contingency)

This option uses many of the same assumptions as Option 1, but rather than using fixed migration totals for population growth, it uses a propensity model which calculates a likelihood of migration by age/sex based on the overall population profile. It uses a 10 year migration trend based on data for the 10 years between 2007/08 and mid 2016/17.

Under this option, there would be a higher level of population growth compared to Option 1, leading to a higher dwelling requirement – around 2,600 across the plan period – and economic growth of around 1,200 new jobs and 8.3ha of employment land however this option would perform poorly in terms of meeting housing needs, particularly the need for affordable homes.

This option sees growth within the working age population, which may better support economic aspirations. However, this may be unrealistic as it does not adequately address the other factors which may lead to out-migration and evidence of an ageing population structure. This option would perform poorly in delivering market and affordable housing, potentially not meeting needs.

Option 3: Population led – 15 year migration trend (3,950 – 263per annum/ 4,550 - 300 per annum with contingency)

This option is based on the same method as Option 2 but uses a 15 year (rather than 10 year) migration trend based on data for the 15 years between 2002/03 and mid 2016/17.

Under this option, there would be a higher level of population growth than Option 2, leading to a higher dwelling requirement – around 3,950 across the plan period. It also forecast a growth in the working age population, which helps match aspirations for economic growth and suggests economic growth of around 2,750 new jobs and 19.2 ha of employment land across the plan period.

This option sees growth within the working age population, which may better support economic aspirations. It also would perform better in terms of delivering market and affordable housing to meet the County's needs. However, this may be unrealistic as it does not adequately address the other factors which may lead to out-migration and evidence of an ageing population structure.

Option 4: Employment led – 8.96ha employment land

This option starts with a requirement of 8.96ha of employment land, as based on a forecast of labour demand in the Denbighshire Employment Land Review. The household and dwelling requirements are then calculated by using a backward iteration method to match jobs growth to population growth.

Under this option, there would be similar levels of overall growth compared with Option 3, with a dwelling requirement of 3,150/ 210 pa (3,600 with contingency - approximately 240 per annum) and 1,300 new jobs across the plan period.

This option see jobs driven in-migration, leading to growth in the working age population, which may better support economic aspirations in the county. However, this may be overly optimistic given evidence of an ageing population structure across the country.

Option 5: Employment led – 47.60ha employment land

This option uses the same method as Option 4 but is based on a trend method from past employment land take-up rates.

Under this option, there would be significantly higher levels of growth compared with all other options, giving a dwelling requirement of 6,500/ 433 pa (7,500 with contingency - approximately 500 per annum) and 6,800 new jobs across the plan period, requiring 47.6 ha of land.

This option could see jobs driven in-migration, leading to growth in the working age population, which may better support economic aspirations in the county and a more balanced population structure. However, this may be overly optimistic given evidence of an ageing population structure across the country. The levels of growth envisaged are high and could deliver higher numbers of affordable housing but may not be deliverable or sustainable. This level of employment land proposed is the recommended approach in the Employment Land and Economic Growth Assessment 2019.

It is proposed that this option is discounted.

- 5.5.6 All of the above options represent much lower growth than that planned for in the current adopted LDP and reflect lower Welsh Government population and household projections. One of the Council's key priorities is to ensure that everyone is supported to live in homes that meet their needs – this includes ensuring that sufficient housing is delivered to meet those needs. A low growth option would potentially not meet those needs, particularly the need for additional affordable homes. It is also important to provide a level of housing which supports economic growth.
- 5.5.7 Option 2 provides a realistic and deliverable growth option, however the housing numbers proposed are lower the average completion rates over the last 15 years and will deliver reduced levels of affordable housing. Option 3 also provides a realistic option and would deliver more affordable homes. Option 5 sets out an unrealistic housing target but presents the recommended approach for employment land in line with the recommendations of Employment Land and Economic Growth Assessment.
- 5.5.8 Following initial discussions a combined approach is proposed, with a mid-point between Options 2 and 3 suggested as a sustainable housing growth target. Further work was undertaken to develop a Preferred Growth Option, as set out below:

Growth Option	Household Growth	Households to dwellings	Annual figures	Figures with 15% contingency	Employment Growth
Preferred Option:	3,100	3,275	218	3,775 250 per annum	Approx 1,500 jobs 10.5 ha (14ha land incl 3.5ha flexibility allowance)

- 5.5.9 The preferred growth option is consistent with past build rates for housing within the county. This level of growth could lead to a growth in working age population requiring a jobs growth of approximately 1,500, equating to approximately 14ha of additional employment land.
- 5.5.10 However, as indicated above, option 5 matches the recommended level of employment land stated in the Employment Land and Economic Growth Assessment undertaken by BE Group in December 2018. It is therefore appropriate to ensure provision of 47.6 hectares of employment land to meet forecasted land requirements, including a five year contingency; to provide a choice in sites catering for both the needs of local businesses and to allow for larger developments. It assists in providing employment opportunities which are required to reverse the trend of net out-migration of 16 to 29 year olds and limit the increase in the dependency ratio.
- 5.5.11 The Council's corporate priorities include creating a place where young people will want to live and work as well as having communities that are resilient, independent, connected and have access to goods and services locally, online and through good transport links. Existing employment land allocations have been reviewed and the BE Group Report recommended that the majority should be retained in the Replacement LDP, with a potential small addition in Corwen. These sites would provide approximately 68 hectares of employment land within the County.
- 5.5.12 The North Wales Economic Ambition Board (NWEAB) set out a Growth Vision for the Economy of North Wales which is supported by the Council. Looking ahead until 2035, the Strategy underlining the economic vision stresses the need for '*market responsive, well-serviced, readily available development sites that meet the needs of current and future economic sectors and clusters, especially along the A55 corridor.*' There are two sites in Denbighshire that are of importance in delivering the Vision for Economic Growth: (1) Expansion to St Asaph Business Park has been highlighted as a strategic project in support of the Vision; and (2) a mixed-use site at Bodelwyddan which will complement employment land at St Asaph Business Park and Kinmel Park in providing additional land for economic development along the A55 in North Wales.

- 5.5.13 Local employment land allocations are provided in Denbigh, Ruthin, Corwen and Llangollen. This ensures there is a choice of employment sites across the county, local businesses should be able to start up and grow in their local areas without having to transfer to the alternative sites in the north of the County. It is considered that this level of employment land provision is necessary to encourage a strong local economy, job creation and regeneration which matches the economic ambition of Denbighshire and the North Wales region.
- 5.5.14 The requirement for new homes and employment development will be met through a variety of sources of supply, including any completions after April 2018. In delivering this level of growth care will be taken to protect and enhance Denbighshire's natural, historic and built environment.
- 5.5.15 It is appropriate for jobs growth to drive the strategy whilst providing a robust housing provision that delivers on the needs of Denbighshire's residents. This strategy reflects Denbighshire's ambition whilst remaining realistic and deliverable.

Proposed Level of Growth

The Preferred Strategy will make provision for a level of growth comprising 68 ha of employment land to accommodate a forecasted land requirement of 47.6 ha. This will be supported by land for 3,775 new homes to meet a housing requirement of 3,275 dwellings.

6. LDP Sustainable Settlement Hierarchy

6.1 Settlement Assessment

6.1.1 A fundamental role of the LDP is to consider the need for growth and development and make appropriate provision for this growth. The LDP should put forward a clear Spatial Strategy identifying where this growth should be located. An assessment of Denbighshire's settlements has been used to inform and generate options for the location of future development. The settlements considered in the adopted LDP have been reassessed for the purposes of establishing a settlement hierarchy for the replacement LDP. Settlements were assessed on a number of criteria including their size, the services they provide and their transport links. The criteria have graded the settlements and shaped the hierarchy.

6.1.2 A tiered approach (based on existing settlement limits defined in the adopted LDP) is used to group settlements with similar characteristics in terms of facilities and services. Further information is provided in the Settlement Assessment Background Paper. The settlement hierarchy is set out below:

Category	Definition	Settlements
Main centre	Settlements with a strategic role in delivery of a variety of services and facilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Denbigh • Prestatyn • Ruthin • Llangollen • Rhyl • St Asaph
Local centre	Settlements providing a more limited range of medical, education, medical, financial and retail services than the main centre. Settlements with a local role in delivery of services and facilities for surrounding settlements and the open countryside.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bodelwyddan • Corwen • Dyserth • Meliden • Rhuddlan
Village	Smaller settlements with limited services providing services and facilities to sustain local needs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bodfari • Carrog • Cynwyd • Eryrys • Gellifor • Llandegla • Llandrillo • Pwllglas • Trefnant • Bryneglwys • Clawddnewydd • Graianrhyd • Gwyddelwern • Glyndyfrdwy • Henllan • Llandyrnog • Llanferres • Tremeirchion • Llanarmon yn Ial • Llanbedr Dyffryn Clwyd • Llanfair Dyffryn Clwyd • Pentre Llanrhaeadr

Unserviced village	Small settlements with few or no services and facilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cwm • Cyffylliog • Maeshafn • Nantglyn • Rhualt • Betws Gwerfil Goch • Pant Pastynog • Aberwheeler • Clocaenog • Graigfechan • Rhewl • Y Green
Open countryside	All other unclassified settlements.	

6.2 Sustainable development patterns

6.2.1 Planning Policy Wales states that local service centres or clusters of smaller settlements where a sustainable functional linkage can be demonstrated, should be designated by local authorities as the preferred locations for most new development including housing and employment provision. This policy approach, together with the Review of the current adopted LDP, the replacement LDP Vision and objectives and the settlement hierarchy has guided the development of potential Spatial Options for the replacement LDP.

7. LDP Spatial Options

7.1 Assessment of Spatial Options

7.1.1 The spatial options consider **where** new development should be located across the county during the life of the LDP. Three potential options were developed, taking account of the existing size and function of the county's settlements, as well as access to facilities and transport links, as presented in the settlement hierarchy. The Spatial Strategy in the adopted LDP was reviewed and has informed the development of options. These options below were presented as part of the stakeholder engagement exercise. In addition, an alternative option 4 was proposed through the stakeholder engagement.

Option 1: Serviced settlements only	This would spread growth across the county's main/local centres and villages with services/facilities. Villages without services/facilities would be allowed some limited growth.
Option 2: Strategic Site and serviced settlements	This option focuses growth in a single major mixed-use site in Bodelwyddan (for which outline permission was granted in 2016), with lower levels of growth in the main/local centres and villages with services/facilities. Villages without services/facilities would be allowed some limited growth.
Option 3: Strategic Site and all settlements	This option focuses growth in a single major mixed-use site in Bodelwyddan (for which outline permission was granted in 2016), with lower levels of growth in the main/local centres, villages and unserviced villages.
Option 4: All settlements	This option was put forward by attendees as part of the drop in events. This option is based on Option 1 plus development in those settlements without facilities or services. This would spread growth across all of the county's settlements.

7.1.2 Option 3 (Strategic Site and all settlements) is the most similar to the strategy in the current LDP. The proposed approach to settlement categories in the new LDP is different from the current plan, meaning a direct comparison cannot be made.

7.1.3 Feedback received through the stakeholder engagement indicated equal preferences for Option 2 (Strategic Site and serviced settlements) and Option 3 (Strategic Site and all settlements). The paragraphs below set out a summary assessment of each option.

Assessment of Spatial Options

Option 1: Serviced settlements only

This option spreads new development across the county's towns and villages which have existing services or facilities. Settlements without services would not have land-use allocations but would have limited opportunities for growth through in-fill development or exception sites. This option directs development to sustainable settlements where residents have access to some level of facilities and away from those smaller settlements without facilities. The levels of growth in each settlement would reflect its position in the settlement hierarchy, with some flexibility to reflect local circumstances.

Under this option, all serviced settlements would have incremental growth, which may not be realistic due to physical constraints or availability of land. The levels of growth in each settlement may not be high enough to deliver additional infrastructure or benefits. It also does not recognise the role of the Bodelwyddan Strategic Site in delivering the economic aspirations of the region. It would however, direct growth to those settlements where there is access to facilities and services, which are the most sustainable locations, and would potentially help to secure the future of those facilities and services.

Option 2: Strategic Site and serviced settlements

This option represents a continuation of the current strategy in the adopted LDP, with a single major mixed-use site in Bodelwyddan and with smaller scale development in the rest of the county's settlements, but only in those places with facilities/services. The justification for this strategy was that i) the greatest employment, commercial and residential demand is in the north of the county, ii) the largest percentage of the population live in this area, iii) the county's key transport links are in this area and iv) there are greater opportunities for mixed land uses and infrastructure provision in the development of large sites. This option directs development to sustainable settlements where residents have access to some level of facilities and away from those smaller settlements without facilities. The levels of growth in each settlement would be accordance with its position in the settlement hierarchy, with some flexibility to reflect local circumstances.

Under this option, the majority of new growth is directed to a single, major mixed-use site at Bodelwyddan, which is close to main transport routes,

employment opportunities and has the potential to create a sustainable development by integrating land uses. By directing the majority of growth into a single sustainable location, lower levels of growth would be required elsewhere and this would provide for some flexibility to recognise constraints and aspirations in other serviced settlements. However, it may restrict the opportunities for higher growth elsewhere in the county, and the delivery of a single major site is likely to extend beyond the plan period. It would also require significant infrastructure provision to enable development to start.

Option 3: Strategic Site and all settlements

This option represents a continuation of the current strategy in the adopted LDP, with a single major mixed-use site in Bodelwyddan and smaller scale development in the rest of the county's settlements, including those without facilities/services. The option provides for more opportunities for growth in the smaller rural settlements. The levels of growth in each settlement would be in accordance with its position in the settlement hierarchy, with some flexibility to reflect local circumstances.

Under this option, many of the implications are the same when compared to Option 2, with additional growth in the most rural settlements without facilities and services. Whilst this may support growth aspirations in these locations, it would also allow for unsustainable patterns of development with an increase in the number of residents entirely reliant on travelling by private car to meet their everyday needs.

Option 4: All settlements

This option is based on Option 1 plus development in those settlements without facilities or services. This would spread growth across all of the county's settlements. The levels of growth in each settlement would reflect its position in the settlement hierarchy, with some flexibility to reflect local circumstances.

Under this option, all settlements would have incremental growth, which may not be realistic due to physical constraints or availability of land. The levels of growth in each settlement may not be high enough to deliver additional infrastructure or benefits. It also does not recognise the role of the Bodelwyddan Strategic Site in delivering the economic aspirations of the region. Whilst this option may support growth aspirations in the most rural locations, it would also allow for unsustainable patterns of development with an increase in the number of residents entirely reliant on travelling to meet their everyday needs.

- 7.1.4 Option 2 is perhaps the most robust option as it is based on an evidenced settlement hierarchy and seeks to direct growth to the most sustainable settlements, whilst allowing for limited development in the smaller rural settlements. Rather than being based on a numerical or mechanical means to apportion growth it aims to identify which settlements are sustainably able to accommodate development. The broad scale of development would be based on the position of the settlement within the settlement hierarchy, the characteristics of that settlement and the availability of suitable sites.
- 7.1.5 Options 2 and 3 recognise the role of Bodelwyddan Strategic Site in delivering the economic aspirations of the region, as part of the Growth Deal Bid. The Strategic Site has planning permission, which this option acknowledges. The development of the site is likely to extend beyond the plan period and the delivery trajectory will need to be reassessed to understand the contribution this development will make to growth requirements over the plan period and inform the level of development required on other sites in the County.
- 7.1.6 Some flexibility can be advantageous, particularly where it is used to promote the use of Welsh language and facilitate local needs. Infill can therefore be utilised to promote such benefits, as long as the development is of an appropriate scale and nature. It can be utilised to increase the service provision and employment opportunities.

Proposed Spatial Strategy

The Preferred Strategy will focus development in Bodelwyddan Strategic Site and serviced settlements: the top three tiers in the settlement hierarchy (main centres, local centres and villages); with more limited growth in other unserved settlements (infill & small sites within development boundaries), focussed on meeting local needs.

8. Preferred Strategy – Draft Key Policies

- 8.1 The Key Policies are those strategic policies which are considered necessary to address the county’s key issues and to deliver the LDP Preferred Strategy. The Key Policies are high-level in nature and are not intended to cover every type of development proposal but instead set out the general principles upon which more detailed policies will be developed as part of the Deposit LDP.
- 8.2 The draft Key Policies are listed below and demonstrate how they support i) the LDP objectives, ii) the national sustainable placemaking outcomes identified in Planning Policy Wales, and iii) the seven Well-being goals identified in the Well-being of Future Generations Act.

Placemaking

All proposals must support the delivery of economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being, and demonstrate the following:

- **Resource efficiency**
- **Promotion of health and well-being**
- **Maintenance and enhancement of the natural environment**
- **Equality of access**
- **Access to services and facilities**
- **Support and enhancement of the Welsh language**
- **Resilience to the impacts of climate change**
- **Promote decarbonisation and renewable energy technology**
- **High quality design that respects local character and distinctiveness.**

LDP objectives

3. Protecting, enhancing and sustainably developing Denbighshire’s natural resources including green and blue infrastructure, renewable energy and mineral resources.
4. Protecting and enhancing Denbighshire’s natural, built and historic environment.
5. Supporting the provision, operation and development of infrastructure and services.
7. Enabling the regeneration and renewal of Denbighshire’s built environment and public realm to contribute to vital, viable and attractive town centres with employment premises that meet the requirements of modern businesses.
8. Supporting development that promotes well-being, community cohesion and resilience including measures to address the effects of flood risk and climate change.

PPW National sustainable placemaking outcomes	Creating and sustaining communities Growing our economy in a sustainable manner Making best use of resources Maximising environmental protection and limiting environmental impact Facilitating accessible and healthy environments
Well-being goals	A globally responsible Wales A prosperous Wales A resilient Wales A healthier Wales A more equal Wales A Wales of cohesive communities A Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh Language
Key evidence	Planning Policy Wales (edition 10, 2018)

8.3 Placemaking is a holistic approach to the planning and design of development and spaces. It considers not only the physical development but its context, function and relationships with the wider area. Placemaking seeks to create high quality developments and public spaces that promote prosperity, health and well-being in the widest sense.

8.4 The LDP will seek to ensure that development in the county enhances quality of life whilst protecting local distinctiveness and visual quality. Good design is fundamental to creating sustainable places where people want to live, work and socialise. Design considerations must not only assess aesthetics, setting and scenscape but also accessibility and best use of buildings or spaces, together with how they can be supported by the public realm. The LDP will require the following five aspects of good design, as set out in Planning Policy Wales, to be applied to all development proposals:

- Access
- Character
- Community safety
- Environmental sustainability
- Movement.

Welsh Language

Proposals for development that maintain or enhance the integrity of the Welsh language will be supported.

LDP objectives	2. Supporting and enhancing the Welsh Language.
PPW National sustainable placemaking outcomes	Creating and sustaining communities
Well-being goals	A prosperous Wales A more equal Wales A Wales of cohesive communities A Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh Language
Key evidence	New Housing Occupancy Survey for Denbighshire (2017)

- 8.5 The Welsh language is an important part of the social and cultural fabric of the county. Its future well-being depends upon a wide range of factors, particularly education, demographic change, community activities and economic activity.
- 8.6 Across the county, 26.4% of the population were Welsh speakers at the time of the census in 2011, which is a decrease of 1.8% as recorded in the 2001 census. There is a considerable geographic variation in the levels of Welsh speakers, with the highest proportions in the south-west of the county and the lowest in the coastal areas.
- 8.7 This policy is intended to support and enhance the use of the Welsh language throughout the county. This includes supporting a sustainable economy and socio-economic infrastructure in Welsh speaking communities as well as providing opportunities for Welsh learners throughout the county. In line with the requirements of Planning Policy Wales and Technical Advice Note 20 'Planning and the Welsh Language', the potential impacts of the Preferred Strategy on the Welsh language have been considered as part of the Sustainability Appraisal process.

Housing

Provision will be made for 3,775 new homes across the plan period, to enable the requirement of 3,275 homes to be met.

In order to meet local needs and demand, a range of housing types and tenures will be provided.

LDP objectives	1. Allocating sufficient land in accordance with a sustainable settlement strategy to meet the projected market and affordable housing needs of Denbighshire.
PPW National sustainable placemaking outcomes	Creating and sustaining communities

Well-being goals	A prosperous Wales A healthier Wales A more equal Wales A Wales of cohesive communities
Key evidence	Denbighshire Local Housing Market Assessment (2019) Denbighshire Joint Housing Land Availability Study (2018) LDP Background Paper: Growth Options (2019)

- 8.8 As outlined in Section 5 above, the housing requirement proposed as part of the Preferred Strategy is related to population-led growth scenarios, which are based on previous migration rates alongside a consideration of a sustainable level of growth informed by past build rates. In order to meet the requirement of 3,275 new homes, provision will be made for 3,775 homes which will allow for an element of flexibility and for any sites not being delivered as anticipated.
- 8.9 New homes will be provided primarily on land allocated specifically for housing within defined development boundaries, and in accordance with the Spatial Strategy and settlement hierarchy set out in Sections 6 and 7 above. In order to meet housing need and demand, a range of house types, sizes and tenures will be required. Appendix 2 sets out an indicative housing balance sheet which shows how the Plan's housing requirement figures could be met. This is indicative at present and will be refined as the Plan progresses.

Affordable Housing

Provision will be made for a minimum of 750 affordable homes across the plan period.

Affordable housing should be provided as on-site units and integrated into the proposed development, unless local needs require otherwise. The type and tenure of affordable housing to be provided will be informed by local need.

LDP objectives	1. Allocating sufficient land in accordance with a sustainable settlement strategy to meet the projected market and affordable housing needs of Denbighshire.
PPW National sustainable placemaking outcomes	Creating and sustaining communities
Well-being goals	A prosperous Wales A healthier Wales A more equal Wales A Wales of cohesive communities
Key evidence	Denbighshire Local Housing Market Assessment (2019) Denbighshire Joint Housing Land Availability Study (2018) Denbighshire Affordable Housing Viability Study (ongoing) LDP Background Paper: Growth Options (2019)

8.10 Affordable housing is housing provided to meet the needs of those who cannot afford general market housing, and is retained as affordable for the first and subsequent occupiers. Affordable housing can be provided in several forms and through a Local Authority, Registered Social Landlord, private developer or via self-build housing.

Affordable housing includes:

- Social rented housing - housing for rent which is owned by Local Authorities and Registered Social Landlords. This is typically the most affordable category of affordable housing.
- Intermediate housing - housing where prices/rents are above those of social rented housing, but below market housing prices/rents. This can include shared equity/ownership schemes, discounted for sale and intermediate rent housing.

8.11 The Denbighshire Local Housing Market Assessment identifies an affordable housing need in the County of 155 homes per year for the next five years. The life period of the LDP is 15 years which would equate to 2,325 homes. Delivering sufficient homes to meet all of this need is considered to be unrealistic, due to the lack of public funding available and previous delivery rates achieved through planning obligations. A minimum target of 750 affordable homes across the life of the LDP is therefore based upon historic and anticipated levels of delivery, informed by the Local Housing Market Assessment, and represents a challenging but realistic target.

8.12 In order to contribute to the development of sustainable and mixed communities, affordable housing provided as part of market housing developments should always be provided on-site. In exceptional circumstances the local need for affordable housing may be better met through an alternative approach to provision but this would be for the Local Authority to determine. The type and tenure of affordable homes to be provided must also reflect local needs. The specific percentage contributions and thresholds for affordable housing contributions will be informed by a high-level viability assessment of the LDP and will be set out in the Deposit LDP.

Employment Land	
Land will be provided for the development of employment premises on a mix of strategic and local sites to meet the County’s employment needs. The provision of a range of employment sites will enable businesses to start-up, invest, expand and grow.	
LDP objectives	6. Supporting a healthy economy including proposals for strategic growth, key economic sectors and the rural economy.
PPW National sustainable placemaking outcomes	Growing our economy in a sustainable manner Creating and sustaining communities
Well-being goals	A prosperous Wales A resilient Wales

	A more equal Wales A Wales of cohesive communities
Key evidence	Employment Land and Economic Growth Assessment (2019) LDP Background Paper: Growth Options (2019)

- 8.13 Planning Policy Wales and Technical Advice Note 23 ‘Economic Development’ highlight the need to provide a range of employment sites in the county that address the identified demand from local businesses and companies seeking to invest in Denbighshire. The selection of employment sites has been made in line with the spatial strategies; focussing on main/ local centres and villages.
- 8.13 ‘The Regional Employment Land Strategy for North Wales’ was developed on behalf of all seven North Wales planning authorities in 2014; guiding future investments, which will be delivered in line with the North Wales Growth Bid, to the most sustainable locations. The strategy highlights St Asaph Business Park and Bodelwyddan Strategic Site as key sites for future employment in Denbighshire and North Wales.
- 8.15 The LDP will also include a criteria-based policy approach to support proposals for development on alternative sites, where nature and scale of the proposal are not out of context with the surrounding area.
- 8.16 Being primarily rural in character, providing employment opportunities for local communities will include farm diversification and the introduction of new forms of employment use in the open countryside. Technical Advice Note 6 ‘Planning for Sustainable Rural Communities’ provides the national policy framework which is going to form the starting point for any local policy formulation to support this type of planning proposal.

Town Centres and Retail Development

Proposals for new retail development will be supported in accordance with the retail hierarchy and where they are of a scale and nature appropriate to the settlement centre, along with the need for a sequential ‘town centre first’ approach. Principal and town centres will be the preferred location for new retail, leisure, office, social and other town centre uses. This approach will seek to maintain and enhance the viability and vibrancy of the County’s principal, town and local centres.

The retail hierarchy is:

Principal centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rhyl • Prestatyn
Town centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Denbigh • Llangollen

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ruthin
Local centres:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bodelwyddan • Corwen • Dyserth • Meliden • Rhuddlan • St Asaph
LDP objectives	7. Enabling the regeneration and renewal of Denbighshire’s built environment and public realm to contribute to vital, viable and attractive town centres with employment premises that meet the requirements of modern businesses.
PPW National sustainable placemaking outcomes	Creating and sustaining communities Growing our economy in a sustainable manner Facilitating accessible and healthy environments
Well-being goals	A prosperous Wales A healthier Wales A more equal Wales A Wales of cohesive communities
Key evidence	Denbighshire Retail Study (2018) Denbighshire Town Centre Health Check (2018)

- 8.17 Retail proposals will be supported as an important element in sustaining local communities and reducing the need to travel. The scale and nature of proposals should reflect the retail hierarchy, with the largest developments being directed towards the main centres of population in the county. Town centres are recognised in Planning Policy Wales (PPW) as being the most sustainable, as well as the most appropriate locations, for new retail development and proposals must be directed towards these locations in the first instance. In order to support this approach, no new out-of-town retail developments, or extensions to existing developments, will be proposed in the LDP.
- 8.18 PPW requires planning authorities to identify a hierarchy of retail and commercial centres in development plans. The hierarchy set out above takes account of the size, scale, form, function and location of the centres in Denbighshire. Rhyl and Prestatyn are identified as ‘Principle Centres’ as they are the largest centres in the county and provide a wide variety of shops, services and facilities. Both have similar footfall levels and similar retail catchment areas. Denbigh, Llangollen and Ruthin are defined as ‘Town centres’ as they are smaller centres and do not provide the same level of services as Rhyl and Prestatyn. The final tier of ‘Local centres’ are smaller and provide a more limited range of facilities providing for the day to day needs of local communities.

- 8.19 Given the changing role of town centres, both town centre and primary shopping street boundaries will be reviewed, recognising the need for flexibility in maintaining occupancy and footfall and having regard to the Denbighshire Town Centre Health Check and Denbighshire Retail Study, together with relevant masterplans.

Bodelwyddan Strategic Site	
Land at Bodelwyddan is identified as a Strategic Site, in order to meet the development needs of the north of the county and deliver the plan’s Preferred Strategy.	
Development will be phased over the plan period, and beyond, and will comprise housing (including affordable housing), employment and health, education, community, transport and green infrastructure required to support the development.	
LDP objectives	<p>1. Allocating sufficient land in accordance with a sustainable settlement strategy to meet the projected market and affordable housing needs of Denbighshire.</p> <p>5. Supporting the provision, operation and development of infrastructure and services.</p> <p>6. Supporting a healthy economy including proposals for strategic growth, key economic sectors and the rural economy.</p>
PPW National sustainable placemaking outcomes	<p>Creating and sustaining communities</p> <p>Making best use of resources</p> <p>Growing our economy in a sustainable manner</p> <p>Facilitating accessible and healthy environments</p> <p>Maximising environmental protection and limiting environmental impact</p>
Well-being goals	<p>A prosperous Wales</p> <p>A healthier Wales</p> <p>A more equal Wales</p> <p>A Wales of cohesive communities</p> <p>A Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh Language</p>
Key evidence	<p>Regional Employment Land Strategy for North Wales (2014)</p> <p>North Wales Growth Bid: Proposition document (2018)</p> <p>Outline planning permission (granted 2016)</p>

- 8.20 The Bodelwyddan Strategic Site forms the basis of the Preferred Strategy for the current LDP (2006-2021), and represents a major mixed-use in the north of the county. This was supported by the identification in the Wales Spatial Plan (2004, updated 2008) of a ‘hub’ around the Rhyl/Prestatyn/St Asaph area, which was intended to provide a focus for future employment, housing and retail growth. The location was also supported within the North Wales Coast Strategic Regeneration Area (a

designation which has now ended). Planning permission for the development of the site was granted in 2016.

- 8.21 The Bodelwyddan Strategic Site has been identified as a potential project as part of the emerging ‘Growth Deal for the Economy of North Wales’. There are other major development sites identified across the North Wales region and together they will assist in meeting the demand for housing as well as providing well-serviced, high quality employment land.

<p>Infrastructure</p> <p>Development will be directed to locations where the necessary infrastructure will be available.</p> <p>New developments will be expected to contribute to the provision of infrastructure, where necessary to mitigate the impacts of new development, comprising:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affordable housing • Recreation, open space and green infrastructure • Education • Sustainable transport and active travel • Regeneration • Welsh language • Telecommunications and Broadband • Any other Council priorities identified at the time of the application. 	
LDP objectives	5. Supporting the provision, operation and development of infrastructure and services.
PPW National sustainable placemaking outcomes	Creating and sustaining communities Making best use of resources Facilitating accessible and healthy environments
Well-being goals	A prosperous Wales A resilient Wales A healthier Wales A more equal Wales A Wales of cohesive communities
Key evidence	North Wales Joint Local Transport Plan (2015) Denbighshire Open Space Assessment and Audit (2018) Denbighshire Local Housing Market Assessment (2019)

- 8.22 Available infrastructure influences people’s travel choices, social options, recreational activities and therefore new development places additional demands on existing infrastructure and services. Additional demands can have significant impacts on infrastructure so that it requires improvement, upgrading or additional maintenance. Considerations include aspects such as the increased number of road users hindering accessibility, generating additional noise and air pollution or limiting health and

wellbeing. This supports a requirement that new development should be located where every day needs can be met locally, via short distances and through active travel. Planning Policy Wales requires development to enable people to have good access to a range of facilities and services within their locality. Steps are therefore also required, to mitigate the negative impact, of new development and additional demands, on infrastructure provisions, as well as enabling the enhancement or creation of new infrastructure.

Visitor Economy

Proposals which strengthen and diversify the visitor economy will be supported, where they are suitably located and conserve the county's natural and built environment.

LDP objectives	6. Supporting a healthy economy including proposals for strategic growth, key economic sectors and the rural economy.
PPW National sustainable placemaking outcomes	Growing our economy in a sustainable manner Creating and sustaining communities Maximising environmental protection and limiting environmental impact
Well-being goals	A prosperous Wales A Wales of cohesive communities A Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh Language
Key evidence	Denbighshire Study of Hotel Demand & Potential (2018)

- 8.23 The visitor economy plays a key role in the county's economy. It enables rural enterprises and communities to diversify whilst supporting regeneration of coastal towns. Historic and cultural features together with the county's natural beauty act as attractions although they also require protection so that they are not adversely impacted as a result of increased visitor numbers and associated tourism pressures including development.

Transport & Accessibility

Proposals for new facilities, and improvements to existing facilities, which improve accessibility to employment and services, particularly by sustainable means, will be supported.

Developments will be expected to make provision for Active Travel and green infrastructure as part of their design, and link into wider networks.

LDP objectives	<p>3. Protecting, enhancing and sustainably developing Denbighshire’s natural resources including green and blue infrastructure, renewable energy and mineral resources.</p> <p>8. Supporting development that promotes well-being, community cohesion and resilience including measures to address the effects of flood risk and climate change.</p>
PPW National sustainable placemaking outcomes	<p>Creating and sustaining communities</p> <p>Growing our economy in a sustainable manner</p> <p>Maximising environmental protection and limiting environmental impact</p> <p>Facilitating accessible and healthy environments</p>
Well-being goals	<p>A globally responsible Wales</p> <p>A prosperous Wales</p> <p>A resilient Wales</p> <p>A healthier Wales</p> <p>A more equal Wales</p> <p>A Wales of cohesive communities</p>
Key evidence	<p>North Wales Joint Local Transport Plan (2015)</p> <p>Denbighshire Open Space Assessment and Audit (2018)</p>

8.24 The provision of new, or the extension of existing, transport infrastructure is not limited to roads and motor vehicle requirements, but equally focuses on walking routes, cycling infrastructure and public transport infrastructure/facilities. New transport infrastructure may be required to alleviate existing highway problems, based on evidence of needs, or to facilitate major developments, which are unlikely to be accommodated within existing infrastructure.

8.25 In order to support active travel, all new developments must be fully accessible by walking or cycling. New development must be wholly integrated with existing settlements and networks. Integration must ensure active travel is not only practical and safe, but that it is an attractive means of travel. The LDP will identify and safeguard active travel routes and networks identified in the Integrated Network Maps required by the Active Travel Act 2013.

Minerals

Mineral resources will be safeguarded and Denbighshire will seek to contribute to regional and local demand in providing a continuous supply of minerals to meet the needs of industry and society as a whole.

Wherever possible, aggregate requirements should come from secondary and recycled sources, before consideration is given to primary aggregates.

LDP objectives	3. Protecting, enhancing and sustainably developing Denbighshire's natural resources including green and blue infrastructure, renewable energy and mineral resources.
PPW National sustainable placemaking outcomes	Making best use of resources Maximising environmental protection and limiting environmental impact Growing our economy in a sustainable manner
Well-being goals	A globally responsible Wales A prosperous Wales A resilient Wales
Key evidence	Regional Technical Statement (2014)

8.26 Minerals contribute widely to the Welsh economy. They are, and will continue to be, an important resource in construction and manufacturing industries. It is therefore important that an adequate and reliable supply of minerals is maintained. However, there can be significant environmental and social impacts from the extraction and processing of minerals. Historically, mineral extraction has largely occurred within areas of high landscape quality, specifically the Clwydian Range and Dee Valley AONB. The LDP will direct new mineral extraction away from the most environmentally sensitive areas and seek to ensure that future mineral extraction is necessary, and contributes towards meeting regional and local demand.

8.27 In order to ensure resources are used efficiently and sustainably wherever possible, the LDP will encourage the use of secondary and recycled resources, prior to permitting the extraction of minerals from primary sources.

Waste Management

Proposals must support the prevention of waste in the first instance and, where this is not possible, minimise the impact on the environment through re-use and recycling of waste.

Proposals for waste management facilities must demonstrate how they support the movement of waste up the waste hierarchy, are supported by evidence of need and do not result in unacceptable impacts on amenity.

LDP objectives	5. Supporting the provision, operation and development of infrastructure and services.
PPW National sustainable placemaking outcomes	Making best use of resources Maximising environmental protection and limiting environmental impact Growing our economy in a sustainable manner
Well-being goals	A globally responsible Wales A prosperous Wales A resilient Wales

	A healthier Wales
Key evidence	Interim Progress Report: Waste Planning Monitoring North Wales (2016)

- 8.28 Waste is produced by all types of land use, during construction, operation and demolition. The need to change the way in which we deal with waste is recognised in policy at all levels, particularly the need to reduce its production in the first place. The waste hierarchy provides the starting point for all types of waste management proposals, as well as proposals which generate waste products. However, consideration of the hierarchy should be set against any relevant wider social, economic and environmental factors. Waste prevention and approaches towards encouraging reuse and recycling should be considered at an early stage as part of materials choices and design.
- 8.29 In order to deal with waste sustainably, it is essential that the county has an adequate network of waste facilities. Localised waste management can help to reduce the transport impacts waste can have and assist the local economy. The way in which waste is managed may change over the life of the LDP and it is important that the plan facilitates such changes whilst ensuring that it is carried out in such a way as to maximise benefit and minimise or remove any negative impacts.

Natural & Built Environment

Denbighshire’s natural and built environment will be protected from development that adversely affects their protected characteristics, features or their setting.

All proposals must contribute towards the preservation and, where possible, the enhancement of the natural and built environment.

LDP objectives

- 3. Protecting, enhancing and sustainably developing Denbighshire’s natural resources including green and blue infrastructure, renewable energy and mineral resources.
- 4. Protecting and enhancing Denbighshire’s natural, built and historic environment.
- 7. Enabling the regeneration and renewal of Denbighshire’s built environment and public realm to contribute to vital, viable and attractive town centres with employment premises that meet the requirements of modern businesses.
- 8. Supporting development that promotes well-being, community cohesion and resilience including measures to address the effects of flood risk and climate change.

PPW National sustainable placemaking outcomes	<p>Creating and sustaining communities</p> <p>Making best use of resources</p> <p>Maximising environmental protection and limiting environmental impact</p> <p>Facilitating accessible and healthy environments</p>
Well-being goals	<p>A globally responsible Wales</p> <p>A prosperous Wales</p> <p>A resilient Wales</p> <p>A healthier wales</p> <p>A more equal Wales</p> <p>A Wales of cohesive communities</p> <p>A Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language</p>
Key evidence	<p>Denbighshire Green Barrier Review (ongoing)</p> <p>Denbighshire Open Space Assessment and Audit (2018)</p>

- 8.30 Denbighshire has a high quality natural and historic environment which the LDP will seek to enhance and protect. These high quality places provide a unique identity and distinctiveness for the county and must be protected for their historic, aesthetic and nature conservation value. The natural and historic environment also contributes towards the economy, and enhances the health and well-being of those who live and work in Denbighshire.
- 8.31 The LDP will require all proposals to fully consider the impact on the historic environment and on the significance and value of individual historic assets, as well as their contribution to local character and distinctiveness. The protection, conservation and enhancement of historic assets are most effective when they are considered at the earliest stage of designing new proposals. The LDP will include specific requirements for proposals which may impact upon the Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and Canal World Heritage Site, to ensure its Outstanding Universal Value is safeguarded.
- 8.31 The Environment (Wales) Act 2016 and Well-being of Future Generations Act 2015 require Local Authorities to maintain and enhance the natural environment which is biodiverse and supports social, economic as well as ecological resilience, having the capacity to adapt to change. As part of meeting these duties, the LDP will require all proposals to demonstrate that they have incorporated potential environmental benefits within schemes, wherever practicable. Where a development has an opportunity to deliver biodiversity enhancements through its design and layout, these should be incorporated into the scheme. The LDP will also require consideration to be given to the integration of green and blue infrastructure, and their linkages, at the earliest design stage.

9. LDP Progress and Future Stages

9.1 Next Steps

- 9.1.1 Following the close of this consultation stage, the Council will consider the responses received and these will inform the development of the 'Deposit LDP'. The Deposit LDP is a full draft of the Local Development Plan and will contain all policies and site allocations. It is anticipated this will be published for public consultation early in 2020.
- 9.1.2 In accordance with the Council's Delivery Agreement, the Deposit LDP will be accompanied by an updated Sustainability Appraisal, updated Candidate Sites Register, Initial Consultation Report and other supporting documents as necessary.
- 9.1.3 A series of Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) documents will be required to support certain policies, or site delivery, in the LDP. SPG are not part of the LDP but instead provide further explanation on policies or detailed site requirements. It is anticipated that the majority of the SPGs required will be produced after the LDP has been adopted, but there may be a need for some to be developed alongside the Deposit LDP.

9.2 Submission and Examination

- 9.2.1 Following the close of the Deposit LDP public consultation, the Council will consider the responses received and finalise all LDP documents before formally submitting the full plan to Welsh Government. An independent Planning Inspector will then be appointed to conduct an examination of the LDP, before making a final determination on the plan and reporting on any changes required. As part of the examination process there will be a series of public hearing sessions to consider whether the plan meets the 'Tests of Soundness'. The final version of the LDP will then be formally adopted by Council and will take effect from that date. Adoption of the LDP is anticipated to be at the end of 2021.

Appendix 1 – Issues and Objectives

Agreed Issues	Objectives for replacement LDP	Well-being Goals, Well-being plan and Corporate Plan
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need for market housing Need for affordable housing Need to secure rural housing 	<p>Allocating sufficient land in accordance with a sustainable settlement strategy to meet the projected market and affordable housing needs of Denbighshire.</p>	<p>A healthier Wales A more equal Wales A Wales of cohesive communities</p> <p>People – supporting good mental well-being for all ages Community – Supporting Community Empowerment</p> <p>Everyone is supported to live in homes that meet their needs Younger people want to live and work here, and have the skills to do so.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential impacts on Welsh language and culture need to be assessed. LDP Strategy, allocations and policies need to protect, support and enhance. 	<p>Supporting and enhancing the Welsh Language.</p>	<p>A healthier Wales A more equal Wales A Wales of cohesive communities A Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language</p> <p>People – supporting good mental well-being for all ages Community – Supporting Community Empowerment</p> <p>The Council works with people and communities to build independence and resilience</p> <p>Younger people want to live and work here, and have the skills to do so.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need to continue to protect existing open space and look 	<p>Protecting, enhancing and sustainably developing Denbighshire’s natural resources including green and blue</p>	<p>A prosperous Wales A resilient Wales A healthier Wales</p>

Agreed Issues	Objectives for replacement LDP	Well-being Goals, Well-being plan and Corporate Plan
<p>at options for delivery of new provision</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to agree position with the minerals industry regarding areas of search or allocations. • Need to provide for renewable energy generation. 	<p>infrastructure, renewable energy and mineral resources.</p>	<p>A more equal Wales A Wales of cohesive communities A globally responsible Wales</p> <p>People – supporting good mental well-being for all ages Community – Supporting Community Empowerment Place – Supporting Environmental Resilience</p> <p>The environment is attractive and protected, supporting well-being and economic prosperity</p> <p>Younger people want to live and work here, and have the skills to do so.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to protect and enhance the natural and built environment. 	<p>Protecting, enhancing and sustainably developing Denbighshire’s built and historic assets.</p>	<p>A prosperous Wales A Wales of cohesive communities A globally responsible Wales</p> <p>People – supporting good mental well-being for all ages.</p> <p>The environment is attractive and protected, supporting well-being and economic prosperity</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to ensure that infrastructure capacity is available or is provided in relation to new development. • Need to provide for waste management. 	<p>Supporting the provision, operation and development of infrastructure and services.</p>	<p>A prosperous Wales A resilient Wales A healthier Wales A more equal Wales A Wales of cohesive communities A globally responsible Wales</p> <p>Community – Supporting Community Empowerment</p>

Agreed Issues	Objectives for replacement LDP	Well-being Goals, Well-being plan and Corporate Plan
		Communities are connected and have access to goods and services locally, online or through good transport links
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to deliver serviced strategic employment land – KSS, Growth bid • <u>need</u> to site local employment sites where they will be sustainable and not subject to pressure to release for other uses. • Need to ensure that rural employment sites are protected where practical and that policies are flexible enough to support the rural economy whilst still protecting our high quality natural and built environment. • Continue to develop quality tourism products. 	<p>Supporting a healthy economy including proposals for strategic growth, key economic sectors and the rural economy.</p>	<p>A prosperous Wales A Wales of cohesive communities</p> <p>Community – Supporting Community Empowerment</p> <p>Communities are connected and have access to goods and services locally, online or through good transport links</p> <p>The environment is attractive and protected, supporting well-being and economic prosperity</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to consider role of existing town centres in addition to retailing to improve viability and long term sustainability. • Need to continue to support regeneration initiatives 	<p>Enabling the regeneration and renewal of Denbighshire’s built environment and public realm to contribute to vital, viable and attractive town centres with employment premises that meet the requirements of modern businesses.</p>	<p>A prosperous Wales A resilient Wales A healthier Wales A more equal Wales A Wales of cohesive communities A globally responsible Wales</p> <p>Community – Supporting Community Empowerment</p>

Agreed Issues	Objectives for replacement LDP	Well-being Goals, Well-being plan and Corporate Plan
		<p>Communities are connected and have access to goods and services locally, online or through good transport links</p> <p>The environment is attractive and protected, supporting well-being and economic prosperity</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prioritise walking & cycling routes in new developments. Active Travel Act. • Locate development to maximise accessibility as far as constraints allow. • Need to ensure that new development is directed away from flood risk areas and that the longer term implications of climate change are considered. 	<p>Supporting development that promotes well-being, community cohesion and resilience including measures to address the effects of flood risk and climate change.</p>	<p>A resilient Wales A healthier Wales A more equal Wales A Wales of cohesive communities A globally responsible Wales</p> <p>Community – Supporting Community Empowerment Place – Supporting Environmental Resilience</p> <p>Everyone is supported to live in homes that meet their needs.</p> <p>Communities are connected and have access to goods and services locally, online or through good transport links.</p> <p>The Council works with people and communities to build independence and resilience.</p> <p>The environment is attractive and protected, supporting well-being and economic prosperity</p> <p>Younger people want to live and work here, and have the skills to do so.</p>

Well being Goals

A prosperous Wales A resilient Wales

A healthier Wales

A more equal Wales

A Wales of cohesive communities

A Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language A globally responsible Wales

Conwy Denbighshire Well-being Plan 3 Priority Areas

1. People – supporting good mental well-being for all ages
 - a. Use the environment to encourage mental well-being
2. Community – Supporting Community Empowerment
 - a. Affordable housing & adaptation
 - b. Accessibility to services
 - c. Home building
3. Place – Supporting Environmental Resilience
 - a. Flood risk
 - b. Renewable energy schemes
 - c. Thriving natural environment

Corporate Plan Priorities

- Everyone is supported to live in homes that meet their needs
- Communities are connected and have access to goods and services locally, online or through good transport links
- The Council works with people and communities to build independence and resilience
- The environment is attractive and protected, supporting well-being and economic prosperity
- Younger people want to live and work here, and have the skills to do

Appendix 2 – Meeting housing needs

As set out in the Preferred Growth Options, the Preferred Strategy will seek to meet a requirement for 3,275 new homes by making provision for 3,775 dwellings through applying a 15% flexibility allowance. This requirement will be met through a variety of sources of supply. This will include any dwellings completed after April 2018, commitments (existing planning permissions) that are genuinely capable of being delivered, allocations and a realistic allowance for windfalls (unidentified sites coming forward during the Plan period). The Deposit Plan will contain a housing trajectory setting out how and when housing will be delivered through the Plan period.

An indicative housing balance sheet is set out below which shows how the Plan’s housing requirement figures will be met. This is indicative at present and will be refined as the Plan progresses.

Element	Number	Notes
Existing Land supply		
Sites under construction	563	These are units remaining to be completed on sites currently under construction.
Full planning permission granted	471	This reflects a review of sites whereby only sites with planning permission which are realistically likely to be developed are included (large sites 10+ only)
Outline planning permission granted	695	This reflects a review of sites whereby only sites with planning permission which are realistically likely to be developed are included (large sites 10+ only). This includes an allowance of 400 units for Bodelwyddan.
Allocations likely to be delivered by 2033	433	This reflects a review of sites allocated in the current adopted LDP, only sites which are realistically likely to be developed are included (large sites 10+ only).
Small sites/ conversions/ windfall allowance 50 x 15 years	750	An allowance of 50 units per annum has been included.
TOTAL SUPPLY	2,912	
LDP Requirement 2018-2033	3,775	Housing requirement 2018 – 2033 (3275 + 15% flexibility)
NEW ALLOCATIONS REQUIRED	863	Requirement minus current supply

Appendix 3- Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist

Introduction

The fundamental requirement for a Local Development Plan (LDP) to be 'sound' is prescribed in the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and set out in national Planning Policy. As part of the process of establishing soundness the Council is required to undertake a self-assessment of its own LDP's soundness. In this respect this document represents a double-check as the Plan progresses that it complies with the preparation requirements and that it is considered that the plan meets the 3 tests of soundness.

The soundness of the LDP will be assessed at an independent examination by a Planning Inspector. The examination will assess whether the Plan's preparatory requirements have been followed and will determine whether it is 'sound', namely that it meets all 3 soundness tests as set out below.

The LDP Manual Ed.2 (2015) in elaborating on the above identifies a series of questions to assist in indicating those matters that may be relevant under each test of soundness.

Preparation Requirements:

- Has preparation complied with legal and regulatory procedural requirements? (LDP Regulations, CIS, SEA Regulations, SA, HRA etc?)

Soundness Tests:

Test 1: Does the plan fit? (i.e. is it clear that the LDP is consistent with other plans?)

Questions

- Does it have regard to national policy and WSP
- Does it have regard to Well-being Goals
- Does it have regard to the Welsh National Marine Plan
- Is it consistent with regional plans, strategies and utility programmes?
- Is it compatible with the plans of neighbouring authorities?
- Does it reflect the Single Integrated Plan (SIP) or the National Park Management Plan (NPMP)?

Test 2: Is the plan appropriate? (i.e. is the plan appropriate for the area in the light of the evidence?)

Questions

- Is it locally specific?
- Does it address the key issues?

- Is it supported by robust, proportionate and credible evidence?
- Can the rationale behind plan policies be demonstrated?
- Does it seek to meet assessed needs and contribute to the achievement of sustainable development?
- Are the vision and the strategy positive and sufficiently aspirational?
- Have the 'real' alternatives been properly considered?
- Is it logical, reasonable and balanced?
- Is it coherent and consistent?
- Is it clear and focused?

Test 3: Will the plan deliver? (i.e. is it likely to be effective?)

Questions

- Will it be effective?
- Can it be implemented?
- Is there support from the relevant infrastructure providers both financially and in terms of meeting relevant timescales?
- Will development be viable?
- Can the sites allocated be delivered?
- Is the plan sufficiently flexible? Are there appropriate contingency provisions?
- Is it monitored effectively?

In undertaking the self-assessment the following tables use the template of questions provided in relation to each test to consider the Plans soundness to date. It should be noted that this self-assessment reflects the Denbighshire LDP as at Pre-Deposit Preferred Strategy stage. As such the self-assessment will be further developed as the replacement LDP progresses through the Plan making process. In this respect the nature of some of the responses to the questions posed through the tests of soundness will become more definitive in content at subsequent plan making stages notably Deposit LDP.

Preparation Requirements:

- *Has preparation complied with legal and regulatory procedural requirements? (LDP Regulations, CIS, SEA Regulations, SA, HRA etc?).*

Yes. The Plan has been prepared in accordance with the procedural requirements. Notable reference should be had to the publication of the Sustainability Appraisal /Strategic Environmental Assessment and the Habitat Regulations Assessment Screening Report which have been published as supporting documents to the Pre-Deposit Preferred Strategy.

Test 1: Does the plan fit?

(i.e. is it clear that the LDP is consistent with other plans?)

The formulation of the Pre-Deposit Preferred Strategy has been prepared with full regard to the relevant Plans and strategies, whilst recognising that it will need to respond and develop as it progresses through its preparatory process.

The national, regional and local context (including those of adjoining areas) is, where relevant, identified within the Preferred Strategy but also within the Review Report and Information papers and SA/SEA Scoping Report etc.

The SA Scoping Report reviews the relevant plans and policies at International/European, national, regional and local level in order to take account of the relationship between the LDP and other relevant policies, plans, programmes (PPP) and sustainability objectives. This identifies implications in relation to the LDP.

The influence of the above is also reflected in the identification of key issues for Denbighshire. These are subsequently reflected throughout the Pre-Deposit Preferred Strategy and have informed the vision, strategic objectives and strategic policies. There is evidence of linkages to the Well-being Goals, Well-being Plan and Corporate Plan in the paper setting out how the objectives relate to key issues. There are also clear links to the objectives, national, regional and local policy and key pieces of background evidence for the strategic policies.

Does it have regard to national policy and WSP?

The Pre-Deposit Preferred Strategy LDP document identifies the national, Plans, Policies and Strategies (PPS) documents which have implications on land-use planning. The Pre-Deposit Preferred Strategy LDP has taken into account the implications that are relevant.

The SA/SEA documents (Scoping Report, initial Sustainability Appraisal Report, Sustainability Report and Environmental Report) also include a review of PPS documents. The review identifies sustainability implications for the County and the LDP.

Denbighshire falls into two regional areas within the Wales Spatial Plan, the North East Wales (Border & Coast) and Central Wales area. The strategic principles of both the approved Spatial Plan document and the interim statements have been considered in the Preferred Strategy document.

Does it have regard to Well-being Goals?

The Pre-Deposit Preferred Strategy has full regard to the provisions of the Well-being of Future Generations Act 2015 and with full reference to the Well-being Goals. The promotion and recognition of Well-being has been interwoven into the early conversations held regarding Plan preparation with a range of stakeholders. The Pre-Deposit Preferred Strategy through its identification of issues, objectives, vision, strategy and key policies for the LDP all relate back to the national and local Well-being goals grouping them under each heading.

The theme of Well-being and the provisions of the Well-being of Future Generations Act 2015 is reflected in the use of the local well-being goals in framing the strategic objectives and the strategic policies.

Does it have regard the Welsh National Marine Plan?

Yes. The strategic policies, combined with subsequent detailed policies, will ensure that the LDP complements the Marine Plan.

Is it compatible with the plans of neighbouring authorities?

The preparation of the Pre-Deposit Preferred Strategy reflects the close contact with all neighbouring authorities (as well as other essential organisations) both on an individual and topic basis but also through regional frameworks. The neighbouring authorities involved are:

- Conwy County Borough Council;
- Flintshire County Council;
- Wrexham County Borough Council;
- Gwynedd Council;
- Snowdonia National Park Authority; and
- Powys County Council.

As part of our recognition of the value of working with neighbouring authorities, and in response to the Cabinet Secretary's emphasis on collaborative working, we have undertaken joint working on a number of parts of the evidence base. These include a Viability Study with Flintshire and Wrexham Councils; Retail Study and work on Growth Options with Conwy CBC. The nature of the co-operation within authorities and sharing of approaches including comparable thematic policy areas will be developed as the Plan's preparatory process continues.

Regard will also be had to the emphasis on regional working in light of future provisions around Strategic Development Plans (SDP) and the content of the National Development Framework (NDF) as it emerges.

Does it reflect the Single Integrated Plan (SIP) or the National Park Management Plan (NPMP)?

The Conwy and Denbighshire Local Well-being Plan (2018 – 2023) sets out the local objectives to improve the economic, social, cultural and environmental well-being for the area.

The Council also has well-being objectives which are contained within its Corporate Plan 2017 - 2022.

The Pre-Deposit Preferred Strategy builds on the Council's and PSB commitments in relation to well-being as set out both within the corporate plan and the Well-being Plan.

The identification of issues and objectives to address them have been clearly linked to Well-being objectives in the corporate plan and the Well-being Plan.

Strategic policies are also linked to the objectives of these documents in the Pre-Deposit Preferred Strategy.

Test 2: Is the plan appropriate? (i.e. is the plan appropriate for the area in the light of the evidence?)

The formulation of the Pre-Deposit Preferred Strategy is underpinned by evidence and the identification of locally specific Issues, Vision, Strategic Objectives and Strategic Policies.

The Well-being Plan, well-being objectives and local corporate strategies have provided a basis for a Pre-Deposit Preferred Strategy that is specific to Denbighshire.

The issues, vision and objectives along with the growth and spatial strategy and strategic policies are all linked to the Well-being Goals, corporate plan and the Well-being Plan.

Further evidence including that in respect of the Role and Function of settlements and population and household demographics has been undertaken and published alongside the Pre-Deposit Preferred Strategy.

Is it locally specific?

This Pre-Deposit Preferred Strategy is a product of effective engagement and consensus building. Since the commencement of the review in May 2018, there have been:

- 8 meetings of the Strategic Planning Group;
- 3 LDP workshop / seminars for City, Town and Community Councils;
- 1 Elected member workshop;
- A number of meetings and discussions with key stakeholders as outlined in the consultation statement.

In terms of Elected Members, this Strategy has been shaped by cross party input. There have been eight meetings of the Strategic Planning Group since June 2018. This Panel is drawn up from Elected Members from each Member Area Group and its primary purpose is to guide and take political ownership of the Replacement LDP.

The LDP Issues and objectives are linked to the Well-being Goals, corporate plan and the Well-being Plan to reflect their local relevance. The strategic policies also identify how they relate to the LDP objectives, national policy, Well-being Goals and locally distinctive key evidence.

Does it address the key issues?

The LDP objectives have been developed in direct relation to the identified issues within the context of the Well-being goals, Well-being Plan and Corporate Plan. This is set out in Appendix 1 to the Pre-Deposit Preferred Strategy.

The LDP Issues and objectives are linked to the Well-being Goals, corporate plan and the Well-being Plan to reflect their local relevance. The strategic policies also identify how they relate to the LDP objectives, national policy, Well-being Goals and locally distinctive key evidence.

Is it supported by robust, proportionate and credible evidence?

Yes. Those notable pieces of evidence (in addition to the consensus building and stakeholder conversations undertaken as outlined above) that underpin the Strategy include:

- 4 Adopted LDP Annual Monitoring Review reports since adoption in 2013;
- LDP Review Report;
- Population and Household Growth Options Paper – produced in collaboration with Conwy CBC;
- Spatial Options Report;
- Settlement Hierarchy Report
- Information Paper on Building Sustainable Communities;
- Information Paper on Promoting a Sustainable Economy;
- Information Paper on Valuing our Environment;
- Information Paper on Achieving Sustainable Accessibility;
- Information Paper on Respecting Distinctiveness;
- SA Scoping Report;
- Initial SA Report;
- Habitats Regulations Assessment Screening Report.

The above is supplemented by a range of other documents that make up a robust evidence base including Strategic Flood Consequences Assessment; Local Housing Market Assessment; Joint Housing Land Availability Studies, Employment Land Study and the annual Employment Land Reviews.

Further studies and pieces of evidence are currently being undertaken and commissioned, including at a local and regional level. Further work will be undertaken during the LDP preparatory process as appropriate and necessary.

Can the rationale behind plan policies be demonstrated?

The Pre-Deposit Preferred Strategy's Issues, Vision, Strategic Objectives, Strategy and Strategic Policies have been informed by evidence, engagement and other plans and strategies. The LDP Issues and objectives are linked to the Well-being Goals, corporate plan and the Well-being Plan to reflect their local relevance. The strategic policies also identify how they relate to the LDP objectives, national policy, Well-being Goals and locally distinctive key evidence.

Does it seek to meet assessed needs and contribute to the achievement of sustainable development?

The Pre-Deposit Preferred Strategy is derived from (and based upon) evidence which will be further developed and added to as the Plan progresses through its preparatory processes.

The achievement of sustainable development is a central component of the Plan. The Sustainability Appraisal / Strategic Environmental Assessment (SA/SEA) process has informed the preparation of the Preferred Strategy.

The SA/SEA has an integral and iterative role in the preparation of an LDP. In this respect, its use in testing or measuring the performance of the LDP from the start through to the preparation of the Deposit LDP is indicative of the iterative feedback between the SA and the LDP as work progresses.

The hierarchy of settlements has been developed taking account of the respective sustainability credentials of each settlement which defines how they contribute to their wider communities. This hierarchy recognises and acknowledges the availability of services and facilities, accessibility issues and other considerations. Reference should be made to the Settlement Hierarchy Report.

Are the vision and the strategy positive and sufficiently aspirational?

The Vision and strategy reflect an aspirational direction of travel for Denbighshire. The growth options proposed in the strategy are higher than the baseline projections and reflect the desire to encourage sustainable development to address issues such as the population structure imbalance we currently see.

The strategy also references the aspiration of developing a strategic site at Bodelwyddan in-line with the Growth Deal for the Economy of North Wales which demonstrates Denbighshire's commitment to wider economic development within the region.

Have the 'real' alternatives been properly considered?

The Pre-Deposit Preferred Strategy is considered to be realistic and appropriate having been developed through and from a number of 'real' alternatives.

A number of different alternative growth and spatial options have been considered and are further detailed in the topic paper on Strategic Growth Options and Spatial Options.

The development of the growth and spatial options identified hybrid options incorporating aspects from others put forward for consideration. These hybrid options emerged as part of engagement, notably via the Strategic Planning Group, member and community workshops.

The Strategic Options were also considered through the SA/SEA process which has informed the preferred strategy.

Is it logical, reasonable and balanced?

The Pre-Deposit Preferred Strategy emerged from a clear understanding of the issues both nationally and also critically those affecting Denbighshire. It takes a balanced view of the County in land use planning terms. Where appropriate, it integrates with other plans and strategies whilst ensuring it is reflective of national policy and the need for a sustainable and deliverable Plan.

The Pre-Deposit Preferred Strategy has emerged from engagement and evidence and as such is both logical and reasonable and based on a balanced outlook.

Is it coherent and consistent?

The Plan meets the requirements relating to coherency and consistency as demonstrated by a logical flow through from the issues through to the strategic policies.

The preparation of the Pre-Deposit Preferred Strategy has allowed an opportunity to evaluate a number of alternative strategic options. Each option has been fully considered - primarily through the Strategic Planning Group.

There has been demonstrable links with the Well-being Plan and the Council's well-being goals with the LDP closely aligned with such corporate priorities. The Draft Preferred Strategy has evolved through engagement including with key stakeholders, the community and elected members.

Is it clear and focused?

The Pre-Deposit Preferred Strategy is set out in a clear and logical form allowing a clear understanding of how the strategy has been developed from identification of the key issues, development of objectives, consideration of the options and selection of the preferred strategy. The strategic policies also provide references back to the objectives and key evidence to demonstrate how they have been arrived at.

Test 3: Will the plan deliver (i.e. is it likely to be effective?)

Will it be effective?

The Pre-Deposit Preferred Strategy objectives have emerged from an understanding of the issues and needs of Denbighshire as well as a sound, logical and robust evidence base. The strategy seeks to integrate and reflect other plans and strategies as part of an integrated approach to delivery maximising its opportunities to be effective in its implementation.

This self-assessment will be further developed to broaden the expression of the Plan's effectiveness as it progresses through the preparatory process and as the specific policies and site based allocations etc. are developed.

Can it be implemented?

The preparation of the Plan is with the clear intention that it be implementable and that its policies and proposals be delivered within the Plan period.

The Pre-Deposit Preferred Strategy sets out a deliverable spatial framework and strategic growth which is based on sustainability principles and is responsive to the needs of the communities of Denbighshire. The policies and proposals (both strategic and eventually specific within the future Deposit LDP) will provide the framework through which the Plan's objectives will be implemented and the decision-making process undertaken.

As part of the preparation of the Deposit LDP an effective and appropriate monitoring framework will be developed and included within the Plan. This will form the basis for undertaking the Annual Monitoring Report (AMR).

The AMR will represent the main method for measuring and assessing the progress in the implementation of the policies and proposals of the adopted LDP.

Is there support from the relevant infrastructure providers both financially and in terms of meeting relevant timescales?

Infrastructure providers are an important component in developing the LDP and are key consultees. In this respect they have and will continue to be engaged throughout the Plan making process. Notably further consultation will be undertaken in the preparation of the Deposit LDP to ensure the Plan delivery is fully evidenced.

Will development be viable?

The need for development to be viable will be an important aspect in the preparation of the Plan from the future development of evidence through to the identification of sites or the development of specific policies.

Work is currently being developed with neighbouring authorities to establish a robust assessment of viability on sites within the County. This work will ensure that any viability is appropriately informed by local conditions and that the implications of viability on a developments potential to come forward is fully informed and robustly evidenced.

Can the sites allocated be delivered?

With the exception of the Strategic Site, the Pre-Deposit Preferred Strategy does not identify specific allocations. Allocations will be identified as part of the Deposit LDP with their deliverability evidenced accordingly. The development of the strategic options has been informed by evidence of previous deliverability on sites.

The strategic site identified within the Pre-Deposit Preferred Strategy is of regional significance and is featured in the Growth deal for the Economy of North Wales. The development of the site is dependent upon funding being made available to develop necessary infrastructure to bring it forward.

Is the plan sufficiently flexible? Are there appropriate contingency provisions?

The preparation of the Pre-Deposit Preferred Strategy has sought to reflect the need for flexibility. This will be further developed as part of the Deposit LDP to provide a framework which is able to respond as appropriate to changes in circumstances.

The identification of the housing requirement incorporates flexibility in the amount of housing land to be identified. The Pre-Deposit Preferred Strategy, in taking forward this requirement, has incorporated an appropriate level of contingency of 15%.

Is it monitored effectively?

As part of the preparation of the Deposit LDP an effective and appropriate monitoring framework will be developed and included within the Plan and will form the basis for undertaking the Annual Monitoring Report (AMR).

The AMR will represent the main method for measuring and assessing the progress in the implementation of the policies and proposals of the adopted Revised LDP.

The Pre-Deposit Preferred Strategy does not contain a monitoring framework.

Mae tudalen hwn yn fwriadol wag

Local Development Plan (LDP) - Preferred Strategy

Well-being Impact Assessment Report

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

Assessment Number:	626
Brief description:	The LDP is a statutory document that all local authorities are required to prepare. The LDP covers a 15 year time period and sets out key land use policies covering issues such as housing, employment, retail, infrastructure and key areas of protection. The Preferred Strategy sets out the overall growth levels proposed for the LDP and the spatial strategy that will guide areas of growth in the final plan. The Preferred Strategy contains high level strategic policies but no detailed policies or land allocations, these will be included at the Deposit stage in the future.
Date Completed:	Version: 0
Completed by:	
Responsible Service:	Planning & Public Protection
Localities affected by the proposal:	Whole County,
Who will be affected by the proposal?	The LDP will potentially have an impact on every resident, visitor and business within Denbighshire and neighbouring areas. The LDP does not impact on any specific groups with protected characteristics to any greater or lesser extent than the general population.
Was this impact assessment completed as a group?	Yes

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

★ ★ ★ ★ (3 out of 4 stars) Actual score : 29 / 30.

Implications of the score

As a strategic document focussed on sustainable development over a 15 year period the LDP should score well in sustainability terms. The Sustainability Appraisal which informs the LDP preparation process on an iterative basis provides much greater detail on sustainability and well-being issues. It is also intended to carry out a Health Impact Assessment of the Preferred Strategy as part of the consultation process. This is not yet a statutory requirement but will be carried out as best practice

Summary of impact

Well-being Goals

A prosperous Denbighshire

A resilient Denbighshire

A healthier Denbighshire

A more equal Denbighshire

A Denbighshire of cohesive communities

A Denbighshire of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language

A globally responsible Denbighshire

Positive

Neutral

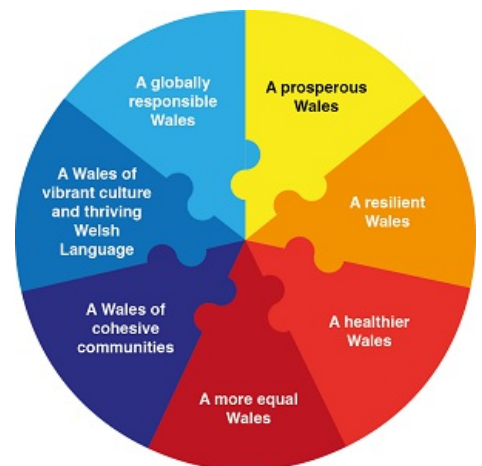
Positive

Positive

Neutral

Neutral

Positive



Main conclusions

The LDP Preferred Strategy is a high level document that seeks to promote sustainable development within the County. The majority of impacts are likely to be neutral or positive as the plan has sustainability at its core. The strategy has been subject to a Sustainability Appraisal which assesses the social, environmental and economic impacts of the strategy and the options considered. A Health Impact Assessment will be carried out as part of the Preferred Strategy consultation process.

Much of the mitigation identified will be included at the Deposit stage when detailed policies will be developed and land allocations identified which will demonstrate that negative impacts can be mitigated.

Evidence to support the Well-being Impact Assessment

- We have consulted published research or guides that inform us about the likely impact of the proposal
- We have involved an expert / consulted a group who represent those who may be affected by the proposal

We have engaged with people who will be affected by the proposal

THE LIKELY IMPACT ON DENBIGHSHIRE, WALES AND THE WORLD

A prosperous Denbighshire

Overall Impact	Positive
Justification for impact	When exploring the issues that the LDP needs to address, the objectives were assessed against the national Well-being goals, the Conwy/Denbighshire Well-being Plan and the Corporate Plan priorities. The Preferred Strategy sets the framework for an appropriate level of growth in the county whilst also protecting vital resources.
Further actions required	Detailed policies and land allocations at the deposit stage will need to ensure that land allocations are sustainably located to maximise the opportunities for providing appropriate housing and employment development. Use of local labour agreements and work with the education sector can help to ensure that the workforce has the required skills. A focus on brownfield land development could reduce the amount of green field land required.

Positive impacts identified:

A low carbon society	Strategy looks to provide sufficient development land to meet needs in sustainable locations with facilities and services to reduce the need to travel.
Quality communications, infrastructure and transport	LDP objectives support regeneration, sustainable development of renewable energy and mineral resources and supporting infrastructure development.
Economic development	Preferred Strategy has objectives supporting economic development, including the rural economy and town centre regeneration. Strategic policies supporting appropriate development on employment land, retail and the visitor economy are included.
Quality skills for the long term	Increased construction activity will lead to demand for skilled workers.
Quality jobs for the long term	Preferred Strategy includes the Bodelwyddan strategic site which is of regional importance and reflects the aspirations of the North Wales Growth Deal. Employment land allocations and policies will support sustainable economic development providing jobs in the long term.
Childcare	Increased demand for childcare as housing supply is increased may support existing businesses and provide opportunities for new ones.

Negative impacts identified:

A low carbon society	Focussing development around existing services to reduce travel for the majority may impact on the more rural areas and increase travel for some.
Quality communications, infrastructure and transport	Development will have an impact on infrastructure capacity and may require use of some primary resources. Some green field land will be required to meet development needs as Denbighshire does not have a sufficient supply of brownfield land to meet needs.

Economic development	
Quality skills for the long term	<p>If there is a skill shortage locally then development may be held up and workers may need to commute into the County.</p> <p>There will potentially be impacts on school capacities, a lack of housing development may reduce school rolls and an increase may lead to pressure on school places.</p>
Quality jobs for the long term	
Childcare	if development is located in more rural areas availability of local childcare may be problematic.

A resilient Denbighshire

Overall Impact	Neutral
Justification for impact	<p>The LDP seeks to strike a balance between the need for development and the need to protect the environment, this is at the heart of the plan preparation process. The Preferred Strategy will direct growth to the most sustainable locations but there will be some environmental impacts which will require mitigation.</p> <p>Flood risk and environmental impact will be a key criterion when assessing the suitability of candidate sites for inclusion in the Deposit LDP.</p>
Further actions required	Detailed policies will need to be developed that ensure that any potential negative environmental impacts associated with a development proposal are mitigated. Examples would include the need for additional landscaping and planting, protection of wildlife corridors and habitats.

Positive impacts identified:

Biodiversity and the natural environment	Objectives and Strategic Policies are included to protect ,support and enhance biodiversity.
Biodiversity in the built environment	Objectives and Strategic Policies are included to protect ,support and enhance biodiversity.
Reducing waste, reusing and recycling	Strategic policy supports waste prevention in the first instance and minimalisation through re-use and recycling.
Reduced energy/fuel consumption	By locating growth in housing and employment in areas accessible by modes other than the private car the need to travel can be reduced.
People's awareness of the environment and biodiversity	Development proposals can encourage individuals and communities to look more closely at their environment. This can increase awareness and knowledge and lead to a higher value being placed on biodiversity and the environment.
Flood risk management	An objective is included seeking to address the effects of flood risk and climate change. Development will be steered away from greenfield sites in the C2 flood zone in-line with national policy.

Negative impacts identified:

Biodiversity and the natural environment	Some green field land will be required to meet the development needs of the County. Environmental protection and the need for development have to be balanced and it is not always possible to avoid all negative impacts to facilitate developments on sites. Tress, hedgerows etc can be lost.
Biodiversity in the built environment	Some brownfield sites can have high biodiversity value if they have been left undisturbed for some time. Redevelopment may impact on this.
Reducing waste, reusing and recycling	All development will create some level of waste that will need to be managed.
Reduced energy/fuel consumption	Requires behavioural change which is beyond the scope of the LDP.
People's awareness of the environment and biodiversity	Environmental protection and the need for development have to be balanced and it is not always possible to avoid all negative impacts to facilitate developments on sites. Tress, hedgerows etc can be lost. If appreciation is raised the sense of loss in a community may be greater if there is a perception that the environment has been negatively affected.
Flood risk management	

A healthier Denbighshire

Overall Impact	Positive
Justification for impact	The provision of good quality, affordable housing is a basic human need. The allocation of land for housing will contribute positively towards meeting this need which will be beneficial to overall physical and mental well-being.
Further actions required	Much of the necessary avoidance of harm and mitigation will be contained in the detailed policies that will be developed at the next stage of the LDP. Agricultural land quality will be an assessment criteria when considering candidate sites and BMV land will only be selected if no other suitable land is available.

Positive impacts identified:

A social and physical environment that encourage and support health and well-being	The LDP aims to make sufficient provision to meet our communities needs for housing, employment, recreation and community facilities. By aiming to locate development in areas accessible by means other than the private car Active Travel will be encouraged. Affordable housing will be required which will support balanced communities. Developments will be required to provide appropriate open space to ensure there are opportunities for sport and recreation. Green and blue infrastructure will be protected and enhanced. Housing is a basic human need and access to good quality, affordable housing will make a positive contribution to physical and mental well-being.
Access to good quality, healthy food	The provision of allotments and community growing spaces could be encouraged through planning policies.
People's emotional and mental well-being	Housing is a basic human need and access to good quality, affordable housing will make a positive contribution to physical and mental well-being.
Access to healthcare	Objectives and strategic policies relating to the promotion of well-being and provision of infrastructure and services included in Preferred Strategy.

Participation in leisure opportunities	Developments will be required to provide appropriate open space to ensure there are opportunities for sport and recreation. Green and blue infrastructure will be protected and enhanced.
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Negative impacts identified:

A social and physical environment that encourage and support health and well-being	
Access to good quality, healthy food	Some agricultural land that is suitable for food production may be lost.
People's emotional and mental well-being	The development plan making and subsequent planning application process can provoke a strong emotional response in individuals and communities. It can be an adversarial process that can have a negative impact on an individuals mental health.
Access to healthcare	Limited influence over provision in the primary health care sector may lead to housing growth in areas prior to an increase in health care provision.
Participation in leisure opportunities	

A more equal Denbighshire

Overall Impact	Positive
Justification for impact	The LDP aims to provide housing, employment, retail and leisure opportunities accessible to all members of the community. Improved opportunities will have a positive impact overall.
Further actions required	Ensure that all communications stress that the needs of gypsy and traveller families have to be met and that and discriminatory comments will not be tolerated. Promote positive messages from experiences in other areas.

Positive impacts identified:

Improving the well-being of people with protected characteristics. The nine protected characteristics are: age; disability; gender reassignment; marriage or civil partnership; pregnancy and maternity; race; religion or belief; sex; and sexual orientation	The LDP Preferred Strategy does not discriminate against any of the groups with protected characteristics. A wide range and type of housing will be proposed including provision for older people. Positive provision and criteria based policies will be developed to meet the needs of the gypsy and traveller community inline with need.
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People who suffer discrimination or disadvantage	Positive provision and criteria based policies will be developed to meet the needs of the gypsy and traveller community inline with need.
Areas with poor economic, health or educational outcomes	In trying to improve the quality of housing and employment opportunities through new development and regeneration, areas currently experiencing deprivation may have improved opportunities.
People in poverty	The Preferred Strategy seeks to locate housing and employment opportunities in sustainable locations accessible by modes other than the private car to enhance opportunities for accessing employment. The Strategic Site at Bodelwyddan is a key project for economic growth within Denbighshire and across the region.

Negative impacts identified:

Improving the well-being of people with protected characteristics. The nine protected characteristics are: age; disability; gender reassignment; marriage or civil partnership; pregnancy and maternity; race; religion or belief; sex; and sexual orientation	The two main centres in Denbighshire; Rhyl and Prestatyn, would be the most sustainable locations for development given the range of services and facilities that are easily accessible. These centres are however heavily constrained by flood risk, geography and highway constraints. The need to locate more development in other areas may impact on some people with protected characteristics if they have to travel further to access services.
People who suffer discrimination or disadvantage	The identification of need and steps to make positive provision for Gypsy and Traveller families is likely to create antagonism towards this group based on perceptions and experiences of unauthorised encampments. This may lead to further discrimination.
Areas with poor economic, health or educational outcomes	
People in poverty	

A Denbighshire of cohesive communities

Overall Impact	Neutral
Justification for impact	Development is required to meet the needs of our communities but there is rarely consensus on where it should go. The most sustainable locations for development are the more urban areas, limited development to support rural communities will be permitted.
Further actions required	Trying to ensure everyone understands the need for development to meet the needs of communities. Ensuring that the process is open and transparent so that even if people don't agree with a decision they can recognise how it has been arrived at. Draft policies that seek to ensure there is sufficient growth in rural areas to maintain communities but with overall sustainability in mind.

Positive impacts identified:

Safe communities and individuals	The LDP will encourage consideration of community safety as integral to all development proposals. Community safety is a key component of the key strategic policies.
Community participation and resilience	The approved Delivery Agreement sets out within the Community Involvement Strategy who, when and how we will engage and consult with. Consultation stages are always longer than the statutory period required and we accept comments in a variety of formats. We regularly hold engagement sessions with local communities to help them to engage more productively and gain a better understanding of the LDP process. Non technical summaries and easy read versions are made available.
The attractiveness of the area	The LDP requires high standards of design in all new developments as well as open spaces and landscaping. It provides protection for our high quality environment, landscape and built and cultural heritage.
Connected communities	Active Travel is promoted through the LDP. Local shops and community facilities are protected from alternative forms of development.
Rural resilience	A limited amount of new housing will be permitted in rural areas primarily aimed at meeting local needs. Rural employment policies encourage appropriate rural enterprise.

Negative impacts identified:

Safe communities and individuals	
Community participation and resilience	Planning is a process that is often divisive within communities.
The attractiveness of the area	Some green field land will be required to meet the development needs of the County which may impact negatively on the attractiveness of the area.
Connected communities	There may be some negative impacts on more rural areas where development is limited.
Rural resilience	There may be some negative impacts on more rural areas where development is limited.

A Denbighshire of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language

Overall Impact	Neutral
Justification for impact	It is not possible to predict whether occupants of future housing will be Welsh speaking or not. A range of house types will be required in policy to meet the needs of the local community. The provision of good quality affordable housing may encourage local people to remain or return and a proportion of these will be Welsh speakers.
Further actions required	Ensuring a good housing mix and access to quality employment opportunities may encourage local people to remain or return and a proportion of these will be Welsh speakers. For the Deposit LDP the definition of language sensitive areas will be explored.

Positive impacts identified:

People using Welsh	By providing quality housing and employment opportunities more local Welsh speaking people may be encouraged to stay living in Denbighshire or to return if they have moved away. A percentage of all housing will be affordable to meet local needs specifically and this may help local Welsh speaking people access housing in their area.
Promoting the Welsh language	Potential impacts on the Welsh language are assessed via the Sustainability Appraisal. LDP objectives and key policies are included to support and enhance the Welsh language through the LDP.
Culture and heritage	Historic sites and assets are protected from inappropriate development in the LDP. The site selection process will assess potential impacts on culture and heritage and avoid any adverse impacts.

Negative impacts identified:

People using Welsh	There is no control over the occupation of market housing . There is a perception that building new houses attracts immigrants but this is not borne out by evidence from the New Housing Occupancy surveys.
Promoting the Welsh language	
Culture and heritage	

A globally responsible Denbighshire

Overall Impact	Positive
Justification for impact	The LDP is one of the key means by which we work on a more regional basis. There is a requirement to work collaboratively with neighbours and other key stakeholders.
Further actions required	Local labour agreements could be included within major planning permissions. Materials to be used have to be approved at the planning application stage and it may be possible to specify more locally sourced materials subject to viability.

Positive impacts identified:

Local, national, international supply chains	Making positive provision for development will help support local and regional supply chains and the labour market. The inclusion of sites relevant to the North Wales Economic Growth bid demonstrates that the LDP is looking regionally with regard to economic development.
Human rights	
Broader service provision in the local area or the region	The LDP is prepared with close collaboration with our neighbouring authorities and other key stakeholders such as Natural Resources Wales, BCUHB and Dwr Cymru. The Conwy/Denbighshire Wellbeing Plan was instrumental in informing the Objectives for the LDP.

Negative impacts identified:

Local, national, international supply chains	Some of the materials used in development may be sourced for outside of the region.
Human rights	

Broader service provision in the local area or the region	
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Mae tudalen hwn yn fwriadol wag

Adroddiad i'r:	Cabinet
Dyddiad y Cyfarfod:	30 Ebrill 2019
Aelod / Swyddog Arweiniol:	Y Cyng Bobby Feely a'r Cyng Julian Thompson-Hill
Awdur yr Adroddiad:	Graham Boase
Teitl:	Cyflwyno Model Cyflenwi Amgen (MCA) ar gyfer amrywiol weithgareddau / swyddogaethau sy'n ymwneud â hamdden

1. Am beth mae'r adroddiad yn sôn?

Ystyried yr Achos Busnes drafft a gwybodaeth gysylltiedig ar gyfer cyflwyno Cwmni Masnachu Awdurdod Lleol Cyfyngedig Drwy Warant (LATC) nid er elw ym mherchnogaeth y Cyngor.

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

Ceisio barn y Cabinet mewn perthynas â'r Achos Busnes drafft (Atodiad A) ar gyfer sefydlu Cwmni Masnachu'r Awdurdod Lleol (LATC), ar gyfer ystod o weithgareddau/swyddogaethau "mewn cwmpas" a gytunwyd arnynt yn flaenorol yn ymwneud â hamdden cyn adrodd yn ffurfiol i'r Cabinet (Ebrill), a'r Cyngor (Mai), fel y gellir cyflawni'r arbedion a ragwelir o flwyddyn ariannol 2020/21.

3. Beth yw'r Argymhellion?

Bod y Cabinet yn argymhell fod y Cyngor:-

- 3.1 Yn cefnogi'r Achos Busnes Terfynol ar gyfer y Prosiect (Bydd hyn yn cynnwys mireinio'r Achos Busnes drafft yn Atodiad A).
- 3.2 Rhoi cefnogaeth i sefydlu Cwmni Masnachu Awdurdod Lleol cyfyngedig drwy Warant (LATC) nid er elw.
- 3.3 Cefnogi penodiad y Cyfarwyddwr Corfforaethol: Economi a Parth Cyhoeddus i Fwrdd yr LATC.
- 3.4 Rhoi cefnogaeth i gadw'r enw presennol 'Hamdden Sir Ddinbych' i'r LATC.
- 3.5 Bod y Cabinet yn cadarnhau eu bod wedi darllen, deall ac ystyried yr Asesiad o Effaith ar Les (Atodiad B, Cyfeirif 564), fel rhan o'u hystyriaethau.

4. Manylion yr adroddiad

- 4.1 Mae'r Achos Strategol yn amlinellu her yr hinsawdd ariannol presennol, a'r posibilrwydd y gall y Cyngor wneud arbedion (i ddechrau drwy ostyngiadau Trethi Annomestig Cenedlaethol ac esemptiadau TAW), ynghyd ag unrhyw gyfleoedd

masnachu allanol yn y dyfodol. Er fod ystyriaeth i ADM o'r math hwn yn fenter newydd i'r Cyngor, mae sawl Cyngor arall ledled y DU eisoes yn defnyddio ADMs tebyg i ddarparu ystod o swyddogaethau. Drwy gydol y broses o ddatblygu'r prosiect hwn, mae Swyddogion wedi elwa ar wybodaeth a gwersi a ddysgwyd gan Gynghorau eraill, o fewn Gogledd Cymru. Mae Atodiad C yn rhoi manylion cwmnïau model cyflenwi amgen a sefydlwyd a rhai o'r gwersi a ddysgwyd.

- 4.2 Cwblhawyd proses asesu i bennu cwmpas y prosiect, ac roedd y Bwrdd Prosiect yn defnyddio matrices sgorio i lywio'r broses hon. Mae'r cyfleusterau a'r swyddogaethau o fewn y cwmpas yn cynnwys y 7 x Canolfan Hamdden Sirol, Nova Prestatyn, Theatr Pafiliwn y Rhyl, Arena Ddigwyddiadau a swyddogaethau digwyddiadau'r Rhyl, Neuadd y Dref y Rhyl, Canolfan Grefft Rhuthun, Pafiliwn Llangollen, Gweithrediadau a Chefnogaeth Busnes ar gyfer Hamdden, Arlwyo Masnachol (1891, SC2, Café R), a Hamdden Strategol. Yn seiliedig ar y rhestrau staffio presennol mae oddeutu 244 aelod o staff sydd o fewn cwmpas y prosiect. Yn 2018/19, cymhorthdal y Cyngor mewn perthynas â chyfleusterau, swyddogaethau a gweithgareddau o fewn y cwmpas oedd tua £3 miliwn. Mae manylion yn cynnwys dadansoddiad o fenthycy cyllid cyfraniadau refeniw, wedi'i gynnwys yn Atodiad 4E o'r Achos Busnes, sydd o fewn Atodiad A o'r adroddiad hwn.
- 4.3 O'r swyddogaethau "o fewn y cwmpas", Hamdden Strategol sydd wedi achosi'r drafodaeth fwyaf. Mae'r ddau Aelod Arweiniol wedi mynegi eu ffafriaeth i Hamdden Strategol i barhau "o fewn y cwmpas". Mae'r swyddogaeth Hamdden Strategol wedi'i fanylu o fewn yr achos Strategol o'r achos busnes (Atodiad A), ar dudalen 15 & 16, lle gellir dod o hyd i fanylion pellach ynglŷn â'r deg maes gweithgaredd allweddol a ddarperir. Mae cynnwys Hamdden Strategol o fewn yr LATC yn galluogi darparu cynnig lles cymunedol / hamdden cydlynus gyda mynediad hawdd i holl drigolion. O safbwynt sefydliadol mae ei gynnwys yn hwyluso trefniadau staffio, galluogi rhannu gwybodaeth ac arbenigedd ar draws y gwasanaeth, darparu un brand gydag amrywiol bwyntiau mynediad i'r gwasanaeth a galluogi staff i gyfeirio cwsmeriaid i weithgareddau ychwanegol mewn lleoliadau eraill, y gallant fwynhau neu gael budd ohonynt.
- 4.4 Nid yw cyflwyno newid i'r ddwy swyddogaeth honno "o fewn y cwmpas" ac ad-drefnu'r swyddogaethau hynny "tu allan i'r cwmpas" ar draws strwythur rheoli ehangach y Cyngor heb ei broblemau/ peryglon. Bydd y materion/ risgiau hyn yn cael eu rheoli'n ofalus drwy gam gweithredu'r prosiect. Er bod bendithion y prosiect yn ymwneud yn bennaf ag arbedion ariannol, rhoddwyd pwyslais hefyd ar sicrhau bendithion ehangach i'r Cyngor, a chynnal ansawdd darpariaeth gwasanaeth.
- 4.5 Mae'r Achos Masnachol yn cynnig trosolwg manwl ynghylch detholiad model darparu a fyddai'n hwyluso'r arbedion a nodir a diogelu buddiannau'r Cyngor. Ar ddechrau'r broses roedd hyn yn cynnwys gwerthusiad lefel uchel cychwynnol a oedd yn ystyried ystod o ddewisiadau; roedd y rhain yn destun dadansoddiad cyfreithiol manwl a awgrymodd mai LATC fyddai'r model mwyaf priodol ar gyfer y Cyngor.
- 4.6 O fewn y 'term ambarél' LATC mae nifer o amrywiadau / gwahanol fathau o LATC, a'r un a argymhellir i'r Cyngor yw LATC 'nid er elw' cyfyngedig trwy warant, ym mherchnogaeth lwyr y Cyngor. Ystyrir mae'r math hwn o LATC yw'r mwyaf priodol i alluogi'r arbedion sy'n gysylltiedig â'r NNDR a'r TAW i'w wireddu, wrth hefyd ddarparu lefel o reolaeth i ddiogelu buddiannau'r Cyngor. Mae hefyd yn caniatáu

rhyddid i'r LATC fasnachu y tu allan, ac efallai cynhyrchu cyfran o'i incwm o ffynonellau heb law am y Cyngor.

- 4.7 Byddai'r LATC yn cael ei oruchwylio gan Fwrdd, a byddai angen i'w gyfansoddiad fod yn gytbwys i gynnig lefel digonol o reolaeth i'r Cyngor, a sicrhau bod gan yr LATC yr arbenigedd, y craffter busnes a'r gefnogaeth sydd ei angen arno i fod yn llwyddiannus mewn amgylchedd masnachol. Cynigir fod Bwrdd yr LATC yn cynnwys 7 aelod sy'n pleidleisio a allai gynnwys y Cyfarwyddwr Corfforaethol: Economi a'r Parth Cyhoeddus, yr Aelod Arweiniol sydd â chyfrifoldebau am Hamdden, Cadeirydd Pwyllgor Craffu, Aelod pellach o CSDd, Rheolwr Gyfarwyddwr yr LATC a'r Cyfarwyddwr Cyllid (swydd cyfrifyddiaeth ar gyfer yr LATC), ac un Cyfarwyddwr anweithredol o'r tu allan. Cynigir hefyd fod y Cyngor yn sefydlu ei Fwrdd Llywodraethu Strategol ei hun i herio gwaith y Bwrdd LATC. Byddai hyn yn ychwanegol i fecanweithiau adrodd sefydledig y Cyngor sef y Tîm Gweithredol Corfforaethol, y Cabinet, y Cyngor, Craffu, Llywodraethu Corfforaethol ac ati.
- 4.8 I alluogi'r LATC i gael ei sefydlu fel endyd cyfreithiol, mae angen iddo fod ag un Cyfarwyddwr 'byw' ac enw, a dyma'r rheswm dros yr argymhelliad fod y Cabinet yn argymhell i'r Cyngor gymeradwyo penodi'r Cyfarwyddwr Corfforaethol: Economi a'r Parth Cyhoeddus, a'r enw i hwyluso datblygiad y prosiect. Mae hyn yn caniatáu amser i Banel Recriwtio'r Cyngor i adolygu'r penodiadau eraill gyda'r nod o wneud argymhelliad i'r Cyngor mewn perthynas â'r Bwrdd LATC, a'r Cabinet mewn perthynas â'r Bwrdd Llywodraethu Strategol.
- 4.9 Bydd y Cyngor yn contractio'r LATC i gynnal y gwasanaethau yn ymwneud â hamdden o fewn y cwmpas ar ei ran. Y cynllun yw y byddai'r LATC yn derbyn contract 10 mlynedd i roi ychydig o sicrwydd i'r dyfodol, gyda chylch cynllunio a mecanwaith lle cytunir bob blwyddyn ar lefel cymhorthdal y Cyngor a chanlyniadau/buddion y mae'r Cyngor yn dymuno eu blaenoriaethu drwy ddarpariaeth gwasanaeth. Fel hyn, gellir herio'r LATC i sicrhau arbedion yn yr un ffordd ag adrannau eraill y Cyngor, i ymateb i bwysau ariannol yn y dyfodol. Yn yr un modd, os bydd yr LATC yn cynhyrchu incwm net ychwanegol o fasnachu tu allan i gontract y Cyngor, bydd hyn yn rhoi cyfle i leihau cymhorthdal y Cyngor, neu ail-fuddsoddi'r incwm yn y cyfleusterau, neu gymysgedd o'r ddau.
- 4.10 Bydd y contract rhwng yr LATC a'r Cyngor yn cael ei reoli'n fewnol, gan ddefnyddio math tebyg o reoli contractau o'r un a ddefnyddir ar gyfer contract Civica. Mae Penawdau'r Telerau ar gyfer y contract wedi eu cynnwys yn Atodiad D.
- 4.11 Bydd yr adeiladau / tiroedd a ddefnyddir ar hyn o bryd ar gyfer darparu'r Gwasanaethau Hamdden o fewn y cwmpas yn cael eu prydlesu i'r LATC ar rent pitw am gyfnod o 10 mlynedd a bydd y rhain gefn wrth gefn gyda'r contract. Bydd darpariaeth yn cael ei wneud o fewn y prydlesi i ddiogelu'r SLA presennol gydag ysgolion, a chynnal y fynedfa bresennol i'r adeilad ar gyfer etholiadau, gofynion argyfwng ac ati. Yn yr un modd, bydd mynediad yn cael ei gynnal i swyddfa'r Cofrestrydd yn Neuadd y Dref y Rhyl. Bydd y prydlesi'n nodi cyfrifoldeb cynnal a chadw'r Cyngor a'r LATC, a bydd ymweliadau arolygu arferol yn cael eu cynnwys. Yn gyffredinol, bydd y trefniadau hyn yn adlewyrchu'r trefniadau presennol rhwng Gwasanaethau Hamdden a Gwasanaethau Eiddo ac Asedau, gan gynnwys

prosesau penderfynu'r Cyngor ynghylch Cyfalaf (e.e. Grŵp Rheoli Asedau, SIG, y Cabinet, y Cyngor ac ati).

- 4.12 Bydd yr isadeiledd TGCh presennol, y gwasanaeth a'r gefnogaeth yn cael ei ymestyn i'r LATC. Bydd costau ychwanegol yn gysylltiedig â ffioedd trwydded os na all yr LATC elwa o gyfraddau ffafriol presennol y Cyngor.
- 4.13 Er y bydd gweithredu LATC yn galluogi'r Cyngor i wneud arbedion ar NNDR a TAW, mae hefyd costau yn gysylltiedig â darparu'r gweithgareddau / swyddogaethau hamdden 'o fewn y cwmpas' drwy endid cyfreithiol ar wahân. Mae'r achos economaidd yn cymharu'r costau a manteision ariannol cyflwyno LACT o'i gymharu â'r model ('gwneud dim') presennol.
- 4.14 Amcangyfrifir y bydd yr arbedion yn £1,107,000. Mae'r cyngor NNDR a dderbyniwyd yn awgrymu y byddai gostyngiad 90% ar NNDR sy'n gyfystyr ag arbediad o £623,000. Bydd yr arbedion TAW yn seiliedig ar y cyngor a dderbyniwyd hyd yma yn isafswm o £284,000, ac mae cyngor pellach yn cael ei geisio mewn perthynas â'r arbedion TAW a fyddai'n gysylltiedig â 'esemptiad diwylliannol', ac i adolygu'r cyfleoedd mewn perthynas â SC2. Pan fydd y cwmni'n cael ei sefydlu bydd yn rhaid iddo gwrdd â'r chwyddiant cyflogau a chostau eraill ei hun, ac yn 2020/21 bydd hyn yn oddeutu £200,000. Y disgwylid yw y bydd yr LATC yn parhau i gwrdd â'r costau chwyddiant hyn yn y blynyddoedd i ddod.
- 4.15 Mae'r arbedion NNDR a nodwyd o fewn 4.14 yn arbedion net o'r Ardoll Ardal Gwella Busnes ar y cyfleusterau 'cwmpas' o fewn y Rhyl gan eu bod i gyd yn diwallu'r meini prawf a byddant yn talu'r ardoll o tua 2% ar werth ardrethol yr eiddo. Yn yr un modd, os bydd Ardaloedd Gwella Busnes eraill yn cael eu sefydlu, bydd cyfleusterau o fewn y cwmpas yn yr ardaloedd hynny yn atebol am dalu ardoll yr AGB llawn.
- 4.16 Mae nifer o gostau refeniw parhaus y gwyddom amdanynt y bydd yr LATC ac/ neu'r Cyngor yn gorfod eu talu os bydd yr LATC yn cael ei sefydlu, ac amcangyfrifir fod y rhain yn £304,000. Mae'r costau ychwanegol yn adlewyrchu'r angen am swydd cyfrifyddiaeth ar gyfer yr LATC, costau Cyfarwyddwyr ar gyfer y sicrwydd yswiriant a thâl ar gyfer unrhyw Gyfarwyddwyr annibynnol ar fwrdd yr LATC, costau rheoli contract, costau archwilio allanol, costau staffio sy'n gysylltiedig â dyraniad y Gwasanaeth Asedau, Cyfleusterau a Thai sy'n weddill, i feysydd Gwasanaeth eraill, gostyngiad mewn incwm defnydd deul yn sgil gostyngiad NNDR, cynnydd posibl mewn atebolrwydd pensiwn a chostau trwyddedau meddalwedd, ac arian at raid o £150,000.
- 4.17 Yn seiliedig ar yr arbedion a'r costau a amlinellir uchod, amcangyfrifir y bydd yr arbediad net blynyddol ym mlwyddyn 1 yn £800,000. Bydd cost prosiect un tro o tua £100,000 ar gyfer gweithredu'r prosiect ac mae hyn yn gysylltiedig â chostau rheoli prosiectau a chyfreithiol. Mae mwyafrif y gwaith prosiect yn cael ei gwblhau gan ddefnyddio adnoddau mewnol i leihau costau.
- 4.18 Mae'r swyddogaethau "yn y cwmpas" ar hyn o bryd yn elwa o wasanaethau cynnal canolog y Cyngor o safbwynt rheolaeth ariannol, AD, a chyfreithiol, ymysg eraill, a'r bwriad am gyfnod o 3 blynedd fan lleiaf, yw fod y trefniadau presennol yn cael eu cynnal ar gyfer yr LATC lle bo modd, a fydd yn cyfyngu ar y cyswllt â chostau

ychwanegol ar gyfer gwasanaethau, ac yn cynorthwyo cyfnod pontio esmwyth. Bydd angen i'r Cyngor adolygu'r trefniant hwn a'r LATC ar ôl 3 blynedd.

- 4.19 O fewn yr Achos Ariannol, nodir mai lefel presennol y cymhorthdal ar gyfer y cyfleusterau, swyddogaethau a gweithgareddau o fewn y cwmpas yn seiliedig ar gyllidebau 2018/19 yw tua £3m, ac ar ôl addasiad ar gyfer yr arbedion a nodir yn 4.13 ac unrhyw newidiadau eraill a gytunir arnynt fel rhan o broses cyllideb 2020/21, bydd hyn yn gosod y sail ar gyfer gwerth y gwasanaethau y bydd y Cyngor yn eu contractio gan yr LATC. Mae'n gwbl glir y bydd gofyn i'r LATC gyfrannu at y broses o osod cyllideb y Cyngor bob blwyddyn, yn yr un modd ag y mae swyddogaethau "o fewn y cwmpas" wedi gwneud mewn blynyddoedd blaenorol.
- 4.20 Ceir manylion ynghylch darpariaeth prosiectau yn yr Achos Rheoli. Mae'r gwaith prosiect wedi ei rannu'n 2 gam penodol. Cam 1 yw'r cam cyn gweithredu a bydd yn cynnig cyfle i gynnig dilyniant ar unrhyw gyngor sy'n weddill, ac yn bryd i gynnal y cynllun prosiect manwl, a fydd yn cynnig gwiriad synnwyr o'r arbedion refeniw y gellir eu cyflawni drwy gyflwyno'r LATC, a bydd yn darparu mwy o sicrwydd ynghylch costau un tro gweithredu'r prosiect. Pan fydd gwaith Cam 1 wedi eu cwblhau'n foddhaol, bydd y prosiect yn ceisio awdurdod i fwrw ymlaen gan y Cabinet. Yn ystod cam 2, y cam gweithredu, mae'r gwaith yn cynnwys sefydlu'r LATC, paratoi'r fanyleb a'r contract ar gyfer y gwasanaethau i'w darparu gan yr LATC, paratoi staff ac adnoddau, a sefydlu trefniadau staffio gweddilliol.
- 4.21 Fel rhan o'r cam sefydlu, bydd y staff 'o fewn y cwmpas' yn cael eu trosglwyddo i'r LATC dan reoliadau TUPE. Bydd gan yr LATC statws corff derbyniedig i'r Cynllun Pensiynau Lleol a fydd yn golygu na fydd unrhyw newid i gynllun pensiynau'r staff sy'n cael eu trosglwyddo. Bydd yr LATC ym mherchnogaeth lwyr y Cyngor, yn gyfreithiol byddai'r LATC a'r Cyngor yn cael eu hystyried fel eu bod yn rhan o'r un grŵp, ac felly bydd rhaid i'r staff o fewn pob un ohonynt gael telerau ac amodau cyfartal; bydd angen cynnal y "status quo" hwn am gyhyd â bod yr LATC yn parhau i fod y model darparu.
- 4.22 Yn ystod y cyfnod pontio o'r trefniadau gwasanaeth presennol i LATC, efallai y bydd angen cyflwyno trefniant staffio dros dro, i fwrw ymlaen ag unrhyw waith sydd ei angen ar ran yr LATC, cyn i unrhyw staff gael eu trosglwyddo'n ffurfiol. Ymhellach i benderfyniad i fwrw ymlaen â'r prosiect, bydd yr LATC yn cael ei sefydlu a bydd rhai personél allweddol yn cael eu trosglwyddo i ddechrau i'r LATC i weithredu ar ran y cwmni, a pharatoi am y diwrnod cyflwyno ym mis Ebrill 2020, pan fydd gweddill y staff yn cael eu trosglwyddo'n ffurfiol.
- 4.23 Pan fydd Pennaeth y Gwasanaeth Cyfleusterau, Asedau a Thai yn trosglwyddo'n ffurfiol i'r LATC, bydd y Gwasanaethau gweddilliol a staff o FAH yn cael eu neilltuo i'r Pennaethiaid Gwasanaeth sy'n weddill. Os na fyddwn yn bwrw ymlaen i weithredu'r LATC, yna ni fydd unrhyw newid i'r Gwasanaethau.
- 4.24 Dyma'r amserlenni dangosol ar gyfer y prosiect:-
- Argymhelliad y Cabinet a chymeradwyaeth y Cyngor i'r Achos Busnes / cymeradwyaeth arall a nodir yn yr adroddiad hwn, Ebrill/ Mai 2019
 - Cymeradwyaeth y Cabinet ar ddiwedd cam 1 Mehefin/ Gorffennaf 2019
 - Sefydlu'r LATC Gorffennaf / Awst 2019
 - Dechrau paratoi'r fanyleb a'r contract, mis Awst 2019

- Trosglwyddo staff allweddol a dechrau'r cam gweithredu, mis Medi 2019
- Trosglwyddo staff gweddillol, mis Medi 2019
- Penodi'r Aelodau Bwrdd LATC sy'n weddill yn ffurfiol, mis Medi/ Hydref 2019
- Sefydlu Bwrdd Llywodraethu Strategol, mis Tachwedd 2019
- Yr LATC yn dechrau masnachu, mis Ebrill 2020.

Bydd angen cymeradwyaeth prosiect pellach wrth i'r prosiect fynd yn ei flaen ac mae'r rhain wedi eu nodi yn Atodiad E.

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

5.1 Ni fydd y penderfyniad yn cael effaith niweidiol ar Flaenoriaethau Corfforaethol, gan y bydd yr LATC yn cael ei gontractio gan y Cyngor i ddarparu'r gwasanaethau presennol yn gysylltiedig â'r gweithgareddau/ swyddogaethau o fewn y cwmpas.

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

6.1 Mae yna gost prosiect un tro o tua £100,000 os cymeradwyir gweithredu LATC. Mae'r achos busnes wedi cyfrifo y bydd arbediad refeniw net o £800,000 yn cael ei gyflawni ym mlwyddyn 1.

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

7.1 Cynhaliwyd y WIA gan grŵp amlddisgyblaeth o swyddogion yn cynrychioli Hamdden, AD, Cyllid, Cymorth i Fusnesau, Gwasanaethau Cynnal, Lles Cymunedol, Eiddo Corfforaethol, Cynllunio a Pherfformiad Strategol a Rheoli Prosiectau.

7.2 Yn gyffredinol, aseswyd fod effaith y prosiect yn niwtral, gan adlewyrchu'r ffaith fod ystyriaeth ar hyn o bryd ynghylch ffordd arall o ddarparu set penodol o weithgareddau / swyddogaethau, nid yw'n ymwneud â chynnig gweithgareddau/ swyddogaethau gwahanol neu amgen.

8 Pa ymgynghoriadau a gynhaliwyd gyda Chraffu ac eraill?

8.1 Ymgynghoriad allanol

- Trafodaeth gydag arbenigwyr cyfreithiol a TAW sy'n cynnig arbenigedd i'r prosiect.
- Awdurdodau lleol eraill sydd wedi sefydlu ADMC am y gwersi a ddysgwyd ganddynt.
- Swyddfa Archwilio Cymru am gyngor
- 'Partneriaethau Lleol' a sefydliad allanol sydd wedi cynnig arweiniad mewn perthynas â'r broses.
- Cyngor Tref y Rhyl mewn perthynas â'r buddiant o fewn SC2.
- Undebau Llafur mewn perthynas â'r effeithiau ar staff.
- Cyngor Celfyddydau Cymru mewn perthynas â chyllid grant

8.2 Ymgynghori Mewnol

- Briffio'r Cabinet, y Cabinet, Gweithdy'r Gyllideb yr Aelodau lle rhannwyd y Prosiect yn anffurfiol, a Gweithdy Aelodau'n arbennig ynglŷn â'r ADM.
- Pob Grŵp Ardal Aelodau

- Adroddiadau i'r Uwch Dîm Arweinyddiaeth ynghylch y Briff Prosiect, a'r ailstrwythuro gwasanaethau sydd angen os cymeradwyir y prosiect.
- Briffio staff a oedd yn cynnwys rhannu gwybodaeth wyneb yn wyneb gyda'r holl Reolwyr o fewn FAHS, briff ysgrifenedig i'r holl staff yn y maes hamdden, a Rheolwyr Canol ar draws y Cyngor, briffio staff wyneb yn wyneb gyda'r holl staff hamdden, ac ymgynghori ffurfiol gyda'r holl staff a effeithir gan unrhyw ailstrwythuro i wasanaethau.

9. Datganiad y Prif Swyddog Cyllid

- 9.1 Mae cyfle i wneud arbedion sylweddol drwy ddarparu'r cyfleusterau a amlygwyd drwy wahanol strwythur cyfreithiol. Gan fod yn rhaid i'r Cyngor reoli pwysau cynyddol gyda llai o adnoddau, mae creu cwmni wedi'i reoli gan yr awdurdod lleol i weithredu'r cyfleusterau a'r gwasanaethau a amlygwyd, yn creu cerbyd i gynhyrchu lefel o arbedion heb orfod torri yn ôl ar wasanaethau. Mae'r adroddiad yn amlinellu amcangyfrif o'r arbedion a'r costau sydd ynghlwm â'r penderfyniad.
- 9.2 Mae disgwyliad gan y Bwrdd Cyllideb y bydd ADM newydd yn parhau i gyfrannu at raglen arbedion y Cyngor ac y bydd hyn yn cael ei adlewyrchu mewn cynlluniau busnes i'r dyfodol. Mae model y cwmni arfaethedig yn cynnig strwythur cyfreithiol sy'n caniatáu ystyried twf masnachol ac, os bydd hyn yn llwyddo, gallai gyfrannu at y rhaglen arbedion a helpu lleihau lefel y cymorth ariannol gan y cyngor.

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

- 10.1 Mae risgiau ynghlwm â gweithredu'r LATC ac mae'r rhain wedi eu cynnwys yn yr achos busnes. Y prif risgiau yw:-
- Gallai newidiadau i Ddeddfwriaeth Genedlaethol yn y dyfodol atal yr arbedion a ragwelir o ran trethi busnes rhag cael eu gwireddu'n llawn.
 - Efallai na chaiff yr arbedion TAW eu gwireddu'n llawn drwy fodel LATC nid er elw ac/neu bydd angen statws elusenol er mwyn i'r rheini gael eu gwireddu'n llawn, sy'n cynyddu'r gyfundrefn a reoleiddir a chostau cysylltiedig.
 - Bydd costau un tro neu barhaus heb eu rhagweld gyda sefydlu'r LATC nad ydynt wedi eu hystyried ar y cam gweithredu.
 - Nid fydd yr ADM mor llwyddiannus yn ariannol ag y gobeithiwyd a bydd unrhyw gostau ychwanegol yn ei sgil yn disgyn ar y Cyngor i'w hariannu ac/neu ni fydd y Cwmni'n gallu ail-fuddsoddi'n ddigonol i'w weithgareddau bob dydd oherwydd diffyg cyllid.

11. Pŵer i wneud y Penderfyniad

A2 Deddf Llywodraeth Leol 2000

A95 Deddf Llywodraeth Leol 2003

Gorchymyn Llywodraeth Leol (Awdurdodau Gwerth Gorau)(Pŵer i Fasnachu)
(Cymru) 2006

Yn rhinwedd Paragraff(au) 12, 14, 15 Rhan 4, Atodlen 12A
Deddf Llywodraeth Leol 1972.

Document is Restricted

Mae tudalen hwn yn fwriadol wag

Implementation of an Alternative Delivery Model Company

Well-being Impact Assessment Report


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

Assessment Number:	564
Brief description:	The project seeks to implement a Council owned, not for profit Local Authority Trading Company limited by guarantee, (LATC), for the delivery of various leisure related facilities, activities and functions, which potentially will include some further service provision where a compelling rationale can be established.
Date Completed:	17/04/2019 12:44:43 Version: 2
Completed by:	Sian Price
Responsible Service:	Business Improvement & Modernisation
Localities affected by the proposal:	Whole County,
Who will be affected by the proposal?	Residents within DCC Visitors to DCC Users of the facilities DCC schools DCC Members DCC staff members impacted by the change Rhyl Town Council LIME Funders Audit Office Regulators Trade Unions Tenants
Was this impact assessment completed as a group?	Yes

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

 (3 out of 4 stars) Actual score : 23 / 30.

Implications of the score

At the project business case stage there is clarity regarding the potential financial benefits associated with the establishment of an LATC(LATC), and this will assist the Council to sustain its leisure services as far as is practical, in what is a challenging financial climate.

It is anticipated that residents will notice no change to their existing provision. However, this is subject to future WG settlements, which will affect the ability of the council to support service delivery everywhere.

Summary of impact

Well-being Goals

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

- Neutral
- Neutral
- Neutral
- Neutral
- Neutral
- Neutral
- Neutral



Main conclusions

Overall the impact of this project was assessed as neutral. In the main, this project is seeking to implement an LATC for the operation of Leisure related facilities functions and activities, in order to benefit from the specific savings that can only be derived through the establishment of an LATC, and to enable any commercial endeavours to be pursued, with a view to raising income. It is anticipated that the service to users will be unchanged, unless the council has to make further significant savings in the future, and the opportunities for the LATC to raise income, have not materialised sufficiently to net the effect of a reducing council budget. If this were the case then this service could be affected in the same way as any other service offered by the council. The Council will contract with the LATC for the delivery of services and through the contract management the Council to safeguard its aims and objectives. Each year there will be a process whereby the subsidy and associated benefits are agreed and this will enable the contract to be adapted to meet any emerging needs.

This wellbeing impact assessment for the Project Brief was assessed by DCC's Critical Friend's Review Group who provided valuable observations and comments for consideration. These

comments were considered when updating the wellbeing impact assessment at the business case stage.

Evidence to support the Well-being Impact Assessment

- We have consulted published research or guides that inform us about the likely impact of the proposal
- We have involved an expert / consulted a group who represent those who may affected by the proposal
- We have engaged with people who will be affected by the proposal

THE LIKELY IMPACT ON DENBIGHSHIRE, WALES AND THE WORLD

A prosperous Denbighshire

Overall Impact	Neutral
Justification for impact	There is potential for change within the areas of economic development, quality skills and quality jobs for the long term. The positive/negative impacts in respect of these three areas are dependent on the ability of the LATC to maximise its commercial potential and be alert to the opportunities that enable it to access more, or different training to develop its workforce to further support the business, and provide a quality experience to service users. The likelihood is that the project will initially follow the existing practices until the opportunities for change and betterment are identified. The staff within DCC and the LATC will enjoy the same terms and conditions and will legally need to be treated equitably.
Further actions required	An LATC will be alert to the opportunities to contribute to the prosperity of Denbighshire. Through the contract management of the LATC, the council would seek to safeguard its aims and objectives. Consideration needs to be given in respect of knowledge migration as a result of the project, and factored into the project plan.

Positive impacts identified:

A low carbon society	No known impact
Quality communications, infrastructure and transport	No known impact
Economic development	There may be things that an LATC can do, over and above what the Council can do, to provide a greater economic benefit.
Quality skills for the long term	There could be better access to free training if it is not Council operated, however this will depend on what is available to LATC's. That said staff within the LATC and DCC will be on equal terms and conditions and should expect equal access to their training needs
Quality jobs for the long term	If the LATC established does well, this could impact favourably on the number of quality jobs required to operate the service.
Childcare	None

Negative impacts identified:

A low carbon society	No known impact
Quality communications, infrastructure and transport	No known impact
Economic development	If the LATC established does not perform as well as hoped, or there is less budget to support it, or people have less money to spend, then there may be negative impacts.

Quality skills for the long term	It is unknown whether any staff TUPE'd to the LATC could still access DCC training.
Quality jobs for the long term	Equally if the company is not very successful there will potentially be a smaller number of quality jobs available.
Childcare	None

A resilient Denbighshire

Overall Impact	Neutral
Justification for impact	No change is anticipated as a result of the introduction of an LATC. The aim of this project is to continue the existing practices. The LATC will still be able to access the preferential energy rates brokered by the Council. The buildings will still be owned by the Council and maintained through the capital plan which will include access to any energy saving initiatives as applicable. There is no change anticipated in the way in which the buildings are used and therefore no anticipated biodiversity impacts.
Further actions required	The LATC will be alert to the opportunities to contribute to the resilience of Denbighshire. Through the contract management of the LATC the council would seek to safeguard its aims and objectives.

Positive impacts identified:

Biodiversity and the natural environment	No known impact
Biodiversity in the built environment	No known impact
Reducing waste, reusing and recycling	No known impact
Reduced energy/fuel consumption	No known impact
People's awareness of the environment and biodiversity	No known impact
Flood risk management	No known impact

Negative impacts identified:

Biodiversity and the natural environment	No known impact
Biodiversity in the built environment	No known impact
Reducing waste, reusing and recycling	No known impact
Reduced energy/fuel consumption	No known impact

People's awareness of the environment and biodiversity	No known impact
Flood risk management	No known impact

A healthier Denbighshire

Overall Impact	Neutral
Justification for impact	The LATC will have the ability to adapt easily to maximise any opportunities to contribute to a healthier Denbighshire. If the LATC is successful in attracting a proportion of its income elsewhere, there is potentially additional funding to reinvest in the LATC which could contribute to health benefits, or a lower subsidy expected for the Council will could ease the pressure on other areas of Council funding, which could be health related.
Further actions required	The LATC will be alert to the opportunities to contribute to a healthier Denbighshire. Through the contract management of the LATC the Council will safeguard its aims and objectives.

Positive impacts identified:

A social and physical environment that encourage and support health and well-being	No known impact
Access to good quality, healthy food	No known impact
People's emotional and mental well-being	No known impact
Access to healthcare	No known impact
Participation in leisure opportunities	Potentially there are more opportunities via a separate company, as it can both seek and be more responsive to opportunities, that enhance the offer to residents.

Negative impacts identified:

A social and physical environment that encourage and support health and well-being	No known impact
Access to good quality, healthy food	No known impact
People's emotional and mental well-being	No known impact
Access to healthcare	No known impact

Participation in leisure opportunities	No known impact
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A more equal Denbighshire

Overall Impact	Neutral
Justification for impact	The LATC will be required to comply with the Council's guidelines, and will adopt and adhere to policies based on the Council's in this respect. Initially it is likely that the LATC will need a period to become established before looking at further opportunities. The LATC will be aware of price sensitivity and how this will affect the numbers of users who access the services offered. The specification for the services procured from the LATC will be based on what is currently offered, and hence access to specific user groups will be safeguarded.
Further actions required	The LATC will be alert to the opportunities to contribute to the equality of Denbighshire. The contract management of the LATC will ensure that the Council can safeguard its aims and objectives in the future.

Positive impacts identified:

Improving the well-being of people with protected characteristics. The nine protected characteristics are: age; disability; gender reassignment; marriage or civil partnership; pregnancy and maternity; race; religion or belief; sex; and sexual orientation	No known impact
People who suffer discrimination or disadvantage	No known impact
Areas with poor economic, health or educational outcomes	No known impact
People in poverty	No known impact

Negative impacts identified:

Improving the well-being of people with protected characteristics. The nine protected characteristics are: age; disability; gender reassignment; marriage or civil partnership; pregnancy and maternity; race; religion or belief; sex; and sexual orientation	No known impact
People who suffer discrimination or disadvantage	No known impact
Areas with poor economic, health or educational outcomes	No known impact
People in poverty	No known impact

A Denbighshire of cohesive communities

Overall Impact	Neutral
Justification for impact	There will be an onus on the LATC to consult with its users as it does now. DCC will still canvass opinion from its residents, and will retain the ability to alter its contract with any company to reflect any requirements that it identifies. The LATC will be wholly Council owned, and there will be no rebranding and hence no negative impact is anticipated for the end user. The LATC will be alert to the opportunities to contribute to the cohesive communities of Denbighshire.
Further actions required	The LATC will be alert to the opportunities to contribute to the communities of Denbighshire. The council would seek to safeguard its aims and objectives through the contract management of the LATC.

Positive impacts identified:

Safe communities and individuals	No known impact
Community participation and resilience	No known impact
The attractiveness of the area	No known impact
Connected communities	No known impact
Rural resilience	No known impact

Negative impacts identified: Tudalen 284

Safe communities and individuals	No known impact
Community participation and resilience	No known impact
The attractiveness of the area	No known impact
Connected communities	No known impact
Rural resilience	No known impact

A Denbighshire of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language

Overall Impact	Neutral
Justification for impact	The LATC will be subject to the Council's guidelines in this respect. The LATC will be alert to the opportunities to contribute to the vibrant culture and thriving Welsh Language of Denbighshire.
Further actions required	The LATC will be alert to the opportunities to contribute to the culture and Welsh language of Denbighshire, and the Council can monitor this requirement through the contract management arrangements that will be established.

Positive impacts identified:

People using Welsh	No known impact
Promoting the Welsh language	No known impact
Culture and heritage	No known impact

Negative impacts identified:

People using Welsh	No known impact
Promoting the Welsh language	No known impact
Culture and heritage	No known impact

A globally responsible Denbighshire

Overall Impact	Neutral
Justification for impact	The LATC will be alert to the opportunities to contribute to a more globally responsible Denbighshire. The council would seek to safeguard its aims and objectives within any model that is set up.
Further actions required	The LATC will be alert to the opportunities to contribute to the global responsibility of Denbighshire. The council would seek to safeguard its aims and objectives through the contract management of the LATC.

Positive impacts identified:

Local, national, international supply chains	No known impact
Human rights	No known impact
Broader service provision in the local area or the region	No known impact

Negative impacts identified:

Local, national, international supply chains	No known impact
Human rights	No known impact
Broader service provision in the local area or the region	No known impact

Details of other Alternative Delivery Models established and lessons learnt

Officers are aware that during the process to date Members have asked many questions relating to DCC's experiences with Clwyd Leisure Trust, what lessons have we learned from that, and have we looked at what other Authorities in the area, and beyond, are doing in relation to establishing ADMs.

This Appendix seeks to provide Members with reassurances that as a Council we have learned from the Clwyd Leisure experience and that we have researched what other Authorities are doing in terms of establishing their own ADMs.

There is clearly no "one model fits all" approach when it comes to establishing an ADM, as there are a wide range of options. We have carefully considered all options and have suggested an ADM model that others have used, but the recommendation is based on "best fit" for what we want to include and what we want to achieve here in DCC.

1. Flintshire County Council;

'Aura' was established in September 2017, as a charitable, not-for-profit ADM organisation, which is responsible for managing the majority of leisure centres and libraries previously operated directly by Flintshire County Council.

Aura is owned by its employees, not by the Council. The company's legal model is a "Community Benefit Society".

Members of DCC's, ADM Project Team met with senior managers at Aura. They have been involved in the original set up of the ADM and have been part of the the senior management team since the company's inception. They were able to share the background to the establishment of the ADM and the learning gained over the last 18 months. Aura's business plan is based on Flintshire County Council reducing the subsidy given to the company by 10% per annum for the initial 3 year contract.

2. Gwynedd County Council;

Gwynedd County Council has recently set up 'Byw'n lach', a similar ADM to the one proposed in DCC i.e. it is a not for profit Local Authority Trading Company limited by guarantee, to run its Leisure Centres, a couple of synthetic pitches and play areas and the National GP Referral scheme. The company commenced trading on 1st April 2019.

Whilst it is early days for 'Byw'n lach', the same members of the DCC ADM Project Team benefited from a meeting with Gwynedd County Council's Project Manager who was able to share their recent experiences from the implementation perspective. Members of DCC's finance department also benefitted from a conference call with their counterparts in Gwynedd.

3. Newport City Council;

“Newport Live” is an ADM based on a social enterprise and registered charitable trust. It was established by Newport City Council to run its Leisure and cultural facilities and programmes. DCC was made aware of Newport Live by the Arts Council for Wales, which sited the good working relationship that they had with this enterprise, when DCC’s ADM proposal was discussed with them relative to Ruthin Craft Centre and DCC’s arts programme that they fund. Arts Council for Wales raised no in principle objection to our proposed ADM.

The visits to ‘Aura’ and Gwynedd were valuable and reinforced the approach that we are taking to the implementation within DCC.

For ‘Aura’ although the model is different, many of the implementation processes are the same. The discussions with both confirmed our thinking regarding items such as pensions, payroll, insurances, banking arrangements, Service Level agreements for the ongoing provision of services from the Council, ICT, the leases and contract management arrangements among others. It was also useful to discuss the way in which the staff were transferred to the new legal entities’ and the interim arrangements that they put in place during the transition period.

Both sited the importance of relationship management given that the arrangement is new for both parties. The new company needs to have the freedom to trade, but the Council needs to be able exercise control through the contract management process.

Lessons have also been learned having regard to Clwyd Leisure which was an ADM based on the ‘Trust’ model. This made it harder for the Council to control the activities of the Trust. The Council had a maximum of 2 members on the Board of the Trust, had insufficient ability to audit, and had no contract management arrangements in place.

In addition to the visits to ‘Aura’ in Flintshire and Gwynedd County Council and lessons learned from Clwyd Trust, a short piece of work was commissioned to gain insight from the experiences of other ADM companies that are already trading across the UK. Interviews were undertaken with 8 different arm’s length Alternative Delivery Model companies that had been set up with local authorities. The majority were from the Leisure Sector and included Trust models as well as Local Authority Trading Models.

Key Learning Issues;

1. Keep in mind the principle benefits that the Council want to achieve from the establishment of an ADM. These should be the guiding principles and provide a sense check throughout the process (e.g. if it’s about financial savings ensure the ADM Model chosen can benefit from NNDR and VAT savings, if it’s about the Council retaining significant control don’t establish a company owned by its employees etc).
2. Effective contract management between the Council and the new company to maintain an open and transparent relationship. Contracts need to be in place and clearly outline the expectations and responsibilities of each party and where possible cover all eventualities (it’s fair to say this was not a strength of the Clwyd Leisure Trust arrangements).

3. The need for the company to have the autonomy to trade but the controls in place to protect the Council's interests (the trading "Teckal" element is included in the proposed ADM model).
4. Where the Council retains a 100% share in the stake holding, the need to have a "Strategic Board" where certain decisions can be referred to protect the interest of the Council should be established to complement existing decision making arrangements (such a "Strategic Board" is proposed as part of the ongoing governance arrangements).
5. Boards for the ADM tend to be made up of between 7 and 12 Directors with require suitable and varied expertise and experience to support the company. The choice of the Chair of the Board is a key appointment for the success of the company (the governance arrangements makes provisions of a Board for the ADM, its precise make up being a decision deferred to Cabinet and Council in the autumn).
6. In establishing the ADM ensure the new arrangement has sufficient budget to succeed, whilst also ensuring it is not provided with too much of a generous budget that will negatively affect those functions retained by the Council (much work and challenge has been carried out in this regard. The revenue budget being transferred to the ADM broadly reflects the existing revenue budgets committed by the Council to run the facilities and deliver the services. These "base budgets" have been established over a number of years of rigorous budget setting arrangements including Service Challenges, savings/efficiency exercises, reports to CET, Cabinet, Council, Scrutiny etc. Officers are satisfied that the balance is broadly correct, but accept there will need to be close monitoring of the budget arrangements to ensure the ADM can deliver the services the Council want it to, whilst also being expected to provide savings/efficiencies in the same way as all other Council Services/functions are required to do).

Mae tudalen hwn yn fwriadol wag

Appendix D

Implementation of an Alternative Delivery Model (ADM) for various leisure related activities/functions

Heads of Terms

1. BACKGROUND

The Contractor is willing and able to provide the Services in accordance with the terms and conditions of this Contract.

2. INTERPRETATION

The interpretation and construction of the Contract shall be subject to the following provisions:

3. OFFICIAL NOTICES

Except as otherwise expressly provided within the Contract, no notice or other communication from one Party to the other shall have any validity under the Contract unless made in writing by or on behalf of the Party sending the communication.

4. ENTIRE AGREEMENT AND CONFLICT

This Contract constitutes the entire agreement between the Parties and supersedes and extinguishes all previous agreements, promises, assurances, warranties, representations and understandings between them, whether written or oral, relating to the Contract.

5. CONTRACT PERIOD

Notwithstanding the date of this Contract, the Contract Period will commence on the Commencement Date and, unless terminated earlier in accordance with any provisions within the Contract, it shall remain in force until the Expiry Date or any date agreed between the Parties as an extension beyond the Expiry Date.

6. PERFORMANCE

The Contractor shall supply the Services in accordance with the Specification and the Tender in consideration for the Contract Price.

7. QUALITY STANDARDS

At all times comply with the Quality Standards, and, where applicable, shall maintain accreditation with the relevant Quality Standards authorisation body;

8. The Contractor shall ensure that all Staff supplying the Services shall do so with all due skill, care and diligence and shall possess such qualifications, skills and experience as are necessary for the proper supply of the Services in accordance with Good Industry Practice.

9. **CONTRACT MANAGER, KEY PERSONNEL AND STAFF**

The Contractor shall appoint the Contract Manager. The Contract Manager shall be competent in the subject matter of this Contract and, with the exception of a Dispute, shall be able to make decisions under the Contract without the need for the matter to be escalated within the Contractor's business. This will not limit in any way any other of the Contractor's rights or obligations.

10. **LEASE TO OCCUPY AND SECURITY OF THE PREMISES**

Land or Premises made available from time to time to the Contractor by the Council in connection with the Contract shall be made available to the Contractor on a Leasehold basis and shall be used by the Contractor solely for the purpose of performing its obligations under the Contract. The Council may require the Contractor to enter into a licence agreement for the use of the Premises and may require the Contractor to pay to the Council a licence fee.

11. **EQUIPMENT**

Except as otherwise specified in the Specification, the Contractor shall provide the Equipment to perform the Services at its own cost. Such Equipment shall be fit for purpose, well maintained (in accordance with the manufacturer's servicing and maintenance requirements), insured and, where necessary, fulfilling any Quality Standards and/or the requirements contained in the Specification.

12. **ENVIRONMENTAL REQUIREMENTS AND SOCIAL VALUES**

The Contractor shall be required to deliver any agreed social value elements in accordance with the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 and the Specification.

The Contractor shall where relevant to the Specification co-operate with the Council in relation to the economic, social and environmental well-being of the Council's area and shall accordingly notify the Council of any best practice ideas which may improve the same.

13. **HEALTH AND SAFETY AT PREMISES**

While on the Premises, the Contractor shall comply with any health and safety measures implemented by the Council in respect of the Staff and any other persons working there.

14. PROVISION OF MANAGEMENT INFORMATION AND MEETINGS

The Contractor shall, unless otherwise agreed by the Parties, submit Management Information to the Council throughout the Contract Period as required in the Contract Particulars and in Schedule 4 of the Contract and in the Specification.

15. MONITORING OF CONTRACT PERFORMANCE

The Contractor shall comply with the requirements for the monitoring of the performance of the Services as required in the Contract Particulars including, but not limited to, providing the Management Information, performance of the Key Performance Indicators and such data and information as the Contractor may be required to produce under the Contract.

16. COUNCIL'S OBLIGATIONS

Except as otherwise expressly provided, the obligations of the Council under the Contract are obligations of the Council in its capacity as a contracting counterparty and nothing in the Contract shall operate as an obligation on, or in any other way fetter or constrain the Council in any other capacity, nor shall the exercise by the Council of its duties and powers in any other capacity lead to any liability under the Contract (howsoever arising) on the part of the Council to the Contractor.

17. CONTRACT PRICE

The Contract Price for the Services shall be the full and exclusive remuneration due to the Contractor in respect of the provision of the Services. Unless otherwise agreed in writing by the Council, the Contract Price shall include every cost and expense of the Contractor directly or indirectly incurred in connection with the performance of the Services.

18. VAT

The Contractor shall, where it is VAT registered, be entitled to charge the Council VAT in relation to the Services provided to the Council.

19. INVOICING

Unless otherwise specified in the Specification or the Contract Particulars, the Contractor shall invoice the Council for payment of the Contract Price in accordance with Schedule 3 no later than seven (7) days after the end of each Month (or such other frequency as agreed between the Parties in writing).

20. TAXATION, NATIONAL INSURANCE AND EMPLOYMENT LIABILITIES

The Parties acknowledge and agree that the Contract constitutes a contract for the provision of services and not a contract of employment. The Contractor shall at all times indemnify the Council and keep the Council indemnified in full from and against all claims, proceedings, actions, damages, costs, expenses, liabilities and demands whatsoever and howsoever arising by reason of any circumstances whereby the Council is alleged or determined to have been assumed or imposed with the liability or responsibility for the Staff (or any of them) as an employer of the Staff and/or any liability or responsibility to HM Revenue or Customs as an employer of the Staff whether during the Contract Period or arising from termination or expiry of the Contract.

21. TERMINATION ON INSOLVENCY OR RELATED EVENTS

Without affecting any other right or remedy available to it, the Council may terminate this Contract with immediate effect by giving written notice to the Contractor if:

22. TERMINATION ON CHANGE OF CONTROL

The Contractor shall notify the Council immediately if the Contractor undergoes a change of Control. The Council may terminate the Contract by notice in writing with immediate effect within six (6) Months of:

23. TERMINATION ON DEFAULT

Without prejudice to the above the Council may terminate the Contract by giving written notice to the Contractor with immediate effect if the Contractor commits a Default and if:

24. Notwithstanding Clause the above the Council may terminate the Contract by giving written notice to the Contractor with immediate effect if:

25. TERMINATION FOR CONVENIENCE

The Council may terminate this Contract at any time by giving three (3) Months' written notice to the Contractor.

26. CONSEQUENCES OF TERMINATION OR EXPIRY

27. DISPUTE RESOLUTION PROCEDURE

28. INSURANCE

29. LIABILITY

Nothing in the Contract shall be construed to limit or exclude either Party's liability for:

- a) death or personal injury caused by its negligence; or
- b) fraud or fraudulent misrepresentation; or
- c) any breach of any obligations implied by section 12 of the Sale of Goods Act 1979 or section 2 of the Supply of Goods and Services Act 1982.

30. INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

The Council shall retain ownership of all its Intellectual Property Rights in any specifications, instructions, plans, data, drawings, databases, patents, patterns, models, designs or other material provided to the Contractor by the Council.

31. CONFIDENTIALITY AND PUBLICITY

Subject to Clause F2.2, the Parties shall keep confidential the Confidential Information of the other Party and shall use all reasonable endeavours to prevent their Staff, Sub-Contractors and/or representatives from making any disclosure to any person of any matters relating thereto both during the Contract Period and for a period of 6 years following termination or expiry of the Contract.

32. DATA PROTECTION

The Parties' rights and obligations under this Contract and the Data Protection Legislation, the Parties acknowledge that the Council is a Data Controller and that the Contractor is a Data Processor.

33. FREEDOM OF INFORMATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION REGULATIONS

The Contractor acknowledges that the Council is subject to the requirements of the FOIA and the EIR.

34. DISCRIMINATION

The Contractor shall not unlawfully discriminate within the meaning and scope of any Law, enactment, order or regulation relating to discrimination (whether in race, gender, religion, disability, sexual orientation, age or otherwise).

The Contractor shall take all reasonable steps to secure the observance of this provision by its Staff.

35. RECORD KEEPING, AUDIT ACCESS AND MONITORING

The Contractor shall keep and maintain until six (6) years after the end of the Contract Period (or as long a period as may either be agreed between the Parties or as required by Law), full and accurate records and accounts of the operation of the Contract including the Services provided under it, the Contract entered into with the Council and the amounts paid by the Council.

36. REPLACEMENT OF CORRUPTED DATA

37. HEALTH AND SAFETY – GENERAL

The Contractor shall comply, and it shall procure that all Staff shall comply, with all health and safety legislation in force and any health and safety policies of the Council as supplied by the Authorised Officer.

38. CORPORATE REQUIREMENTS

39. PREVENTION OF PROHIBITED ACTS, FRAUD, BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION

40. LAW AND CHANGE IN LAW

41. TUPE, PENSIONS AND RE-TENDERING

42. **CONTRACT VARIATION**

43. **RIGHTS AND REMEDIES**

44. **THIRD PARTY RIGHTS**

45. **WAIVER**

46. **SEVERANCE**

47. **ASSIGNMENT, SUB-CONTRACTING AND RESPONSIBILITY**

The Contractor shall not assign, novate, sub-contract or in any other way dispose of the Contract or any part of it without Approval.

48. **FORCE MAJEURE**

Neither Party shall be liable for failure to perform its obligations under the Contract if such failure results from Force Majeure.

49. **DISRUPTION AND BUSINESS CONTINUTY**

50. **CONFLICT OF INTEREST**

51. **COSTS AND EXPENSES**

Each of the Parties will pay their own costs and expenses incurred in connection with the negotiation, preparation, execution, completion and implementation of this Contract.

52. **NON SOLICITATION**

53. **GOVERNING LAW AND JURISDICTION**

54. **WELSH LANGUAGE STANDARDS**

55. **WELL-BEING OF FUTURE GENERATIONS (WALES) ACT 2015**

Mae tudalen hwn yn fwriadol wag

Appendix E

Implementation of an Alternative Delivery Model (ADM) for various leisure related activities/functions

Further Project Approvals required

Approval required	Committee/Board	Timescale
Benefits Realisation Plan	Project Board	June 2019
Project Plan	Project Board	June 2019
Updated Project Implementation Cost	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Project Board• Reshaping the Council Board• Cabinet	June/July 2019
LATC updated revenue savings	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Project Board• Reshaping the Council Board• Cabinet	June/July 2019
Strategic Governance Board Membership	Cabinet	September 2019
LATC Board Membership & constitution of the LATC	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cabinet• Council	September/October 2019
Lease of the assets to the LATC	Asset Management Group and County Landlord	October 2019
Approval of LATC Financial Plan	Cabinet	November 2019
Award of contract to LATC (See Heads of Terms within Appendix D)	Cabinet	February 2020

**In addition to the above there is a role for Scrutiny in advance of any decisions.

Mae tudalen hwn yn fwriadol wag

Adroddiad i'r:	Cabinet
Dyddiad y Cyfarfod:	30 Ebrill 2019
Aelod / Swyddog Arweiniol:	Y Cyng. Julian Thompson-Hill / Richard Weigh, Pennaeth Cyllid
Awdur yr Adroddiad:	Steve Gadd, Prif Gyfrifydd
Teitl:	Adroddiad Cyllid (Mawrth - 2018/19)

1. Am beth mae'r adroddiad yn sôn?

Mae'r adroddiad yn rhoi manylion am gyllideb refeniw ac arbedion y cyngor fel y cytunwyd arnynt ar gyfer 2018/19. Mae'r adroddiad hefyd yn rhoi diweddariad cryno ar y Cynllun Cyfalaf yn ogystal â'r Cyfrif Refeniw Tai a'r Cynllun Cyfalaf Tai.

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

Pwrpas yr adroddiad yw rhoi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf ar sefyllfa ariannol bresennol y Cyngor, a chadarnhau'r cyllidebau gwasanaeth y cytunwyd arnynt ar gyfer 2018/19.

3. Beth yw'r Argymhellion?

Argymhellir y camau gweithredu canlynol:

3.1 Bod Aelodau'r Cabinet yn nodi'r cyllidebau a bennwyd ar gyfer 2018/19 a'r cynnydd yn erbyn y strategaeth y cytunwyd arni.

3.2 Bod Aelodau Cabinet yn nodi'r defnydd arfaethedig o arian a ddygwyd ymlaen o ran gwasanaethau.

4. Manylion yr adroddiad

Mae'r adroddiad yn crynhoi cyllideb refeniw'r Cyngor ar gyfer 2018/19 fel y nodwyd yn **Atodiad 1**. Cyllideb refeniw net y cyngor yw £194.418 miliwn (£189.252 miliwn yn 17/18). Rhagwelir y bydd tanwariant o £0.287 miliwn ar wasanaethau a chyllidebau corfforaethol (gorwariant o £0.487 miliwn yn yr adroddiad diwethaf). Dylid nodi bod yr adroddiad hwn yn cael ei lunio wrth i gyfrifon 2018/19 gael eu cau, a dyma'r flaenoriaeth ar gyfer yr adran Gyllid yn ystod mis Ebrill. Gallai ffigurau newid rhwng rŵan a'r sefyllfa ariannol derfynol fel yr amlinellir yn Adran 6 ynghyd â'r rhesymau dros y newid o'r mis diwethaf.

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

Mae rheoli cyllidebau refeniw a chyfalaf y cyngor yn effeithiol a chyflawni'r strategaeth gyllidebol y cytunwyd arni yn sylfaen i weithgarwch ym mhob maes, gan gynnwys blaenoriaethau corfforaethol.

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

Mae naratifau gwasanaethau pwysig yn egluro amrywiadau a risgiau i'w gweld yn y paragraffau isod.

Cwsmeriaid, Cyfathrebu a Marchnata – Rhagwelir ar hyn o bryd y bydd yn tanwario o £41,000 (£31,000 o danwariant wedi'i adrodd fis diwethaf). Mae'r tanwariant yn ymwneud yn bennaf â'r oedi wrth gaffael ciosgau gollwng llyfrau newydd a fydd bellach yn digwydd yn fuan yn y flwyddyn ariannol newydd. Mae'r gwasanaeth yn gobeithio cario £20,000 drosodd er mwyn talu am y gwariant. Mae'r gwasanaeth hefyd yn gobeithio cario'r gwariant sy'n weddill ymlaen i helpu i ariannu costau ymadael sy'n ymwneud â gweithgareddau wedi'u hariannu gan grant.

Rhagwelir y bydd **Gwella a Moderneiddio Busnes** bellach yn tanwario £70,000 (tanwariant o £92,000 y mis diwethaf). Mae'r newid yn ymwneud â chynnydd mewn costau ymadael y rhagwelwyd a fyddai'n cael eu cytuno ar ôl 31 Mawrth. Mae'r gwasanaeth yn dymuno cario'r tanwariant ymlaen i ariannu'r ymrwymadau canlynol:

- £33,000 i ariannu costau ailstrwythuro trosiannol o fewn TGCh i hwyluso arbedion 19/20.
- £9,000 sy'n ymwneud â hwyluso uno Archifau a chlirio'r ôl-groniad yn yr archif.
- £18,000 i ariannu costau ymadael i gyflawni arbedion yn y dyfodol
- £10,000 i ymestyn cyfnod mamolaeth a hyfforddiant archwilio

Ar hyn o bryd rhagwelir y bydd tanwariant o £65,000 yn y **Gwasanaethau Cyfreithiol, Adnoddau Dynol a Democrataidd** (£110,000 o danwariant fis diwethaf) i raddau helaeth oherwydd swyddi gwag staff a fydd yn cyfrannu at gynigion arbed y gwasanaethau ar gyfer y flwyddyn ariannol nesaf. Mae'r gwasanaeth yn gobeithio cario'r tanwariant ymlaen er mwyn ymestyn gweithredu prosiect Rheoli Cofnodion a Dogfennau Electronig, er mwyn darparu buddsoddiad TG angenrheidiol i Siambr y Cyngor a helpu i ariannu gwelliannau pellach i'r gwasanaeth.

Ar hyn o bryd, rhagwelir y bydd **Priffyrdd a'r Amgylchedd** yn gorwario o £560,000 (nodwyd £757,000 y mis diwethaf). Mae adroddiadau misol blaenorol wedi sôn am y pwysau parhaus ar Gludiant i'r Ysgol, Strydwedd a gwasanaethau Gwastraff, a sut yr ymdriniwyd â'r pwysau hyn yn y Cynllun Ariannol Tymor Canolig. Mae gwelliant yn y sefyllfa ers y mis diwethaf yn ymwneud â'r cynnydd mewn incwm sy'n gysylltiedig â'r Tîm Prosiectau Mawr (e.e. Asiantaeth Cefnffyrdd Gogledd a Chanolbarth Cymru) sef £116,000 a llai o gostau o fewn Strydwedd i raddau helaeth oherwydd amseriad y costau sy'n ymwneud â 'Tipiau a Etifeddwyd'.

Ar hyn o bryd, rhagwelir y bydd y **Gwasanaeth Addysg a Phlant** yn gorwario £1.125 miliwn (nodwyd £1.469 miliwn ym mis Mawrth). Mae'r prif resymau dros y gostyngiad mewn gorwariant yn ymwneud â swyddi gwag staff, rhyddhau darpariaethau a manteisio ar arian grant. Mae Gwasanaethau Plant yn parhau i fod yn faes risg uchel oherwydd anwadalwch niferoedd yr achosion a phwysau chwyddiant ar gostau lleoliadau. Gall pob lleoliad unigol fod yn arbennig o ddrud ac felly gall unrhyw gynnydd mewn niferoedd gael effaith fawr ar y gyllideb. Fodd bynnag, mae amcanestyniad y canlyniad terfynol yn cynnwys yr holl leoliadau cyfredol y tu allan i'r sir a ragwelir i amserlenni realistig. Mae lleoliadau Addysg Tu Allan i'r Sir ac adenillon yn llai na'r hyn a oedd yn y gyllideb yn sgil y gostyngiad yn niferoedd y disgyblion o Awdurdodau Lleol eraill sy'n mynd i ddarpariaeth ysgolion arbennig y Cyngor. Mae'r gorwariant a adroddir yn ystyried cyfraniad cyllideb o £750,000 a gytunwyd fel rhan o broses cyllideb 18/19. Mae goblygiadau ariannol y pwysau hyn ar y Cynllun Ariannol Tymor Canolig ar gyfer 2019/20 wedi cael eu hystyried ac mae dyraniad cyllideb sylfaen ychwanegol o £1.5 miliwn wedi ei gynnwys yng nghynigion presennol y gyllideb a gytunwyd arnynt yn ddiweddar gan y Cabinet a'r Cyngor.

Rhagwelir y bydd **Cyfleusterau, Asedau a Thai** yn gorwario £44,000 (£44,000 wedi'i nodi fis diwethaf) i raddau helaeth oherwydd cynnydd yn y costau sefydlu disgwylidig yn ymwneud â'r prosiect SC2. Mae'r pwysau a oedd yn gyfanswm o £277,000 wedi'i liniaru gan y gwasanaeth drwy'r cynnig i ail-ganolbwyntio'r £138,000 a ddygwyd ymlaen o 17/18 a'r dyraniad arian o'r incwm a gafwyd o Gytundeb Fframwaith Caffael Alliance Leisure. Bydd gwaith pellach gan y Pennaeth Gwasanaeth yn parhau i adolygu pob ymrwymiad a chadw rheolaeth fanwl ar wariant gyda'r nod o leihau'r gorwariant erbyn diwedd y flwyddyn.

Rhagwelir y bydd y **Gwasanaethau Cymorth Cymunedol** yn ad-ennill ei gostau yn dilyn dyrannu cyllideb ychwanegol o £750,000 ar gyfer 2018/19 a chynlluniau i ddefnyddio arian wrth gefn (sy'n gyfraniad pellach o £1.050 miliwn yn 2018/19). Mae cynigion diweddar y gyllideb a gymeradwywyd gan y Cabinet a'r Cyngor yn cynnwys pwysau ychwanegol o £500,000 ar y gyllideb ar gyfer 2019/20 a'r dybiaeth bresennol yw y bydd angen pwysau cyffelyb ym mhob un o 4 blynedd y Cynllun Ariannol Tymor Canolig, er fod rhagor o waith yn cael ei wneud i asesu'r goblygiadau ariannol ar gyfer blynyddoedd i ddod.

Mae **Ysgolion – Addysg a Chyllid** yn parhau i weithio'n agos iawn gydag ysgolion i ddatblygu cynlluniau cadarn ac, yn ogystal â hynny, mae prif ac uwch swyddogion Addysg a Chyllid yn cyfarfod yn rheolaidd i adolygu'r cynlluniau hynny a chymryd unrhyw gam unioni yn ôl yr angen. Roedd y gyllideb a gytunwyd gan y Cyngor ar gyfer 2018/19 yn ddiweddar yn cynnwys buddsoddiad ychwanegol o £1.8 miliwn yng nghyllidebau dirprwyedig ysgolion. Mae lefel y balansau ysgolion a ddygwyd ymlaen i 2018/19 yn falans diffyg net o £0.343 miliwn. Ar ddiwedd mis Mawrth rhagwelir y bydd diffyg net o £0.810 miliwn, yn y balansau ysgol, sy'n gynydd ar y diffyg a ragamcanwyd o £0.467 miliwn ar y balansau a ddygwyd ymlaen o 2017/18. Rhagwelir ar hyn o bryd y bydd y gyllideb heb ei dirprwyo yn gorwario £4,000 oherwydd tanwariant bach.

Y Cyfrif Refeniw Tai. Mae'r sefyllfa refeniw ddiweddaraf yn tybio y bydd gostyngiad o £1.031 miliwn mewn balansau ar ddiwedd y flwyddyn, sydd £401,000 yn fwy na'r gostyngiad o £630,000 a nodwyd yn y gyllideb. Felly, rhagwelir y bydd balansau'r Cyfrif Refeniw Tai yn £1.171 miliwn ar ddiwedd y flwyddyn. Mae'r gyllideb Gyfalaf o £10.2 miliwn yn cael ei dyrannu rhwng gwelliannau arfaethedig i'r stoc dai bresennol (£6 miliwn) a datblygiadau tai newydd (£4 miliwn).

Corfforaethol – Ar hyn o bryd amcangyfrifir y bydd arian o gronfeydd corfforaethol at raid, sy'n gyfanswm o £1.84 miliwn, ar gael i'w ryddhau er mwyn helpu i gyllido gorwariant y gwasanaeth (amcangyfrif o £1.55 miliwn y mis diwethaf). Mae'r newid ers y mis diwethaf i raddau helaeth oherwydd costau ynni sydd bellach yn hysbys a gall y chwyddiant dros ben sy'n weddill gael ei ryddhau yn y flwyddyn. Mae gwaith pellach yn parhau mewn meysydd megis Cyllideb Ariannu Cyfalaf a'r Incwm o'r Dreth Gyngor dros yr wythnosau nesaf er mwyn cynorthwyo i sicrhau y cynorthwyr â'r sefyllfa flynyddol gyffredinol.

Rheoli'r Trysorlys - Ar ddiwedd mis Mawrth, roedd cyfanswm benthyciadau'r cyngor yn £228.136m ar gyfradd gyfartalog o 4.21%. Roedd balansau buddsoddi yn £9.7 miliwn ar gyfradd gyfartalog o 0.55%.

Mae crynodeb o **Gynllun Cyfalaf** y Cyngor ynghlwm yn **Atodiad 2**. Y cynllun cyfalaf a gwariant a gymeradwywyd hyd yma yw £52.851 miliwn. Mae **Atodiad 3** yn cynnwys y wybodaeth ddiweddaraf ar y prif brosiectau sydd wedi eu cynnwys yn y Cynllun Cyfalaf.

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

Cafodd Asesiadau o'r Effaith ar Les ar gyfer yr arbedion eu cynnwys yn Atodiad 2 a chyflwynwyd y cynnydd yn Nhreth y Cyngor i'r Cyngor ar 30 Ionawr. Roedd asesiad ar gyfer y newid i bolisi Isafswm Darpariaeth Refeniw wedi'i gynnwys yn yr adroddiad i'r Cyngor ym mis Medi 2017.

8. Pa ymgynghoriadau a gynhaliwyd gyda Chraffu ac eraill?

Yn ogystal â'r adroddiadau rheolaidd i'r Pwyllgor Llywodraethu Corfforaethol, mae proses y gyllideb wedi ei hystyried yng nghyfarfodydd y Tîm Gweithredol Corfforaethol, yr Uwch Dîm Arweinyddiaeth a chyfarfodydd briffio'r Cabinet a'r Cyngor. Cynhaliwyd gweithdai rheolaidd ar y gyllideb gydag aelodau etholedig i archwilio cyllidebau gwasanaethau ac ystyried y cynigion o ran y gyllideb. Hysbyswyd yr holl staff am y broses o bennu'r gyllideb

ac ymgynghorwyd yn llawn â staff sy'n cael eu heffeithio, neu bwriedir gwneud hynny, yn unol â pholisïau a gweithdrefnau Adnoddau Dynol y Cyngor. Ymgynghorwyd ag Undebau Llafur drwy'r Cydbwyllgor Ymgynghorol Lleol.

9. Datganiad y Prif Swyddog Cyllid

Mae pwysau penodol yn parhau i fod yn amlwg yng nghyllidebau gofal cymdeithasol (Oedolion a Phlant) a Chludiant i'r Ysgol er gwaethaf y buddsoddiad ychwanegol yn 17/18 a 18/19. Mae darpariaeth ar gyfer y pwysau hyn wedi'u cynnwys yng nghynigion y gyllideb ac wedi'u cymeradwyo'n ddiweddar gan y Cabinet a'r Cyngor ac yn cael eu hystyried wrth ddatblygu'r Cynllun Ariannol Tymor Canolig ar gyfer 2020/21 a'r tu hwnt.

Bydd balansau ysgolion yn parhau i gael eu hadolygu'n ofalus. Mae Cyllid Addysg yn gweithio'n agos iawn gydag ysgolion i ddatblygu cynlluniau cadarn ac, yn ogystal â hynny, mae prif ac uwch swyddogion Addysg a Chyllid yn cyfarfod yn rheolaidd i adolygu'r cynlluniau hynny a chymryd unrhyw gam unioni yn ôl yr angen.

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

Mae hwn yn parhau yn gyfnod ariannol heriol a bydd methu â chyflawni'r strategaeth a gytunwyd o ran y gyllideb yn rhoi pwysau ychwanegol ar wasanaethau yn y blynyddoedd ariannol presennol ac yn y dyfodol. Bydd monitro a rheoli'r gyllideb yn effeithiol yn helpu i sicrhau bod y strategaeth ariannol yn cael ei chyflawni.

11. Pŵer i wneud y Penderfyniad

Mae'n ofynnol i awdurdodau lleol o dan Adran 151 Deddf Llywodraeth Leol 1972 wneud trefniadau ar gyfer gweinyddu eu materion ariannol yn briodol.

Appendix 1

DENBIGHSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL REVENUE BUDGET 2018/19

Mar-19	Net Budget	Budget 2018/19			Projected Outturn							Variance
	2017/18 (Restated)	Expenditure	Income	Net	Expenditure	Income	Net	Expenditure	Income	Net	Net	Previous Report
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	%	£'000
Customers, Communications and Marketing	2,971	3,526	-634	2,892	3,938	-1,087	2,851	412	-453	-41	-1.42%	-31
Education and Children's Service	12,955	27,977	-13,762	14,215	28,190	-12,850	15,340	213	912	1,125	7.91%	1,469
Business Improvement and Modernisation	4,613	5,364	-806	4,558	5,367	-879	4,488	3	-73	-70	-1.54%	-92
Legal, HR and Democratic Services	2,623	3,978	-1,328	2,650	4,215	-1,630	2,585	237	-302	-65	-2.45%	-110
Facilities, Assets and Housing	6,931	24,230	-16,294	7,936	25,859	-17,879	7,980	1,629	-1,585	44	0.55%	44
Finance	2,914	5,370	-2,206	3,164	5,897	-2,733	3,164	527	-527	0	0.00%	0
Highways and Environmental Services	17,514	31,608	-12,602	19,006	32,623	-13,057	19,566	1,015	-455	560	2.95%	757
Planning and Public Protection	3,001	5,974	-2,997	2,977	6,039	-3,062	2,977	65	-65	0	0.00%	0
Community Support Services	32,356	51,913	-16,808	35,105	54,916	-19,811	35,105	3,003	-3,003	0	0.00%	0
Total Services	85,878	159,940	-67,437	92,503	167,044	-72,988	94,056	7,104	-5,551	1,553	1.68%	2,037
Corporate	18,942	54,343	-36,524	17,819	52,503	-36,524	15,979	-1,840	0	-1,840	-10.33%	-1,550
Precepts & Levies	4,525	4,569	0	4,569	4,569	0	4,569	0	0	0	0.00%	0
Capital Financing	12,965	11,361	0	11,361	11,361	0	11,361	0	0	0	0.00%	0
Total Corporate	36,432	70,273	-36,524	33,749	68,433	-36,524	31,909	-1,840	0	-1,840	-5.45%	-1,550
Council Services & Corporate Budget	122,310	230,213	-103,961	126,252	235,477	-109,512	125,965	5,264	-5,551	-287	-0.23%	487
Schools & Non-delegated School Budgets	66,942	76,083	-7,917	68,166	77,520	-8,883	68,637	1,437	-966	471	0.69%	641
Total Council Budget	189,252	306,296	-111,878	194,418	312,997	-118,395	194,602	6,701	-6,517	184	0.09%	1,128
Housing Revenue Account	315	16,309	-15,679	630	16,781	-15,750	1,031	472	-71	401		401

Tudalen 307

Mae tudalen hwn yn fwiadol wag

Denbighshire County Council - Capital Plan 2018/19 - 2021/22

APPENDIX 2

Position to end March 2019

Tudalen 309

Capital Expenditure

Total Estimated Payments - Other

Total Estimated Payments - Major Projects:

Housing Improvement Grants

Rhyl, New 3-16 Catholic School

Ysgol Llanfair, New School

Ysgol Carreg Emlyn, New School

Highways Maintenance

East Rhyl Coastal Defence Scheme

Rhyl Waterfront and Waterpark

Contingency

Total

Capital Financing

External Funding

Receipts and Reserves

Prudential Borrowing

Unallocated Funding

Total Capital Financing

	2018/19 ORIGINAL ESTIMATE £000s	2018/19 LATEST ESTIMATE £000s	2019/20 LATEST ESTIMATE £000s	2020/21 LATEST ESTIMATE £000s	2021/22 LATEST ESTIMATE £000s
Total Estimated Payments - Other	9,355	17,388	18,650	8,453	0
Total Estimated Payments - Major Projects:					
Housing Improvement Grants	1,416	1,556			
Rhyl, New 3-16 Catholic School		12,812	9,178	332	
Ysgol Llanfair, New School		3,199	1,472	169	
Ysgol Carreg Emlyn, New School		2,448	1,830	83	
Highways Maintenance	3,070	3,152	4,695		
East Rhyl Coastal Defence Scheme	2,634	865	2,219		
Rhyl Waterfront and Waterpark	10,721	11,431	428		
Contingency	500	0	505	500	500
Total	27,696	52,851	38,977	9,537	500
External Funding	12,184	17,748	20,153	9,367	4,796
Receipts and Reserves	2,908	9,877	2,365	893	
Prudential Borrowing	12,604	25,226	16,459	4,245	0
Unallocated Funding	0	0	0	(4,968)	(4,296)
Total Capital Financing	27,696	52,851	38,977	9,537	500

Note: 2018-19 Original Estimate is the position as approved by Council on 20th February 2018

Mae tudalen hwn yn fwiadol wag

Appendix 3 - Major Capital Projects Update – April 2019

Rhyl Harbour Development	
Total Budget	£10.624m
Expenditure to date	£10.624m
Estimated remaining spend in 2018/19	£ 0.000m
Future Years estimated spend	£ 0.000m
Funding	WG £2.545m; WEFO £5.899m; Sustrans £0.700m: RWE £155k; WREN/NRW £83k and DCC £1.242m
Narrative:	
<p>The Bridge Final Account has been settled at £45k rather than £60k originally requested by the Contractor.</p> <p>Dawnus Construction have gone into administration. Temporary breakdown callout has been implemented and permanent maintenance proposals are being considered and will be reported when sufficient detail is available.</p>	
Forecast In Year Expenditure 18/19	£0.045m

21st Century Schools Programme - Rhyl New School	
Total Budget	£23.894m
Expenditure to date	£23.875m
Estimated remaining spend in 18/19	£ 0.000m
Future Years estimated spend	£ 0.019m
Funding	DCC £10.205m; WG £13.689m
Narrative:	
<p>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.</p> <p>The remedial works to the playing fields have been completed by the Contractor, however they are still in the maintenance period which will take a few months. Weather permitting the pitches should be ready to use by this June.</p>	
Forecast In Year Expenditure 18/19	£0.114m

21st Century Schools Programme – Glasdir	
Total Budget	£11.411m
Expenditure to date	£11.317m
Estimated remaining spend in 18/19	£0.000m
Future Years estimated spend	£0.094m
Funding	DCC £2.763m; WG £8.648m
Narrative:	
<p>This project has delivered a new shared school building site for Rhos Street School and Ysgol Penbarras at Glasdir, Ruthin.</p> <p>Since April 2018, the schools have been using their new site. The new facilities have been received very positively by pupils, parents, teachers and governors of both schools. The Council's Design, Construction and Maintenance team are supervising the de-snagging of defects as part of the overall project programme. Snagging work is ongoing and will remain ongoing until the end of the defects period in April 2019. Some work has been programmed to take place over the Easter holiday when staff and pupils will not be present. If this work is not completed, then the defects period will be extended until August 2019 to take advantage of the six week break.</p> <p>Work to de-commission the old site is complete with the asset managed by the Council's Estate department.</p>	
Forecast In Year Expenditure 18/19	£0.889m

21st Century Schools Programme – Ysgol Carreg Emlyn	
Total Budget	£5.059m
Expenditure to date	£3.146m
Estimated remaining spend in 18/19	£0.000m
Future Years estimated spend	£1.913m
Funding	WG £0.221m; DCC £4.838m
Narrative:	
<p>This scheme is within the Band A proposals for 21st Century Schools Programme. The project will provide a new school building on a new site in Clocaenog and allow the two existing sites to be declared surplus.</p> <p>Works to the internals of the building are in the final stages, all fixed furniture is now installed and decoration is nearing completion. The new car park and playground areas are now formed and have been surfaced.</p> <p>The highway works have also now been completed. These works included widening the highway outside the new school building and improve the drainage near the new school site. The works have improved the pedestrian footpaths, and also introduced a drop off area near to the school.</p> <p>Power supply to the building is now complete following the installation of the H pole.</p> <p>In the coming weeks, Wynne Construction will be finishing off the works in preparation for handover. There will be two events at the school for pupils, parents and members of the community to have a tour around the new site. These will be arranged for early May.</p> <p>It is envisaged the new school will open in June 2019.</p>	
Forecast In Year Expenditure 18/19	£2.448m

21st Century Schools Programme – Ysgol LLanfair	
Total Budget	£5.369m
Expenditure to date	£3.727m
Estimated remaining spend in 18/19	£0.000m
Future Years estimated spend	£1.642m
Funding	WG £0.180m; DCC £5.189m
Narrative:	
<p>This scheme is within the Band A proposals for 21st Century Schools Programme. The project will provide a new school building on a new site in Llanfair DC.</p> <p>Works continue to progress to the internal areas (including the Mechanical and Electrical, plastering and painting of the walls). Fixed furniture has also now been installed. The forming of the external areas are also starting to take shape with tarmac now being applied to the MUGA and playground areas. Over the coming weeks, works will continue on the external areas and the internal decoration will continue also.</p> <p>The building works on site are on target to be completed within the contract period. However, the Council is in the process of agreeing an easement for the access to the foul drain within third party land to provide the foul connection to the new school site. The easement has been signed by the Council and is currently with the trustees of the land owner for review. Until the easement is completed, works remaining to be carried out cannot be planned into the construction programme or submitted to Welsh Water. At this time, it is unclear until the easement is finalised, when the building will be handed over by the contractor.</p>	
Forecast In Year Expenditure 18/19	£3.199m

21st Century Schools Programme – Ysgol Glan Clwyd

Total Budget	£16.748m
Expenditure to date	£16.655m
Estimated remaining spend in 18/19	£0.000m
Future Years estimated spend	£0.093m
Funding	WG £11.461m; DCC £5.287m
Narrative:	
<p>This scheme is within the Band A proposals for 21st Century Schools Programme. The project has delivered 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. The project has also seen extensive landscaping, with creation of new outdoor hard and soft landscaped areas including a new sports field, extended and rationalised car park and coach parking area.</p> <p>Phase 1, a new three storey extension was completed and handed over for occupation by the school from January 2017.</p> <p>The first two sections of the old buildings following remodelling and refurbishment, comprising Phases 2a and 2b were handed over on 9th May 2017 and 28th June 2017 respectively. Part of Phase 2b included the new Visitors Car Park and the new Main Reception.</p> <p>The final main section of remodelling and refurbishment of the old buildings, Phase 2c, was completed on 4th September 2017 and handed back to the school ready for the start of the new academic year.</p> <p>Remaining internal works to create the new Leisure Centre facility and the final three rooms for the school were completed and handed over on 13th October 2017; at the same time the new Car Park and Coach Area and remaining external landscaping were also completed and handed over.</p> <p>The final activities saw the old Tennis Courts resurfaced and fenced to create a Multi-Use Games Area and clearance of the Contractors site offices and compound; this work was completed and a final handover occurred on Friday 10th November 2017.</p> <p>The School and Leisure Centre have returned to business as usual.</p> <p>A small number of remaining outstanding defects were rectified in the February half term.</p> <p>The Final Account has now been agreed and settled.</p> <p>The final issue of the BREEAM Certification associated with the project is still awaited and is anticipated within the next couple of months following an update from the Contractor.</p>	
Forecast In Year Expenditure 18/19	£0.246m

21st Century Schools Programme – Rhyl, Christ the Word School	
Total Budget	£23.813m
Expenditure to date	£14.302m
Estimated remaining spend in 18/19	£0.000m
Future Years estimated spend	£ 9.511m
Funding	WG £5.541m; DCC £18.272m
Narrative:	
<p>This scheme is within the Band A proposals for 21st Century Schools Programme.</p> <p>Work on site continues to progress in line with the programme. Brickwork and curtain walling are ongoing to the external envelope. Plastering and second fix partitions are completed in one section and are ongoing in another. Ceilings have now commenced throughout the building. The fixed furniture to the science labs is now completed and is currently ongoing to the other practical rooms, such as food technology.</p> <p>Gas and main water connections are due towards the end of April.</p> <p>A sample classroom is now complete, although some Audio Visual equipment requires installation.</p> <p>Kier have hosted the Welsh launch of the Open Doors campaign at the site for invited guests. Following this, the site was opened to the public as part of the initiative on the 21st March.</p>	
Forecast In Year Expenditure 18/19	£12.812m

Rhyl Waterfront and Waterpark	
Total Budget	£24.058m
Expenditure to date	£23.630m
Estimated remaining spend in 18/19	£ 0.000m
Future Years estimated spend	£ 0.428m
Funding	WG £5.354m; DCC£16.704m; Rhyl Town Council £2.000m
Narrative:	
<p>SC2 is now complete and opened to the public on Friday 5th April following nine soft test days.</p> <p>The Sky Tower car park has been refurbished and has re-opened to the public from 6th March.</p> <p>Following major refurbishment, the Rhyl Central car park (formerly the Children's Village Underground) was handed over to the Council on Wednesday 3rd April and opened to the public on Friday 5th April. The signage and branding will be installed throughout April.</p> <p>The site of the former Unit C on the Children's Village has been refurbished and is now complete.</p>	
Forecast In Year Expenditure 18/19	£11.431m

Rhyl Queens Market Redevelopment	
Total Budget	£5.000m
Expenditure to date	£3.022m
Estimated remaining spend in 18/19	£0.000m
Future Years estimated spend	£1.978m
Funding	WG £5.000m (£2.5m subject to formal confirmation)
Narrative:	
<p>The Council completed the acquisition of the former Savoy Hotel and the Queen's Market, Theatre and Hotel in Rhyl on 11th March after formally accepting a £2.5m grant from the Welsh Government. Officers are currently working with our development partner on the future development of the site.</p>	
Forecast In Year Expenditure 18/19	£3.022m

Cynllun Gwaith i'r Dyfodol y Cabinet

Cyfarfod	Eitem (disgrifiad / teitl)		Pwrpas yr adroddiad	Angen penderfyniad y Cabinet (oes/nac oes)	Awdur – Aelod arweiniol a swyddog cyswllt
28 Mai 2019	1	Cytundeb Llywodraethu Cynnig Twf Gogledd Cymru 2	Cymeradwyo'r trefniadau llywodraethu mewn perthynas â gweithredu'r fargen dwf.	Oes	Y Cyng. Hugh Evans / Graham Boase / Gary Williams
	2	Adroddiad Ariannol	Rhoi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf i'r Cabinet am sefyllfa ariannol bresennol y Cyngor	I'w gadarnhau	Y Cyng. Julian Thompson-Hill / Richard Weigh
	3	Eitemau o'r Pwyllgorau Archwilio	Ystyried unrhyw faterion a godwyd gan y Pwyllgor Craffu at sylw'r Cabinet	I'w gadarnhau	Cydlynedd Craffu
25 Mehefin 2019	1	Cynllun Rheoli Safle Treftadaeth y Byd	Tynnu sylw'r Cabinet at Gynllun Rheoli Safle Treftadaeth y Byd Traphont Ddŵr a Chamlas Pontcysyllte ac i'r Cabinet gymeradwyo'r Cynllun	Oes	Y Cyng. Bobby Feeley / Tony Ward / Huw Rees
	2	Adroddiad Perfformiad ar y Cynllun Corfforaethol Chwarter 4	Rhoi dadansoddiad i'r aelodau am berfformiad a chynnydd yn erbyn ein blaenoriaethau corfforaethol	I'w gadarnhau	Y Cyng. Julian Thompson-Hill / Nicola Kneale / Iolo McGregor

Cynllun Gwaith i'r Dyfodol y Cabinet

Cyfarfod	Eitem (disgrifiad / teitl)		Pwrpas yr adroddiad	Angen penderfyniad y Cabinet (oes/nac oes)	Awdur – Aelod arweiniol a swyddog cyswllt
	3	Adroddiad Ariannol	Rhoi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf i'r Cabinet am sefyllfa ariannol bresennol y Cyngor	I'w gadarnhau	Y Cyng. Julian Thompson-Hill / Richard Weigh
	4	Eitemau o'r Pwyllgorau Archwilio	Ystyried unrhyw faterion a godwyd gan y Pwyllgor Craffu at sylw'r Cabinet	I'w gadarnhau	Cydlynnydd Craffu
30 Gorffennaf 2019	1	Adroddiad Ariannol	Rhoi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf i'r Cabinet am sefyllfa ariannol bresennol y Cyngor	I'w gadarnhau	Y Cyng. Julian Thompson-Hill / Richard Weigh
	2	Eitemau o'r Pwyllgorau Archwilio	Ystyried unrhyw faterion a godwyd gan y Pwyllgor Craffu at sylw'r Cabinet	I'w gadarnhau	Cydlynnydd Craffu
24 Medi 2019	1	Adroddiad Ariannol	Rhoi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf i'r Cabinet am sefyllfa ariannol bresennol y Cyngor	I'w gadarnhau	Y Cyng. Julian Thompson-Hill / Richard Weigh
	2	Eitemau o'r Pwyllgorau	Ystyried unrhyw faterion a	I'w	Cydlynnydd Craffu

Cynllun Gwaith i'r Dyfodol y Cabinet

Cyfarfod	Eitem (disgrifiad / teitl)		Pwrpas yr adroddiad	Angen penderfyniad y Cabinet (oes/nac oes)	Awdur – Aelod arweiniol a swyddog cyswllt
		Archwilio	godwyd gan y Pwyllgor Craffu at sylw'r Cabinet	gadarnha u	
22 Hydref 2019	1	Adroddiad Ariannol	Rhoi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf i'r Cabinet am sefyllfa ariannol bresennol y Cyngor	I'w gadarnha u	Y Cyng. Julian Thompson-Hill / Richard Weigh
	2	Eitemau o'r Pwyllgorau Archwilio	Ystyried unrhyw faterion a godwyd gan y Pwyllgor Craffu at sylw'r Cabinet	I'w gadarnha u	Cydlynedd Craffu
19 Tachwedd 2019	1	Adroddiad Perfformiad ar y Cynllun Corfforaethol Chwarter 2	Rhoi dadansoddiad i'r aelodau am berfformiad a chynnydd yn erbyn ein blaenoriaethau corfforaethol	I'w gadarnha u	Y Cyng. Julian Thompson-Hill / Nicola Kneale / Iolo McGregor
	2	Adroddiad Ariannol	Rhoi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf i'r Cabinet am sefyllfa ariannol bresennol y Cyngor	I'w gadarnha u	Y Cyng. Julian Thompson-Hill / Richard Weigh
	3	Eitemau o'r Pwyllgorau Archwilio	Ystyried unrhyw faterion a godwyd gan y Pwyllgor	I'w gadarnha	Cydlynedd Craffu

Cynllun Gwaith i'r Dyfodol y Cabinet

Tudalen 320

Cyfarfod	Eitem (disgrifiad / teitl)		Pwrpas yr adroddiad	Angen penderfyniad y Cabinet (oes/nac oes)	Awdur – Aelod arweiniol a swyddog cyswllt
			Craffu at sylw'r Cabinet	u	
17 Rhagfyr 2019	1	Adroddiad Ariannol	Rhoi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf i'r Cabinet am sefyllfa ariannol bresennol y Cyngor	I'w gadarnhau	Y Cyng. Julian Thompson-Hill / Richard Weigh
	2	Eitemau o'r Pwyllgorau Archwilio	Ystyried unrhyw faterion a godwyd gan y Pwyllgor Craffu at sylw'r Cabinet	I'w gadarnhau	Cydlynnydd Craffu

Nodyn i swyddogion - Dyddiadau Cau Adroddiadau i'r Cabinet

<i>Cyfarfod</i>	<i>Dyddiad Cau</i>	<i>Cyfarfod</i>	<i>Dyddiad Cau</i>	<i>Cyfarfod</i>	<i>Dyddiad Cau</i>
<i>Ebrill</i>	<i>12 Ebrill</i>	<i>Mai</i>	<i>13 Mai</i>	<i>Mehefin</i>	<i>11 Mehefin</i>

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Rhaglen Gwaith i'r Dyfodol y Cabinet.doc

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