

At: Aelodau'r Cyngor Sir

Dyddiad: 19 Chwefror 2020

Rhif Union: 01824706141

ebost: democrataidd@sirddinbych.gov.uk

Annwyl Gyngorydd

Fe'ch gwahoddir i fynychu cyfarfod y **CYNGOR SIR, DYDD MAWRTH, 25 CHWFROR 2020 am 10.00 am yn SIAMBR Y CYNGOR, NEUADD Y SIR, RHUTHUN LL15 1YN.**

Yn gywir iawn

G Williams

Pennaeth Gwasanaethau Cyfreithiol, AD a Democrataidd

AGENDA

RHAN 1 – GWAHODDIR Y WASG A'R CYHOEDD I FOD YN BRESENNOL YN Y RHAN HON O'R CYFARFOD

1 YMDDIHEURIADAU

2 DATGANIADAU O FUDDIANT

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

3 MATERION BRYD FEL Y'U CYTUNWYD GAN Y CADEIRYDD

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

4 COFNODION (Tudalennau 5 - 22)

Derbyn cofnodion cyfarfod y Cyngor Sir a gynhaliwyd 19 Tachwedd 2019 a 28 Ionawr 2020 (copi yn amgaeedig).

5 TRETH Y CYNGOR 2020/2021 A MATERION CYSYLLTIEDIG (Tudalennau 23 - 36)

Ystyried adroddiad gan y Pennaeth Cyllid ac Eiddo (copi'n amgaeedig) i bennu lefelau Treth y Cyngor ar gyfer 2020/2021

6 CYNLLUN CYFALAF 2019/2020 - 2022/23 AC ARGYMHELLION Y GRŴP BUDDSODDI STRATEGOL (Tudalennau 37 - 134)

Ystyried adroddiad gan y Pennaeth Cyllid ac Eiddo (copi'n amgaeedig) i ddarparu Cynllun Cyfalaf diwygiedig i'r Aelodau gan gynnwys diweddariad ar brosiectau mawr a'r Cynllun Corfforaethol

7 DATGANIAD STRATEGAETH RHEOLI TRYSORLYS 2020/2021 A DANGOSYDDION DARBODUS 2020/2021 - 2022/2023 (Tudalennau 135 - 164)

Ystyried adroddiad gan y Pennaeth Cyllid ac Eiddo (copi yn amgaeedig) i geisio cymeradwyaeth y Cyngor ar gyfer Datganiad Strategol Rheoli Trysorlys 2020/2021 a Dangosyddion Darbodus 2020/2021 – 2022/2023

8 RHAGLEN GWAITH I'R DYFODOL Y CYNGOR SIR (Tudalennau 165 - 168)

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

AELODAETH

Y Cynghorwyr

Y Cynghorydd Meirick Lloyd Davies
(Cadeirydd)

Y Cynghorydd Alan James (Is-
Gadeirydd)

Mabon ap Gwynfor
Brian Blakeley
Joan Butterfield
Jeanette Chamberlain-Jones
Ellie Chard
Ann Davies
Gareth Davies
Peter Arnold Evans
Hugh Evans
Bobby Feeley
Rachel Flynn
Tony Flynn
Huw Hilditch-Roberts
Martyn Holland
Hugh Irving
Brian Jones
Pat Jones
Tina Jones
Gwyneth Kensler
Geraint Lloyd-Williams
Richard Mainon
Christine Marston

Barry Mellor
Melvyn Mile
Bob Murray
Merfyn Parry
Paul Penlington
Pete Prendergast
Arwel Roberts
Anton Sampson
Peter Scott
Glenn Swingler
Andrew Thomas
Rhys Thomas
Tony Thomas
Julian Thompson-Hill
Graham Timms
Joe Welch
Cheryl Williams
David Williams
Eryl Williams
Huw Williams
Emrys Wynne
Mark Young

COPIAU I'R:

Y Wasg a'r Llyfrgelloedd
Cynghorau Tref a Chymuned

Mae tudalen hwn yn fwriadol wag

CYNGOR SIR

Cofnodion cyfarfod o'r Cyngor Sir a gynhaliwyd yn Siambr y Cyngor, Neuadd y Sir, Rhuthun LL15 1YN, Dydd Mawrth, 28 Ionawr 2020 am 10.00 am.

YN BRESENNOL

Y Cyngorwyr Mabon ap Gwynfor, Brian Blakeley, Ellie Chard, Ann Davies, Gareth Davies, Meirick Davies (Cadeirydd), Hugh Evans, Peter Evans, Bobby Feeley, Rachel Flynn, Tony Flynn, Huw Hilditch-Roberts, Hugh Irving, Alan James (Is-gadeirydd), Brian Jones, Tina Jones, Gwyneth Kensler, Geraint Lloyd-Williams, Richard Mainon, Christine Marston, Barry Mellor, Melvyn Mile, Paul Penlington, Pete Prendergast, Arwel Roberts, Anton Sampson, Peter Scott, Glenn Swingler, Andrew Thomas, Rhys Thomas, Tony Thomas, Julian Thompson-Hill, Graham Timms, Joe Welch, Cheryl Williams, David Williams, Emrys Wynne a Mark Young

HEFYD YN BRESENNOL

Prif Weithredwr (JG), Pennaeth y Gyfraith, AD a Gwasanaethau Democrataidd (GW), Cyfarwyddwr Corfforaethol: Economi a'r Parth Cyhoeddus (GB), Pennaeth Cyllid ac Eiddo (SG) a Gweinyddwr Pwyllgorau (SLW)

1 YMDDIHEURIADAU

Derbyniwyd ymddiheuriadau am absenoldeb oddi wrth y Cyngorwyr(wyr) Joan Butterfield, Jeanette Chamberlain-Jones, Martyn Holland, Huw Jones, Pat Jones, Bob Murray a/ac Merfyn Parry

2 DATGAN CYSYLLTIAD

Datganodd Peter Prendergast – eitem 9 – gysylltiad personol gan ei fod yn un o Gyfarwyddwyr Denbighshire Leisure Ltd.

Datganodd Huw Hilditch-Roberts – eitem 9 – gysylltiad personol gan ei fod yn Aelod o Fwrdd Denbighshire Leisure Ltd. Datganodd Bobby Feeley – Eitem 9 – gysylltiad personol gan ei bod yn Aelod o Fwrdd ac yn Gadeirydd Denbighshire Leisure Ltd.

Ar y pwynt hwn estynnodd y Cadeirydd ei gydymdeimlad â'r Cyngorydd Christine Marston a gollodd ei gŵr yn ddiweddar.

Estynnwyd cydymdeimlad hefyd â'r Cyngorydd Brian Blakeley a oedd wedi colli ei frawd yn ddiweddar.

Llongyfarchwyd y Cyngorydd Brian Blakely ar ddatliad ei ben-blwydd yn 80 ddoe.

3 MATERION BRYN FEL Y'U CYTUNWYD GAN Y CADEIRYDD

Dim eitemau brys.

- (a) **Deiseb** wedi'i derbyn gan y Cynghorydd Mabon ap Gwynfor, yn ymwneud â'r galw am ddarpariaeth meithrin yng nghymuned Llandrillo. Roedd dros 600 o lofnodion ar y ddeiseb.

Rhodddwyd y ddeiseb yn nwylo'r Cadeirydd a gadarnhaodd y byddai'n ei throsglwyddo i'r adran berthnasol.

- (b) **Cyflwynwyd** cwestiwn gan Rhys Thomas – nid yw Ysgol Annibynnol Rhuthun yn dod o dan reolaeth yr Awdurdod Lleol.

Pe bai, byddai ein swyddogion wedi gweithredu ar unwaith a, phe bai angen, byddai gwaharddiadau a diswyddiadau wedi digwydd yn yr ysgol. Nid ydynt yn diwallu eu cyfrifoldebau diogelu. Mae ein swyddogion ni ein hunain yn ofalgar ac yn alluog yn eu gwaith. Allwn ni os gwelwch yn dda gael gwybod beth yw ein cyfrifoldebau corfforaethol o ran diogelu plant sy'n mynd i Ysgol Annibynnol Rhuthun a pha gamau yr ydym wedi'u cymryd hyd yma?

Ymateb gan y Cynghorydd Huw Hilditch-Roberts – mae deddfwriaeth yn bodoli sy'n cyfarwyddo gweithrediad ysgolion annibynnol, sydd yn amlwg yn wahanol i'r ddeddfwriaeth ar gyfer ein hysgolion awdurdod lleol ein hunain. Mae rheoliadau'n bodoli dan Ddeddf Addysg 2002 sy'n gosod y safonau y mae'n rhaid i bob ysgol annibynnol gadw atynt. Mae hyn yn berthnasol i les, iechyd a diogelwch disgyblion a'r amodau cysylltiedig ag addasrwydd y rhai sy'n rhedeg yr ysgol a'r staff.

Mae'n rhaid i bob ysgol annibynnol fod wedi'i chofrestru gyda Llywodraeth Cymru. Os bydd ysgol annibynnol yn methu â chwrdd ag amodau'r cofrestriad, Llywodraeth Cymru, nid yr awdurdod lleol, sydd a'r pŵer i ddiddymu'r cofrestriad.

Ni all unrhyw ysgol annibynnol weithredu'n gyfreithlon yng Nghymru heb ddiwallu amodau'r cofrestriad.

Caiff ysgolion annibynnol eu harolygu gan Estyn ac os oes ganddynt ddarpariaeth breswyl, gan Arolygiaeth Gofal Cymru (AGC).

Os bydd ysgol annibynnol yn methu â chwrdd ag amodau eu cofrestriad, bydd Llywodraeth Cymru yn mynnu bod yr ysgol yn cymryd camau penodol i fynd i'r afael â'r pryderon. Gallai'r broses gynnwys ymgynghoriad gydag Estyn ac AGC a gall y ddau gorff gynnal arolygiad. Os bydd Llywodraeth Cymru'n parhau i fod yn anfodlon, rhoddir rhybudd o ddileu'r cofrestriad, yn amodol ar apêl. Felly, mewn gwirionedd, gellir cau'r ysgol.

Mae'n rhaid i ysgolion annibynnol gadw at ofynion Deddf Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol a Llesiant Cymru. Mae ar yr awdurdod lleol ddyletswydd i reoli'r broses sy'n gysylltiedig â hyn ac i weithredu mewn partneriaeth â

chyrrff eraill mewn perthynas â phryderon diogelu ac amddiffyn plant. Fodd bynnag, dim ond rhoi ystyriaeth i argymhellion yr awdurdod lleol y mae'n rhaid i'r awdurdod lleol ei wneud, nid yw ysgolion annibynnol yn cael eu cynnal gan yr awdurdod lleol. Rydym yn siarad am ein swyddogion a'u rhan yn hyn ac mae hi wedi bod yn anodd dros ben siarad am hyn yn gyhoeddus tan rŵan.

Rydym wedi bod yn ymwneud ag Ysgol Rhuthun ers Ebrill 2018. Uwch gyfeiriwyd pryderon diogelu am yr ysgol i Lywodraeth Cymru, Estyn ac AGC ym mis Ebrill 2018. Rydw i, Karen I Evans a Nicola Stubbins wedi bod yn rhan o'r broses. Arweiniodd hyn at archwiliad dirybudd ar y cyd gan Estyn ac AGC ym mis Mai 2018.

Codwyd pryderon diogelu pellach a'u cyfeirio atom ym mis Mai 2019. Cafodd y pryderon hyn eu huwch gyfeirio at Lywodraeth Cymru, Estyn ac AGC a chynhaliwyd arolwg dirybudd arall ym mis Tachwedd 2019, a arweiniodd at yr adroddiad yr wythnos ddiwethaf a'r straeon dilynol yn y wasg.

Mae gennyf bob hyder yn ein swyddogion a'n partneriaid sydd wedi gweithio ochr yn ochr â ni ar y siwrnai hon. Rwy'n hynod o ddiolchgar am yr argymhellion y mae AGC wedi eu gwneud ac rwy'n erfyn ar Ysgol Rhuthun i gymryd camau priodol a phendant. Mae diogelu plant mor bwysig ac mae'n rhaid i ni sicrhau diogelwch yr holl blant yn ein cymunedau.

- (c) **Cwestiwn** gan y Cynghorydd Glenn Swingler – yn dilyn diweddu contract Kingdom Securities mae gennym ddi-ddordeb mewn gwybod sut y mae District Enforcement Ltd yn perfformio ar ôl iddynt fod yn cyflawni eu dyletswyddau am fis.

A fyddai'n bosib i ni gael manylion byr ynghylch faint o ddirwyon sydd wedi'u cyflwyno, am ba droseddau ac ym mha rannau o'r sir?

Ymateb gan y Cynghorydd Mark Young – District Enforcement Ltd; wedi dechrau gweithredu ar ran y Cyngor ar 4 Rhagfyr 2019.

Rhwng 4 Rhagfyr 2019 a 22 Ionawr 2020, cyflwynwyd 147 Hysbysiad Cosb Benodedig (tua 3 bob dydd).

Yn ychwanegol at hynny, mae District Enforcement wedi:

- Rhoi tua 750 o fagiau baw cŵn am ddim i siopau a pherchnogion cŵn mewn manau cyhoeddus.
- Rhoi tua 500 o fagiau bonion sigarét i ysmygwyr.
- Rhoi cyngor a rhybuddion i'r cyhoedd drwy gydol eu hamser ar ddyletswydd, ond nid yw'r fath rhybuddion o reidrwydd yn cael eu cofnodi.

Swyddogion yn siarad â'r cyhoedd drwy gydol y dydd. Mae'r cyhoedd wedi dangos llawer iawn o ddi-ddordeb oherwydd lliw'r lifrai a'r ffaith bod swyddogion gorfodi i'w gweld unwaith eto yn y gymuned.

- Mae arwyddion gorchmynion cŵn newydd wedi'u gosod ac arwyddion ychwanegol wedi'u dosbarthu mewn ardaloedd problemus, gyda rhagor o adolygiadau o ardaloedd cerdded cŵn poblogaidd wedi'u cynnal - rhywbeth yr oedd Cyngorwr a staff CSDd wedi gwneud cais amdano.
- Chwistrellu sialc melyn mewn ardaloedd y mae swyddogion wedi'u patrolio ac wedi gweld nad yw baw cŵn yn cael ei lanhau, er gwybodaeth y cyhoedd.
- Patrolio'r promenâd ac ardaloedd gwahardd yn fwy aml
- Trefniadau terfynol wedi'u gwneud gyda'r Gwasanaethau Addysg i'r Swyddogion Ardal fynd i ysgolion i roi cyflwyniadau ar y cyd â Chadwch Gymru'n Daclus.
Gobeithir y bydd y cyflwyniadau'n cychwyn ar ôl y gwyliau hanner tymor.
- Yn aros am wahoddiadau i siarad â chymdeithasau a sefydliadau cyhoeddus - byddai unrhyw gymorth â'r elfen hon yn cael ei werthfawrogi.
- Cynhelir cyfarfodydd briffio dyddiol gyda Tim Wynne Evans a'r Rheolwr Tîm.

Bydd Gweithgor yn cael ei sefydlu gyda'r Cynghorydd Mark Young yn Cadeirio, ynghyd â chynrychiolydd o bob Grŵp Ardal Aelodau, a swyddogion. Bydd y Grŵp yn cyfarfod bob chwarter i drafod cynnydd, arfer da ac unrhyw broblemau neu bryderon perthnasol i'r contract. Gellir hefyd dosbarthu ystadegau rheolaidd am weithgaredd i'r aelodau drwy'r cyfarfodydd Grŵp Ardal Aelodau.

Rydym hefyd yn hapus i fynychu'r Pwyllgor Craffu os bydd yr aelodau'n dymuno hynny.

Cwestiwn atodol gan y Cynghorydd Glenn Swingler – a oes unrhyw rai o'r swyddogion gorfodi'n siarad Cymraeg?

Ymateb – gan y Cynghorydd Mark Young - rydym yn cadw at y gyfraith ac yn cefnogi siaradwyr Cymraeg. Ar hyn o bryd nid os unrhyw un o'r swyddogion gorfodi'n siarad Cymraeg ond gall y cyhoedd wneud cais i gael siarad â rhywun Cymraeg.

(d) Cwestiwn gan y Cynghorydd Mabon ap Gwynfor – a fyddai'n bosibl cael diweddariad ar bolisi graeanu Cyngor Sir Ddinbych?

Ymateb gan y Cynghorydd Brian Jones – mae'r polisi graeanu i'w weld ar wefan Cyngor Sir Ddinbych ac ar gyfryngau cymdeithasol eraill. Mae'r polisi'n cynnwys y prif ffyrdd dosbarthedig, y ffyrdd A a B; mae'r prif lwybrau bws, mynediad i'r heddlu, y gwasanaeth tân a llwybrau at ysbytai, ysgolion cynradd, pentrefi a chymunedau'n cael eu diogelu. Mae hyn hefyd yn cael ei ymestyn i ardaloedd siopa ac ardaloedd sydd fel arfer yn cael anawsterau mewn tywydd garw megis manau agored, gelltydd serth ac ati.

Yn y gorffennol mae timau wedi mynd y filltir ychwanegol ac wedi clirio'r ffyrdd mewn ardaloedd gwledig i drigolion sydd angen mynychu apwyntiad yn yr ysbyty a materion tebyg.

Cwestiwn Atodol - gan y Cynghorydd Mabon ap Gwynfor – rydw i'n gwerthfawrogi gwaith y cerbydau graeanu. O dro i dro mae rhai yn gwneud mwy na'r disgwyl. Ond mae'n ymddangos o dro i dro hefyd nad yw ffyrdd yn yr ardaloedd gwledig yn cael eu graeanu oherwydd y rhoddir blaenoriaeth i'r priffyrdd a'r ffyrdd B. Mae hyn yn golygu bod rhai ardaloedd gwledig yn ynysig a bod pobl sy'n byw yn yr ardaloedd hynny'n methu hyd yn oed cyrraedd y briffordd i fynd i'r gwaith. Fyddai hi'n bosibl sicrhau bod pob cymuned yn cael ei graeanu'n drylwyr fel bod pawb yn gallu cyrraedd eu gwaith yn ddiogel?.

Ymateb gan y Cynghorydd Brian Jones – y ffyrdd A a B sy'n cael blaenoriaeth. Mae ardaloedd gwledig yn cael eu hynysu ond mae modd cyfathrebu oddi yno ac os oes argyfyngau byddant yn cael eu trin ar sail achos wrth achos. Dydi hi ddim yn bosibl graeanu pob ffordd yn y sir o fewn awr.

Gallwn edrych ar hyn a dod yn ôl atoch ond rwy'n hyderus ac yn gwybod bod y swyddogion, ac yn fwy pwysig, y gweithlu, yn gwneud eu gorau pan fydd cyfnodau o dywydd gwael yn digwydd. Gallwch fod yn dawel eich meddwl bod swyddogion yn ymwybodol o'r materion hyn.

4 DYDDIADUR Y CADEIRYDD

Roedd rhestr o ddigwyddiadau dinesig a fynychwyd gan y Cadeirydd a'r Is-Gadeirydd ar gyfer y cyfnod rhwng 5 Rhagfyr 2019 ac 20 Ionawr 2019 wedi'i dosbarthu cyn y cyfarfod.

PENDERFYNWYD derbyn y rhestr o ddigwyddiadau dinesig y bu i'r Cadeirydd a'r Is-Gadeirydd eu mynychu.

5 COFNODION

Cyflwynwyd cofnodion cyfarfod y Cyngor Llawn ar 15 Hydref 2019.

Materion yn Codi - tudalen 8 - diolchodd y Cynghorydd Peter Scott i'r Swyddog Arweiniol Cynllunio, Diogelu'r Cyhoedd a Chymunedau Diogelach, y Cynghorydd Mark Young am ganiatáu estyniad o wythnos i'r ymgynghoriad ar y safle sipsiwn.

PENDERFYNWYD yn amodol ar yr uchod, cadarnhau cofnodion cyfarfod y Cyngor Llawn a gynhaliwyd ar 15 Hydref 2019 fel cofnod cywir a bod y Cadeirydd yn eu llofnodi.

6 CYLLIDEB 2020/21 – CYNIGION TERFYNOL

Cyflwynodd yr Aelod Arweiniol Cyllid, Perfformiad ac Asedau Strategol, y Cynghorydd Julian Thompson-Hill, adroddiad ar Gyllideb 2020-21 – adroddiad Cynigion Terfynol (eisoes wedi'i ddsbarthu).

Mae'n ofyniad cyfreithiol i'r Cyngor bennu cyllideb fantoledig y gellir ei chyflawni cyn dechrau pob blwyddyn ariannol ac yn sgil hynny benderfynu ar lefel Treth y Cyngor er mwyn galluogi anfon biliau at breswylwyr.

Derbyniodd y cyngor y Setliad Llywodraeth Leol Drafft ar gyfer 2020/21 ar 16 Rhagfyr ac arweiniodd at setliad cadarnhaol o +4.3%, sef y setliad cyfartalog ar gyfer Cymru. Disgwylir y Setliad Terfynol ar 25 Chwefror ond mae Llywodraeth Cymru (LIC) wedi nodi na fydd llawer o newidiadau.

Fel rhan o'r setliad roedd 'trosglwyddiadau i mewn' o £1.794 miliwn, yn bennaf yn ymwneud â throsglwyddo grant am ran o'r flwyddyn ar gyfer Tâl Athrawon a Grant Pensiwn Athrawon. Mae angen ariannu effaith blwyddyn lawn y grantiau hyn o'r setliad cyffredinol.

Roedd y cynigion terfynol i fantoli cyllideb 2020/21 i'w gweld yn y detholiad o Gynllun Ariannol Tymor Canolig y Cyngor yn Atodiad 1 o'r adroddiad. Roedd y prif bwyntiau fel a ganlyn:

- Pwysau tâl o £1.124 miliwn
- Chwyddiant prisiau ac ynni £250k
- Ardoll y Gwasanaeth Tân £93k
- Lwfans ar gyfer cynnydd yn y Cynllun Gostyngiad Treth y Cyngor - £350k.
- Pwysau chwyddiant ysgolion yn cael ei gydnabod yn swm o £2.852miliwn
- Pwysau demograffeg ysgolion £716k
- £2.6miliwn i gydnabod pwysau'r galw a rhagolygon mewn Gwasanaethau Cymorth Cymunedol fel rhan o strategaeth tymor hir y cyngor i reoli cyllidebau gofal
- £1.546miliwn i gydnabod y pwysau presennol mewn Addysg a Gwasanaethau Plant sy'n ymwneud â Lleoliadau y Tu Allan i'r Sir ac Adennill.
- £1.4miliwn o bwysau mewn Gwasanaethau Gwastraff wedi'u cydnabod yn seiliedig ar bwysau yn ystod y flwyddyn
- £600k o bwysau pellach wedi'i gydnabod yn ymwneud â chludiant i'r ysgol
- £529k o bwysau wedi'i gynnwys i ariannu Blaenoriaethau'r Cynllun Corfforaethol
- Oherwydd graddau'r pwysau, mae arian wrth gefn gwerth £358miliwn wedi'i gynnwys

Oherwydd y defnyddiwyd £2 miliwn o arian yn 2019/20 (a gafodd yr effaith o ohirio'r angen i ddod o hyd i arbedion) roedd cyfanswm y diffyg yn £14.418 miliwn.

Mae'r setliad o 4.3% wedi cynhyrchu £6.219 miliwn o refeniw ychwanegol gan adael bwlch cyllido o £8.199 miliwn. I gau'r bwlch, cynhwyswyd yr eitemau canlynol yn y cynigion:

- £2 miliwn o arbedion wedi'u cynnwys o ganlyniad i'r adolygiad actiwaraid o Gronfa Bensiynau Clwyd a gynhelir bob tair blynedd.
- Cafodd cynigion i wneud arbedion ar wasanaethau eu craffu arnynt yn fanwl gan y Bwrdd Cyllideb a'u rhannu gyda'r aelodau etholedig ym mis Rhagfyr 2019. Byddai'r holl gynigion yn gofyn am benderfyniadau dirprwyedig, naill ai gan benaethiaid gwasanaeth neu aelodau arweiniol, felly nid oes angen unrhyw benderfyniadau Cabinet neu Gyngor penodol.
Mae'r cynigion yn cyfrannu cyfanswm o £1.756 miliwn.
- Gofynnwyd i'r ysgolion ddod o hyd i arbedion effeithlonrwydd o 1% - £692k
- Argymhellir bod £685k mil o'r arian parod, sydd eisoes wedi'i glustnodi i helpu i leddfu'r gostyngiadau yn y gyllideb yn cael ei ddefnyddio ar gyfer 2020/21. Y ffigwr gwreiddiol oedd £1.085 milwn.
- Cynnydd o 4.3% yn Nhreth y Cyngor a fyddai'n cynhyrchu £2.298m o refeniw ychwanegol.
- Mae Sylfaen Treth y Cyngor wedi cynyddu fwy na'r disgwyl eleni sy'n golygu y rhagwelir Treth y Cyngor ychwanegol o £486 mil.
Mae'r Sylfaen hefyd yn effeithio ar y Grant Cynnal Refeniw gan olygu bod y Cyngor wedi elwa o £282 mil.

Yn ogystal, byddai'r gostyngiad yn y gofyniad am arian parod yn golygu bod £400k ar ôl yn y Gronfa Lliniaru'r Gyllideb yr argymhellir ei ryddhau i helpu i ariannu camau cychwynol y prosiect Targed Di-garbon a'r pwysau sy'n ymwneud â Chlefyd Coed Ynn (cynnig i ddyrannu £200 mil i bob prosiect). Bydd y cyllid hwn yn caniatáu i'r prosiectau gynhyrchu cynlluniau gwario manwl y gellir eu hystyried a'u cynnwys yn ystyriaethau cyllidol y flwyddyn nesaf.

Dywedodd y Cynghorydd Graham Timms ei fod yn anghytuno â'r bwriad i ostwng treth y cyngor o 4.8% i 4.3% a chynigiodd ddiwygiad i argymhelliad 3.3 fel a ganlyn:

- 3.3 Bod y Cyngor yn cymeradwyo'r cynnydd cyfartalog arfaethedig yn Nhreth y Cyngor o 4.8% a bod yr arian ychwanegol yn cael ei ddefnyddio i gefnogi gwaith y cyngor ar newid hinsawdd a'r argyfwng ecolegol.

Eglurodd y Cynghorydd Timms y byddai'r cynnig diwygiedig yn golygu cynnydd o £6.64 y flwyddyn i dŷ Band D cyffredin. Eiliodd y Cynghorydd Brian Blakeley'r diwygiad.

Cafwyd trafodaeth bellach a chodwyd y pwyntiau canlynol:

- Byddai'r diwygiad yn effeithio ar deuluoedd sy'n gweithio sydd eisoes yn cael trafferthion ymdopi'n ariannol.
Mae 25% o breswylwyr yn cael gostyngiad yn nhreth y cyngor.
- Mae'n rhaid i Lywodraeth Cymru ddarparu cyllid tuag at y Cynllun Newid Hinsawdd.
Roedd LIC wedi dyfarnu £21m i Gaerdydd ar gyfer aer glân a'r farn gyffredin oedd mai Gogledd Cymru ddylai fod wedi derbyn yr arian.
- Cafwyd cadarnhad y byddai LIC a Llywodraeth y DU yn darparu cyllid, ond nid yw'n glir ar hyn o bryd faint.
- Dywedwyd mai blaenoriaeth LIC yw GIG.

- Roedd angen gwneud cynlluniau ar gyfer 5-10 mlynedd i'r dyfodol er mwyn caniatáu i arferion newid.
Mae addysg yn bwysig er mwyn gwneud pobl ifanc yn fwy ymwybodol o oblygiadau newid hinsawdd.

Eglurodd y Prif Weithredwr y disgwylir Fframwaith Lleol Llywodraeth Cymru ym mis Mawrth 2020 ond y byddai costau ychwanegol yn dod yn ei sgil. Bydd cynllun cwmpasu'n cael ei gytuno, ac mae gwaith yn digwydd yn rhanbarthol drwy'r Bwrdd Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus. Mae disgwyl felly i LIC fod â chynllun gweithredu wedi'i gostio'n llawn er mwyn darparu arbedion arwyddocaol.

Dywedodd y Cyngorydd Graham Timms bod angen gwneud y newidiadau ar unwaith gan mai dim ond 10 mlynedd sydd tan y dyddiad terfyn - 2030.

Roedd pleidlais ar y diwygiad arfaethedig i gael ei chynnal a gwnaeth y Cyngorydd Timms gais am bleidlais wedi'i chofnodi. Cefnogodd dros un rhan o chwech o'r rhai oedd yn bresennol y cynnig am bleidlais wedi'i chofnodi.

Roedd y bleidlais a gofnodwyd fel a ganlyn:

O blaid y diwygiad arfaethedig:

Y Cyngorwyr Mabon ap Gwynfor, Brian Blakeley, Ellie Chard, Meirick Lloyd Davies, Rachel Flynn, Alan James, Gwyneth Kensler, Barry Mellor, Paul Penlington, Peter Prendergast, Arwel Roberts, Graham Timms, Cheryl Williams ac Emrys Wynne.

Yn erbyn y diwygiad arfaethedig:

Y Cyngorwyr Ann Davies, Gareth Davies, Hugh Evans, Peter Evans, Bobby Feeley, Tony Flynn, Huw Hilditch-Roberts, Hugh Irving, Brian Jones, Tina Jones, Geraint Lloyd-Williams, Richard Mainon, Christine Marston, Melvyn Mile, Anton Sampson, Peter Scott, Glenn Swingler, Tony Thomas, Andrew Thomas, Rhys Thomas, Julian Thompson-Hill, Joe Welch, David G. Williams a Mark Young.

Felly, methodd y diwygiad arfaethedig.

Cafwyd pleidlais wedyn ar yr argymhelliad gwreiddiol, fel a ganlyn:

O blaid - 24

Ymatal - 0

Yn erbyn – 12

PENDERFYNWYD bod y Cyngor yn:

- (i) Nodi effaith Setliad Drafft Llywodraeth Leol 2020/21;
- (ii) Cymeradwyo'r cynigion a amlinellwyd yn Atodiad 1, ac y rhoddwyd manylion yn eu cylch yn Adran 4, er mwyn cwblhau'r gyllideb ar gyfer 2020/21.
- (iii) Cymeradwyo'r cynnydd cyfartalog o 4.3% arfaethedig yn Nhreth y Cyngor.
- (iv) Dirprwyo awdurdod i'r Pennaeth Cyllid ac Eiddo, mewn ymgynghoriad â'r Aelod Arweiniol Cyllid i addasu'r defnydd o arian parod a gynhwyswyd yn y cynigion cyllidol o hyd at £500k os oes symudiad rhwng ffigyrau'r setliad drafft a therfynol er mwyn gallu gosod Treth y Cyngor yn amserol.

(v) *Cadarnhau ei fod wedi darllen, deall ac ystyried yr Asesiad o Effaith ar Les*

7 CYNLLUN LLEIHOU TRETH Y CYNGOR 2020/21

Cyflwynodd yr Aelod Arweiniol Cyllid, Perfformiad, ac Asedau Strategol Gynllun Gostyngiadau Treth y Cyngor (a ddsbarthwyd yn flaenorol).

Roedd Deddf Diwygio Lles 2012 yn cynnwys darpariaethau i ddiddymu budd-dal treth y cyngor ar ei ffurf bresennol ar draws y DU. Ar 31 Mawrth 2013 daeth budd-dal treth y cyngor i ben a throsglwyddwyd y cyfrifoldeb am ddarparu cefnogaeth ar gyfer treth y cyngor a'r arian sy'n gysylltiedig ag ef, i Lywodraeth Cymru. Cyflwynodd Llywodraeth Cymru, mewn partneriaeth ag awdurdodau lleol yng Nghymru, gynllun newydd i ddarparu cymorth gyda threth y cyngor, a chafodd ei fabwysiadu gan y Cyngor ym mis Ionawr 2013.

Roedd Llywodraeth Cymru wedi cwblhau'r ddwy set o reoliadau ar 2 Rhagfyr 2019 ac roedd yn ofynnol mabwysiadu Rheoliadau Cynlluniau Gostwng Treth y Cyngor a Gofynion Rhagnodedig (Cymru) 2013, a Rheoliadau Diwygio 2020 erbyn 31 Ionawr 2020.

PENDERFYNWYD:

- *Bod yr aelodau'n mabwysiadu Rheoliadau Cynlluniau Gostyngiadau Treth y Cyngor a Gofynion Rhagnodedig (Cymru) 2013, a'r Rheoliadau Diwygio Gofynion Rhagnodedig (Cymru) 2020, mewn perthynas â blwyddyn ariannol 2020/2021..*
- *Bod yr aelodau'n cymeradwyo'r 3 elfen ddewisol o'r cynllun, a ddangosir yn adran 4.2, ar gyfer 2020/2021.*

8 CYFLOG BYW GWIRIONEDDOL

Cyflwynodd yr Aelod Arweiniol Cyllid, Perfformiad, ac Asedau Strategol adroddiad ar y Cyflog Byw Gwirioneddol (a ddsbarthwyd eisoes).

Ystyriodd y Cyngor oblygiadau talu'r Cyflog Byw Gwirioneddol yn wreiddiol ym mis Rhagfyr 2018 a gofynnwyd bod adroddiad arall yn cael ei gyflwyno fis Rhagfyr 2019. Bwriad yr adroddiad hwnnw oedd rhoi gwybod i'r Cyngor beth oedd argymhelliad y Sefydliad Cyflog Byw Gwirioneddol a chanlyniadau'r trafodaethau cenedlaethol ar gyflogau ac, os oedd gwahaniaeth rhwng y ddau, penderfynu a ddylid talu'r Cyflog Byw Gwirioneddol i staff yn y flwyddyn ariannol ddilynol.

Codwyd y Cyflog Byw Gwirioneddol o 1 Tachwedd 2019 i £9.30 yr awr ar gyfer gweithwyr dros 18 oed. Byddai'n ofynnol talu cyfradd uwch yn Llundain i adlewyrchu'r costau byw uwch. Mae'r gyfradd yn cael ei gosod yn flynyddol gan y Sefydliad Cyflog Byw Gwirioneddol a Chanolfan Ymchwil Prifysgol Loughborough.

Ers 1 Ebrill 2019, mae'r cyngor wedi bod yn talu cyflog cyfwerth â'r Cyflog Byw Gwirioneddol i weithwyr ar Bwynt Colofn Gyflog (PCG) o £9.00 yr awr. Fel y dywedwyd uchod, adolygir y Cyflog Byw Gwirioneddol ym mis Tachwedd bob blwyddyn, felly ar hyn o bryd telir 30c yr awr o dan y Cyflog Byw Gwirioneddol presennol.

Mae'r Cyflogwyr Cenedlaethol dros Wasanaethau Llywodraeth Leol ac Undebau Llafur mewn trafodaethau ar hyn o bryd ynghylch y codiad costau byw ar gyfer Ebrill 2020, a'r arwyddion yw ei bod yn annhebygol y ceir unrhyw ddiweddariadau tan ar ôl mis Ebrill 2020.

Mae bod yn Gyflogwr Cyflog Byw achrededig yn golygu bod dyletswydd ar y sefydliad i dalu unrhyw godiadau cyflog o fewn chwe mis i bennu'r cynnydd, waeth beth fo'u sefyllfa ariannol na'u gallu i wneud hynny.

Yn ystod y drafodaeth codwyd y pwyntiau canlynol:

- Cadarnhawyd bod gwasanaethau sy'n cael eu prynu i mewn e.e. Civica a Denbighshire Leisure Ltd, yn diwallu gofynion polisïau cyflogau a chyflogaeth Cyngor Sir Ddinbych.
- Cytunwyd y byddai angen cyllid i fod yn Gyflogwr Cyflog Byw Gwirioneddol achrededig.
Cadarnhaodd yr Aelod Arweiniol Cyllid, Perfformiad ac Asedau Strategol a'r Arweinydd y byddent yn cyflwyno'r pwynt hwn i CLILC.

Bydd adroddiad pellach ar gynnydd yn cael ei gyflwyno mewn cyfarfod o'r Cyngor Llawn yn y dyfodol. Mae'n ofynnol cyflwyno'r Polisi Cyflogau llawn yn y Cyngor Llawn cyn diwedd mis Mawrth ond nid oedd sicrwydd a fyddai'r trafodaethau cyflogau wedi'u terfynu erbyn hynny. Os nad yw'r trafodaethau ar gyflogau wedi'u terfynu erbyn hynny, byddai adroddiad ar wahân yn cael ei gyflwyno.

PENDERFYNWYD:

- Bod y Cyngor yn nodi'r goblygiadau o ran cost amcangyfrifedig talu'r Cyflog Byw Gwirioneddol a bod yn gyflogwr Cyflog Byw Gwirioneddol.*
- Cytunodd y Cyngor i aros am y Cytundeb Cyflogau Cenedlaethol yn Ebrill 2020 neu hyd nes y ceir cytundeb terfynol.*

9 CYFLWYNO MODEL DARPARU AMGEN (MDA) AR GYFER AMRYWIOL WEITHGAREDDAU / SWYDDOGAETHAU HAMDDEN: PENODI CYFARWYDDWYR ANNIBYNNOL

Datganodd Peter Prendergast – eitem 9 – gysylltiad personol gan ei fod yn un o Gyfarwyddwyr Denbighshire Leisure Ltd.

Datganodd Bobby Feeley – eitem 9 – gysylltiad personol gan ei bod yn Aelod o Fwrdd ac yn Gadeirydd Denbighshire Leisure Ltd.

Datganodd y Cynghorydd Huw Hilditch-Roberts ddiddordeb personol am ei fod yn Aelod o Fwrdd Denbighshire Leisure.

Cyflwynodd y Cynghorydd Bobby Feeley weithrediad Model Darparu Amgen ar gyfer amrywiol wasanaethau/swyddogaethol perthnasol i hamdden. Adroddiad ar benodiad Cyfarwyddwyr Annibynnol (wedi'u dosbarthu eisoes).

Penododd y Cyngor y Cynghorwyr Brian Blakeley, Hugh Irving a Graham Timms i eistedd ar y panel recriwtio. Yn anffodus nid oedd y Cynghorwyr Brian Blakeley a

Graham Timms yn gallu mynychu'r cyfweiliadau a cheiswyd enwebiadau drwy arweinwyr grwpiau, ar fyr rybudd cymharol, am aelodau eraill i eistedd ar y panel cyfweld. O ganlyniad i hyn, enwebwyd y Cynghorydd Mark Young a mynychodd y cyfarfodydd gyda'r Cynghorydd Hugh Irving, gyda chefnogaeth y Rheolwr Gyfarwyddwr, y Cyfarwyddwr Corfforaethol ac AD. Arsylwodd y Cynghorydd Bobby Feeley yn y cyfweiliadau yn rhinwedd ei swydd fel Cadeirydd Bwrdd Cyfarwyddwyr y Cwmni.

Cafodd tri ymgeisydd ei ddethol am gyfweiliad ond tynnodd un yn ôl. Roedd dau ymgeisydd ar ôl felly.

Y ddau ymgeisydd a argymhellwyd am benodiad oedd Paul McGrady ar gyfer y rôl Cyfarwyddwr Annibynnol gyda phrofiad cyllid a masnach, a Sian Rogers ar gyfer y rôl Cyfarwyddwr Annibynnol gyda phrofiad datblygu cymunedol.

Cafodd yr aelodau weld crynodeb o brofiad y ddau ymgeisydd.

Yn dilyn trafodaeth:

PENDERFYNWYD bod y Cyngor yn penodi Paul McGrady a Sian Rogers yn ffurfiol fel Cyfarwyddwyr Annibynnol i eistedd ar Fwrdd Cyfarwyddwyr Denbighshire Leisure Ltd.

10 OSGOI A LLEIHOU'R DEFNYDD O BLASTIG YN SWYDDFEYDD CYNGOR SIR DDINBYCH

Cyflwynodd y Cynghorwyr Hugh Irving ac Emrys Wynne yr adroddiad Osgoi a Lleihau'r Defnydd o Blastig yn Swyddfeydd Cyngor Sir Ddinbych (a ddsbarthwyd eisoes).

Yn y Cyngor ym mis Gorffennaf 2018, o ganlyniad i Hysbysiad o Gynnig, penderfynwyd cefnogi egwyddor y Cyngor o leihau ei ddefnydd o blastig a bod Grŵp Tasg a Gorffen o Aelodau'n ystyried y materion ac yn adrodd i'r Pwyllgor Craffu Perfformiad cyn adrodd yn ôl i'r Cyngor.

Roedd yn ofynnol i'r Cyngor ystyried gwaith y Grŵp Tasg a Gorffen fel y'i cefnogir gan y Pwyllgor Craffu Perfformiad.

Fel ymateb cychwynnol i leihau'r defnydd o blastig yn adeiladau'r Cyngor cytunwyd ar y camau canlynol:

- Cael gwared ar y peiriannau oeri dŵr - hidlyddion carbon i'w gosod ar y tapiau dŵr.
- Cael gwared ar yr holl beiriannau te/coffi yn swyddfeydd y cyngor.
- Cael gwared ar beiriannau gwerthu yn gyfan gwbl

Gofynnwyd pam bod angen cael gwared ar y peiriannau te/coffi yn hytrach na gallu defnyddio o fygiau tsieina/teithio. Cadarnhawyd mai cael gwared ar gynwysyddion llefrith bach unigol a llwyau plastig oedd nod y Cyngor.

Os cymeradwyir yr argymhellion yn Atodiad 1, byddai'r Grŵp Tasg a Gorffen wedyn yn edrych yn fanwl ar leihau plastig mewn arlwy mewn ysgolion ac yn ehangach drwy brosesau caffael.

PENDERFYNWYD Bod y Cyngor yn ystyried casgliadau'r Grŵp Tasg a Gorffen fel y'u cefnogwyd gan y Pwyllgor Craffu Perfformiad yn:

- (i) cymeradwyo'r argymhellion a'r Cynllun Gweithredu (Atodiad 1) er mwyn dangos fod y Cyngor yn arwain o fewn y gymuned o ran lleihau'r defnydd o blastig;
- (ii) cefnogi parhad y Grŵp Tasg a Gorffen am 12 mis arall gyda bwriad o gynnig camau gweithredu pellach i leihau defnydd y Cyngor o blastig ym meysydd:
 - a. arlwy ysgolion, a
 - b. caffael
- (iii) cefnogi'r cynnig fod osgoi a lleihau'r defnydd o blastig yn y Cyngor yn dod yn ffrwd waith sy'n gysylltiedig â'r ymateb ehangach i Argyfwng yr Hinsawdd ac Ecoleg.

11 ARGYFWNG YR HINSAWDD AC ECOLEG - ADRODDIAD AR GYNNYDD GYDA CHYNNIG Y CYNGOR

Cyflwynodd Brian Jones a Graham Timms Adroddiad ar Gynnydd gyda Chynnig y Cyngor mewn perthynas ag Argyfwng yr Hinsawdd ac Ecoleg.

Ar y cam hwn diolchodd y Cadeirydd i aelodau Cyfeillion y Ddaear a oedd yn bresennol i roi cefnogaeth i'r Cyngor.

Cafodd yr Hysbysiad o Gynnig Argyfwng yr Hinsawdd ac Ecoleg ei basio'n unfrydol gan y Cyngor ar 2 Gorffennaf 2019 gan ymrwymo'r Cyngor i'r gyfres o weithredoedd sydd wedi'u cynnwys ynddo.

Mae'r Cyngor wedi cyflawni amrywiaeth o weithredoedd i gyfrannu at yr uchelgais newid hinsawdd a gwelliannau ecolegol. Roedd yn cynnwys gwaith a wnaed o dan ac ar draws y Cynllun Corfforaethol presennol, a oedd yn cynnwys y flaenoriaeth 'Yr Amgylchedd'.

Rhodddwyd yr enghreifftiau canlynol o sut y mae, a sut y bydd y Cyngor yn lleihau carbon, yn cynyddu secwestriad ac yn gwella ecoleg.

- Rhaglen lleihau ynni yn adeiladau'r Cyngor
- Rhesymoli'r ystâd gorfforaethol yn barhaus
- Gwaith i wneud tai cyngor yn fwy effeithlon a thai cyngor newydd yn cael eu hadeiladu hyd safonau "A" a "Passivhaus".
- Plannu coed a rheolaeth llifogydd naturiol
- Strategaeth y fflyd newydd (trydan yn gyntaf) yn cael ei rhoi ar waith, ynghyd â phwyntiau gwefru trydanol.
- Defnyddio tir a lleiniau ymyl ffordd y Cyngor fel mannau gwyrdd ar gyfer bioamrywiaeth.
- Polisiâu ac arferion gweithio hyblyg, o gartref ac o bell ar gyfer staff.
- Adeiladau newydd yn cyrraedd safonau rhagoriaeth BREAM
- Yr holl drydan sy'n cael ei ddefnyddio i'w brynu o ffynonellau adnewyddadwy

- Mae cynhyrchiad ynni adnewyddadwy yn neu ar ein hadeiladau wedi dyblu ac yn tyfu.
- Wedi buddsoddi yn, ac wedi agor dau waith cynhyrchu ynni o wastraff.

Mae Gweithgor trawsbleidiol wedi'i sefydlu sy'n cael ei gadeirio gan y Cynghorydd Timms.

Mae cyfarfod cyhoeddus wedi'i drefnu ar gyfer 25 Chwefror 2020 lle bydd aelodau'r cyhoedd, cynrychiolwyr y gymuned gwelliannau amgylcheddol a grwpiau ysgolion yn gallu rhoi eu syniadau i'w bwydo i mewn i gynlluniau datblygol y Cyngor. Gellid gweddarlledu'r cyfarfod er mwyn galluogi mwy o ymgysylltiad gan drigolion o sir.

Yn ystod trafodaeth codwyd y pwyntiau canlynol:

- Mae consensws y dylai Llywodraeth Cymru roi cyllid i Awdurdodau Lleol i'w galluogi i weithio tuag at fod yn garbon niwtral erbyn 2030
- Codwyd materion yn ymwneud â cheir trydanol.
Er enghraifft pe bai ar bawb angen gwefru eu ceir tua'r un pryd byddai'r effaith ar y grid cenedlaethol yn aruthrol. Yn ogystal mae batris newydd ar gyfer cerbydau trydan yn hynod o ddrud, a beth fyddai'n digwydd i'r hen fatris?
- A oes unrhyw bosibilrwydd o gerbydau hydrogen?
- Gofynnodd yr arweinydd a oedd y prosiect hwn yn un rhy fawr i'r Gweithgor?
Mewn ymateb dywedodd y Cynghorydd Graham Timms ei bod yn gwneud synnwyr i'r Gweithgor weithio drwy'r materion perthnasol am o leiaf y chwe mis nesaf.
- Cadarnhawyd bod disgyblion ysgolion wedi ymweld â'r datblygiad tai newydd yn Llanbedr, sydd â system wresogi ffynhonnell aer a bod y datblygiad wedi gwneud argraff fawr ar y disgyblion.
- Soniodd y Cynghorydd Brian Jones wrth y cyfarfod am lagŵn llanw a fyddai o fantais i'r ardal arfordirol o Drwyn y Fuwch yn Llandudno i'r ochr arall i Brestatyn gan y byddai'n lleihau llifogydd.
- Cadarnhaodd y Prif Weithredwr bod 'presenoldeb o bell' mewn cyfarfodydd wedi'i gynnwys yn y Mesur Llywodraeth Leol diweddar.
- Cadarnhaodd y Cynghorydd Brian Jones y byddai ymateb swyddogol yn cael ei anfon at Gyfeillion y Ddaear, a oedd wedi dosbarthu taflenni gwybodaeth yn ystod y cyfarfod.
- Rhaid cynnal ymarferion cwmpasu.
Mae angen rhagor o waith i baratoi'r Cyngor i wneud cais am gyllid gan Lywodraeth Cymru.

PENDERFYNWYD-

- *Bod y Cyngor yn nodi'r cynnydd a wnaed gan y Gweithgor Trawsbleidiol Argyfwng yr Hinsawdd ac Ecoleg a'r bwriad i weithredu strwythur rheoli rhaglen erbyn 31 Mawrth 2020 i gyflawni ein huchelgeisiau fel y'u nodir yn y Cynnig.*
- *Bod y Cyngor yn nodi gofyniad Llywodraeth Cymru (i gychwyn yn fuan, ar 01.04.2020) i gwmpasu a lleihau allyriadau carbon a fydd yn ffurfio sail ein cynlluniau gweithredu.*

- *Bod y Cyngor yn nodi dyddiad cyfarfod cyhoeddus i gasglu syniadau'r cyhoedd i'w bwydo i mewn i'n cynlluniau wrth iddynt ddatblygu (25.02.2020).*

12 RHYBUDD O GYNNIG

Cyflwynodd y Cynghorydd Julian Thomson-Hil yr Hysbysiad o Gynnig canlynol ar ei ran ei hun, y Cynghorydd Gwyneth Kensler a'r Cynghorydd Brian Blakeley i'w ystyried gan y Cyngor Llawn:

- Ei gwneud yn ofynnol i bob arddangosfa tân gwyllt gyhoeddus o fewn ffiniau awdurdodau lleol gael ei hysbysebu cyn y digwyddiad, gan ganiatáu i drigolion gymryd rhagofalon am eu hanifeiliaid a phobl ddiamddiffyn;
- Hyrwyddo ymgyrch ymwybyddiaeth y cyhoedd am effaith tân gwyllt ar les anifeiliaid a phobl ddiamddiffyn - gan gynnwys y rhagofalon y gellir eu cymryd i liniaru risgiau;
- Ysgrifennu at Lywodraeth Cymru yn eu hannog i ddefnyddio unrhyw ysgogiadau sydd ar gael iddynt i liniaru unrhyw effeithiau negyddol ar gynnal arddangosfeydd tân gwyllt ar anifeiliaid a phobl ddiamddiffyn;
- Ysgrifennu at Lywodraeth y DU yn eu hannog i gyflwyno deddfwriaeth i gyfyngu uchafswm lefel sŵn tân gwyllt sy'n cael eu gwerthu i'r cyhoedd ar gyfer arddangosfeydd preifat i 90dB ;
- Annog cyflenwyr tân gwyllt lleol i stocio tân gwyllt "tawelach" i'w harddangos yn gyhoeddus.

Ar ôl trafodaeth fer, cytunwyd y bydd y tri Chynghorydd yn gweithio gyda'r Cynghorydd Mark Young a swyddogion ar yr Hysbysiad o Gynnig.

Cadarnhawyd y byddai geiriad pwynt bwled cyntaf yr Hysbysiad o Gynnig yn cael ei newid i ddarllen "annog pob arddangosfa tân gwyllt gyhoeddus....."

Cafwyd pleidlais, fel a ganlyn:

O blaid - 26

Ymatal - 1

Yn erbyn - 0

PENDERFYNWYD bod y Cyngor yn:

- *Ei gwneud yn ofynnol i bob arddangosfa tân gwyllt gyhoeddus o fewn ffiniau'r awdurdod lleol gael ei hysbysebu cyn y digwyddiad, gan ganiatáu i drigolion gymryd rhagofalon am eu hanifeiliaid a phobl ddiamddiffyn;*
- *Hyrwyddo ymgyrch ymwybyddiaeth y cyhoedd am effaith tân gwyllt ar les anifeiliaid a phobl ddiamddiffyn - gan gynnwys y rhagofalon y gellir eu cymryd i liniaru risgiau;*
- *Ysgrifennu at Lywodraeth Cymru yn eu hannog i ddefnyddio unrhyw ysgogiadau sydd ar gael iddynt i liniaru unrhyw effeithiau negyddol ar gynnal arddangosfeydd tân gwyllt ar anifeiliaid a phobl ddiamddiffyn;*
- *Ysgrifennu at Lywodraeth y DU yn eu hannog i gyflwyno deddfwriaeth i gyfyngu uchafswm lefel sŵn tân gwyllt sy'n cael eu gwerthu i'r cyhoedd ar gyfer arddangosfeydd preifat i 90dB ;*

- *Annog cyflenwyr tân gwyllt lleol i stocio tân gwyllt "tawelach" i'w harddangos yn gyhoeddus.*

13 RHYBUDD O GYNNIG

Cyflwynodd y Cynghorydd Barry Mellor Hysbysiad o Gynnig ar ran y Cynghorydd Joan Butterfield, nad oedd yn gallu mynychu'r cyfarfod, er ystyriaeth y Cyngor Llawn.

Mae'r awdurdod lleol hwn yn nodi, ers ei sefydlu yn 2006, bod Dangos y Cerdyn Coch i Hiliaeth (Cymru) wedi gweithio gyda dros 150,000 o bobl ifanc yng Nghymru. Mae gweithwyr addysg Dangos y Cerdyn Coch i Hiliaeth wedi gweld ers sawl blwyddyn erbyn hyn deimlad cynyddol o gasineb gwrth—Fwslim a gwrth-fewnfudwyr yn ychwanegol at y mathau eraill mwy sefydledig o hiliaeth. Maent wedi mynd yn fwy pryderus am y ffordd mae cymunedau mewnfudwyr yn cael eu beio am broblemau cymdeithasol sydd mewn gwirionedd ag achosion amrywiol a chymhleth.

Mae'r Cyngor hwn yn nodi:

- Bod trosedd casineb yn parhau i gynyddu ar draws y DU gyda throsedd casineb ar sail hil a chrefydd yn cyfrif am dros 80% o bob trosedd casineb yng Nghymru.
- Bod mwyafrif yr atgyfeiriadau i Uned Eithafiaeth a Gwrthderfysgaeth Cymru (WECTU) yn cynnwys unigolion rhwng 15 ac 20 oed.
- Mae ymchwiliad y Gymdeithas Genedlaethol Er Atal Creulondeb i Blant wedi canfod bod Heddluoedd Cymru wedi cofnodi bron i 600 o droseddau casineb hil yn erbyn plant dros gyfnod o 3 blynedd (2015 i 2018), gyda 240 o'r troseddau hyn wedi'u cofnodi'r llynedd (17/18), gyda phlant bach a babanod ymhlith y dioddefwyr.
- Roedd yr elusen wedi cynnal arolwg gyda 1,000 o athrawon a staff cymorth mewn ysgolion yn ystod Tymor y Gwanwyn 2019 gyda'r canlyniadau yn dangos bod 1 mewn 4 o ymatebwyr wedi gweld, wedi ymateb i neu wedi cael gwybod gan blentyn ei fod wedi dioddef gwahaniaethu ar sail hil yn y 12 mis blaenorol.

Felly, mae'r Cyngor hwn wedi penderfynu: -

- Ystyried canlyniadau arolwg 2019 fel rhan o Gynllun Cydraddoldeb Strategol y Cyngor
- Ystyried comisiynu'r rhaglen ysgolion Dangos y Cerdyn Coch i Hiliaeth a fydd yn addysgu pobl ifanc ac athrawon sut i fynd i'r afael â materion lleol.
- Ymrwymo i gadw at arfer gorau sef 'y dylai ysgolion roi gwybod am, a chofnodi pob digwyddiad o hiliaeth ac adrodd i gynghorau yn flynyddol' - Estyn/LICC.

Cafwyd trafodaeth bellach a chodwyd y pwyntiau canlynol:

- Mae ysgolion yn gwneud popeth bosib i ddileu hiliaeth ond mae troseddau casineb yn digwydd ym mhob rhan o gymdeithas, nid dim ond yn yr ysgolion.
- Cytunwyd bod angen i rieni a neiniau a theidiau gymryd cyfrifoldeb dros addysgu eu plant a'u hwyrion am faterion hiliaeth
- Mae Llywodraeth Cymru'n gwneud darn o waith i leihau troseddau casineb.

Fel awdurdod lleol, mae CSDd yn gwneud cymaint ag y gall i leihau troseddau casineb ond mae angen cyllid gan Lywodraeth Cymru.

Ar y pwynt hwn, cynigiodd y Cynghorydd Richard Mainon ddiwygiad, a eiliwyd gan y Cynghorydd Ann Davies. Y diwygiad oedd newid rhan gyntaf y penderfyniad i 'Ystyried canlyniadau ein harolwg yn 2019' yn hytrach nag "Ystyried canlyniadau ein harolwg yn 2019 fel rhan o Gynllun Cydraddoldeb Strategol yr Awdurdod."

Pleidleisiwyd ar y diwygiad fel a ganlyn:

O blaid - 15
Ymatal - 4
Yn erbyn - 7

Felly cafodd y diwygiad ei gario a chafodd y prif gynnig ei newid.

Cafwyd wedyn bleidlais ar y cynnig wedi'i ddiwygio fel a ganlyn:

O blaid - 25
Ymatal - 1
Yn erbyn - 1

Felly:

PENDERFYNWYD bod y Cyngor yn:

- *Ystyried canlyniadau arolwg 2019 CSDd*
- *Ystyried comisiynu'r rhaglen ysgolion Dangos y Cerdyn Coch i Hiliaeth a fydd yn addysgu pobl ifanc ac athrawon sut i fynd i'r afael â materion lleol.*
- *Ymrwymo i gadw at arfer gorau: 'y dylai ysgolion roi gwybod am, a chofnodi pob digwyddiad o hiliaeth ac adrodd i gynghorau yn flynyddol' Estyn/LICC.*

14 HYSBYSIAD O GYNNIG

Cyflwynodd y Cynghorydd Rhys Thomas yr Hysbysiad o Gynnig canlynol i'w ystyried gan y Cyngor Llawn:

"Mewn perthynas â Mesur Llywodraeth Leol (Cymru) a'r hyfforddiant diweddar ar gyfer aelodau ar y mater, gofynnwn fod y Cyngor yn ceisio arwain yn hyn o beth mewn ymgais i ddenu grŵp mor amrywiol â phosibl o bobl i ymgysylltu â'r broses ddemocrataidd.

I'r perwyl hwnnw gofynnwn fod y Prif Weithredwr a'r uwch swyddogion yn adrodd yn ôl i'r Cyngor llawn ymhen 12 mis gyda chynllun gweithredu a fydd yn annog amrywiaeth gwell o ddinasyddion i sefyll am etholiad yn yr etholiadau sirol nesaf.

Credwn nad yw'r camau a amlinellir yn y Mesur Llywodraeth Leol yn mynd ddigon pell ac y gallai Sir Ddinbych arwain y ffordd o ran hyrwyddo ymgysylltiad dinasyddion yn y gwaith pwysig y mae cynghorau sir yn ei wneud.

Yn ystod trafodaeth cytunwyd nad oedd yn briodol i'r Prif Weithredwr a'r swyddogion ddod ag adroddiad yn ôl, ond y byddai'r Aelod Arweiniol Gwasanaethau Corfforaethol a Chyfeiriad Strategol yn cyflwyno adroddiad ymhen 12 mis. Felly cyflwynwyd diwygiad i'r Hysbysiad o Gynnig yn datgan hyn.

Cafwyd pleidlais ar y diwygiad fel a ganlyn:

O blaid - 27

Ymatal - 0

Yn erbyn - 0

Felly cafodd diwygiad ei basio a chafwyd pleidlais wedyn ar y cynnig wedi'i ddiwygio fel a ganlyn:

O blaid - 24

Ymatal - 0

Yn erbyn - 0

PENDERFYNWYD:

Mewn perthynas â Mesur Llywodraeth Leol (Cymru) a'r hyfforddiant diweddar i aelodau ar y mater, gofynnwn fod y Cyngor yn ceisio arwain yn hyn o beth mewn ymgais i ddenu grŵp mor amrywiol â phosibl o bobl i ymgysylltu â'r broses ddemocrataidd.

I'r perwyl hwnnw gofynnwn fod y Prif Weithredwr a'r uwch swyddogion yn adrodd yn ôl i'r Cyngor llawn ymhen 12 mis gyda chynllun gweithredu a fydd yn annog amrywiaeth gwell o ddinasyddion i sefyll am etholiad yn yr etholiadau sirol nesaf.

Credwn nad yw'r camau a amlinellir yn y Mesur Llywodraeth Leol yn mynd ddigon pell ac y gallai Sir Ddinbych arwain y ffordd o ran hyrwyddo ymgysylltiad dinasyddion yn y gwaith pwysig y mae cynghorau sir yn ei wneud.

15 HYSBYSIAD O GYNNIG

Cyflwynodd y Cynghorydd Rachel Flynn, o blaid Grŵp Prestatyn Di-blastig, y Rhybudd o Gynnig canlynol i'w ystyried gan y Cyngor Llawn.

- Mae'n rhaid i'r Cyngor arwain drwy esiampl i gael gwared ar eitemau plastig un defnydd o'u heiddo.
- Y Cyngor i arwain mentrau dim-plastig i hyrwyddo'r ymgyrch a chefnogi digwyddiadau
- Rhaid i'r cyngor fod ag unigolyn enwebedig ar y grŵp llywio cymunedol dim-plastig.

Cafwyd pleidlais, fel a ganlyn:

O blaid - 25

Ymatal - 0

Yn erbyn - 0

PENDERFYNWYD:

- *Mae'n rhaid i'r Cyngor arwain drwy esiampl i gael gwared ar eitemau plastig un defnydd o'u heiddo.*
- *Y Cyngor i arwain mentrau dim-plastig i hyrwyddo'r ymgyrch a chefnogi digwyddiadau*
- *Rhaid i'r cyngor fod ag unigolyn enwebedig ar y grŵp llywio cymunedol dim-plastig.*

16 RHAGLEN GWAITH I'R DYFODOL Y CYNGOR SIR

Cyflwynodd Pennaeth y Gyfraith, AD a Gwasanaethau Democrataidd Raglen Gwaith i'r Dyfodol y Cyngor ynghyd â Rhaglen Gwaith i'r Dyfodol Briffio'r Cyngor (a ddsbarthwyd yn flaenorol).

PENDERFYNWYD, cymeradwyo a nodi Rhaglen Gwaith i'r Dyfodol y Cyngor a Rhaglen Gwaith i'r Dyfodol Briffio'r Cyngor.

Daeth y cyfarfod i ben am 2.05 p.m.

Adroddiad i'r Cyngor Sir

Dyddiad y Cyfarfod 25 Chwefror 2020

Aelod / Swyddog Arweiniol Y Cynghorydd Julian Thompson-Hill / Steve Gadd,
Pennaeth Cyllid ac Eiddo

Awdur yr adroddiad Steve Gadd, Pennaeth Cyllid ac Eiddo

Teitl Treth y Cyngor 20/21 a Materion Cysylltiedig

1. Am beth mae'r adroddiad yn sôn?

Wrth fabwysiadu penderfyniadau cyfarfod cyllideb y Cyngor ar 28 Ionawr 2020, mae angen i'r Cyngor wneud penderfyniadau ychwanegol mewn ffurf benodol i sicrhau bod Treth y Cyngor a'i materion cysylltiedig yn gyfreithiol ddilys.

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

Mae angen penderfyniad i osod lefelau Treth y Cyngor ar gyfer 2020/21.

3. Beth yw'r Argymhellion?

- 3.1. Mae'n ofynnol i'r Cyngor Sir, fel yr Awdurdod Bilio, ystyried y praeseptau a dderbyniwyd gan Gomisiynydd Heddlu a Throsedd Gogledd Cymru a'r Cynghorau Tref/Cymuned a chyhoeddi lefelau Treth y Cyngor ar gyfer blwyddyn ariannol 2020/21.
- 3.2. Argymhellir bod y symiau a gyfrifwyd gan y Cyngor ar gyfer blwyddyn ariannol 2020/21, yn unol ag Adrannau 32 i 34 (1) Deddf Cyllid Llywodraeth Leol 1992 (y Ddeddf) a'r Rheoliadau Addasu Cyfrifiadau Angenrheidiol (Cymru) 2008 fel ag y maent yn adran 3 Atodiad A.
- 3.3. Argymhellir bod y symiau a gyfrifwyd gan y Cyngor ar gyfer blwyddyn ariannol 2020/21, yn unol ag Adrannau 34 (2) i 36 (1) Deddf Cyllid Llywodraeth Leol 1992 (y Ddeddf) fel ag y maent yn adran 4 Atodiad A.

- 3.4. Bod symiau Treth y Cyngor ar gyfer blwyddyn ariannol 2020/21 ar gyfer pob un o'r categorïau o anheddau fel y'u cyflwynir yn Atodiad C.
- 3.5. Bod lefel y gostyngiad ar gyfer Dosbarth A, B a C fel y nodir yn Rheoliadau Treth y Cyngor (Dosbarthau Rhagnodedig ar Anheddau) (Cymru) 2004 yn cael ei gosod ar sero ar gyfer blwyddyn ariannol 2020/21 gyda'r cafeat bod hyn yn ddibynnol ar ddim newidiadau i ddeddfwriaeth nac amodau lleol.

4. Manylion yr Adroddiad

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

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

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

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

Mae'r gost o godi a dosbarthu gofynion Treth y Cyngor yn cael ei diwallu o fewn adnoddau presennol.

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

Cwblhawyd asesiad lles ar gyfer y cynnydd yn Nhreth y Cyngor fel rhan o'r broses cyllideb ac roedd yn ffurfio rhan o bapurau'r gyllideb a gyflwynwyd i'r Cyngor Llawn ar 28 Ionawr 2020.

8. Pa ymgynghoriadau sydd wedi eu cynnal gyda Chraffu ac eraill?

Mae lefel Treth y Cyngor yn ffurfio rhan o'r gyllideb a bennwyd gan y Cyngor. Yn ogystal â'r adroddiadau rheolaidd i'r Pwyllgor Llywodraethu Corfforaethol, mae proses y gyllideb wedi'i hystyried gan gyfarfodydd y Tîm Gweithredol Corfforaethol, yr Uwch Dîm Arweinyddiaeth, Briffio'r Cabinet a Briffio'r Cyngor. Mae'r Fforwm Cyllideb Ysgol wedi'i gynnwys yn y cynigion drwy'r flwyddyn. Ymgynghorwyd ag Undebau Llafur drwy'r Cydbwyllgor Ymgynghorol Lleol. Yn ogystal â hynny, ymgysylltwyd â'r cyhoedd drwy'r

cyfryngau cymdeithasol eleni. Mae'r cynigion yn yr adroddiad hwn wedi cael eu hystyried gan y Cabinet ac fe gymeradwywyd y gyllideb gan y Cyngor Llawn ar 28 Ionawr 2020.

9. Datganiad y Prif Swyddog Cyllid

Mae rhwymedigaeth gyfreithiol ar y Cyngor i osod Treth y Cyngor. Mae'r rheoliadau'n rhagnodol ynghylch sut y dylid gwneud hyn ac mae'r adroddiad hwn yn bodloni'r gofynion hynny.

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

Risg ariannol o fethu â chasglu incwm Treth y Cyngor. Mae cyfraddau casglu'n uchel ac yn cael eu monitro'n agos drwy gydol y flwyddyn.

11. Pŵer i wneud y penderfyniad

Deddf Cyllid Llywodraeth Leol 1992 a Rheoliadau Addasu Cyfrifiadau Angenrheidiol (Cymru) 2008.

Mae tudalen hwn yn fwriadol wag

Appendix A

1.0 SETTING THE COUNCIL TAX FOR 2020/21

1.1 Background.

At the Council meeting on the 28 January 2020 members considered and approved Cabinet's budget proposals and resulting impact on Council Tax for next financial year.

The main features of the proposal included:

- A positive settlement of +4.3% in the Council's Local Government revenue from Welsh Government.
- An increase in Welsh Government general capital funding of 3%.
- The provision of additional resources for the impact of some inflationary pressures.
- An increase in funding to schools of £2.876m.
- The provision of £4m in recognition of the continuing financial pressures facing adult and child social care provision.
- Further pressures of £2m within School Transport and Waste have been recognised.
- Inflationary pressures met by service savings of £1.8m; £2m savings due to the triennial actuarial review of the Clwyd Pension Fund; and increased Council Tax funding.
- Investment of £0.5m in priority areas.
- Use of £0.7m reserves (Budget Mitigation Reserve)
- Council also delegated authority to the Head of Finance and Property in consultation with the Lead Member for Finance to adjust the use of cash included in the budget proposals by up to £500k if there is movement between the draft and final settlement figures in order to allow the setting of Council Tax in a timely manner.

1.2 Section 151 Officer's statement

In accordance with the requirements of the Local Government Act 2003 the observations of the Section 151 Officer on the budget for 2020/21 are required to be presented to members.

a) Robustness of Budget Estimates

The budget proposals for 2020/21 contain a level of financial estimates. This is due to the uncertainty around the future impact upon the Council of current economic events. A considered view has been taken on the level of funding that services require and on the amount and timing of efficiency savings.

I consider the budget proposals for 2020/21 to be sensible and robust.

b) Adequacy of Reserves

The level of general balances is stable and I consider they are broadly appropriate given the financial risks that the council faces. Adequate general balances are vital to protect the Council from unforeseen problems or in-year emergencies. The 2020/21 budget has been set using £0.7m of specific reserves, if required. This is sustainable as a medium term measure but is not a permanent solution to funding a gap in the budget.

In adopting the resolutions of the Council meeting of the 28 January 2020 it will be necessary for the Council to pass certain further resolutions in a particular form so as to ensure that the Council Tax and its associated matters are legally valid. I attach a copy of the required resolutions and request that these be approved.

1.3 The average increase for Council Tax bills (based on Band D) payable is:

	2019/20 £	2020/21 £	Increase %
Denbighshire County Council	1,327.08	1,384.16	4.30
Police & Crime Commissioner for North Wales	278.10	290.61	4.50
Town/Community Councils (Average)	51.78	54.13	4.54
Total	1,656.96	1,728.90	4.34

2.0 COUNCIL TAX RESOLUTION

It is necessary for the County Council, as the Billing Authority, to consider the precepts received from the Police & Crime Commissioner for North Wales *and* the Town/Community Councils and declare the Council Tax levels for the 2020/21 financial year.

2.1 TOWN/COMMUNITY COUNCILS – PRECEPTS

The following precepts have been received:-

	2019/20 £	2020/21 £
Aberwheeler	3,300	3,400
Betws Gwerfil Goch	2,901	3,233
Bodelwyddan	29,975	33,650
Bodfari	3,621	3,840
Bryneglwys	7,461	6,255
Cefn Meiriadog	3,600	5,100
Clocaenog	3,900	5,850
Corwen	42,500	48,633
Cyffylliog	7,050	7,755

Cynwyd	4,986	4,986
Denbigh	225,126	225,522
Derwen	6,000	6,000
Dyserth	42,250	45,500
Efenechtyd	7,625	7,625
Gwyddelwern	3,584	3,568
Henllan	12,256	16,212
Llanarmon yn Ial	22,440	22,440
Llanbedr D C	15,000	15,000
Llandegla	10,005	10,005
Llandrillo	3,321	5,952
Llandyrnog	10,374	10,688
Llanelidan	5,300	5,433
Llanfair D C	30,000	31,227
Llanferres	11,502	15,165
Llangollen Town	141,225	143,600
Llangynhafal	3,500	4,000
Llanrhaeadr Y C	12,504	12,120
Llantysilio	10,200	10,506
Llanynys	9,450	9,000
Nantglyn	5,500	5,500
Prestatyn	485,515	492,800
Rhuddlan	92,150	147,430
Rhyl	543,423	553,611
Ruthin	142,830	149,250
St. Asaph	88,264	92,758
Trefnant	6,304	4,887
Tremeirchion/Cwm/Waen	11,310	11,631
Total	2,066,252	2,180,132

3.0 DENBIGHSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL/TOWN AND COMMUNITY COUNCILS - INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

It is recommended that the amounts calculated by the Council for the 2020/21 financial year, in accordance with Sections 32 to 34 (1) of the Local Government Finance Act 1992 (the Act) and Alteration of Requisite Calculations (Wales) Regulations 2008 be as follows:-

	£
(a) The aggregate of the amounts which the Council estimates for the items set out in Section 32 (2) (a) to (e) of the Act.	321,501,769
(b) The aggregate of the amounts which the Council estimates for the items set out in Section 32 (3) (a) to (c) of the Act.	111,019,637

(c)	The amount by which the aggregate of Section 32 (2) above, exceeds the aggregate of Section 32 (3) above, calculated in accordance with Section 32 (4) of the Act, as its budget requirement for the year.	210,482,132
(d)	The aggregate amount which the Council estimates will be payable for the year into its general fund in respect of redistributed non-domestic rates and revenue support grant less cost of discretionary non-domestic rate reliefs.	152,556,742
(e)	The amount at (c) above less the amount at (d) above, divided by council tax base for the year, 40,273.66, calculated by the Council in accordance with Section 33 (1) of the Act, (i.e. basic amount Council Tax).	1,438.29
(f)	The aggregate amount of all special items referred to in Section 34 (1) of the Act (Town/Community Council Precepts).	2,180,132
(g)	The amount at (e) above less the result given by dividing the amount at (f) above by the council tax base, calculated by the Council, in accordance with Section 34 (2) of the Act, as the basic amount of its Council Tax for the year for dwellings in those parts of its area to which no special items relate.	1,384.16

4.0 DENBIGHSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL/TOWN AND COMMUNITY COUNCILS - COUNCIL TAX

It is recommended that the amounts calculated by the Council for the 2020/21 financial year, in accordance with Sections 34 (2) to 36 (1) of the Local Government Finance Act 1992 (the Act) be as follows:-

(a) the amounts calculated in accordance with Sections 34 (2) and (3) of the Act as the basic amounts of its Council Tax for the year for dwellings in part of the Council's area :-

COUNCIL TAX 2020/21 BAND 'D'

<u>Community</u>	<u>County Council</u>	<u>Community Precept</u>	<u>Total</u>
	£	£	£
Aberwheeler	1,384.16	19.32	1,403.48
Betws G G	1,384.16	19.48	1,403.64
Bodelwyddan	1,384.16	39.68	1,423.84
Bodfari	1,384.16	18.46	1,402.62
Bryneglwys	1,384.16	35.14	1,419.30

Cefn Meiriadog	1,384.16	24.17	1,408.33
Clocaenog	1,384.16	45.70	1,429.86
Corwen	1,384.16	48.20	1,432.36
Cyffylliog	1,384.16	33.00	1,417.16
Cynwyd	1,384.16	17.37	1,401.53
Denbigh	1,384.16	66.00	1,450.16
Derwen	1,384.16	25.75	1,409.91
Dyserth	1,384.16	41.06	1,425.22
Efenechtyd	1,384.16	25.59	1,409.75
Gwyddelwern	1,384.16	16.00	1,400.16
Henllan	1,384.16	42.00	1,426.16
Llanarmon yn Ial	1,384.16	37.91	1,422.07
Llanbedr D C	1,384.16	30.30	1,414.46
Llandegla	1,384.16	31.96	1,416.12
Llandrillo	1,384.16	18.04	1,402.20
Llandyrnog	1,384.16	20.96	1,405.12
Llanelidan	1,384.16	33.33	1,417.49
Llanfair D C	1,384.16	51.11	1,435.27
Llanferres	1,384.16	36.72	1,420.88
Llangollen Town	1,384.16	79.91	1,464.07
Llangynhafal	1,384.16	11.49	1,395.65
Llanrhaeadr Y C	1,384.16	24.00	1,408.16
Llantysilio	1,384.16	39.95	1,424.11
Llanynys	1,384.16	24.93	1,409.09
Nantglyn	1,384.16	32.54	1,416.70
Prestatyn	1,384.16	63.74	1,447.90
Rhuddlan	1,384.16	88.76	1,472.92
Rhyl	1,384.16	57.68	1,441.84
Ruthin	1,384.16	61.09	1,445.25
St. Asaph	1,384.16	61.88	1,446.04
Trefnant	1,384.16	7.07	1,391.23
Tremeirchion/ Cwm/Waen	1,384.16	17.39	1,401.55

- (b) The amounts calculated in accordance with Section 36 (1) of the Act as the amounts to be taken into account for the year in respect of dwellings listed in different valuation bands. (Appendix B)

5.0 Police & Crime Commissioner for North Wales - PRECEPT

The precept for the Police & Crime Commissioner for North Wales for 2020/21 is £11,703,928

In accordance with Section 40 of the Local Government Finance Act 1992, it is noted that the amounts applicable for the year in respect of dwellings listed in different valuation bands are as follows :-

Valuation Bands

A B C D E F G H I

£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
193.74	226.03	258.32	290.61	335.19	419.77	484.35	581.22	678.09

6.0 AGGREGATE COUNCIL TAX – 2020/21 (including Police & Crime Commissioner for North Wales)

Having calculated the aggregates in each case of the amounts at 4.0 and 5.0 above in accordance with Section 30 (2) of the Local Government Finance Act 1992, it is

RECOMMENDED

That the amounts of Council Tax for the 2020/21 financial year for each of the categories of dwellings be as shown in Appendix C.

7.0 PRESCRIBED CLASS OF DWELLINGS - THE COUNCIL TAX (PRESCRIBED CLASS OF DWELLINGS) (WALES) REGULATIONS 1998 - SI 1998/105 AS AMENDED BY PRESCRIBED CLASS OF DWELLINGS - THE COUNCIL TAX (PRESCRIBED CLASS OF DWELLINGS) (WALES) (AMENDMENT) REGULATIONS 2004

7.1 In Wales, Section 12 of the Local Government Finance Act 1992 creates a special class of property (prescribed class of dwellings) which allows a local billing authority to use its discretion in determining the level of discount to be awarded. If a dwelling meets certain criteria, then a billing authority can set the level of discount at either 25% or zero (i.e. no discount) for classes A & B, 50% or zero for class C.

7.2 The Council Tax (Prescribed Class of Dwellings)(Wales) Regulations 1998 as amended 2004, has with effect from 1st April, 2004 designated three classes of prescribed dwellings.

The classes are:-

Class A.

- a. A dwelling which is not the sole or main residence of an individual.
- b. Dwelling which is furnished.
- c. Occupation of the dwelling is prohibited by law for a continuous period of at least 28 days in the relevant year.
- d. Dwelling is not a mooring occupied by a boat or pitch occupied by a caravan.
- e. Dwelling is unoccupied and is managed by a personal representative in relation to the administration of a deceased person.

Class B

- a. A dwelling which is not the sole or main residence of an individual.
- b. Dwelling which is furnished.
- c. Occupation of the dwelling is not prohibited by law for a continuous period of at least 28 days in the relevant year.

- d. Dwelling is not a mooring occupied by a boat or pitch occupied by a caravan.
- e. Dwelling is unoccupied and is managed by a personal representative in relation to the administration of a deceased person.

Class C

- a. A dwelling which is unoccupied.
- b. A dwelling which is substantially unfurnished.

7.3 The difference between the classes A and B is the fact Class B has unrestricted occupation throughout 365 days a year whereas Class A is restricted to a maximum of 11 months occupation in a year. E.g. planning restriction as commonly applied to holiday chalets.

7.4 The main type of property covered by these regulations relate to furnished dwellings and not someone's sole or main residence e.g. second homes.

7.5 Class C was introduced to end the Council Tax discount for chargeable dwellings which are unoccupied and substantially unfurnished for periods greater than 6 months.

This allows the Authority to levy a full charge once the initial 6 month exemption period expires; this benefits Denbighshire residents in that

- a. The property owner would be contributing a full charge
- b. There is a financial incentive to the owner to occupy the property leading to.
 - o The potential of increasing accommodation availability
 - o The reduction in the number of empty properties in communities

7.6 In the year 2009/2010 the Council resolved not to award a discount to Class A, B or C for the remaining term of the Council with the caveat that this was dependant on, no changes to Legislation or local conditions. The purpose of this resolution enabled consistency in the calculation of the Tax Base, a shorter report and the reduction in the volumes of paper produced.

7.7 **IT IS RECOMMENDED**

That the level of discount for Class A, B, and C as prescribed under the Council Tax (Prescribed Class of Dwellings) (Wales) Regulations 2004 be set at zero for the financial year 2020/21 being the term of this Council with the caveat that this is dependent on, no changes to Legislation or local conditions.

Mae tudalen hwn yn fwriadol wag

2020/21

DENBIGHSHIRE COUNCIL COUNCIL

Appendix B

	<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>COMMUNITY</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>BAND A</u>	<u>BAND B</u>	<u>BAND C</u>	<u>BAND D</u>	<u>BAND E</u>	<u>BAND F</u>	<u>BAND G</u>	<u>BAND H</u>	<u>BAND I</u>
	<u>PRECEPT</u>	<u>PRECEPT</u>										
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
ABERWHEELER	1,384.16	19.32	1,403.48	935.65	1,091.60	1,247.54	1,403.48	1,715.36	2,027.25	2,339.13	2,806.96	3,274.79
BETWS G G	1,384.16	19.48	1,403.64	935.76	1,091.72	1,247.68	1,403.64	1,715.56	2,027.48	2,339.40	2,807.28	3,275.16
BODELWYDDAN	1,384.16	39.68	1,423.84	949.23	1,107.43	1,265.64	1,423.84	1,740.25	2,056.66	2,373.07	2,847.68	3,322.29
BODFARI	1,384.16	18.46	1,402.62	935.08	1,090.93	1,246.77	1,402.62	1,714.31	2,026.01	2,337.70	2,805.24	3,272.78
BRYNEGLWYS	1,384.16	35.14	1,419.30	946.20	1,103.90	1,261.60	1,419.30	1,734.70	2,050.10	2,365.50	2,838.60	3,311.70
CEFN MEIRIADOG	1,384.16	24.17	1,408.33	938.89	1,095.37	1,251.85	1,408.33	1,721.29	2,034.25	2,347.22	2,816.66	3,286.10
CLOCAENOG	1,384.16	45.70	1,429.86	953.24	1,112.11	1,270.99	1,429.86	1,747.61	2,065.35	2,383.10	2,859.72	3,336.34
CORWEN	1,384.16	48.20	1,432.36	954.91	1,114.06	1,273.21	1,432.36	1,750.66	2,068.96	2,387.27	2,864.72	3,342.17
CYFYLLIOG	1,384.16	33.00	1,417.16	944.77	1,102.24	1,259.70	1,417.16	1,732.08	2,047.01	2,361.93	2,834.32	3,306.71
CYNWYD	1,384.16	17.37	1,401.53	934.35	1,090.08	1,245.80	1,401.53	1,712.98	2,024.43	2,335.88	2,803.06	3,270.24
DENBIGH	1,384.16	66.00	1,450.16	966.77	1,127.90	1,289.03	1,450.16	1,772.42	2,094.68	2,416.93	2,900.32	3,383.71
DERWEN	1,384.16	25.75	1,409.91	939.94	1,096.60	1,253.25	1,409.91	1,723.22	2,036.54	2,349.85	2,819.82	3,289.79
DYSERTH	1,384.16	41.06	1,425.22	950.15	1,108.50	1,266.86	1,425.22	1,741.94	2,058.65	2,375.37	2,850.44	3,325.51
EFENECHTYD	1,384.16	25.59	1,409.75	939.83	1,096.47	1,253.11	1,409.75	1,723.03	2,036.31	2,349.58	2,819.50	3,289.42
GWYDDELWERN	1,384.16	16.00	1,400.16	933.44	1,089.01	1,244.59	1,400.16	1,711.31	2,022.45	2,333.60	2,800.32	3,267.04
HENLLAN	1,384.16	42.00	1,426.16	950.77	1,109.24	1,267.70	1,426.16	1,743.08	2,060.01	2,376.93	2,852.32	3,327.71
LLANARMON YN IAL	1,384.16	37.91	1,422.07	948.05	1,106.05	1,264.06	1,422.07	1,738.09	2,054.10	2,370.12	2,844.14	3,318.16
LLANBEDR D C	1,384.16	30.30	1,414.46	942.97	1,100.14	1,257.30	1,414.46	1,728.78	2,043.11	2,357.43	2,828.92	3,300.41
LLANDEGLA	1,384.16	31.96	1,416.12	944.08	1,101.43	1,258.77	1,416.12	1,730.81	2,045.51	2,360.20	2,832.24	3,304.28
LLANDRILLO	1,384.16	18.04	1,402.20	934.80	1,090.60	1,246.40	1,402.20	1,713.80	2,025.40	2,337.00	2,804.40	3,271.80
LLANDYRNOG	1,384.16	20.96	1,405.12	936.75	1,092.87	1,249.00	1,405.12	1,717.37	2,029.62	2,341.87	2,810.24	3,278.61
LLANELIDAN	1,384.16	33.33	1,417.49	944.99	1,102.49	1,259.99	1,417.49	1,732.49	2,047.49	2,362.48	2,834.98	3,307.48
LLANFAIR DC	1,384.16	51.11	1,435.27	956.85	1,116.32	1,275.80	1,435.27	1,754.22	2,073.17	2,392.12	2,870.54	3,348.96
LLANFERRES	1,384.16	36.72	1,420.88	947.25	1,105.13	1,263.00	1,420.88	1,736.63	2,052.38	2,368.13	2,841.76	3,315.39
LLANGOLLEN TOWN	1,384.16	79.91	1,464.07	976.05	1,138.72	1,301.40	1,464.07	1,789.42	2,114.77	2,440.12	2,928.14	3,416.16
LLANGYNHAFAL	1,384.16	11.49	1,395.65	930.43	1,085.51	1,240.58	1,395.65	1,705.79	2,015.94	2,326.08	2,791.30	3,256.52
LLANRHAADR Y C	1,384.16	24.00	1,408.16	938.77	1,095.24	1,251.70	1,408.16	1,721.08	2,034.01	2,346.93	2,816.32	3,285.71
LLANTYSILIO	1,384.16	39.95	1,424.11	949.41	1,107.64	1,265.88	1,424.11	1,740.58	2,057.05	2,373.52	2,848.22	3,322.92
LLANYNYS	1,384.16	24.93	1,409.09	939.39	1,095.96	1,252.52	1,409.09	1,722.22	2,035.35	2,348.48	2,818.18	3,287.88
NANTGLYN	1,384.16	32.54	1,416.70	944.47	1,101.88	1,259.29	1,416.70	1,731.52	2,046.34	2,361.17	2,833.40	3,305.63
PRESTATYN	1,384.16	63.74	1,447.90	965.27	1,126.14	1,287.02	1,447.90	1,769.66	2,091.41	2,413.17	2,895.80	3,378.43
RHUDDLAN	1,384.16	88.76	1,472.92	981.95	1,145.60	1,309.26	1,472.92	1,800.24	2,127.55	2,454.87	2,945.84	3,436.81
RHYL	1,384.16	57.68	1,441.84	961.23	1,121.43	1,281.64	1,441.84	1,762.25	2,082.66	2,403.07	2,883.68	3,364.29
RUTHIN	1,384.16	61.09	1,445.25	963.50	1,124.08	1,284.67	1,445.25	1,766.42	2,087.58	2,408.75	2,890.50	3,372.25
ST ASAPH	1,384.16	61.88	1,446.04	964.03	1,124.70	1,285.37	1,446.04	1,767.38	2,088.72	2,410.07	2,892.08	3,374.09
TREFNANT	1,384.16	7.07	1,391.23	927.49	1,082.07	1,236.65	1,391.23	1,700.39	2,009.55	2,318.72	2,782.46	3,246.20
TREMEIRCHION	1,384.16	17.39	1,401.55	934.37	1,090.09	1,245.82	1,401.55	1,713.01	2,024.46	2,335.92	2,803.10	3,270.28

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Appendix C

DENBIGHSHIRE COUNCIL COUNCIL

	<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>COMMUNITY</u>	<u>POLICE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>BAND A</u>	<u>BAND B</u>	<u>BAND C</u>	<u>BAND D</u>	<u>BAND E</u>	<u>BAND F</u>	<u>BAND G</u>	<u>BAND H</u>	<u>BAND I</u>
	<u>PRECEPT</u>	<u>PRECEPT</u>	<u>PRECEPT</u>										
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
ABERWHEELER	1,384.16	19.32	290.61	1,694.09	1,129.39	1,317.63	1,505.86	1,694.09	2,070.55	2,447.02	2,823.48	3,388.18	3,952.88
BETWS G G	1,384.16	19.48	290.61	1,694.25	1,129.50	1,317.75	1,506.00	1,694.25	2,070.75	2,447.25	2,823.75	3,388.50	3,953.25
BODELWYDDAN	1,384.16	39.68	290.61	1,714.45	1,142.97	1,333.46	1,523.96	1,714.45	2,095.44	2,476.43	2,857.42	3,428.90	4,000.38
BODFARI	1,384.16	18.46	290.61	1,693.23	1,128.82	1,316.96	1,505.09	1,693.23	2,069.50	2,445.78	2,822.05	3,386.46	3,950.87
BRYNEGLWYS	1,384.16	35.14	290.61	1,709.91	1,139.94	1,329.93	1,519.92	1,709.91	2,089.89	2,469.87	2,849.85	3,419.82	3,989.79
CEFN MEIRIADOG	1,384.16	24.17	290.61	1,698.94	1,132.63	1,321.40	1,510.17	1,698.94	2,076.48	2,454.02	2,831.57	3,397.88	3,964.19
CLOCAENOG	1,384.16	45.70	290.61	1,720.47	1,146.98	1,338.14	1,529.31	1,720.47	2,102.80	2,485.12	2,867.45	3,440.94	4,014.43
CORWEN	1,384.16	48.20	290.61	1,722.97	1,148.65	1,340.09	1,531.53	1,722.97	2,105.85	2,488.73	2,871.62	3,445.94	4,020.26
CYFYLLIOG	1,384.16	33.00	290.61	1,707.77	1,138.51	1,328.27	1,518.02	1,707.77	2,087.27	2,466.78	2,846.28	3,415.54	3,984.80
CYNWYD	1,384.16	17.37	290.61	1,692.14	1,128.09	1,316.11	1,504.12	1,692.14	2,068.17	2,444.20	2,820.23	3,384.28	3,948.33
DENBIGH	1,384.16	66.00	290.61	1,740.77	1,160.51	1,353.93	1,547.35	1,740.77	2,127.61	2,514.45	2,901.28	3,481.54	4,061.80
DERWEN	1,384.16	25.75	290.61	1,700.52	1,133.68	1,322.63	1,511.57	1,700.52	2,078.41	2,456.31	2,834.20	3,401.04	3,967.88
DYSERTH	1,384.16	41.06	290.61	1,715.83	1,143.89	1,334.53	1,525.18	1,715.83	2,097.13	2,478.42	2,859.72	3,431.66	4,003.60
EFENECHTYD	1,384.16	25.59	290.61	1,700.36	1,133.57	1,322.50	1,511.43	1,700.36	2,078.22	2,456.08	2,833.93	3,400.72	3,967.51
GWYDDELWERN	1,384.16	16.00	290.61	1,690.77	1,127.18	1,315.04	1,502.91	1,690.77	2,066.50	2,442.22	2,817.95	3,381.54	3,945.13
HENLLAN	1,384.16	42.00	290.61	1,716.77	1,144.51	1,335.27	1,526.02	1,716.77	2,098.27	2,479.78	2,861.28	3,433.54	4,005.80
LLANARMON YN IAL	1,384.16	37.91	290.61	1,712.68	1,141.79	1,332.08	1,522.38	1,712.68	2,093.28	2,473.87	2,854.47	3,425.36	3,996.25
LLANBEDR D C	1,384.16	30.30	290.61	1,705.07	1,136.71	1,326.17	1,515.62	1,705.07	2,083.97	2,462.88	2,841.78	3,410.14	3,978.50
LLANDEGLA	1,384.16	31.96	290.61	1,706.73	1,137.82	1,327.46	1,517.09	1,706.73	2,086.00	2,465.28	2,844.55	3,413.46	3,982.37
LLANDRILLO	1,384.16	18.04	290.61	1,692.81	1,128.54	1,316.63	1,504.72	1,692.81	2,068.99	2,445.17	2,821.35	3,385.62	3,949.89
LLANDYRNOG	1,384.16	20.96	290.61	1,695.73	1,130.49	1,318.90	1,507.32	1,695.73	2,072.56	2,449.39	2,826.22	3,391.46	3,956.70
LLANELIDAN	1,384.16	33.33	290.61	1,708.10	1,138.73	1,328.52	1,518.31	1,708.10	2,087.68	2,467.26	2,846.83	3,416.20	3,985.57
LLANFAIR DC	1,384.16	51.11	290.61	1,725.88	1,150.59	1,342.35	1,534.12	1,725.88	2,109.41	2,492.94	2,876.47	3,451.76	4,027.05
LLANFERRES	1,384.16	36.72	290.61	1,711.49	1,140.99	1,331.16	1,521.32	1,711.49	2,091.82	2,472.15	2,852.48	3,422.98	3,993.48
LLANGOLLEN TOWN	1,384.16	79.91	290.61	1,754.68	1,169.79	1,364.75	1,559.72	1,754.68	2,144.61	2,534.54	2,924.47	3,509.36	4,094.25
LLANGYNHAFAL	1,384.16	11.49	290.61	1,686.26	1,124.17	1,311.54	1,498.90	1,686.26	2,060.98	2,435.71	2,810.43	3,372.52	3,934.61
LLANRHAADR Y C	1,384.16	24.00	290.61	1,698.77	1,132.51	1,321.27	1,510.02	1,698.77	2,076.27	2,453.78	2,831.28	3,397.54	3,963.80
LLANTYSILIO	1,384.16	39.95	290.61	1,714.72	1,143.15	1,333.67	1,524.20	1,714.72	2,095.77	2,476.82	2,857.87	3,429.44	4,001.01
LLANYNYS	1,384.16	24.93	290.61	1,699.70	1,133.13	1,321.99	1,510.84	1,699.70	2,077.41	2,455.12	2,832.83	3,399.40	3,965.97
NANTGLYN	1,384.16	32.54	290.61	1,707.31	1,138.21	1,327.91	1,517.61	1,707.31	2,086.71	2,466.11	2,845.52	3,414.62	3,983.72
PRESTATYN	1,384.16	63.74	290.61	1,738.51	1,159.01	1,352.17	1,545.34	1,738.51	2,124.85	2,511.18	2,897.52	3,477.02	4,056.52
RHUDDLAN	1,384.16	88.76	290.61	1,763.53	1,175.69	1,371.63	1,567.58	1,763.53	2,155.43	2,547.32	2,939.22	3,527.06	4,114.90
RHYL	1,384.16	57.68	290.61	1,732.45	1,154.97	1,347.46	1,539.96	1,732.45	2,117.44	2,502.43	2,887.42	3,464.90	4,042.38
RUTHIN	1,384.16	61.09	290.61	1,735.86	1,157.24	1,350.11	1,542.99	1,735.86	2,121.61	2,507.35	2,893.10	3,471.72	4,050.34
ST ASAPH	1,384.16	61.88	290.61	1,736.65	1,157.77	1,350.73	1,543.69	1,736.65	2,122.57	2,508.49	2,894.42	3,473.30	4,052.18
TREFNANT	1,384.16	7.07	290.61	1,681.84	1,121.23	1,308.10	1,494.97	1,681.84	2,055.58	2,429.32	2,803.07	3,363.68	3,924.29
TREMEIRCHION	1,384.16	17.39	290.61	1,692.16	1,128.11	1,316.12	1,504.14	1,692.16	2,068.20	2,444.23	2,820.27	3,384.32	3,948.37

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Adroddiad i'r	Cyngor
Dyddiad y Cyfarfod	25 Chwefror 2020
Aelod / Swyddog Arweiniol	Julian Thompson-Hill
Awdur yr adroddiad	Steve Gadd, Pennaeth Cyllid ac Eiddo
Teitl	Cynllun Cyfalaf 2019/20 - 2022/23 ac Argymhellion y Grŵp Buddsoddi Strategol

1. Am beth mae'r adroddiad yn sôn?

Mae'r adroddiad yn rhoi diweddariad i'r aelodau ar elfen 2019/20 y Cynllun Cyfalaf. Hefyd ynghlwm mae argymhellion y Grŵp Buddsoddi Strategol o gynigion Cyfalaf a argymhellir ar gyfer eu cynnwys yn y Cynllun Cyfalaf.

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

Darparu Cynllun Cyfalaf diwygiedig i'r aelodau gan gynnwys diweddariad ar brosiectau mawr a'r cynllun corfforaethol. Mae'r adroddiad hwn hefyd yn cynnwys Adroddiad Strategaeth Cyfalaf ar gyfer 2020/2021 sy'n darparu trosolwg cryno a chynhwysfawr ar lefel uchel i aelodau o sut mae gwariant cyfalaf, ariannu cyfalaf a gweithgaredd rheoli trysorlys yn cyfrannu at ddarpariaeth gwasanaethau'r Cyngor. Mae'r Atodiadau canlynol wedi cael eu cynnwys:

- Atodiad 1: Crynodeb o gyllid cynllun cyfalaf
- Atodiad 2: Crynodeb o gynllun cyfalaf yn ôl gwasanaeth
- Atodiad 3: Manylion amcangyfrifon cynllun
- Atodiad 4: Diweddariad ar brosiectau cyfalaf mawr
- Atodiad 5: Manylion argymhellion gan y Grŵp Buddsoddi Strategol
- Atodiad 6: Cynigion Cyfalaf a argymhellir i'w cymeradwyo
- Atodiad 7: Adroddiad Strategaeth Cyfalaf
- Atodiad 8 – 15: Adroddiad yr Asesiad o Effaith ar Les ar gyfer pob prosiect y mae'r Grŵp Buddsoddi Strategol yn eu hystyried.

3. Beth yw'r Argymhellion?

- 3.1 Bod Aelodau yn nodi'r diweddaraaf ar elfen Cynllun Cyfalaf 2019/20 a'r diweddariad ar brosiectau mawr.
- 3.2 Bod yr Aelodau'n cefnogi argymhelliad y Grŵp Buddsoddi Strategol fel y nodir yn Atodiad 5 ac a grynhoir yn Atodiad 6.
- 3.3 Cymeradwyo Cynllun Cyfalaf 2020/21.
- 3.4 Bod aelodau yn cymeradwyo Adroddiad Strategaeth Cyfalaf ar gyfer 2020/21 fel y manylir yn Atodiad 7.
- 3.5 Cais bod swyddogion y Gwasanaeth Priffyrdd yn cynnal asesiad o'r difrod a achoswyd i'r rhwydwaith gan y stormydd diweddar er mwyn ceisio pennu faint o gyllid ychwanegol sy'n angenrheidiol.

4. Manylion yr Adroddiad

4.1 Gwariant Cyfalaf 2019/20

Rhodddwyd yr adroddiad diwethaf ar y Cynllun Cyfalaf llawn i'r Cyngor ym mis Chwefror 2019. Mae diweddariadau misol yn cael eu cyflwyno i'r Cabinet. Mae'r Cynllun Cyfalaf Amcangyfrifedig bellach yn £33.86m. Mae'r cynllun wedi cael ei ddiweddarau ers adrodd arno i'r Cabinet ar 18 Chwefror 2020.

4.2 Prosiectau Mawr

Mae Atodiad 4 yn cynnwys diweddariad ar y prif brosiectau canlynol:

- Rhaglen Ysgolion yr 21ain Ganrif – Ysgol Llanfair
- Rhaglen Ysgolion yr 21ain Ganrif – Ysgol Carreg Emlyn
- Rhaglen Ysgolion yr 21ain Ganrif – Ysgol Crist y Gair, Y Rhyl
- Ailddatblygu Marchnad y Frenhines, Y Rhyl
- Ail-fodelu Gwasanaethau Gwastraff Newydd

4.3 Cynllun Corfforaethol

Cymeradwyodd y Cyngor Gynllun Corfforaethol 2017-2022 ar 17 Hydref 2017. Mae'n nodi gweledigaeth y Cyngor ar gyfer y tymor presennol. Cost amganyfrifedig y cynllun yn wreiddiol oedd £135m, ond mae hwn wedi newid wrth i gynigion gael eu datblygu.

Cadarnhaodd y Cabinet ar 23 Ionawr 2018 ei ymrwymiad ariannol i ddarparu Band B. Fodd bynnag ym mis Tachwedd 2018, cyhoeddodd Llywodraeth Cymru newidiadau i'r cyfraddau ymyrraeth grantiau. Ar gyfer Band A, roedd y gyfradd ymyrraeth yn 50% o Grant Llywodraeth Cymru. Ar gyfer Band B bydd cyfraniad Llywodraeth Cymru bellach yn 65%, ar gyfer ysgolion arbennig gan gynnwys Unedau Cyfeirio Disgyblion bydd yn gyfraniad o 75% ac ar gyfer Ysgolion Gwirfoddol a Gynorthwyr byddai cyfraniad Llywodraeth Cymru yn 85% gyda 15% yn cael ei ddarparu gan yr Awdurdod Esgobaeth neu'r Corff Llywodraethu. Yn dilyn y cyhoeddiad hwn rhoddwyd ystyriaeth fanwl i'r cyfeiriad tebygol ar gyfer Band B ac mae nifer o astudiaethau dichonoldeb wedi cael eu cynnal. Yn seiliedig ar ganfyddiadau'r astudiaethau hyn, mae rhaglen ddiwygiedig wedi'i chreu. Fodd bynnag amlygodd hyn yr amcangyfrif uwch nag amlen y rhaglen o £80m a chyfraniad Llywodraeth Cymru o £45m. Ar 17 Rhagfyr 2019 cymeradwyodd y Cabinet gyflwyno Rhaglen Amlinellol Strategol ddiwygiedig i Lywodraeth Cymru yn ceisio cyllid ychwanegol.

4.4 Derbyniadau Cyfalaf

Am ran o'i gyllid mae'r Cynllun Cyfalaf yn ddibynnol ar dderbyniadau cyfalaf a gynhrychir drwy werthu asedau'r Cyngor. Mae'r tabl isod yn dangos y derbyniadau gros a gyflawnwyd yn 2019/20. Yn ogystal â hyn mae nifer o warediadau posibl yn cael eu datblygu ar hyn o bryd.

	2019/20 £000
Bryn Llwyn, Gwaenysgor	350
1 Ffordd Llys Nant, Prestatyn (Rhyddhau Cyfamod)	14
Tir yn Dyserth	937
Tir yn Rhodfa'r Dwyrain, Y Rhyl (Travelodge)	205
Cyfanswm	1,506

4.5 Dangosyddion Darbodus 2019/20

Bob blwyddyn mae'r Cyngor yn nodi Dangosyddion Darbodus sy'n pennu terfynau darbodus ar ei fenthycyca. Mae dyled y Cyngor yn £232.4 miliwn ar hyn o bryd. Mae hyn o fewn y Ffin Weithredol (£265 miliwn) a'r Terfyn Awdurdodedig (£270 miliwn) ac mae'n llai na'r rhagolwg Gofyniad Cyllido Cyfalaf (£282.6 miliwn). Mae hyn yn golygu bod y Cyngor yn cadw at y Cod Darbodus Cyllid Cyfalaf ac nid yw'n benthyca mwy na'i anghenion cyfalaf.

Mae'r gymhareb costau ariannu i'r llyf referniw net ar gyfer 2019/20 yn 6.88%. Mae'r gymhareb hon yn arwydd o fforddiadwyedd ac mae'n tynnu sylw at oblygiadau referniw gwariant cyfalaf presennol ac arfaethedig trwy nodi cyfran o'r gyllideb referniw sydd ei angen i dalu costau benthyca.

4.6 Argymhellion y Grŵp Buddsoddi Strategol (GBS)

Mae'r Grŵp Buddsoddi Strategol wedi adolygu ceisiadau cyfalaf ac wedi gwneud argymhellion i'w cynnwys yn y Cynllun Cyfalaf o 2020/21 ymlaen. Mae'r rhain wedi eu manylu yn Atodiad 5 a'u crynhoi yn Atodiad 6.

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

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

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

6.1 Goblygiadau Cost

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

6.2 Goblygiadau Staffio/TGCh/ Llety

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

6.3 Asesiad o Effaith ar Newid Hinsawdd - Lliniaru ac Addasu

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

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

Cwblhawyd Asesiad o Effaith llawn ar gyfer pob cais cyfalaf a adolygwyd gan y Grŵp Buddsoddi Strategol. Mae'r rhain wedi'u cynnwys yn Atodiadau 8 i 15.

8. Pa ymgynghoriadau sydd wedi eu cynnal gyda Chraffu ac eraill?

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

Mae pob aelod wedi cael gwybod am y ceisiadau, ac mae copïau caled o'r ceisiadau wedi cael eu gosod yn Ystafell yr Aelodau ac mae ceisiadau prosiectau ar gael i'w gweld ar Mod.Gov.

9. Datganiad y Prif Swyddog Cyllid

Ni ddylai unrhyw brosiect ddechrau nes iddo dderbyn cyllid llawn yn erbyn cynllun prosiect cadarn a chael ei drafod gyda'r Grŵp Buddsoddi Strategol.

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

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

10.1 Risgiau posibl fyddai bod y cynlluniau'n methu â gwneud cynnydd, colli grantiau ac amhariadau ar wasanaethau. Byddai cyflwr asedau yn parhau i ddirywio pe na bai

unrhyw fuddsoddiad yn cael ei wneud, a gallai hynny arwain at golli gwasanaethau pwysig.

10.2 Nid oes unrhyw brosiect cyfalaf heb risg. Fodd bynnag, mae'r holl gynlluniau'n cael eu hadolygu gan y Grŵp Buddsoddi Strategol ac maent hefyd yn cael eu monitro a'u hadrodd yn barhaus bob mis.

11. Pŵer i wneud y penderfyniad

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

Position to end January 2020Capital 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

Waste Service Remodelling

East Rhyl Coastal Defence Scheme

Rhyl Waterfront and Waterpark

Contingency

TotalCapital Financing

External Funding

Receipts and Reserves

Prudential Borrowing

Unallocated Funding

Total Capital Financing

	2019/20 ORIGINAL ESTIMATE £000s	2019/20 LATEST ESTIMATE £000s	2020/21 LATEST ESTIMATE £000s	2021/22 LATEST ESTIMATE £000s	2022/23 LATEST ESTIMATE £000s
Total Estimated Payments - Other	13,876	15,233	13,293	690	350
Total Estimated Payments - Major Projects:					
Housing Improvement Grants		1,241	1,200		
Rhyl, New 3-16 Catholic School	9,636	8,500	1,010		
Ysgol Llanfair, New School	995	1,243	399		
Ysgol Carreg Emlyn, New School	1,460	372	822		
Highways Maintenance	4,695	5,185	3,253		
Waste Service Remodelling	3,135	1,124	9,475	3,618	
East Rhyl Coastal Defence Scheme	2,417	500	11,660	10,000	5,500
Rhyl Waterfront and Waterpark	530	460	36		
Contingency	505	0	500	500	500
Total	37,249	33,858	41,648	14,808	6,350
External Funding	19,659	14,735	18,163	4,809	4,809
Receipts and Reserves	1,931	6,636	3,874		
Prudential Borrowing	15,659	12,487	19,611	14,308	5,850
Unallocated Funding	0	0	0	(4,309)	(4,309)
Total Capital Financing	37,249	33,858	41,648	14,808	6,350

Note: 2019-20 Original Estimate is the position as approved by Council on 19th February 2019

Mae tudalen hwn yn fwiadol wag

Position to January 2020

Tudalen 45

HEAD OF SERVICE CAPITAL PROGRAMME SUMMARY	2019/20 Estimated Programme £000	2020/21 Estimated Programme £000	2021/22 Estimated Programme £000	2022/23 Estimated Programme £000
Head of Legal, HR and Democratic Services	14			
Head of Finance and Property	4,543	2,901		
Head of Planning, Public Protection and Countryside Services	3,174	1,524		
Head of Business Improvement and Modernisation	406	319	250	350
Head of Community Support Services	477	530		
Head of Communities and Customers	11			
Head of Highways, Facilities and Environmental Services	9,744	27,723	14,058	5,500
Head of Education and Childrens Services	15,489	8,151		
Contingency	0	500	500	500
TOTAL HEAD OF SERVICE SUMMARY	33,858	41,648	14,808	6,350

Mae tudalen hwn yn fwiadol wag

Position to January 2020

CAPITAL PROGRAMME
DETAILS OF SCHEMES

Legal, HR and Democratic Services

Legal Estate Improvement Project (Final Payment)	5			
Rhyl Register Office - Relocation to Rhyl Town Hall (Retention)	9			

Total Legal, HR and Democratic Services

Finance and Property

Agricultural Estates	100	171		
Asbestos	439			
Equalities	105			
Property, Capital Maintenance Works - Block Allocation	433	1,541		
Fire Risk Assessment Works - Public Buildings	137			
Reduction in Carbon Emissions from Council Assets	268	220		
Demolition of building on former Rhos Street/Ysgol Penbarras school site		68		
Corwen Pavilion Development		22		
Gypsy and Traveller Site Accommodation	144			
Rhyl Waterfront Development	460	36		
Acquisition and Works to Former Post Office, Rhyl	385			
Rhyl, Queen's Building Redevelopment	900	500		
West Rhyl Housing Improvement Programme	20	163		
Former Costigans Building, Rhyl - Tech Hub	298	180		
West Rhyl Housing - Ph 1 (Clwyd Alyn Housing)	104			
Prestatyn Leisure Centre - Changing Room Refurbishment	13			
Prestatyn Leisure Centre - All Weather Pitch Replacement	66			
Ruthin Leisure Centre - Changing Room Refurbishment	37			
Rhyl Leisure Centre - All Weather Pitch Replacement	354			
Corwen Leisure Centre - Pool Hall & Changing Rooms Refurbishment	280			

Total Finance and Property

Planning, Public Protection and Countryside Services

Housing Improvement Grants	1,241	1,200		
Enable - Support for Independent Living 2019/20 Grant	134			
Warm Homes Fund	96			
Renewals	133			
Rhyl Town Centre Gateway Project - Ph 1	10			
Housing Renewal Theme Project	60			
Town and County Planning - Section 106	5			
Traffic and Car Parks	345	324		
Local Transport Fund 2019-20	90			
Active Travel Fund 2019-20	360			
Local Road Safety 2019-20	459			
Safe Routes in Communities 2019-20	135			
Rhyl Cut Ph 11 - Acquisition of Land	100			
Denbighshire CCTV Partnership - New Server (Final payment)	6			

Total Planning, Public Protection and Countryside Services

Business Improvement and Modernisation

ICT Strategy Phase 2	401	319	250	350
Business Development Grants (Final Payment)	5			

Total Business Improvement and Modernisation

Community Support Services

Minor Adaptations, Community Equipment and Telecare	220	240		
Integrated Care Fund - Llys Awelon, Ruthin	179			
Replace Care.Com (PARIS)	45			
Cysgod y Gaer - Biomass	33	75		
Acquisition of Extra Care Unit at Awel y Dyffryn, Middle Lane, Denbigh		215		

Total Community Support Services

Communities and Customers

St Asaph Library - Refurbishment (Final Payment)	8			
Denbigh Library - Improvements (Final Payment)	3			

Total Communities and Customers

Highways, Facilities and Environmental Services

Highways Maintenance	2,451	2,460		
Highways Maintenance - Capital Displacement	1,144			
Public Highways Refurbishment Grant	1,590	793		
Bridges	840	403		
Rights of Way	64			
Street Lighting	87	70		
Street Lighting - Sustainable LED Lighting (Salix)	220	200		
Coastal Defence - Inspections and Essential Maintenance	253			
Prestatyn Coastal Defence - Outline Business Case	90			
Prestatyn Coastal Defence - Repairs to Open Stone Asphalt Revetment 2	60			

2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Estimated Programme	Estimated Programme	Estimated Programme	Estimated Programme
£000	£000	£000	£000

	14	0	0	0
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	4,543	2,901	0	0
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	3,174	1,524	0	0
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	406	319	250	350
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	477	530	0	0
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	11	0	0	0
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Rhyl Central Coastal Defence - Outline Business Case	160			
East Rhyl Coastal Defence Scheme	500	11,660	10,000	5,500
Flood Prevention Scheme - General	148	100		
Flood Prevention Scheme, Dyserth - Design and Development	7			
Flood Prevention Scheme, Llanbedr - Design and Development	76			
Flood Prevention Scheme, Glascoed Road - Design and Development	50			
Flood Prevention Scheme, Heol Esgob, St Asaph - Design and Development	60			
Ffordd Dderwen, Rhyl - Drainage Study	1			
Llandrillo, Headwall Replacement and Culvert Improvements	3			
Rhuddlan, Flood Works to Property	3			
Acquisition of Boat Crane, Rhyl Harbour		193		
Vehicles, Plant & Equipment	800	1,000		
Botanical Gardens, Rhyl - New Accommodation		709		
New Central Waste Depot, Denbigh		660	440	
Remodelling Waste Service	1,124	9,475	3,618	
Public Conveniences - Refurbishment Programme	13			
Total Highways, Facilities and Environmental Services	9,744	27,723	14,058	5,500
Education and Children's Services				
Schools Capital Maintenance Block Allocation	4,084	3,651		
Schools Maintenance Grant - WG 2019-20		1,487		
School Workplace Transport	95	450		
Equalities	67			
School Mobile Acquisition and Works	21			
Welsh Language Centre at Ysgol Glan Clwyd, St Asaph	732	250		
Ysgol Bro Cinmeirch - Extension (Final Retention)	4			
Ysgol Bro Dyfrdwy - New Area School (Final Retention)	33			
Rhyl High School - New School (Final Retention)	30			
Ysgol Glan Clwyd - New Extension and Remodelling (Final Retention)	93			
Rhos Street and Ysgol Penbarras - New Schools	170			
Ysgol Llanfair - New School	1,243	399		
Ysgol Carreg Emlyn - New School	372	822		
Rhyl, Christ the Word - New School	8,500	1,010		
21c Schools Band B - Denbigh and Rhyl Area Reviews	45			
Adaptations to Foster Carer Homes		82		
Total Education and Children's Services	15,489	8,151	0	0
Contingency		500	500	500
Total Capital Plan Services	33,858	41,648	14,808	6,350

Appendix 4 - Major Capital Projects Update – February 2020

21st Century Schools Programme – Ysgol Llanfair	
Total Budget	£5.369m
Expenditure to date	£4.655m
Estimated remaining spend in 19/20	£0.315m
Future Years estimated spend	£0.399m
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>The foul drainage connection works are now complete. The works on site are now in the final stages with the forming and completion of the car park in progress in preparation for handover of the new building in mid- February. The move to the new site has been scheduled for February half term with an extended half term arranged to provide sufficient time for the decant.</p> <p>The school have begun the process of preparing for the move. Site demonstrations for the new school building are scheduled to take place before half term in preparation for the move.</p>	
Forecast In Year Expenditure 19/20	£1.243m

21st Century Schools Programme – Ysgol Carreg Emlyn

Total Budget	£4.340m
Expenditure to date	£3.446m
Estimated remaining spend in 19/20	£0.072m
Future Years estimated spend	£0.822m
Funding	WG £0.221m; DCC £4.119m
<p>Narrative:</p> <p>This scheme is within the Band A proposals for 21st Century Schools Programme. The project has provided a new school building on a new site in Clocaenog to allow the two sites located in Cyffylliog and Clocaenog to be declared surplus.</p> <p>Ysgol Carreg Emlyn moved in to the new building in June 2018 and are now settled into the new building and have familiarised themselves with the operation of the new systems on site.</p> <p>Work to decommission the old sites has now been completed. Over the coming months the sites will be declared surplus and considered as part of the corporate asset management strategy. Work for a long term solution for the drainage at the school site remains ongoing.</p>	
Forecast In Year Expenditure 19/20	£0.372m

21st Century Schools Programme – Rhyl, Christ the Word School	
Total Budget	£23.813m
Expenditure to date	£20.861m
Estimated remaining spend in 19/20	£ 1.942m
Future Years estimated spend	£ 1.010m
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 continues to progress on the groundworks. There will be some phasing of the site over the coming weeks as sections are completed and handed over to the school.</p> <p>Work is ongoing with the school and contractor to ensure that the pupil access is safely maintained until the externals are completely handed over in April.</p> <p>Officers continue to work alongside the Contractor and the school to deal with any snagging issues as they arise.</p>	
Forecast In Year Expenditure 19/20	£8.500m

Rhyl Queens Market Redevelopment	
Total Budget	£5.000m (£4.4m shown in Capital Plan)
Expenditure to date	£3.839m
Estimated remaining spend in 19/20	£ 0.061m
Future Years estimated spend	£ 0.500m
Funding	WG £5.000m (£2.5m subject to formal confirmation and not shown in Capital Plan)
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 2019 after formally accepting a £2.5m grant from the Welsh Government.</p> <p>The removal of Asbestos from the Queens Hotel is now complete and the remaining surveys continue to be carried out on the entire site. These include ecological, party wall, structural and asbestos surveys. Additional asbestos has been identified above the Queen's Arcade but the extent of this is not yet known until the survey is complete.</p> <p>All tenants from the Market Hall have now vacated either to alternative premises or ceased trading, and it is now not accessible by the public. All other equipment and materials are due to be removed by the end of February.</p> <p>The Council continues to work with the development partner on the future development of the site.</p>	
Forecast In Year Expenditure 19/20	£0.900m

Waste Service Remodelling	
Total Budget	£15.142m
Expenditure to date	£1.463m
Estimated remaining spend in 19/20	£0.586m
Future Years estimated spend	£13.093m
Funding	WG £8.145m , DCC £6.997m
Narrative:	
<p>Work is ongoing in preparation for a change to the household waste collection model to begin main roll out from Autumn 2021. The new service model will see a move to weekly collection of kerbside sorted recyclable material with a 4 weekly collection of residual/non-recyclable waste. Weekly food waste collection will continue as at present and additional services around collection of absorbent hygiene products (AHP), textiles, small electricals and batteries will also be available and will be introduced in the run up to or during the main roll out of the new service.</p> <p>A number of work streams are being taken forward to include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of a new single central waste transfer station depot on land adjacent to the Colomendy Industrial Estate in Denbigh; the purchase of the land is ongoing and is anticipated to be completed before end of the Financial Year. A Planning Application for the site was submitted at the end of November 2019 and is due to go to Planning Committee on March 11th 2020. Subject to approval, enabling work will commence on the site in late spring/early summer 2020 with the new facility being ready for operation by autumn 2021; • Specification of the new fleet required to support the new model now completed following a number of trials/tests with the aim to undertake a procurement exercise for the new waste collection vehicles required in the first quarter of 2020 with delivery of the new fleet anticipated from late spring/early summer 2021 in readiness for the planned new service; • An Options Appraisal exercise with key stakeholders and interested parties on the detail of the new recycling container design is due to be undertaken in spring 2020 prior to formal approval of a preferred option, followed by a subsequent tender and delivery schedule in time for roll out associated with proposed service change; • A number of mobilisation and communication activities are ongoing to prepare for the service change and include developing the new collection routes; planning for any staffing changes/requirements and ongoing engagement and communication with stakeholders and residents. 	
Forecast In Year Expenditure 19/20	£1.124m

Appendix 5

Summary of Strategic Investment Group Recommendations (Capital Plan 2020/21)

1. Report details

1.1 The available funding for 2020/21 is shown below:

Source	Amount £000
General Capital Grant	3,004
Un-hypothecated Supported Borrowing	2,995
Prudential Borrowing – Highways	1,950
Capital Receipts	2,565
Unused contingency b/f	505
Total Funds Available 2020/21	11,019

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

Recommendations of the Strategic Investment Group

1.3 The Strategic Investment Group decided to invite bids in line with previously agreed block allocations from services. The Strategic Investment Group has reviewed 9 bids over a number of meetings.

1.4 Each bid was submitted with approval of the relevant Head of Service. The proposed allocations are detailed in Appendix 6 and in summary are as follows:

- An allocation of £240k is recommended for Minor Adaptations, Community Equipment and Telecare. This funding is targeted at enabling the elderly and disabled to remain in their own homes.
- It is proposed to allocate £1.2m in support of Private Sector Housing Assistance. The funding will be used in the main on the provision of Disabled Facilities Grants.
- Both the school and non-school capital maintenance bids include provision for essential maintenance such as Asbestos Removal, Fire Risk Assessment Work, Equalities etc. It is recommended that £3.651m be allocated to Schools Capital Maintenance Works. It is also proposed to allocate £1.541m to non-schools capital maintenance work. It is further recommended that the appropriate Heads of Service determine the precise allocations to works required, in order of priority. The full allocations proposed meet the highest priority works identified across the schools and non-schools estate.
- Council on 28th January 2020 approved £100k for Highways as part of the 2020/21 Corporate Plan allocation. This will allow £1.750m of capital expenditure.
- In addition to this, it is proposed to allocate £710k block allocation for structural and other repairs including highway maintenance, street lighting and bridges. Also included within this recommendation is a further £403k for repairs to bridge structures. This is the fourth year of a proposed ten year Highways Structure Backlog Project.
- An allocation of £324k is recommended to carry out road safety improvements.
- The Strategic Investment Group considered a proposal for the continuation of a seven year programme of replacement of all the street lighting lanterns within Denbighshire with new LED lanterns. The programme commenced in 2015/16 and will cost £1.5m in total, providing significant savings on energy costs and on-going maintenance costs. The scheme is funded through the Government Salix funding initiative which provides interest free loans for

energy efficient projects and will be repaid using the savings generated. Applications for Salix funding are required on an annual basis, and the strategic Investment Group recommends the submission of an application to take out a Salix loan for year six costs of up to £200k repayable over 6 years.

- The Strategic Investment Group recommends maintaining the allocation set aside for any contingencies at £0.5m, in line with 2019/20.
- Cabinet on 20th November 2018 approved the acceptance of a grant offer from the Welsh Government to acquire the former Savoy Hotel and Queens Market, Hotel and Theatre in Rhyl. The acquisitions and subsequent demolition works are 100% externally funded. However, due to the timing of the grant awards, it is recommended £500k is set aside until such time as the external funding is confirmed.

1.5 Appendix 6 shows the projects listed with the recommended funding source for each highlighted in the appropriate column. For additional clarity, the following points should be noted:

- PB Highways Column - £1.750m. This is supported from the revenue budget as a corporate priority, as approved by Full Council on 28th January 2020. In addition, a proposed £200k application for Salix funding is included.
- Council Funds column – these are funds such as general grants and capital receipts.

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

- Cabinet Member – Deputy Leader and Lead Member for Finance, Performance and Strategic Assets (Chair)
- Cabinet Member – Leader of the Council and Lead Member for the Economy and Corporate Governance
- Cabinet Member – Lead Member for Developing Community Infrastructure
- Representative from each Scrutiny Committee

- Corporate Director – Economy and Public Realm
- Head of Finance (S.151) and Property
- Business Information Team Manager

2020/21 Capital Bids - Proposed Block Allocations

APPENDIX 6

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Ref	Project Name	Head of Service	Total Project Cost £000	Capital Plan Requirement 2020/21 £000	P B Highways £000	Council Funds £000	TOTAL 2020/21 £000	Brief Description
E01	Minor Adaptations; Community Equipment, Telecare	Phil Gilroy	240	240		240	240	Minor Adaptations and Equipment
E02	Private Sector Housing Assistance	Emlyn Jones	1,200	1,200		1,200	1,200	Housing Improvement Works to Private Sector Dwellings
E03	Schools Capital Maintenance Works	Steve Gadd	9,047	9,047		3,651	3,651	Works to a range of work streams in schools.
E04	Non School Public Buildings Capital Maintenance Works	Steve Gadd	5,697	5,697		1,541	1,541	Works to a range of work streams for Public Buildings
E05/E06/E07	Highways works	Tony Ward	3,663	3,663	1,750	1,113	2,863	Improvements to roads and bridges. Coastal Protection
E08	Traffic Works	Emlyn Jones	875	324		324	324	Road Safety Improvement Schemes.
E09	Sustainable LED Lighting (Salix)	Tony Ward	200	200	200		200	Application for loan to Salix to replace street lighting lanterns - see Note 1
	Capital Contingency					500	500	
	Queens Market Development	Steve Gadd				500	500	Set aside to fund demolition and associated fees pending external grant awards.
	TOTALS		20,922	20,371	1,950	9,069	11,019	

For Information Only:

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

Mae tudalen hwn yn fwiadol wag

Denbighshire County Council
Capital Strategy Report 2020/21 to 2022/23

Contents

- 1. Introduction**
- 2. Capital Expenditure and Financing**
- 3. Treasury Management**
- 4. Revenue Budget Implications**
- 5. Knowledge and Skills**

Capital Strategy Report 2020/21 to 2022/23

1 Introduction

- 1.1 This capital strategy is a new report introduced in 2019/20, giving a high-level overview of how capital expenditure, capital financing and treasury management activity contribute to the provision of local public services along with an overview of how associated risk is managed and the implications for future financial sustainability. It has been written in an accessible style to enhance members' understanding of these sometimes technical areas.

2 Capital Expenditure and Financing

- 2.1 Capital expenditure is where the Council spends money on assets, such as property or vehicles that will be used for more than one year. In local government this includes spending on assets owned by other bodies, and loans and grants to other bodies enabling them to buy assets.

In 2020/21, the Council is planning capital expenditure of £62.8m as summarised below:

Table 1: Prudential Indicator: Estimates of Capital Expenditure

Capital Expenditure	2019/20 Approved £000	2019/20 Revised £000	2020/21 Estimate £000	2021/22 Estimate £000	2022/23 Estimate £000
Council Fund	37,249	33,858	41,648	20,117	11,659
Band B – 21 C Schools	685	0	2,020	17,143	18,667
HRA	14,270	12,211	19,172	19,721	11,313
Total	52,204	46,069	62,840	56,981	41,639

- 2.2 For details of the capital projects please refer to Appendix 2-4 in the Capital Plan report. These give details of the capital plan by service, scheme estimates and major capital project updates.
- 2.3 The Housing Revenue Account (HRA) is a ring-fenced account which ensures that council housing does not subsidise, or is itself subsidised, by other local services. HRA capital expenditure is therefore recorded separately. Details of the Housing Capital Budgets can be found in the Housing Rent Setting and Housing Revenue and Capital Budgets Report to Cabinet on 21 January 2020.
- 2.4 **Governance:**

The Strategic Investment Group (SIG) provides an independent review of all business case proposals for capital investment regardless of value and has delegated authority to approve bids to the value of £1 million. It will also recommend schemes to either Cabinet or the full Council if the value of the Application is above £1m or if for other reasons, it is more appropriate for Cabinet or the full Council to approve.

Capital Strategy Report 2020/21 to 2022/23

Annually SIG invite bids from the Heads of Service and meet to review the bids and recommend the proposed allocation of the funding to Cabinet and Council. The recommendations for 2020/21 are included in Appendix 5 of the Capital Plan Report.

A Summary of the Council's Capital Plan is included in the monthly Finance Report to Cabinet. It shows the approved Capital Plan against spend to date. Also an update on the major projects is included in the overall Capital Plan.

- 2.5 All capital expenditure must be financed, either from external sources (government grants and other contributions), the Council's own resources (revenue, reserves and capital receipts) or debt (borrowing, leasing). The planned financing of the above expenditure is as follows:

Table 2: Capital Financing

Capital Financing	2019/20 Approved £000	2019/20 Revised £000	2020/21 Estimate £000	2021/22 Estimate £000	2022/23 Estimate £000
Council Fund					
Capital Receipts	330	4,318	2,565	0	0
Grants & Contributions	12,345	13,064	10,572	1,814	1,814
Revenue Contributions & Reserves	1,601	2,318	1,309	0	0
Supported Borrowing	7,314	1,671	7,591	2,995	2,995
Prudential Borrowing	15,659	12,487	19,611	15,308	6,850
	37,249	33,858	41,648	20,117	11,659
Band B – 21 C Schools					
Grants & Contributions	229	0	1,477	12,880	14,530
Prudential Borrowing	456	0	543	4,263	4,137
	685	0	2,020	17,143	18,667
Total	37,934	33,358	43,668	37,260	30,326
HRA					
Capital Receipts	1,820	0	2,800	750	0
Grants & Contributions	2,412	3,544	2,888	2,420	2,420
Revenue Contributions & Reserves	1,944	2,798	2,411	2,230	1,880
Prudential Borrowing	8,094	5,869	11,073	14,321	7,013
Total	14,270	12,211	19,172	19,721	11,313

Capital Strategy Report 2020/21 to 2022/23

- 2.6 Debt is only a temporary source of finance, since loans and leases must be repaid, and this is therefore replaced over time by other financing, usually from revenue which is known as Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP). Alternatively, proceeds from selling capital assets (known as capital receipts) may be used to replace debt finance. The Council's full MRP statement is included within the Treasury Management Strategy Statement (TMSS) 2020/21.
- 2.7 The Council's cumulative outstanding amount of debt finance is measured by the capital financing requirement (CFR). This increases with new debt-financed capital expenditure and reduces with MRP and capital receipts used to replace debt. The CFR is expected to increase by £27m during 2020/21. Based on the above figures for expenditure and financing, the Council's estimated CFR is as follows:

Table 3: Prudential Indicator: Estimates of Capital Financing Requirement

Capital Financing Requirement	31/03/20 Approved £000	31/03/20 Revised £000	31/03/21 Estimate £000	31/03/22 Estimate £000	31/03/23 Estimate £000
Council Fund	216,762	210,283	229,422	238,302	237,575
HRA	78,508	72,279	80,173	91,336	94,640
Total CFR	295,270	282,562	309,595	329,638	332,215

- 2.8 **Asset management:** To ensure that capital assets continue to be of long-term use, the Council has an asset management strategy in place. The Asset Management Group (AMG) meets quarterly and its purpose is to provide strategic direction for all matters relating to the effective use of Council owned land and building assets within the County, including (but not exclusively):

Land and Property disposal

Land and property acquisition

Strategic property planning (including consideration of Asset Management Plans)

Innovative land and property usage / utilisation.

- 2.9 **Asset disposals:** When a capital asset is no longer needed, it may be sold so that the proceeds, known as capital receipts, can be spent on new assets or to repay debt. The Council has received £1.506m of capital receipts to date in 2019/20 and has a programme of potential disposals which is reported to the Asset Management Group.

Capital Strategy Report 2020/21 to 2022/23

3 Treasury Management

- 3.1 Treasury management is concerned with keeping sufficient but not excessive cash available to meet the Council's spending needs, while managing the risks. Surplus cash is invested until required, while a shortage of cash will be met by borrowing, to avoid excessive credit balances or overdrafts in the bank current account. The Council is typically cash rich in the short-term as revenue income is received before it is spent, but cash poor in the long-term as capital expenditure is incurred before being financed. The revenue cash surpluses are offset against capital cash shortfalls to reduce overall borrowing.
- 3.2 Due to decisions taken in the past, the Council currently has £232.4m borrowing at an average interest rate of 4.12% and £12.1m treasury investments at an average rate of 0.52%.
- 3.3 **Borrowing strategy:** The Council's main objectives when borrowing are to achieve a low but certain cost of finance while retaining flexibility should plans change in future. These objectives are often conflicting, and the Council therefore seeks to strike a balance between cheap short-term loans (currently available at around 1.00%) and long-term fixed rate loans where the future cost is known but higher (currently 2.5 to 3.0%).

Projected levels of the Council's total outstanding debt are shown below, compared with the capital financing requirement (see above).

Table 4: Prudential Indicator: Gross Debt and the Capital Financing Requirement

Capital Financing Requirement	31/03/20 Approved £000	31/03/20 Revised £000	31/03/21 Estimate £000	31/03/22 Estimate £000	31/03/23 Estimate £000
CFR	295,270	282,562	309,595	329,638	332,215
Debt	248,763	243,097	266,506	287,705	301,642

- 3.4 Statutory guidance is that debt should remain below the capital financing requirement, except in the short-term. As can be seen from table 4, the Council expects to comply with this in the medium term.
- 3.5 **Affordable borrowing limit:** The Council is legally obliged to set an affordable borrowing limit (also termed the authorised limit for external debt) each year and to keep it under review. In line with statutory guidance, a lower "operational boundary" is also set as a warning level should debt approach the limit.

Capital Strategy Report 2020/21 to 2022/23

Table 5: Prudential Indicators: Authorised Limit and Operational Boundary for External Debt

	2019/20 Approved £000	2019/20 Revised £000	2020/21 Proposed £000	2021/22 Proposed £000	2022/23 Proposed £000
Authorised Limit	295,000	270,000	300,000	310,000	320,000
Operational Boundary	290,000	265,000	295,000	305,000	315,000

Further details on borrowing are included in the treasury management strategy.

- 3.6 **Investment strategy:** Treasury investments arise from receiving cash before it is paid out again. Investments made for service reasons or for pure financial gain are not generally considered to be part of treasury management.
- 3.7 The Council's policy on treasury investments is to prioritise security and liquidity over yield that is to focus on minimising risk rather than maximising returns. Cash that is likely to be spent in the near term is invested securely, for example with the government, other local authorities or selected high-quality banks, to minimise the risk of loss.

Table 6: Treasury Management Investments

	31/03/19 Actual £000	31/03/20 Estimate £000	31/03/21 Estimate £000	31/03/22 Estimate £000	31/03/23 Estimate £000
Investments	9,700	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000

Further details on treasury investments are included in the treasury management strategy.

- 3.8 **Governance:** Decisions on treasury management investment and borrowing are made daily and are therefore delegated to the Director of Finance and staff, who must act in line with the treasury management strategy approved by Council. Semi-annual reports on treasury management activity are presented to the Corporate Governance Committee. The Corporate Governance Committee is responsible for scrutinising treasury management decisions.

4 Revenue Budget Implications

- 4.1 Although capital expenditure is not charged directly to the revenue budget, interest payable on loans and MRP are charged to revenue, offset by any investment income receivable. The net annual charge is known as financing costs; this is compared to the net revenue stream i.e. the amount funded from Council Tax, business rates and general government grants.

Capital Strategy Report 2020/21 to 2022/23

Table 7: Prudential Indicator: Proportion of Financing Costs to Net Revenue Stream

Ratio of Financing Costs to Net Revenue Stream	2019/20 Approved £000	2019/20 Revised £000	2020/21 Estimate £000	2021/22 Estimate £000	2022/23 Estimate £000
Financing Costs	11,361	13,652	13,681	13,920	14,152
Net Revenue Stream	198,538	198,538	208,301	207,791	208,106
Council Fund Ratio	5.72%	6.88%	6.57%	6.70%	6.80%
Financing Costs	6,992	6,132	6,352	6,726	7,579
Net Revenue Stream	16,456	16,538	16,527	17,340	18,047
HRA Ratio	42.49%	37.08%	38.43%	38.79%	42.00%

- 4.2 **Sustainability:** Due to the very long-term nature of capital expenditure and financing, the revenue budget implications of expenditure incurred in the next few years will extend for up to 50 years into the future. The Head of Finance is satisfied that the proposed capital programme is prudent, affordable and sustainable.

5 Knowledge and Skills

- 5.1 The Council's approach to ensuring that the requisite knowledge and skills are held and demonstrated when making capital, borrowing and investment decisions is three fold.
- Employment of professionally qualified and experienced staff with responsibility for making decisions.
 - Continuous and extensive training for Council members to aid informed decision making and effective scrutiny.
 - Employment of Treasury Management advisors, Arlingclose to provide specialist advice in requisite areas.

Mae tudalen hwn yn fwriadol wag

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

Wellbeing Impact Assessment Report

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

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

IMPACT ASSESSMENT SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

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

Score for the sustainability of the approach

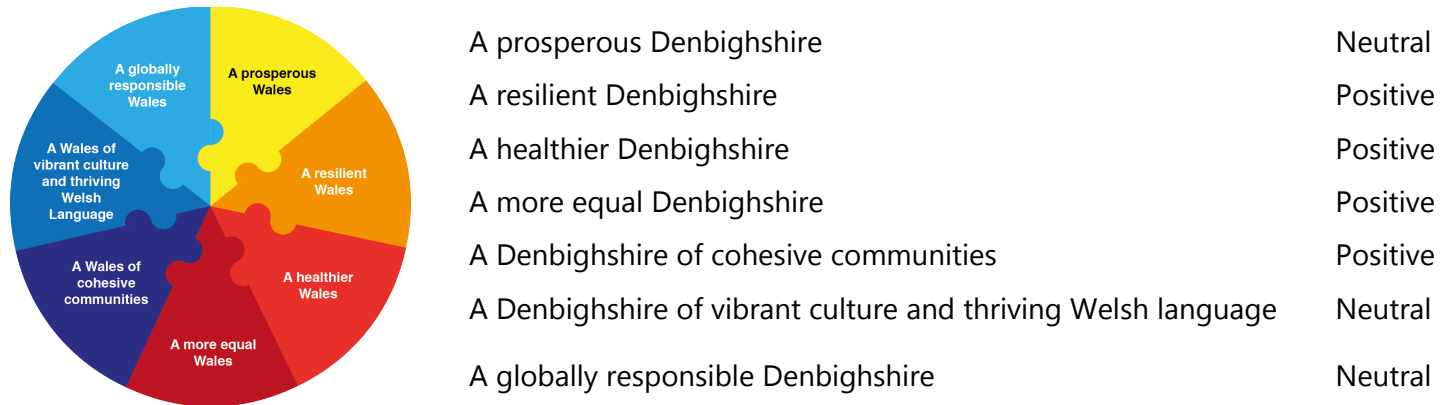
Could some small changes in your thinking produce a better result?
(3 out of 4 stars)



Actual score: 17/ 24.

Summary of impact

Wellbeing Goals



Main conclusions

THE LIKELY IMPACT ON DENBIGHSHIRE, WALES AND THE WORLD

A prosperous Denbighshire

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

Positive consequences identified:

Unintended negative consequences identified:

Mitigating actions:

see above

A resilient Denbighshire

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

Positive consequences identified:

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

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

Unintended negative consequences identified:

Mitigating actions:

A healthier Denbighshire

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

Positive consequences identified:

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

Unintended negative consequences identified:

Mitigating actions:

A more equal Denbighshire

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

Positive consequences identified:

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

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

Unintended negative consequences identified:

Mitigating actions:

A Denbighshire of cohesive communities

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

Positive consequences identified:

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

Unintended negative consequences identified:

Mitigating actions:

A Denbighshire of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language

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

Positive consequences identified:

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

Unintended negative consequences identified:

Mitigating actions:

A globally responsible Denbighshire

Overall Impact:	Neutral
Justification for Impact:	Not Applicable

Positive consequences identified:

Unintended negative consequences identified:

Mitigating actions:

Mae tudalen hwn yn fwriadol wag

Block capital bid for Housing Renewal

Wellbeing Impact Assessment Report

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

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

IMPACT ASSESSMENT SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

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

Score for the sustainability of the approach

Could you do more to make your approach more sustainable?

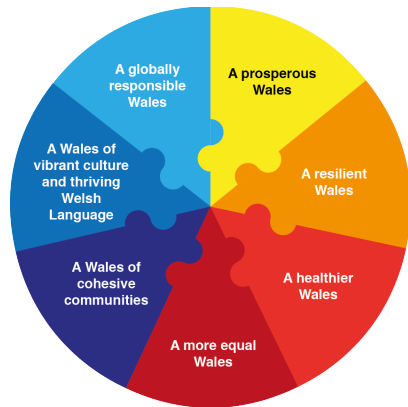
(2 out of 4 stars)



Actual score: 15/ 24.

Summary of impact

Wellbeing Goals



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

Main conclusions

THE LIKELY IMPACT ON DENBIGHSHIRE, WALES AND THE WORLD

A prosperous Denbighshire

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

Positive consequences identified:

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

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

Unintended negative consequences identified:

Mitigating actions:

A resilient Denbighshire

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

Positive consequences identified:

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

Unintended negative consequences identified:

Mitigating actions:

A healthier Denbighshire

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

Positive consequences identified:

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

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

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

Unintended negative consequences identified:

Mitigating actions:

A more equal Denbighshire

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

Positive consequences identified:

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

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

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

Unintended negative consequences identified:

Mitigating actions:

A Denbighshire of cohesive communities

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

Positive consequences identified:

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

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

Unintended negative consequences identified:

Mitigating actions:

A Denbighshire of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language

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

Positive consequences identified:

A number of officers within the team are Welsh speaking.

Unintended negative consequences identified:

Mitigating actions:

A globally responsible Denbighshire

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

Positive consequences identified:

Local contractors and supply chains are used to deliver projects

Unintended negative consequences identified:

Mitigating actions:

Mae tudalen hwn yn fwriadol wag

Capital Bids for Building Maintenance Works

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:	754
Brief description:	Capital bid to secure funding for maintenance works to the Council's building portfolio
Date Completed:	11/12/2019 13:11:57 Version: 2
Completed by:	Mark Cassidy
Responsible Service:	Facilities, Assets & Housing
Localities affected by the proposal:	Whole County,
Who will be affected by the proposal?	All DCC building managers and users
Was this impact assessment completed as a group?	No

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 : 25 / 30.

Implications of the score

Long Term: By improving building fabric and increasing thermal efficiency, we will embed sustainable and long term building improvements.

Integration: Maintenance of corporate buildings supports corporate aims and objectives.

Involvement: Use of local contractors to develop the local workforce. Works will also be carried out to improve access to Council buildings.

Collaboration: Encouraging the use of educational and community buildings promoting local and national culture.

Prevention: By improving building fabric, we will extend the useful life of the building, plus protect building users.

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

Positive

Positive

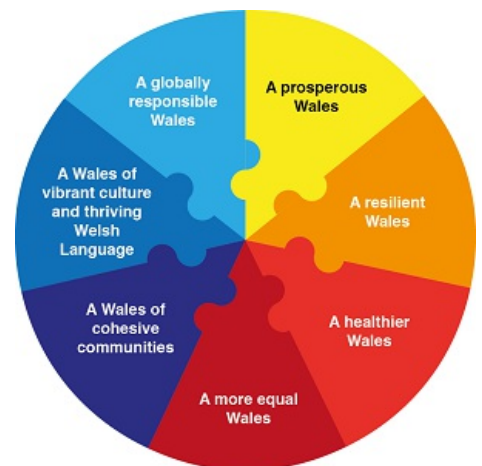
Positive

Positive

Positive

Positive

Positive



Main conclusions

Promotes the delivery of a range of services via the Council's building stock and provides employment, energy efficiency and biodiversity improvements.

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	Ensuring the Council is able to deliver services through well maintained buildings and giving local construction companies opportunities to undertake the work.
Further actions required	No negative comments noted.

Positive impacts identified:

A low carbon society	maintenance works will improve thermal efficiency and replace existing M&E services with more efficient systems.
Quality communications, infrastructure and transport	N/A
Economic development	Maintaining the Council's commercial and leisure facilities will assist in attracting employment and associated wellbeing opportunities.
Quality skills for the long term	Utilisation of local construction companies will encourage employers to develop the local workforce
Quality jobs for the long term	Utilisation of local construction companies will encourage employers to develop the local workforce
Childcare	Maintaining school and nursery buildings provides a quality environment for childcare and development.

Negative impacts identified:

A low carbon society	
Quality communications, infrastructure and transport	
Economic development	
Quality skills for the long term	
Quality jobs for the long term	
Childcare	

A resilient Denbighshire

Overall Impact	Positive
Justification for impact	Replacement of old fabric and systems with more modern materials and fitting etc. Consideration of renewable energy where appropriate.

Further actions required	No negative comments noted.
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Positive impacts identified:

Biodiversity and the natural environment	No impact
Biodiversity in the built environment	Use of modern materials and construction methods (e.g. sedum roofs, SUDs etc.)
Reducing waste, reusing and recycling	All contractors used will be required to minimise waste and recycle where appropriate in line with the Council's procurement requirements.
Reduced energy/fuel consumption	Improvements to building fabric and systems will increase thermal efficiency and maximise efficiency systems, fixtures and fittings.
People's awareness of the environment and biodiversity	Raising awareness of waste management and use of energy efficient methods etc.
Flood risk management	N/A - maintenance of existing buildings only

Negative impacts identified:

Biodiversity and the natural environment	
Biodiversity in the built environment	
Reducing waste, reusing and recycling	
Reduced energy/fuel consumption	
People's awareness of the environment and biodiversity	
Flood risk management	

A healthier Denbighshire

Overall Impact	Positive
Justification for impact	Improved quality of educational, leisure and workplace premises to encourage use and enhance the experience of building users.
Further actions required	No negative comments noted.

Positive impacts identified:

A social and physical environment that encourage and support health and well-being	Improved quality of educational, leisure and workplace premises to encourage use and enhance the experience of the building user.
Access to good quality, healthy food	N/A
People's emotional and mental well-being	Physical improvements to buildings will increase the quality of experience and encourage use of educational and leisure buildings.
Access to healthcare	N/A
Participation in leisure opportunities	Improved buildings will retain current users and attract new customers to facilities providing leisure / wellbeing facilities.

Negative impacts identified:

A social and physical environment that encourage and support health and well-being	
Access to good quality, healthy food	
People's emotional and mental well-being	
Access to healthcare	
Participation in leisure opportunities	

A more equal Denbighshire

Overall Impact	Positive
Justification for impact	The bids include works which will improve physical access to Council owned buildings and provide a better quality environment to encourage use of community buildings e.g. libraries.
Further actions required	No negative comments noted.

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 bids include works which will improve physical access to Council owned buildings and provide a better quality environment to encourage use of community buildings - e.g. libraries
People who suffer discrimination or disadvantage	The bids include works which will improve physical access to Council owned buildings and provide a better quality environment to encourage use of community buildings - eg libraries
Areas with poor economic, health or educational outcomes	
People in poverty	

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	
People who suffer discrimination or disadvantage	
Areas with poor economic, health or educational outcomes	
People in poverty	

A Denbighshire of cohesive communities

Overall Impact	Positive	Tudalen 94
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Justification for impact	Maintaining corporate buildings to a good standard improves the experience of building users and ensures that buildings used for employees, service users and members of the public are safe for use.
Further actions required	No negative comments noted.

Positive impacts identified:

Safe communities and individuals	Improved access to well maintained and safe / secure buildings.
Community participation and resilience	maintaining corporate buildings improves the quality for building users - encouraging use and supporting a range of activities.
The attractiveness of the area	Improvements to the fabric of the buildings improves the public realm
Connected communities	Maintenance of corporate buildings supports corporate aims and objectives.
Rural resilience	

Negative impacts identified:

Safe communities and individuals	
Community participation and resilience	
The attractiveness of the area	
Connected communities	
Rural resilience	

A Denbighshire of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language

Overall Impact	Positive
Justification for impact	Improved buildings have the potential to attract new visitors.
Further actions required	No negative comments noted.

Positive impacts identified:

People using Welsh	N/A
Promoting the Welsh language	Improved school and child care facilities promote bi-lingual learning.
Culture and heritage	maintaining historic buildings and encouraging use of educational and community buildings promoting local and national culture e.g. libraries.

Negative impacts identified:

People using Welsh	
Promoting the Welsh language	
Culture and heritage	

A globally responsible Denbighshire

Overall Impact	Positive
Justification for impact	The programme will promote increased opportunities for quality employers and suppliers in addition to maintaining buildings providing a range of services.
Further actions required	No negative comments noted.

Positive impacts identified:

Local, national, international supply chains	The maintenance program will rely on labour and materials from local and regional suppliers.
Human rights	Contractors are required to demonstrate employment policies via the procurement process.
Broader service provision in the local area or the region	Well maintained buildings will support a range of corporate services and provide flexibility for changing needs.

Negative impacts identified:

Local, national, international supply chains	
Human rights	
Broader service provision in the local area or the region	

Highways Block Allocation Bid

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:	94
Brief description:	Funding to maintain / enhance bridges, flood defences, footways and other public rights of way
Date Completed:	02/11/2016 16:57:02 Version: 1
Completed by:	Tim Towers
Responsible Service:	Highways & Environmental Services
Localities affected by the proposal:	Whole County,
Who will be affected by the proposal?	All residents and road users in the County
Was this impact assessment completed as a group?	No

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 : 22 / 30.

Implications of the score

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
- Positive
- Positive
- Positive
- Neutral
- Neutral
- Neutral



Main conclusions

Overall this outcome shows that targeted funding that both helps with general maintenance whilst at the same time improving access for users will prove beneficial when measured against the desires of the Act

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	Positive
Justification for impact	This funding will be used to boost access opportunities for many
Further actions required	

Positive impacts identified:

A low carbon society	This proposal includes the opportunity to improve disabled access in urban areas and enhance access to the countryside for others
Quality communications, infrastructure and transport	This proposal is specifically designed to improve the highway / PROW infrastructure
Economic development	Easier access to the countryside has been shown to boost tourism. Well maintained bridges will stop roads from having restrictions on them
Quality skills for the long term	
Quality jobs for the long term	
Childcare	

Negative impacts identified:

A low carbon society	This proposal also includes a bid to fund bridge maintenance which could make driving more desirable
Quality communications, infrastructure and transport	
Economic development	
Quality skills for the long term	
Quality jobs for the long term	
Childcare	

A resilient Denbighshire

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

Further actions required	
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Positive impacts identified:

Biodiversity and the natural environment	
Biodiversity in the built environment	
Reducing waste, reusing and recycling	
Reduced energy/fuel consumption	
People's awareness of the environment and biodiversity	Greater access to the countryside will enhance visitor's experience of the environment
Flood risk management	

Negative impacts identified:

Biodiversity and the natural environment	
Biodiversity in the built environment	
Reducing waste, reusing and recycling	Work to bridges will result in some minimal production of potentially hazardous waste material
Reduced energy/fuel consumption	
People's awareness of the environment and biodiversity	
Flood risk management	

A healthier Denbighshire

Overall Impact	Positive
Justification for impact	As far as possible this bid will enhance health
Further actions required	

Positive impacts identified:

A social and physical environment that encourage and support health and well-being	The proposal will improve access for the disabled, walkers, cyclists and horse riders by giving improved access via dropped kerb crossing, better bridleways and along the coast
Access to good quality, healthy food	
People's emotional and mental well-being	The proposal will improve access for the disabled, walkers, cyclists and horse riders by giving improved access via dropped kerb crossing, better bridleways and along the coast
Access to healthcare	The decision to target dropped kerb accesses at chemist shops, surgeries etc., will aid access for all
Participation in leisure opportunities	The proposal will improve access for the disabled, walkers, cyclists and horse riders by giving improved access via dropped kerb crossing, better bridleways and along the coast

Negative impacts identified:

A social and physical environment that encourage and support health and well-being	
Access to good quality, healthy food	
People's emotional and mental well-being	
Access to healthcare	
Participation in leisure opportunities	

A more equal Denbighshire

Overall Impact	Positive
Justification for impact	as far as possible this proposal supports the desire to provide a more equal Denbighshire
Further actions required	

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	Dropped kerbs and improved access to coastal facilities as well as the countryside will prove beneficial to all
People who suffer discrimination or disadvantage	
Areas with poor economic, health or educational outcomes	Dropped kerbs and improved access to coastal facilities as well as the countryside will prove beneficial to all
People in poverty	

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	
People who suffer discrimination or disadvantage	
Areas with poor economic, health or educational outcomes	
People in poverty	

A Denbighshire of cohesive communities

Overall Impact	Neutral	Tudalen 102
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Justification for impact	
Further actions required	

Positive impacts identified:

Safe communities and individuals	
Community participation and resilience	
The attractiveness of the area	
Connected communities	

Negative impacts identified:

Safe communities and individuals	
Community participation and resilience	
The attractiveness of the area	
Connected communities	

A Denbighshire of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language

Overall Impact	Neutral
Justification for impact	
Further actions required	

Positive impacts identified:

People using Welsh	
Promoting the Welsh language	
Culture and heritage	

Negative impacts identified:

People using Welsh	
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Promoting the Welsh language	
Culture and heritage	

A globally responsible Denbighshire

Overall Impact	Neutral
Justification for impact	
Further actions required	

Positive impacts identified:

Local, national, international supply chains	
Human rights	
Broader service provision in the local area or the region	

Negative impacts identified:

Local, national, international supply chains	
Human rights	
Broader service provision in the local area or the region	

Highway Capital programme

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:	90
Brief description:	Provision of highway maintenance and surfacing works
Date Completed:	27/10/2016 14:40:04 Version: 1
Completed by:	Tim Towers
Responsible Service:	Highways & Environmental Services
Localities affected by the proposal:	Whole County,
Who will be affected by the proposal?	
Was this impact assessment completed as a group?	No

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 : 22 / 30.

Implications of the score

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

Negative

Positive

Positive

Neutral

Neutral

Positive



Main conclusions

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

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	Positive
Justification for impact	A good road network is vital to so many areas of everyday life
Further actions required	Other initiatives can be used to assist with walking / cycling

Positive impacts identified:

A low carbon society	
Quality communications, infrastructure and transport	The whole purpose of the project is to boost this
Economic development	A good quality road network has been proven to boost economic benefit
Quality skills for the long term	A good local economy can create quality long term jobs
Quality jobs for the long term	A good local economy can create quality long term jobs
Childcare	

Negative impacts identified:

A low carbon society	Better roads could make driving more desirable
Quality communications, infrastructure and transport	
Economic development	
Quality skills for the long term	
Quality jobs for the long term	
Childcare	

A resilient Denbighshire

Overall Impact	Negative
Justification for impact	By it's very nature the processes and end result of this work tend to be detrimental to the environment
Further actions required	Where possible we will overlay existing roads or recycle material to reduce waste

Positive impacts identified:

Biodiversity and the natural environment	
Biodiversity in the built environment	
Reducing waste, reusing and recycling	
Reduced energy/fuel consumption	
People's awareness of the environment and biodiversity	
Flood risk management	As part of the normal maintenance we tend to clean and upgrade drainage systems thus reducing risk

Negative impacts identified:

Biodiversity and the natural environment	
Biodiversity in the built environment	
Reducing waste, reusing and recycling	Highway maintenance produces often hazardous waste
Reduced energy/fuel consumption	The proposal is likely to sustain energy levels and may even increase them
People's awareness of the environment and biodiversity	
Flood risk management	

A healthier Denbighshire

Overall Impact	Positive
Justification for impact	A good quality network encourages people to get out more and provides for a safer environment
Further actions required	

Positive impacts identified:

A social and physical environment that encourage and support health and well-being	This proposal would certainly provide a safer environment
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Access to good quality, healthy food	
People's emotional and mental well-being	
Access to healthcare	A good network aids movement
Participation in leisure opportunities	A good quality network encourages cycling and walking due to a reduction in hazards such as potholes

Negative impacts identified:

A social and physical environment that encourage and support health and well-being	
Access to good quality, healthy food	
People's emotional and mental well-being	
Access to healthcare	
Participation in leisure opportunities	

A more equal Denbighshire

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

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	A good quality road and footway network with adequate dropped kerbs creates a better environment for all
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People who suffer discrimination or disadvantage	
Areas with poor economic, health or educational outcomes	A good quality road and footway network with adequate dropped kerbs creates a better environment for all
People in poverty	

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	
People who suffer discrimination or disadvantage	
Areas with poor economic, health or educational outcomes	
People in poverty	

A Denbighshire of cohesive communities

Overall Impact	Neutral
Justification for impact	Users and residents tend to take a good quality road for granted but don't like poor ones
Further actions required	

Positive impacts identified:

Safe communities and individuals	
Community participation and resilience	

The attractiveness of the area	Good quality roads and footways are easier to clean and are aesthetically pleasing
Connected communities	

Negative impacts identified:

Safe communities and individuals	
Community participation and resilience	
The attractiveness of the area	
Connected communities	

A Denbighshire of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language

Overall Impact	Neutral
Justification for impact	
Further actions required	

Positive impacts identified:

People using Welsh	
Promoting the Welsh language	
Culture and heritage	

Negative impacts identified:

People using Welsh	
Promoting the Welsh language	
Culture and heritage	

A globally responsible Denbighshire

Overall Impact	Positive
Justification for impact	
Further actions required	

Positive impacts identified:

Local, national, international supply chains	
Human rights	
Broader service provision in the local area or the region	The road network contributes to many service provision aims

Negative impacts identified:

Local, national, international supply chains	
Human rights	
Broader service provision in the local area or the region	

Investment in Highway Bridges and Retaining Walls

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:	100
Brief description:	The desire to fund a backlog in bridge maintenance
Date Completed:	04/11/2016 13:40:31 Version: 1
Completed by:	Tim Towers
Responsible Service:	Highways & Environmental Services
Localities affected by the proposal:	Whole County,
Who will be affected by the proposal?	All road users in the County
Was this impact assessment completed as a group?	No

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 : 24 / 30.

Implications of the score

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
- Positive
- Neutral
- Positive



Main conclusions

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

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	For the reasons outlined above there is an overall benefit
Further actions required	Other initiatives can be used to assist with walking and cycling to combat the potential negative effect on a low carbon society

Positive impacts identified:

A low carbon society	
Quality communications, infrastructure and transport	The whole project is designed to boost this
Economic development	A good quality road network has been proven to boost economic benefit
Quality skills for the long term	A good local economy can create quality long term skills
Quality jobs for the long term	A good local economy can create quality, long term jobs
Childcare	

Negative impacts identified:

A low carbon society	A better road network could make driving more desirable
Quality communications, infrastructure and transport	
Economic development	
Quality skills for the long term	
Quality jobs for the long term	
Childcare	

A resilient Denbighshire

Overall Impact	Neutral
Justification for impact	
Further actions required	

Positive impacts identified:

Biodiversity and the natural environment	
Biodiversity in the built environment	
Reducing waste, reusing and recycling	
Reduced energy/fuel consumption	
People's awareness of the environment and biodiversity	
Flood risk management	As part of the normal maintenance we tend to clean out watercourses and upgrade adjacent drainage systems thus reducing risk

Negative impacts identified:

Biodiversity and the natural environment	
Biodiversity in the built environment	
Reducing waste, reusing and recycling	
Reduced energy/fuel consumption	The proposal is likely to sustain energy levels and may even increase them
People's awareness of the environment and biodiversity	
Flood risk management	

A healthier Denbighshire

Overall Impact	Positive
Justification for impact	A good quality network encourages people to get out more and provides for a safer environment
Further actions required	

Positive impacts identified:

A social and physical environment that encourage and support health and well-being	Open bridges allow greater access for walkers, cyclists etc.
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Access to good quality, healthy food	
People's emotional and mental well-being	
Access to healthcare	Open bridges allow greater access to all our facilities
Participation in leisure opportunities	Open bridges allow greater access for walkers, cyclists etc.

Negative impacts identified:

A social and physical environment that encourage and support health and well-being	
Access to good quality, healthy food	
People's emotional and mental well-being	
Access to healthcare	
Participation in leisure opportunities	

A more equal Denbighshire

Overall Impact	Positive
Justification for impact	Where possible the maintenance work will incorporate improvements to enable greater access
Further actions required	

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	Where possible the maintenance work will incorporate improvements to enable greater access
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People who suffer discrimination or disadvantage	
Areas with poor economic, health or educational outcomes	Where possible the maintenance work will incorporate improvements to enable greater access
People in poverty	

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	
People who suffer discrimination or disadvantage	
Areas with poor economic, health or educational outcomes	
People in poverty	

A Denbighshire of cohesive communities

Overall Impact	Positive
Justification for impact	Overall, even minor improvements can make a good positive difference
Further actions required	

Positive impacts identified:

Safe communities and individuals	These works are designed to provide a safer environment for users
Community participation and resilience	

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

Negative impacts identified:

Safe communities and individuals	
Community participation and resilience	
The attractiveness of the area	
Connected communities	

A Denbighshire of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language

Overall Impact	Neutral
Justification for impact	
Further actions required	

Positive impacts identified:

People using Welsh	
Promoting the Welsh language	
Culture and heritage	

Negative impacts identified:

People using Welsh	
Promoting the Welsh language	
Culture and heritage	

A globally responsible Denbighshire

Overall Impact	Positive
Justification for impact	The road network contributes to many service provision aims
Further actions required	

Positive impacts identified:

Local, national, international supply chains	The road network contributes to many service provision aims
Human rights	
Broader service provision in the local area or the region	

Negative impacts identified:

Local, national, international supply chains	
Human rights	
Broader service provision in the local area or the region	

Traffic Block Capital Bid 2020-21

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:	752
Brief description:	The Traffic Block Capital Bid contains a number of smaller scale projects including road safety, active travel, tourist signing and town centre traffic, parking and public realm improvements.
Date Completed:	11/12/2019 19:38:57 Version: 1
Completed by:	Mike Jones
Responsible Service:	Planning & Public Protection
Localities affected by the proposal:	Whole County,
Who will be affected by the proposal?	Residents, Businesses, all road users, bus operators
Was this impact assessment completed as a group?	No

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

 (2 out of 4 stars) Actual score : 17 / 30.

Implications of the score

The individual proposals will be developed to maximise the serviceable life of the asset (i.e. sign, road/cycle path etc).

Some of the projects are active travel routes so will help to provide alternative transport choice to the private car

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

Positive

Positive

Positive

Positive

Positive

Positive

Positive



Main conclusions

There are many positives from the schemes included in the bid. This includes schemes with health benefits (active travel schemes), schemes with safety benefits (road safety), economic benefits (brown signs and Rhyl and Llangollen town centre schemes), plus schemes that promote local culture heritage (Vale of Clwyd signing scheme).

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	The benefits for transport infrastructure, potential for carbon reduction and benefits for the local retail and tourist economies.
Further actions required	Ensure opportunities to maximise the whole life costs of assets are taken into account.

Positive impacts identified:

A low carbon society	Active travel projects are intended to offer an alternative to the car
Quality communications, infrastructure and transport	They are all transport projects aimed at improving the quality of the transport network
Economic development	The Rhyl Town Centre and Llangollen projects are intended to boost the local town centre economies. The two brown signing projects will benefit the tourism economy.
Quality skills for the long term	N/A
Quality jobs for the long term	N/A
Childcare	N/A

Negative impacts identified:

A low carbon society	
Quality communications, infrastructure and transport	
Economic development	
Quality skills for the long term	
Quality jobs for the long term	
Childcare	

A resilient Denbighshire

Overall Impact	Positive
Justification for impact	Active travel projects offer the opportunity for reducing car journeys

Further actions required	Good design and promotion of projects
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Positive impacts identified:

Biodiversity and the natural environment	N/A
Biodiversity in the built environment	N/A
Reducing waste, reusing and recycling	N/A
Reduced energy/fuel consumption	Active travel projects offer opportunities for reduced journeys by motor vehicle
People's awareness of the environment and biodiversity	N/A
Flood risk management	N/A

Negative impacts identified:

Biodiversity and the natural environment	
Biodiversity in the built environment	
Reducing waste, reusing and recycling	
Reduced energy/fuel consumption	
People's awareness of the environment and biodiversity	
Flood risk management	

A healthier Denbighshire

Overall Impact	Positive
Justification for impact	Physical and mental health and well-being benefits of active travel routes, and public realm town centre improvements. More awareness of tourist attractions signed by the two brown sign projects
Further actions required	Ensure good design of active travel routes, and sympathetic design of public realm improvements.

Positive impacts identified:

A social and physical environment that encourage and support health and well-being	Active travel projects encourage a more active lifestyle. The Rhyl Town Centre, and Llangollen 2020 projects are intended to better manage traffic and parking, whilst also improving the physical environment
Access to good quality, healthy food	N/A
People's emotional and mental well-being	More active lifestyle, reduced traffic congestion and improvements to public realm can all have a positive impact for people's emotional and mental well-being.
Access to healthcare	N/A
Participation in leisure opportunities	Although primarily aimed at providing an alternative travel mode for commuting, active travel routes do, of course, also provide a route for leisure cycling. The brown sign schemes will help raise awareness of the various tourist attractions they promote.

Negative impacts identified:

A social and physical environment that encourage and support health and well-being	
Access to good quality, healthy food	
People's emotional and mental well-being	
Access to healthcare	
Participation in leisure opportunities	

A more equal Denbighshire

Overall Impact	Positive
Justification for impact	Projects which improve active travel choices can benefit areas with lower than average car-ownership. Benefits to local retail and tourist economy may produce more job opportunities and improve the viability of some existing jobs.
Further actions required	Ensure good community engagement and quality design - making reference to WG active travel guidance.

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	N/A
People who suffer discrimination or disadvantage	N/A
Areas with poor economic, health or educational outcomes	Improvements to active travel routes can especially benefit areas where car ownership is lower than the UK average, such as West Rhyl. Economic benefits of town centre projects plus brown signing schemes.
People in poverty	See above box.

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	
People who suffer discrimination or disadvantage	
Areas with poor economic, health or educational outcomes	
People in poverty	

A Denbighshire of cohesive communities

Overall Impact	Positive	Tudalen 126
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Justification for impact	Road safety benefits. Strong community involvement already for some of the projects. Public realm improvements. More travel choice.
Further actions required	Continue to ensure good community engagement takes place.

Positive impacts identified:

Safe communities and individuals	Road safety projects will improve safety in locations where statistics have identified that there are higher than normal numbers of collisions occurring involving casualties
Community participation and resilience	Llangollen 2020 is a community-led project. Strong engagement with Rhyl Town Centre project so far - including development of a second traffic system option based on feedback received from first consultation.
The attractiveness of the area	Public realm improvements to Rhyl Town Centre and Llangollen Castle Street (and side roads).
Connected communities	Active travel routes will provide more travel choices.
Rural resilience	N/A

Negative impacts identified:

Safe communities and individuals	
Community participation and resilience	
The attractiveness of the area	
Connected communities	
Rural resilience	

A Denbighshire of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language

Overall Impact	Positive
Justification for impact	Brown signs will be Welsh above English. Vale of Clwyd brown signs will sign Denbigh and Rhuddlan castles plus St Asaph cathedral.
Further actions required	No scope to further enhance the signage.

Positive impacts identified:

People using Welsh	N/A
Promoting the Welsh language	Brown signs will be bilingual Welsh above English
Culture and heritage	Vale of Clwyd brown sign scheme will sign Rhuddlan Castle, Denbigh Castle and St Asaph Cathedral. It will also include the title of Vale of Clwyd and will therefore raise awareness of the Vale.

Negative impacts identified:

People using Welsh	
Promoting the Welsh language	
Culture and heritage	

A globally responsible Denbighshire

Overall Impact	Positive
Justification for impact	Use of local contractors is quite prevalent for smaller construction projects such as the ones listed in this bid.
Further actions required	Consider local suppliers for construction materials, wherever possible.

Positive impacts identified:

Local, national, international supply chains	Local contractors and sub-contractors will be used wherever possible.
Human rights	N/A
Broader service provision in the local area or the region	N/A

Negative impacts identified:

Local, national, international supply chains	
Human rights	
Broader service provision in the local area or the region	

Programme for Sustainable LED Street Lighting

Wellbeing Impact Assessment Report

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

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

IMPACT ASSESSMENT SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

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

Score for the sustainability of the approach

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

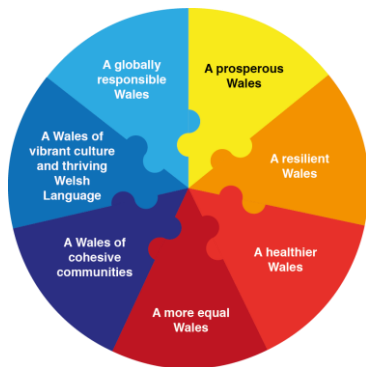


(3 out of 4 stars)

Actual score : 18 / 24.

Summary of impact

Wellbeing Goals



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

Main conclusions

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

THE LIKELY IMPACT ON DENBIGHSHIRE, WALES AND THE WORLD

A prosperous Denbighshire

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

Positive consequences identified:

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

Unintended negative consequences identified:

Mitigating actions:

Consultation with affected stakeholders

A resilient Denbighshire

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

Positive consequences identified:

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

Unintended negative consequences identified:

Increased waste collections

Mitigating actions:

Old equipment is reused or recycled where possible.

A healthier Denbighshire

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

Improved lighting promotes a sense of security and well being.

Unintended negative consequences identified:

Mitigating actions:

Not applicable.

A more equal Denbighshire

Overall Impact	Neutral
Justification for impact	This project has no impact

Positive consequences identified:

Unintended negative consequences identified:

Mitigating actions:

This project has no impact

A Denbighshire of cohesive communities

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

Positive consequences identified:

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

Unintended negative consequences identified:

Mitigating actions:

No negative impacts

A Denbighshire of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language

Overall Impact	Neutral
Justification for impact	No impact

Positive consequences identified:

Unintended negative consequences identified:

Mitigating actions:

No impact

A globally responsible Denbighshire

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

Positive consequences identified:

Products will be sourced responsibly.

Unintended negative consequences identified:

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

Mitigating actions:

Negligible impact as a consequence of the project

Mae tudalen hwn yn fwriadol wag

Adroddiad i'r Cyngor

Dyddiad y Cyfarfod 25 Chwefror 2020

Aelod / Swyddog Arweiniol Julian Thompson Hill

Awdur yr adroddiad Steve Gadd, Pennaeth Cyllid ac Eiddo

Teitl Datganiad Strategaeth Rheoli'r Trysorlys (DSRhT) 2020/21 a
Dangosyddion Darbodus 2020/21 i 2022/23 (Atodiad 1)

1 Am beth mae'r adroddiad yn sôn?

1.1 Mae'r DSRhT (Atodiad 1) yn dangos sut y bydd y Cyngor yn rheoli ei fuddsoddiadau a'i fenthyciadau ar gyfer y flwyddyn i ddod ac yn pennu'r polisïau ar gyfer gweithredu'r swyddogaeth rheoli trysorlys.

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

2.1 Mae Cod Ymarfer Rheoli Trysorlysoedd y Sefydliad Siartredig Cyllid Cyhoeddus a Chyfrifyddiaeth yn gofyn i'r Cyngor gymeradwyo'r Datganiad Strategaeth Rheoli'r Trysorlys a'r Dangosyddion Darbodus yn flynyddol. Mae angen penderfyniad felly i gymeradwyo'r argymhellion isod.

3 Beth yw'r Argymhellion?

3.1 Bod y Cyngor yn cymeradwyo'r DSRhT ar gyfer 2020/21 (Atodiad 1).

3.2 Bod y Cyngor yn cymeradwyo'r gwaith i osod Dangosyddion Darbodus ar gyfer 2020/21, 2021/22 a 2022/23 (Atodiad 1 Ychwanegiad A).

3.3 Bod y Cyngor yn cymeradwyo'r Datganiad Darpariaeth Isafswm Refeniw (Atodiad 1 Adran 6).

3.4 Bod y Cabinet yn cadarnhau eu bod wedi darllen, deall ac ystyried yr Asesiad o Effaith ar Les (Atodiad 2) fel rhan o'u hystyriaethau.

4 Manylion yr Adroddiad

Cefndir

- 4.1 Mae rheoli trysorlys yn golygu edrych ar ôl arian parod y Cyngor, sy'n rhan hanfodol o waith y Cyngor gan fod tua £0.5 biliwn yn mynd drwy gyfrif banc y Cyngor bob blwyddyn.
- 4.2 Ar unrhyw un adeg, mae gan y Cyngor hyd at £20 miliwn mewn arian parod, felly mae angen iddo wneud yn siŵr ei fod yn cyflawni'r gyfradd enillion orau bosibl heb roi'r arian parod mewn perygl, a dyma pam ein bod yn buddsoddi arian gyda nifer o sefydliadau ariannol.

Wrth fuddsoddi, blaenoriaethau'r Cyngor yw:

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

Datganiad Strategaeth Rheoli Trysorlys 2020/21

- 4.3 Mae Datganiad Strategaeth Rheoli Trysorlys 2019/20 wedi'i gynnwys yn Atodiad 1. Mae'r adroddiad hwn yn cynnwys Dangosyddion Darbodus sy'n gosod cyfyngiadau ar weithgarwch rheoli trysorlys y Cyngor fel y dangosir yn Atodiad 1 yn Ychwanegiad A.

Dangosyddion Darbodus Cyfalaf

- 4.4 Mae'r Dangosyddion Darbodus Cyfalaf wedi eu tynnu o'r Datganiad Strategaeth Rheoli Trysorlys ac bellach wedi eu cynnwys yn yr Adroddiad Strategaeth Cyfalaf sy'n adroddiad newydd a gyflwynwyd gan rifyn 2017 o'r Cod Darbodus. Ei fwriad yw rhoi trosolwg lefel uchel, byr a chynhwysfawr i'r holl aelodau etholedig o sut mae gwariant cyfalaf, ariannu cyfalaf a gweithgaredd rheoli trysorlys yn cyfrannu at ddarpariaeth gwasanaethau'r Cyngor.
- 4.5 Mae'r Adroddiad Strategaeth Cyfalaf wedi ei gynnwys gyda'r adroddiad Cynllun Cyfalaf i'r Cyngor ac yn cynnwys y Dangosyddion Darbodus canlynol sy'n ymwneud â Chyfalaf:

Amcangyfrifon o Wariant Cyfalaf ac Ariannu

Cymhareb o Gostau Ariannu i Ffrwd Refeniw Net

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

- 5.1 Mae Strategaeth Rheoli Trysorlys effeithlon yn galluogi'r Cyngor i leihau ei gostau benthyca ac i ryddhau cyllid ar gyfer ei flaenoriaethau buddsoddi.

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

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

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

- 7.1 Dylai cynllunio ariannol a gwneud penderfyniadau sicrhau y rhoddir ystyriaeth briodol i ofynion Deddf Llesiant Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol ac, yn benodol, ystyriaeth briodol i effaith hirdymor penderfyniadau ariannol, gan gynnwys y cyfnod ad-dalu a chostau oes gyfan penderfyniadau buddsoddi cyfalaf, cynigion cyllideb â'u heffaith wedi'i hasesu'n briodol a strategaethau dyled a buddsoddiad hirdymor (rheoli trysorlys). Mae egwyddorion pwyll, fforddiadwyedd a chynaliadwyedd eisoes wedi'u cynnwys o fewn gofynion y Cod Darbodus a dylent fod yn sail i gynllunio ariannol a gwneud penderfyniadau.
- 7.2 Yng nghyd-destun rheoli trysorlys, mae'r gofynion presennol i asesu ac adrodd ar effeithiau hirdymor penderfyniadau buddsoddi a benthyca, gan ddefnyddio dangosyddion darbodus a chynllunio dyled hirdymor, yn cefnogi nodau cynaliadwyedd y Ddeddf Llesiant.
- 7.3 Mae'r adroddiad yr Asesiad o Effaith ar Les wedi'i gynnwys yn Atodiad 2 ac yn dangos sut mae strategaeth Rheoli Trysorlys effeithlon yn hyrwyddo nodau lles y Ddeddf.

8 Pa ymgynghoriadau sydd wedi eu cynnal gyda Chraffu ac eraill?

- 8.1 Adolygwyd Datganiad y Strategaeth gan y Pwyllgor Llywodraethu Corfforaethol ar 22 Ionawr 2020.
- 8.2 Mae'r Cyngor wedi ymgynghori gyda'i ymgynghorwyr rheoli trysorlys, sef Arlingclose Ltd.

9 Datganiad y Prif Swyddog Cyllid

- 9.1 Mae rheoli trysorlys yn golygu gofalu am symiau sylweddol o arian parod, felly mae'n rhan hanfodol o waith y Cyngor. Mae'n gofyn am strategaeth gadarn a rheolaethau priodol i ddiogelu arian y Cyngor, er mwyn sicrhau enillion rhesymol ar fuddsoddiadau a bod dyledion yn cael eu rheoli'n effeithiol ac yn ddoeth.
- 9.2 Yn unol â chod rheoli trysorlys CIPFA mae'n ofynnol i'r Cyngor gymeradwyo Datganiad Strategaeth Rheoli Trysorlys bob blwyddyn ariannol.

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

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

11 Pŵer i wneud y Penderfyniad

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

Denbighshire County Council

**Treasury Management Strategy Statement
and Investment Strategy 2020/21 to 2022/23**

Contents

- 1. Background**
- 2. Treasury Position**
- 3. Treasury Investment Strategy**
- 4. Borrowing Strategy**
- 5. Debt Rescheduling**
- 6. MRP Statement 2020/21**
- 7. Reporting Treasury Management Activity**
- 8. Other Items**

Annexes

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

Treasury Management Strategy Statement and Investment Strategy 2020/21 to 2022/23

1 Background

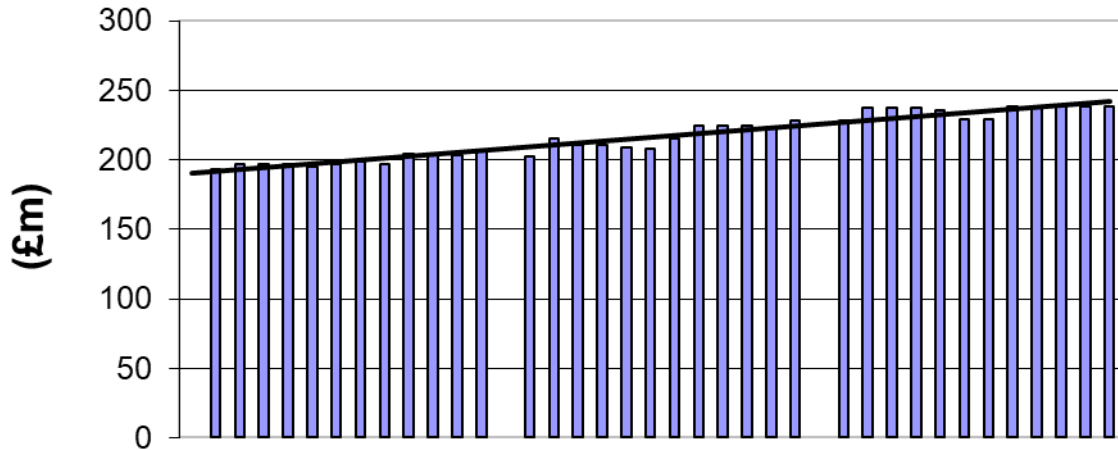
- 1.1 The Council is responsible for its Treasury Management decisions and activity which involves looking after the Council's cash. This is a vital part of the Council's work because approximately £0.5bn passes through the Council's bank account every year.
- 1.2 The CIPFA Code of Practice on Treasury Management requires the Authority to approve a treasury management strategy statement (TMSS) before the start of each financial year.
- 1.3 In addition, the Welsh Government (WG) issued revised *Guidance on Local Authority Investments* in November 2019 that requires the Authority to approve an investment strategy before the start of each financial year. It also requires the Authority to include details of investments and loans which are not held for Treasury Management purposes. Following a review, the Authority has concluded that it doesn't have any non-Treasury related arrangements which fall within the scope of this guidance.
- 1.4 This report fulfils the Authority's legal obligation under the *Local Government Act 2003* to have regard to both the CIPFA Code and the WG Guidance.
- 1.5 The purpose of the TMSS is to set the:
 - Treasury Management Strategy for 2020/21
 - Annual Investment Strategy for 2020/21
 - Prudential Indicators for 2020/21, 2021/22 and 2022/23 (Annex A)
 - Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP) Statement

2 Treasury Position

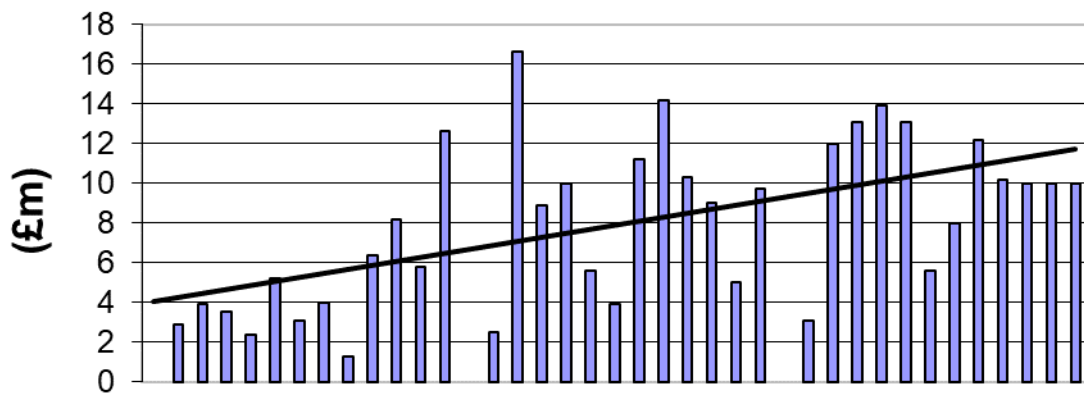
- 2.1 The levels of the Council's borrowing and investment balances over the last three years are shown in the graphs below. The first chart shows the Council's borrowing has increased over this period because the Council has been borrowing to fund its capital plan either from the Public Works Loan Board (PWLB) or on a temporary basis from other local authorities. The second chart shows a corresponding increase in the amount of money which is available for investment.

**Treasury Management Strategy Statement
and Investment Strategy 2020/21 to 2022/23**

Borrowing Balances (2017/18 - 2019/20)



Investment Balances (£m) (2017/18 - 2019/20)



3 Treasury Investment Strategy

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

Treasury Management Strategy Statement and Investment Strategy 2020/21 to 2022/23

- 3.2 Given the increasing risk and very low returns from short-term unsecured bank investments, the Council will continue to hold a minimal amount of investments for short-term cash flow purposes and will continue to place a far greater emphasis on investing with the UK Government's Debt Management Office and other local authorities in order to minimise these risks.
- 3.3 The Authority may invest its surplus funds with any of the counterparty types in table 1 below, subject to the cash limits (per counterparty) and the time limits shown.

Table 1: Approved Investment Counterparties and Limits

Credit rating	Banks unsecured	Banks secured	Government	Corporates	Registered Providers
UK Govt	n/a	n/a	£Unlimited 50 years	n/a	n/a
AAA	£5m 5 years	£10m 20 years	£8m 50 years	£5m 20 years	£5m 20 years
AA+	£5m 5 years	£10m 10 years	£8m 25 years	£5m 10 years	£5m 10 years
AA	£5m 4 years	£10m 5 years	£8m 15 years	£5m 5 years	£5m 10 years
AA-	£5m 3 years	£10m 4 years	£8m 10 years	£5m 4 years	£5m 10 years
A+	£5m 2 years	£10m 3 years	£8m 5 years	£5m 3 years	£5m 5 years
A	£5m 13 months	£10m 2 years	£8m 5 years	£5m 2 years	£5m 5 years
A-	£5m 6 months	£10m 13 months	£8m 5 years	£5m 13 months	£5m 5 years
BBB+	£5m 100 days	£10m 6 months	£8m 2 years	£5m 6 months	£5m 2 years
None	£1m 6 months	n/a	£8m 25 years	£5m 5 years	£5m 5 years
Pooled funds and real estate investment trusts		£8m per fund			

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

Treasury Management Strategy Statement and Investment Strategy 2020/21 to 2022/23

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

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

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

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

Registered Providers: Loans and bonds issued by, guaranteed by or secured on the assets of registered providers of social housing and registered social landlords, formerly known as housing associations. These bodies are tightly regulated by the Regulator of Social Housing (in England), the Scottish Housing Regulator, the Welsh Government and the Department for Communities (in Northern Ireland). As providers of public services, they retain the likelihood of receiving government support if needed.

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

Real estate investment trusts: Shares in companies that invest mainly in real estate and pay the majority of their rental income to investors in a similar manner to pooled property funds. As with property funds, REITs offer enhanced returns over the longer term, but are more volatile especially as the share price reflects changing demand for the shares as well as changes in the value of the underlying properties. Investments in REIT shares cannot be withdrawn but can be sold on the stock market to another investor.

Treasury Management Strategy Statement and Investment Strategy 2020/21 to 2022/23

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

**Treasury Management Strategy Statement
and Investment Strategy 2020/21 to 2022/23**

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

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

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

3.10 **Non-specified Investments:** Any investment not meeting the definition of a specified investment is classed as non-specified. The Authority does not intend to make any investments denominated in foreign currencies. Non-specified investments will therefore be limited to long-term investments, i.e. those that are due to mature 12 months or longer from the date of arrangement and investments with bodies and schemes not meeting the definition of high credit quality. Under this category, the Council has given three loans to Town Councils for capital purposes which are being paid back in instalments over the agreed terms.

Limits on non-specified investments are shown in table 3 below.

Table 3: Non-Specified Investment Limits

	Cash limit
Total long-term investments	£10m
Total investments without credit ratings or rated below A- (except the UK government and UK local authorities)	£10m
Total investments (except pooled funds) with institutions domiciled in foreign countries rated below AA+	£10m
Total non-specified investments	£30m

4 Borrowing Strategy

4.1 In line with its TM strategy and following advice from its treasury consultants, the Council has locked in a proportion of its debt at very low rates with the Public Works Loan Board (PWLB) to fund the capital programme. A new loan for £10m was undertaken in May 2019 over a 15

Treasury Management Strategy Statement and Investment Strategy 2020/21 to 2022/23

year period on an Equal Instalment of Principal (EIP) basis at a rate of 1.73%.

- 4.2 The Council has previously raised all of its long-term borrowing from the PWLB but the government increased PWLB rates by 1% in October 2019 making it now a less attractive option. The Council will also now consider borrowing any long-term loans from other sources including banks, pensions and local authorities, and will investigate the possibility of issuing bonds and similar instruments, in order to lower interest costs and reduce over-reliance on one source of funding in line with the CIPFA Code.
- 4.3 The Council has also continued to undertake temporary borrowing from other local authorities as required to cover short-term cash flow requirements as this is a good source of readily available cash at historically low rates.
- 4.4 At the same time, the Council will also continue to monitor its cash position and interest rate levels to ensure that further long term borrowing is undertaken at the optimal time to fund on-going Capital commitments.
- 4.5 The approved sources of borrowing are listed below:
- PWLB and any successor body
 - any institution approved for investments
 - any other bank or building society authorised to operate in the UK
 - any other UK public sector body
 - UK public and private sector pension funds (except Clwyd Pension Fund)
 - capital market bond investors
 - UK Municipal Bonds Agency plc and other special purpose companies created to enable local authority bond issues

5 Debt Rescheduling

- 5.1 The Council is able to pay off loans earlier than it has to and to replace them with cheaper loans in order to save money or to reduce the risk to the Council. Sometimes, these loans will be replaced and sometimes not, depending on market conditions and interest rates.
- 5.2 The lower interest rate environment and changes in the rules regarding the premature repayment of PWLB loans has adversely affected the scope to undertake meaningful debt rescheduling although occasional opportunities arise. A weekly update on this is received from the Council's treasury management advisers so the position is kept under review.

Treasury Management Strategy Statement and Investment Strategy 2020/21 to 2022/23

6 Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP) Statement

- 6.1 The Council's MRP policy was reviewed during 2017/18 to explore potential savings options and the changes have been implemented from 2017/18. The revised MRP policy was agreed by Council on 17 October 2017.
- 6.2 The Council sets aside money each year to repay debt and this is known as the Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP).
- 6.3 There are four different methods of calculating MRP and the Council needs to say each year which methods it will use. This is known as the MRP Statement.
- 6.4 The MRP Statement is submitted to Council before the start of each financial year. If the terms of the original MRP Statement are revised again during the year, a revised statement will be put to Council at that time.

6.5 MRP Statement

The Council will apply the Asset Life Method to calculate MRP on outstanding supported borrowing incurred up to 31 March 2017 using a straight line calculation over 50 years. This represents a change from the Regulatory Method which had been applied previously.

The Council will apply the Asset Life Method to calculate MRP on supported borrowing incurred on or after 1 April 2017 using a straight line calculation over an appropriate number of years, dependent on the period of time that the capital expenditure is likely to generate benefits. This also represents a change from the Regulatory Method which had been applied previously.

The Council will apply the Asset Life Method to calculate MRP on all capital expenditure funded from unsupported borrowing. This represents a continuation of the previous policy.

- 6.6 Adopting International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) has resulted in leases coming on the balance sheet. This affects how much it appears the Council has borrowed but this is effectively covered by grant payments. MRP in respect of leases brought on the balance sheet under IFRS will match the annual principal repayment for the associated deferred liability. This is a technical accounting adjustment which is cost neutral for the Council.
- 6.7 MRP on housing assets funded through Prudential Borrowing is charged at 5% of the HRA's CFR. MRP on all other items such as new builds are charged at 2% of the HRA's CFR.

Treasury Management Strategy Statement and Investment Strategy 2020/21 to 2022/23

7 Reporting Treasury Management Activity

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

- (a) The Treasury Management Strategy Statement and Prudential Indicators will be submitted to the committee in January each year prior to approval by Council.
- (b) Two treasury management updates will be submitted to the committee in January and July each year.
- (c) An annual report on treasury activity will be submitted to the committee in July each year for the preceding year prior to approval by Cabinet.

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

8 Other items

8.1 Investment Training

8.1.1 Member Training

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

The Council has nominated the Corporate Governance Committee as the committee which has responsibility for scrutiny of the treasury management function.

8.1.2 Staff Training

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

8.2 Treasury Management Advisers

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

Treasury Management Strategy Statement and Investment Strategy 2020/21 to 2022/23

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

The Council maintains the quality of the service with its advisers by holding quarterly strategy meetings and tendering every 5 years. Following a tendering exercise at the end of 2018, the contract was renewed with Arlingclose from 01 January 2019 for three years with an option to extend for a further two year period.

8.3 Markets in Financial Instruments Directive (MIFID)

8.3.1 The way that local authorities can access financial services changed in January 2018 as a result of the second Markets in Financial Instruments Directive (MIFID) from the EU. Under the new regulations, local authorities can only continue to be classed as professional clients if they have at least a £10m investment balance and staff with relevant experience. Local authorities not meeting the criteria are reclassified as retail clients. Retail clients have greater protection when placing investments because there is a requirement for firms to ensure that investments are suitable for the client. Professional clients are assumed to have greater knowledge and therefore need less protection.

8.3.2 The Council is not in a position to be classed as a professional client because it does not have an investment balance which is consistently above £10m so it is classified as a retail client. In practice, this does not have an impact on the Council's treasury management activities which consist of cash deposits or loans which are outside the scope of MIFID. The Council's investment advisers, Arlingclose, will continue to advise retail clients as they have a retail adviser who is able to advise on any investment products which come under the scope of MIFID such as shares and bonds.

8.4 Investment of Money Borrowed in Advance of Need

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

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

Treasury Management Strategy Statement and Investment Strategy 2020/21 to 2022/23

8.5 Policy on Use of Financial Derivatives

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

8.6 Housing Revenue Account (HRA)

The Council operates one loans pool for the General Fund and the HRA. A proportion of the Council's investment and debt interest is apportioned to the HRA at year end. The amount of HRA investment interest is calculated by applying the Council's average investment interest rate to the HRA's average notional cash balance. The amount of HRA debt interest is calculated by applying the Council's average debt interest rate to the mid-year HRA Capital Financing Requirement (CFR).

**Treasury Management Strategy Statement
and Investment Strategy 2020/21 to 2022/23**

ANNEX A

PRUDENTIAL INDICATORS 2020/21 TO 2022/23

1 Upper Limits for Fixed Interest Rate Exposure and Variable Interest Rate Exposure

- 1.1 These indicators allow the Council to manage the extent to which it is exposed to changes in interest rates. This Council calculates these limits on a net interest paid basis (i.e. interest paid on fixed rate debt net of interest received on fixed rate investments).
- 1.2 The upper limit for variable rate exposure has been set to ensure that the Council is not exposed to interest rate rises which could adversely impact on the revenue budget. The limit allows for the use of variable rate debt to offset exposure to changes in short-term rates on investments.

	2019/20 Approved %	2020/21 Estimate %	2021/22 Estimate %	2022/23 Estimate %
Upper Limit for Fixed Interest Rate Exposure	100	100	100	100
Upper Limit for Variable Rate Exposure	40	40	40	40

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

2 Maturity Structure of Fixed Rate borrowing

- 2.1 This indicator highlights the existence of any large concentrations of fixed rate debt needing to be replaced at times of uncertainty over interest rates and is designed to protect against excessive exposures to interest rate changes in any one period, in particular in the course of the next ten years.
- 2.2 It is calculated as the amount of projected borrowing that is fixed rate maturing in each period as a percentage of total projected borrowing that is fixed rate. The maturity of borrowing is determined by reference to the earliest date on which the lender can require payment.

**Treasury Management Strategy Statement
and Investment Strategy 2020/21 to 2022/23**

Maturity structure of fixed rate borrowing	Actual %	Lower Limit %	Upper Limit %
under 12 months	3.09	0	30
12 months and within 24 months	4.13	0	30
24 months and within 5 years	8.52	0	30
5 years and within 10 years	12.15	0	30
10 years and above	72.11	50	100

3 Credit Risk

3.1 The Council considers security, liquidity and yield, in that order, when making investment decisions.

3.2 Credit ratings remain an important element of assessing credit risk, but they are not a sole feature in the Council’s assessment of counterparty credit risk.

3.3 The Council also considers alternative assessments of credit strength, and information on corporate developments of and market sentiment towards counterparties. The following key tools are used to assess credit risk:

- Published credit ratings of the financial institution (minimum A- or equivalent) and its sovereign (minimum AA+ or equivalent for non-UK sovereigns);
- Sovereign support mechanisms;
- Credit default swaps (where quoted);
- Share prices (where available);
- Economic fundamentals, such as a country’s net debt as a percentage of its GDP;
- Corporate developments, news, articles, markets sentiment and momentum;
- Subjective overlay.

3.4 The only indicators with prescriptive values are credit ratings. Other indicators of creditworthiness are considered in relative rather than absolute terms.

4 Upper Limit for total principal sums invested over 1 year

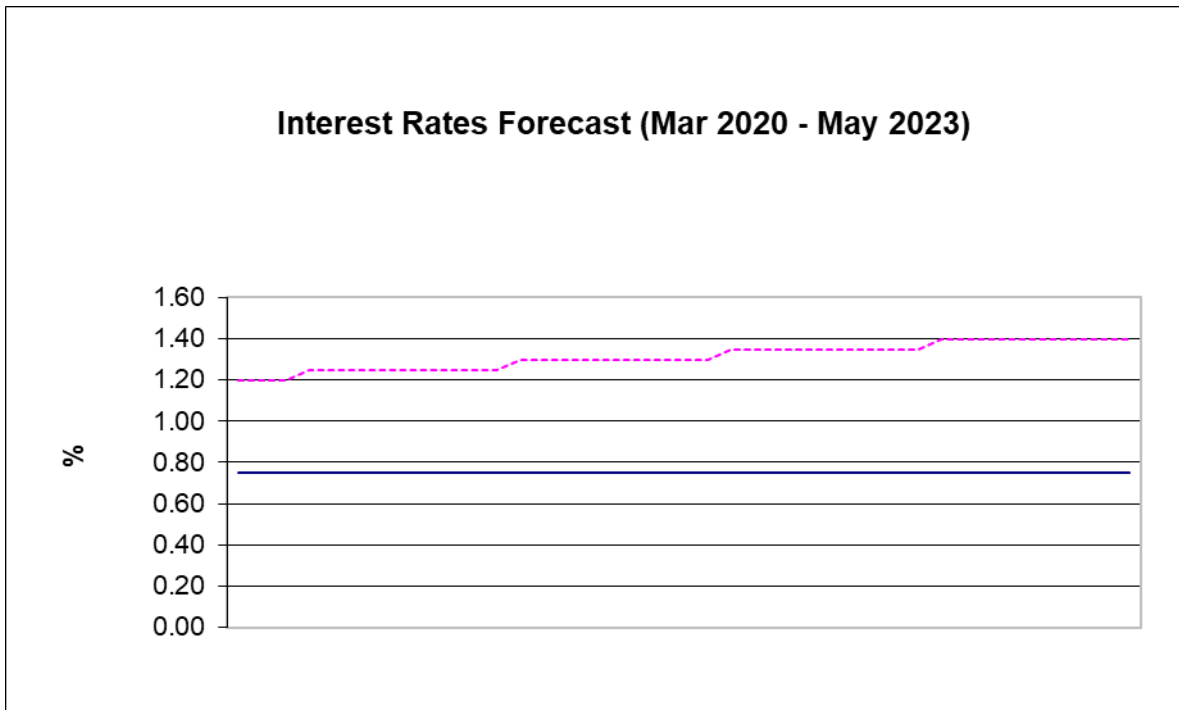
4.1 The purpose of this limit is to contain exposure to the possibility of loss that may arise as a result of the Council having to seek early repayment of the sums invested.

Upper Limit for total principal sums invested over 1 year	2019/20 Approved £m	2020/21 Estimate £m	2021/22 Estimate £m	2022/23 Estimate £m
	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00

INTEREST RATES FORECAST

The graph below shows the interest rate forecast for the Official UK Bank Rate and the 50 year GILT rate from March 2020 to May 2023. The Official Bank Rate influences the rate at which the Council can invest. The GILT rate is the rate at which the Government borrows money and therefore this affects the rate at which the Council can borrow from the PWLB which is approximately 2% above GILT rates.

As the graph shows, it's much more expensive to borrow than to invest at the moment with the Official UK Bank Rate expected to remain fairly constant over the period. The graph illustrates that the difference between investment and borrowing rates is approximately 2.5%.



- _____ Official Bank Rate
- - - - - 50-yr GILT Rate

Treasury Management Strategy Statement and Investment Strategy 2020/21 to 2022/23

ANNEX C

GLOSSARY - Useful guide to Treasury Management Terms and Acronyms

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

Treasury Management Strategy Statement and Investment Strategy 2020/21 to 2022/23

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

Mae tudalen hwn yn fwriadol wag

Treasury Management Strategy Statement 2020/21

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:	148
Brief description:	The Treasury Management strategy for 2020/21
Date Completed:	20/12/2019 11:46:26 Version: 14
Completed by:	Rhys Ifor Jones
Responsible Service:	Finance
Localities affected by the proposal:	Whole County,
Who will be affected by the proposal?	Proposals have little or no direct impact on the vast majority of residents as the strategy involves managing the Council's investments and borrowing.
Was this impact assessment completed as a group?	No

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 : 20 / 30.

Implications of the score

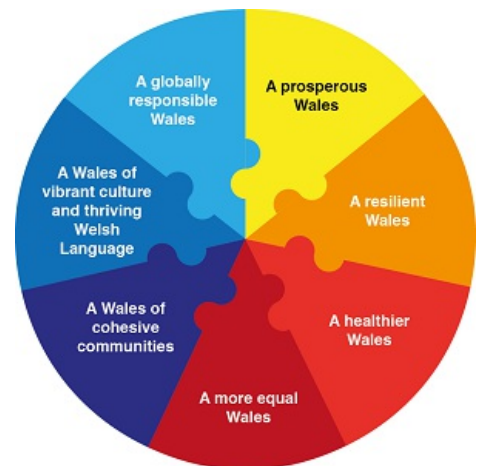
An efficient Treasury Management strategy ensures that the Council is maximising the use of its resources in order to guarantee the sustainability of the approach in the long term.

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
- Positive
- Neutral
- Neutral
- Neutral
- Neutral
- Neutral



Main conclusions

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

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	An effective Treasury Management strategy ensures that the Council's investment and borrowing decisions will contribute towards the goal of maximising income and minimising costs which supports efficient service delivery.
Further actions required	Sound financial planning and efficient long term treasury management strategies ensure that the positive impact of this report on the County's prosperity is maximised.

Positive impacts identified:

A low carbon society	
Quality communications, infrastructure and transport	Financial planning and decision making ensures that proper consideration of the long term impact of financial decisions is given, including the payback period and whole life costs of capital investment decisions, properly impact assessed budget proposals and long term debt and investment (treasury management) strategies.
Economic development	The Treasury Management strategy and Prudential Indicators ensure that the Council's cash is safeguarded as much as possible by making investments in banks recommended in the annual strategy statement.
Quality skills for the long term	The strategy ensures that the Council's borrowing is monitored and is within set limits and is affordable. It identifies current financing requirements for the Capital Plan and estimates the proposed capital requirements for the next three financial years.
Quality jobs for the long term	Sound investment and borrowing decisions relating to the Council's cash will maximise the Council's income within the guidelines set in the Treasury Management strategy.
Childcare	The Prudential Indicators are a statutory requirement which demonstrate the affordability of our plans and contribute towards the overall financial wellbeing of Denbighshire.

Negative impacts identified:

A low carbon society	
Quality communications, infrastructure and transport	
Economic development	
Quality skills for the long term	
Quality jobs for the long term	
Childcare	

A resilient Denbighshire

Overall Impact	Positive
Justification for impact	A sound Treasury Management strategy ensures that the Council's cash is secure and new borrowing is affordable. It also enables the Council to react quickly to market volatility by continual monitoring of the financial institutions throughout the year.
Further actions required	Good investment decisions will help the Council to develop more efficient working practices which will use less resources which will help to maximise the positive impact of this report on the County's resilience.

Positive impacts identified:

Biodiversity and the natural environment	
Biodiversity in the built environment	
Reducing waste, reusing and recycling	Good investment decisions will help the Council to develop more efficient working practices which will use less resources.
Reduced energy/fuel consumption	The strategy is set at the start of the financial year but it is monitored carefully throughout the year to ensure that the Council reacts quickly to any market volatility and the impact on the banking institutions.
People's awareness of the environment and biodiversity	
Flood risk management	

Negative impacts identified:

Biodiversity and the natural environment	
Biodiversity in the built environment	
Reducing waste, reusing and recycling	
Reduced energy/fuel consumption	
People's awareness of the environment and biodiversity	
Flood risk management	

A healthier Denbighshire

Overall Impact	Neutral
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Justification for impact	Proposals have little or no direct impact on the vast majority of residents as the strategy involves managing the Council's investments and borrowing.
Further actions required	The impact of this report is neutral in this particular area so this is not applicable.

Positive impacts identified:

A social and physical environment that encourage and support health and well-being	
Access to good quality, healthy food	
People's emotional and mental well-being	
Access to healthcare	
Participation in leisure opportunities	The strategy contributes to the overall financial health of Denbighshire and therefore supports the delivery of the annual budget.

Negative impacts identified:

A social and physical environment that encourage and support health and well-being	
Access to good quality, healthy food	
People's emotional and mental well-being	
Access to healthcare	
Participation in leisure opportunities	

A more equal Denbighshire

Overall Impact	Neutral
Justification for impact	A good treasury management strategy contributes to the overall financial resilience of the Council and supports the on-going work of the Authority without impacting on residents.
Further actions required	The impact of this report is neutral in this particular area so this is not applicable.

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	
People who suffer discrimination or disadvantage	
Areas with poor economic, health or educational outcomes	
People in poverty	An efficient treasury management strategy contributes to the financial resilience of the Council and supports service delivery.

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	
People who suffer discrimination or disadvantage	
Areas with poor economic, health or educational outcomes	
People in poverty	

Overall Impact	Neutral
Justification for impact	A good treasury management strategy contributes to the overall financial resilience of the Council and supports the on-going work of the Authority without impacting on residents.
Further actions required	The impact of this report is neutral in this particular area so this is not applicable.

Positive impacts identified:

Safe communities and individuals	
Community participation and resilience	
The attractiveness of the area	
Connected communities	
Rural resilience	

Negative impacts identified:

Safe communities and individuals	
Community participation and resilience	
The attractiveness of the area	
Connected communities	
Rural resilience	

A Denbighshire of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language

Overall Impact	Neutral
Justification for impact	A good treasury management strategy contributes to the overall financial resilience of the Council and supports the on-going work of the Authority. It has no direct impact on the language and the culture because any treasury management decisions are based on the treasury strategy and advice from financial consultants.
Further actions required	The impact of this report is neutral in this particular area so this is not applicable.

Positive impacts identified:

People using Welsh	
Promoting the Welsh language	Tudalen 163

Culture and heritage	
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Negative impacts identified:

People using Welsh	
Promoting the Welsh language	
Culture and heritage	

A globally responsible Denbighshire

Overall Impact	Neutral
Justification for impact	A good treasury management strategy contributes to the overall financial resilience of the Council and supports the on-going work of the Authority. It has no direct impact on the local area.
Further actions required	The impact of this report is neutral in this particular area so this is not applicable.

Positive impacts identified:

Local, national, international supply chains	
Human rights	All investments are undertaken from national institutions in line with the strategy and financial advice. The strategy determines the institutions with the minimum credit rating which the Authority is permitted to invest with.
Broader service provision in the local area or the region	All borrowing is undertaken from central Government as detailed in the strategy and in line with other local authorities.

Negative impacts identified:

Local, national, international supply chains	
Human rights	
Broader service provision in the local area or the region	

COUNCIL FORWARD WORK PROGRAMME

Cyfarfod	Eitem (Disgrifiad / Teitl)		Pwrpas yr Adroddiad	Angen Penderfyniad y Cyngor (oes/nac oes)	Aelod Arweiniol a Swyddog Cyswllt
31 Mawrth 2020	1	Adolygiad Blynyddol o Gydbwysedd Gwleidyddol	I ystyried materion cydbwysedd gwleidyddol presennol o bwyllgorau'r Cyngor	Oes	orwyr Richard Mainon / Steve Price
	2	Trefniadau ar gyfer ethol Cadeirydd ac Is-gadeirydd y Cyngor	Cytuno ar y broses a'r ymgeiswyr i'w hethol yn ffurfiol yng Nghyfarfod Blynyddol y Cyngor ym mis Mai 2019	Oes	Gary Williams / Steve Price
	3	Datganiad Polisi Tâl 2020 / 2021	Gofyn i'r Cyngor gymeradwyo Datganiad ar Bolisiau Tâl 2020 / 2021.	Oes	Y Cynghorwyr Richard Mainon / Catrin Roberts / Sophie Vaughan
12 Mai 2020 Cyfarfod Blynyddol o'r Cyngor	1	Penodi Cadeirydd ac Is-gadeirydd Cyngor Sir Ddinbych	Ethol Cadeirydd ac Is-Gadeirydd y Cyngor ar gyfer blwyddyn y cyngor 2020 – 2021.	Oes	Gary Williams / Steve Price / Eleri Woolford
	2	Adroddiad Blynyddol y Pwyllgorau Craffu	Adolygu'r Adroddiad Blynyddol	Nac oes	Cadeirydd y Grŵp Cadeiryddion Craffu / Rhian Evans / Steve Price
7 Gorffennaf 2020	1	Cynllun Corfforaethol Adolygiad Perfformiad Blynyddol 2017-2022	I ystyried perfformiad presennol yn erbyn blaenoriaethau'r Cynllun Corfforaethol 2019-2020	Oes	Y Cynghorwyr Julian Thompson-Hill/Iolo McGregor
8 Medi 2020					

COUNCIL FORWARD WORK PROGRAMME

13 Hydref 2020					
8 Rhagfyr 2020					

EITEMAU'R DYFODOL

Cytundeb Llywodraethu 2 Cynnig Twf Gogledd Cymru	Cymeradwyo'r trefniadau llywodraethu mewn perthynas â gweithredu'r fargen dwf.	Y Cynghorwyr Hugh Evans / Graham Boase / Gary Williams	I'w gadarnhau
Adroddiad Blynyddol y Pwyllgor Safonau	I ystyried yr Adroddiad Blynyddol	Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Safonau / Gary Williams	I'w gadarnhau
Adroddiad Blynyddol y Pwyllgor Llywodraethu Corfforaethol	I ystyried yr Adroddiad Blynyddol	Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Llywodraethu Corfforaethol / Gary Williams	I'w gadarnhau

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Nodyn ar gyfer Swyddogion - Dyddiadau Cau Adroddiadau'r Cyngor Llawn

<i>Cyfarfod</i>	<i>Dyddiau Cau</i>	<i>Cyfarfod</i>	<i>Dyddiau Cau</i>	<i>Cyfarfod</i>	<i>Dyddiau Cau</i>
				<i>Mawrth 2020</i>	17 Mawrth 2020
<i>Mai 2020</i>	28 Ebrill 2020	<i>Gorffennaf 2020</i>	23 Mehefin 2020	<i>Medi 2020</i>	24 Awst 2020
<i>Hydref 2020</i>	29 Medi 2020	<i>Rhagfyr 2020</i>	24 Tachwedd 2020		

Cyfarfod Briffio ar Raglen Gwaith i'r Dyfodol y Cyngor

Cyfarfod	Eitem (Disgrifiad / Teitl)		Pwrpas yr Adroddiad	Aelod Arweiniol a Swyddog Cyswllt
9 Mawrth 2020	1	Gwasanaeth Rhanbarthol i Gynllunio Rhag Argyfwng Gogledd Cymru	Ar gais y Grŵp Cadeiryddion ac Is-gadeiryddion Craffu, gyda'r bwriad o roi trosolwg i bob cynghorydd o waith y Gwasanaeth, ei gynlluniau a'i bolisiau, a sut mae'r Gwasanaeth yn bwydo i mewn i waith Fforwm Lleol Cymru Gydnerth	Graham Boase/Neil Culff/Madeleine Henry-Joy
	2	Model Cyflawni Amgen (MCA) ar gyfer amrywiol weithgareddau/ swyddogaethau sy'n ymwneud â hamdden	Rhoi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf i Aelodau cyn i Hamdden Sir Ddinbych Cyf ddechrau gweithredu'r amrywiol weithgareddau a swyddogaethau sy'n ymwneud â hamdden yn ffurfiol ar ran y Cyngor.	Graham Boase / Siân Lloyd Price
	3	Adolygiad o'r Gwasanaethau Cymorth Corfforaethol (CSSR)	Trafod yr adolygiad o'r staff cymorth	Judith Greenhalgh / Alan Smith
8 Mehefin 2020	1	Hyfforddiant Ymwybyddiaeth Cyfamod y Lluoedd Arfog		Y Cyng. Richard Mainon / Gary Williams/ Stephen Townley, Swyddog Cyswllt y Lluoedd Arfog
	2	Y Cod Ymarfer Priffyrdd Newydd	Gwnaed cais gan y Cabinet ym mis Ionawr 2020 i godi ymwybyddiaeth ac egluro dull y Gwasanaeth o ymgymryd â gwaith cynnal a chadw priffyrdd ymatebol	Tony Ward / Tim Towers / Andy Clark
	3	Canlyniadau Mynegai Amddifadedd Lluosog Cymru (WIMD) ar gyfer Sir Ddinbych	Dod â chanlyniadau WIMD Sir Ddinbych i'r aelodau	Nicola Kneale
9 Tachwedd 2020	1			

Cyfarfod Briffio ar Raglen Gwaith i'r Dyfodol y Cyngor

	2			

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