

# Pecyn Dogfen Cyhoeddus



At: Aelodau'r Cabinet

Dyddiad: 10 Chwefror 2021

Rhif Union: 01824712568

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

Annwyl Gyngorydd

Fe'ch gwahoddir i fynychu cyfarfod y **CABINET, DYDD MAWRTH, 16 CHWFROR 2021** am **10.00 am TRWY CYFRWNG FIDEO.**

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 BRYG**

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 7 - 18)**

Derbyn cofnodion cyfarfod y Cabinet a gynhaliwyd 19 Ionawr 2021 (copi ynghlwm).

**5 STRATEGAETH AR NEWID HINSAWDD A NEWID ECOLEGOL CYNGOR SIR DDINBYCH (2021 - 2029)** (Tudalennau 19 - 88)

Ystyried adroddiad ar y cyd gan y Cyngorwyr Brian Jones, Aelod Arweiniol Gwastraff, Cludiant a'r Amgylchedd a Tony Thomas, Aelod Arweiniol Tai a Chymunedau (copi ynghlwm) yn cyflwyno'r ddogfen strategaeth derfynol i'r Cabinet ei ystyried, ac argymhell i'r Cyngor ei mabwysiadu.

**6 ADOLYGU'R POLISI ENWI A RHIFO STRYDOEDD** (Tudalennau 89 - 114)

Ystyried adroddiad gan y Cyngorydd Richard Mainon, Aelod Arweiniol Gwasanaethau Corfforaethol a Chyfeiriad Strategol (copi ynghlwm) yn ceisio cymeradwyaeth y Cabinet ar gyfer newidiadau arfaethedig i Bolisi Enwi a Rhifo Strydoedd y Cyngor.

**7 RHAGLEN TRAWSNEWID TREFI LLYWODRAETH CYMRU** (Tudalennau 115 - 138)

Ystyried adroddiad gan y Cyngorydd Hugh Evans, Arweinydd ac Aelod Arweiniol yr Economi a Llywodraethu Corfforaethol (copi ynghlwm) yn ceisio cymeradwyaeth y Cabinet i ddirprwyo awdurdod ar gyfer dibenion sicrhau buddsoddiad adfywio yn Sir Ddinbych o Raglen Trawsnewid Trefi Llywodraeth Cymru.

**8 ARGYMHELLION Y GRŴP BUDDSODDI STRATEGOL** (Tudalennau 139 - 146)

Ystyried adroddiad gan y Cyngorydd Julian Thompson-Hill, Aelod Arweiniol Cyllid, Perfformiad ac Asedau Strategol (copi ynghlwm) yn gofyn am gefnogaeth y Cabinet ar gyfer prosiectau a nodwyd ar gyfer eu cynnwys yng Nghynllun Cyfalaf 2021/22.

**9 ADRODDIAD CYLLID** (Tudalennau 147 - 164)

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

**10 RHAGLEN GWAITH I'R DYFODOL** (Tudalennau 165 - 168)

Derbyn Rhaglen Gwaith i'r Dyfodol amgaeedig y Cabinet a nodi'r cynnwys.

**RHAN 2 - MATERION CYFRINACHOL**

Dim eitemau.

## **MEMBERSHIP**

### **Y Cynghorwyr**

**Hugh Evans  
Bobby Feeley  
Huw Hilditch-Roberts  
Richard Mainon**

**Tony Thomas  
Julian Thompson-Hill  
Brian Jones  
Mark Young**

### **COPIAU I'R:**

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

Mae tudalen hwn yn fwriadol wag

DEDDF LLYWODRAETH LEOL 2000

Cod Ymddygiad Aelodau

## DATGELU A CHOFRESTRU BUDDIANNAU

Rwyf i,  
(enw)

\*Aelod /Aelod cyfetholedig o  
(\*dileuer un)

Cyngor Sir Ddinbych

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

Dyddiad Datgelu:

Pwyllgor (nodwch):

Agenda eitem

Pwnc:

Natur y Buddiant:

(Gweler y nodyn isod)\*

Llofnod

Dyddiad

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

Mae tudalen hwn yn fwriadol wag

## CABINET

Cofnodion o gyfarfod y Cabinet a gynhaliwyd trwy gyfrwng fideo gynadledda, ddydd Mawrth 19 Ionawr 2021 am 10.00am.

## YN BRESENNOL

Y Cynghorwyr Hugh Evans, Arweinydd ac Aelod Arweiniol yr Economi a Llywodraethu Corfforaethol; Bobby Feeley, Aelod Arweiniol Lles ac Annibyniaeth; Huw Hilditch-Roberts, Aelod Arweiniol Addysg, Gwasanaethau Plant ac Ymgysylltu â'r Cyhoedd; Brian Jones, Aelod Arweiniol Gwastraff, Cludiant a'r Amgylchedd; Richard Mainon, Aelod Arweiniol Gwasanaethau Corfforaethol a Chyfeiriad Strategol; Tony Thomas, Aelod Arweiniol Tai a Chymunedau; Julian Thompson-Hill, Aelod Arweiniol Cyllid, Perfformiad ac Asedau Strategol, a Mark Young, Aelod Arweiniol Cynllunio, Gwarchod y Cyhoedd a Chymunedau Mwy Diogel.

**Arsylwyr:** Cynghorwyr Jeanette Chamberlain-Jones, Meirick Davies, Hugh Irving, Alan James, Barry Mellor, Melvyn Mile, Paul Penlington, Peter Scott, Glenn Swingler, Graham Timms ac Emrys Wynne

## HEFYD YN BRESENNOL

Prif Weithredwr (JG); Cyfarwyddwyr Corfforaethol: Cymunedau (NS) ac Economi a'r Parth Cyhoeddus (GB); Penaethiaid Gwasanaeth: Y Gyfraith, Adnoddau Dynol a Gwasanaethau Democrataidd (GW) a Chyllid ac Eiddo (SG); Rheolwr Cludiant Teithwyr (PD); Swyddog Arweiniol Tai Cymunedol (GD); Rheolwr Gwasanaethau Democrataidd (SP), a Gweinyddwr Pwyllgorau (KEJ a RTJ)

## PWYNT SYLW – Y DIWEDDARAF AM COVID-19

Croesawodd yr Arweinydd bawb i'r cyfarfod ac roedd yn gobeithio y byddai 2021 yn flwyddyn fwy cadarnhaol wrth i'r rhaglen frechu gael ei gweithredu ac y byddai rhywfaint o normalrwydd yn dychwelyd.

Rhoddodd y Prif Weithredwr drosolwg o'r sefyllfa bresennol o ran Covid-19 yn Sir Ddinbych a Chymru yn ehangach ar gais yr Arweinydd. Roedd y ffigurau diweddaraf yn dangos bod lle am obaith gofalus ein bod wedi cyrraedd uchafbwynt yr heintiau o ran y nifer o heintiau, ond roedd yna nifer sylweddol o breswylwyr oedd dal i fod yn eithriadol o wael gyda Covid-19 yn yr ysbyty. Y gyfradd achosion yn Sir Ddinbych oedd 369.7 fesul 100,000 o'r boblogaeth, o gymharu â 406 yr wythnos flaenorol, roedd hyn yn uwch na'r cyfartaledd Cymreig o 306.1, ond roedd cyfraddau heintiau yn disgyn ar draws y mwyafrif o Gymru. Roedd y rhaglen frechu yn parhau yn ddi-oed gyda 27,000 o bobl wedi'u brechu yng ngogledd Cymru, ac roedd y mwyafrif helaeth ohonynt yn y grwpiau risg uchel, gyda 35,000 o frechiadau pellach wedi'u cynllunio ar gyfer yr wythnos bresennol, gan arwain at lefel uwch o amddiffyniad mewn cartrefi gofal. Serch hynny, mae Covid-19 dal i fod yn ein cymunedau a gofynnwyd i bawb ailadrodd y negeseuon pwysig o ran cadw pellter cymdeithasol, gwisgo masg, mesurau hylendid a chyfyngu ar gysylltiadau.

## 1 YMDDIHEURIADAU

Ni chafwyd unrhyw ymddiheuriadau.

## 2 DATGANIADAU CYSYLLTIAD

Datganodd y Cynghorwyr Bobby Feeley a Huw Hilditch-Roberts gysylltiad personol ag eitem 6 ar y rhaglen – Sefydlu Partneriaeth Chwaraeon Gogledd Cymru, gan eu bod ill dau'n Gyfarwyddwyr Hamdden Sir Ddinbych Cyfyngedig.

## 3 MATERION BRYS

Ni chodwyd unrhyw fater brys.

## 4 COFNODION

Cyflwynwyd cofnodion cyfarfod y Cabinet a gynhaliwyd ar 15 Rhagfyr 2020.

**PENDERFYNWYD** *derbyn a chadarnhau cofnodion y cyfarfod a gynhaliwyd ar 15 Rhagfyr 2020 fel cofnod cywir.*

## 5 CYNLLUN BRYS AR GYFER BYSIAU

Cyflwynodd y Cynghorydd Brian Jones, Aelod Arweiniol Gwastraff, Cludiant a'r Amgylchedd adroddiad yn ceisio cymeradwyaeth y Cabinet i gytuno i'r Cynllun Brys ar gyfer Bysiau a sefydlu perthynas gyda Chyngor Sir y Fflint fel yr awdurdod arweiniol rhanbarthol.

Roedd yr adroddiad yn manylu ar y cyd-destun a chefnidir ehangach i'r Cynllun Brys ar gyfer Bysiau yn cynnwys cynigion Llywodraeth Cymru i ddiwygio gwasanaethau bws yn y dyfodol, ynghyd â manylion cymorth ariannol (amodol) sydd eisoes yn cael ei ddarparu i'r sector bysiau, a weinyddwyd yn ddiweddar gan Gyngor Sir y Fflint fel awdurdod arweiniol rhanbarthol ar gyfer gogledd Cymru, ond yn cael ei ddisbarthu ar ôl cytundeb rhanbarthol. Y cam nesaf o fewn y broses honno ydi Cynllun Brys ar gyfer Bysiau 2 gyda Llywodraeth Cymru yn cynnig cytundeb gyda gweithredwyr ac awdurdodau lleol i amddiffyn gwasanaethau bysiau am gyfnod cychwynol hyd at 31 Gorffennaf 2022, oni bai bod amodau'r farchnad yn gwella ddigon gan olygu nad oedd angen cefnogaeth bellach. Manteision y cytundeb fyddai diogelu gwasanaethau tuag at lefelau cyn Covid a darparu sail gyfreithiol gadarn ar gyfer y cyllid ychwanegol, a chynnig rhywfaint o ddylanwad i awdurdodau lleol o'r hyn arferai fod yn wasanaethau masnachol. Roedd hefyd yn darparu capasiti ychwanegol ar gyfer cludiant i'r ysgol. Roedd y peryglon yn cynnwys gweithredwyr bysiau yn gwrthod cytuno, ond roedd y mwyafrif yn agos at wneud, felly os na fyddai Sir Ddinbych yn cytuno, roedd yr awdurdod yn llai tebygol o fod mewn sefyllfa i ddylanwadu ar lefelau gwasanaeth bysiau, a byddai'n anghydwedd ag awdurdodau eraill yn y rhanbarth.

Codwyd y pwyntiau canlynol yn ystod y drafodaeth a ddilynodd -



- gan ymateb i gwestiynau gan y Cyngorydd Mark Young, cadarnhaodd y Rheolwr Cludiant Teithwyr bod gwaith yn mynd rhagddo gyda Thrafnidiaeth Cymru i sicrhau atebolrwydd democrataidd wrth symud ymlaen a byddai'r Aelod Arweiniol yn gweithio i sicrhau bod anghenion Sir Ddinbych yn cael eu bodloni a'u craffu.

Cytunwyd y byddai aelodau yn cael gwybod am drefniadau llywodraethu yn y dyfodol ar ôl iddynt gael eu sefydlu. O ran darpariaeth gwasanaethau bysiau a sicrhau bod teithwyr yn teimlo'n ddiogel tra'n teithio, darparwyd rhywfaint o ystadegau ar lefelau teithwyr oedd yn dangos bod teithwyr bellach yn fwy hyderus yn defnyddio gwasanaethau bws, gyda lefelau teithwyr tua 10-12% yn ystod y cyfnod clo cyntaf, o'i gymharu â 23% yn y cyfnod clo presennol. Cyfeiriwyd hefyd at y drefn glanhau llym er mwyn sicrhau diogelwch y cyhoedd tra'n teithio a chyflwyno'r drefn o archebu seddi ymlaen llaw ar rai gwasanaethu, gan roi lefel ychwanegol o hyder. Serch hynny, roedd cydnabyddiaeth y byddai'n cymryd amser i ddychwelyd i ryw fath o normalrwydd a lefelau teithwyr cyn Covid.
- tynnwyd sylw at bwysigrwydd gwasanaethau bysiau mewn ardaloedd gwledig oedd yn anodd i'w cynnal a chadarnhaodd y Cyngorydd Brian Jones bod trafodaethau lefel uchel yn cael eu cynnal ar hyn o bryd oedd yn ymwneud yn benodol ag anghenion gwledig ac roedd cefnogaeth ar gael o ran hynny gan aelodau arweiniol ar lefel ranbarthol.

Diolchodd yr Arweinydd i'r Cyngorydd Jones am y sicrwydd yna ac roedd yn falch gallu nodi bod yr effaith ar ardaloedd gwledig yn uchel ar yr agenda ac y gallai ymagwedd ranbarthol ddarparu cyfle ar gyfer datrysiad mwy arloesol i fodloni anghenion gwledig. Roedd yn cefnogi'r ymagwedd ranbarthol gan ei fod yn darparu gwasanaethau mwy cynaliadwy ac yn sicrhau dialog well gyda gweithredwyr ar lefel is-ranbarthol.
- eglurwyd mai amharodrwydd rhai gweithredwyr i ymuno â'r cytundeb oedd maint penodol yr elw a osodwyd ar 2%, ac roedd gweithredwyr yn teimlo oedd yn atal buddsoddiad yn y dyfodol a phryderon y gallai awdurdodau lleol a Thrafnidiaeth Cymru ddylanwadu ar y gwasanaethau a weithredir.

Roedd trafodaethau yn parhau yr wythnos honno gyda gweithredwyr a Thrafnidiaeth Cymru, ond o ystyried pwysigrwydd y cynllun, disgwyliwyd y byddai materion yn cael eu cwblhau ac y byddai pawb mewn sefyllfa i arwyddo'r cytundeb
- cydnabuwyd amharodrwydd posibl pobl i ddychwelyd i ddefnyddio cludiant cyhoeddus ar ôl Covid a fyddai'n debygol o gael ei ddylanwadu gan ba mor hir y byddai'r pandemig yn parhau a phatrymau oedd yn newid megis siopa ar-lein a llai o gymudo allai ddod yn rhywbeth sefydlog.

Serch hynny, roedd y cynllun yn hyblyg ac yn cydnabod y gallai niferoedd teithwyr gynyddu'n sylweddol neu fod yn destun twf sefydlog. Ers mis Gorffennaf, bu twf o tua 60% o gapasiti cyn Covid mewn rhai ardaloedd a byddai'n cymryd amser i gyrraedd 100%, ond os na chyrhaeddir lefelau cyn Covid, yn anrffod byddai angen trafod cwestiynau am y cydbwysedd rhwng cefnogaeth gyhoeddus a refeniw masnachol.
- cafwyd trafodaeth am effaith buddsoddiad mewn bysiau yn y dyfodol o ran technolegau amgylcheddol megis cerbydau hydrogen neu drydan, yn enwedig o ystyried y terfyn 2% ar elw yn y cytundeb a nod Llywodraeth Cymru na fydd gan fysiau unrhyw allyriadau o'r bibell egsôst erbyn 2028. Hyd yn oed petai niferoedd teithwyr yn dychwelyd i'r lefelau normal, roedd lle i gredu y byddai'n

anodd amnewid y fflyd bresennol yn unol â'r nod hwnnw a bod yna drafodaeth barhaus ynglŷn â hynny - roedd yn debygol y byddai angen rhagor o gyllid.

- Mewn cysylltiad â deddfwriaeth berthnasol ers i'r DU adael yr Undeb Ewropeaidd, cyfeiriodd Pennaeth y Gyfraith, Adnoddau Dynol a Gwasanaethau Democrataidd at '*State Aid Revocations Amendments EU Exit Regulations 2020*', oedd fod i ddod i rym ddechrau'r flwyddyn, a chadarnhaodd y gellir darparu cyngor cyfreithiol wedi hynny y tu allan i'r cyfarfod.

**PENDERFYNWYD** y byddai'r Cabinet yn –

- cytuno ag egwyddorion cytundeb Cynllun Brys ar gyfer Bysiau 2 (fel y manylir yn Atodiad 2 yr adroddiad) i sicrhau cymorth ariannol (amodol) i'r sector bysiau ac i sefydlu perthynas â Chyngor Sir y Fflint fel yr awdurdod arweiniol rhanbarthol a'r llofnodwr, sy'n sicrhau bod yr arian brys parhaus yn bodloni blaenoriaethau'r awdurdod ac yn cael ei ddarparu ar ei ran, a*
- maes o law, i alw am adroddiad pellach ar gynigion i ddiwygio bysiau mewn perthynas â rheoli gwasanaethau bysiau yng Nghymru yn y dyfodol.*

## **6 SEFYDLU PARTNERIAETH CHWARAEON GOGLEDD CYMRU**

Cyflwynodd y Cyngorydd Bobby Feeley, Aelod Arweiniol Lles ac Annibyniaeth yr adroddiad yn ceisio cefnogaeth y Cabinet mewn egwyddor i sefydlu Partneriaeth Chwaraeon Gogledd Cymru.

Darparwyd rhywfaint o gefndir o ran rôl Chwaraeon Cymru oedd wedi darparu arian i awdurdodau lleol yn hanesyddol, a phartneriaid eraill i ymgymryd â rhaglenni ac ymyraethau chwaraeon. Roedd yr adroddiad yn canolbwyntio ar y cynnig arfaethedig i sefydlu partneriaeth Chwaraeon Gogledd Cymru rhanbarthol newydd yn cynnwys awdurdodau lleol eraill gogledd Cymru a phartneriaid allweddol, gan weithio gyda gweledigaeth a rennir a fydd o fudd i'r rhanbarth. Petai'n cael ei gymeradwyo, byddai'r cyllid cronus gan Chwaraeon Cymru (tua £2.7 miliwn y flwyddyn) yn cael ei gyfeirio trwy Chwaraeon Gogledd Cymru gyda chyfanswm dangosol y cyllid am 5 mlynedd rhwng 2021/22 a 2025/26 yn £13,529,494. Cyfeiriodd y Cyngorydd Feeley at gyfranogiad Hamdden Sir Ddinbych Cyfyngedig yn y bartneriaeth, ac achubodd ar y cyfle i roi teyrnged i'r staff am eu hymateb i'r heriau a wynebwyd ac am gyfrannu mewn meysydd gwasanaeth eraill er mwyn ymateb i bandemig y Coronafeirws.

Fe arweiniodd Pennaeth y Gyfraith, Adnoddau Dynol a'r Gwasanaethau Democrataidd yr aelodau trwy gyfreithlondeb yr adroddiad, yn cynnwys egwyddor Chwaraeon Gogledd Cymru a'r telerau er mwyn gweithredu, gan dynnu sylw penodol at y model i gael ei fabwysiadu gyda Chyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Conwy yn awdurdod cynnal ynghyd â sail y cyllid a threfniadau llywodraethu. Fe argymhellwyd bod Hamdden Sir Ddinbych Cyfyngedig yn cynrychioli'r Cyngor ar y Bwrdd Llywodraethu o ystyried eu harbenigedd a'r swyddogaethau y mae'n eu gwneud ar ran y Cyngor. Byddai Hamdden Sir Ddinbych Cyfyngedig yn adrodd yn rheolaidd trwy gyfarfodydd rheoli contract a'r Bwrdd Llywodraethu Strategol. Roedd yr amserlenni i gymeradwyo'r Cytundeb Rhyng-Awdurdod erbyn 22 Ionawr 2021 wedi golygu diwygiad arfaethedig i argymhelliad yr adroddiad i roi awdurdod

dirprwyedig o ran hynny. Roedd adroddiad templed wedi cael ei lunio er mwyn i'r awdurdodau geisio cymeradwyaeth ar gyfer y cynnig drwy eu prosesau ac roedd y cyfeiriad at Wrecsam ym mharagraff 4.1 wedi cael ei gynnwys mewn camgymeriad, a dylid ei anwybyddu.

Cyfeiriodd yr Arweinydd at bwysigrwydd sicrhau atebolrwydd clir fel y nodwyd gan Bennaeth y Gyfraith, Adnoddau Dynol a'r Gwasanaethau Democrataidd, a nodwyd os na fyddai Sir Ddinbych yn cymryd rhan, ni fyddai modd iddynt arfer unrhyw ddylanwad, ond roedd yna berygl y gallai blaenoriaethau lleol gael eu gwanhau o ganlyniad i ymagwedd ranbarthol. Pwysleisiodd y pwysigrwydd bod cynrychiolydd o'r Cyngor ar y Bwrdd Lywodraethu er mwyn tynnu sylw at anghenion a dyheadau lleol wrth symud ymlaen. Cadarnhaodd Pennaeth y Gyfraith, Adnoddau Dynol a'r Gwasanaethau Democrataidd bod y gweithgareddau a ariennir trwy Chwaraeon Gogledd Cymru yn cael eu cyflwyno gan Hamdden Sir Ddinbych Cyfyngedig ar ran y Cyngor ac roedd strwythurau llywodraethu yn eu lle yn sicrhau deialog barhaus rhwng Hamdden Sir Ddinbych Cyfyngedig a'r Cyngor mewn cysylltiad â hynny. O ran yr ymagwedd ranbarthol, peilot ydi Gogledd Cymru, a bwriad Chwaraeon Cymru ydi sefydlu pump partneriaeth ranbarthol ar draws Cymru. Cyfnod cychwynnol y cytundeb ydi pum mlynedd a byddai'n dod i ben yn awtomatig wedi hynny oni bai bod pob partner yn cytuno i'w ymestyn, neu bod pob partner yn cytuno i'w ddirwyn i ben cyn diwedd y pum mlynedd. Gan ymateb i ragor o gwestiynau ynglŷn â chyllid, cafodd yr aelodau wybod y byddai Chwaraeon Cymru yn darparu cyllid i Chwaraeon Gogledd Cymru i'w ddsbarthu ar draws y rhanbarth; nid oedd y Cyngor yn cyfrannu unrhyw gostau cyllido.

***PENDERFYNWYD y byddai'r Cabinet yn –***

- (a) *cefnogi mewn egwyddor sefydlu Partneriaeth Chwaraeon Gogledd Cymru ac yn dirprwyo awdurdod i Bennaeth y Gyfraith, Adnoddau Dynol a'r Gwasanaethau Democrataidd mewn ymgynghoriad gyda'r Aelod Arweiniol Lles ac Annibyniaeth a Swyddog Adran 151 i gymeradwyo telerau'r Cytundeb Rhyng-Awdurdod terfynol, a*
- (b) *phenodi Hamdden Sir Ddinbych Cyfyngedig i gynrychioli'r Cyngor ar Fwrdd Llywodraethu Partneriaeth Chwaraeon Gogledd Cymru gan weithredu fel asiant i'r Cyngor.*

**7 GOSOD RHENT TAI A CHYLLIDBAU REFENIW TAI A CHYFALAF 2021/22**

Cyflwynodd y Cynghorydd Julian Thompson-Hill yr adroddiad a oedd yn gofyn am gymeradwyaeth y Cabinet ar gyfer cynnydd rhent blynyddol Tai Sir Ddinbych, Cyfalaf y Cyfrif Refeniw Tai a Chyllidebau Refeniw ar gyfer 2021/22 a'r Cynllun Busnes Stoc Dai.

Fe arweiniodd y Cynghorydd Thompson-Hill yr aelodau drwy'r adroddiad gan fanylu ar ffigurau'r gyllideb a thybiaethau o ran lefel incwm a gyfrifwyd er mwyn gallu cyflwyno gwasanaethau refeniw, y rhaglen buddsoddi cyfalaf i gynnal safonau ansawdd tai ac i ddatblygu'r rhaglen adeiladu newydd. O ran y cynnydd rhent blynyddol cyhoeddodd Llywodraeth Cymru bolisi rhent pum mlynedd ym mis Rhagfyr 2019 ar gyfer rhent tai cymdeithasol ac mae setliad y rhenti wedi'u cyfrifo

gan ystyried y polisi a'r mecanwaith hwnnw ar gyfer codi rhent. Y cynnydd ar gyfer 2021/22 oedd 1.5% gan arwain at rent wythnosol cyfartalog o £93.89 (cynnydd o £1.38 mewn rhent wythnosol cyfartalog). Nid oedd cynnig i ddefnyddio'r tâl dewisol o hyd at £2 yr wythnos ar gyfer eiddo. Yn rhan o'r broses gosod rhent, rhoddwyd ystyriaeth i fforddiadwyedd tenantiaid, gwerth am arian ac asesiad o effeithiolrwydd cost. Roedd adolygiad blynyddol Cynllun Busnes y Stoc Dai y dangos ei fod yn parhau'n gadarn ac yn ariannol hyfyw ac roedd digon o adnoddau ar gyfer cefnogi'r gwasanaeth tai ac anghenion y stoc am fuddsoddi.

Tynnodd y Swyddog Arweiniol – Tai Cymunedol sylw at yr angen i gydbwyso lefel mewn cynnydd rhent er mwyn gallu talu costau yn y dyfodol yn erbyn fforddiadwyedd tenantiaid. Yn sgil lefel chwyddiant, dyma oedd y cynnydd rhent isaf ers peth amser, ac i denantiaid sy'n derbyn budd-dal tai, byddai'r hawl i fudd-dal yn cynyddu i dalu am y cynnydd mewn rhent. Roedd y taliadau gwasanaeth cyfartalog, er yn amrywio rhwng eiddo, wedi gostwng rhywfaint.

Wrth ystyried yr adroddiad, trafodwyd y materion canlynol ymhellach gyda'r Cynghorydd Julian Thompson-Hill a'r Swyddog Arweiniol – Tai Cymunedol -

- Dywedodd y Cynghorydd Mark Young ei fod yn adroddiad gonest oedd yn nodi'n glir y rhesymau dros gynyddu rhent, ond gofynnodd am ragor o sicrwydd ynglŷn â'r elfen fforddiadwyedd, yn enwedig o ystyried y gostyngiad posibl mewn taliadau Credyd Cynhwysol a'r caledi ariannol roedd tenantiaid yn eu hwynebu.  
Cafodd wybod waeth beth yw lefel y Credyd Cynhwysol, os ydi tenantiaid yn gymwys i gael budd-dal byddai unrhyw gynnydd yn y rhent a thâl gwasanaeth yn cael ei gynnwys. Rhoddwyd sicrwydd bod y gwasanaeth wedi bod yn cefnogi tenantiaid yn rhagweithiol ac roedd telerau ad-dalu fforddiadwy'n cael eu cynnig os oeddynt yn mynd i ddyled, heb fygythiad o weithred gyfreithiol. Rhoddwyd teyrnged hefyd i Cyngor ar Bopeth Sir Ddinbych am ddarparu cefnogaeth werthfawr a chyngor am gyllidebu i denantiaid. Roedd gan Landlordiaid Cymdeithasol Cofrestredig yn Sir Ddinbych yr un cyfrifoldebau o ran safonau datgarboneiddio a buddsoddi mewn stoc dai, ond rhenti'r Cyngor oedd yr isaf, ond yr un safon o wasanaeth a ddarperir. Roedd data'r llynedd yn dangos bod rhenti'r Cyngor ar ochr isaf y raddfa o ran rhent targed Llywodraeth Cymru, ac mae'n debygol y bydd rhagor o denantiaid yn disgyn o dan y rhent targed eleni, gan ddangos gwasanaeth ardderchog am gost isel i denantiaid.
- er ei bod yn gwerthfawrogi'r angen am adolygiad blynyddol a'r achos dros gynyddu rhent, roedd y Cynghorydd Bobby Feeley yn cwestiynu amseru'r cynnydd yng ngoleuni'r caledi ariannol a achoswyd gan y pandemig, ac fyddai hi'n bosibl i oedi'r cynnydd tan y flwyddyn ganlynol.  
Cafwyd eglurhad nad ydi'r ddeddfwriaeth yn caniatáu hawlio incwm yn ôl-weithredol a'r flwyddyn nesaf dim ond CPI +1 oedd posibl ei ystyried, a'r tâl dewisol o £2 o bosibl, ond byddai'n gosod cynnydd uwch ar denantiaid mewn un blwyddyn yn hytrach na'i ymestyn dros ddwy flynedd. Byddai hefyd yn arwain at lai o incwm yn y flwyddyn ariannol nesaf a fyddai o bosibl yn effeithio ar hyfywedd Cynllun Busnes y Stoc Dai wrth symud ymlaen. Roedd lles tenantiaid yn ystyriaeth allweddol ac roedd y cynnydd wedi cael ei drafod gyda Ffederasiwn Tenantiaid a Phreswylwyr Sir Ddinbych. Fe nodwyd y byddai'r cynnydd yn cael ei gynnwys gan y budd-dal tai mewn dros dau draean o'r

achosion, a byddai gweddill y tenantiaid yn cael eu cefnogi gymaint â phosibl. Yn y gorffennol, roedd y cynnydd mewn rhent werth tua £800,000 y flwyddyn, ond byddai'r cynnig presennol tua £240,000 a byddai rhent di-symud heb unrhyw gynnydd yn arwain at golled yn agos at £1miliwn mewn pedair blynedd. Byddai hyn yn effeithio ar fuddsoddi yn y stoc dai a darpariaeth gwasanaeth i denantiaid. Er yn gwerthfawrogi'r cynnydd i denantiaid, roedd y rhent dal yn llawer is na lefel rhent targed Llywodraeth Cymru.

- o ran polisi rhent pum mlynedd Llywodraeth Cymru ar gyfer rhenti tai cymdeithasol, fe ailadroddwyd bod y polisi yn cytuno ar gynnydd rhent blyneddol o ddim mwy na CPI +1% gyda ffi £2 yr wythnos yn ychwanegol ar gartrefi unigol ar yr amod nad oedd y rhent yn cynyddu mwy na CPI +1%.  
Roedd awdurdodau lleol eraill yng ngogledd Cymru hefyd yn codi rhenti gyda rhai yn bwriadu defnyddio'r cynnydd £2 wythnosol yn hytrach na CPI+1%. Roedd rhenti targed Llywodraeth Cymru wedi codi 11.5% dros y pedair blynedd diwethaf, ond dim ond 9% oedd y cynnydd yn rhenti'r Cyngor dros y cyfnod hwnnw. Wrth ystyried y cynnydd arfaethedig mewn rhent, mae lefelau rhent Sir Ddinbych yn parhau i fod yn llawer is na rhent targed Llywodraeth Cymru. Cyfeiriwyd hefyd at y buddsoddiad yn y stoc dai yn cynnwys gwneud eiddo yn fwy effeithlon o ran ynni a fyddai'n arwain at filiau tanwydd is i denantiaid.
- Mynegodd y Cynghorydd Glenn Swingler bryderon am y terminoleg a ddefnyddiwyd yn yr Asesiad o Effaith ar Les gan gyfeirio at y pryder y byddai gan Tai Sir Ddinbych nifer anghymesur o aelwydydd tlotach yn sgil ei rent is. Roedd y Swyddog Arweiniol yn derbyn y pwynt a chytunodd i ail eirio'r ddogfen. Fe eglurodd bod yr Asesiad o'r Effaith ar Les wedi cael ei gynnal gyda thenantiaid ac roedd yna bryder blaenorol ynglŷn â'r dull roedd cymdeithasau eraill wedi'u cymryd o ran asesiad fforddiadwyedd a chymhwyster ar gyfer tenantiaethau wedi dyddio.

Rhoddodd y Cabinet deyrnged i waith gwasanaethau tai, mewn partneriaeth gyda Cyngor ar Bopeth Sir Ddinbych wrth gefnogi tenantiaid i reoli eu cyllid yn effeithiol ac i wneud y mwyaf o'u hincwm, a'r ymagwedd sensitif i ddelio â thenantiaid sydd mewn trafferthion ariannol. Ar ôl ystyried ffigurau'r gyllideb a'r cynnydd arfaethedig mewn rhent, ac ar ôl ystyried fforddiadwyedd i denantiaid a'r lefel o fuddsoddiad yn y stoc dai yn y dyfodol, roedd yna gefnogaeth gyffredinol i'r argymhellion.

#### **PENDERFYNWYD -**

- (a) mabwysiadu Cyllideb y Cyfrif Refeniw Tai ar gyfer 2021/22 (Atodiad 1 i'r adroddiad) a Chynllun Busnes y Stoc Dai (Atodiad 2 i'r adroddiad);*
- (b) cynyddu rhent anheddau'r Cyngor yn unol â Pholisi Llywodraeth Cymru ar gyfer Rhent Tai Cymdeithasol i rent wythnosol cyfartalog o £93.89 i'w weithredu o ddydd Llun 5 Ebrill 2021;*
- (c) nodi'r adroddiad ychwanegol (Atodiad 3 i'r adroddiad) am Effeithiolrwydd Cost, Fforddiadwyedd a Gwerth am Arian, a*
- (d) Y Cabinet yn cadarnhau eu bod wedi darllen, deall ac wedi ystyried yr Asesiadau o Effaith ar Les (Atodiad 4 yr adroddiad) fel rhan o'i ystyriaethau.*

Yn y fan hyn (11.25am) cymerodd y pwyllgor egwyl am luniaeth.

## **8 CYLLIDEB 2021/22 – CYNIGION TERFYNOL**

Cyflwynodd y Cynghorydd Julian Thompson-Hill yr adroddiad a oedd yn amlinellu goblygiadau Setliad drafft Llywodraeth Leol 2021/22 a'r cynigion ar gyfer cyllideb derfynol 2021/22, gan gynnwys lefel Treth y Cyngor.

Darparodd y Cynghorydd Thompson-Hill drosolwg o broses y gyllideb a sefyllfa ddiweddaraf y gyllideb ac ymhelaethodd ar y cynigion i'w hystyried a'r argymhelliad i'r Cyngor llawn er mwyn gosod y gyllideb ar gyfer 2020/21. Roedd y setliad drafft wedi arwain at setliad cadarnhaol o +3.6% (o'i gymharu â chyfartaledd Cymru o 3.8%) a disgwylir y setliad terfynol ar 2 Mawrth 2021. Roedd pwysau o £9.903 miliwn wedi'u manylu ac roedd effaith defnyddio £685,000 o arian yn 2021/22 yn golygu cyfanswm o ddiffyg gwerth £10.588 miliwn. Roedd y setliad o +3.6% yn cynhyrchu £5.42miliwn gan adael bwlch cyllid o £5.167m gyda chynigion i gau'r bwlch wedi'u nodi yn yr adroddiad a'u hegluro ymhellach yn y cyfarfod. Roedd cynnydd o 3.8% yn Nhreth y Cyngor wedi'i gynnig i gynhyrchu £2.132m o refeniw ychwanegol. Gan fod y setliad terfynol yn hwyr, argymhellwyd bod awdurdod yn cael ei ddirprwyo er mwyn galluogi addasiadau arian parod yng nghynigion y gyllideb hyd at £500,000.

Fe ychwanegodd y Pennaeth Cyllid ac Eiddo bod y gyllideb yn parhau fel arfer gyda thybjaeth y byddai rhywfaint o gefnogaeth yn dod gan Lywodraeth Cymru petai pwysau oedd yn gysylltiedig â Covid yn parhau. Cadarnhaodd hefyd y byddai yna ymgysylltu cynnar gydag aelodau am broses y gyllideb ar gyfer y flwyddyn nesaf.

Canolbwyntiwyd ar y prif faterion trafod a ganlyn -

- Cyfeiriodd y Cynghorydd Mark Young at y diffyg mewn cyllid a'r blynyddoedd o doriadau i gyllidebau awdurdod lleol a gofynnodd am gynaliadwyedd cyflwyno gwasanaethau yn y dyfodol a gofynnodd am ddiweddariad am geisiadau blaenorol ar gyfer cyllideb tair blynedd i gynorthwyo gyda chynllunio ariannol yn y dyfodol

Ymatebodd yr Arweinydd eu bod wedi gwerthfawrogi'r setliadau cadarnhaol dros y ddwy flynedd diwethaf, yn enwedig o ystyried y sefyllfa ariannol y mae Llywodraeth Cymru a'r DU yn ei hwynebu. Roedd yna ddeialog rheolaidd a chadarnhaol gyda Gweinidog Cymru trwy gydol y pandemig ac roeddynt yn deall yr heriau a'r pwysau oedd llywodraeth leol yn ei wynebu ac mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi bod yn gefnogol yn y modd maent wedi ymateb i sefyllfa Covid-19. Serch hynny, fe allai etholiadau Senedd Cymru olygu newid mewn Gweinidog allai gael effaith sylweddol. Roedd y Prif Weithredwr yn croesawu'r setliad ariannol oedd yn galluogi'r awdurdod i dalu am y mwyafrif o bwysau gwasanaeth ar gyfer 2021/22, ond nid oedd modd gwarantu y byddai pwysau newydd yn sgil colli incwm oherwydd Covid-19 yn cael ei fodloni. Os na fyddai setliadau yn y dyfodol yn cael eu cynnal ar lefel o'r fath i fodloni pwysau cynyddol, yn enwedig ym maes gofal cymdeithasol, byddai angen gwneud penderfyniadau anodd. Mewn cysylltiad â setliad tair blynedd, fe eglurodd y Pennaeth Cyllid ac Eiddo bod y cynnig gwreiddiol ar gyfer adolygiad cynhwysfawr o wariant wedi cael ei oedi yn sgil Covid-19 ac roedd y Canghellor

wedi cyhoeddi setliad un mlynedd fis Tachwedd diwethaf. Roedd Llywodraeth Cymru angen syniad o'u ffigurau am dair blynedd gan Drysorlys y DU er mwyn gallu bod mewn sefyllfa i ddarparu setliad tair blynedd ar gyfer llywodraeth leol wrth symud ymlaen.

- Cyfeiriodd y Cynghorydd Glenn Swingler at arbedion o un flwyddyn i'r llall gan ysgolion ac roedd yn teimlo nad oedd hi'n briodol ceisio am ragor o arbedion yng ngoleuni'r anawsterau a wynebwyd yn ymateb i Covid-19 a gofynnodd am y swm o fuddsoddiad mewn ysgolion.

Mewn cysylltiad â'r pecyn o arbedion cyffredinol, gofynnodd a oedd modd edrych eto i ystyried yr elfen fforddiadwyedd i breswylwyr. Fe eglurodd yr Aelod Arweiniol Cyllid bod gwaith wedi bod yn mynd rhagddo ers peth amser gyda Fforwm Cyllideb Ysgolion, ac fel y blynyddoedd diwethaf, i gyflawni 1% o arbedion (roedd disgwyl i bob gwasanaeth arall ddod o hyd i 4%). Roedd yr arbediad o 1% gyfystyr â £733,000 gyda £3.27 miliwn yn ychwanegol wedi'i gynnig i gael ei ddyrannu er mwyn i gyllideb ddirprwyedig ysgolion gynyddu tua £2.5 miliwn fel ffigur net cyffredinol. Roedd y cynnydd i ysgolion ar gyfer gwariant referniw ac roedd buddsoddi mewn ysgolion trwy gyllideb Moderneiddio Addysg ar wahân. Cadarnhaodd yr Aelod Arweiniol Addysg bod Fforwm Cyllideb Ysgolion yn cefnogi'r cynnig, ac roedd yna ennill clir yn y gyllideb. Serch hynny, fe dynnodd sylw at y pwysau ar ysgolion o ran ariannu dysgu cyfunol a rheoliadau Covid-19 ac ati ac roedd gwaith yn mynd rhagddo i geisio unrhyw gyllid allai fod ar gael gan Lywodraeth Cymru i'w gosod yn erbyn y costau a ysgwyddir gan ysgolion. Gan ymateb i'r pwynt a wnaed ynglŷn â pheccyn cyffredinol cynigion y gyllideb fe eglurodd Aelod Arweiniol Cyllid yr opsiwn i naill ai lleihau'r swm yn y cyllid i dalu am bwysau cyllideb (er bod y mwyafrif yn anochel) neu newid swm Treth y Cyngor. Nid oedd yn credu y dylid codi mwy na'r hyn oedd ei angen ar breswylwyr i gyflwyno gwasanaethau, roedd hyn hyd yn oed yn fwy gwir yn y flwyddyn ariannol hon a'r caledi ychwanegol a wynebir yn sgil Covid-19. Nid oedd codi Treth y Cyngor 3.8% yn benderfyniad hawdd o ystyried yr effaith y byddai'n ei gael ar breswylwyr. Petai lefel is yn cael ei argymhell byddai'n golygu na fyddai rhai pwysau ychwanegol yn cael eu bodloni neu doriadau ychwanegol i wasanaethau. O ganlyniad, roedd yn credu bod cynigion y gyllideb yn cynrychioli'r ffordd orau o fynd i'r afael â phwysau gyda'r effaith leiaf negyddol ar breswylwyr.

- gan ymateb i gwestiynau gan y Cynghorydd Paul Penlington ynglŷn â ffigurau'r gyllideb fe eglurodd yr Aelod Arweiniol Cyllid bod y ffigur diffyg yn yr adroddiad cyn mynd i'r afael â Threth y Cyngor, yn fwllch cyllid o £5.167 miliwn. Roedd yr eitemau oedd wedi'u rhestru ym mharagraff 4.4. yr adroddiad yn cael eu cynnig i helpu i gau'r bwllch cyllido gan adael £2.132m oedd gyfystyr â chynnydd o 3.8% yn Nhreth y Cyngor oedd yn cael ei gynnig. Petai Treth y Cyngor yn cael ei osod ar gyfradd is na 3.8% byddai naill ai'n golygu toriadau ychwanegol i wasanaethau neu beidio â bodloni'r holl bwysau a nodwyd ym mharagraff 4.3 yr adroddiad.

**PENDERFYNWYD** y byddai'r Cabinet yn –

- (a) *nodi effaith Setliad Drafft Llywodraeth Leol 2021/22;*

- (b) *cefnogi'r cynigion a amlinellir yn Atodiad 1 i'r adroddiad, ac y manylir arnynt yn Adran 4 yr adroddiad, ac yn eu hargymell i'r Cyngor llawn er mwyn llunio'r gyllideb yn derfynol ar gyfer 2021/22;*
- (c) *argymell i'r Cyngor y cynnydd cyfartalog arfaethedig o 3.8% yn Nhreth y Cyngor;*
- (d) *argymell i'r Cyngor fod awdurdod yn cael ei ddirprwyo i'r Pennaeth Cyllid ac Eiddo mewn ymgynghoriad â'r Aelod Arweiniol Cyllid i addasu'r defnydd o arian sydd wedi'i gynnwys yng nghynigion y gyllideb o hyd at £500mil os oes yna symud rhwng ffigyrau'r setliad drafft a'r setliad terfynol er mwyn gallu gosod Treth y Cyngor yn amserol, a*
- (e) *cadarnhau ei fod wedi darllen, deall ac ystyried yr Asesiad o Effaith ar Les a gyflwynwyd fel rhan o'r adroddiad hwn.*

## **9 ADRODDIAD CYLLID**

Cyflwynodd y Cynghorydd Julian Thompson-Hill yr adroddiad yn rhoi manylion ynglŷn â'r sefyllfa ariannol ddiweddaraf a'r cynnydd a wnaed o ran y strategaeth y cytunwyd arni ar gyfer y gyllideb fel yr amlinellir isod -

- y gyllideb refeniw net ar gyfer 2020/21 oedd £208.302 miliwn (£198.538 miliwn yn 2019/20).
- rhagwelir y byddai gorwariant o £2.242miliwn mewn cyllidebau gwasanaeth a chorfforaethol.
- tynnwyd sylw at y risgiau a thybiaethau presennol yn ymwneud â meysydd gwasanaeth unigol ynghyd ag effaith ariannol Coronafeirws a chyllidebau Model darparu Amgen Hamdden
- manylion o arbedion ac arbedion effeithlonrwydd angenrheidiol o £4.448 miliwn y cytunwyd arno, gan gynnwys cynnwys arbedion corfforaethol sy'n ymwneud ag adolygiad actiwaraid teirblwydd o Gronfa Bensïynau Clwyd (£2 miliwn); 1% arbedion ysgolion (£0.692 miliwn); arbedion gwasanaeth (£1.756 miliwn).
- rhoddwyd diweddiariad cyffredinol am y Cynllun Cyfalaf, y Cyfrif Refeniw Tai a'r Cynllun Cyfalaf Tai.

Fe eglurodd y Cynghorydd Thompson-Hill nad oedd yna newidiadau sylweddol ers adroddiad cyllid y mis blaenorol. Roedd y gorwariant o £2.242 miliwn a ragwelir wedi tybio na fyddai cyllid ychwanegol gan Lywodraeth Cymru a byddai'r ffigurau yn cael eu diweddarau ar ôl i ni dderbyn y cyllid hwnnw yn unol â'r arfer blaenorol. O ran y Prosiectau Cyfalaf roedd y mwyafrif yn datblygu yn unol â'r disgwyliadau, ac o ran Ailddatblygu Marchnad y Frenhines y Rhyl, cadarnhaodd Llywodraeth Cymru £1.5 miliwn ychwanegol (yn ogystal â'r £5miliwn o ddyraniad dros dro), gan olygu bod cam 1 y prosiect wedi cael ei ariannu'n llawn. Roedd y cais cynllunio a gyflwynwyd ar gyfer y prosiect cyfan. Yn olaf, cyfeiriwyd at y trefniadau grant amrywiol sydd wedi cael eu gweinyddu gan y Cyngor ar ran LIC sy'n ymwneud â Covid-19 dros y deng mis diwethaf, ac mae'r arian sydd wedi'i dalu gan awdurdodau lleol yn fwy na £1 biliwn ac mae Sir Ddinbych wedi talu tua £52 miliwn i fusnesau. Roedd hyn yn brawf o'r Tîm Refeniw a Budd-daliadau yn gweithio'n tu hwnt o galed a rhoddwyd teyrnged i staff mewn cysylltiad â hynny.



Fe dynnodd y Cynghorydd Mark Young sylw at y gefnogaeth ardderchog ac ymateb cyflym roedd y Cyngor wedi'i ddarparu i fusnesau, ond gofynnodd a fyddai rhagor o gymorth ariannol yn dod gan Lywodraeth Cymru o ystyried bod busnesau dal ynghau a'r caledi a achoswyd yn sgil hynny. Fe eglurwyd bod y cyllid a gyhoeddwyd gan Lywodraeth Cymru dros y cyfnod clo tan 29 Ionawr, ac roeddynt yn tybio y byddai rownd arall o gyllid ar gael petai'r cyfnod clo yn parhau ar ôl y dyddiad hwnnw, ond nid oedd Llywodraeth Cymru wedi cyhoeddi dim am hynny eto. Byddai'r wybodaeth yn cael ei rhannu â'r aelodau cyn gynted ag y byddai rhagor o wybodaeth ar gael.

**PENDERFYNWYD** bod y Cabinet yn nodi'r cyllidebau a bennwyd ar gyfer 2020/21 a'r cynnydd a wnaed yn erbyn y strategaeth gyllidol y cytunwyd arni.

## **10 RHAGLEN GWAITH I'R DYFODOL Y CABINET**

Cafodd rhaglen gwaith i'r dyfodol y Cabinet ei gyflwyno i'w ystyried a nodwyd y byddai'r eitem 'Rheolau'r Weithdrefn Gontractau' yn cael ei symud o fis Chwefror i gyfarfod yn y dyfodol yn dibynnu ar ystyriaeth y Pwyllgor Llywodraethu Corfforaethol ac Archwilio. Gan ymateb i gais gan y Cynghorydd Meirick Davies cytunodd yr Arweinydd i drefnu bod nifer o adroddiadau blaenorol am 'Newidiadau i Bolisi Enwi a Rhifo Strydoedd' oedd wedi'i drefnu at y cyfarfod nesaf yn cael eu hanfon ato o'n uniongyrchol.

**PENDERFYNWYD** nodi Rhaglen Gwaith i'r Dyfodol y Cabinet.

Daeth y cyfarfod i ben am 12.30pm.

Mae tudalen hwn yn fwriadol wag

<b>Adroddiad i'r</b>	Cabinet
<b>Dyddiad y cyfarfod</b>	16 Chwefror
<b>Swyddog / Aelod Arweiniol</b>	Cynghorydd Brian Jones a'r Cynghorydd Tony Thomas / Judith Greenhalgh
<b>Awdur yr adroddiad</b>	Helen Vaughan-Evans
<b>Teitl</b>	<b>Strategaeth ar Newid Hinsawdd a Newid Ecolegol Cyngor Sir Ddinbych (2021-2029)</b>

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

- 1.1. Mae'r adroddiad hwn yn sôn am Strategaeth ar Newid Hinsawdd a Newid Ecolegol Cyngor Sir Ddinbych (2021/22 – 2029/30).

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

- 2.1. Cyflwyno'r ddogfen strategaeth derfynol er mwyn i'r Cyngor benderfynu a ddylid ei mabwysiadu neu beidio.

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

- 3.1 Bod y Cabinet yn argymhell y dylai'r Cyngor fabwysiadu Strategaeth ar Newid Hinsawdd a Newid Ecolegol Cyngor Sir Ddinbych (2021/22 – 2029/30).
- 3.2 Bod y Cyngor yn cadarnhau eu bod wedi darllen, deall ac ystyried yr Asesiad o Effaith ar Les (Atodiad A) fel rhan o'u hystyriaethau.

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

- 4.1. Gwnaeth y Cyngor gyhoeddi Argyfwng ar Newid Hinsawdd a Newid Ecolegol ar 9 Gorffennaf 2019 a oedd yn cynnwys set o gamau gweithredu ar gyfer y Cyngor, gan

gynnwys y nod i sicrhau bod y Cyngor yn garbon sero net erbyn 2030 fan bellaf, cynyddu bioamrywiaeth yn Sir Ddinbych a llunio cynllun eglur er mwyn cyflawni hyn.

- 4.2. Yn 2019, cyhoeddodd Llywodraeth Cymru Gynllun Cyflawni Carbon Isel i Gymru “Ffyniant i Bawb: Cymru Carbon Isel” a osododd yr uchelgais y byddai'r sector cyhoeddus yng Nghymru yn garbon sero net erbyn 2030. Bydd gofyn i'r Cyngor gymryd rhan yn Nhrefn Adrodd am Nwyon Tŷ Gwydr Llywodraeth Cymru, a gosod llinell sylfaen, monitro ac adrodd ar y cynnydd tuag at fod yn garbon niwtral (polisi 20) yn flynyddol.
- 4.3. Mae Strategaeth y Cyngor ar Newid Hinsawdd a Newid Ecolegol (Atodiad B) yn mynd i'r afael â chwmpas Datganiad Argyfwng y Cyngor ar Newid Hinsawdd a Newid Ecolegol a'r hyn sy'n ofynnol gan y Cyngor o dan Drefn newydd Llywodraeth Cymru ar Adrodd am Nwyon Tŷ Gwydr.
- 4.4. Mae'r Strategaeth i gyd yn ymwneud â sicrhau bod y Cyngor yn Garbon Sero Net ac yn Ecolegol Gadarnhaol erbyn 2030. Mae'r ddogfen yn esbonio'r hyn rydyn ni'n ei olygu gyda'r ddau darged hynny, sut mae'r Cyngor yn perfformio gyda'r ddau ar hyn o bryd, sut rydyn ni'n gobeithio bydd 2030 yn edrych i'r Cyngor ar ôl i ni gwrdd â'n hamcanion a'r newidiadau a'r camau gweithredu rydyn ni'n gobeithio'u cyflawni dros y 9 mlynedd nesaf, yn amodol ar sicrhau'r cyllid angenrheidiol. Gellir gweld ffeithluniau sy'n cymharu'r ddau darged ar gyfer 2030 yn Atodiad C.
- 4.5. Mae'r gwaith hwn wedi cael ei lywio gan y Gweithgor Argyfwng ar Newid Hinsawdd a Newid Ecolegol a gafodd ei sefydlu fel rhan o'r datganiad argyfwng. Mae'r grŵp hwn yn cynnwys dau gynrychiolydd o bob parti gwleidyddol a gynrychiolir yn y Cyngor, gan gynnwys y ddau Aelod Arweiniol ar gyfer hinsawdd a newid ecolegol.
- 4.6. Os caiff ei gymeradwyo, bydd Bwrdd y Cynllun Corfforaethol yn monitro'r cynnydd ar gyflawni'r amcanion a amlinellir yn y Strategaeth. Bydd y Pwyllgorau Craffu ac Archwilio Mewnol yn craffu ar gydymffurfiaeth a chynnydd, yn ôl disgrisiwn y Prif Archwilydd Mewnol a'r Cadeiryddion a'r Is-gadeiryddion Craffu. Bydd papur yn cael ei gyflwyno i'r Cyngor bob blwyddyn yn amlygu'r cynnydd a wnaed, gan gyfeirio yn ôl at Ddatganiad y Cyngor ar yr Argyfwng Hinsawdd. Bydd y strategaeth yn cael ei hadolygu a'i hadnewyddu bob 3 blynedd (2024 a 2027).

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

- 5.1 Bydd y Strategaeth yn cyfrannu'n uniongyrchol at y Flaenoriaeth Amgylcheddol bresennol o fewn y Cynllun Corfforaethol 2017-2022 (yn benodol, targed i weld gostyngiad o 15% mewn carbon a phlannu 18,000 yn fwy o goed erbyn 2022).
- 5.2 Mae'n cynrychioli'r ddogfen gyflenwi sy'n nodi y dylai'r Cyngor gwrdd â'i nod i fod yn Garbon Sero Net ac yn Ecolegol Gadarnhaol erbyn 2030, mewn ymateb i'r Argyfwng Newid Hinsawdd a Newid Ecolegol a gyhoeddwyd gan y Cyngor yn 2019.
- 5.3 Bydd ein Strategaeth yn amlinellu ein cyfraniad at bolisi Llywodraeth Cymru sy'n dymuno gweld y sector cyhoeddus yn garbon niwtral erbyn 2030, sicrhau bod Cymru yn cwrdd â'i tharged sydd wedi rhwymo mewn cyfraith i leihau allyriadau o leiaf 95% erbyn 2050 ac mae'n cefnogi dyletswydd statudol y Cyngor o dan Adran 6 Deddf yr Amgylchedd (Cymru) 2016 i "geisio cynnal a chynyddu bioamrywiaeth".

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

- 6.1 Bydd angen buddsoddiad cyfalaf ar gyfer rhai o'r newidiadau a'r camau gweithredu a amlinellir yn y Strategaeth, bydd angen cyllid refeniw ar gyfer rhai eraill, a chyflawnir rhai heb unrhyw gostau ychwanegol o gwbl. Bydd llawer o'r newidiadau a'r camau gweithredu yn arbed arian i'r Cyngor yn y tymor hir. Er mwyn cyflawni'r strategaeth hon dros y 3 blynedd nesaf, credwn y bydd yn costio tua £9 miliwn o bunnoedd i gyflawni'r prosiectau sydd eu hangen er mwyn cyflawni popeth rydyn ni'n dymuno ei wneud. Mae'n debyg y bydd rhaid i ni fuddsoddi swm tebyg yn y blynyddoedd sy'n arwain at 2030 yn y dyfodol. Bydd pob ymyrraeth yn cael ei gwerthuso ar wahân – yn ariannol, drwy achosion busnes cyfalaf a thrwy gynlluniau a phrosesau cyllideb refeniw, ac ar gyfer lles ac aliniad cynaliadwyedd, drwy'r broses asesu effaith ar les sydd eisoes wedi'i sefydlu.
- 6.2 Ni fydd rhaid i'r cyngor ddarparu'r arian hwn i gyd ar ei ben ei hun. Rydym yn disgwyl y bydd grantiau gan Lywodraeth Cymru, Llywodraeth Prydain a chyrff cynorthwyol ar gael i'n helpu i ariannu'r gwaith sydd wedi'i gynllunio dros y 9 mlynedd.

- 6.3 Bydd gweithredu'r Cyngor drwy ddefnyddio dulliau carbon isel ac ecolegol gadarnhaol yn golygu y bydd rhaid i ni ddylunio a chyflwyno ein gwasanaethau mewn ffordd wahanol a bydd yn golygu newid polisi. Bydd alinio cynlluniau busnes gwasanaethau, rheoli perfformiad, mecanweithiau rheoleiddio a llunio penderfyniadau ar gyfer ein huchelgeisiau o ran Newid Hinsawdd a Newid Ecolegol yn helpu i gyflawni'r gwaith.

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

- 7.1 Mae diogelu a gwella lles cenedlaethau'r presennol a chenedlaethau'r dyfodol yn greiddiol i Gynllun Gweithredu a Strategaeth ar Newid Hinsawdd a Newid Ecolegol Cyngor Sir Ddinbych, gan eu bod yn mynd i'r afael â newid hinsawdd a newid ecolegol. Gweler Atodiad A i ddarllen yr adroddiad llawn.

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

- 8.1 Gwnaeth y Cyngor gynnal cyfnod ymgynghori ym mis Ionawr a Chwefror 2020 yn gofyn am adborth gan y cyhoedd ynghylch targedau arfaethedig y Cyngor i fod yn garbon sero net ac yn ecolegol gadarnhaol ac ynghylch unrhyw syniadau am sut gall y Cyngor gwrdd â'r targedau erbyn 2030. Mae'r adroddiad cryno ar yr ymatebion a gafwyd yn yr ymgynghoriad â'r cyhoedd ar gael yn gyhoeddus [yma](#).
- 8.2 Gan adeiladu ar syniadau'r cyhoedd, bu swyddogion yn gweithio drwy 2020 gyda Chynghorwyr a Swyddogion o'r Cyngor cyfan i ddatblygu'r Strategaeth, gan gynnwys cynnal gweithdai gyda'r holl feysydd gwasanaethau a swyddogion allweddol, rhoi cyflwyniadau i'r Cabinet a'r Uwch Dîm Rheoli a rhoi cyflwyniadau ym mhob un o Grwpiau Ardal yr Aelodau.
- 8.3 Ym mis Tachwedd a Rhagfyr 2020 gwnaeth y Cyngor gynnal ymgynghoriad cyhoeddus ar y ddogfen ddrafft a defnyddiwyd yr adborth a gafwyd i lunio Strategaeth derfynol y Cyngor. Mae'r adroddiad cryno ar adborth yr ymgynghoriad ar gael yn gyhoeddus [yma](#).

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

- 9.1 Mae'r goblygiadau ariannol wedi eu hamlinellu'n eglur yn Adran 6. Mae'r Gyllideb a gymeradwywyd ar gyfer 2021/22 yn cynnwys buddsoddiad o gyllideb sylfaen gwerth £0.389m. Mae'r buddsoddiad a amlinellir yn yr adroddiad hwn yn galw am gynydd

blynyddol yn y gyllideb a fydd yn mynd drwy broses flynyddol y gyllideb. Mae'n bwysig fod y ffynonellau ariannol allanol mor uchel â phosibl er mwyn lleihau'r effaith ar gyllid y Cyngor. Fel y nodwyd yn Adran 6, mae'n bwysig fod prosiectau unigol yn mynd drwy'r prosesau cymeradwyo arferol (Grŵp Buddsoddi Strategol ayb).

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

10.1 Mae'r risgiau amlwg wedi eu cynnwys yn Atodiad D.

## **11 Pŵer i wneud y penderfyniad**

11.1 Adran 2, Deddf Llywodraeth Leol 2000 – y pŵer i wneud unrhyw beth mae Cyngor Sir Ddinbych yn ei ystyried a fyddai'n debygol o hyrwyddo neu wella lles amgylcheddol eu hardal.

11.2 Adran 111, Deddf Llywodraeth Leol 1972 – y pŵer i wneud unrhyw beth y bwriedir iddo hwyluso, neu sy'n fanteisiol at gyflawni unrhyw un o swyddogaethau'r Cyngor.

Mae tudalen hwn yn fwriadol wag



# Denbighshire County Council's Climate and Ecological Change Strategy (2021-2030)

## 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:	802
Brief description:	The Strategy is all about the Council achieving Net Carbon Zero and Ecologically Positive by 2030. The document explains what we mean by those two goals, how the Council is currently performing on both, what we hope 2030 will look like for the Council having achieved our goals and the changes and actions we hope to deliver over the next 9 years, subject to the securing of the necessary funds. The strategy contains a set of existing and new policies across the range of Council services and operations that are supportive of low carbon, increased carbon sequestration and biodiversity improvement. The Strategy covers the years 2021/22 – 2029/30 and outline the projects/activities the Council intends to deliver, subject to the securing of the necessary funds, to work towards achieving our net carbon zero and ecologically positive Council goals. Note: The scope of the strategy is council owned emissions and council owned land-coverage isn't the whole of Denbighshire as a geographical county.
Date Completed:	01/02/2021 15:18:40 Version: 2
Completed by:	Helen Vaughan-Evans
Responsible Service:	Business Improvement & Modernisation
Localities affected by the proposal:	Whole County,
Who will be affected by the proposal?	- DCC Staff - DCC Councillors - DLL Staff - Schools - Those who use our buildings - Those who use our vehicles (fleet car, pool cars etc) - Our supply chain - Shared Services - Those who use or would like to use our open green spaces - Wildlife - DCC Volunteers - Residents, visitors, businesses, landlords who may use a more 'green' service from us in the future.
Was this impact assessment completed as a group?	Yes

## IMPACT ASSESSMENT SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

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

### Score for the sustainability of the approach


 ( 3 out of 4 stars ) Actual score : 33 / 36.

### Summary for each Sustainable Development principle

<b>Long term</b>	Long term thinking and securing legacy has been a central pillar in development and collation of the final strategy document. The postcards from the future provide clarity on a 2030 net carbon zero and ecologically positive council. Designing out carbon use and natures decline is at the forefront of policy changes suggested to then maximise benefit for the long term. Legacy considered through rolling out carbon literacy training and embedding change in Council constitution.
<b>Prevention</b>	The strategy outlines where, what, how and when in terms of policy change, projects and activities needed for the Council to make its contribution to reducing carbon emissions and increasing carbon sequestration to prevent the problem of climate change getting any worse and to improve biodiversity to combat and prevent natures decline.
<b>Integration</b>	Integration with other goals, priorities and objectives have been considered in the development and collation of this strategy. The supporting strategies section provides the links to other agendas. Maximising cobenefits has been a central pillar in the proposed policy changes and actions within document. References to the local development plan and ambitions for the revised LDP to actively contribute to tackling climate and ecological change within the document.
<b>Collaboration</b>	The document is for Council own emissions and council owned land and collaboration has been mainly internal but broad- involving every service area, SLT, Cabinet and MAG. Ideas within the strategy originate in part to public engagement exercise conducted in January/February 2020 and final document shaped by public consultation in November/December 2020.
<b>Involvement</b>	Ideas within the strategy originate in part to public engagement exercise conducted in January/February 2020 and final document shaped by public consultation in November/December 2020. Online discussion forums on the Council's Consultation Portal are being used to continue involvement and dialogue with the public. Internally staff are and will continue to be brought into task and finish groups to shape thinking and actions as we deliver the strategy.

### Summary of impact

#### Well-being Goals

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



### Main conclusions

The net carbon zero and ecologically positive are 2030 goals and the DCC's Climate and Ecological Change Strategy is for a 9-year period 2021/22-2029/30 so it engenders long term thinking at its core. It outlines the action needed over next 9 years to ensure DCC contributes to mitigating climate and ecological change impacts now and for future generations.

Under the five delivery principles of the Well-being of Future Generations Act the Strategy scored 3 out of 4 stars (actual score 33/36). To maintain the score, it will be important to continue the collaborative and integrated approach in its delivery both internally across the Council and in consultation with the public.

Against the seven well-being goals of the Act, the potential impact of the Strategy is evaluated as 5 Positive and 2 Neutral. The strategy in its very nature of combating climate and ecological change has protecting and improving the well-being of generations now and in the future at its heart and the delivery of the programme will continue to maximise on the opportunities to do just that.

To ensure the realisation of this benefit, the programme should take a long term view on maintaining and managing anything that is put in/delivered/created and also to continue to involve residents and communities in delivering the Council's programme. This could include sharing learning so they themselves can deliver action to tackle climate and ecological change in their personal lives and within their communities. The Council will need to balance the ambitions of our local populous with the internal resource available.

### 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

<b>Overall Impact</b>	Positive
<b>Justification for impact</b>	Impact is a positive one due to the direct positive impact on generating a low carbon society, the improvement in infrastructure and transport and the knock on benefits around economic development, jobs and skills.
<b>Further actions required</b>	It will be important to minimise any negatives around any potential reduction in office accommodation.

#### Positive impacts identified:

<b>A low carbon society</b>	<p>This strategy is all about reducing carbon and increasing carbon sequestration (carbon absorbed by Council owned and operated land).</p> <p>We will aim to reduce our carbon from our supply chain, buildings, fleet, business travel, commuting, street lighting, waste.</p> <p>Our learning will be shared with the public and partners.</p> <p>Our staff and councillor behaviour will be encouraging for low carbon both professionally and personally.</p>
<b>Quality communications, infrastructure and transport</b>	<p>Investment in our buildings to reduce carbon will increase the quality of them.</p> <p>Investment in low carbon transport and travel to support staff and councillors to choose low carbon travel options.</p> <p>Protection, restoration and creation of green spaces to provide infrastructure for well being.</p>
<b>Economic development</b>	<p>Leveraging environmental benefit in local communities via procurement and engagement with our supply chain.</p> <p>Low carbon purchasing may increase spend in more local suppliers.</p>
<b>Quality skills for the long term</b>	<p>Investment in carbon literacy training for staff and councillors which will improve their skill and knowledge.</p> <p>Carbon sequestration and ecological improvement projects will provide volunteer opportunities for existing volunteers and new.</p>
<b>Quality jobs for the long term</b>	<p>The strategy will be delivered as a programme and is creating 4 permanent job roles and generate work for existing staff within project management.</p> <p>The programme will target the securing of external funding which will create jobs to deliver those particular projects/initiatives.</p>
<b>Childcare</b>	Encouragement and strengthening of flexible working for staff and councillors will enable positive choices for staff in making work work around other responsibilities.

#### Negative impacts identified:

<b>A low carbon society</b>	No negative impacts. This strategy is all about reducing carbon and increasing carbon sequestration.
<b>Quality communications, infrastructure and transport</b>	There may be a reduction in the number of buildings the Council own and operate in the County which potentially could impact on the footfall of people supporting rural towns.
<b>Economic development</b>	Reducing travel potentially impacting footfall in local town locations.
<b>Quality skills for the long term</b>	Potential automation or/and reduction of some tasks, loss of those skills.
<b>Quality jobs for the long term</b>	Additional new jobs could be temporary in nature if predominately externally funded.
<b>Childcare</b>	N/A

### A resilient Denbighshire

<b>Overall Impact</b>	Positive
<b>Justification for impact</b>	<p>The Strategy will contain policies to reset the default in favour of low carbon, increasing carbon sequestration, protecting and restoring biodiversity and creating resilient ecosystems.</p> <p>It will contain projects to deliver specific improvement actions.</p> <p>A biodiversity enhancing approach is often a more hands off approach with associated revenue savings. Similarly the reduction of energy and fuel consumption will reduce cost.</p>

<b>Further actions required</b>	A holistic view around carbon reduction is required to ensure any unintended consequences are avoided in terms of deliberate action taken. Read across from the strategy to work being undertaken in the sphere of climate change adaptation will be required (e.g. Flooding). Taking a whole life cost approach to projects and procurement decisions will be important and ensuring maintenance/management costs of any new green spaces is properly explored and reduced as much as possible via appropriate land management choices.
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**Positive impacts identified:**

<b>Biodiversity and the natural environment</b>	<p>The Strategy will contain policies to reset the default in favour of protecting and restoring biodiversity and creation resilient ecosystems.</p> <p>It will contain projects to deliver specific improvement actions.</p> <p>A biodiversity enhancing approach is often a more hands off approach with associated revenue savings.</p>
<b>Biodiversity in the built environment</b>	<p>The Strategy will contain policies to reset the default in favour of protecting and restoring biodiversity and creation resilient ecosystems.</p> <p>It will contain projects to deliver specific improvement actions.</p>
<b>Reducing waste, reusing and recycling</b>	<p>The Strategy will contain policies to support the reduction of waste and the increase in reuse and recycling.</p> <p>It will contain projects to deliver specific improvement actions in these areas.</p> <p>Reducing carbon in our supply chain should also support reducing waste as whole life costing will discover products/services which have a longer operating life.</p>
<b>Reduced energy/fuel consumption</b>	<p>The Strategy will contain policies to reset the default in favour of low carbon .</p> <p>It will contain projects to deliver specific improvement actions to reduce energy use in our buildings and fuel consumption in our fleet. It will also target reduction of energy and fuel consumption in our business travel and staff commuting.</p> <p>Energy/fuel reduction project not only reduce carbon but also reduce cost through reduced consumption.</p>
<b>People's awareness of the environment and biodiversity</b>	<p>The strategy has been developed in consultation and engagement with the public.</p> <p>Opportunities to continue the discussion and debate with the public will be taken via online discussion forums on our county conversation portal, a 6 monthly newsletter and an annual public engagement event.</p> <p>Opportunities will be taken to include learning from our work into school eco committees, geography curriculum, youth forums.</p> <p>Biodiversity and carbon sequestration projects could involve volunteers and will create spaces for nature and focus for awareness and education.</p>
<b>Flood risk management</b>	<p>Contributing to the reduction of carbon and mitigate the impacts of climate change will contribute to not making the flooding situation worse from rain and weather events.</p> <p>Opportunities will be taken to link the carbon sequestration and ecological improvement agendas to reducing surface water, fluvial and coastal flooding e.g. upland management (tree planting), installation of urban rain gardens.</p>

**Negative impacts identified:**

<b>Biodiversity and the natural environment</b>	Need to ensure if we create any new woodlands, for example, that management plan is deliverable in terms of capability and capacity.
<b>Biodiversity in the built environment</b>	Need to ensure any Green Infrastructure installed is fit for purpose and properly maintained
<b>Reducing waste, reusing and recycling</b>	Products that have a longer life may cost more upfront but cost less over the lifetime of the product.
<b>Reduced energy/fuel consumption</b>	Ensure that reducing energy/fuel use in one area doesn't increase energy/fuel use in another e.g. reducing business travel and staff commuting by more home working which increases carbon generated in the home over and above what is saved.
<b>People's awareness of the environment and biodiversity</b>	<p>The scope of the strategy and action plan is council owned emissions and council owned land-coverage isn't the whole of Denbighshire as a geographical county.</p> <p>Use of the online Y Portal only could preclude those lacking in digital skills and connectivity the opportunity for further engagement on the development of future projects under this proposal.</p>
<b>Flood risk management</b>	<p>This strategy is about carbon reduction and climate mitigation rather than focused on climate adaptation.</p> <p>Collaborative working with Flood Risk Management to understand the environmental and broader climate change impacts of flood mitigation is required.</p>

<b>Overall Impact</b>	Positive
<b>Justification for impact</b>	The strategy aims to protect and restore existing nature spaces and create new ones. Access to local green space has been linked to better social outcomes around health and well-being. Spaces will aim to be restored and created via the use of volunteers.
<b>Further actions required</b>	Need to ensure any green spaces created are designed with all users in mind including biodiversity.

**Positive impacts identified:**

<b>A social and physical environment that encourage and support health and well-being</b>	The strategy will aim to protect and restore existing nature spaces and create new ones. Access to local green space has been linked to better social outcomes around health and well-being.
<b>Access to good quality, healthy food</b>	Action may fall out of this work to increase use of allotments in schools and the use of this food in school catering.
<b>People's emotional and mental well-being</b>	The strategy and action plan will aim to protect and restore existing nature spaces and create new ones. Access to local green space has been linked to better social outcomes around health and well-being. Carbon sequestration and biodiversity improvement work will involve volunteers. Volunteering and getting involved has been linked to increase sense of well being.
<b>Access to healthcare</b>	There may be a reduction in health related issues as people are outdoors (e.g. providing options for social prescribing)
<b>Participation in leisure opportunities</b>	Carbon sequestration and biodiversity improvement work will involve volunteers- an active leisure option. The strategy will aim to protect and restore existing nature spaces and create new ones. This will aim to improve and offer more options for local green spaces for leisure.

**Negative impacts identified:**

<b>A social and physical environment that encourage and support health and well-being</b>	Need to ensure any spaces for nature that are created are inclusive spaces and any anti social behaviour concerns designed out from the outset.
<b>Access to good quality, healthy food</b>	N/A
<b>People's emotional and mental well-being</b>	Need to endeavour to ensure spaces and views are protected that mean a lot to people. e.g. trees aren't planted which then block a cherished view. There could be a negative impact on those required to work from home as a result in reduction of office space/ location. Due to digitalisation of services there could be a negative impact on wellbeing due to less physical/ face to face contact, increasing social isolation.
<b>Access to healthcare</b>	N/A
<b>Participation in leisure opportunities</b>	Access for leisure needs to be balanced with requirements for land management of the space for biodiversity improvement.

**A more equal Denbighshire**

<b>Overall Impact</b>	Neutral
<b>Justification for impact</b>	Limited deliberative action on this wellbeing goal. However the strategy will have a positive influence in bringing about better outcomes for all people.
<b>Further actions required</b>	For the strategy to have more impact on this well-being goal we would need to increase its scope to include supporting the reduction of emissions from the county of Denbighshire as well as the County Council.

**Positive impacts identified:**

<b>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</b>	Enshrined in the ethos of the strategy is for DCC to make its contribution to reduce further climate change which will be damaging to the wellbeing of all people but particularly those young people who will need to live with climate change impacts the longest. Enshrined in the strategy and action plan is taking a long term view.
<b>People who suffer discrimination or disadvantage</b>	N/A

<b>People affected by socio-economic disadvantage and unequal outcomes</b>	N/A
<b>Areas affected by socio-economic disadvantage</b>	The protection, restoration and creation of new green spaces in urban as well as rural locations will provide access to spaces for exercise and recreation. People in deprived areas will benefit from a reduction of travel and the conversion of miles into low carbon options will improve air quality and reduce congestion.

**Negative impacts identified:**

<b>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</b>	If more services are digitalised, consideration would need to be given to accessibility to mitigate any possible negative impact for those with disabilities.
<b>People who suffer discrimination or disadvantage</b>	N/A
<b>People affected by socio-economic disadvantage and unequal outcomes</b>	The strategy does not target carbon reduction/fuel poverty of those in private rented/social housing/private owned homes.
<b>Areas affected by socio-economic disadvantage</b>	N/A

**A Denbighshire of cohesive communities**

<b>Overall Impact</b>	Positive
<b>Justification for impact</b>	The development of the strategy has involved the public from the outset via the emergency declaration to the public engagement period in early 2020 and strategy consultation in November/December 2020. There is an active group of c.93 members of the public who are engaged on this agenda with regular 2 way dialogue with DCC. Increasing low carbon travel options and the quality and quantity of green spaces will have a positive impact on the attractiveness of local areas, connected communities and rural resilience.
<b>Further actions required</b>	Need to ensure no one is left behind in the shift to digitalised services.

**Positive impacts identified:**

<b>Safe communities and individuals</b>	N/A
<b>Community participation and resilience</b>	<p>Development of the Climate and Ecological Change Strategy started in January with the public engagement period asking for the public's feedback on the Council's proposed net carbon zero and ecologically positive Council goals. Summary of the responses received can be accessed here:- <a href="https://countyconversation.denbighshire.gov.uk/uploadedfiles/Public%20Engagement-%20Summary%20Report.pdf">https://countyconversation.denbighshire.gov.uk/uploadedfiles/Public%20Engagement-%20Summary%20Report.pdf</a>.</p> <p>The DCC Staff Council have been asked for their ideas.</p> <p>Workshops with each service area took place in June, July and August to gather ideas and information for policies and projects within each service function to support the Council in becoming net carbon zero and ecologically positive by 2030.</p> <p>The final draft Climate and Ecological Change Strategy went out for public consultation during November/December. Summary of the responses received can be accessed here:- <a href="https://countyconversation.denbighshire.gov.uk/uploadedfiles/Public%20Consultation%20on%20Draft%20Strategy-%20Summary%20Report.pdf">https://countyconversation.denbighshire.gov.uk/uploadedfiles/Public%20Consultation%20on%20Draft%20Strategy-%20Summary%20Report.pdf</a></p> <p>The Council will continue to engage with the public proactively, constructively and sensitively on this agenda being very clear on the scope and scale of the Council's targets. This will be via online discussion forums hosted by the Council on our County Conversation platform, email digests to the 'green mailing group' and an annual public event.</p>
<b>The attractiveness of the area</b>	<p>The strategy will target the protection, restoration and creation of 'green' spaces and the access to quality natural habitat across Denbighshire.</p> <p>The strategy is about reducing carbon from business travel, staff commuting and fleet- reducing miles travelled and converting as many miles to low carbon which will reducing pollution, improve air quality and reduce congestion.</p>
<b>Connected communities</b>	The strategy may lead to projects relating to low carbon travel, e.g. bus provision/cycle ways, car share schemes across the county to encourage people out of their cars.
<b>Rural resilience</b>	The strategy will target the protection, restoration and creation of 'green' spaces and the access to quality natural habitat across the whole of Denbighshire



**Negative impacts identified:**

<b>Safe communities and individuals</b>	N/A
<b>Community participation and resilience</b>	There is a risk of not meeting public expectation on this agenda. Some sectors of the public would like DCC to be targeting reduction of the carbon emissions across the whole of Denbighshire as a county.
<b>The attractiveness of the area</b>	Need to ensure we have the capability and capacity to manage and maintain whatever we put in/install/create to ensure attractiveness for the long term
<b>Connected communities</b>	Need to ensure the staff and councillors feel connected even if there is more home working.
<b>Rural resilience</b>	As the Council continues to channel shift delivery to more online and less physical, need to make sure that broadband infrastructure is sufficient in all areas of the county to support this. As well as addressing any other possible barriers e.g. access to services, digital skillset.

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

<b>Overall Impact</b>	Neutral
<b>Justification for impact</b>	Whilst Denbighshire's natural environment is a big contributor to the culture and heritage of the county, the strategy will not deliver direct deliberative action to generate a vibrant culture or a thriving Welsh language.
<b>Further actions required</b>	Ensure a good amount of time is provided to support Welsh translation of any technical/specialist terminology documents.

**Positive impacts identified:**

<b>People using Welsh</b>	N/A
<b>Promoting the Welsh language</b>	All literature, signage, information boards will be provided in both Welsh and English.  Any public meetings will have bilingual slides and translator.  Consultation/ Online forums to be carried out bilingually
<b>Culture and heritage</b>	Reducing the running cost of culture and heritage sites by reducing energy and fuel use will contribute to the financial viability of these sites/services.  Protecting and restoring nature's landmarks as part of this programme will support their availability for future generations.

**Negative impacts identified:**

<b>People using Welsh</b>	N/A
<b>Promoting the Welsh language</b>	Specialist terminology is sometimes difficult to translate.
<b>Culture and heritage</b>	Consideration needs to be given to what is and isn't permissible on buildings within conservation area.

**A globally responsible Denbighshire**

<b>Overall Impact</b>	Positive
<b>Justification for impact</b>	Our carbon footprint includes our supply chain and the strategy will target reduction of carbon emissions from our supply chain. This has the potential to stimulate local supply chains and provide local benefit. The programme will also look to leverage environmental benefit at the community level via Community Benefits process which will include the supported delivery of carbon sequestration and biodiversity enhancing projects. The delivery of the climate and ecological change programme will be done in collaboration with neighbouring authorities and partners where possible.
<b>Further actions required</b>	Need to ensure the climate and ecological change strategy is understood by our partners and neighbouring authorities so opportunities for collaboration are identified and progressed. Build in time for collaboration.

**Positive impacts identified:**

<b>Local, national, international supply chains</b>	The strategy will target reduction of carbon emissions from our supply chain. This will lead to the development of low carbon encouraging specification for goods and services which will include transportation from point of origin to us as the client. This has the potential to stimulate local supply chains and provide local benefit.  The programme will also look to leverage environmental benefit at the community level via Community Benefits process which will include the supported delivery of carbon sequestration and biodiversity enhancing projects.
<b>Human rights</b>	N/A



<p><b>Broader service provision in the local area or the region</b></p>	<p>The strategy will help support the Public Service Board (PSB) in the delivery of their "Environmental Resilience" goal.</p> <p>The procurement service is a shared service with Flintshire County Council (FCC) and so work to decarbonise our supply chain can lead to more joint procurement and benefit in both counties.</p> <p>The strategy and action plan will provide the narrative on which to seek external funding which we can do collaboratively across the region.</p>
<p><b>Reducing climate change</b></p>	<p>The strategy outlines where, what, how and when in terms of policy change, projects and activities needed for the Council to make its contribution to reducing carbon emissions and increasing carbon sequestration to prevent the problem of climate change getting any worse and to improve biodiversity to combat and prevent nature's decline.</p> <p>The strategy will make our contribution to the Welsh Government policy for the public sector to be carbon neutral by 2030, for Wales to meet its legally binding target of reducing emissions by at least 95% by 2050 and supports the Council's statutory duty under Section 6 of the Environment (Wales) Act 2016 to "seek to maintain and enhance biodiversity".</p>

**Negative impacts identified:**

<p><b>Local, national, international supply chains</b></p>	<p>The focus on local supply chain may mean spend on more national and international supply chains will reduce.</p>
<p><b>Human rights</b></p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p><b>Broader service provision in the local area or the region</b></p>	<p>Collaboration can sometimes slow progress initially but can lead to better outcomes. Need to programme in time for collaboration.</p>
<p><b>Reducing climate change</b></p>	<p>N/A</p>

Mae tudalen hwn yn fwriadol wag

# **Denbighshire County Council's Climate and Ecological Change Strategy 2021/22 to 2029/30**

## What is this document?

Denbighshire County Council declared a [Climate Change and Ecological Emergency](#) in July 2019.

In response and by the 31<sup>st</sup> March 2030 the Council aims to become a:

- Net Carbon Zero Council
- Ecologically Positive Council

This document tells you more about those two aims and the tasks we are going to seek to deliver to achieve our 2030 goals.

This document is also available in Welsh, and may be available in other formats on request.

For more information on anything in this booklet please contact the Climate Change Team:

**Email:** [climatechange@denbighshire.gov.uk](mailto:climatechange@denbighshire.gov.uk)

**Phone:** 01824 706000 (Monday to Friday, 8:30am to 5pm).

**Write to us:** Climate Change Team, Denbighshire County Council, PO Box 62, Ruthin, LL15 9AZ.

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# Welcome to Denbighshire County Council's Climate and Ecological Change Strategy

Climate and ecological change is the globally defining challenge of our time. It impacts all living things that call our planet home including you and me. This document outlines our net carbon zero and ecologically positive goals for the Council along with the changes and actions we have identified so far that we will endeavour to deliver between now and 2030.

By working to achieve these goals we hope that Denbighshire County Council can make its contribution to tackling the climate and ecological emergency we all face. By working to achieve these goals we hope to make our contribution to see emissions reduce by at least 95% in Wales by 2050 and deliver on our statutory duty as a local authority to maintain and enhance biodiversity and promote resilience of ecosystems as outlined in [Environment \(Wales\) Act 2016](#). By working to achieve these goals we hope to make our contribution to see the Public Sector in Wales become net carbon zero by 2030 as outlined in Welsh Government's [Prosperity for All: A Low Carbon Wales](#) delivery plan.

We are proud to be one of the first Council's in Wales to have tackling climate and ecological change as a

guiding principle in its decision making process, formally changing in October 2020 our Constitution- the set of rules and principals that the Council follows when delivering its work. We also look to build on our strong track record on reducing carbon and improving biodiversity, most recently delivered under our [Corporate Plan \(2017-2022\) priority for the Environment](#).

We've made a positive start and we look forward to working closely with our communities, staff, partners and funders to continue our collective efforts to secure the well-being of future generations.



**Cllr Brian Jones**

(Lead Member for  
Waste, Transport  
and the  
Environment)



**Cllr Tony Thomas**

(Lead Member for  
Housing and  
Communities)



**Judith Greenhalgh**

(Chief Executive)

## The changing climate and decline in nature

As the amount of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>e<sup>1</sup>) human society has emitted into the earth's atmosphere has increased so to have global temperatures. Without reducing CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions the earth will get warmer and warmer. This rise in global temperature is causing our climate and planet to change.

The changes to our climate include: hotter drier summers, warmer wetter winters, more extreme weather events and sea level rise. This causes: more drought and wildfire, stronger storms, more heat waves, flooding, damaged corals, less snow and ice, thawing of permafrost, changes in plant life cycles and changes to animal migration and life cycles.

At the same time, nature is in decline with a reported 68% decline in the world's wildlife population between 1970 and 2020<sup>2</sup>. Human activity is reducing the quality and the amount of habitat available for wildlife and habitats are increasingly fragmented reducing the ability of species to migrate to stay in their required climate to sustain life. As temperatures continue to rise, and habitats extent and connectivity continue to decline, climate change will become an increasing driver for species losses.

The climate is changing everywhere on our planet including here in North Wales. The region has experienced in recent years wider and more frequent flooding, extreme heat and stronger and more frequent storms. 354 of species known to be present in Wales are at risk of extinction<sup>3</sup>. Dormouse populations across the UK, as an example, have declined 51% since 2000<sup>4</sup> and in all former strongholds across Denbighshire.

We currently have a rise of around 1°C in global temperatures above pre-industrial levels. In October 2018, the [Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change](#) (IPCC) published a Special Report on the impacts of a 1.5 °C rise in global temperatures. The IPCC found that a 1.5°C world would have significantly lower climate-related impacts for the natural world and human society than a 2°C world. The IPCC estimated that global carbon emissions would need to reduce to net zero by 2050 at the latest to ensure global temperatures

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<sup>1</sup> CO<sub>2</sub>e is short for "carbon dioxide equivalent" which is used for describing different greenhouse gases in a common unit- carbon.

<sup>2</sup> According to the [World Wildlife Fund \(WWF\) Living Planet Report, 2020](#)

<sup>3</sup> According to The [State of Nature \(Wales\) Report, 2016](#)

<sup>4</sup> According to [The State of Britain's Dormice Report, 2019](#)



remained under 1.5 °C and that the majority of actions required to meet this target would need to be completed by 2030.

The realisation that time is fast running out has resulted in a climate emergency being declared by many organisations including Denbighshire County Council in July 2019 and over 300 other UK local authorities. The Welsh Government and UK Government have also declared a climate emergency.

## **How this Strategy has been developed**

Denbighshire County Council declared a Climate and Ecological Emergency in July 2019 which committed the Council to become net carbon zero by 2030 and improve biodiversity.

Denbighshire County Council ran an engagement period in January and February 2020 asking for the public's feedback on the Council's proposed net carbon zero and ecologically positive goals and for any ideas on how the Council can achieve them by 2030.

Building on the public's ideas Denbighshire County Council worked throughout 2020 with Councillors and Officers from across the Council to develop the Council's Climate and Ecological Change Strategy (2021/22 – 2029/30). This included calculating the Council's carbon footprint and the biodiversity of Council land, exploring our pathway to 2030 via scenario planning and holding workshops with all the service areas that make up the Council to identify and develop further what changes we could make and what projects we could deliver to help the Council achieve its goals.

This work was guided by the Climate Change and Ecological Emergency task and finish group which was set up as part of the emergency declaration. This group was made up of two representatives from each political party represented in the Council including the lead members on Cabinet covering climate and ecological change.

The calculations for the Net Carbon Zero baseline and ambitions have followed the methodology for calculating carbon emissions and carbon absorption in Welsh Government's new Greenhouse Gas Reporting Regime for the Welsh Public Sector.

The calculations for the Ecological Positive baseline and ambitions have been guided by established methodologies for measuring biodiversity value from NERC- the Centre for Ecology and Hydrology. Biodiversity is vast, complex and interconnected and as such any measure for biodiversity value is a pointer only.

In November 2020 the Council asked its staff and the public for their feedback on the draft document. This feedback helped to shape the Council's final Climate and Ecological Change Strategy (2021/22 – 2029/30) which was then presented to the Elected Members of Denbighshire in February 2021 for adoption.

## Other Council Strategies

There are a number of other strategies the Council has, and areas of work the Council is undertaking, that supports the Council in tackling climate and ecological change. These include:

- [Corporate Plan](#)
- Denbighshire County Council's Social Housing Asset Management Plan
- [Local Flood Risk Management Strategy](#)
- Air Quality Management Plan
- Woodland and Tree Strategy (currently in development)
- Biodiversity Duty Delivery Plan
- [Local Development Plan](#)
- [Economic and Community Ambition Strategy](#)
- Fleet Strategy
- Ash Die Back Strategy (currently in development with Conwy County Borough Council)
- County Allotment Strategy (currently in development)
- Clwydian Range and Dee Valley AONB Management Plan
- [Asset Management Strategy 2017-2021](#)
- [Denbighshire County Council's Active Travel Plan \(2017-2021\)](#)

# Net Carbon Zero Council by 2030

## What is our goal?

### Net Carbon Zero

Our goal is for the total carbon emitted by the Council minus the total carbon absorbed from Council owned and operated land<sup>5</sup> to equal zero by 31<sup>st</sup> March 2030. This is our net carbon zero ambition.

The following sources of emissions will count towards our net carbon zero goal and will be referred collectively as Denbighshire County Council's Net Carbon Zero Footprint:

<b>Buildings</b>	We will reduce emissions from the electricity, gas, LPG, oil, biomass and water we use at Council owned buildings <sup>6</sup> .
<b>Waste</b>	We will reduce emissions from the waste generated by the Council and collected by Council at the kerbside.
<b>Fleet</b>	We will reduce emissions from the petrol and diesel we use to power the vehicles owned by the Council.
<b>Staff commuting</b>	We will reduce the emissions from the travel undertaken by staff and councillors coming into work and returning home.
<b>Street lighting</b>	We will reduce emissions from the electricity used by Council owned lamp posts, traffic signs and signals.
<b>Business travel</b>	We will reduce the emissions from the travel undertaken by staff and councillors whilst carrying out their job.

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<sup>5</sup> Land that the Council owns but rents out to others is not included.

<sup>6</sup> Council owned building refer to buildings such as offices, depots, schools and leisure centres that the Council own. However, Council Housing is not included.

The following sources of carbon absorption will count towards our carbon zero goal:

**Grassland** We will maintain the amount of grassland the Council owns and operates.

**Forest / woodland** We will increase the amount of forestland and woodland the Council owns and operates.

## **Supply Chain**

In addition to this, we aim to reduce the total carbon emitted from the Council's supply chain by 35%<sup>7</sup> by 31<sup>st</sup> March 2030.

**Supply chain** We will reduce emissions from all the goods and services the Council buys from others.

## **What is our starting point?**

### **Net Carbon Zero**

The total carbon emitted from Denbighshire County Council's Net Carbon Zero footprint in 2019/20 was 18,915 tCO<sub>2</sub>e<sup>8</sup>.

The total carbon absorbed from Denbighshire County Council owned and operated land in 2019/20 was 2,147 tCO<sub>2</sub>e.

Therefore, the Council's Net Carbon Zero position in 2019/20 was +16,498<sup>9</sup> tCO<sub>2</sub>e.

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<sup>7</sup> Compared to 2019/20 baseline

<sup>8</sup> tCO<sub>2</sub>e is short for "tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent" which is used for describing different greenhouse gases in a common unit- carbon.

<sup>9</sup> This is calculated by subtracting carbon absorbed from carbon emitted, i.e. subtracting the 2,147 figure from the 18,915 figure

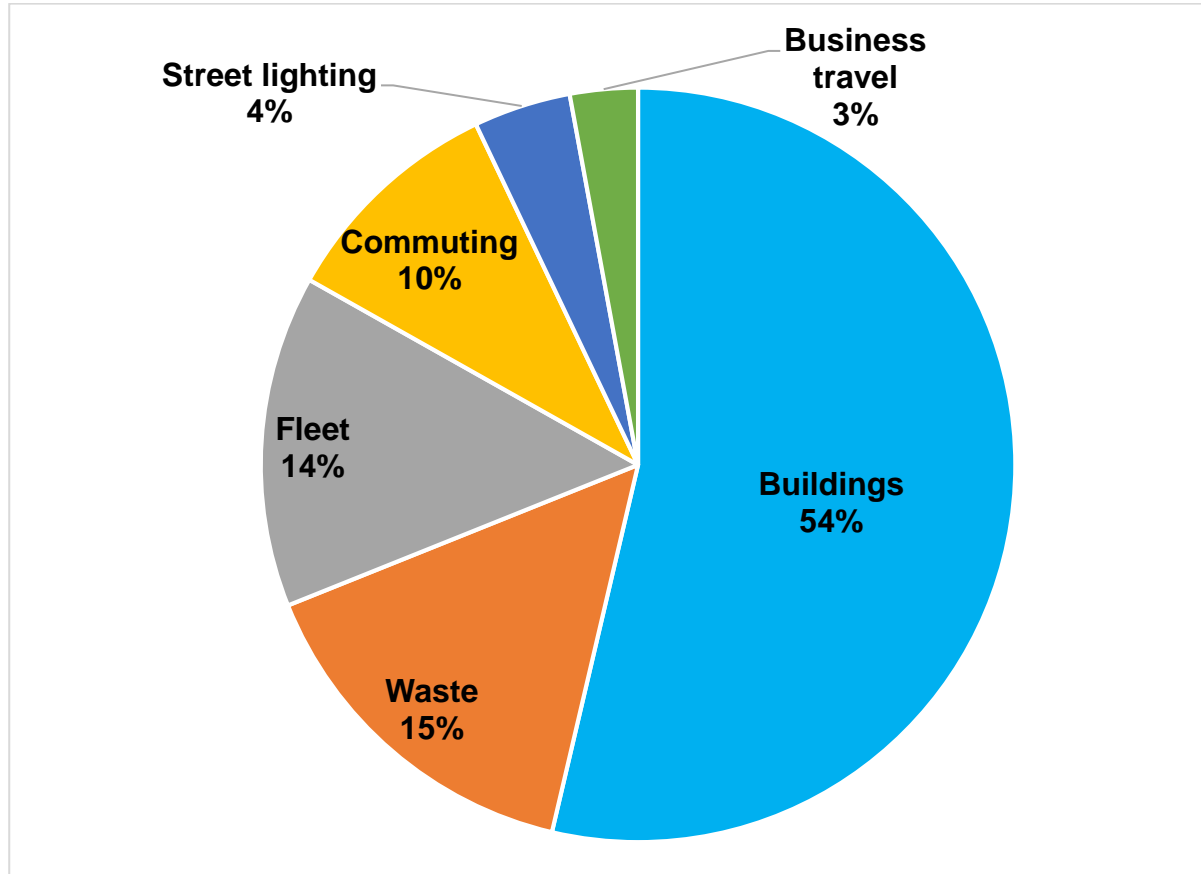
The Net Carbon Zero Council goal is to get that 16,498 tCO<sub>2</sub>e figure to zero by 31<sup>st</sup> March 2030.

The tables and graphs below describe how much the Council emitted from each source of emissions and how much is absorbed from each source of absorption in 2019/20.

**Table 1: Carbon emissions per source**

Source of carbon emissions	Amount of carbon emitted in 2019/20 in tCO <sub>2</sub> e	% of total
Buildings	10,151	54
Waste	2,886	15
Fleet	2,693	14
Staff Commuting	1,848	10
Street Lighting	788	4
Business Travel	550	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,916</b>	<b>100</b>

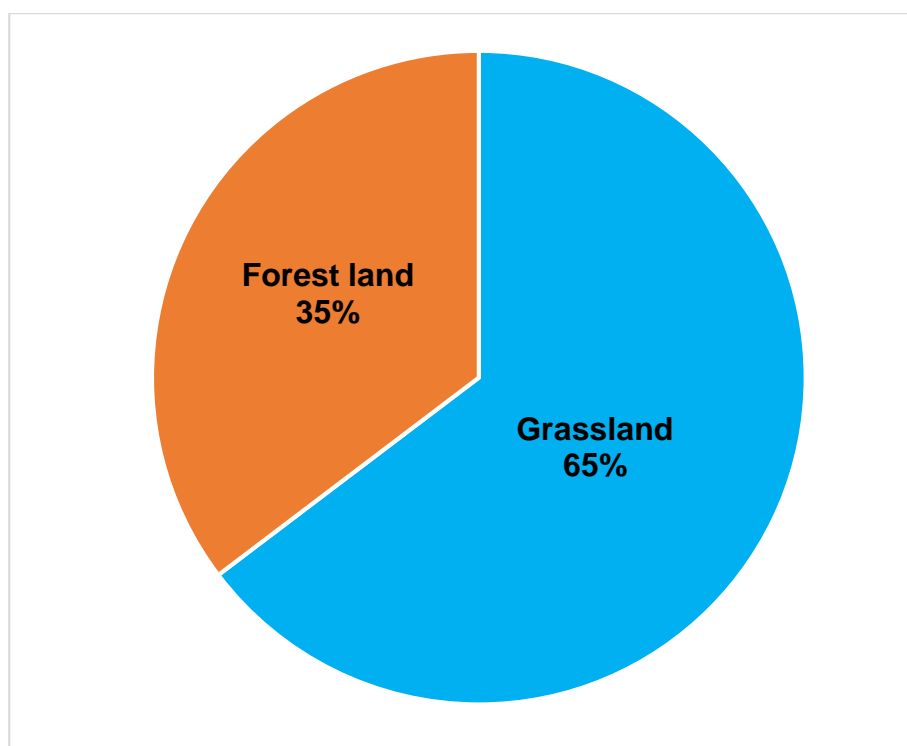
**Chart 1: Denbighshire County Council Net Carbon Zero Footprint 2019/20**



**Table 2: Carbon absorption per source**

<b>Source of carbon absorption</b>	<b>Amount of carbon absorbed in 2019/20 in tCO2e</b>	<b>% of total</b>
Grassland	1,564	65
Forest / woodland	854	35
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,418</b>	<b>100</b>

**Chart 2: Denbighshire County Council's Carbon Absorption in 2019/20**



### **Supply Chain**

In addition, the Council emitted 22,710 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e from its supply chain in 2019/20.

## Where do we want to get to?

### Net Carbon Zero

To achieve our Net Carbon Zero goal, the Council needs to reduce the amount of carbon it emits and increase the amount of carbon it absorbs.

The table below describes how much carbon emissions we aim to reduce for each source of emission by 31<sup>st</sup> March 2030. Interim targets for what we expect by Year 3 (2023/24) and by Year 6 (2026/27) of the 9-year programme are provided. The Council's direct intervention will play a central role in order to deliver this carbon reduction. Our efforts will combine with efforts nationally to decarbonise fuel and energy networks. We will be responsive to new opportunities that may arise between now and 2030 that enable us to go further on reducing our carbon emissions<sup>10</sup>.

**Table 3: Reduction target by 2030 per source of carbon emission**

<b>Source of carbon emissions</b>	<b>% reduction targets compared to 2019/20</b>	<b>Projected emissions in 2029/30 in tCO<sub>2</sub>e if target met</b>	<b><i>Projected emissions in Year 3 (2023/24) in tCO<sub>2</sub>e</i></b>	<b><i>Projected emissions in Year 6 (2026/27) in tCO<sub>2</sub>e</i></b>
Buildings	50	5,112	8,471	6,791
Waste	35	1,876	2,549	2,213
Fleet	60	1,077	2,154	1,616
Staff Commuting	55	832	1,509	1,170
Street Lighting	45	433	670	552
Business Travel	80	110	403	257
<b>Total</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>9,440</b>	<b>15,757</b>	<b>12,598</b>

A postcard from the future is included below as a way of bringing these figures to life through story telling- providing an example of how the Council might have gone about achieving its 2030 targets.

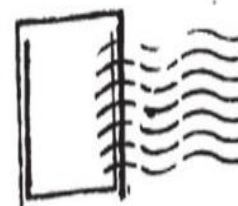
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<sup>10</sup> For example, the introduction of a readily accessible new technology or a major development in ways to generate energy.



## Postcard 1: Reducing carbon emissions

**Dear 2020 Council, Year 2030 here! What a challenging but rewarding Net Carbon Zero Council journey you have been on. Not wanting to give you spoilers but here's some of the headlines on how you've reduced your carbon...**



In Council buildings the use of energy for heating, anything that uses electricity and the use of water has reduced through increasing the air tightness of the building and efficiency of the systems and equipment within them. All new Council buildings that are built are low carbon in operation. Onsite generation of renewable electricity has increased. More sites heating systems have been converted to low carbon and renewable options. Rainwater harvesting is utilised more widely for the water use in Council buildings.

Excess travel by Council Fleet vehicles has increasingly been avoided by service delivery being even more accessible and efficient. There has been a big increase in electric vehicles owned by the Council and electric vehicle charging points have been installed across the Council's buildings and car parks. Ultra low emission options for our larger fleet vehicles such as bin lorries and gritters have been piloted.

Our recycling rates have gone from strength to strength with less contamination now waste is source segregated. A focus in waste prevention in the County has reduced the overall tonnage of waste produced and collected by the Council as more items are used and reused which would previously just have been thrown away.

Working from home is readily available now for staff who can and the Council office estate has been made efficient. When staff do come into the office it's to an office closest to where they live which reduces mileage and increases the number of staff walking, cycling (active travel) or catching the bus to work. Business travel for meetings is very rare now as virtual meetings have become the norm. When officers do meet it is often closer to their respective homes and not necessarily in a Council main office. Officers who have to travel to carry out their work have access to an electric vehicle.

The table below describes how much we aim to increase the amount of carbon absorbed for each source of carbon absorption by 31<sup>st</sup> March 2030. Interim targets for what we expect by Year 3 (2023/24) and by Year 6 (2026/27) of the 9-year programme are provided. The Council’s direct intervention will play a central role in order to deliver this increase in carbon absorption as well as getting a better understanding of the carbon absorption capacity of some of our more established landscapes.

**Table 4: Increase target by 2030 per source of carbon absorption**

<b>Source of carbon absorption</b>	<b>% increase targets compared to 2019/20</b>	<b>Projected absorption in 2029/30 in tCO<sub>2</sub>e if target met</b>	<b><i>Projected absorption in Year 3 (2023/24) in tCO<sub>2</sub>e</i></b>	<b><i>Projected absorption in Year 6 (2026/27) in tCO<sub>2</sub>e</i></b>
<b>Grassland</b>	0%	1,564	1,564	1,564
<b>Forest / Woodland</b>	922%	7,876	3,195	5,535
<b>Total</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>9,440</b>	<b>4,759</b>	<b>7,099</b>

A postcard from the future is included as a way of bringing these figures to life through story telling- providing an example of how the Council might have gone about achieving its 2030 targets.

## Postcard 2: Increasing carbon absorption

**Dear 2020 Council, Year 2030 here! What a challenging but rewarding Net Carbon Zero Council journey you have been on. Not wanting to give you spoilers but here's some of the headlines on how you've increased your carbon absorption...**



The Council has maintained the amount of grassland in its ownership *wherever possible*, safeguarding the carbon absorption benefit and delivered projects to improve the species richness of its grassland habitats for the benefit of biodiversity.

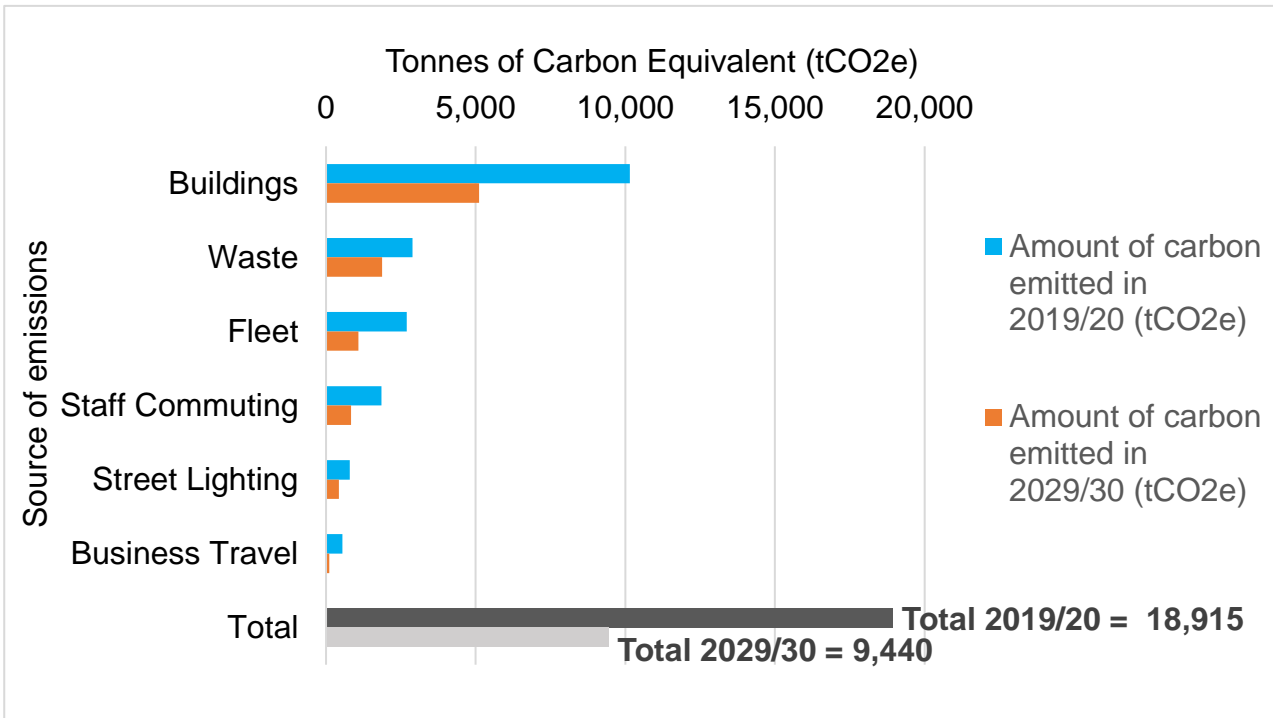
The Council has made big efforts in increasing the amount of forestland and woodland it owns and operates. The Council over the 9 years has converted existing, and bought new land, turning it into carbon sinks and wildlife havens via carefully selected tree planting including elements of species rich grassland.

This activity achieved additional benefits wherever possible for the Council and its communities including the planting of trees upland from river catchments to reduce the risk of flooding and maximising on the opportunities to open these spaces up to the public for leisure, tourism and improved wellbeing.

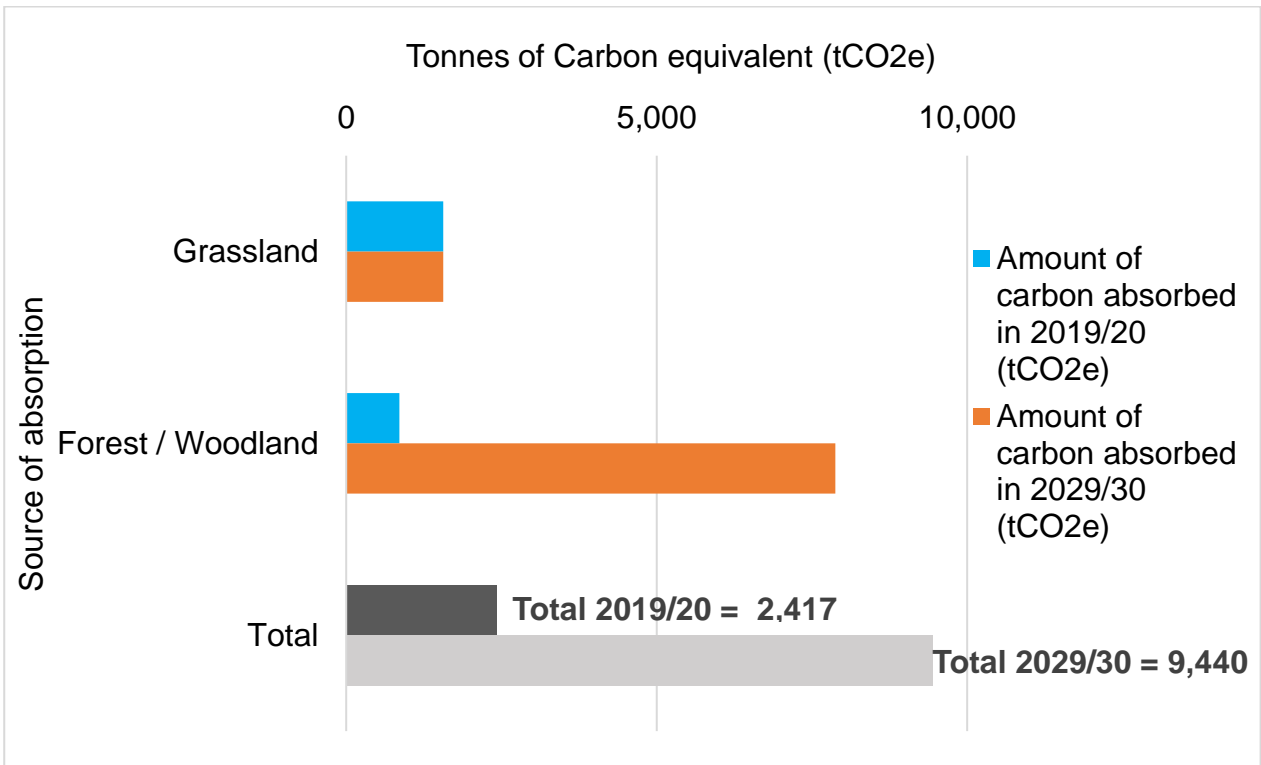
If the Council is successful in achieving its targets as outlined in the above tables, in 2029/30 the Council's total carbon emissions minus the Council's total carbon absorption will equal zero. The Council will have achieved its ambition to become net carbon zero.

The graphs below show the change in each source of carbon emissions and in each source of carbon absorption comparing the total amounts in 2019/20 to the total amounts in 2029/30 if the Council is successful in achieving its targets.

**Chart 3: Amount of carbon emitted by the Council in 2019/20 compared to projected emissions in 2029/30**



**Chart 4: Amount of carbon absorbed by the Council in 2019/20 compared to forecasted absorption in 2029/30**



## Supply Chain

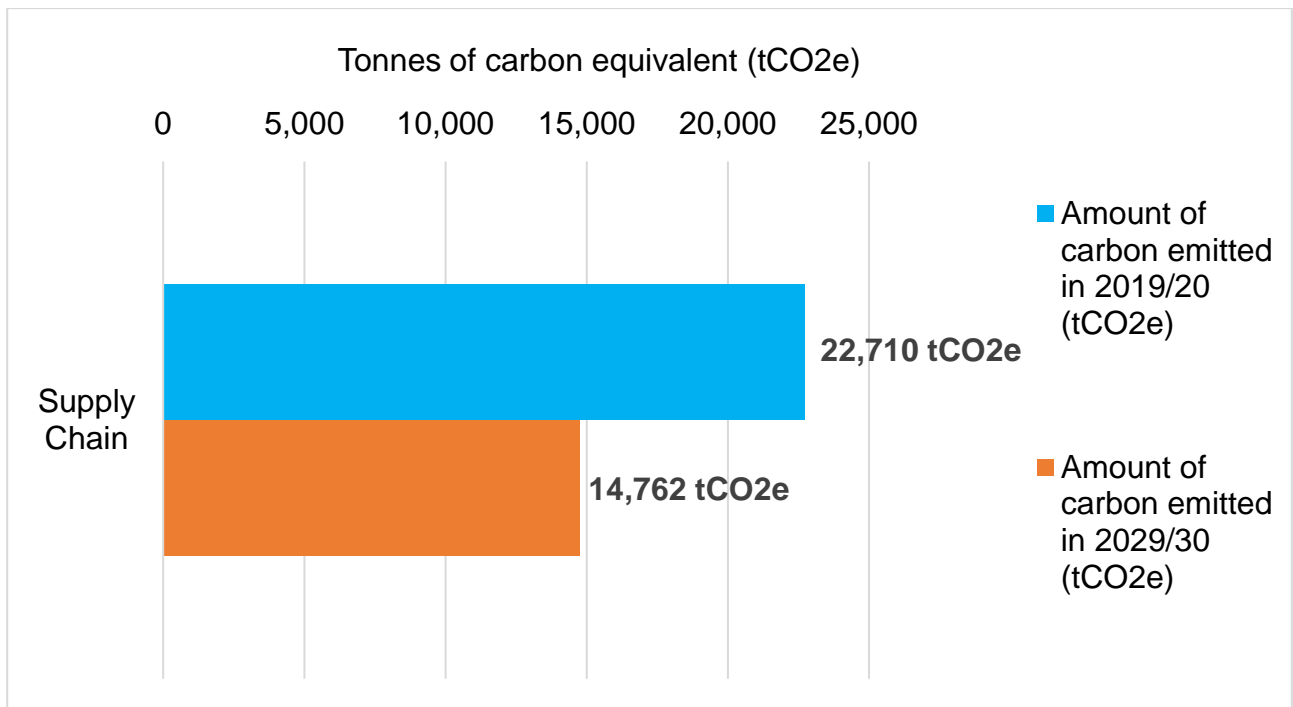
The Council also aims to reduce the carbon emitted from our supply chain by 35%. We will work with companies and businesses who we buy our goods and services from to reduce the carbon intensity of what we buy and how we deliver services and also to maximise on the local community benefit we can generate from those contracts.

The table below describes how much we aim to reduce the amount of carbon emitted from the Council's supply chain by 31<sup>st</sup> March 2030. Interim targets for what we expect by Year 3 (2023/24) and by Year 6 (2026/27) of the 9-year programme are provided. The graph below shows the change in the total carbon emissions from our supply chain by comparing 2019/20 total emissions to 2029/30 total emissions if the Council achieves its reduction target.

**Table 5: Reduction target for carbon emission from our supply chain**

Source of carbon emissions	% reduction targets compared to 2019/20	Projected emissions in 2029/30 in tCO2e if target met	Projected emissions in Year 3 (2023/24) in tCO2e	Projected emissions in Year 6 (2026/27) in tCO2e
Supply Chain	35%	14,762	20,061	17,411

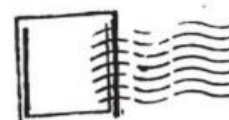
**Chart 5: Amount of supply chain carbon emissions 2019/20 compared to what is forecasted for 2029/30**



A postcard from the future is included as a way of bringing these figures to life through story telling- providing an example of how the Council might have gone about achieving its 2030 target.

### Postcard 3: Reducing supply chain carbon emissions

**Dear 2020 Council, Year 2030 here! Not wanting to give you spoilers but here's some of the headlines on how you've reduced your supply chain carbon emissions...**



The Council has reduced spend wherever possible most notably in paper as the Council in 2030 is now practicably paperless. Having introduced a whole life costing approach to procurement early in the programme, the Council has seen an uptake in buying higher quality items less often.

We have seen construction become much less carbon intensive leading up to 2030 helped by the Public Sector in Wales being clear to suppliers that low carbon delivery of new build project was very important.

It goes without saying now that additional value is sought from every Council contract over £25,000. Working with our communities, together we have identified the environmental benefit valued most with community benefit projects delivered by/ with suppliers for the benefit of carbon reduction, carbon absorption and biodiversity improvement.

### What changes and actions will help us get there?

#### Changes to Council processes and policies

To achieve our net carbon zero goal by 2030 will require the Council to adjust how it goes about delivering the wide range of work and tasks required of us by Welsh Government, by our partners and by our communities.

In Summer 2020 virtual workshops were held with the management teams of every service area that make up the Council to start the task of identifying the ways we could change how we do things to contribute to reducing carbon emissions and increasing carbon absorption. This built on ideas generated by the public during the public engagement event held in early 2020.

Over 100 suggestions for processes and policies changes were identified and our aim is to implement as many of these as we can over the 9 years.

The list below highlights some of the priority changes to Council processes and policies that we hope to make in Year 1 to 3 (2021/22 - 2023/24) of delivering this strategy to support the Council to successfully achieve its net carbon zero goal by 2030.

This is a dynamic and flexible list; other things may be implemented that do not feature in the graphic below responding to new opportunities.

1. Through engagement and communication ensure service based objectives align with the corporate ambition to become Net Carbon Zero and reduce supply chain emissions.
2. Implement the Council's change in constitution to have regard to tackling climate and ecological change, including changes to business case templates and introduction of whole life costing.
3. In consultation with staff and the unions, work to include in every member of staff Job Description their responsibility around climate and ecological change.
4. Supporting new ways of working for the Council staff learning from experience of operating under COVID-19 restrictions, including working from home and virtual business meetings.
5. Continue to implement the EV first vehicle replacement policy.
6. Move as far forward and as fast as possible in going paperless e.g. electronic case bundling, electronic signing and sealing of contracts, electronic paper packs for democratic meetings.
7. Ensure the carbon reduction is being appropriately considered in Council Procurement - Policy and Strategy documents, Commissioning templates, tender evaluations.
8. Identify community benefits in Council contracts that reduce carbon and increase carbon absorption.



9. Work to standardise the Recycling and Waste approach across all schools and Council owned sites include provision of wide range of recycling.
10. Consider introducing policy to design and build to high carbon reduction/low carbon in use standards as standard on Council owned buildings (e.g. Passivhaus).
11. Ensure an enhanced eco build option is always presented in business cases when deciding on major capital projects.
12. Ensure the new Asset Management Strategy 2021 onwards aligns with the corporate ambition to become Net Carbon Zero and introduce a new asset disposal and acquisition policy which is supportive in retaining or/and buying land for carbon absorption and ecological improvement purposes.
13. Review 21st Century Schools Redundant Site Policy to build in the option of Denbighshire County Council retaining the site for conversion to community woodland/orchards.
14. Investigate the potential for better land use across the county to achieve multiple objectives e.g. natural flood risk management via tree planting etc.
15. Ensure Ash Die Back Policies around replacement are supportive of increasing tree stock of native provenance.
16. Ensure the new Active Travel Plan 2021 onwards, which maps current routes and plans for the future delivery of active travel routes in the county, aligns with the Council's ambitions to tackle climate and ecological change.
17. Promotion of existing planning policies within the Local Development Plan 2006-2021 and Council's existing Supplementary Planning Guidance which contribute to environmentally responsible development.
18. Delivery of the replacement LDP which takes forward local priorities for land use planning within the national policy framework. The replacement LDP will ensure emerging local priorities around climate change and biodiversity are reflected in local planning policy and decision making.

19. LDP Annual Monitoring Report to be an important source of information on how local land use planning supports the Council's priorities with regard to climate change and biodiversity.

## **Actions and projects**

Achieving net carbon zero will require the Council to build on existing programmes of activity started under the Environment Priority of our Corporate Plan, in addition to delivering new projects and activity.

Over 90 ideas for projects to reduce carbon and increase carbon absorption were identified in the Summer 2020 virtual workshops in developing this strategy and our aim is to implement as much as we can of those over the 9 years. In addition to other actions we might take responding to new opportunities.

The list below provides an overview of the priority actions and projects that have been identified so far that the Council hopes to deliver which will reduce carbon emissions and increase carbon absorption. Whilst the Council can be more specific for Years 1 to 3, it is more difficult to do this for years 4 onwards due to the uncertain and complex context Local Authorities must operate within.

The delivery of all projects and actions identified is subject to securing the necessary funding.

### **Actions to reduce Council's carbon from buildings and street lighting**

#### **Years 1 to 3 (2021/22 - 2023/24)**

- Complete our 7 year LED Street lighting project
- Review and rationalise how many buildings the Council owns and operates

#### **Years 1 to 9 (2021/22 - 2029/30)**

- Deliver works to improve energy efficiency of existing building including measures to improve air tightness (e.g. loft insulation, cavity wall insulation), reducing

electricity use (e.g. LED lighting, power management) and increase efficiency of heating (e.g. upgrade heating control and building management systems).

- Design and build new Council buildings to be low carbon in operation including the integration of renewable energy and heat technologies as well as rainwater harvesting (e.g. 21<sup>st</sup> Century Schools Band B).
- Deploy renewable energy schemes for electricity including working with schools to submit funding applications to Wind-farm funds to install renewable energy (e.g. wind turbines and PV panels) and installing solar car ports at Council office car parks.
- Convert heating systems in existing Council buildings to renewable heat (e.g. air source heat pumps, ground source heat pumps).
- Undertake major refurbishments of existing Council buildings to be low carbon in operation (e.g. Greening County Hall Project).
- Deploy rainwater harvesting technologies across the Council estate and particularly within depots with high water usage.

### **Actions to reduce the Council's carbon from fleet, staff commuting and business travel**

#### **Years 1 to 3 (2021/22 - 2023/24)**

- Install EV charging infrastructure into 9 Council owned car parks.
- Introduce Electric Vehicle bookable pool cars at Council offices.
- Convert 3 of our waste vehicles to Electric vehicles.
- Introduce an electric vehicle home charging solution for staff who start and end their day at home but utilise Denbighshire County Council owned fleet vehicle.

#### **Years 1 to 6 (2021/22 - 2026/27)**

- Convert all of Denbighshire County Council owned light commercials (up to 3.5 tonnes) vehicles to Electric Vehicles.
- Install EV charging infrastructure into Council buildings, including offices, depots, libraries, and tourist attractions.

### **Years 1 to 9 (2021/22 - 2029/30)**

- Extend public charging across Denbighshire which can also service Denbighshire County Council Electric Fleet vehicles.
- Facilitate a car sharing platform for staff.

### **Years 4 to 9 (2024/25 - 2029/30)**

- Convert the majority of Denbighshire County Council owned larger sized vehicles to Ultra Low Emission options.
- Trial large vehicles which are powered by hydrogen (e.g. Bin Lorries).

### **Actions to reduce the Council's carbon from waste**

#### **Years 1 to 3 (2021/22 - 2023/24)**

- Re-launch recycling in civic buildings and replace bins at Council sites so it is a source segregated recycled waste collection.
- Working with the third sector introduce accommodation at Rhyl and Ruthin Household Recycling Centres to support reuse and repair activity to divert items from becoming waste.
- Deliver the New Waste Transfer Station to enable greater source segregation of recyclates.
- Work to reduce plastics in Schools and Council offices.

#### **Years 1 to 6 (2021/22 - 2026/27)**

- Support Welsh Government in the delivery of a new facility to recycle nappies based in Denbighshire, diverting Absorbent Hygiene products away from residual waste and into the recycling facility from across North West Wales.

#### **Years 1 to 9 (2021/22 - 2029/30)**

- Deliver improvement project for increasing tonnage of waste re-use or recycled that is generated from delivering the various Highways and Street Scene frontline service functions.

## **Actions to reduce the Council's carbon from the goods and services we buy**

### **Years 1 to 3 (2021/22 - 2023/24)**

- Create a bank of specific carbon related questions which could be used as part of the tender evaluation process. These should be scored and weighted appropriately as part of the quality assessment of tenders.
- Create an online portal to capture and report on the Community Benefit of contracts including measures around this agenda.

### **Years 1 to 9 (2021/22 - 2029/30)**

- Identify the Council officers who procure on a regular basis to target communication and training as to the Climate and Ecological Change agenda and the contribution that environmentally responsible procurement can make.
- Re-visit regional contracts as they expire with the aim to reduce carbon, where possible, in the future.
- Pursue Personalised Grants for care and stimulating Microenterprise work – enabling personalised purchasing of care from providers ultra-local to the citizen to reduce carbon footprint.
- Work with businesses and suppliers in Denbighshire to encourage lower carbon practice.

## **Actions to increasing the Council's carbon absorption**

### **Years 1 to 3 (2021/22 - 2023/24)**

- Complete the PLANT Project – planting 18,000 urban trees.
- Establish a County Tree Nursery, growing 5,000 trees a year for planting projects across the County.

- Work with schools to identify planting opportunities on school grounds.

### **Years 1 to 9 (2021/22 - 2029/30)**

- Conversion of new Council land purchased for the purpose of carbon sequestration and biodiversity through the process of natural regeneration and targeted tree planting, enabling public access wherever possible.

### **Using our influence across Denbighshire**

#### **Years 1 to 3 (2021/22 - 2023/24)**

- Completion of Carbon Literacy training by all councillors and managers and creation of e-learn module on carbon literacy themes for all staff.
- Progression of replacement LDP to ensure emerging local priorities around climate change and biodiversity are reflected in local planning policy and decision making.
- Supporting the North Wales Corporate Joint Committee in developing and publishing a new regional Transport Plan and encouraging alignment with Denbighshire's climate and ecological change agenda.
- Continue to support households living in Denbighshire who are most likely to experience fuel poverty and those vulnerable to the effects of a cold home through promoting Welsh Government's fuel poverty scheme and administering Denbighshire's own criteria to access Energy Company Obligation (ECO) funding.

#### **Years 1 to 6 (2021/22 - 2026/27)**

- Delivery of Supplementary Planning Guidance resulting from the new Local Development Plan will support the climate change agenda.
- Support the development of the Smart Local Energy project and the Decarbonisation of Transport project within NWEAB Low Carbon Energy Programme.
- Via our role as Clwyd Pension Fund Board Members, encourage the Fund to identify climate change as a financial risk, to measure and understand its carbon

exposure within its investment portfolio and to set agreed Carbon reduction targets which are measurable and time bound.

### **Years 1 to 9 (2021/22 - 2029/30)**

- Implement a programme of initiatives to raise awareness of staff of the role they need to play in reducing our carbon emissions, and ensure measures are put in place to drive the necessary behaviour change.
- Implement a programme of initiatives and engagement with schools across the County to share learning and resources on this agenda and encourage positive behaviour change.
- Implement a programme of initiatives, working with Welsh Government and the Public Service Board, to raise awareness amongst residents and businesses in Denbighshire of the role they can play in reducing carbon emissions.
- Engage with City, Town and Community Councils on reducing carbon and increasing carbon absorption via the review and update of the City, Town and Community Council Charter.
- Work with landowners in Denbighshire, including the Council agricultural tenants, to encourage the management and use of land for the benefit of carbon absorption (e.g. guidance for the protection and restoration of peat lands).
- Where applicable and legally allowed, review standards within the Council's licensing and consenting regimes to reflect the Council's local priorities to tackle climate change and improve biodiversity.

## **Ecologically Positive Council by 2030**

### **What is our goal?**

Our goal is to protect, manage and restore our land as well as create new spaces for nature so that the ecosystems<sup>11</sup> in Denbighshire are diverse, connected, big in scale and extent, in a healthy condition and adaptable and thus not only maintains biodiversity but enhances it. This is our Ecologically Positive Council goal.

Opportunities for Ecologically Positive work contributing to our carbon absorption requirements in our Net Carbon Zero Council goal and vice versa will be both taken and maximised upon.

### **What is our starting point?**

Available data for species richness across Denbighshire has been mapped onto Council owned and operated land to give us an idea about our starting point for the Council's biodiversity value.

Biodiversity is vast, complex and interconnected and as such any measure for biodiversity value is a pointer only.




The table below provides you with information on the different habitats types that are included in this species richness measure. The most species rich habitat is listed first, and the least species rich habitat is listed last.

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<sup>11</sup> An ecosystem is all the plants and animals that live in a particular area together with the complex relationship that exists between them and their environment.







**Table 6: Different habitats types**


Habitat name	Species richness score <sup>12</sup>	Photo example
Calcareous Grassland – unimproved and semi-improved	43.02	
Broadleaved and Yew Woodland - Mixed, Part and Part Montane habitats	20.91	
Neutral grassland – unimproved and semi-improved	20.44	

<sup>12</sup> This score is the average total number of plant species per 200m<sup>2</sup> plot normally present within that habitat type. Scientific analysis has shown that the diversity of animal species increases in areas of land with greater plant species diversity.

<b>Habitat name</b>	<b>Species richness score<sup>12</sup></b>	<b>Photo example</b>
Acid Grassland – unimproved and semi-improved	19.58	
Bracken	19.29	
Inland rock	16.74	

Habitat name	Species richness score <sup>12</sup>	Photo example
Dwarf Shrub Heath	15.87	
Tall Ruderal	15.87	
Improved Grassland	14.28	
Coniferous Woodland	14.05	



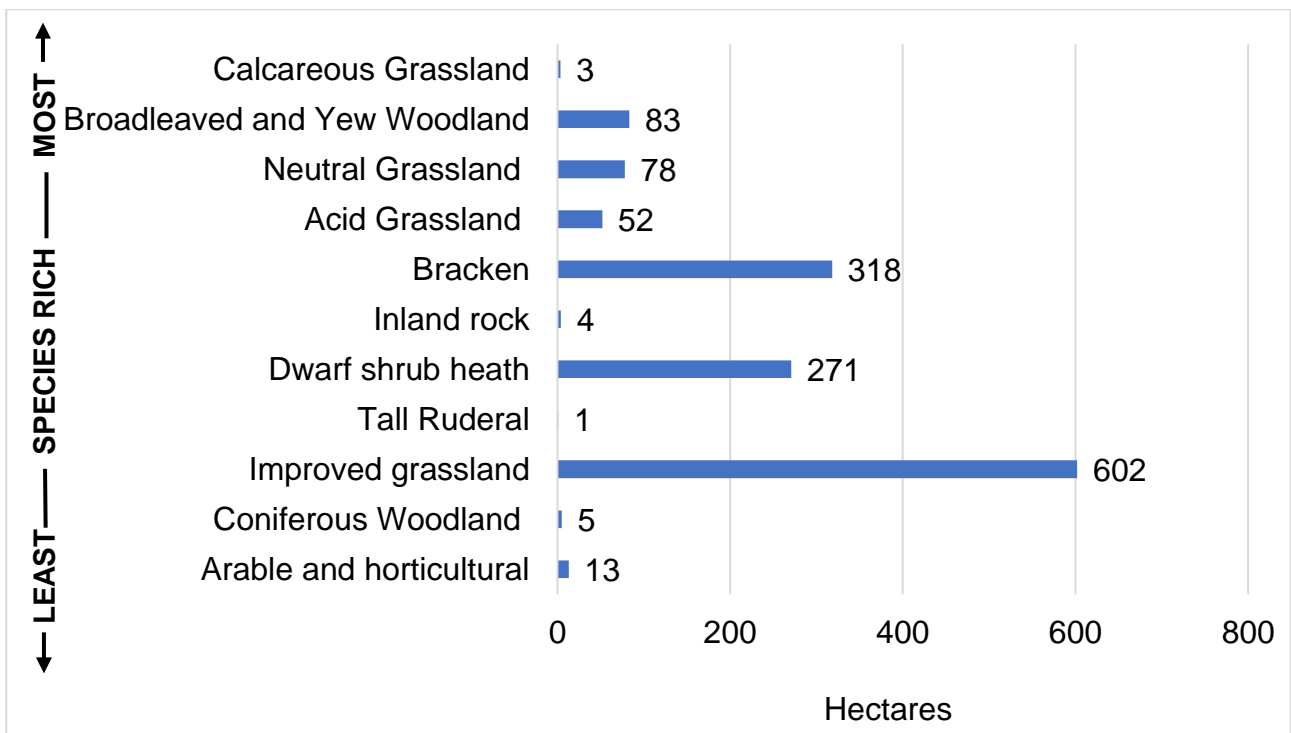
Habitat name	Species richness score <sup>12</sup>	Photo example
Arable and horticultural	10.25	

The graph below describes the amount of land the Council owns and operates in each habitat type of varying species richness.

62% of Council owned and operated land is in the lowest categories of species richness.

38% of Council owned and operated land is in the highest categories of species richness.

**Chart 6: Amount of land Denbighshire County Council own and operate in each habitat type of varying species richness**



In addition, there are a number of important habitats which support a wide range of species which the Council is fortunate to have in its ownership, but are not included in our species richness baseline due to limitations in the habitat categories available in the measurement methodology. These include rivers, streams, and the important dune systems and shingle habitats on Denbighshire's coastline which are home to a variety of rare and specialised plants and animals. These include the last colony of Little Tern (species of bird) in Wales, along with Sand Lizard and Natterjack Toad which were reintroduced here after becoming extinct in Wales.

The Council produce a report every three years on what we have done to comply with the Environment (Wales) Action 2016 statutory duty to maintain and enhance biodiversity and promote the resilience of ecosystems<sup>13</sup>. The [latest report](#) was produced in 2019 for the period 2016-19 and provides additional detail with regard to the Council's Ecologically Positive starting point<sup>14</sup>.

## **Where do we want to get to?**

To achieve our Ecologically Positive goal, the Council needs to increase the percentage of our owned and operated land that has a higher species richness.

This can be achieved by restoring and changing how we manage land that we currently own and operate to increase species diversity, and by increasing the land ownership therefore creating new spaces (ecological niches) for nature.

The Council's percentage of owned and operated land in the lowest categories of species richness should be lower than the percentage of Council owned and operated land is in the highest categories of species richness for the Council to achieve its Ecologically Positive goal. The table below describes the percentage change expected by 2030.

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<sup>13</sup> The full title of this duty is "The Biodiversity and Resilience of Ecosystems Duty" but is often referred to as the Environment (Wales) Action 2016 Section 6 duty.

<sup>14</sup> You can read Denbighshire County Council's report here: <https://www.biodiversitywales.org.uk/File/763/en-GB>

Interim targets for what we expect by Year 3 (2023/24) and by Year 6 (2026/27) of the 9-year programme are provided

**Table 7: Percentage change in habitats of lowest and highest species richness**

<b>Species richness categories</b>	<b>Starting Point</b>	<b>2030 end goal</b>	<b><i>Projected % in Year 3 (2023/24)</i></b>	<b><i>Projected % in Year 6 (2026/27)</i></b>
Lowest categories of species richness	62%	Reduce to below 49% or lower	<i>Reduce to 57.7% or lower</i>	<i>Reduce to 53.3% or lower</i>
Highest categories of species richness	38%	Increase to above 51% or higher	<i>Increase to 42.3% or higher</i>	<i>Increase to 46.7% or higher</i>

There are a number of important habitats not included in our baseline, due to limitation of the measurement methodology, which support a wide range of species which the Council is fortunate to have in its ownership. Over the 9 years the council will continue to protect, restore and increase the extent of these habitats for the protection and enhancement of biodiversity.

The Council own and manage specific habitats which are of cultural historical importance and/or managed to support and conserve rare species which we may choose to continue to manage in a focused way. These habitats may support a lower species diversity than other more common habitats, but the plant and animal communities which it does support are often rare and specialised, and can be found nowhere else in Denbighshire. An example of this is Heather Moorland, which is an important feature of the Clwydian Range and Dee Valley Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty.

A postcard from the future is included below as a way of bringing these figures to life through story telling- providing an example of how the Council might have gone about achieving its 2030 target.

## Postcard 4: Ecological Positivity

**Dear 2020 Council, Year 2030 here! Not wanting to give you spoilers but here's some of the headlines on how you've achieved ecological positivity...**



It's now second nature for officers to review the biodiversity value and impact of every project, intervention or activity the Council undertakes and to deliver the activity in a way that provides a positive impact for ecology. Every opportunity is taken to do no harm to biodiversity in Council operations but where harm is unavoidable plans are made and delivered which leaves biodiversity in a better state than when we started.

Through collaborative efforts across departments improved grassland habitats (which support a lower species richness) have been converted into neutral grassland (which support a higher species richness) increasing biodiversity in the county. This has been achieved by expansive changes in cutting regimes to allow for natural regeneration as well as deliberative sowing of meadow / wildflower seeds.

For the greatest combined benefit, the hectares of broadleaf and mixed woodland owned by the Council has increased. The Council over the 9 years has converted existing land of low species richness, and bought new land, turning it into carbon sinks and wildlife havens via carefully selected tree planting including elements of species rich grassland.

The Council has actively made space for nature, adopting a natural regeneration approach free from mechanical intervention developing sites into ecological exemplars. Core aims in this work to reconnect people with nature have been achieved through opportunities for recreational access and the work has inspired a new generation of naturalists who understand the importance of our natural environment, and how to protect it. University students visit to learn about the abundant biodiversity that surrounds.

## **What changes and actions will help us get there?**

### **Changes to Council processes and policies**

To achieve our ecologically positive goal by 2030 will require the Council to adjust how it goes about delivering the wide range of work and tasks required of us by Welsh Government, by our partners and by our communities.

In Summer 2020 virtual workshops were held with the management teams of every service area that make up the Council to start the task of identifying the ways we could change how we do things to contribute to protecting and improving biodiversity. This built on ideas generated by the public during the public engagement event held in early 2020.

Over 25 suggestions for processes and policies changes were identified and our aim is to implement as much as we can of these working over the 9 years.

The list below highlights some of the priority changes to Council processes and policies that we hope to make in Year 1 to 3 (2021/22 - 2023/24) of delivering this strategy to support the Council to successfully achieve its ecologically goal by 2030.

This is a dynamic and flexible list; other things may be implemented that do not feature in the list below responding to new opportunities.

- 1.** Through engagement and communication ensure service based objectives align with the corporate ambition to become Ecologically Positive.
- 2.** Implement the Council's change in constitution to have regard to tackling climate and ecological change, including changes to business case templates.
- 3.** In consultation with staff and the unions, work to include in every member of staff Job Description their responsibility around climate and ecological change.
- 4.** Review our Volunteering policy to ensure opportunities for environmental improvement placements are promoted.



5. Continue and expand to more roads the Denbighshire County Council Highway Rural Verge/Grass Cutting Policy (A, B and Unclassified Roads).
6. Develop a Pollinator policy.
7. Introduce a new outdoor light replacement policy to protect bats and insects - a warm white spectrum (<2700Kelvin) and luminaires feature peak wavelengths higher than 550nm.
8. Review Environmental Standards for grounds maintenance conducted throughout the Council to focus on increased Tree planting, less grounds maintenance to support biodiversity. Avoid removal of green space.
9. Develop a Tree & Woodland Strategy.
10. Ensure the new Asset Management Strategy 2021 onwards aligns with the corporate ambition to become Net Carbon Zero and introduce a new asset disposal and acquisition policy which is supportive in retaining or/and buying land for carbon absorption and ecological improvement purposes.
11. Investigate the potential for better land use across the county to achieve multiple objectives e.g. natural flood risk management providing space for nature.
12. Ensure biodiversity protection and improvement is being appropriately considered in Council Procurement - Policy and Strategy documents, Commissioning templates, tender evaluations.
13. Identify community benefits in Council contracts that improve the environment, delivering ecological improvement.
14. Give clear guidance to developers on our expectations on them to retain important ecological features on sites building their designs around them.
15. Start using an ecological compliance audit for planning applications to ensure mitigation, compensation and enhancement is actually installed.

16. Promotion of existing planning policies within the Local Development Plan 2006-2021 and Council's existing Supplementary Planning Guidance which contribute to ecological responsible development.
17. Delivery of the replacement LDP which takes forward local priorities for land use planning within the national policy framework. The replacement LDP will ensure emerging local priorities around climate change and biodiversity are reflected in local planning policy and decision making (e.g. policy on external lighting to protect bats, requirement for integrated nest boxes in buildings)
18. LDP Annual Monitoring Report to be an important source of information on how local land use planning supports the Council's priorities with regard to climate change and biodiversity.

## **Actions and projects**

Becoming ecologically positive will require the Council to build on existing programmes of activity started under the Environment Priority of our Corporate Plan, in addition to delivering new projects and activity.

Over 40 ideas for projects to protect and improve biodiversity were identified in the Summer 2020 virtual workshops in developing this strategy and our aim is to implement as much as we can of those over the 9 years. In addition to other actions we might take responding to new opportunities.

The list below provides an overview of the priority actions and projects that have been identified so far that the Council hopes to deliver which will protect and improve biodiversity. Whilst the Council can be more specific for Years 1 to 3, it is more difficult to do this for years 4 onwards due to the uncertain and complex context Local Authorities must operate within.

The delivery of all projects and actions identified is subject to securing the necessary funding.

## **Direct Action**

### **Years 1 to 3 (2021/22 - 2023/24)**

- Complete the PLANT Project – planting 18,000 urban trees.
- Complete the Living Assets project – To maintain, enhance, protect and preserve Denbighshire's 'living assets' for future generations.
- Establish a County Tree Nursery, growing 5,000 trees a year for planting projects across the County.
- Complete the Moorland Management and Wildfire Prevention Project.
- Complete the Improving Biodiversity Project – funded from 'Well Connected Communities and Opportunities for All' grant.
- Deliver improvement and expansion projects for Denbighshire County Council allotments.
- Tender grounds maintenance contract for Housing Estates using a specification which improves biodiversity e.g. leaving areas of long grass for species diversity.
- Create an online portal to capture and report on the Community Benefit of contracts including measures around this agenda.
- Identify the Council officers who procure on a regular basis to target communication and training as to the Climate and Ecological Change agenda and the contribution that environmentally responsible procurement can make.
- Create a bank of specific carbon and ecologically related questions which could be used as part of the tender evaluation process. These should be scored and weighted appropriately as part of the quality assessment of tenders.

### **Years 1 to 9 (2021/22 - 2029/30)**

- Identify land to plant trees and introduce wildflowers within school grounds.
- Deliver the Ash Dieback Project to limit the impact of the disease.
- Conversion of new Council land via the process of natural regeneration and targeted tree planting, enabling public access wherever possible.
- Deliver Coastal zone management and in particular our natural sea defences at Gronant Special Protection Area.

- Expand year on year the wildflower (deliberate non cut) pilot conducted in 2020 to more areas the Council owns or manages e.g. more public realm sites, Community Housing sites, Care Homes sites etc.
- Take the opportunity to embed this agenda and goals when updating the Flood Risk Management Strategy (2014) e.g. consider more greatly natural flood risk management methods which also improve biodiversity.
- Develop a series of Environment Away Days to provide team building opportunities for service areas whilst delivering biodiversity improvement work.

#### **Years 4 to 6 (2024/25 - 2026/27)**

- Deliver the Picturesque Landscape project to fence off areas and promote the return of woodland.
- Install green roofs on Council owned garages.
- Introduce wildflower planting around car park sites.

#### **Using our influence across Denbighshire**

##### **Years 1 to 3 (2021/22 - 2023/24)**

- Engage with City, Town and Community Councils on improving biodiversity via the review and update of the City, Town and Community Council Charter.
- Progression of replacement LDP to ensure emerging local priorities around climate change and biodiversity are reflected in local planning policy and decision making.

##### **Years 1 to 6 (2021/22 - 2026/27)**

- Delivery of Supplementary Planning Guidance resulting from the new Local Development Plan will support the climate change and biodiversity agenda.

##### **Years 1 to 9 (2021/22 - 2029/30)**

- Implement a programme of initiatives, working with Welsh Government and the Public Service Board, to raise awareness amongst residents and businesses in Denbighshire of the role they can play in improving biodiversity.
- Work with landowners in Denbighshire, including the Council agricultural tenants, to encourage the management and use of land for the benefit of ecological improvement and biodiversity.
- Carry out two Volunteer Programmes per year within Countryside Services for the public to contribute to this agenda.
- Implement a programme of initiatives and engagement with schools across the County to share learning and resources on this agenda and encourage positive behaviour change.
- Promoting the 'Green Spaces for Health' programme delivered by Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board for NHS sites and initiatives based in Denbighshire.

## **Financial strategy to support strategy and action plan**

The financial position faced by local authorities remains very tough. Funding cuts over a sustained period mean that we have a lot less money to invest in services now than we have in the past. Financial pressures are likely to continue in areas such as social care and on top of this the Council is committed to supporting our communities and businesses to recover from the impact of the Coronavirus pandemic.

Despite the difficult situation we are faced with, this council has a clear ambition to make our contribution to tackle the climate change and ecological emergency.

This document sets out the ambitions to become net carbon zero and ecologically positive and the range of changes and actions the Council could do to achieve those goals. Some of changes and actions will require capital investment, others revenue funding, and some may be delivered at no additional cost.

To deliver this strategy over the next 3 years we think it will cost in the region of £9 million pounds to deliver the projects needed to achieve all that we'd like. We suspect we will need to invest a similar figure in future years leading up to 2030.

Although the investment figure to achieve net carbon zero and ecologically positive is a large sum, the council will not have to provide all of this money itself. We expect that grants from the Welsh Government, National Government and supporting bodies will be available to help fund the planned work over the 9 years and it is expected that opportunities for securing external grant funding over the 9 years will be maximised upon.

To pay for the capital investment identified, we will need to commit revenue budget and cash to this priority. In the current financial climate, this will mean there is less money available for other things the Council may wish to deliver. It is likely that a proportion of the investment required would be generated through prudential borrowing.

We have measures in place to ensure all individual capital investment decisions we take are based on robust business cases and that the overall debt financing position is carefully monitored and remains affordable and sustainable. Our revenue budget plans and processes are well established and will enable us to manage affordability.

Affordability is the greatest risk in the Council being able to achieve its net carbon zero and ecologically positive goals. However, this Council remains committed to implementing the changes and actions needed to make our contribution to tackling climate and ecological change wherever and whenever we are able.

## **How progress will be monitored**

This strategy will be delivered as a programme of activity, coordinated centrally with input and effort by officers from across the Council's service areas working with our partners where applicable.

The person accountable for achieving these goals is the Council's Chief Executive as operational Sponsor for the Programme of work. Political steer is provided by the Lead Member/s in Cabinet with the areas of responsibility (known as 'Portfolios') covering Climate and Ecological Change.

The Council will calculate its carbon emissions, its carbon absorption and the species richness on its land in April- June each year to see how the Council performed on these Net Carbon Zero and Ecologically Positive metrics in the previous financial year (April – March). The Council will submit its carbon emissions and carbon adsorption data to Welsh Government each year, starting in 2021, as part of the new Welsh Public Sector Greenhouse Gas Reporting Regime.

Progress in achieving the goals set out in this Climate and Ecological Change Strategy will be monitored by a committee called the Corporate Plan Board. The Corporate Plan Board is made up of all the Councillors who are members of Cabinet and all Heads of Service, Directors and the Chief Executive.

Key performance measures and programme highlights will be integrated into the Corporate Plan performance report which is scrutinised quarterly through SLT, Cabinet and Scrutiny, and annually by Council.

A 12-month review paper will be taken to Full Council each year highlighting progress made and next steps referring back to the Council's Climate Emergency Declaration.

The Council's progress on achieving the Net Carbon Zero and Ecologically Positive 2030 goals can also be scrutinised by Internal Audit and Scrutiny Committees at appropriate points over the 9 years and at the discretion of the Chief Internal Auditor and Scrutiny Chairs and Vice Chairs.



The strategy document will be formally reviewed and refreshed every 3 years up until 2030 (2023/24 and 2026/27).

## How we will share our learning

Climate and ecological change is the globally defining challenge of our time. It will require everyone to contribute to its solution- pooling effort, knowledge and resources.

The Council's approach to achieving Net Carbon Zero and Ecologically Positive Council is open and collaborative. The Council looks forward to learning from others, maximising on opportunities together as well as sharing our experience over the 9 years to 2030.

Denbighshire County Council will continue to work with our Public Sector Partners via the Public Service Board<sup>15</sup>, including Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board, on our collective 'Environmental Resilience' priority, sharing learning from our efforts in achieving Net Carbon Zero and Ecologically Positive Council goals and seeking advice from others.

The Council will share its learning with City, Town and Community Council's within Denbighshire. Working with Local Government partners via the Local Government Decarbonisation Strategy Panel, and other opportunities, the Council will look to influence Welsh Government to simplify and make consistent the existing policy and legislative landscape, facilitate the increased impact by working at scale, support the increased engagement and behaviour change work with communities and provide resourcing which reflects the magnitude of the climate emergency we are all facing.

Latest news, advice and opportunities to get involved will be posted on the Council's [corporate website](#) and the Council Consultation portal. We will issue an e-newsletter every 6 months updating on the Council's work on this agenda and we aim to host a public engagement event once a year. We will share our learning with businesses across Denbighshire via our business communication channels managed by the Council's Economic and Business Development Team.

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<sup>15</sup> The Public Service Board (PSB) is a partnership of public service agencies who work together to improve local services. A list of current Conwy and Denbighshire PSB partners can be found here: <https://conwyanddenbighshirelsb.org.uk/members/>

Members of the public can register for the climate and ecological change sub group of the Council's [Y Panel](#) and take part in online discussion forum on climate and ecological change themes.

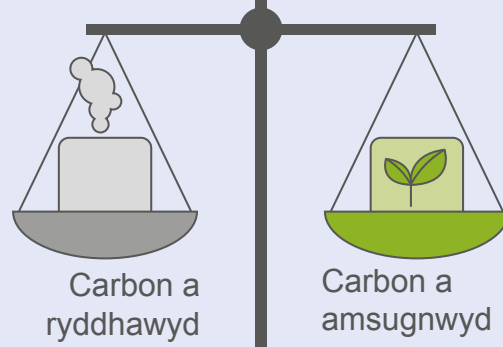
Mae tudalen hwn yn fwriadol wag

## Ein Nod Di-Garbon Net

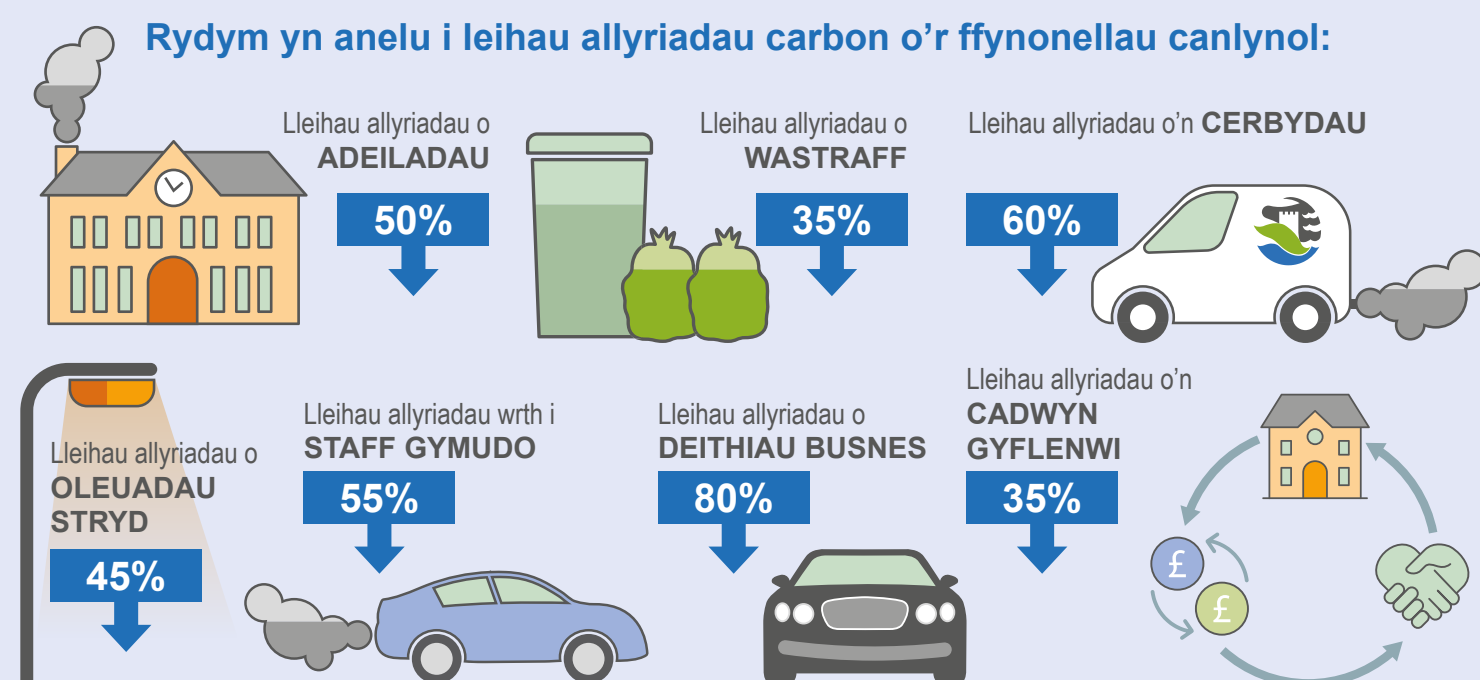
EIN CYNLLUN CYFLAWNI AR GYFER 2030

### EIN NOD AR GYFER 2030

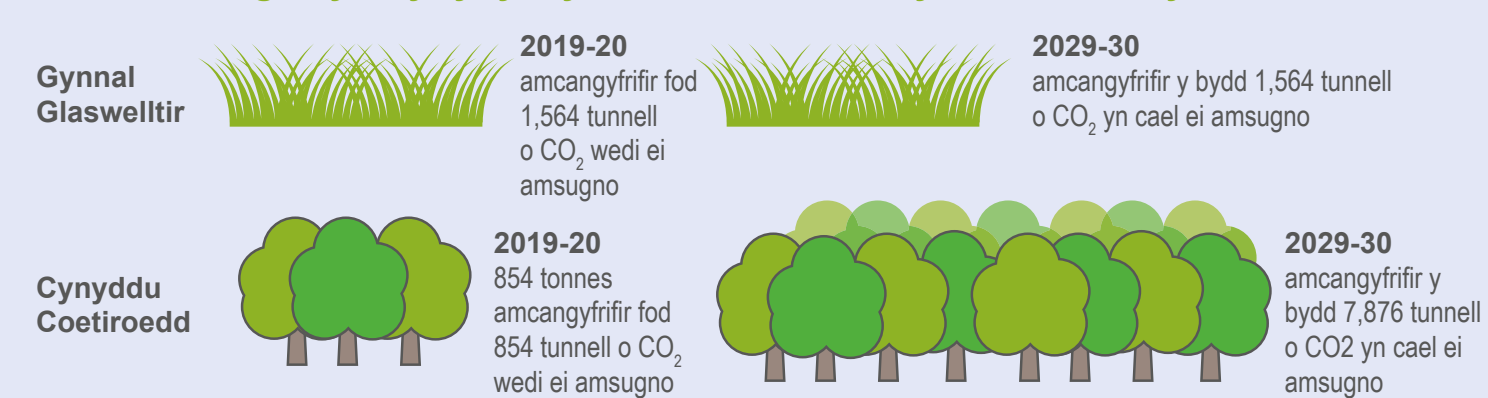
Ein nod yw bod cyfanswm y carbon sy'n cael ei allyrru gan y Cyngor yn cyfateb i gyfanswm y carbon sy'n cael ei amsugno gan diroedd y mae'r Cyngor yn berchen arnynt ac yn eu gweithredu erbyn 31ain Mawrth 2030. Hefyd rydym yn anelu i leihau allyriadau ein cadwyn gyflenwi o 35%.



#### Rydym yn anelu i leihau allyriadau carbon o'r ffynonellau canlynol:



#### Fe fyddwn yn cynyddu cyfanswm y carbon a gaiff ei amsugno gan y tir yr ydym yn berchen arno ac yn ei reoli drwy...



#### Beth sydd angen i ni ei wneud i gyrraedd ein nod?

##### MAE'R CAMAU A GAIFF EU BLAENORIAETHU YN CYNWYS:

Canlyniadau ymgynghoriad

**DROS 100** o awgrymiadau ar broses a newidiadau polisi

- Adeiladau sy'n effeithlon o ran ynni
- Creu coetir newydd
- Goleuadau stryd LED
- Menter gyfathrebu a newid ymddygiad
- Cynlluniau yn ymwneud â lleihau gwastraff ac aildefnyddio
- Lleihau papur
- Cerbydau trydan a phwyntiau gwefru
- Cynlluniau ynni adnewyddadwy

#### Cymrwch ran

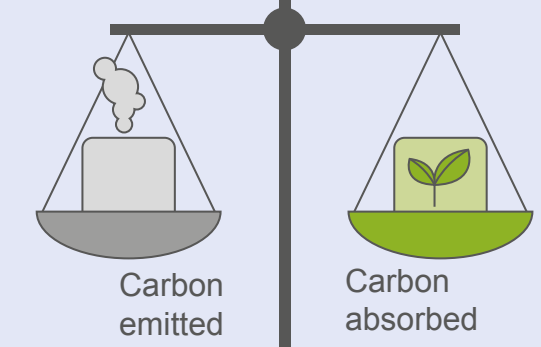
- Cofrestrwch am ddiweddariadau drwy [Y Panel](#)
- Ymunwch â'n fforwm sgwrsio [fforwm sgwrsio](#)
- Mae'r newyddion, cyngor a chyflleoedd diweddaraf ar ein gwefan [www.sirddinbych.gov.uk/newid-hinsawdd](http://www.sirddinbych.gov.uk/newid-hinsawdd)

## Our Net Carbon Zero Goal

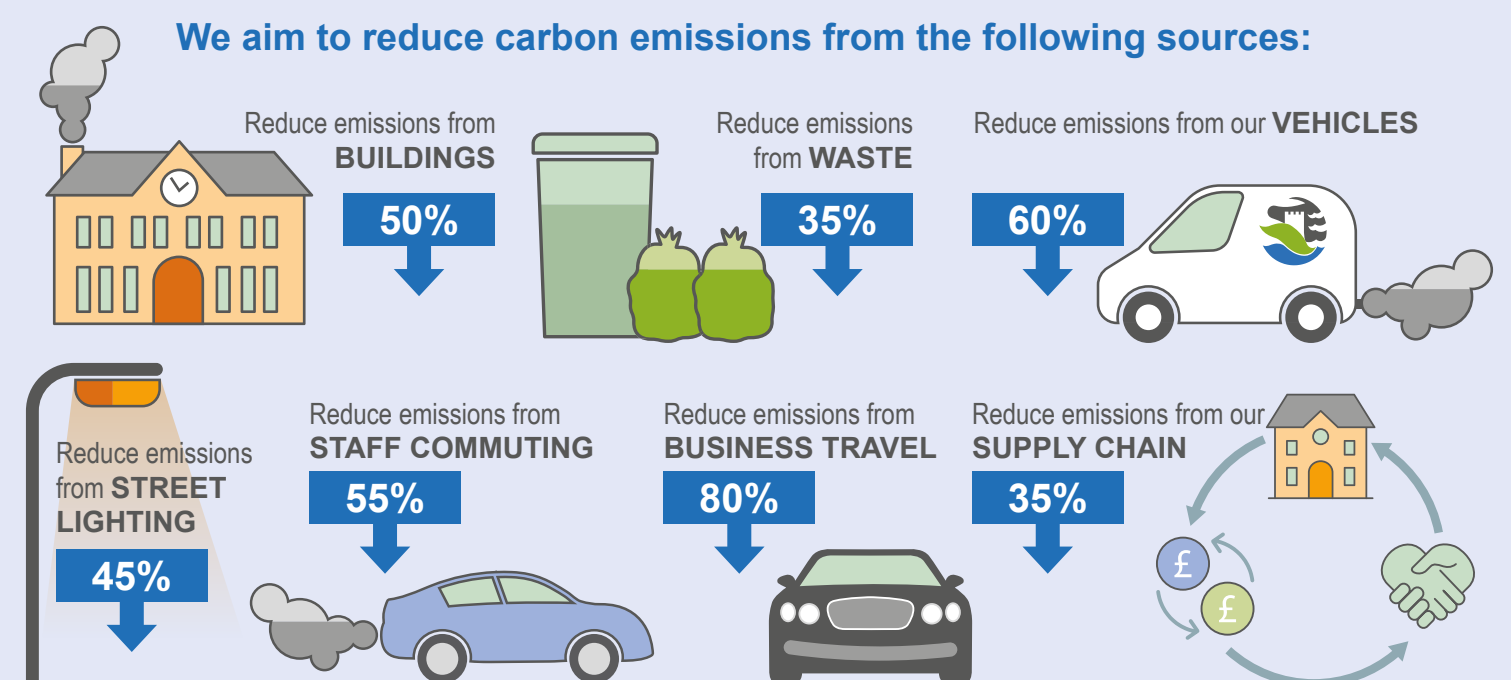
OUR DELIVERY PLAN FOR 2030

### OUR 2030 GOAL

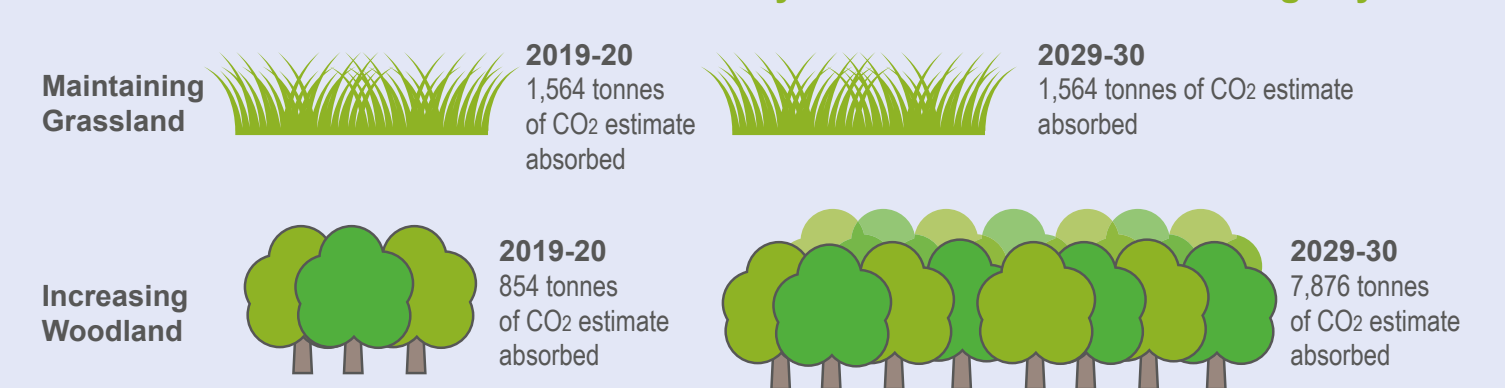
Our goal is for the total carbon emitted by the Council minus the total carbon absorbed from Council owned and operated land to equal zero by 31st March 2030. Plus we aim to reduce our supply chain emissions by 35%.



#### We aim to reduce carbon emissions from the following sources:



#### We will increase the carbon absorbed by the land we own and manage by...



#### What do we need to do to reach our goals?

Consultation outcomes

**MORE THAN 100** suggestions on process and policy changes

**PRIORITY ACTIONS INCLUDE:**

- Energy efficient buildings
- Create new woodland
- LED street lighting
- Communication and behaviour change initiative
- Waste reduction and reuse schemes
- Reduce paper
- Electric vehicles and charging points
- Renewable energy schemes

#### Get involved

- Sign up for updates at [Y Panel](#)
- Join our [chat forum](#)
- Get the latest news, advice and opportunities on our web site [www.denbighshire.gov.uk/climate-change](http://www.denbighshire.gov.uk/climate-change)

## Ein Nod Ecolegol Gadarnhaol

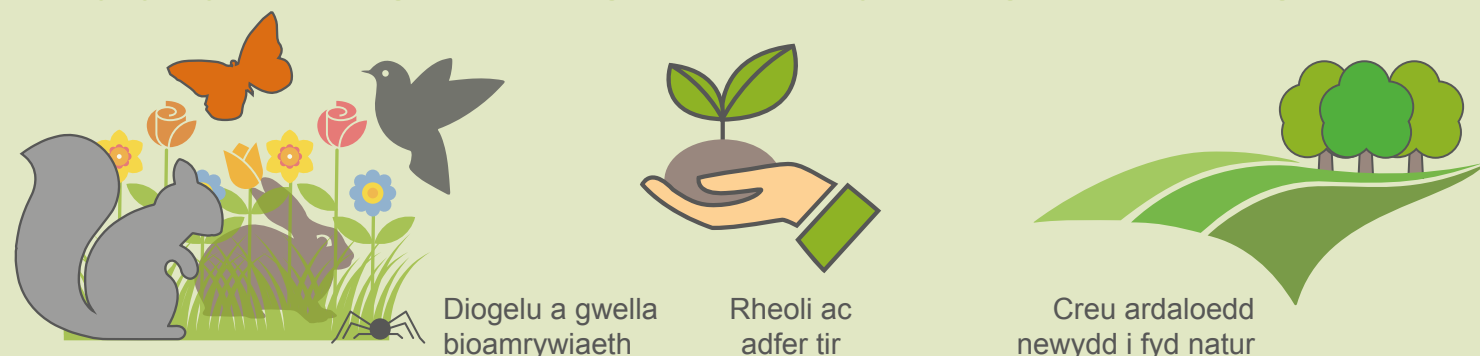
EIN CYNLLUN CYFLAWNI AR GYFER 2030

### EIN NOD AR GYFER 2030

Ein nod yw gwarchod, rheoli ac adfer ein tir yn ogystal â chreu ardaloedd newydd ar gyfer natur fel bod ecosystemau yn Sir Ddinbych yn amrywiol, wedi'u cysylltu, yn fawr o ran eu maint a'u graddfa, yn iach ac yn gallu addasu; felly, mae hyn nid yn unig yn cynnal bioamrywiaeth ond mae'n ei wella.



Rydym yn anelu i greu effaith gadarnhaol ar yr ecoleg o'n holl weithgareddau:



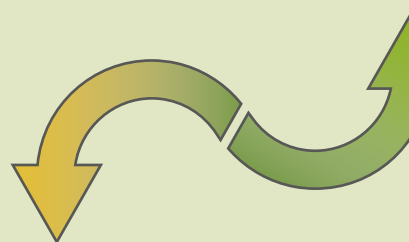
Diogelu a gwella bioamrywiaeth

Rheoli ac adfer tir

Creu ardaloedd newydd i fyd natur

Fe fyddwn yn cynyddu amrywiaeth rhywogaethau ar draws y tiroedd mae'r Cyngor yn berchen arnynt ac yn eu gweithredu

Trawsnewid y mathau o gynefinoedd sydd lleiaf cyfoethog o ran rhywogaethau...



...i'r mathau o gynefinoedd sydd fwyaf cyfoethog a ran rhywogaethau

Beth sydd angen i ni ei wneud i gyrraedd ein nod?

MAE'R CAMAU A GAIFF EU BLAENORIAETHU YN CYNWYS:



Gwneud y defnydd gorau o'r tiroedd y mae'r Cyngor yn berchen arnynt ar draws y Sir

Plannu coed a blodau gwyllt ar dir ysgolion ac o amgylch meysydd parcio

Ystyriaethau ecolegol wedi eu cynnwys mewn strategaethau a pholisïau yn ymwneud â thir

Cyfleoedd gwirfoddoli ar gyfer lleoliadau yn ymwneud â gwelliannau amgylcheddol

Gadael i laswellt dyfu yn ystod yr haf ar gyfer bywyd gwyllt amgylcheddol

Gosod goleuadau newydd yn yr awyr agored yn lle'r rhai presennol i ddiogelu ystumod, adar a phryfed

### Cymrwch ran

- Cofrestrwch am ddiweddariadau drwy [Y Panel](#)
- Ymunwch â'n fforwm sgwrsio [fforwm sgwrsio](#)
- Mae'r newyddion, cyngor a chyfleoedd diweddaraf ar ein gwefan [www.sirdinbych.gov.uk/newid-hinsawdd](http://www.sirdinbych.gov.uk/newid-hinsawdd)

## Our Ecologically Positive Goal

OUR DELIVERY PLAN FOR 2030

### OUR 2030 GOAL

Our goal is to protect, manage and restore our land as well as create new spaces for nature so that the ecosystems in Denbighshire are diverse, connected, big in scale and extent, in a healthy condition and adaptable and thus not only maintains biodiversity but enhances it.



We aim to deliver a positive impact for ecology from all of our activities:



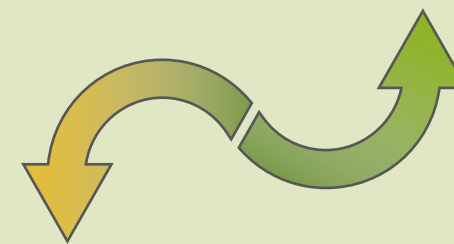
Protect and improve biodiversity

Manage and restore land

Create new spaces for nature

We will increase species diversity across our Council owned and operated land

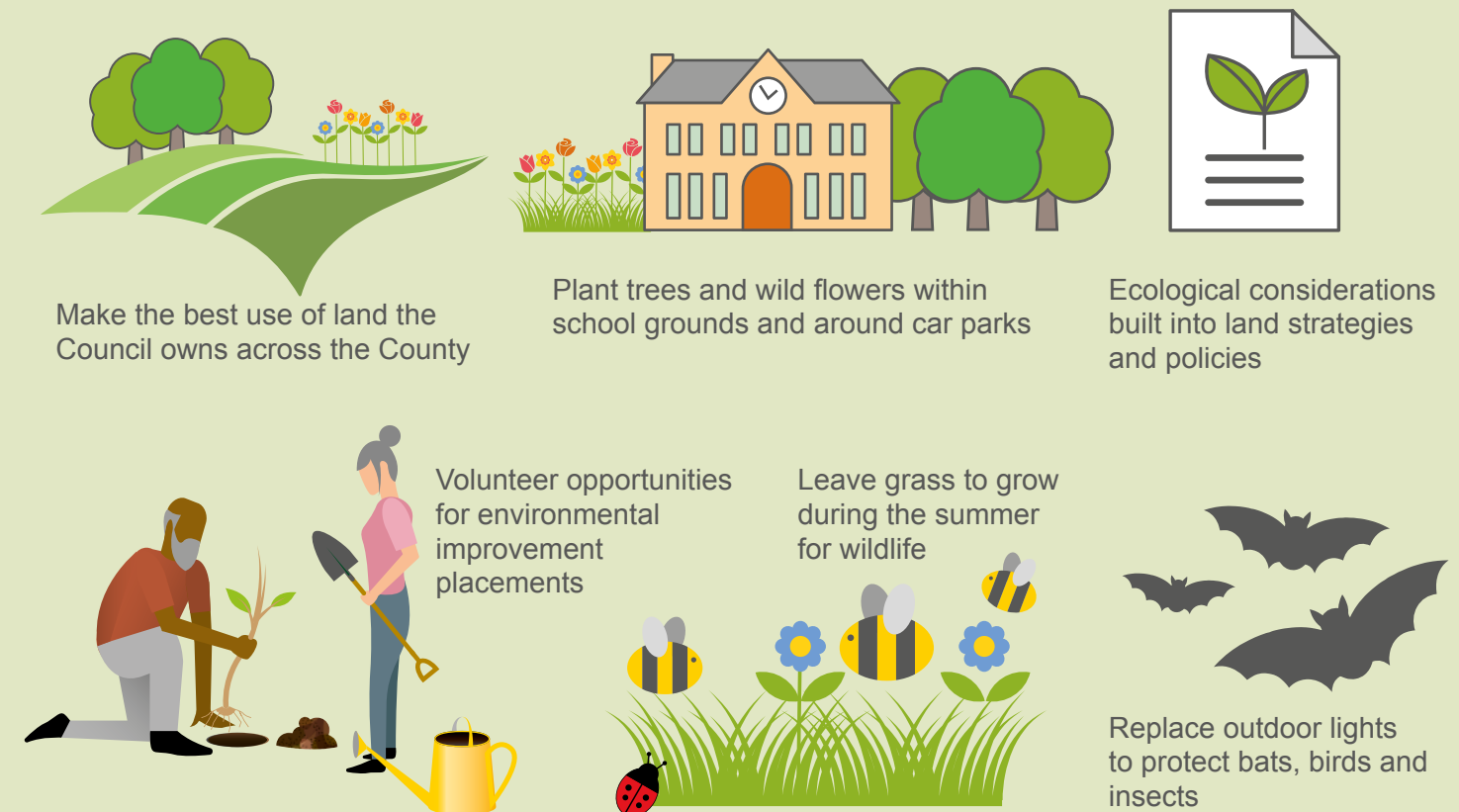
Convert the types of habitat that are least species-rich...



...into the types of habitats that are most species-rich

What do we need to do to reach our goals?

PRIORITY ACTIONS INCLUDE:



Make the best use of land the Council owns across the County

Plant trees and wild flowers within school grounds and around car parks

Ecological considerations built into land strategies and policies

Volunteer opportunities for environmental improvement placements

Leave grass to grow during the summer for wildlife

Replace outdoor lights to protect bats, birds and insects

### Get involved

- Sign up for updates at [Y Panel](#)
- Join our [chat forum](#)
- Get the latest news, advice and opportunities on our web site [www.denbighshire.gov.uk/climate-change](http://www.denbighshire.gov.uk/climate-change)



## Appendix D – Notable Risks

RISK	DESCRIPTION	MITIGATION ACTION
<p>Affordability of the Council being able to achieve its net carbon zero and ecologically positive goals.</p>	<p>There is a risk that the Council is unable to commit or attract sufficient resource (revenue and capital) to coordinate the programme, deliver net carbon zero and ecologically positive projects and deliver other projects in an enhanced eco way meaning funding bids are not submitted, opportunities not maximised, actions are not delivered and benefits are not realised.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proactively seeking external finance with Welsh Government and Whitehall Departments using the strategy and action plan as our narrative.</li> <li>• Submitting strong and coordinated external funding bids, working collaboratively across the region as well as across internal DCC departments.</li> <li>• Early input into the Budget Board on calls on revenue and capital for the following financial year.</li> <li>• Ongoing dialogue with Section 151 officer in relation to longer financial plans via the Medium Term Financial Plan.</li> <li>• Carbon Literacy Training and ongoing support to officers to factor in eco enhancement from inception stage of projects, building in sufficient provision within external funding bids.</li> <li>• Implementing whole life costing into business case process to capture fully the long term costs and benefits of schemes.</li> <li>• Maximising on the delivery of the many projects which save both money and carbon annually for the Council.</li> <li>• Maximising on the delivery of projects which deliver upon COVID-19 recovery requirements and carbon saving for the Council.</li> </ul>

RISK	DESCRIPTION	MITIGATION ACTION
Changes in the carbon calculation methodology.	There is a risk that how carbon emissions and carbon absorption is calculated may alter between now and 2030 either through changes to the Welsh Government Greenhouse Gas Reporting Regime or other Reporting Guidance that will mean we will need to update our targets and trajectory to 2030.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Annual review paper to Full Council stating any major changes impacting the strategy.</li> <li>• Formally review and refresh the strategy document every 3 years up until 2030 (2023/24 and 2026/27).</li> </ul>
Being responsive to new opportunities to reduce carbon.	There is a risk that new opportunities may arise between now and 2030 that we need to respond to that will enable us to go further on reducing our carbon emissions, for example the introduction of a readily accessible new technology or a major development in ways to generate energy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Horizon scan and keep abreast of developments within the climate and energy sectors.</li> <li>• Annual review paper to Full Council stating any major changes impacting the strategy.</li> <li>• Formally review and refresh the strategy document every 3 years up until 2030 (2023/24 and 2026/27).</li> </ul>
Meeting Public Expectation.	There is a risk of not meeting public expectation on this agenda and the democratic and reputational damage that could cause.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continue to engage with the public proactively, constructively and sensitively on this agenda being very clear on the scope and scale of the Council's targets.</li> <li>• Through working with the Public Service Board (PSB) and community development partners, support the public in contributing personally to this agenda at a community level.</li> <li>• Celebrating the Council's existing and continued success in this agenda via press releases/social media and ensuring the public are aware of the range of work the Council are undertaking.</li> </ul>



<b>Adroddiad i'r</b>	<b>Cabinet</b>
<b>Dyddiad y cyfarfod</b>	<b>16 Chwefror 2020</b>
<b>Aelod Arweiniol/Swyddog</b>	<b>Y Cynghorydd Richard Mainon</b>
	<b>Alan Smith, Pennaeth Gwella Busnes a Moderneiddio</b>
<b>Awdur yr adroddiad</b>	<b>Emma Jones – Gweinyddwr Perfformiad a Systemau Rhaglenni</b>
<b>Teitl</b>	<b>Adolygu'r Polisi Enwi a Rhifo Strydoedd</b>

## 1. Am beth mae'r adroddiad yn sôn?

1.1. Newidiadau i Bolisi Enwi a Rhifo Strydoedd Sir Ddinbych.

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

2.1. Gofynnodd y Pwyllgor Craffu am adolygiad o bolisi presennol y Cyngor, yn sgil pryderon nad yw'n adlewyrchu Polisi Iaith Gymraeg y Cyngor yn iawn. Ystyriwyd y pryderon hyn ac mae newidiadau wedi'u gwneud i'r polisi.

## 3. Beth yw'r Argymhellion?

- 3.1. Bod yr holl strydoedd newydd yn cael eu henwi yn Gymraeg yn unig;
- 3.2. Bod y dewis i enwi strydoedd ar ôl unigolion yn cael ei dynnu o'r polisi;
- 3.3. Bod y Cabinet yn cymeradwyo'r newidiadau hyn.

## 4. Manylion yr Adroddiad

Cyflwynwyd Polisi Enwi a Rhifo Strydoedd cyfredol y Cyngor i Bwyllgor Craffu Perfformiad ym mis Mawrth 2019. Yr adborth a gafwyd gan y pwyllgor oedd bod angen adolygu'r polisi'n drwyadl, yn enwedig mewn perthynas â'r iaith Gymraeg. Argymhellwyd y dylid cyflwyno'r polisi i Bwyllgor Llywio'r Gymraeg y Cyngor.

Aeth y polisi ger bron Pwyllgor Llywio'r Gymraeg ym mis Gorffennaf 2019. Roedd eu hadborth yn debyg iawn i'r Pwyllgor Craffu: bod angen edrych ar y polisi'n fanwl ac y gall tynnu "Y/Yr" o enw stryd gael effaith niweidiol ar enw Cymraeg y stryd.

Ymgynghorwyd â Swyddog Iaith y Cyngor, Manon Celyn. Cytunodd i ddarllen y polisi yn Gymraeg a Saesneg ac amlygu unrhyw beth nad oedd yn cyd-fynd â'r Polisi Iaith neu Safonau Iaith y Cyngor. Atebodd gan ddweud, ar wahân i'r enghraifft a oedd eisoes wedi'i hamlygu, nad oedd yn ymddangos bod unrhyw beth arall yn codi o ran y Gymraeg.

I gasglu mwy o farn ar gyfer yr adolygiad, gofynnwyd i Swyddfa Comisiynydd y Gymraeg ystyried polisi'r Cyngor. Atebodd Eleri James i ddweud bod y Comisiwn yn canolbwyntio yn bennaf ar enwau aneddiadau a'i fod yn gyfrifol am gynghori ar enwau safonol trefi a phentrefi yng Nghymru.

Fodd bynnag, roeddwn i wedi gofyn ynglŷn ag ailenwi strydoedd Saesneg yn strydoedd gydag enwau Cymraeg/Saesneg. Bu iddi nodi rhai o'r egwyddorion y maent hwy yn eu dilyn a dywedodd fod y seithfed egwyddor yn cynghori yn erbyn cyfieithu enwau lleoedd yn llythrennol neu'n fympwyol oni bai fod tystiolaeth gref bod y ffurf wedi'i mabwysiadu i raddau helaeth gan y gymuned ac wedi ennill ei phlwyf. Dywedodd hefyd fod risgiau ynghlwm â chyfieithu'n union, o ran colli neu gamddechongli ystyr gwreiddiol ac arwyddocâd hanesyddol yr enw. Ni fyddai chwaith yn annog cyfieithu enwau strydoedd sydd yn Gymraeg yn unig ar hyn o bryd. Roedd wedi cynnwys copi o lythyr yr oedd y Comisiynydd wedi'i anfon at Gyngor Dinas Caerdydd wrth iddynt gyhoeddi polisi enwi a rhifo strydoedd newydd. Bu i'r Comisiynydd eu llongyfarch ar eu bwriad i roi enwau Cymraeg yn unig ar strydoedd mewn datblygiadau newydd ac roedd yn eu hannog yn eu gwaith o geisio cryfhau cysylltiadau hanesyddol â diwylliannol â'r Gymraeg trwy wneud hyn. Mae'r rhain yn ymddangos yn egwyddorion pwysig ac argymhellir eu bod yn cael eu cynnwys ym mholisi'r Cyngor.

Roedd y Pwyllgor Craffu hefyd wedi sôn am y gallu i enwi strydoedd ar ôl unigolion pan fo achos cryf dros wneud hynny. Cyfeiriwyd yn benodol at y datblygiad diweddar yn y Rhyl. Mae'r enghraifft hon unwaith eto yn codi pryderon ynghylch yr egwyddor gyffredinol o enwi strydoedd ar ôl pobl, yn enwedig pan fo angen newid enwau strydoedd yn sgil hanes pobl yn dod i'r amlwg. Er nad yw'r enghraifft uchod, yn amlwg, o natur felly, byddai'n syniad da osgoi'r posibilrwydd yn y dyfodol. Dyma ail argymhelliad yr adolygiad: nad ydym yn enwi caniatáu strydoedd ar ôl pobl mwyach.

Ar ôl cynnal adolygiad llawn o'r polisi, argymhellir y newidiadau hyn.

1. Bod yr holl strydoedd newydd yn cael eu henwi yn Gymraeg yn unig;
2. Bod y dewis i enwi strydoedd ar ôl unigolion yn cael ei dynnu o'r polisi;

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

5.1. Amherthnasol.

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

6.1. Dim costau ychwanegol.

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

7.1. Mae'r adolygiad o'r polisi wedi amlygu rhai newidiadau sydd angen eu gwneud.

Mae asesu'r effaith ar les wedi dangos y bydd effaith gadarnhaol ar y Gymraeg a diwylliant Cymru gan y bydd angen i enwau strydoedd fod yn berthnasol i'r ardal ac, os newidir y polisi, yn Gymraeg yn unig. Nid oes angen unrhyw asesiad o effaith arall.

## **8. Pa ymgynghoriadau sydd wedi'u cynnal gyda Chraffu ac eraill?**

8.1. Pwyllgor Craffu, Pwyllgor Llywio'r Gymraeg, Swyddog Iaith y Cyngor a Chomisiynydd y Gymraeg.

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

9.1. Amherthnasol.

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

10.1. Os nad yw Polisi Enwi a Rhifo Strydoedd y Cyngor yn adlewyrchu ein Polisi Iaith yn iawn, neu os nad yw ei ddarpariaethau'n adlewyrchu pryderon cymunedol, yna fe all ddwyn enw drwg ar y Cyngor.

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

11.1. Deddf Llywodraeth Leol 1972.

# Polisi Enwi a Rhifo Strydoedd Ionawr 2021

## Fersiwn y Ddogfen

Fersiwn	Dyddiad Cyhoeddi:	Awdur	Sylwadau
1.0	27 Mai 2014	David Morgan a Karen Hawkes	
2.0	6 Mehefin 2018	Emma Jones	Ychwanegwyd Cae fel rhagddodiad Cymraeg cymeradwy ar gyfer enw stryd
3.0	Ionawr 2021	Emma Jones	Adolygiad mewn perthynas â strydoedd ag enwau Cymraeg yn unig ac nid strydoedd sydd wedi'u henwi ar ôl unigolion

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3 - Pwy sy'n gyfrifol am enwi strydoedd a rhifo?	
4 - Datganiad Polisi	
5 - Ystyriaethau'r iaith Gymraeg	
6 - Pryd i wneud cais – canllawiau ar gyfer ymgeiswyr	
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## Adran A: Cyflwyniad

Diben y ddogfen hon yw nodi'r polisi ar gyfer dyrannu, rheoli a defnyddio'r holl gyfeiriadau o fewn Sir Ddinbych gan gynnwys neilltuo enwau strydoedd, newid i enwau eiddo ac ychwanegu enwau newydd.

### 1. 1. Beth yw enwi strydoedd a rhifo?

1.1. Mae enwi strydoedd a rhifo yn caniatáu neilltuo hunaniaeth unigryw i stryd, ac wedyn unrhyw eiddo cysylltiedig y gellir cael mynediad iddo oddi ar y stryd.

### 2. Pam fod enwi strydoedd a rhifo yn bwysig?

2.1. Mae cyfeiriad eiddo yn dod yn fater pwysig iawn. Mae pob sefydliad sector cyhoeddus a phreifat, y gwasanaethau brys a'r cyhoedd angen modd effeithlon a chywir o leoli a chyfeirnod eiddo.

2.2. Mae cynnal safon gynhwysfawr, gyson, ac uchel ar gyfer enwi strydoedd a rhifo neu enwi eiddo yn hanfodol gan ei fod yn caniatáu:

- Y Gwasanaethau Brys i ddod o hyd i eiddo'n gyflym – gall oedi gostio bywydau ac arian
- Dosbarthu post, gwasanaethau a chynnyrch yn ddibynadwy ac yn effeithlon
- Cadw cofnodion o ddarparwyr gwasanaeth mewn modd effeithiol
- Cwmnïau i dderbyn cyfeiriad at ddibenion swyddogol wrth ddarparu gwasanaethau teleathrebu, yswiriant, bancio, gwirio statws credyd ac yn y blaen.
- Ymwelwyr i ganfod eu cyrchfan

### 3. Pwy sy'n gyfrifol am enwi strydoedd a rhifo?

3.1. Mae gan Gyngor Sir Ddinbych gyfrifoldebau a grymoedd statudol, yng nghydestun deddfwriaeth a fabwysiadwyd, ar gyfer enwi strydoedd, newid enwau strydoedd, a nodi enwau strydoedd. Mae gan y Cyngor hefyd bwerau dewisol i ddarparu rhif neu enw i eiddo.

3.2. Dylid nodi nad oes gan y Post Brenhinol unrhyw gyfrifoldebau na phwerau statudol i enwi stryd nac enwi, rhifo, ailenwi nac ail-rifo eiddo. Y Post Brenhinol sydd â chyfrifoldeb llwyr dros neilltuo cod post wedi i Gyngor Sir Ddinbych eu hysbysu am gyfeiriad newydd neu ddiwygiedig.

#### 4. Datganiad Polisi

4.1. Mae'r polisi hwn yn darparu fframwaith i Gyngor Sir Ddinbych weithredu ei swyddogaeth enwi strydoedd a rhifo yn effeithiol ac effeithlon er budd trigolion, busnesau ac ymwelwyr. Bydd hefyd yn ganllaw i ddatblygwyr pan fyddant yn ystyried enwau newydd i strydoedd.

4.2. Mae'r Polisi yn diffinio:

- Fframwaith cyfreithiol ar gyfer gweithredu gwasanaeth enwi strydoedd a rhifo.
- Protocolau er mwyn penderfynu ar enwau strydoedd a rhifau swyddogol.

4.3. Gellir enwi a rhifo o dan y Ddeddfwriaeth hon: Deddf Iechyd Cyhoeddus 1925 (ar gyfer enwi strydoedd) a Deddf Cymalau Gwella Trefi 1847 (ar gyfer rhifo eiddo).

4.4. Caiff swyddogaeth enwi strydoedd a rhifo ei darparu o dan Gynllun Dirprwyo'r Cyngor. Y swyddog dirprwyedig yw'r Pennaeth Gwasanaeth ar gyfer Gwella Busnes a Moderneiddio. O hyn allan 'y swyddog â phwerau dirprwyedig'.

#### 5. Ystyriaethau'r iaith Gymraeg

5.1. Mae Cyngor Sir Ddinbych yn atebol am y darpariaethau sydd wedi'u cynnwys yn Neddf Iaith Gymraeg 1993, Mesur Iaith Gymraeg (Cymru) 2011, strategaeth iaith Gymraeg Llywodraeth Cymru, iaith fyw: iaith Byw – Strategaeth iaith Gymraeg 2012 i 2017 a Deddf Amgylchedd Hanesyddol (Cymru) 2016.

5.2. Comisiynydd yr Iaith Gymraeg a Llywodraeth Cymru sy'n gyfrifol am ddatblygu pob agwedd o'r iaith Gymraeg.

5.3. Mae cynllun iaith Gymraeg yr Awdurdod yn sicrhau bod y Gymraeg a'r Saesneg yn cael eu trin yn gyfartal.

5.4. Y polisi mewn perthynas ag enwau strydoedd fydd mabwysiadu enw Cymraeg sy'n cyd-fynd â threftadaeth leol a hanes yr ardal.

5.5. Nid fydd enwau strydoedd sydd ar hyn o bryd mewn un iaith yn unig yn cael eu cyfieithu oni bai bod cais wedi'i wneud i ail-enwi'r stryd yn unol â'r broses ail-enwi yn Adran B, paragraff 4 (isod).

5.6. Lle bod ymholiad yn codi ynghylch enw lle, bydd y cyngor yn ymgynghori â gwasanaeth ymgynghorol ynglŷn ag enwau lleoedd Comisiynydd yr Iaith Gymraeg.



5.7. Cydnabyddir mai un fersiwn o gyfeiriad yn unig y gall sawl cronfa ddata ei dal. Gyda chyfeiriadau dwyieithog, polisi y Post Brenhinol yw cyhoeddi'r fersiwn Saesneg o'r cyfeiriad yn unig, a chadw'r fersiwn Gymraeg yn y cefndir neu fel enw arall. Nid oes gan yr Awdurdod Lleol unrhyw awdurdodaeth dros sut mae cwmnïau preifat yn cyhoeddi data am gyfeiriadau.

## 6. Pryd i wneud cais – canllawiau ar gyfer ymgeiswyr

6.1. Dylai ceisiadau am wasanaethau Enwi Strydoedd a Rhifo gael eu gwneud gan:

- Perchnogion / datblygwyr eiddo neu dir sydd yn dymuno ailenwi eiddo sydd ag enw eisoes
- Perchnogion / datblygwyr eiddo neu dir sydd yn dymuno ailenwi eiddo sydd ag enw eisoes
- Perchnogion / datblygwyr eiddo neu dir sy'n adeiladu eiddo newydd gan gynnwys eiddo preswyl, eiddo masnachol, unedau diwydiannol ac ati.
- Perchnogion / datblygwyr eiddo neu dir sy'n dymuno newid cynlluniau ar gyfer datblygiadau newydd sydd eisoes wedi mynd drwy'r broses enwi a rhifo ffurfiol.
- Perchnogion / datblygwyr eiddo neu dir sy'n trawsnewid eiddo presennol fydd yn golygu creu eiddo preswyl neu eiddo busnes newydd. Bydd hyn yn cynnwys adeiladau presennol sydd wedi eu hisrannu'n fflatiau neu'n swyddfeydd, ysguboriau a droswyd yn eiddo preswyl, a rhannu unedau masnachol
- Preswylwyr sy'n dymuno ailenwi stryd
- Gwasanaethau Brys sy'n dymuno ail-enwi stryd
- Unigolion a busnesau sy'n gofyn am gadarnhad i gyfeiriad

6.2. Gan fod y broses o enwi strydoedd a rhifo yn cynnwys ymgynghori a pharatoi amserlenni a gymeradwywyd, dylai ymgeiswyr ymgynghori gyda'r cyngor cyn gynted â phosib er mwyn osgoi oedi. Dylid cyflwyno ceisiadau cyn gynted ag sy'n bosib ar ôl derbyn cymeradwyaeth caniatâd cynllunio ac / neu reoliadau adeiladu ffurfiol ar gyfer y cais a chyn i waith ar y safle ddechrau.

## 7. Sut i wneud cais – canllawiau ar gyfer ymgeiswyr

7.1. Gellir gwneud cais Enwi Strydoedd a Rhifo ar-lein - <https://www.denbighshire.gov.uk/en/resident/planning-and-building-regulations/street-naming-and-numbering/street-naming-and-numbering-application-form.aspx>;

7.2. Fel arall gallwch gael ffurflen gais drwy:

- Ffôn: 01824 706000
- E-bost: [llprequests@denbighshire.gov.uk](mailto:llprequests@denbighshire.gov.uk)

## Adran B: Enwi Strydoedd

### 1. Egwyddor gyffredinol

- 1.1. Caiff strydoedd newydd eu henwi yn Sir Ddinbych yn unol â darpariaeth Deddf Iechyd Cyhoeddus 1925.
- 1.2. Rhaid i ddatblygwyr gynnal unrhyw gyswllt hanesyddol â'r tir neu'r ardal wrth awgrymu enw.
- 1.3. Mae'n bwysig fod datblygwyr yn cysylltu â'r Cyngor am enwi strydoedd a rhifo cyn i waith adeiladu gael ei gychwyn. Gall methu gwneud hynny arwain at oedi gan fod yn rhaid rhoi cymeradwyaeth er mwyn enwi strydoedd a rhifo cyn i unrhyw arwyddion gael eu gosod neu cyn y darperir cyfeiriadau post.
- 1.4. Bydd holl gostau cyflenwi a chodi placiau enwau strydoedd newydd yn cael eu talu gan y datblygwr. Dylid anfon cynllun manwl yn dangos y stryd(oedd) a rhifau plotiau bwriedig yn glir at y Swyddog Enwi Strydoedd a Rhifo. Mae'n bosib y bydd ymgynghoriad yn cael ei gynnal gyda'r Gwasanaeth Amgylchedd a Phrifyrdd o ran addasrwydd lleoliadau bwriedig y placiau enwau strydoedd. Gall manyleb arwyddion a manylion cyswllt cyflenwr gael eu darparu i'r datblygwr. Ar gyfer unrhyw stryd a fabwysiadwyd, bydd cynnal y plac(iau) enw yn dod yn gyfrifoldeb yr Awdurdod Lleol.
- 1.5. Ni ddylai enwau strydoedd newydd ddyblygu unrhyw enw tebyg sydd eisoes yn cael ei ddefnyddio yn y dref bost. Ni fydd amrywio'r gair cyntaf, h.y. 'stryd', 'ffordd', 'rhodfa' ac ati yn cael eu derbyn fel rhesymau digonol i ddyblygu enw.
- 1.6. Ni fydd unrhyw gynnig i enwi stryd ar ôl unigolion penodol (byw neu farw) yn cael eu cymeradwyo.
- 1.7. Ni chaniateir unrhyw enwau strydoedd sy'n hyrwyddo cwmni, gwasanaeth na chynnyrch gweithredol gan y gellid ystyried hyn yn hysbysebu.
- 1.8. Mae'r awdurdod yn cadw'r hawl i wrthwynebu unrhyw enw a awgrymwyd y mae'n ystyried yn amhriodol.

### 2. Enwau Strydoedd Newydd:

Dylid ymdrechu i ddechrau/gorffen gydag un o'r rhagddodiaid/ôl-ddodiaid canlynol	
Stryd/Street	ar gyfer unrhyw ffordd
Ffordd/Road	ar gyfer prif ffyrdd
Rhodfa/Avenue	ar gyfer ffyrdd preswyl
Dreif/Drive	ar gyfer ffyrdd preswyl
Llwyn/Grove	ar gyfer ffyrdd preswyl
Lôn /Lane	ar gyfer ffyrdd preswyl
Gerddi/Gardens	ar gyfer ffyrdd preswyl (ar yr amod nag oes dryswch gydag unrhyw fan agored lleol)
Maes/Place	
Trem/View	
Llys/Court	ar gyfer ffordd bengaead
Clôs/Close	ar gyfer ffordd bengaead
Cilgant/Crescent	ar gyfer ffordd siâp cilgant
Sgwâr/Square	ar gyfer sgwâr yn unig
Bryn/Hill	ar gyfer ffordd ar ochr bryn yn unig
Cylchfan/Circus	ar gyfer cylchfan fawr
Teras neu Res/ Terrace	ar gyfer teras o dai (cyn belled nad yw'n enw ategol)
Dyffryn/Vale	ar gyfer ffyrdd preswyl yn unig dan amgylchiadau eithriadol
Dôl/Meadow	ar gyfer ffyrdd preswyl yn unig dan amgylchiadau eithriadol
Gallt/Rise	ar gyfer ffyrdd preswyl yn unig dan amgylchiadau eithriadol

Ni fydd y canlynol yn dderbyniol fel rhagddodiaid:	
Pen/End	Gellir wrth gwrs ymgorffori pob un o'r geiriau hyn mewn enw stryd ar yr amod eu bod yn dechrau gyda rhagddodiad priodol e.e. Ffordd Pen y Filltir)
Croes/Cross	
Ochr/Side	
Glanfa/Wharf	
Parc/Park	

2.1. Dylai pob enw ffordd newydd i gerddwyr gychwyn gydag un o'r rhagddodiaid a ganlyn:

- Rhodfa/Walk
- Llwybr/Path
- Ffordd neu Lôn/Way

2.2. Byddwn yn osgoi enwau sy'n anaddas yn esthetig fel Tŷ'r Omen, Lôn y Twll, neu enwau y gellir eu camddehongli'n fwriadol fel Hoare Road, Typple Avenue, Swag House ac ati.

2.3. Bydd defnyddio Gogledd, Dwyrain, De neu Orllewin (fel Gogledd Ffordd Alfred a De Ffordd Alfred) ond yn dderbyniol lle mae'r ffordd yn un barhaus ac yn parhau heibio i gyffordd fawr. Nid yw'n dderbyniol pan fydd y ffordd mewn dwy ran unigol heb fynediad i gerbydau rhwng y ddwy. Mewn achos o'r fath dylid ailenwi un hanner yn gyfan gwbl.

2.4. Ni fyddwn yn caniatáu dau enw sy'n debyg o ran sain o fewn ardal bost e.e. Ffordd Alfred a Clôs Alfred neu Ffordd Churchill a Ffordd Birch Hill neu Ffordd Talargoch a Rhodfa Talargoch.

2.5. Mae cyfrifoldeb ar Gyngor Sir Ddinbych fel awdurdod enwi strydoedd a rhifo i roi cymeradwyaeth derfynol i enw stryd.

2.6. Os oes anghytundeb heb ei ddatrys, bydd penderfyniad terfynol yn cael ei wneud gan y swyddog â phwerau dirprwyedig i gymeradwyo enwau strydoedd yng nghyfansoddiad y cyngor. Os yw'r unigolyn sy'n cynnig enwi'r stryd yn parhau i anghytuno gyda phenderfyniad y cyngor, gallant apelio yn erbyn y gwrthwynebiad i Lys Ynadon, o fewn un diwrnod ar hugain.

2.7. Bydd swyddfa Comisiynydd yr Iaith Gymraeg yn gyfrifol am benderfynu ar enwau lleoedd o ran cyfieithiadau Cymraeg a gymeradwywyd.

### 3. Defnyddio enwau marchnata answyddogol

3.1. Rhaid i ddatblygwyr nodi'n glir mewn unrhyw lenyddiaeth marchnata a ddsberthir i ddarparwyr bod enwau marchnata'n amodol ar gymeradwyaeth ffurfiol ac y gallent newid o ganlyniad.

### 4. Ailenwi Stryd / newid enw stryd

4.1. Mae ailenwi stryd ac ailrifo adeiladau yn broses sy'n cymryd llawer o amser a gall achosi costau neu aflonyddwch i breswylwyr a pherchnogion unigol a byddwn yn ei osgoi lle bynnag bo'n bosib. Byddwn fel arfer ond yn ystyried ailenwi stryd os yw problemau cyson yn codi i'r Gwasanaethau Brys a byddwn ond yn ystyried ailrifo eiddo pan fod datblygiadau mewnlenwi ac ati mor fawr, fel na ellir neilltuo rhifau ar gyfer yr eiddo newydd. Yna gallai cynllun ailrifo gael ei gynnal ar y stryd bresennol.

4.2. Gall y canlynol ail-enwi stryd, gan gynnwys newid enw stryd o enw uniaith i enw dwyieithog:

- Trethdalwr unigol sy'n preswyllo yn y stryd a effeithir ar yr amod eu bod yn cyflwyno llythyr yn cynnig newid gyda llofnod 5 neu 25% (pa un bynnag yw'r lleiaf) o'r trethdalwyr sy'n preswyllo ar y stryd.
- Y Gwasanaethau Brys.

4.3. Y cyngor fydd yn talu'r gost o ailenwi ac ailosod arwyddion ar strydoedd ar gais y Gwasanaethau Brys.

4.4. Os yw stryd yn cael ei hailenwi ar gais trethdalwr (neu grŵp o drethdalwyr) ar y stryd, bydd yn rhaid i'r preswylwyr dalu'r gost o ailosod arwyddion y stryd. Bydd Cyngor Sir Ddinbych wedyn yn talu costau cynnal a chadw parhaus yr arwyddion.

4.5. Cyn ailenwi unrhyw stryd / addasu enw, bydd y Swyddog Enwi Strydoedd a Rhifo yn cynnal ymgynghoriad llawn gyda'r trethdalwyr ar y stryd a effeithir a'r rhai ar y rhestr ymgynghori a amlinellir ym mharagraff 4.1. Adran D. Bydd llythyr a ffurflen yn cael eu hanfon at bob trethdalwr ar y stryd a'r rhai ar y rhestr ymgynghori yn amlinellu'r rhesymau o blaid a goblygiadau'r newid arfaethedig. Bydd y cyfnod ymgynghori yn para 28 diwrnod. Rhaid cael mwyafrif o ran cefnogaeth gan yr ymgynghoreion er mwyn i gais fynd yn ei flaen.

4.6. Bydd adroddiad yn manylu ar ganlyniadau'r ymgynghoriad yn cael ei gyflwyno i'r swyddog â phwerau dirprwyedig a fydd yn penderfynu a ddylid bwrw ymlaen â'r newid. Gallai rhesymau dros beidio â bwrw ymlaen â'r newid arfaethedig gynnwys y canlynol, ond nid ydynt yn gyfyngedig iddynt:

- Diffyg cefnogaeth gan drethdalwyr
- Costau afresymol
- Gwrthwynebiad dilys a difrifol gan fudd-ddeiliad na ellir ei ddatrys yn hawdd

Bydd yr adroddiad yn cynnwys cost gosod unrhyw blaciau enw strydoedd newydd ac a fyddai'r newid arfaethedig yn golygu newid i god post y Post Brenhinol.

4.7. Ow yw'r swyddog â phwerau dirprwyedig yn penderfynu bwrw ymlaen â newid enw, bydd yr Awdurdod Lleol yn cyhoeddi rhybudd o fwriad i greu gorchymyn ailenwi stryd bresennol. Bydd yr hysbysiad hwn yn cael ei arddangos ar ben bob stryd neu mewn man amlwg ar y stryd neu ran o'r stryd yr effeithir arni dan Adran 18 Deddf Lechyd Cyhoeddus 1925 a rhaid iddynt aros yn eu lle am un mis cyn y gellir gwneud gorchymyn i newid yr enw. Gall unrhyw unigolion sydd wedi'u tramgwyddo gan orchymyn arfaethedig yr Awdurdod Lleol, apelio i'r Llys Ynadon o fewn 21 diwrnod o osod yr hysbysiad. Os gwneir apêl i'r Llys Ynadon, rhaid i'r Awdurdod Lleol aros nes bod apêl wedi'i chlywed cyn cymeradwyo unrhyw enw stryd.

## 5. Enwi strydoedd dienw sy'n bodoli eisoes

5.1. Bydd strydoedd dienw ond yn cael eu hailenwi pan fydd trethdalwr ar y stryd yn gwneud cais i enwi eu stryd (ac awgrymu enw) gan fod y diffyg enw yn achosi oedi cyn i'r Gwasanaethau Brys ddod o hyd i'r stryd. Bydd y weithdrefn yn unol ag Adran 2.3 ar gyfer ailenwi stryd ac mae'n rhaid i'r enw newydd gadw at yr egwyddorion a amlinellir yn y polisi hwn.

## 6. Arddangos enwau strydoedd (placiau enwau strydoedd)

6.1. Cyfrifoldeb yr Awdurdod Lleol yw arddangos placiau enwau strydoedd ar ffyrdd sy'n cael eu cynnal gan yr Awdurdod Lleol (priffyrdd a fabwysiadwyd).

6.2. Cyfrifoldeb y perchennog, datblygwr neu breswylwyr ffyrdd preifat yw gosod a chynnal planciau enwau strydoedd. Os tynnir sylw Awdurdod Lleol at y ffaith nad oes plac enw stryd wedi'i arddangos ar ffordd breifat bydd yr Awdurdod yn rhoi 21 diwrnod o rybudd i berchnogion / preswylwyr y ffordd i arddangos yr enw cywir.

6.3. Lle na chydymffurfir â'r Hysbysiad, bydd yr Awdurdod hwn yn rhoi 14 diwrnod o rybudd y bydd yn achosi i'r placiau enwau i gael eu harddangos ar y ffordd breifat, yn ddiofyn, ac adennill y costau oddi wrth berchnogion neu breswylwyr y ffordd, yn unol ag adran 18 (2), Deddf 1925. Gallai'r Awdurdod hwn hefyd ddechrau achos i adennill dirwy.



## Adran C: Enwi a Rhifo Eiddo

### 1. Dilyniant rhifo eiddo

- 1.1. Caiff strydoedd newydd eu rhifo yn Sir Ddinbych yn unol â darpariaethau Deddf Cymalau Gwella Trefi 1847.
- 1.2. Bydd strydoedd newydd yn cael eu rhifo fel bod eilrifau ar ochr dde'r stryd, wrth deithio allan o ganol y dref, o ddechrau i ddiwedd y stryd a bod odrifau yn cael eu neilltuo ar y chwith.
- 1.3. Bydd lonydd pengaead a datblygiadau ar raddfa fach yn cael eu rhifo'n olynol mewn cyfeiriad clocwedd. Bydd datblygiadau lôn bengaead hirach unwaith eto yn cael eu rhifo gydag eilrifau'n cael eu neilltuo i eiddo ar y ochr dde ac odrifau'n cael eu neilltuo i eiddo ar y chwith.
- 1.4. Bydd rhifau (gan gynnwys rhif 13) yn parhau i fod yn olynol ac ni fydd unrhyw rif yn cael ei eithrio o ganlyniad i ofergoel neu ddewis personol. Bydd ceisiadau i hepgor unrhyw rif o gyfres o rifau, am ba bynnag reswm, yn cael eu gwrthod.
- 1.5. Bydd eiddo (gan gynnwys rhai ar safleoedd cornel) yn cael eu rhifo yn ôl y stryd y lleolir y brif fynedfa arni.
- 1.6. Lle nad yw dilyniant rhifo strydoedd yn bodoli, yn bennaf mewn ardaloedd gwledig, bydd yn briodol i neilltuo enwau eiddo y cytunwyd arnynt. Argymhellir y dylid cynnal cysylltiad hanesyddol neu ddiwylliannol neu'r ardal leol yn enw'r eiddo.
- 1.7. Bydd datblygiadau mewnlenni (eiddo newydd a adeiladwyd rhwng eiddo sydd eisoes yn bodoli neu ar dir eiddo presennol) ar stryd a rifwyd yn ael yr un rhif tŷ a'r eiddo cyn y mewnlenni, a'i ddilyn gan ôl-ddodiad 'A', 'B'. Er enghraifft, 10A, 10B ac ati.
- 1.8. Ni chaiff enw busnes gymryd lle rhif neu enw adeilad.
- 1.9. Bydd atodiadau i adeiladau e.e. fflatiau nain neu lety ategol, yn derbyn y rhagddodiad "Anecs". Bydd gweddill y cyfeiriad yr un fath â'r prif eiddo e.e. Anecs, 1 Stryd Fawr.
- 1.10. Ar gyfer unrhyw annedd sydd â mynediad mewnol iddo trwy gysail masnachol, bydd y llety yn derbyn rhagddodiad i gyd-fynd â'r math o lety e.e. fflat. Bydd gweddill y cyfeiriad yr un fath â'r prif eiddo, e.e. lle mae fflat

uwchben tafarn ac mai dim ond mynediad mewnol sydd iddo, ei gyfeiriad fydd Fflat, Enw'r Dafarn, Rhif yr Eiddo ac Enw'r Stryd.

1.11. Gellir rhoi enw i flociau o fflatiau a fflatiau aml-lawr, ond bydd pob fflat neu fflat aml-lawr unigol yn cael eu rhifo'n olynol.

1.12. Yn ddelfrydol dylai enw pob bloc o ddatblygiadau newydd arfaethedig ddechrau gydag un o'r rhagddodiaid canlynol (neu ôl-ddodiaid yn achos cyfieithiadau Saesneg):

- Llys
- Tŷ
- Man
- Tŵr
- Llety
- Fflatiau
- Plastai
- Ucheldir

1.13. Bydd y gair "fflat" yn berthnasol i'r eiddo hynny lle mae llety ar un llawr yr adeilad yn unig. Os yw llety preswyl yn ymdrin â dau neu fwy o lorïau a bod ganddo ei risiau mewnol ei hun, bydd y term "fflat aml-lawr" yn cael ei ddefnyddio.

1.14. Rhoddir rhif yn hytrach na llythyren neu ddisgrifiad i bob fflat e.e. Fflat 1 yn hytrach na Fflat A neu Fflat Llawr Cyntaf.

## 2. Canolfannau siopa, parciau manwerthu ac ystadau diwydiannol

2.1. Mae enwau ar gyfer Canolfannau Siopa, Parciau Manwerthu ac Ystadau Diwydiannol ac ati yn dilyn yr un egwyddorion â'r rhai a amlinellwyd ar gyfer enwau strydoedd neu adeiladau.

## 3. Gweithredu cyfeiriadau newydd

3.1. Pan fod datblygiad newydd wedi ei gymeradwyo, caiff cyfeiriadau eu creu gan y Cyngor fel endidau 'dros dro'. Mae manylion y datblygiad arfaethedig yn cael eu rhannu gyda'r Post Brenhinol sydd wedyn yn 'Dal a chofnodi' y cyfeiriadau ar eu cronfa ddata cyfeiriadau "Heb eu Creu Eto". Er mwyn osgoi unrhyw broblemau lle caiff post ei anfon at eiddo nad ydynt yn bodoli, nid yw'r cyfeiriadau'n cael eu gweithredu hyd nes bod preswylwyr yn yr eiddo neu eu bod wedi'u cwblhau ac felly'n gallu derbyn gwasanaethau post.

4. Ychwanegu enw neu ailenwi eiddo sydd eisoes wedi'i rifo.

- 4.1. Lle bod rhif ar eiddo, rhaid iddo gael ei ddefnyddio a'i arddangos. Pan fydd enw'n cael ei roi i eiddo ynghyd â'i rif swyddogol, rhaid cynnwys y rhif bob amser. Ni ellir ystyried yr enw fel dewis arall yn lle'r rhif.
- 4.2. Gall perchennog (nid tenant) eiddo ofyn i ychwanegu, diwygio neu ddileu enw ar gyfer eu heiddo. Pan fydd eiddo wedi'i rifo, bydd unrhyw enw yn ychwanegol at y rhif.
- 4.3. Os ceir cais i ychwanegu enw i eiddo sydd eisoes wedi cael ei rifo, bydd yr awdurdod yn rhoi'r arweiniad canlynol:
- Ni ddylai fod unrhyw wrthdaro ag enwau ar eiddo neu stryd bresennol yn yr ardal bost.
  - Ni ddylid enwi eiddo ar ôl unigolion penodol (byw neu farw).
  - Ni ddylai'r enw bwriedig gynnwys iaith sarhaus neu amhriodol.
- 4.4. Pan fydd yr awdurdod lleol wedi rhifo tŷ a bod y preswlydd wedi rhoi enw arno hefyd, bydd y Post Brenhinol ond yn cynnwys y rhif yn y cyfeiriad post.
5. Trawsnewid adeilad presennol
- 5.1. Os caiff eiddo preswyl ei drawsnewid neu ei isrannu gan arwain at greu un pwynt mynediad lle ceir mynediad i bob fflat, bydd yn cael ei rifo yn hytrach na'i ddisgrifio neu ei nodi â llythrennau. Er enghraifft, Fflat 1 yn hytrach na Fflat Llawr Cyntaf neu Fflat A
- 5.2. Os caiff eiddo preswyl ei drawsnewid neu ei isrannu gan arwain at greu mwy nag un pwynt mynediad gyda drws ffrynt unigol ar gyfer pob fflat o'r stryd a ddynodwyd, bydd yn cynnwys ôl-ddodiad i'r prif gyfeiriad neu i'r cyfeiriad cragen. Er enghraifft bydd 'A', 'B', 'C' yn dod yn 10A, 10B, 10C
- 5.3. Bydd eiddo cyfun yn defnyddio rhifau'r eiddo gwreiddiol os yw rhifau eiddo'n cael eu defnyddio. Er enghraifft bydd cyfuno dau eiddo o'r enw 4 Stryd Fawr a 6 Stryd Fawr neu Uned 1 Stad Fasnachu ac uned 2 Stad Fasnachu yn arwain at greu'r cyfeiriadau newydd 4 – 6 Stryd Fawr ac Uned 1 – 2 Stad Fasnachu yn y drefn honno.
6. Ailrifo eiddo presennol
- 6.1. Byddwn yn ystyried ailrifo eiddo presennol pan fo newidiadau'n digwydd sy'n achosi (neu'n debygol o achosi) problemau o ran darparu gwasanaethau neu faterion a nodir gan y gwasanaethau brys. Gallai hyn fod yn berthnasol pan na ellir cynnwys datblygiad newydd o fewn y dilyniant rhifo presennol. Gan y

gall y broses gymryd llawer o amser ac y gall arwain at gostau, amhariad neu anghyfleustra ychwanegol i breswylwyr unigol, dylid ei osgoi lle bynnag fo modd.

6.2. Ar gyfer datblygiadau newydd o fewn stryd bresennol ffefrir defnyddio ôl-ddodiaid neu ailrifo lle mai dim ond ychydig o eiddo a fydd yn cael eu heffeithio yn hytrach nac ailrifo'r stryd gyfan. Fodd bynnag, nid yw hyn bob amser yn bosibl a bydd strydoedd yn cael eu hailenwi ac eiddo'n cael eu hailrifo yn ôl disgrisiwn Cyngor Sir Ddinbych.

## 7. Arddangos enwau a rhifau eiddo

7.1. Mae'n rhaid bod modd gweld pob rhif eiddo o'r briffordd. Gallai hyn gynnwys gosod rhifau ar bolion, gatiâu neu ffensys (ac nid o reidrwydd ar ddrws yr eiddo) er mwyn ei gwneud yn hawdd adnabod yr eiddo, yn enwedig os oes argyfwng.

## Adran D: Cyfeiriad Post

### 1. Neilltuo cyfeiriadau post

1.1. Nid yw neilltuo cyfeiriadu post yn gyfystyr â chadarnhad bod unrhyw adeilad neu adeiledd wedi'i awdurdodi dan Reoliadau Cynllunio, Adeiladu neu unrhyw Ddeddfwriaeth arall. Gallai perchnogion / preswylwyr wynebu'r posibilrwydd o gamau gorfodi os na sicrhawyd unrhyw gymeradwyaeth angenrheidiol.

1.2. Nid yw'r Awdurdod Lleol yn atebol nac yn gyfrifol am sicrhau fod unrhyw drydydd parti, gan gynnwys y Post Brenhinol, yn diweddarau gwybodaeth cyfeiriadau ar eu cronfeydd data.

1.3. Ni ellir rhoi cyfeiriad post i ddarn o dir neu adeilad ategol gwag, e.e. cae fferm. Dim ond eiddo ar y darn hwnnw o dir all dderbyn cyfeiriad at ddibenion ddosbarthu post a gwasanaethau

### 2. Codau post

2.1. Caiff pob elfen o gyfeiriad, ac eithrio cod post, eu diffinio gan Gyngor Sir Ddinbych. Eiddo Deallusol yr awdurdod yw rhifau ac enwau a gaiff eu neilltuo i eiddo a'r enwau swyddogol a gaiff eu neilltuo i strydoedd. Y Post Brenhinol sy'n rheoli'r broses o neilltuo codau post a rhaid iddynt eu darparu ar ôl

derbyn y cynllun enwi a rhifo swyddogol gan yr Awdurdod Lleol ond bydd y cod post yn cael ei gadw “wrth gefn” gan y Post Brenhinol hyd nes eu bod yn cael eu hysbysu bod preswylwyr yn yr eiddo.

2.2. Nid yw'r Post Brenhinol yn cyhoeddi cyfeiriadau ar eu gwefan nad ydynt wedi'u cwblhau a / neu â phreswylwyr. Mewn achosion penodol, mae hyn yn golygu bod posibilrwydd na fydd modd, am gyfnod, i unrhyw sy'n defnyddio gwefan y Post Brenhinol i ddilysu cyfeiriad, weld cyfeiriadau sydd wedi eu neilltuo a'u cyhoeddi'n swyddogol gan yr Awdurdod Lleol. Gall hyn hefyd olygu na fydd modd i sefydliadau eraill sy'n defnyddio cronfa ddata gyfeiriadau'r Post Brenhinol (Ffeil Cyfeiriadau Cod Post) wneud hynny er mwyn dilysu cyfeiriadau.

2.3. Dylai datblygwyr, perchnogion a thenantiaid fod yn ymwybodol bod posibilrwydd na fydd gan eu heiddo'r un cod post ag eiddo cyfagos neu sydd eisoes yn bodoli.

2.4. Cyfrifoldeb y Post Brenhinol yw cynnal gwybodaeth am godau post, ac unrhyw newid yn y dyfodol i godau post unigol neu sectorau cod post.

### 3. Enw'r Sir

3.1. Nid yw'r sir yn rhan o unrhyw gyfeiriad post ac felly nid yw newidiadau iddo wedi'u cynnwys o dan God Ymarfer Ffeil Cyfeiriadau Cod Post y Post Brenhinol.

3.2. Roedd hen siroedd post y Deyrnas Unedig, a elwir yn swyddogol bellach yn hen siroedd post, yn israniadau post a ddefnyddiwyd yn rheolaidd gan y Post Brenhinol tan 1996. Raison d'être y sir bost - yn wahanol i unrhyw fath arall o sir – oedd helpu didoli post drwy alluogi gwahaniaethu rhwng trefi post a oedd yn swnio'n debyg i'w gilydd. Ers 1996 mae hyn wedi'i wneud drwy ddefnyddio cod allanol (hanner cyntaf) y cod post yn lle hynny. Tynnwyd y sir bost o gronfa ddata'r Ffeil Cyfeiriadau Cod Post yn 2000 ac nid yw'n rhan o god ymarfer y Post Brenhinol ar gyfer newid cyfeiriadau.

3.3. Er gwaethaf hyn, gwerthir data sirol yn rheolaidd i gwmnïau, yn ôl pob golwg er mwyn iddynt dacluso eu data cyfeiriadau eu hunain. Gan mai data'r hen siroedd post oedd yr olaf i gael eu defnyddio'n rheolaidd, mae rhai sefydliadau wedi parhau i ddefnyddio'r hen ddata hwn fel rhan o gyfeiriadau post. Am y rheswm hwn mae sir Clwyd yn ymddangos ar rai eitemau o bost.

### 4. Hysbysu partneriaid mewnol ac allanol am newid i wybodaeth cyfeiriadau

4.1. Ar ôl cwblhau cais Enwi Strydoedd a Rhifo, bydd y Cyngor yn cynnwys y partneriaid canlynol fel rhan o'r broses hysbysu ffurfiol:

- Y Cynghorydd Sir lleol perthnasol
- Y Cyngor Dinas, Tref neu Gymuned berthnasol
- Gwasanaethau mewnol y Cyngor
- Gwasanaeth Ambiwlans Cymru,
- Gwasanaeth Tân Gogledd Cymru,
- Heddlu Gogledd Cymru,
- Y Post Brenhinol,
- Y Gofrestrfa Tir.

## 5. Rhestr Cyfeiriadau Corfforaethol Cyngor Sir Ddinbych

- 5.1. Mae dwy brif ffynhonnell o wybodaeth am gyfeiriadau yn cael eu defnyddio ar draws y DU – y Rhestr Cyfeiriadau ac Enwau Strydoedd Cenedlaethol a Ffeil Cyfeiriadau Post y Post Brenhinol.
- 5.2. Fel awdurdod lleol, mae'n rhaid i'r Cyngor, dan Gytundeb Mapio'r Sector Cyhoeddus, reoli a chynnal Rhestr Cyfeiriadau ac Enwau Strydoedd Corfforaethol gan ddarparu diweddariadau ar newidiadau'n rheolaidd i ganolfan ganolog y Rhestr Cyfeiriadau ac Enwau Strydoedd Cenedlaethol priodol.
- 5.3. Y Rhestr Cyfeiriadau ac Enwau Strydoedd Corfforaethol, sy'n cael eu rheoli a'u cynnal gan bob awdurdod lleol ac unedol ledled Cymru, Lloegr a'r Alban, yw'r congfaen ar gyfer datblygu parhaus a darparu rhaglen isadeiledd cyfeiriadau cenedlaethol ar gyfer Prydain.
- 5.4. Rheolir y Rhestr Cyfeiriadau ac Enwau Strydoedd Cenedlaethol gan GeoPlace (partneriaeth atebolrwydd cyfyngedig y sector cyhoeddus rhwng y Gymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol a'r Arolwg Ordnans) sy'n darparu ffynonellau wedi'u diweddaru a therfynol o gyfeiriadau cyfredol a data strydoedd sy'n eiddo i'r cyhoedd.
- 5.5. Cydnabyddir y Rhestrau Cenedlaethol fel elfennau hanfodol ar gyfer datblygu cofrestr gynhwysfawr o wybodaeth gywir am gyfeiriadau a strydoedd ar gyfer y sectorau cyhoeddus a phreifat.
- 5.6. Mae'r Rhestrau Corfforaethol yn cydymffurfio â Safon Brydeinig BS7666 – Setiau Data Gofodol ar gyfer Cyfeirio Daearyddol Rhan 1 a 2 a Chanllawiau'r Confensiwn Mewnfudo Data Cenedlaethol fel y cytunwyd gan yr awdurdodau cynnal dynodedig.
- 5.7. Dyluniwyd ffeil cyfeiriadau cod post (PAF) y Post Brenhinol yn benodol i gefnogi'r gwaith o ddarparu gwasanaethau dosbarthu post ac nid yw'r Post

Brenhinol yn derbyn unrhyw gyfrifoldeb nac atebolrwydd am y defnydd o PAF at unrhyw ddiben neu ddefnydd arall arfaethedig y tu hwnt i ddarparu'r gwasanaethau hyn.

- 5.8. Bwriad y Rhestr Cyfeiriadau Corfforaethol yw hwyluso cyflwyno pob gwasanaeth yn gywir ac mae'n seiliedig ar leoliad daearyddol gwirioneddol yr eiddo, ond mae hefyd yn cynnwys y dref bost a ddefnyddir gan y Post Brenhinol.
- 5.9. Yn ogystal â hynny, mae'r Rhestr Cyfeiriadau Corfforaethol yn cynnwys gwrthrychau ychwanegol nad ydynt yn ymwneud â phost fel tir datblygu ac amaethyddol, coetiroedd, parciau, eglwysi, neuaddau, toiledau cyhoeddus ac ati nad ydynt wedi'u cynnwys yn y PAF.
- 5.10. Rhestr Cyfeiriadau Corfforaethol y Cyngor yw'r brif gofrestr gyfeiriadau a ddefnyddir wrth ddarparu gwasanaethau'r Cyngor.
- 5.11. Mae'n bwysig cydnabod mai un cyfeiriad pendant sy'n cael ei ddefnyddio gan yr holl wasanaethau wrth gysylltu â thrigolion a busnesau, ac ar gyfer ein cwsmeriaid drwy gyfrwng y wefan. Bydd cael un system gyfeiriadau derfynol yn caniatáu canfod pob manylyn am eiddo neu ddarn o dir o holl systemau cefn swyddfa'r Cyngor ac yn caniatáu ymateb wedi'i gydgyssylltu i ymholiadau cwsmeriaid.
- 5.12. Mae integreiddio'r brif gronfa ddata gyfeiriadau â systemau mewnol eraill yn osgoi dyblygu data a chynnal data ac yn caniatáu cyfnewid gwybodaeth mewn modd haws a mwy cywir rhwng adrannau, awdurdodau ac asiantaethau.
- 5.13. Mae darparu gwybodaeth gywir ar gyfeiriadau'n hanfodol bwysig i wasanaethau brys lleol.
- 5.14. Rhaid i bob system cronfa ddata newydd y mae'r awdurdod yn eu caffael neu eu datblygu sy'n defnyddio data cyfeiriadau gydymffurfio â BS7666 a gallu derbyn diweddariadau LLPG yn llwyddiannus.

## **Adran E: Gosod placiau enwau strydoedd**

1. Dylid gosod placiau enwau strydoedd mor agos â phosibl at gorneli strydoedd, fel bod modd i yrwyr a cherddwyr eu darllen yn hawdd. Fel rheol, dylai placiau enwau fod o fewn 3m i groesffordd y llinellau palmant, ond lle nad yw hyn yn ymarferol, gellid amrywio'r pellter am hyd at uchafswm o 6m.
2. Dylid gosod placiau enwau strydoedd fel bod ymyl isaf y plac tua 1m uwchben y ddaear mewn safleoedd lle maent yn annhebygol o gael eu cuddio gan gerddwyr neu gerbydau ac am oddeutu 2.5m lle mae rhwystr yn broblem. Ni ddylent fyth fod yn is na 600mm nac yn uwch na 3.6m.
3. Fel arfer, dylid gosod placiau enwau ar gornel pob stryd. Ar groesffyrdd llai, yn enwedig mewn ardaloedd preswyl, gallai un plac ar bob ochr i'r stryd wedi eu gosod yr ochr bellaf i draffig sy'n gadael y ffordd fod yn ddigonol, ac eithrio pan fo enw'r ffordd yn newid neu os credir y byddai paragraff 8 yn berthnasol.
4. Ar gyffyrdd siâp T dylid gosod prif blac enw'r stryd yn uniongyrchol gyferbyn â thraffig su'n nesáu o'r ffordd ymyl.
5. Os yw enw'r stryd yn newid mewn man ar wahân i groesffordd, dylid arddangos y ddau enw yn y man lle mae'r newid yn digwydd ac mae llawer o Awdurdodau Lleol wedi penderfynu ei bod yn ddefnyddiol i gynnwys saethau i nodi'n glir at ba rannau o'r stryd y mae'r enw'n cyfeirio atynt.
6. Ar ddarnau syth o ffyrdd heb groesffyrdd, dylid ailadrodd placiau enwau o fewn pellter rhesymol gan roi blaenoriaeth i lefydd fel gorsafoedd bysiau a threnau, a gyferbyn â mynedfeydd i safleoedd a ddefnyddir yn rheolaidd fel meysydd parcio.
7. Os yw dwy stryd yn fforchio ar letraws o gyffordd gyffredin gyda thrydedd stryd, gall placiau ar fynegbyst fod yn ddefnyddiol, cyn belled nad ydynt yn cuddio unrhyw arwyddion traffig.
8. Lle y byddai'n rhesymol i ddisgwyl, er enghraifft bob hyn a hyn ar ddarnau syth o ffordd neu ar groesffordd neu gyffyrdd siâp T, mae llawer o Awdurdodau Lleol wedi penderfynu ei bod yn ddefnyddiol i ymgorffori, ar y plac enw, wybodaeth sy'n nodi rhifau'r stryd bob ochr i'r groesffordd.
9. Pan fo hynny'n ymarfer, dylid gosod placiau enwau strydoedd ar waliau, adeiladau neu adeileddau ffiniol eraill ar ochr gefn y llwybr troed. Dylid ond gosod placiau ar bolion neu fynegbyst os na fyddai eu gosod yn y modd arferol yn gwneud y plac yn amlwg (e.e. lle mae mynedfa gul i ffordd ymyl bwysig neu dan yr amgylchiadau eithriadol a nodwyd ym mharagraff 7 uchod, neu lle y bydd yn



cael ei guddio'n aml gan symudiadau cerddwyr ac na ellir ei osod ar yr uchder o 2.5m).

10. Dylid gosod y placiau enwau gan sicrhau fod o leiaf 300 mm o ofod clir i bob cyfeiriad rhyngddynt ac unrhyw hysbysiadau, hysbysebion neu ddeunydd printiedig neu ysgrifenedig arall. Lle bo'n bosib, dylid darparu mwy o ofod. Dylid cymryd gofal i sicrhau nad yw'r olygfa o blaciau enwau yn cael ei rhwystro gan goed neu dyfiant arall.
11. Lle bo modd, dylid gosod placiau enwau fel eu bod yn cael eu goleuo gan lampau stryd, yn enwedig ar gyffyrdd pwysig, cyn belled eu bod yn dal yn weladwy i gerbydau ar y brif ffordd.
12. Gellir arddangos enwau strydoedd mewn paneli ar folardiau sy'n wynebu troedffyrdd, yn ychwanegol i, ond nid yn lle, placiau enwau eraill.

## **Adran F: Adolygu'r Polisi**

Bydd y polisi hwn yn cael ei adolygu bob tair blynedd neu'n gynharach os oes angen newid mawr yn y broses yn sgil cyflwyno deddfwriaeth newydd, er enghraifft,

## **Adran G: Cysylltiadau defnyddiol**

Gallwch gysylltu â'r Swyddog Enwi Strydoedd a Rhifo drwy'r ffyrdd canlynol

Gwefan <https://www.denbighshire.gov.uk/en/resident/planning-and-building-regulations/street-naming-and-numbering/register-a-street-name-or-property-name-or-number.aspx>

E-bost [llprequests@denbighshire.gov.uk](mailto:llprequests@denbighshire.gov.uk)

Ffôn 01824706000 a gofyn i siarad â'r Swyddog Enwi Strydoedd a Rhifo

**Adroddiad i'r** Cabinet

**Dyddiad y cyfarfod** 16 Chwefror, 2021

**Swyddog / Aelod Arweiniol** Cyngorydd Hugh Evans, Aelod Arweiniol Economi a Llywodraethu Corfforaethol / Graham Boase, Cyfarwyddwr Corfforaethol, Economi a'r Parth Cyhoeddus

**Awdur yr adroddiad** James Evans, Aelod Arweiniol Mewnfuddsoddi a Thwf Uchel

**Teitl** Rhaglen Trawsnewid Trefi Llywodraeth Cymru

## 1. Am beth mae'r adroddiad yn sôn?

1.1 Mae'r adroddiad yn sôn am barhau i sicrhau buddsoddiad adfywio yn Sir Ddinbych drwy raglen Trawsnewid Trefi (TT) Llywodraeth Cymru, a elwid gynt yn rhaglen Buddsoddiad Adfywio wedi'i Dargedu.

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

2.1 I sicrhau bod gan yr Aelodau yr wybodaeth gefndir berthnasol ac er mwyn i'r argymhellion isod gael eu cymeradwyo fel y gall y Cyngor barhau i gael mynediad at adnoddau gan Lywodraeth Cymru, er mwyn adfywio rhannau penodol o'r sir.

## 3. Beth yw'r Argymhellion?

3.1 Yn dilyn cymeradwyaeth wreiddiol gan y Cabinet ar 22 Mai 2018, bod yr aelodau yn cymeradwyo awdurdod dirprwyedig barhaus i'r Cyfarwyddwr Corfforaethol, Economi a'r Parth Cyhoeddus mewn ymgynghoriad ag Aelod Arweiniol yr Economi a Llywodraethu Corfforaethol, Pennaeth y Gyfraith, Adnoddau Dynol a Gwasanaethau Democrataidd a'r Pennaeth Cyllid (Swyddog Adran 151) ar gyfer blynyddoedd cyllido 2021-22 (Blwyddyn 4) a 2022-23 (Blwyddyn 5) i:

1. wneud unrhyw geisiadau am gyllid sydd eu hangen er mwyn sicrhau adnoddau gan y rhaglen Trawsnewid Trefi tra bydd y rhaglen ar waith
2. derbyn ac ymgymryd â gwariant ar brosiectau sy'n cael mynediad at gymorth rhaglen Trawsnewid Trefi, gan gynnwys dyfarnu grantiau i drydydd parti
3. ail-drafod a bod yn rhan o unrhyw gytundebau newydd gyda chynghorau eraill Gogledd Cymru fel bo'r angen i wneud cais am gyllid o'r rhaglen Trawsnewid Trefi, neu i dderbyn cyllid o'r fath

4. cytuno ar unrhyw newidiadau/diweddariadau a wneir i Gynllun Adfywio Rhanbarthol Gogledd Cymru

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

### 4.1 Cefndir

- 4.1.1 Lansiodd Llywodraeth Cymru y rhaglen Buddsoddiad Adfywio wedi'i Dargedu er mwyn darparu cyllid ar gyfer prosiectau adfywio wedi'u targedu ledled Cymru o fis Ebrill 2018 ymlaen. Estynnwyd gwahoddiad gan Lywodraeth Cymru i bob un o'r pedair partneriaeth datblygu economaidd ranbarthol i ddatblygu cynlluniau hirdymor ar gyfer llywio'r rhaglen yn eu rhanbarth.
- 4.1.2 Ar lefel ranbarthol, sefydlwyd Grŵp Swyddogion Adfywio Rhanbarthol i gyfarfod yn fisol, er mwyn goruchwyllo prosiectau sydd ar y gweill, a chymeradwyo prosiectau strategol (uwch na £250,000 yn eu gwerth) a fyddai'n mynd gerbron panel Llywodraeth Cymru i gael eu cymeradwyo a monitro gwariant y prosiectau rhanbarthol. O ran y ddau gynllun 'thematic': Adnewyddu Tai ac Adeiladau Pwysig (prosiectau a oedd wedi'u capio ar £250,000) – roeddent yn cael eu gweinyddu a'u monitro gan Gyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Wrecsam a byddai'r prosiectau'n cael eu cymeradwyo ar sail ranbarthol.
- 4.1.3 Cafodd Cynllun Adfywio Rhanbarthol ei ddatblygu ar gyfer Gogledd Cymru a chytunodd y rhanbarth arno - roedd yn gosod gweledigaeth ac amcanion ar gyfer adfywio hyd at 2035, gan roi crynodeb bras o'r blaenoriaethau er mwyn llywio'r gwaith ar gyfer datblygu rhaglenni gwaith yn y dyfodol. Roedd hyn yn sicrhau bod y broses adfywio yn cyd-fynd â'r broses ar gyfer twf economaidd a'u bod yn dilyn yr un amserlen.
- 4.1.4 Gosodwyd deuddeg tref yn ardaloedd i'w blaenoriaethu ar gyfer ymyraethau adfywio trefol yng Ngogledd Cymru. Dewiswyd y trefi hyn drwy ddefnyddio system rancio Mynegai Amddifadedd Lluosog Cymru ar gyfer lefelau amddifadedd cyffredinol yn seiliedig ar bresenoldeb Ardaloedd Cynnyrch Ehangach Haen Is sydd ymhlith y deg y cant o ardaloedd sydd â'r amddifadedd mwyaf yng Nghymru. Y ddwy dref a gafodd eu blaenoriaethu yn Sir Ddinbych oedd Dinbych a Rhyl. Cafodd y rhain eu rancio yn ôl y boblogaeth a oedd yn byw yn yr Ardaloedd Cynnyrch Ehangach Haen Is sydd â'r amddifadedd mwyaf.

- 4.1.5 Mae cyfanswm o tua **£16,630,000** wedi cael ei neilltuo ar gyfer prosiectau yng Ngogledd Cymru o gyllid Buddsoddiad Adfywio wedi'i Dargedu dros y tair blynedd. O'r swm hwnnw, mae **£4,150,660** wedi cael ei neilltuo ar gyfer prosiectau Cyngor Sir Ddinbych (gweler atodiad 1 am fanylion).
- 4.1.6 Yn wreiddiol, y bwriad oedd gweithredu'r rhaglen Buddsoddiad Adfywio wedi'i Dargedu am dair blynedd, tan 31 Mawrth 2021, ond cafwyd cadarnhad y bydd nawr yn parhau am o leiaf dwy flynedd ariannol arall, o 1 Ebrill 2021 tan 31 Mawrth 2023. Mae rhai newidiadau bychain, fodd bynnag (wedi'u hamlinellu yn 4.2) gan gynnwys newid yr enw i raglen TT.
- 4.2 Y Rhaglen Trawsnewid Trefi ar gyfer Gogledd Cymru, 2021-2023
- 4.2.1 Mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi cadarnhau dwy flynedd arall o gyllid, ond mae'n bosibl y caiff ei ymestyn y tu hwnt i'r cyfnod hwn. Mae £7.92m o gyllid TT gan Lywodraeth Cymru wedi cael ei neilltuo ar gyfer Gogledd Cymru yn 2021-22.
- 4.2.2 Mae'r rhanbarth wedi cytuno y bydd 'hyd at' hanner y swm hwnnw yn cael ei ddefnyddio ar gyfer y cynllun newydd 'Trawsnewid Trefi – Cynllun Thematig Gwneud Lleodd' yn ystod 2021-22, gyda gweddill y cyllid hwnnw yn cael ei roi i'r naill ochr ar gyfer prosiectau Strategol. Ni wyddom eto beth yw'r swm sydd wedi'i neilltuo ar gyfer 2022-23 ond disgwylir iddo fod yn gymharol debyg.
- 4.2.3 Bydd rhai o brosiectau strategol Cyngor Sir Ddinbych sydd eisoes wedi eu cymeradwyo yn parhau i gael eu rhoi ar waith yn y ddwy flwyddyn ariannol hyn, yn ogystal â'r prosiect a gafodd ei gymeradwyo'n ddiweddar, sef cam cyntaf datblygiad Marchnad y Frenhines, gyda chyllid wedi ei gadarnhau ar gyfer 2021-22 a 2022-23.
- 4.2.4 O ran Trawsnewid Trefi – Cynllun Thematig Gwneud Lleodd, mae hwn yn cael ei weinyddu gan Gyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Wrecsam, a arferai weinyddu'r Cynlluniau Thematig Adnewyddu Tai ac Adeiladau Pwysig. Mae'r cynllun thematig hwn yn wahanol i'r cynlluniau thematig blaenorol eraill, gan ei fod yn cynnig amrywiaeth mwy cyfannol o weithgareddau (gweler atodiad 2 ar gyfer drafft diweddaraf Llywodraeth Cymru.) a gellir ei ddefnyddio ar gyfer canol trefi eraill, yn ogystal â Dinbych a Rhyl.

4.2.5 Fel y gwelwyd yn y gorffennol, bydd cyllid strategol a thematig yn dal i fod ar gael ar gyfer buddsoddiad cyfalaf ym maes tai ac adfywio, gyda phwyslais amlwg ar greu swyddi, adfywio trefol a thai.

4.3 Strategaeth Adfywio Rhanbarthol Gogledd Cymru wedi ei diweddarau

4.3.1 Bydd diweddariad yn gael ei gynnal ar Gynllun Adfywio Rhanbarthol Gogledd Cymru yn ystod 2021, ac mae pob un o Awdurdodau Lleol Gogledd Cymru wedi derbyn £5,000 o gyllid refeniw Trawsnewid Trefi gan Lywodraeth Cymru i dalu am hyn. Mae Cyngor Sir y Fflint yn arwain ar gomisiynu'r gwaith, a bydd cytundeb yn ei le i ymgymryd â'r gwaith cyn diwedd mis Mawrth 2021.

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

5.1 Yn ogystal â chefnogi blaenoriaethau sy'n ymwneud ag adfywio Rhyl, bydd y rhaglen TT yn parhau i gyfrannu at flaenoriaethau corfforaethol 2017-2022 drwy:

- Ddatblygu tai newydd ynghanol y dref sydd wedi'u targedu at bobl ifanc
- Defnyddio hen ofod nad yw'n cael ei ddefnyddio mwyach at ddibenion masnachol a phreswyl
- Creu canol tref deniadol sy'n cefnogi ffyniant economaidd
- Gwella'r cysylltiad rhwng preswylwyr a chanol eu tref, siopau, gwasanaethau a chyfleoedd gwaith
- Datblygu canol trefi yn fannau lle bydd pobl ifanc eisiau byw a gweithio ynddynt
- Galluogi pobl leol i gynllunio a siapio dyfodol canol eu tref

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

6.1 Mae'r rhaglen TT yn dal i fod angen arian cyfatebol o 30% ar gyfer prosiectau. Mae pob cyngor yn gyfrifol am sicrhau arian cyfatebol ar gyfer eu prosiectau eu hunain ac er mwyn eu galluogi i sicrhau adnoddau o'r prosiectau thematig rhanbarthol.

6.2 Gall yr arian cyfatebol ar gyfer prosiectau sydd ar y gweill a phrosiectau newydd ddod o amryw o ffynonellau cyhoeddus / preifat a bydd yn cael ei ystyried drwy weithdrefnau arferol y Cyngor, gan gynnwys y Tîm Gweithredol Corfforaethol, y Grŵp Buddsoddi Strategol a'r Cabinet. Mae'n bwysig nodi yma fod yr arian cyfatebol wedi cael ei sicrhau

ar gyfer cam cyntaf datblygiad Marchnad y Frenhines, sef prosiect adfywio pwysicaf Cyngor Sir Ddinbych ar gyfer Canol Tref Rhyl, yn ogystal â'r prosiectau eraill sy'n cael eu rhoi ar waith ar hyn o bryd.

- 6.3 Mae cynigion am brosiectau wedi parhau i gael eu datblygu, a byddant yn parhau i wneud hynny, mewn cydweithrediad â swyddogion o sawl maes gwasanaeth. Yn benodol, mae'r cynigion yn cyfrannu'n gadarnhaol at gyflwyno Cynlluniau Gwasanaeth ar gyfer Cyfleusterau, Asedau a Thai, a Chynllunio a Gwarchod y Cyhoedd. Efallai y bydd cynnydd yn llwyth gwaith adran y Gyfraith, Adnoddau Dynol a'r Gwasanaethau Democrataidd o ran y gwaith cyfreithiol a chaffael ar gynlluniau ailddatblygu eiddo.
- 6.4 Nod y gwaith hirdymor o adfywio cymunedau o amddifadedd yn Sir Ddinbych yw gwella lles cymunedol a bydd yn lleihau'r galw am nifer o wasanaethau cyhoeddus.

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

- 7.1 Cynhaliwyd Asesiad o Effaith ar Les yn wreiddiol, ac mae'n dal i fod yn berthnasol ar gyfer y rhaglen gyllid sy'n cael ei hymestyn. Cynhaliwyd yr Asesiad gyda mewnbwn gan swyddogion ar draws nifer o ddisgyblaethau a chafwyd sgôr o 3 seren allan o 4. Ar y cyfan, roedd sicrhau buddsoddiad adfywio i ardal sy'n dioddef o amddifadedd lluosog yn cael ei ystyried yn gam cadarnhaol.

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

- 8.1 Trafodaethau gydag amryw o Swyddogion y Cyngor a gwaith datblygu cydweithredol gyda Llywodraeth Cymru / swyddogion ar draws y rhanbarth ar y Cynllun Adfywio Rhanbarthol.

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

- 9.1 Croesewir y cyfle i sicrhau cyllid allanol i gefnogi ardaloedd blaenoriaeth. Bydd rhaid ystyried yn ofalus sut gellir sicrhau elfennau o arian cyfatebol y cyngor ac a welir goblygiadau i'r refeniw yn sgîl unrhyw brosiectau newydd. Bydd prosiectau'n mynd drwy'r prosesau craffu a chymeradwyo mewnol arferol, gan gynnwys cyflwyno cynlluniau cyfalaf i'r Grŵp Buddsoddi Strategol.

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

- 10.1 Nid oes digon o amser staff / arbenigedd / arian ar gael i ddatblygu a rhoi'r prosiectau arfaethedig ar waith. Byddai'n fuddiol nodi'r bwlch yn yr adnoddau ac ailddyrannu amser staff / adnoddau ariannol yn gynnar er mwyn helpu'r gwaith datblygu / cyflwyno.
- 10.2 Gallai un o Gyngorau Gogledd Cymru beidio â chymeradwyo'r cynigion Trawsnewid Trefi i'w cyflwyno i Lywodraeth Cymru. Os bydd hyn yn digwydd, mae'n debygol y collir y dyraniad grant Trawsnewid Trefi 2021-22 o'r rhanbarth gan na fydd digon o amser i wneud cais a chyflwyno'r gwaith o fewn y flwyddyn ariannol hon. Mae hyn wedi cael ei liniaru hyd yma, drwy gydweithio'n agos ond mae rhywfaint o risg y gellid cael anawsterau gwleidyddol mewn rhai cyngorau.

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

- 11.1 Adran 2, Deddf Llywodraeth Leol 2000. Y pŵer i ymgymryd â gweithgareddau er mwyn hyrwyddo lles cymdeithasol, economaidd neu amgylcheddol yr ardal.



DCC TRI (TT) Projects	TRI Year 1 2018/19	TRI Year 2 2019/20	TRI Year 3 2020/21	TRI (TT) Year 4 2021/22	TRI (TT) Year 5 2022/23
<b>Strategic Projects</b>					
<b>COMMITTED:</b>					
3-23 Edward Henry Street (West Rhyl Phase 2)		119,000	<b>932,400</b>		
Contemporary Living and Independent Retail (64 High St, 2 & 4 Wellington Rd, 1-3 St Helens Place, 56 High Street)	488,000	76,160	<b>534,000</b>	228,238.00	
Queens Buildings				409,000.00	400,000.00
Housing Renewals Thematic Project		58,000	<b>86,600</b>		
Important Buildings - Buttermarket, Denbigh			<b>250,000</b>		
Important Buildings - The Forum, Denbigh			<b>175,000</b>		
<b>COMPLETED:</b>					
West Rhyl Phase 1	809,500	104,000			
<b>Development Fund Projects</b>					
<b>COMMITTED:</b>					
131 High Street (Gateway1) & 123-129 High Street (Gateway 2) - Round 2		5,000	<b>45,000</b>		
<b>COMPLETED:</b>					
131 High Street (Gateway1) & 123-129 High Street (Gateway 2) - Round 1	20,000				
27 - 37 West Parade (MrBs), Feasibility Study		20,000			
<b>Other Schemes</b>					
Town Centre Covid-19 Grant			<b>108,000</b>		
Green Infrastructure			<b>270,000</b>		
Regional Plan			<b>5,000</b>		
Rhyl Public Realm Strategy			<b>9,500</b>		
Eyesore, enforcement work support			<b>500</b>		
Town Centre Shop Fronts Guide and Historic Building Colour palette guide			<b>10,000</b>		
<b>In Development</b>					
Important Buildings Dev Fund - Goldilocks and the George, Queen Street, Rhyl			<b>25,000</b>		

£1,317,500	£382,160	£2,451,000	£637,238	£400,000
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Mae tudalen hwn yn fwiadol wag

## **Transforming Towns**

### **Thematic Programme**

**The Transforming Towns Thematic programme affords Local Authority partners in Wales the broadest and most flexible package of support aimed at revitalising town centres throughout Wales. It is the responsibility of regional partners to decide upon the most appropriate mix of interventions and how they are deployed effectively. This support is available in any town centre prioritised by Local Authority partners.**

**Given the broad nature of this new support it is not anticipated that there will be any additional interventions to those detailed in this document. However, should you require support to be allocated to different elements these would need to be approved by Welsh Government.**

Intervention	Scheme Detail	Eligible Applicant	Maximum Allocation of grant
<b>Residential Units in Town Centres</b>	<p>To convert vacant floor-space on upper floors into new residential accommodation. The minimum requirement from each scheme is 1 x 1 bedroom self-contained flat. Schemes are expected to be a mix of one and two bedroom units with ratio determined by layout of building and planning consent.</p> <p>Schemes should comply to the minimum floor space as recommended in the most up to date Welsh Housing Quality Standards, currently this is:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 46m<sup>2</sup> per one bedroom flat</li> <li>2. 59m<sup>2</sup> per two bedroom flat</li> </ol> <p>Student accommodation, bedsits and studios are not eligible for grant funding</p> <p>Where acceptable to Local Planning Authorities potential conversion of ground floor, as well as upper floors may be considered for areas not considered to be core retail, where no alternative commercial use can be found.</p>	<p>Occupiers or property owners of properties within town centres who either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Own the freehold, or</li> <li>• Hold a lease with a seven year minimum period remaining at the planned grant payment date and who have secured their landlord's written consent to the proposed works.</li> </ul>	Up to £250,000 per property
<b>Commercial Property Improvement Grants</b>	<p>The Property Improvement Grant is available to commercial building occupiers and owners within town centres. Its purpose is to enhance building frontages together with the upgrade of <b>vacant</b> commercial floor space to bring it back into beneficial business use.</p>	<p>Occupiers or property owners of commercial properties within the designated area who either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Own the freehold, or</li> </ul>	Up to £250,000 per property

	<p>New/ upgraded floor space must be for business use, with each scheme determined on its individual merits at the discretion of local officers, and then approved by local and regional project boards. In particular offices, independent leisure, retail, food and drink uses will be considered. Mixed-use schemes will also be considered, but private student lets, will not be considered.</p> <p>Offices or commercial premises above retail units will also be considered for support.</p> <p><b>WORKS</b></p> <p><b>External</b></p> <p>External works to the building can include work deemed necessary for the structural integrity of the property. Items might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Shopfronts;</li><li>• Signage;</li><li>• Windows &amp; doors;</li><li>• External lighting;</li><li>• Roofs and chimneys;</li><li>• Rainwater goods (guttering and down pipes);</li><li>• Rendering, stone cleaning and repairs, re-pointing; and</li><li>• Structural works.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Hold a lease with a seven year minimum period remaining at the planned grant payment date and who have secured their landlord's written consent to the proposed works.</li></ul>	
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	<p><b>Internal</b> Internal works to the building can include all work, visible or structural, necessary to complete the project to Building Regulations. This might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Windows &amp; doors;</li> <li>• Improved accessibility;</li> <li>• Walls, ceilings, lighting;</li> <li>• Energy Efficiency measures when included as part of the overall scheme;</li> <li>• Utilities and services, including heating;</li> <li>• Welfare facilities (e.g. essential washroom and cleansing facilities only); and</li> <li>• Structural work</li> </ul> <p><b>New Build</b> New build commercial floor-space could be eligible, where a local need for this has been identified.</p>		
<p><b>Green Infrastructure</b></p>	<p>The provision of Green Infrastructure and Biodiversity projects in town centres. Specifically but not exclusively:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Green Walls</li> <li>• Green Roofs</li> <li>• Rain Gardens</li> <li>• Greening.</li> <li>• Pocket Parks</li> </ul> <p>Other GI or general greening measures are eligible subject to approval of Welsh Government. Any intervention needs to be strategic and underpinned by a Town Centre Green Infrastructure Audit.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local Authorities</li> <li>• Business Improvement Districts BIDs</li> <li>• Town and Community Councils</li> <li>• Occupiers or property owners of commercial properties within the designated area who either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Own the freehold, or</li> <li>○ Hold a lease with a seven year minimum period remaining at the planned grant payment date and who have secured their</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>Up to £250,000 per project</p>

	This support will not contribute to ongoing maintenance costs in future financial years.	landlord's written consent to the proposed works.	
<b>Public Realm</b>	<p>The provision of small scale public realm enhancements where they are aligned with a natural clustering of regeneration activity in town centres. Where there is demonstrable social and economic impact. Specifically:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The removal or dropping of curbs for access and egress.</li> <li>• The widening of pavement areas so as to provide outdoor seating and amenity areas.</li> <li>• Permanent planters and screening provision.</li> </ul> <p>Other measures may be eligible for support subject to approval of Welsh Government.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local Authorities.</li> <li>• Business Improvement Districts BIDs</li> <li>• Town and Community Councils</li> </ul>	Up to £250,000 per scheme.
<b>Strategic Acquisition</b>	<p>Small Scale acquisitions within town centres. This support should not be used to acquire properties that are subject to, or could benefit from planning enforcement measures. Specifically, this support could be utilised to:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Acquire properties in order to complete land assembly for larger strategic proposals.</li> <li>• Acquire properties for demolition in order to deliver improved connectivity and permeability in town centres.</li> <li>• The acquisition of properties in order to provide greenspace, play facilities or enhanced public realm.</li> <li>• Demolition costs are eligible.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local Authorities</li> <li>• Business Improvement Districts BIDs</li> <li>• Town and Community Councils</li> <li>• Social Businesses and B – Corps</li> </ul>	Up to £250,000 per acquisition.

<b>Town Centre Markets</b>	<p>The delivery of the ‘Every Town a Market Town’ philosophy. The development and enabling of local markets for the provision of produce, craft, food and value added products. This capital only funding will deliver:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The provision of permanent electricity supplies to enable market trading.</li> <li>• The acquisition of trading stalls, stands and platforms.</li> </ul> <p>Works must conform and be aligned with the Welsh Government best practice guide for the establishment of local markets. This work should be aligned with any post Covid – 19 Town Centre works and planning.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local Authorities</li> <li>• Business Improvement Districts (BIDs)</li> <li>• Town and Community Councils</li> <li>• Social Businesses and B – Corps</li> </ul>	Up to £250,000 per location.
<b>Town Centre Meanwhile Uses</b>	<p>The establishment of temporary meanwhile or pop – up uses in currently vacant premises in town centres. The support should be wholly aligned with the Welsh Government Meanwhile Uses Best Practice Guide.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local Authorities</li> <li>• Business Improvement Districts BIDs</li> <li>• Town and Community Councils</li> <li>• Social Businesses and B – Corps</li> </ul>	Up to £250,000 per location.
<b>Town Centre External Trading support.</b>	<p>The provision of outdoor seating, planters, coverings, servery areas and building canopies. This support is in line with the Covid – 19 response grant 2020/21.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local Authorities</li> <li>• Business Improvement Districts</li> <li>• Town Centre Businesses</li> <li>• BIDs</li> <li>• Town and Community Councils</li> </ul>	
<b>Shop Frontage Enveloping Schemes</b>	<p>External shop frontage enhancements whereby no internal modification or redevelopment is undertaken. Adjacent or closely situated properties need to be targeted in a given town so as to achieve a critical mass and greater impact. It is suggested that a minimum of 6 properties should sign up to this support.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Occupiers or property owners of commercial properties within the designated area who either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Own the freehold, or</li> <li>○ Hold a lease with a seven year minimum period remaining at the planned</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Up to £250,000 per location.



		grant payment date and who have secured their landlord's written consent to the proposed works. For projects that request less than £50k in grant a legal charge is not required so a lease with five years remaining at the final grant payment date is acceptable.	
<b>Digital Towns</b>	The furthering of the 'digital towns' agenda through the provision of capital items to support Wi-Fi analytics and Lora Wan networks.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local Authorities</li> <li>• Business Improvement Districts BIDs</li> <li>• Town and Community Councils.</li> </ul>	Up to £250,000 per town centre.
<b>Active Travel</b>	Provisions supporting or facilitating active travel routes in town centres where this cannot be funded through other means. Specifically the provision of bicycle storage, lockers and retrofit of show and hygiene facilities in commercial premises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local Authorities</li> <li>• Business Improvement Districts BIDs</li> <li>• Town and Community Councils</li> <li>• Social Businesses and B – Corps</li> <li>• Private sector partners</li> </ul>	Up to £250,000 per application.

Mae tudalen hwn yn fwiadol wag

# WG Target Regeneration Investment Programme bid

## Wellbeing Impact Assessment Report

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

Assessment Number:	338
Brief description:	Submission for grant funding under the WG Target Regeneration Investment Programme bid for priority projects emerging from the Rhyl Town Centre Masterplan group.
Date Completed:	30/11/2017 12:55:38 Version: 1
Completed by:	Kim Waller
Responsible Service:	Planning & Public Protection
Localities affected by the proposal:	Rhyl,

# IMPACT ASSESSMENT SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

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

## Score for the sustainability of the approach

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



(3 out of 4 stars)

Actual score : 17 / 24.

## Summary of impact

Wellbeing Goals



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

## Main conclusions

Overall securing regeneration investment into a area suffering from multiple deprivation will be a positive thing. However, to maximise the benefits it is important that there are strong links between projects to create physical changes and those projects supporting local people as otherwise the benefits will be felt by people from outside the most deprived communities. It will also be important to consider the scheduling of a range of projects to minimise disruption to local businesses and existing town centre users as well as ensuring that the LA services and market have the capacity to manage the demand.

# THE LIKELY IMPACT ON DENBIGHSHIRE, WALES AND THE WORLD

## A prosperous Denbighshire

Overall Impact	Positive
Justification for impact	This project seeks to secure investment to improve the Town Centre in Rhyl.

### Positive consequences identified:

Regeneration investment will enable existing poor quality buildings to be improved or replaced to meet modern, more energy efficient standards.

The regeneration of Rhyl town centre is intended to support the creation of a vibrant and viable town centre improving the economic prosperity of the area for businesses and local residents.

The projects that we will be seeking funding for will need to demonstrate their outputs relating to jobs and apprenticeships.

Projects seeking funding are part of the Rhyl Regeneration programme and should be linking in with the skills development programmes in the area. Construction skills will be of benefit across the region if other planned developments take place.

Projects to be submitted for funding should identify needs around these and will be co-ordinated through the Rhyl Town Centre Masterplan project team.

This is a capital investment grant programme which would not support childcare. However this is a consideration within the wider Rhyl Regeneration Programme.

### Unintended negative consequences identified:

Physical regeneration works may require goods to be delivered and use carbon in the demolition and refurb/ rebuild process.

There may be businesses that lose their existing accommodation through any works or business may be disrupted during physical improvement works.

Some jobs will be short-term during construction periods

Construction opportunities will be short-term. The grant will need to be spent over the next 3 years with a short lead in time - this may not provide enough time for local people to be ready to take up opportunities.

The funding (if secured) is a relatively small amount and will not be able to deliver all the local requirements to deliver the vibrant, connected town centre vision.

Unless the Rhyl Regeneration programme considers the needs of local people, the benefits of projects delivered through this grant will be purely physical.

### Mitigating actions:

Work closely with the Rhyl Town centre Masterplan team to ensure that they have the information that they need to bring forward projects that will achieve the most impact with the funding available.

## A resilient Denbighshire

Overall Impact	Positive
Justification for impact	Securing a regeneration grant will provide the financial means to improve the infrastructure so that it is modern and energy efficient.

### **Positive consequences identified:**

The Rhyl Town Centre Masterplan seeks to increase/improve the natural environment in the town centre.

The Rhyl Town Centre Masterplan seeks to increase/improve the natural environment in the town centre.

Projects will consider these within their individual business cases.

Refurbished building, improved housing etc will be more energy efficient.

Projects will consider this issue within their individual business cases. The Masterplan project will look at the overall spatial planning of the town to ensure that layout supports flood risk management.

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

Construction if successful in securing the grant may be destructive in the short-term to the local biodiversity and the natural environment.

Construction if successful in securing the grant may be destructive in the short-term to the local biodiversity and the natural environment.

Increased town centre housing if a product of the grant funding may increase the energy consumption within the town centre both in terms of new accommodation and possible extended business opening times.

### **Mitigating actions:**

Although environmental improvements in their own right are not eligible, some consideration can be made to how these can be included within a scheme.

## **A healthier Denbighshire**

Overall Impact	Positive
Justification for impact	The grant seeks to support the delivery of transformational change within the most deprived communities. An improved town centre, increased job opportunities and an increase in household income will positively impact on health outcomes.

### **Positive consequences identified:**

The intention through securing grant funding is to create a vibrant town centre with better access around encouraging more interaction and activity.

This may be an indirect benefit of improved business premises and town centre living but is not the core focus of the capital grant.

Links between the projects funded through this grant scheme to other local initiatives will encourage mobility and participation in the new leisure opportunities in Rhyl.

This grant scheme wants to make an impact on the lives of those living in the most disadvantaged communities. Health outcomes will be important and links to other projects will need to be demonstrated.

This grant funding seeks to improve the facilities within and access to and around the town centre.

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

People may not move from the town to the leisure facilities.

The town centre refurbishments may only attract fast food offers to the area.

Access around the town may be disrupted during refurbishment work making access to facilities and the beach difficult.

People living in the most deprived communities may be so far removed from the workplace that they will not be able to take advantage of the opportunities available.

If the grant is used to increase town centre living this may put a strain on local health services.

### **Mitigating actions:**

Need to ensure that the physical regeneration projects link with the 'people' projects so that local people can benefit from these regeneration projects.

## **A more equal Denbighshire**

Overall Impact	Positive
Justification for impact	The TRI programme aims to support transformational change in areas with high socio-economic need.

### **Positive consequences identified:**

The Rhyl Town centre Masterplan aims to create a vibrant town centre for everyone. In order to achieve this all projects will consider this through the development stage. This grant scheme wants to make an impact on the lives of those living in the most disadvantaged communities. Health outcomes will be important and links to other projects will need to be demonstrated. This grant scheme wants to make an impact on the lives of those living in the most disadvantaged communities. Health outcomes will be important and links to other projects will need to be demonstrated.

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

Increasing visitor numbers to the town centre and changing layout and familiarity of shops etc may be an issue for some people which will affect their use of the town centre. It is difficult to predict the future business offer of the town centre which may attract businesses which will negatively impact on health i.e fast food, convenience stores etc. If Rhyl becomes a more desirable area to live this may impact on the rent levels in the area.

### **Mitigating actions:**

Ensuring that all projects undertake the well-being impact assessment will help to minimise risks.

## **A Denbighshire of cohesive communities**

Overall Impact	Positive
Justification for impact	Securing additional grant funding for the town would help to continue the regeneration of the town. This would feed into the optimism that Rhyl is improving encouraging people to get involved within their community.

### **Positive consequences identified:**

. The master plan project is considering a whole approach to the spatial design of the town and will consider community safety within this planning process. Engagement activities are planned around the masterplan projects which will also identify stakeholders who may be able to actively participate in this local regeneration programme. This is a physical regeneration grant programme which aims to bring about improvements to the attractiveness of an area.

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

Refurbishment work may reduce the number of visitors to the town increasing the feelings of isolation.

The timescales of the grant scheme mean that project concepts will need to be submitted before meaningful engagement will have been completed. There is a risk that project proposals will not receive local support.

There will be insufficient funding available to make an impact.

### **Mitigating actions:**

Ensure that projects are engaging with all stakeholders at an early stage.

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

Overall Impact	Neutral
Justification for impact	This is not the aim of the grant but should be considered within individual projects.

### **Positive consequences identified:**

Projects will consider these within their individual business cases.

Projects will consider these within their individual business cases.

This is not key criteria for this grant funding scheme, however, projects will consider these within their individual business cases.

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

Significant changes to the town centre may remove local culture and heritage elements which are important to local residents.

### **Mitigating actions:**

## **A globally responsible Denbighshire**

Overall Impact	Neutral
Justification for impact	Securing additional investment is generally a positive outcome for the LA and local companies and supply chain.

### **Positive consequences identified:**

Funding secured through this scheme will need to meet WG and LA criteria but will be looked at in more detail by each project.

Funding secured through this scheme will need to meet WG and LA criteria

The grant will cover some costs incurred by the local authority and is therefore a source of income for services.

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

Too many projects coming on line at the same time may stretch the supply chain and cause issues in deliverability or mean that labour and products are required from further afield.



Too many projects coming on line at the same time may provide an opening for less scrupulous companies to provide labour via 'slave trade' routes  
Too many projects at one time may put a strain on stretched services.

**Mitigating actions:**

Capacity to deliver needs to be considered when looking at the timescales for projects submitted to be delivered. Services need to see the whole picture.

Mae tudalen hwn yn fwriadol wag

**Adroddiad i'r:** Cabinet

**Dyddiad y cyfarfod:** 16 Chwefror 2021

**Aelod/Swyddog Arweiniol** Julian Thompson-Hill

**Awdur yr Adroddiad:** Steve Gadd, Pennaeth Cyllid ac Eiddo

**Teitl** Argymhellion y Grŵp Buddsoddi Strategol

## 1. Am beth mae'r adroddiad yn sôn?

Cynigion cyfalaf Dyraniad Bloc a dderbyniwyd i'w cynnwys yng Nghynllun Cyfalaf 2021/22.

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

Mae'r Grŵp Buddsoddi Strategol, sy'n cynnwys cynrychiolwyr o'r tri phwyllgor craffu, wedi cyfarfod i ystyried cynigion a baratowyd gan bob gwasanaeth.

## 3. Beth yw'r Argymhellion?

Bod y Cabinet yn cefnogi'r prosiectau a ddangosir yn Atodiad 1 i'w cynnwys yng Nghynllun Cyfalaf 2021/22, a'u hargymell yn unol â hynny i'r Cyngor llawn.

## 4. Manylion yr Adroddiad

4.1 Dangosir y cyllid sydd ar gael ar gyfer 2021/22 isod:

<b>Ffynhonnell</b>	<b>Swm £000</b>
Grant Cyfalaf Cyffredinol	3,022
Benthyca â Chymorth heb ei neilltuo	3,014
Benthyca Darbodus - Priffyrdd	1,935
Cyfraniad o gyllideb ariannu cyfalaf	2,033
Arian wrth gefn heb ei wario d/y	500
<b>Cyfanswm y Cyllid sydd ar gael 2021/22</b>	<b>10,504</b>

4.2 Mae'r Cynllun Cyfalaf yn gwario arian ar ddau fath o brosiect. Yn gyntaf mae prosiectau untro fel ysgol newydd; yr ail fath o wariant yw 'dyraniad bloc'. Mae'r rhain yn rhaglenni parhaus o waith sy'n ymestyn dros nifer o flynyddoedd (ac efallai byth yn gyflawn) e.e. cynnal a chadw ysgolion. Gellir talu am elfennau o'r gwaith hwn o gyllidebau atgyweirio a chynnal a chadw, ond mae rhan sylweddol yn cael ei ariannu drwy'r Cynllun Cyfalaf.

4.3 Mae Atodiad 1 yn dangos y prosiectau a restrir gyda ffynhonnell cyllid a argymhellir ar gyfer pob un wedi'i amlygu yn y golofn briodol. I egluro mwy, dylid nodi'r pwyntiau canlynol:

- Colofn PB Priffyrdd - £1.750m. Caiff hwn ei gefnogi gan y gyllideb refeniw fel blaenoriaeth gorfforaethol, sy'n destun cymeradwyaeth y Cyngor Llawn ar 26 Ionawr 2021. Yn ogystal, mae cais arfaethedig gwerth £185k am arian Salix wedi'i gynnwys.
- Colofn Cronfeydd y Cyngor – Mae'r rhain yn gronfeydd megis grantiau cyffredinol a derbyniadau o'r gyllideb ariannu cyfalaf.

4.4 Mae naratif i gefnogi argymhellion y Grŵp Buddsoddi Strategol wedi'i gynnwys fel Atodiad 2.

4.5 Dyma aelodau'r Grŵp Buddsoddi Strategol:

- Aelod Cabinet – Dirprwy Arweinydd ac Aelod Arweiniol Cyllid, Perfformiad ac Asedau Strategol (Cadeirydd)
- Aelod Cabinet - Arweinydd y Cyngor a'r Aelod Arweiniol dros yr Economi a Llywodraethu Corfforaethol
- Aelod Cabinet - Aelod Arweiniol dros Ddatblygu Isadeiledd Cymunedol
- Cynrychiolydd o bob Pwyllgor Craffu
- Cyfarwyddwr Corfforaethol - Economi a'r Parth Cyhoeddus
- Pennaeth Cyllid (S.151) ac Eiddo

## **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**

Dangosir costau'r cynlluniau yn Atodiad 1. Bydd y costau Benthycu Darbodus yn cael eu diwallu drwy gyllideb refeniw 2021/22.

### **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'r Effaith ar Les?**

Cwblhawyd Asesiad o Effaith llawn ar gyfer pob cais cyfalaf a adolygwyd gan y Grŵp Buddsoddi Strategol. Mae copi o bob Asesiad Lles unigol ar gael yn llyfrgell yr aelodau ar system Modern.gov.

## **8. Pa ymgynghoriadau sydd wedi'u cynnal gyda Chraffu ac eraill?**

Rhoddodd Penaethiaid Gwasanaeth gymeradwyaeth i gyflwyno'r ceisiadau. Mae cynrychiolwyr y pwyllgorau Cabinet a Chraffu wedi bod yn rhan o'r broses.

Mae'r adroddiad hwn wedi cael ei rannu gyda chadeiryddion pwyllgorau craffu er mwyn derbyn eu sylwadau.

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

Mae'n rhaid i'r Cyngor barhau i fuddsoddi yn briodol yn ei asedau. Gall peidio â gwneud hynny achosi costau mwy sylweddol yn y tymor hir. Gyda'r lleihad parhaus mewn gwerth gwirioneddol benthycu â chymorth Llywodraeth Cymru, rhaid i'r Cyngor ddibynnu ar ei adnoddau ei hun yn gynyddol.

## **10. Pa risgiau sydd yna ac oes yna 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.

## Ceisiadau Cyfalaf 2021/22 – Dyraniadau Bloc Arfaethedig

ATODIAD 1

Cyf	Enw'r Prosiect	Pennaeth y Gwasanaeth	Gofynion Cynllun Cyfalaf 2021/22 £000	P B Priffyrdd £000	Cronfeydd y Cyngor £000	CYFANSWM 2021/22 £000	Disgrifiad Byr
F01	Mân Addasiadau; Offer Cymunedol, Teleofal	Phil Gilroy	240		240	240	Mân Addasiadau a Chyfarpar
F02	Cymorth Tai Sector Preifat	Emlyn Jones	1,200		1,200	1,200	Gwaith Gwella Tai i Anheddau Sector Preifat
F03	Gwaith Cynnal a Chadw Cyfalaf Ysgolion	Steve Gadd	3,651		3,651	3,651	Gwaith ar amrywiaeth o ffrydiau gwaith mewn ysgolion
F04	Gwaith Cynnal a Chadw Cyfalaf Adeiladau Cyhoeddus nad ydynt yn Ysgolion	Steve Gadd	1,541		1,541	1,541	Gwaith ar amrywiaeth o ffrydiau gwaith ar gyfer Adeiladau Cyhoeddus
F05/F06/F07	Gwaith priffyrdd	Tony Ward	2,863	1,750	1,113	2,863	Gwelliannau i ffyrdd a phontydd. Amddiffynfeydd arfordirol
F08	Gwaith traffig	Emlyn Jones	324		324	324	Cynlluniau Gwella Diogelwch ar y Ffyrdd
F09	Goleuadau LED Cynaliadwy (Salix)	Tony Ward	185	185		185	Cais am fenthyciad i Salix i newid goleuadau stryd – gweler Nodyn 1
	Cyfalaf wrth gefn		500		500	500	
	<b>CYFANSYMIAU</b>		<b>10,504</b>	<b>1,935</b>	<b>8,569</b>	<b>10,504</b>	

For Information Only:

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

Mae tudalen hwn yn fwiadol wag



## Argymhellion y Grŵp Buddsoddi Strategol Atodiad 2

Penderfynodd y Grŵp Buddsoddi Strategol wahodd ceisiadau yn unol â'r dyraniadau bloc y cytunwyd arnynt eisoes gan wasanaethau. Roedd y broses yn fwy syml yn 2021-22 na'r blynyddoedd blaenorol. Gofynnwyd i wasanaethau ddarparu achos busnes i gefnogi eu ceisiadau, ond fe hepgorwyd y gofyniad i Benaethiaid Gwasanaeth gyflwyno ceisiadau i'r Grŵp Buddsoddi Strategol.

Cafodd pob cais ei gyflwyno gyda chymeradwyaeth y Pennaeth Gwasanaeth perthnasol. Ceir manylion am y dyraniadau arfaethedig yn Atodiad 1 ac mae crynodeb ohonynt fel a ganlyn:

- Mae dyraniad o £240,000 yn cael ei argymhell ar gyfer Mân Addasiadau, Offer Cymunedol a Theleofal. Targedir y cyllid hwn at alluogi'r henoed a'r anabl i aros yn eu cartrefi eu hunain.
- Y bwriad yw dyrannu £1.2 miliwn i gefnogi Cymorth Tai Sector Preifat. Bydd yr arian yn cael ei ddefnyddio yn bennaf ar ddarparu Grantiau Cyfleusterau i'r Anabl.
- Mae'r cynigion cyfalaf cynnal a chadw ysgolion ac adeiladau nad ydynt yn ysgolion yn cynnwys darpariaeth ar gyfer gwaith cynnal a chadw hanfodol fel Cael Gwared ar Asbestos, Gwaith Asesu Risg Tân, Cydraddoldeb ac ati. Argymhellir bod £3.651 miliwn yn cael ei ddyrannu i Waith Cyfalaf Cynnal a Chadw Ysgolion. Bwriedir hefyd dyrannu £1.541 miliwn i waith cyfalaf cynnal a chadw adeiladau nad ydynt yn ysgolion. Argymhellir ymhellach bod y Pensaethiaid Gwasanaeth priodol yn pennu yr union ddyraniadau i'r gwaith sydd ei angen, yn nhrefn blaenoriaeth. Mae'r dyraniadau llawn a fwriedir yn bodloni'r gwaith sydd â'r flaenoriaeth mwyaf a nodwyd ar draws yr ysgolion ac adeiladau nad ydynt yn ysgolion.
- Ar 26 Ionawr 2021 fe gymeradwyodd y Cyngor £100,000 ar gyfer Priffyrdd fel rhan o ddyraniad Cynllun Corfforaethol 2021/22. Bydd hyn yn caniatáu gwariant cyfalaf o £1.750m.
- Yn ogystal â hyn, bwriedir dyrannu dyraniad bloc o £710,000 ar gyfer atgyweiriadau strwythurol ac atgyweiriadau eraill, gan gynnwys cynnal a chadw priffyrdd, goleuadau stryd a phontydd. Hefyd wedi'i gynnwys o fewn yr argymhelliad hwn mae £403k pellach ar gyfer atgyweirio strwythurau pont. Dyma bumed flwyddyn Prosiect Ôl-Groniad Strwythur Priffyrdd deng mlynedd arfaethedig.
- Argymhellir dyraniad o £324,000 i gynnal gwelliannau o ran diogelwch ar y ffyrdd.
- Ystyriodd y Grŵp Buddsoddi Strategol gynnig ar gyfer parhad rhaglen saith mlynedd o ailosod yr holl lampau goleuadau stryd o fewn Sir Ddinbych gyda lampau LED newydd. Dechreuodd y rhaglen yn 2015/16 a bydd yn costio

cyfanswm o £1.5 miliwn, gan ddarparu arbedion sylweddol ar gostau ynni a chostau cynnal a chadw parhaus. Ariennir y cynllun drwy fenter cyllid Salix y Llywodraeth, sy'n darparu benthyciadau di-log ar gyfer prosiectau sy'n effeithlon o ran ynni, a bydd yn cael ei ad-dalu gan ddefnyddio'r arbedion a gynhychir. Mae angen ceisiadau blynyddol am gyllid Salix, ac mae'r Grŵp Buddsoddi Strategol yn argymhell cyflwyno cais i gael benthyciad Salix ar gyfer costau'r chweched flwyddyn sydd hyd at £185,000 i'w ad-dalu dros 6 blynedd.

- Mae'r Grŵp Buddsoddi Strategol yn argymhell cynnal y dyraniad a neilltuwyd ar gyfer unrhyw argyfyngau annisgwyl, sef £0.5m, yn unol â 2020/21.

**Adroddiad i'r:** Cabinet

**Dyddiad y cyfarfod:** 16 Chwefror 2021

**Aelod Arweiniol / Swyddog** Julian Thompson Hill

**Awdur yr Adroddiad:** Steve Gadd, Pennaeth Cyllid ac Eiddo

**Teitl** Adroddiad Ariannol (Ionawr 2020/21)

## 1. Am beth mae'r adroddiad yn sôn?

Mae'r adroddiad yn rhoi manylion am gyllideb refeniw ac arbedion y Cyngor fel y cytunwyd arni ar gyfer 2020/21. Mae'r adroddiad hefyd yn rhoi diweddariad cryno o'r Cynllun Cyfalaf yn ogystal â'r Cyfrif Refeniw Tai a'r Cynllun Cyfalaf Tai.

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

Pwrpas yr adroddiad yw rhoi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am sefyllfa ariannol bresennol y Cyngor, a chadarnhau'r cyllidebau gwasanaeth y cytunwyd arnynt ar gyfer 2020/21.

## 3. Beth yw'r Argymhellion?

3.1 Bod yr Aelodau'n nodi'r cyllidebau a bennwyd ar gyfer 2020/21 a'r cynnydd ar y strategaeth y cytunwyd arni.

3.2 Bod Aelodau'n cymeradwyo sefydlu cronfa wrth gefn i ganiatáu i Sir Ddinbych yn Gweithio reoli eu cyllid yn fwy effeithiol. (gweler Adran 6)

## 4. Manylion yr Adroddiad

Mae'r adroddiad yn crynhoi cyllideb refeniw'r Cyngor ar gyfer 2020/21 sydd yn Atodiad 1. Cyllideb refeniw net y Cyngor yw £208.302 miliwn (£198.538 miliwn yn 19/20). Rhagwelir y bydd gorwariant o £1.759 miliwn ar wasanaethau a chyllidebau corfforaethol (£2.242

miliwn fis diwethaf). Amlinellir cefndir y risgiau a'r rhagdybiaethau presennol sy'n sail i'r asesiad hwn yn Adran 6 ac Atodiad 2, sydd hefyd yn nodi'r gorwariant gros.

Roedd cyllideb 2020/21 yn gofyn am ddod o hyd i a chytuno ar arbedion ac arbedion effeithlonrwydd o £4.448 miliwn fel y nodir isod:

- Nodwyd arbedion corfforaethol yn ymwneud â'r adolygiad actiwaraid pob tair blynedd o Gronfa Bensiynau Clwyd (£2 miliwn)
- Arbedion ysgolion o 1% (£0.692 miliwn)
- Arbedion ac arbedion effeithlonrwydd gwasanaethau (£1.756 miliwn)

Mae'r arbedion corfforaethol eisoes wedi'u cyflawni a dirprwywyd arbedion yr ysgolion i'r cyrff llywodraethu i'w monitro a'u cyflawni. Ar ben hyn, dynodwyd £1.086 miliwn o'r arbedion gwasanaeth yn wreiddiol fel arbedion sydd eisoes wedi'u gweithredu.

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

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

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

Manylir ar naratifau gwasanaethau sylweddol sy'n egluro amrywiadau a risgiau yn Atodiad 2, ond dylid nodi'r canlynol hefyd:

**Effaith y Coronafeirws** - Mae'r strategaeth fyrdymor bresennol o weithio gyda Llywodraeth Cymru wedi helpu i sicrhau cyllid sylweddol a nodwyd mewn adroddiadau blaenorol. Mae system o hawliadau gwariant misol a hawliadau colli incwm chwarterol wedi'i sefydlu. Yn sgil y cyfnod clo diweddar mae'n bosibl na fydd y £264 miliwn a gyhoeddwyd ym mis Awst yn ddigon ond rydym yn gweithio gyda CLILC a Llywodraeth Cymru i sicrhau bod y sefyllfa'n cael ei monitro'n agos.

Mae'r tabl isod yn crynhoi sefyllfa'r hawliadau gwariant ar gyfer CSDd. Mae'r golofn 'Daliwyd' yn nodi eitemau mae LIC yn gofyn am fwy o wybodaeth yn eu cylch:

Mis	Cyfanswm Hawliad Gwreiddiol	Gwrthodwyd	Addasiad y mis blaenorol	Daliwyd	Hawliad net a dalwyd hyd yma
Mawrth 2020	£61,701	£0	£0		£61,701
Ebrill 2020	£666,927	(£8,865)	£0		£658,062
Mai 2020	£1,200,170	(£21,076)	(£190,316)		£988,778
Mehefin 2020	£1,027,489	(£29,226)	(£158,614)		£839,649
Gorffennaf 2020	£608,569	0	(£248,013)		£360,556
Awst 2020	£449,370		£433,376		£882,746
Medi 2020	£753,407	(£33,248)			£720,159
Hydref 2020	£616,750	(£51,638)			£565,112
Tachwedd 2020	£820,502	(£6,3000)		(£51,911)	£762,291
Rhagfyr 2020	£522,421				
<b>Cyflwynwyd hyd yma</b>	<b>£6,727,306</b>	<b>(£150,353)</b>	<b>(£163,567)</b>	<b>(£51,911)</b>	<b>£5,839,054</b>

Mae'r tabl isod yn crynhoi'r sefyllfa ynglŷn â'r hawliadau colli incwm chwarterol:

Chwarter	Cyfanswm hawliad gwreiddiol	Gwrthodwyd	Daliwyd	Talwyd gan LIC
Colli Incwm Ch1	£4,007,786	(£567,923)	(£122,240)	(£3,317,623)
Colli Incwm Ch2	£3,232,679	(£74,999)	(£453,378)	(£2,704,302)
Colli Incwm Ch 3	£2,114,938			
<b>Cyfanswm</b>	<b>£9,355,465</b>	<b>(£642,922)</b>	<b>(£575,618)</b>	<b>(£6,021,925)</b>

Mae'r tablau uchod yn dangos hyd yma bod Llywodraeth Cymru wedi talu cyfanswm o £11.861 miliwn. Os caiff hawliad Chwarter 3 ei dalu'n llawn, byddai'r swm hwn yn cynyddu i £13.976 miliwn.

**Cymunedau a Chwsmeriaid** - Mae cymunedau a chwsmeriaid wedi gofyn i gronfa wrth gefn gael ei sefydlu ar gyfer y maes gwasanaeth Sir Ddinbych yn Gweithio. Mae nifer o gynlluniau yn cynnwys derbyn incwm am leoliadau yr hoffai'r gwasanaeth ei ddefnyddio ar gyfer costau ychwanegol drwy gydol cyfnod y lleoliad. Mae'n bosibl y bydd y costau hyn yn cynnwys costau hyfforddiant, cefnogaeth ac ymadael. Bydd y gronfa yn helpu i leihau'r risgiau yn yr ardal. Yn y flwyddyn gyntaf, mae'n bosibl y bydd yn gyfystyr â £10,000 - £20,000, ond mae'n debygol o gynyddu yn y dyfodol wrth i'r gwasanaeth ymestyn. (gweler argymhelliad 3.2)

**Cyllidebau Corfforaethol** – Er nad oes unrhyw amrywiant ar hyn o bryd, mae'n debygol y bydd yr holl wariant dewisol ac arian wrth gefn yn cael eu rhyddhau er mwyn helpu i ariannu'r sefyllfa. Fel yr adroddwyd y mis diwethaf mae £410 mil o gyllideb wrth gefn wedi'i ddyrannu i wasanaethau i dalu am y setliad tâl diweddar. Bydd angen dyraniad pellach i

ariannu gwasanaethau am effaith ôl-ddyddio'r ymrwymiad Cyflog Byw Real a gytunwyd gan y Cyngor ym mis Ionawr. Mae cyhoeddiadau diweddar gan Lywodraeth Cymru yn nodi y bydd cyllid yn cael ei ddarparu i dalu am effaith blwyddyn lawn Covid ar Incwm o'r Dreth Gyngor a Chynllun Gostyngiadau'r Dreth Cyngor a fyddai'n caniatáu ar gyfer rhyddhau gweddill yr arian wrth gefn i dalu am orwariant gwasanaethau, fodd bynnag, nid yw manylion y dyraniadau wedi'u cyhoeddi eto. Cariwyd Balansau Cyffredinol heb eu clustnodi o £7.135m ymlaen i 2020/21, gydag isafswm lefel ddarbodus o £5 miliwn neu 2% o'r Gyllideb Refeniw Net (£4.2 miliwn) p'un bynnag yw'r uchaf. Mae'n bosibl y bydd angen adolygu hyn wrth i ni barhau i deimlo effaith y pandemig.

**Ysgolion** – Roedd y gyllideb a gytunwyd gan y Cyngor ar gyfer 2020/21 yn cynnwys cyfanswm buddsoddiad ychwanegol net o ychydig dros £2.9 miliwn yng nghyllidebau dirprwyedig ysgolion (heb gynnwys cynnydd mewn grantiau gan Lywodraeth Cymru). Yr amcanestyniad diweddaraf ar gyfer balansau ysgol i'w cario ymlaen i 2021/22 yw diffyg net o £0.838 miliwn, sy'n cynrychioli gostyngiad o £0.550 miliwn yn y diffyg sydd wedi'i ddwyn ymlaen i 2020/21 o £1.388 miliwn. Mae'r gwelliant o'r sefyllfa amcanol fis diwethaf yn ymwneud yn bennaf ag effaith parhaus Covid, yn arbennig mewn perthynas â chostau staff cyflenwi, cynnydd mewn swyddi gwag a gostyngiad mewn costau ynni. Mae gorwariant bychan o £27,000 ar gyllidebau nad ydynt wedi eu dirprwyo.

**Y Cyfrif Refeniw Tai (CRT)** Mae'r sefyllfa refeniw ddiweddaraf yn cymryd y bydd gostyngiad o £1.008 miliwn mewn balansau ar ddiwedd y flwyddyn, sydd £795,000 yn fwy na'r gostyngiad o £213,000 yn y gyllideb oherwydd y cynllun diwygiedig i gynyddu'r cyfraniad refeniw i gyfalaf. Felly rhagwelir y bydd balansau'r CRT yn £1.659 miliwn ar ddiwedd y flwyddyn. Mae'r Gyllideb Gyfalaf o £19.2 miliwn yn cael ei rhannu'n bennaf rhwng gwelliannau arfaethedig i'r stoc dai bresennol (£5.3 miliwn) a chaffaeliadau a datblygiadau tai newydd (£13.8 miliwn). Mae'r pandemig wedi cael effaith ar ddarparu nifer o'r cynlluniau hyn, a disgwylir y bydd £5.1 miliwn yn cael ei gario ymlaen i'r flwyddyn ariannol nesaf er mwyn cwblhau rhaglen waith y flwyddyn ariannol nesaf.

**Rheoli'r Trysorlys** – Ar ddiwedd mis Ionawr, cyfanswm benthyciadau'r Cyngor oedd £242.171 miliwn ar gyfradd gyfartalog o 3.89%. Roedd y balansau buddsoddi yn £17.1 miliwn ar gyfradd gyfartalog o 0.01%.

Mae crynodeb o **Gynllun Cyfalaf** y Cyngor ynghlwm yn Atodiad 3. Swm y cynllun cyfalaf a gymeradwywyd yw £45.91 miliwn, ac mae'r gwariant hyd yma'n £27.11 miliwn. Mae

Atodiad 4 yn cynnwys diweddariad ar y prif brosiectau sydd wedi'u cynnwys yn y Cynllun Cyfalaf cyffredinol.

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

Cafodd Aseidiadau o'r Effaith ar Les ar gyfer y cynnydd yn Nhreth y Cyngor ei gyflwyno i'r Cyngor ar 21 Ionawr.

## **8. Pa ymgynghoriadau sydd wedi'u cynnal gyda Chraffu ac eraill?**

Yn ogystal â'r adroddiadau rheolaidd i'r Pwyllgor Llywodraethu Corfforaethol, cafodd proses y gyllideb ei hystyried gan y Tîm Gweithredol Corfforaethol, yr Uwch Dîm Arweinyddiaeth a chyfarfodydd Briffio'r Cabinet a Briffio'r Cyngor. Mae'r Fforwm Cyllideb Ysgol wedi gynnwys yn y cynigion drwy'r flwyddyn. Ymgynghorwyd ag Undebau Llafur drwy'r Cydbwyllgor Ymgynghorol Lleol. Hefyd eleni, cynhaliwyd ymarfer ymgysylltu gyda'r cyhoedd yn defnyddio cyfryngau cymdeithasol, a byddwn yn datblygu ar y profiad yn y blynyddoedd i ddod.

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

Wrth gwrs, mae'r canolbwynt ar hyn o bryd ar yr ymateb ariannol a'r broses adfer yn sgil pandemig Covid-19. Bydd yr Adroddid Cyllideb rheolaidd i'r Cabinet yn parhau i roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf i'r aelodau a darperir diweddariadau rheolaidd i gyfarfodydd anffurfiol o'r Cabinet o hyd.

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

Mae'n amlwg mai dyma'r cyfnod ariannol mwyaf heriol mae Cyngor Sir Ddinbych wedi'i wynebu. Nod y Strategaeth Ariannol y cytunwyd arni gan y Cabinet ym mis Mai yw lliniaru'r risgiau allweddol canlynol:

- Gall methu cael strategaeth ariannol gadarn effeithio ar sefydlogrwydd a chynaliadwyedd ariannol y Cyngor.

- Effaith ar allu'r Cyngor i ddarparu gwasanaethau craidd.
- Effaith ar allu'r Cyngor i gyflawni ei flaenoriaethau.

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

Dan Adran 151 Deddf Llywodraeth Leol 1972, mae'n ofynnol i awdurdodau lleol wneud trefniadau i weinyddu eu materion ariannol yn briodol.



## Appendix 1

## DENBIGHSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL REVENUE BUDGET 2020/21

Jan-21	Net Budget	Budget 2020/21			Projected Outturn							Variance
	2019/20	Expenditure	Income	Net	Expenditure	Income	Net	Expenditure	Income	Net	Net	Previous Report
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	%	£'000
Communities and Customers	3,339	3,944	-620	3,324	4,201	-940	3,261	257	-320	-63	-1.90%	-30
Education and Children's Service	16,027	18,267	-1,141	17,126	20,181	-2,363	17,818	1,914	-1,222	692	4.04%	538
Business Improvement and Modernisation	4,501	5,188	-879	4,309	5,325	-1,049	4,276	137	-170	-33	-0.77%	-47
Legal, HR and Democratic Services	2,597	3,038	-654	2,384	2,980	-687	2,293	-58	-33	-91	-3.82%	-97
Finance and Property	4,836	6,068	-1,405	4,663	6,072	-1,409	4,663	4	-4	0	0.00%	0
Highways, Facilities and Environmental Services	15,768	25,028	-7,967	17,061	25,082	-7,434	17,648	54	533	587	3.44%	1,019
Planning and Public Protection	9,246	10,272	-498	9,774	10,396	-552	9,844	124	-54	70	0.72%	68
Community Support Services	35,775	38,188	-69	38,119	38,867	-372	38,495	679	-303	376	0.99%	570
Leisure - ADM	2,109	3,272	0	3,272	3,493	0	3,493	221	0	221	6.75%	221
<b>Total Services</b>	<b>94,198</b>	<b>113,265</b>	<b>-13,233</b>	<b>100,032</b>	<b>116,597</b>	<b>-14,806</b>	<b>101,791</b>	<b>3,332</b>	<b>-1,573</b>	<b>1,759</b>	<b>1.76%</b>	<b>2,242</b>
Corporate	16,888	45,544	-29,233	16,311	45,544	-29,233	16,311	0	0	0	0.00%	0
Precepts & Levies	4,806	4,899	0	4,899	4,899	0	4,899	0	0	0	0.00%	0
Capital Financing	13,652	13,724	0	13,724	13,724	0	13,724	0	0	0	0.00%	0
<b>Total Corporate</b>	<b>35,346</b>	<b>64,167</b>	<b>-29,233</b>	<b>34,934</b>	<b>64,167</b>	<b>-29,233</b>	<b>34,934</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00%</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Council Services &amp; Corporate Budget</b>	<b>129,544</b>	<b>177,432</b>	<b>-42,466</b>	<b>134,966</b>	<b>180,764</b>	<b>-44,039</b>	<b>136,725</b>	<b>3,332</b>	<b>-1,573</b>	<b>1,759</b>	<b>1.30%</b>	<b>2,242</b>
Schools & Non-delegated School Budgets	68,994	76,579	-3,243	73,336	75,705	-2,892	72,813	-874	351	-523	-0.71%	221
<b>Total Council Budget</b>	<b>198,538</b>	<b>254,011</b>	<b>-45,709</b>	<b>208,302</b>	<b>256,469</b>	<b>-46,931</b>	<b>209,538</b>	<b>2,458</b>	<b>-1,222</b>	<b>1,236</b>	<b>0.59%</b>	<b>2,463</b>
Housing Revenue Account	157	16,833	-16,620	213	17,377	-16,369	1,008	544	251	795		794

Mae tudalen hwn yn fwiadol wag

## Appendix 2 - Service Variance Narrative

Service	Variance Last Month £000	Variance This Month £000	Change £000	Description
Communities and Customers	-30	-63	-33	The increase in the underspend relates to a confirmed secondment role and a delay to planned works in libraries.
Education and Children's Service	538	692	154	This is despite new monies of £1.5M being allocated to Children's Services this financial year. The majority of the increase from last month is the financial impact of 1 new high cost residential placement. No costs have been included for any new placements commencing throughout the year that we don't currently know about. The budget will obviously be monitored carefully over the coming months, however it is welcome that the overspend in this area has remained close to the early projections.
Business Improvement and Modernisation	-47	-33	14	Underspend due to a vacancy saving and one-off external income for a specific project. The underspend will be placed in the new reserve set up to help fund future improvements to Ruthin Gaol.
Legal, HR and Democratic Services	-97	-91	6	Underspends due to vacancy savings following delay due to Covid 19 - minor changes across a range of areas accounts for the movement from last month. Small variations in a number of projections following conversation with managers has increased the underspend slightly this month.
Finance and Property	0	0	0	The overspend previously reported earlier in the year related to a shortfall in income due to the decision to forego rents for industrial units for April to July in response to the Covid pandemic alongside a reduction in income generally on the coastal portfolio. Most of this loss of income has now been approved and paid as part of Q1 Tranche 2, however doubts persist on how much will be received for Q2 and Q3 rental losses which may result in an overall overspend. The remaining costs are offset by vacancy savings (Chief Accountant post) due to the lockdown and an overall cost reduction exercise.
Highways, Facilities and Environmental Services	1,019	587	-432	The reduction in the overspend this month relates to Waste services where the overspend has reduced due to receiving £283k from WG towards extra costs as a result of covid following a review of eligible expenditure. Projections have now also been reduced for a number of vacant posts which are unlikely to be filled this financial year.
Planning and Public Protection	68	70	2	School Transport is currently projected to overspend by £309k, however it is assumed that the net overspend of £309k will be claimable from WG Covid Grant. If this is not the case then the overspend in PPP will increase by this amount.
Community Support Services	570	376	-194	The projection is due to additional costs over and above the £2.6m estimated and included in the budget for 2020/21. The main areas of concern are Homelessness and Community Care packages. The projection has been very difficult this year to the changing WG grants available and obviously the rapidly changing situation in Care Homes.
Leisure - ADM	221	221	0	This budget line holds the residual budgets associated with Leisure including the management fee that pays for the services that would be provided in a normal year. Denbighshire Leisure Limited (DLL) is reporting monthly to the Contract Management Board on the rapidly changing financial position in this area. The Council is claiming loss of income funding from Welsh Government on behalf of DLL. It is assumed losses over Q3 and Q4 will be refunded from WG as they have accepted the claims for Q1 & Q2
Corporate & Miscellaneous	0	0	0	See body of report for details
Precepts & Levies	0	0	0	There are no risks in this area
Capital Financing	0	0	0	The position on capital financing is very much related to progress on capital projects and variances do not crystallise until later in the financial year.
<b>Council Services &amp; Corporate Budget</b>	<b>2,242</b>	<b>1,759</b>	<b>-483</b>	

Mae tudalen hwn yn fwiadol wag

**Denbighshire County Council - Capital Plan 2020/21 - 2023/24**

**APPENDIX 3**

**Position to end January 2021**

Tudalen 157

**Capital Expenditure**

Total Estimated Payments - Other

Total Estimated Payments - Major Projects:

Housing Improvement Grants

Rhyl, New 3-16 Catholic School

Ysgol Llanfair, New School

Ysgol Carreg Emlyn, New School

Highways Maintenance

East Rhyl Coastal Defence Scheme

Rhyl Waterfront and Waterpark

Rhyl Queens Market Redevelopment

Waste Service Remodelling

Contingency

**Total**

**Capital Financing**

**External Funding**

**Receipts and Reserves**

**Prudential Borrowing**

**Unallocated Funding**

**Total Capital Financing**

	2020/21 ORIGINAL ESTIMATE £000s	2020/21 LATEST ESTIMATE £000s	2021/22 LATEST ESTIMATE £000s	2022/23 LATEST ESTIMATE £000s	2023/24 LATEST ESTIMATE £000s
Total Estimated Payments - Other	13,293	22,032	11,190	3,339	350
Total Estimated Payments - Major Projects:					
Housing Improvement Grants	1,200	1,200			
Rhyl, New 3-16 Catholic School	1,010	939	366		
Ysgol Llanfair, New School	399	148			
Ysgol Carreg Emlyn, New School	822	119	750		
Highways Maintenance	3,253	5,294			
East Rhyl Coastal Defence Scheme	11,660	13,803	8,150	5,575	
Rhyl Waterfront and Waterpark	36	73			
Rhyl Queens Market Redevelopment		1,107	2,963	2,961	
Waste Service Remodelling	9,475	700	13,472		
Contingency	500	500	500	500	500
<b>Total</b>	<b>41,648</b>	<b>45,915</b>	<b>37,391</b>	<b>12,375</b>	<b>850</b>
<b>External Funding</b>	18,163	22,553	19,807	7,509	4,809
<b>Receipts and Reserves</b>	3,874	7,647	4,915	3,250	
<b>Prudential Borrowing</b>	19,611	15,715	16,978	5,925	350
<b>Unallocated Funding</b>	0	0	(4,309)	(4,309)	(4,309)
<b>Total Capital Financing</b>	<b>41,648</b>	<b>45,915</b>	<b>37,391</b>	<b>12,375</b>	<b>850</b>

Note: 2020-21 Original Estimate is the position as approved by Council on 25th February 2020

Mae tudalen hwn yn fwiadol wag

## Appendix 4 - Major Capital Projects Update – January 2021

<b>21<sup>st</sup> Century Schools Programme – Ysgol Llanfair</b>	
Total Budget	£4.964m
Expenditure to date	£4.873m
Estimated remaining spend in 20/21	£0.091m
Future Years estimated spend	£0.000m
Funding	WG £0.180m; DCC £4.784m
<b>Narrative:</b>	
<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 Llanfair DC.</p> <p>The defect period for the site finishes February Half term, the construction contractor has been very responsive to address any defects and continue to provide the school with support as and when needed.</p> <p>The swap in land whereby the Church in Wales St. Asaph Diocese will receive the footprint of the land at the new school site and the Council will receive ownership of the land in Diocese ownership at the former school site is currently progressing. Agreement of the exchange have now been agreed, it is hoped that a completion and exchange of sites can be reached shortly. Once the former site is in the Council's possession, it will be declared surplus by Education and discussions on the future use for the former school site will commence.</p>	
Forecast In Year Expenditure 20/21	£0.148m

## 21<sup>st</sup> Century Schools Programme – Glasdir

Total Budget	£11.714m
Expenditure to date	£11.577m
Estimated remaining spend in 20/21	£0.000m
Future Years estimated spend	£0.137m
Funding	DCC £3.066m; WG £8.648m
<p><b>Narrative</b></p> <p>This project has delivered a new shared school building site for Rhos Street School and Ysgol Penbarras at Glasdir, Ruthin which has been used by the schools since April 2018.</p> <p>The final account has now been settled.</p> <p>The procurement process for the additional school yard at Rhos Street School has been completed and the succesful and unsuccessful contractors have been notified of the outcome.</p> <p>The costs of the works, will be less than the pre tender estimate of £200k, and will be absorbed from the overall allocation to the Ruthin projects in 2016 as part of Denbighshire's contribution to the 21st Century Schools Programme.</p>	
Forecast In Year Expenditure 20/21	£0.052m



<b>21<sup>st</sup> Century Schools Programme – Rhyl, Christ the Word School</b>	
Total Budget	£23.440m
Expenditure to date	£22.948m
Estimated remaining spend in 20/21	£ 0.127m
Future Years estimated spend	£ 0.365m
Funding	WG £5.541m; DCC £17.899m
<b>Narrative:</b>	
<p>This scheme is within the Band A proposals for 21st Century Schools Programme.</p> <p>Snagging works continue to be completed both internally and externally and these works are being closely monitored. There are a number of variations which will be completed over the next few weeks at the school, for example bleacher seating is being installed into the main hall over the February half term break.</p> <p>The budget continues to be closely monitored as the project comes to an end.</p>	
Forecast In Year Expenditure 20/21	£0.939m

<b>Rhyl Queens Market Redevelopment</b>	
Total Budget	£10.922m
Expenditure to date	£4.734m
Estimated remaining spend in 20/21	£0.541m
Future Years estimated spend	£5.647m
Funding	WG £7.270m DCC Asbestos £0.252m. DCC £3.400m
<b>Narrative:</b>	
<p>The remaining funding required to deliver Phase 1 were secured from the Council at the September 2020 Cabinet meeting and from the January 2021 Welsh Government Capital Panel. The demolition contractor started on site Monday 25<sup>th</sup> January and is due to finish July 26<sup>th</sup>.</p> <p>The Planning Application has been submitted and validated, and we now await the determination which is expected towards the summer.</p>	
Forecast In Year Expenditure 20/21	£1.107m

<b>Waste Service Remodelling</b>	
Total Budget	£16.430m
Expenditure to date	£2.889m
Estimated remaining spend in 20/21	£0.069m
Future Years estimated spend	£13.472m
Funding	WG £9.345m , DCC £7.085m
<p><b>Narrative:</b></p> <p>Work is ongoing in preparation for a change to the household waste collection model. 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 kerbside sort service.</p> <p>A number of work streams are being taken forward to include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of a new single central waste transfer station depot on land adjacent to the Colomendy Industrial Estate in Denbigh. Work is ongoing on detailed design with aim to issue a Tender for the initial Phase 1 / Enabling Works early 2021 with a site start in late spring 2021.</li> <li>• Specification of the new fleet required to support the new model is now completed following a number of trials/tests with the aim to undertake a procurement exercise for the new waste collection vehicles at the appropriate time in late 2021 /early 2022 with delivery of the new fleet anticipated in the three months leading up to the planned new service roll out.</li> </ul> <p>An Options Appraisal exercise on the detail of the new recycling container design has commenced, the outcome of which will be taken forward for 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.</p>	
Forecast In Year Expenditure 20/21	£0.700m

<b>East Rhyl Coastal Defence Scheme</b>	
Total Budget	£27.528m
Expenditure to date	£12.091m
Estimated remaining spend in 20/21	£1.712m
Future Years estimated spend	£13.725m
Funding	WG £23.400m; DCC £4.128m
<b>Narrative:</b>	
<p>The ongoing coastal defence scheme at East Rhyl will provide an improved standard of flood protection for around 1650 properties.</p> <p>Work on site continues to progress well and is on time and within budget. Rock armour continues to be delivered to site and almost half of the rock revetment work is complete. One of 3 the new beach accesses is now complete, with a second half complete. Construction of the third access has commenced.</p> <p>Work to make improvements to the Rhyl Golf Course flood storage area is substantially complete with just landscaping to finish as soon as weather permits.</p> <p>Fortunately, Storm Christoph on 20<sup>th</sup> January had no negative impact on progress.</p>	
Forecast In Year Expenditure 20/21	£13.803m

## Cabinet Forward Work Plan

Cyfarfod	Eitem (Disgrifiad / Teitl)		Pwrpas yr Adroddiad	Angen penderfyniad y Cabinet (oes/nac oes)	Awdur - Aelod Arweiniol a Swyddog Cyswllt
<b>23 Mawrth</b>	1	Tai Gofal Ychwanegol Awel y Dyffryn – Penodi Darparwyr Gofal	Ceisio cymeradwyaeth i benodi 2 ddarparwr gofal ar gyfer Tai Gofal Ychwanegol pobl hŷn ac Anableddau Dysgu	Oes	Y Cyng. Bobby Feeley / Phil Gilroy / Emily Jones-Davies
	2	Polisi Gwirfoddoli	Trafod y Polisi Gwirfoddoli newydd a chefnogi'r broses o recriwtio a rheoli gwirfoddolwyr o fewn Cyngor Sir Ddinbych, i sicrhau profiadau gwirfoddoli ystyrllon i bawb.	Oes	Y Cyngorydd Richard Mainon / Felicity Chandler / Nicola Kneale
	3	Cynllun Corfforaethol (Hydref i Ragfyr)	Ystyried diweddariad perfformiad ar y Cynllun Corfforaethol	I'w gadarnhau	Y Cyng. Julian Thompson-Hill / Iolo McGregor
	4	Fframwaith Dylunio Graffeg ac Argraffu	Cymeradwyo'r tendr i ailwampio'r fframwaith dylunio ac argraffu a'i symud i system brynu ddeinamig	Oes	Y Cyng. Huw Hilditch-Roberts / Liz Grieve / Sian Owen
	5	Adroddiad Cyllid	Rhoi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf i'r Cabinet am sefyllfa ariannol bresennol y	I'w gadarnhau	Y Cyng. Julian Thompson-Hill / Steve Gadd

## Cabinet Forward Work Plan

Cyfarfod	Eitem (Disgrifiad / Teitl)		Pwrpas yr Adroddiad	Angen penderfyniad y Cabinet (oes/nac oes)	Awdur - Aelod Arweiniol a Swyddog Cyswllt
			Cyngor.		
	6	Eitemau o'r Pwyllgorau Craffu	Ystyried unrhyw fater a godwyd gan y Pwyllgorau Craffu at sylw'r Cabinet	I'w gadarnhau	Cydlynnydd Craffu
<b>27 Ebrill</b>	1	Rheolau'r Weithdrefn Gontractau	Ystyried rheolau adolygedig y weithdrefn gontractau y bydd angen eu mabwysiadu ac a fydd yn ffurfio rhan o gyfansoddiad y Cyngor	I'w gadarnhau	Y Cyng. Julian Thompson-Hill / Lisa Jones
	2	Cytundeb Cyflawni diwygiedig y CDLI Newydd ac Aseiad o Effaith Covid	Ceisio cymeradwyaeth y Cabinet ar gyfer diwygiadau i Gytundeb Cyflawni CDLI Newydd ac aseiad o effaith Covid-19 i'w gyflwyno i Lywodraeth Cymru	Oes	Y Cyng. Mark Young / Angela Loftus
	3	Adroddiad Cyllid	Rhoi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf i'r Cabinet am sefyllfa ariannol bresennol y Cyngor.	I'w gadarnhau	Y Cyng. Julian Thompson-Hill / Steve Gadd
	4	Eitemau o'r Pwyllgorau Craffu	Ystyried unrhyw fater a godwyd gan y Pwyllgorau Craffu at sylw'r Cabinet	I'w gadarnhau	Cydlynnydd Craffu

## Cabinet Forward Work Plan

Cyfarfod		Eitem (Disgrifiad / Teitl)	Pwrpas yr Adroddiad	Angen penderfyniad y Cabinet (oes/nac oes)	Awdur - Aelod Arweiniol a Swyddog Cyswllt
<b>25 Mai</b>	1	Adroddiad Cyllid	Rhoi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf i'r Cabinet am sefyllfa ariannol bresennol y Cyngor.	I'w gadarnhau	Y Cyng. Julian Thompson-Hill / Steve Gadd
	2	Eitemau o'r Pwyllgorau Craffu	Ystyried unrhyw fater a godwyd gan y Pwyllgorau Craffu at sylw'r Cabinet	I'w gadarnhau	Cydlynedd Craffu
<b>29 Mehefin</b>	1	Adolygiad Perfformiad Blynyddol	Ystyried yr Adolygiad Perfformiad Blynyddol	I'w gadarnhau	Y Cyng. Julian Thompson-Hill / Iolo McGregor
	2	CDLI Newydd- Adrodd yn ôl ar ymgynghoriad Strategaeth a Ffefrir	I adrodd yn ôl ar yr ymatebion i ymgynghoriad Strategaeth CDLI Newydd a Ffefrir a cheisio cymeradwyaeth am ddiwygiadau arfaethedig dilynol i'r Strategaeth a Ffefrir	Oes	Y Cyng. Mark Young / Angela Loftus
	3	Adroddiad Cyllid	Rhoi'r wybodaeth		Y Cyng. Julian Thompson-Hill

## Cabinet Forward Work Plan

Cyfarfod	Eitem (Disgrifiad / Teitl)	Pwrpas yr Adroddiad	Angen penderfyniad y Cabinet (oes/nac oes)	Awdur - Aelod Arweiniol a Swyddog Cyswllt
		ddiweddaraf i'r Cabinet am sefyllfa ariannol bresennol y Cyngor.		/ Steve Gadd
	4	Eitemau o'r Pwyllgorau Craffu	Ystyried unrhyw fater a godwyd gan y Pwyllgorau Craffu at sylw'r Cabinet	I'w gadarnhau Cydlynedd Craffu

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### Nodyn i swyddogion - Dyddiadau Cau Adroddiadau i'r Cabinet

<i>Cyfarfod</i>	<i>Dyddiad cau</i>	<i>Cyfarfod</i>	<i>Dyddiad cau</i>	<i>Cyfarfod</i>	<i>Dyddiad cau</i>
<i>Chwefror</i>	<b>2 Chwefror</b>	<i>Mawrth</i>	<b>9 Mawrth</b>	<i>Ebrill</i>	<b>13 Ebrill</b>

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