



At: Aelodau'r Cyngor Sir

Dyddiad: 17 Chwefror 2021

Rhif Union: 01824706141

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

Annwyl Gynghorydd

Fe'ch gwahoddir i fynychu cyfarfod y **CYNGOR SIR, DYDD MAWRTH, 23 CHWFROR 2021** am **10.00 am** yn **VIA VIDEO CONFERENCE**.

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 DATGAN CYSYLLTIAD** (Tudalennau 5 - 6)

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 FEL Y'U CYTUNWYD GAN Y CADEIRYDD**

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

#### **4 COFNODION** (Tudalennau 7 - 16)

Derbyn cofnodion cyfarfod y Cyngor Sir a gynhaliwyd 26 Ionawr 2021 (copi ynghlwm).

#### **5 OSGOI DEFNYDDIO A LLEIHAU LEFELAU PLASTIG YNG NGHYNGOR SIR DDINBYCH** (Tudalennau 17 - 32)

Ystyried adroddiad gan y Swyddog Cynllunio Strategol a Pherfformiad (copi ynghlwm) i'r Cyngor wasgaru'r Grŵp Tasg a Gorffen ac argymhell ffordd ymlaen er mwyn lleihau faint o blastig mae'n ei ddefnyddio.

**6 STRATEGAETH NEWID HINSAWDD A NEWID ECOLEGOL CYNGOR SIR DDINBYCH** (Tudalennau 33 - 102)

Ystyried adroddiad gan y Rheolwr Rhaglen Newid Hinsawdd (copi ynghlwm) i geisio cymeradwyaeth y Cyngor i fabwysiadu Strategaeth ar Newid Hinsawdd a Newid Ecolegol Cyngor Sir Ddinbych 2021/22 - 2029/30.

**7 TRETH Y CYNGOR 2021/22 A MATERION CYSYLLTIEDIG** (Tudalennau 103 - 116)

Ystyried adroddiad gan y Pennaeth Cyllid ac Eiddo (copi ynghlwm) i bennu lefelau Treth y Cyngor ar gyfer 2021/22.

**8 CYNLLUN CYFALAF 2020/21 - 2023/24 AC ARGYMHELLION Y GRŴP BUDDSODDI STRATEGOL** (Tudalennau 117 - 208)

Ystyried adroddiad gan y Pennaeth Cyllid ac Eiddo (copi ynghlwm) i ddarparu Cynllun Cyfalaf wedi'i ddiweddarau i'r Aelodau gan gynnwys diweddariad ar brosiectau mawr a'r Cynllun Corfforaethol.

**9 DATGANIAD STRATEGAETH RHEOLI TRYSORLYS 2021/22 A DANGOSYDDION DARBODUS 2020/21 I 2022/23** (Tudalennau 209 - 238)

Ystyried adroddiad gan y Pennaeth Cyllid ac Eiddo (copi ynghlwm) i geisio cymeradwyaeth y Cyngor ar gyfer Datganiad Strategaeth Rheoli Trysorlys 2021/22 a Dangosyddion Darbodus 2021/22 – 2022/23.

**10 RHAGLEN GWAITH I'R DYFODOL Y CYNGOR SIR** (Tudalennau 239 - 242)

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

**AELODAETH**

**Y Cynghorwyr**

Y Cynghorydd Meirick Lloyd Davies  
(Cadeirydd)

Y Cynghorydd Alan James (Is-  
Gadeirydd)

Mabon ap Gwynfor  
Brian Blakeley  
Joan Butterfield  
Jeanette Chamberlain-Jones  
Ellie Chard  
Ann Davies

Barry Mellor  
Melvyn Mile  
Bob Murray  
Merfyn Parry  
Paul Penlington  
Pete Prendergast

Gareth Davies  
Peter Arnold Evans  
Hugh Evans  
Bobby Feeley  
Rachel Flynn  
Tony Flynn  
Huw Hilditch-Roberts  
Martyn Holland  
Hugh Irving  
Brian Jones  
Pat Jones  
Tina Jones  
Gwyneth Kensler  
Geraint Lloyd-Williams  
Richard Mainon  
Christine Marston

Arwel Roberts  
Anton Sampson  
Peter Scott  
Glenn Swingler  
Andrew Thomas  
Rhys Thomas  
Tony Thomas  
Julian Thompson-Hill  
Graham Timms  
Joe Welch  
Cheryl Williams  
David Williams  
Eryl Williams  
Huw Williams  
Emrys Wynne  
Mark Young

**COPIAU I'R:**

Y Wasg a'r Llyfrgelloedd  
Cynghorau Tref a Chymuned

Mae tudalen hwn yn fwriadol wag

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

## CYNGOR SIR

Cofnodion cyfarfod o'r Cyngor Sir a gynhaliwyd yn via Zoom, Dydd Mawrth, 26 Ionawr 2021 am 10.00 am.

## YN BRESENNOL

Y Cynghorwyr Mabon ap Gwynfor, Jeanette Chamberlain-Jones, Ellie Chard, Ann Davies, Gareth Davies, Meirick Davies (Cadeirydd), Peter Arnold Evans, Hugh Evans, Bobby Feeley, Rachel Flynn, Tony Flynn, Huw Hilditch-Roberts, Martyn Holland, Hugh Irving, Alan James (Is-Gadeirydd), Brian Jones, Tina Jones, Geraint Lloyd-Williams, Richard Mainon, Christine Marston, Barry Mellor, Melvyn Mile, Merfyn Parry, Paul Penlington, Pete Prendergast, Arwel Roberts, Anton Sampson, Peter Scott, Glenn Swingler, Andrew Thomas, Rhys Thomas, Tony Thomas, Julian Thompson-Hill, Graham Timms, Joe Welch, Cheryl Williams, Eryl Williams, Huw Williams, Emrys Wynne a/ac Mark Young

## HEFYD YN BRESENNOL

Prif Weithredwr (JG), Pennaeth y Gyfraith, AD a Gwasanaethau Democrataidd (GW), Cyfarwyddwr Corfforaethol: Cymunedau (NS), Cyfarwyddwr Corfforaethol: Economi a Pharth Cyhoeddus (GB), Pennaeth Cyllid ac Eiddo (SG), Pennaeth Gwella Busnes a Moderneiddio (AS), Pennaeth Priffyrdd a Gwasanaethau Amgylcheddol (TW), Pennaeth Cwsmeriaid, Cyfathrebu a Marchnata (LG), Rheolwr AD Strategol (CR), Arbeniwr AD – Cyflogau a Dyfarniadau (SV), Prif Swyddog Digidol (BE), Rheolwr Gwasanaeth - Plant Sy'n Derbyn Gofal (RM), Rheolwr Gwasanaethau Democrataidd (SP), Gwesteiwr Zoom (RT-J) a Gweinyddwr Pwyllgorau (SLW).

### 1 YMDDIHEURIADAU

Derbyniwyd ymddiheuriadau am absenoldeb oddi wrth y Cynghorwr(wyr) Brian Blakeley, Joan Butterfield, Pat Jones, Gwyneth Kensler, Bob Murray a/ac David Williams

### 2 DATGAN CYSYLLTIAD

Datganodd y Cyngorydd Meirick Lloyd Davies gysylltiad personol yn eitem 5, Cyllideb 2021/22 – Cynigion Terfynol gan ei fod ar Fwrdd yr Awdurdod Tân.

### 3 MATERION BRYN FEL Y'U CYTUNWYD GAN Y CADEIRYDD

Dim materion brys.

Ar y pwynt hwn, ar ran y Cyngor Llawn, gwnaeth y Cadeirydd longyfarch Ann Jones, Aelod o'r Senedd a Chyn-gyngorydd gyda Sir Ddinbych, ar ennill OBE.

Cwestiwn a ofynnwyd gan Ceri Mair Davies ar ran Cyfeillion y Ddaear Rhuthun:

“A all Cyngor Sir Ddinbych ddarparu rhestr lawn o’r holl eiddo, tir, ystafelloedd ac asedau mae Cyngorau Sir a Thref Sir Ddinbych yn berchen arnynt nhw ac sydd ar hyn o bryd yn cael eu tanddefnyddio neu heb eu meddiannu?”

A all Cyngor Sir Ddinbych amlinellu beth yn union yw’r broses a ddefnyddir wrth Drosglwyddo Asedau Cymunedol a beth yw’r cylch gwaith ar gyfer sefydliadau sy’n gymwys i wneud cais? (byddem yn hapus i dderbyn copi o’r ddogfen hon ar ôl y cyfarfod os hoffech chi ein rhoi mewn cysylltiad â’r adran a’r bobl sy’n gyfrifol am hyn)”

Dyma ymateb y Cyngorydd Julian Thompson-Hill, Aelod Arweiniol Cyllid, Perfformiad ac Asedau Strategol:

“Gellir darparu rhestr o eiddo gwag yn ein portffolio eiddo a rhestr gyfredol o eiddo gwag yn y portffolio masnachol.

Dywed ein Strategaeth Asedau na ddylid cadw unrhyw adeilad nac eiddo nad oes eu hangen at ein dibenion gweithredol neu fasnachol.

Adeiladau Cyngorau Tref a Chymuned – ni allwn ddarparu’r rhain gan nad yw’r data gennym. Mae data ar gael am asedau Cyngor Sir Ddinbych yn unig.

Tanddefnyddio o ran portffolio swyddfeydd – rydym yn ymwybodol o’r lleoliadau gwag sydd gennym ac rydym wedi bod yn gweithio gyda phartneriaid. Mae’r GIG a’r Crwner yn gweithio yn Neuadd y Sir ac rydym yn y broses o symud grwpiau eraill i Neuadd y Sir hefyd. Mae’r holl adeiladau’n cael eu tanddefnyddio ar hyn o bryd oherwydd Covid a newidiadau i batrymau gwaith dros y 12 mis diwethaf. Bydd hyn cael ei ailasesu pan fyddwn yn dychwelyd i ryw fath o normalrwydd.

O ran y portffolio Masnachol, sy’n cynnwys pethau fel ffermydd ac unedau diwydiannol, mae’r rhain yn cael eu rhedeg fel eiddo masnachol sy’n creu incwm. Mae’r gyfradd feddiannu yn uchel.

Ail gwestiwn yn ymwneud â pholisïau – nid oes polisi ffurfiol wedi’i fabwysiadu ar gyfer hyn. Ymdrinnir â nhw fesul achos, gan gydweithio â Chyngorau Tref a Chymuned a grwpiau lleol. Fel arfer, bydd sefydliadau’n cysylltu â’r Cyngor i brynu eiddo. Bydd yn seiliedig ar gynllun busnes i esbonio sut defnyddir yr adeiladau, gwaith cynnal a chadw a chostau rhedeg ac fe’u gwneir fel arfer ar drosglwyddiad hirdymor.

Rydym yn mynd drwy broses gyflawn i sicrhau bod pobl wedi gwneud cais gyda chaniatâd gwaredu’r Ddeddf Llywodraeth Leol, yn ogystal â phroses fewnol i lunio penderfyniadau.

Rhoddodd y Cyngorydd Brian Jones, Aelod Arweiniol Gwastraff, Cludiant a’r Amgylchedd, ddatganiad am y llifogydd diweddar fel a ganlyn:

“Roedd y llifogydd a welwyd yn dilyn storm Christophe yr wythnos diwethaf wedi achosi llawer o ddinistr i’r rhai yr effeithiwyd arnynt a hoffem fynegi ein cydymdeimlad â’r rhai hynny sy’n cychwyn ar y daith hir i ailadeiladu eu bywydau.



Rwyf wedi ymweld â nifer o'r ardaloedd a gafodd lifogydd a'r wythnos nesaf byddaf yn ymweld ag ardaloedd gwledig a gafodd lifogydd.

Hoffwn dalu teyrnged i staff y priffyrdd a weithiodd oriau maith i baratoi ar gyfer y llifogydd ac, mewn rhai achosion, y cynghorwyr a phawb arall a fu'n ymwneud â'r gwaith.

Mae angen i ni edrych ar yr hyn y gallwn ei wneud fel awdurdod lleol a'r ffordd orau i ddiogelu cymunedau wrth symud ymlaen.

Yn un o gyfarfodydd y Pwyllgor Craffu yn ddiweddar, soniwyd am gael Grŵp Tasg a Gorffen i edrych ar ardaloedd llifogydd. Rydym eisoes wedi cael cytundeb y bydd Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru a Dŵr Cymru yn rhan o'r Grŵp a hoffem hefyd gynnwys perchnogion y tir a'r ffermydd dan sylw, yn ogystal â chynghorwyr sir lleol perthnasol. Bydd y Grŵp hwn yn offeryn ac yn fecanwaith da.

Diolch i bawb a fu'n rhan o'r gwaith gan holl aelodau'r Cyngor Llawn."

Cwestiwn a ofynnwyd gan y Cynghorydd Emrys Wynne:

"Dros y penwythnos roedd adroddiadau yn y wasg yn dweud bod staff Cyngor Sir Ddinbych wedi derbyn brechlynnau Covid 19 er nad oeddent yn gymwys i wneud hynny. Pam na chafodd cynghorwyr wybod am hyn? Pryd ddaethoch chi'n ymwybodol o hyn?"

Arweinydd, y Cynghorydd Hugh Evans – O'm safbwynt i, ar yr achlysur hwn, ni chafodd yr wybodaeth hon ei rhannu gydag unrhyw un o aelodau'r cyngor a dim ond swyddogion a wyddai am y sefyllfa cyn i'r hanes dorri yn y wasg. Oherwydd difrifoldeb y sefyllfa, fe wnaethon ni gynnal cyfarfod arbennig o'r Cabinet nos Sul er mwyn ceisio deall beth oedd yn digwydd, a chafwyd cyfarfod arall gyda'r swyddogion fore Llun. Nid oedd yn eglur beth oedd wedi digwydd ac rydym wedi galw am ymchwiliad mewnol. Roedd tri prif reswm dros wneud hyn.

Yn gyntaf, er bod pethau'n cael eu hamlygu yn y wasg, mae angen i swyddogion ac aelodau fod yn gyfarwydd â'r holl ffeithiau cyn i ni gymryd unrhyw gamau gweithredu, ac felly nid ymateb i'r wasg yw'r ffordd orau i ddod i gasgliad.

Ail bwynt – Mae gennym staff gwych yn yr Awdurdod Lleol ac maent wedi gwneud gwaith anghredadwy drwy gydol Covid. Nid ydym am i enw da'r holl staff gael ei bardduo oherwydd gweithredoedd posibl lleiafrif bychan.

Trydydd pwynt – mae'n bwysig ein bod ni fel Awdurdod Lleol yn rhoi sicrwydd fod ein perthynas gyda'r Bwrdd Iechyd yn agored a thryloyw ac mae'n bwysig iddyn nhw fod popeth mae'r awdurdod lleol yn ei wneud yn agored a thryloyw ac ni fyddwn yn cefnogi unrhyw un sydd eisiau neidio i flaen y ciw a byddwn yn cydymffurfio â chanllawiau Llywodraeth Cymru.

Prif Weithredwr, Judith Greenhalgh – mae Cyngor Sir Ddinbych wedi rhoi rhestr i Betsi Cadwaladr o'n staff sy'n gymwys i gael brechlyn yn unol â'r canllawiau. Anfonwyd e-bost gan y Bwrdd Iechyd (BIPBC) at y staff hynny yn eu gwahodd i wneud apwyntiad i gael brechlyn. Daeth i'r amlwg yn ddiweddar y gallai staff cymwys fod wedi anfon yr e-bost hwnnw ymlaen, a bod nam yn system BIPBC a fyddai o bosibl wedi caniatáu i staff anghymwys wneud apwyntiad am frechlyn. Pan ddaeth hyn i'n sylw, dywedwyd wrth yr holl staff i beidio ag anfon yr e-bost ymlaen ac mae ein tîm TG yn ymchwilio ar hyn o bryd i weld pa gamau gweithredu a gymerwyd gyda'r aelodau staff hynny, os o gwbl. Rydym wedi cwblhau cam cyntaf yr ymchwiliad hwnnw. Nid oes tystiolaeth o gwbl fod yr e-bost wedi cael ei rannu'n eang. Pan ddaw'r ymchwiliad i ben, os bydd tystiolaeth fod unrhyw aelodau staff wedi ymddwyn yn amhriodol, bydd camau disgyblu'n cael eu rhoi ar waith. Ar hyn o bryd, nid oes unrhyw dystiolaeth fod staff wedi defnyddio'r man gwan hwn. Fel y dywedodd yr Arweinydd, mae ein staff wedi gweithio'n hynod o galed yn ystod y pandemig ac rwy'n gwbl hyderus yn eu gonestrwydd ac yn uniondeb eu cymeriad. Os oes unrhyw un wedi gwneud hyn, dim ond nifer fach iawn o staff fydd hynny a byddwn yn diweddar'u'r aelodau ar ôl i'r ymchwiliad ddod i ben. Roedd y datganiad yn y wasg yn anghywir ac, ar hyn o bryd, nid ydym yn gwybod am unrhyw aelod o staff a gafodd y brechlyn pan nad oeddent yn gymwys i wneud hynny.

Gofynnodd y Cynghorydd Emrys Wynne gwestiwn atodol sef pryd ddaeth hi'n amlwg i'r swyddogion fod y sefyllfa hon o bosibl yn bodoli a phryd ddaeth hi'n amlwg fod hyn yn debygol o ymddangos yn y wasg?

Atebodd y Prif Weithredwr y daeth hi'n amlwg i ni ar 14 Ionawr 2021 fod man gwan posibl yn system apwyntiadau BIPBC, yna gwnaethom anfon e-bost at yr holl staff yn dweud nad oedd hyn yn cael ei ganiatáu a chlywodd y wasg am hynny.

#### **4 COFNODION**

Cyflwynwyd cofnodion y Cyngor Llawn a gynhaliwyd ar 26 Ionawr 2021.

CYNIGIODD y Cynghorydd Alan James y dylid derbyn y cofnodion, EILIWYD gan Ann Davies.

Cynhaliwyd pleidlais a chytunodd mwyafrif yr Aelodau i dderbyn y cofnodion, gydag un Aelod yn pleidleisio yn ei erbyn.

***PENDERFYNWYD bod cofnodion cyfarfod y Cyngor a gynhaliwyd ar 26 Ionawr 2021 yn gofnod cywir.***

#### **5 CYLLIDEB 2021/2022 – CYNIGION TERFYNOL**

Ar y pwynt hwn, datganodd y Cynghorydd Meirick Lloyd Davies gysylltiad personol gan ei fod yn aelod o Fwrdd yr Awdurdod Tân.

Cyflwynodd y Cynghorydd Julian Thompson-Hill, Aelod Arweiniol Cyllid, Perfformiad ac Asedau Strategol, adroddiad Cyllideb 2021-22 – Cynigion Terfynol (a ddosbarthwyd ymlaen llaw).

Mae'n ofynnol yn ôl y gyfraith i'r Cyngor bennu cyllideb fantoledig y gellir ei chyflawni cyn dechrau pob blwyddyn ariannol a gosod lefel Treth y Cyngor er mwyn caniatáu i filiau gael eu hanfon at breswylwyr.

Derbyniodd y Cyngor y Setliad Drafft Llywodraeth Leol ar gyfer 2021/22 ar 21 Rhagfyr ac arweiniodd at setliad cadarnhaol o +3.6% o'i gymharu â chyfartaledd Cymru sef 3.8%. Disgwylir y Setliad Terfynol ar 2 Mawrth ond mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi nodi na fydd llawer o newidiadau o gwbl.

Fel rhan o'r setliad roedd yna 'drosglwyddiadau i mewn' o £1.280m a oedd wedi eu trosglwyddo i'r meysydd gwasanaeth perthnasol fel yn y blynyddoedd blaenorol:

- Grant Cyflog Athrawon 2020/21 - £0.135m
- Y Rhaglen Rheoli Risgiau Arfordirol £1.145m

Mae'r cynigion terfynol i gydbwysu cyllideb 2021/22 wedi eu dangos yn y Cynllun Ariannol Tymor Canolig yn Atodiad 1. Y prif feysydd o ran twf a phwysau yw:

- Pwysau tâl o £0.870m
- Chwyddiant prisiau ac ynni £250,000
- Ardoll y Gwasanaeth Tân o £162,000
- Lwfans ar gyfer cynnydd yn y Cynllun Gostyngiadau Treth y Cyngor o £350,000.
- Pwysau chwyddiant ysgolion yn cael eu cydnabod yn swm o £1.205m
- Buddsoddiad ysgolion mewn Anghenion Dysgu Ychwanegol £1.192m
- Buddsoddiad ysgolion yng nghynaliadwyedd ysgolion bach £161,000
- Pwysau demograffig ysgolion o £718,000
- £2.4m i gydnabod pwysau'r galw a'r rhagolygon ym maes Gwasanaethau Cymorth Cymunedol fel rhan o strategaeth hirdymor y cyngor i reoli cyllidebau gofal.
- £0.750m i gydnabod y pwysau presennol ym maes Addysg a Gwasanaethau Plant sy'n ymwneud â Lleoliadau y Tu Allan i'r Sir ac Adennill.
- Mae'r pwysau o £250,000 ym maes Gwasanaethau Gwastraff wedi ei gydnabod yn seiliedig ar amcangyfrifon o bwysau yn ystod y flwyddyn.
- Effaith penderfyniadau blaenorol gan y Cyngor/Cabinet (e.e. Cynllun Llifogydd y Rhyl, Bwrdd Uchelgais Economaidd Gogledd Cymru): £0.276m
- Pwysau o £389,000 am fuddsoddi yn y Targed Di-garbon sydd ei angen er mwyn cyrraedd y targed ar gyfer 2030 a gytunwyd gan y Cyngor.
- Buddsoddiad o £250,000 ym mhroblem y Clefyd Coed Ynn. Byddai hyn yn gwneud taliad untro parhaol a nodwyd yng nghyllideb y llynedd.
- Yn sgil graddfa'r pwysau, a'r ffaith nad yw effaith Covid a Brexit wedi eu datrys, mae £683,000 o arian at raid wedi ei gynnwys.

Cyfanswm y pwysau a nodwyd uchod yw £9.903m. Mae effaith defnyddio £685,000 o arian yn 20/21 (a gafodd yr effaith o ohirio'r angen i nodi arbedion yn unig) yn golygu bod cyfanswm y diffyg yn £10.588m. Byddai angen setliad drafft o tua 8% er mwyn ariannu'r pwysau hyn i gyd. Mae'r setliad net +3.6% yn cynhyrchu £5.42m o refeniw ychwanegol, gan adael bwlch cyllido o £5.167m. Mae'r eitemau canlynol wedi eu cynnwys yn y cynigion er mwyn cau'r bwlch hwnnw:

- Mae Cyllidebau Incwm Ffioedd a Thaliadau wedi bod yn destun chwyddiant yn unol â'r polisi Ffioedd a Thaliadau a gytunwyd, sy'n gweld cynnydd o £0.462m mewn incwm allanol.
- Mae arbedion effeithlonrwydd gweithredol sy'n gyfanswm o £690,000 wedi eu nodi yn bennaf gan wasanaethau drwy gydol y flwyddyn ac o fewn cyfrifoldeb a ddirprwywyd i Benaethiaid Gwasanaeth mewn ymgynghoriad ag Aelodau Arweiniol.
- Mae arbedion o £0.781m hefyd wedi eu nodi sy'n newid darpariaeth gwasanaeth mewn ryw ffordd a chawsant eu rhannu mewn manylder gyda'r Cabinet a'r Cyngor yn sesiynau briffio mis Rhagfyr.
- 1% (£0.733m) Targed effeithlonrwydd ysgolion o Gyllidebau Dirprwyedig Ysgolion. Gan fod cyllidebau ysgolion wedi eu datganoli, y cyrff llywodraethu fydd yn penderfynu sut bydd yr arbedion yn cael eu cyflawni.
- Argymhellir bod Treth y Cyngor yn cynyddu 3.8% a fydd yn creu refeniw ychwanegol o £2.132m. Mae hyn yn cymharu â chynnydd y llynedd o 4.3% a 6.35% y flwyddyn cyn hynny.
- Yn olaf, mae Sylfaen Treth y Cyngor wedi cynyddu fwy na'r disgwyl eleni sy'n golygu y rhagwelir Treth y Cyngor ychwanegol o £369,000.

Yn ystod trafodaethau, codwyd y pwyntiau canlynol:

- Mynegodd y Cynghorydd Mabon ap Gwynfor ei bryder gan fod diffyg ymgynghori a thryloywder wedi bod gyda'r holl gynghorwyr yn ei farn ef. Cyflwynwyd papur y gyllideb mewn Cyfarfod Briffio am y Gyllideb ar 21 Rhagfyr 2020 a chafodd ei gyflwyno i'r Cabinet hefyd. Nododd y Cynghorydd ap Gwynfor nad oedd hyn yn caniatáu digon o amser i drafod y manylion yn llawn. Felly, cadarnhaodd y Cynghorydd ap Gwynfor na fyddai'n cefnogi Adroddiad y Gyllideb.
- Mynegodd y Cynghorydd Glenn Swingler ei fod yn cytuno â'r Cynghorydd Mabon ap Gwynfor. Mynegodd y Cynghorydd Swingler ei bryder hefyd am faint y cynnydd yn Nhreth y Cyngor ac nid oedd yn cytuno â'r cynnig y dylai ysgolion wneud 1% o arbedion.
- Mynegodd y Cynghorydd Paul Penlington ei fod yn cytuno â'r Cynghorydd Mabon ap Gwynfor. Yna gofynnodd y Cynghorydd Penlington beth fyddai effaith Brexit. Cadarnhaodd yr Aelod Arweiniol Cyllid nad oes modd gwybod beth fydd effaith Brexit ar hyn o bryd, os byddai unrhyw effaith o gwbl.
- Cadarnhaodd y Pennaeth Cyllid ac Eiddo ei fod wedi mynychu'r Fforwm Cyllideb Ysgolion a rhoddodd wybodaeth lawn am yr arbedion sydd eu hangen.

Yn dilyn trafodaeth, cynigiodd y Cynghorydd Julian Thompson-Hill argymhelliad y Gyllideb ac eiliwyd gan y Cynghorydd Richard Mainon.

Ar y pwynt hwn, gofynnodd y Cynghorydd Paul Penlington am bleidlais wedi'i chofnodi. Roedd angen mwy nag un o bob chwech o'r rhai a oedd yn bresennol i alluogi pleidlais wedi'i chofnodi a nododd wyth aelod y byddai'n well ganddynt gael pleidlais wedi'i chofnodi.

Felly, cynhaliwyd pleidlais wedi'i chofnodi.

Roedd y rhai a bleidleisiodd o blaid Adroddiad y Gyllideb fel a ganlyn:

Cynghorwyr – Jeanette Chamberlain-Jones, Ellie Chard, Ann Davies, Gareth Lloyd Davies, Hugh Evans, Peter Evans, Bobby Feeley, Tony Flynn, Rachel Flynn, Huw Hilditch-Roberts, Martyn Holland, Hugh Irving, Alan James, Brian Jones, Tina Jones, Geraint Lloyd Williams, Richard Mainon, Christine Marston, Barry Mellor, Melvyn Mile, Merfyn Parry, Anton Sampson, Peter Scott, Tony Thomas, Andrew Thomas, Julian Thompson-Hill, Joe Welch, Cheryl Williams, Huw Williams a Mark Young.

Roedd y rhai a bleidleisiodd yn erbyn Adroddiad y Gyllideb fel a ganlyn:

Cynghorwyr – Mabon ap Gwynfor, Paul Penlington, Arwel Roberts, Glenn Swingler, Rhys Thomas ac Emrys Wynne

Roedd y rhai a wnaeth ymatal rhag pleidleisio fel a ganlyn:

Cynghorwyr - Meirick Lloyd Davies ac Eryl Williams

**PENDERFYNWYD** bod y Cyngor yn:

- *nodu effaith Setliad Drafft Llywodraeth Leol 2021/22.*
- *cymeradwyo'r cynigion a amlinellwyd yn Atodiad 1, a manylwyd yn Adran 4, er mwyn cwblhau'r gyllideb ar gyfer 2021/22.*
- *cymeradwyo'r cynnydd cyfartalog o 3.8% a gynigiwyd yn Nhreth y Cyngor.*
- *dirprwyo awdurdod 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 £500,000 os oes yna newid rhwng ffigyrau'r setliad drafft a'r setliad terfynol er mwyn gallu gosod Treth y Cyngor yn brydlon.*
- *cadarnhau ei fod wedi darllen, deall ac ystyried yr Asesiad o Effaith ar Les.*

## **6 CYNLLUN GOSTYNGIADAU TRETH Y CYNGOR 2021/2022**

Cyflwynodd yr Aelod Arweiniol Cyllid, Perfformiad ac Asedau Strategol, y Cynghorydd Julian Thompson-Hill, adroddiad Cynllun Gostyngiadau Treth y Cyngor 2021/2022 (a ddosbarthwyd ymlaen llaw).

Roedd Deddf Diwygio Lles 2012 yn cynnwys darpariaethau i ddiddymu budd-dal treth y cyngor ar ei ffurf bresennol ar draws y DU. Ar 31 Mawrth 2013 daeth budd-dal treth y cyngor i ben a throsglwyddwyd y cyfrifoldeb dros ddarparu cefnogaeth ar gyfer treth y cyngor, a'r cyllid sy'n gysylltiedig â hynny, i Lywodraeth Cymru. Mae Llywodraeth Cymru, mewn partneriaeth ag awdurdodau lleol yng Nghymru, wedi cyflwyno cynllun newydd i ddarparu cymorth treth y cyngor a fabwysiadwyd gan y Cyngor ym mis Ionawr 2013. Roedd Llywodraeth Cymru wedi cwblhau'r ddwy set o reoliadau ar 2 Rhagfyr 2019, ac roedd angen mabwysiadu'r Cynlluniau Gostyngiadau Treth y Cyngor newydd a Rheoliadau Gofynion Rhagnodedig (Cymru) 2013 a diwygiadau i Reoliadau 2020 erbyn 31 Ionawr 2021.

Cynigiodd y Cynghorydd Julian Thompson-Hill y dylid derbyn adroddiad Cynllun Gostyngiadau Treth y Cyngor 2021/2022, eiliwyd gan y Cynghorydd Martyn Holland.

Cynhaliwyd pleidlais a chytunwyd yn unfrydol i dderbyn yr adroddiad.

**PENDERFYNWYD y byddai'r Aelodau yn:**

- mabwysiadu Cynlluniau Gostyngiadau Treth y Cyngor a Rheoliadau Gofynion Rhagnodedig (Cymru) 2013, a Rheoliadau Cynlluniau Gostyngiadau Treth y Cyngor (Gofynion Rhagnodedig a'r Cynllun Diofyn) (Cymru) (Diwygiad) 2021, o ran blwyddyn ariannol 2021/22.
- cymeradwyo elfennau dewisol y cynllun, a ddangosir yn adran 4.4, ar gyfer blwyddyn ariannol 2021/22.

**Ar y pwynt hwn (11.25am) cafwyd egwyl o 20 munud.**

**Ailddechreuodd y cyfarfod am 11.45am.**

## **7 CYFLOG BYW GWIRIONEDDOL**

Cyflwynodd y Cynghorydd Julian Thompson-Hill, Aelod Arweiniol Cyllid, Perfformiad ac Asedau Strategol, adroddiad y Cyflog Byw Gwirioneddol (a ddosbarthwyd ymlaen llaw).

Gwnaeth y Cyngor Sir ystyried goblygiadau talu'r Cyflog Byw Gwirioneddol yn Rhagfyr 2018 yn wreiddiol ac yna yn Ionawr 2020 yn dilyn y trafodaethau tâl cenedlaethol. Yna gofynnodd y Cyngor am adroddiad pellach yn Ionawr 2021 i ystyried y sefyllfa bresennol ac, os oedd gwahaniaeth rhwng y Dyfarniad Cyflog Cenedlaethol a'r Cyflog Byw Gwirioneddol, a ddylid talu'r Cyflog Byw Gwirioneddol i'w staff yn y flwyddyn ariannol nesaf.

Ceir dwy lefel o gyflog byw. Y Cyflog Byw Cenedlaethol a osodir gan y Llywodraeth ac sy'n ofynnol i bob cyflogwr ei dalu yn ôl y gyfraith, a'r Cyflog Byw Gwirioneddol sy'n cael ei asesu a'i osod gan Sefydliad y Cyflog Byw Gwirioneddol ym mis Tachwedd bob blwyddyn.

Roedd y dyfarniadau cyflog diweddar ym maes llywodraeth leol wedi ceisio sicrhau y byddai'r graddau cyflog isaf yn cael eu talu'n uwch na chyfradd y cyflog byw gwirioneddol. Mae cynnydd pellach yn lefel y cyflog byw gwirioneddol wedi golygu bod Gradd 1 a phwynt isaf Gradd 2 o dan y gyfradd honno. Mae gan y Cyngor ar hyn o bryd 725 aelod o staff sy'n derbyn cyflog is na lefel bresennol y cyflog byw gwirioneddol.

Roedd gan gyflogwyr chwe mis ar ôl y cyhoeddiad ym mis Tachwedd i weithredu'r cynnydd yn lefel y cyflog byw gwirioneddol, a chan ystyried sefyllfa ariannol ehangach y Cyngor yn sgil Covid, byddai'n gosod pwysau ychwanegol pe bai'n cael ei roi ar waith eleni. Felly, nodwyd y byddai'n fanteisiol i ddefnyddio'r cyfnod chwe mis a'i roi ar waith yn y flwyddyn ariannol nesaf, gan ystyried y dyfarniad cyflog cenedlaethol.

Yn dilyn trafodaeth fer, cynigiodd y Cynghorydd Graham Timms argymhellion pellach fel a ganlyn:

- (i) Ôl-ddyddio swm y Cyflog Byw Gwirioneddol i Ebrill 2020 i'r rhai a fethodd yn y fargen gyflogau ddiwethaf, ar gost o tua £17,000 y flwyddyn
- (ii) Ym mlwyddyn ariannol 2021/2022 bod Cyngor Sir Ddinbych yn talu'r Cyflog Byw Gwirioneddol fel y'i gosodwyd ym mis Tachwedd 2020 i'r holl staff a fyddai'n is nag ef a byddai hynny'n costio £37,500.
- (iii) Cynnig bod yr Aelod Arweiniol Cyllid yn dod ag adroddiad i'r Cyngor gyda chostau a map cynllun o sut gallai'r Cyngor fod yn Gyflogwr Achrededig y Cyflog Byw Gwirioneddol.

Cynigiodd y Cynghorydd Graham Timms yr argymhellion ychwanegol, eiliwyd gan y Cynghorydd Barry Mellor.

Esboniodd y Rheolwr Adnoddau Dynol Strategol y gallai'r ail argymhelliad godi problemau rhwng Graddau gan y byddai'n effeithio ar berthynoledd cyflogau a gallai greu goblygiadau posibl o ran cyflogau cyfartal. Byddai'n rhaid gwneud gwaith i asesu'r risg i'r Cyngor cyn cytuno ar hyn.

Cytunodd yr Aelodau fod angen i'r swyddogion gyfrifo beth fyddai'r goblygiadau ariannol yn 2021/2022 a fyddai'n dibynnu ar ddyfarniadau cyflog, y gellid dod i gytundeb yn eu cylch yn ystod y cyfnod hwnnw, neu beidio.

Felly, cytunwyd y dylid cynnal pleidlais ar y ddau argymhelliad canlynol:

- (i) Holl weithwyr y cyngor i dderbyn y cyflog byw gwirioneddol ar gyfer blwyddyn ariannol 2020/2021 a fyddai'n golygu ôl-ddyddio cyflog y rhai sydd ar bwynt 1 y golofn gyflog sy'n derbyn £9.25 yr awr, i fyny i £9.30 yr awr, a byddai hyn yn costio £17,500, a
- (ii) Bod yr Aelod Arweiniol yn dod ag adroddiad yn ôl i'r Cyngor gyda chostau a map cynllun o sut gallai'r Cyngor ddod yn gyflogwr achrededig y cyflog byw gwirioneddol.

Gwnaeth y Cynghorwyr Graham Timms a Barry Mellor, y cynigydd a'r eilydd gwreiddiol, gytuno ar hyn.

Cynhaliwyd pleidlais ar y diwygiad i'r argymhelliad a chytunwyd arno yn unfrydol.

Felly, ar ôl cytuno ar y diwygiad, cynhaliwyd pleidlais ar yr argymhelliad gwreiddiol a chytunwyd arno yn unfrydol.

**PENDERFYNWYD:**

- (i) *Holl weithwyr y Cyngor i dderbyn y cyflog byw gwirioneddol ar gyfer blwyddyn ariannol 2020/2021 a fyddai'n golygu ôl-ddyddio cyflog y rhai sydd ar bwynt 1 y golofn gyflog sy'n derbyn £9.25 yr awr, i fyny i £9.30 yr awr, a byddai hyn yn costio £17,500.*
- (ii) *Bod yr Aelod Arweiniol yn dod ag adroddiad yn ôl i'r Cyngor gyda chostau a map cynllun o sut gallai'r Cyngor ddod yn gyflogwr achrededig y cyflog byw gwirioneddol.*

## 8 RHYBUDD O GYNNIG

Cyflwynodd y Cynghorydd Glenn Swingler y Rhybudd o Gynnig canlynol ar ran Grŵp Plaid ar gyfer sylw'r Cyngor Llawn:

Bod Cyngor Sir Ddinbych yn:

Galw am ohirio dyddiad y penderfyniad ar y bwriad i ailstrwythuro'r Gwasanaeth Digartrefedd a cholli 9 swydd o 1 Chwefror 2021 nes bydd un o Bwyllgorau Craffu y cyngor wedi archwilio'r rhesymau dros y gwaith ailstrwythuro mewnol sylweddol hwn sydd wedi ei gynnig.

Yn dilyn trafodaeth, cadarnhaodd y Cynghorydd Glenn Swingler y byddai'n tynnu'r Rhybudd o Gynnig yn ei ôl.

## 9 RHAGLEN GWAITH I'R DYFODOL Y CYNGOR SIR

Cyflwynodd Pennaeth y Gwasanaethau Cyfreithiol, Adnoddau Dynol a Democrataidd raglen gwaith i'r dyfodol y Cyngor (a ddsbarthwyd ymlaen llaw).

Cyfarfodydd i'w cadarnhau yn y dyfodol:

- (i) Cyflogwr Achrededig y Cyflog Byw Gwirioneddol
- (ii) Llifogydd – Adroddiad yr Ymchwiliad

***PENDERFYNWYD, yn amodol ar yr uchod, y dylid cymeradwyo a nodi rhaglen gwaith i'r dyfodol y Cyngor.***

**Daeth y cyfarfod i ben am 1.10pm.**



**Adroddiad i'r**                      **Cyngor Sir**

**Dyddiad y cyfarfod**        **23<sup>ain</sup> Chwefror 2021**

**Aelod/Swyddog Arweiniol** **Y Cyngorydd Brian Jones, Aelod Arweiniol Gwastraff,  
Cludiant a'r Amgylchedd**

**Yn cyflwyno'r adroddiad** **Y Cyngorydd Arwel Roberts, Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor  
Craffu Perfformiad.**

**Awdur yr Adroddiad**        **Heidi Barton-Price – Swyddog Cynllunio Strategol a  
Pherfformiad  
ar ran Grŵp Tasg a Gorffen "Defnydd o Blastig" yr Aelodau  
(Cadeirydd, y Cyngorydd Emrys Wynne)**

**Teitl**                                **Osgoi a Lleihau Plastig yn Swyddfeydd Cyngor Sir  
Ddinbych**

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

Ystyried yr argymhellion a gynigir gan Grŵp Tasg a Gorffen Defnydd o Blastig yr Aelodau (yn dilyn cyfarfod y grŵp ar 23<sup>ain</sup> Tachwedd 2020). Rhoddodd y cyfarfod ddiweddariad i'r Aelodau er mwyn iddynt ystyried y ffordd ymlaen i Grŵp Tasg A Gorffen "Defnydd o Blastig" yr Aelodau, hyfywedd Cam 2 fel yr amlinellir yn y cynllun gweithredu cysylltiol gwreiddiol ac unrhyw gamau pellach. Cefnogwyd yr argymhellion gan y Pwyllgor Craffu Perfformiad (Arbennig) yn eu cyfarfod ar 22<sup>ain</sup> Rhagfyr 2020. Mae'r adroddiad yn ystyried sut y gall y Cyngor leihau ei ddefnydd o blastig. Nid yw'n ystyried sut y gall preswylwyr neu gymunedau o fewn y Sir leihau eu defnydd o blastig.

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

2.1 Cydnabod gwaith y Grŵp Tasg a Gorffen o ran llwyddiannau yn ystod Cam 1 h.y. osgoi a lleihau defnyddio plastigau untro mewn swyddfeydd dinesig.

2.2 Galluogi'r Aelodau i graffu ar yr argymhellion a gynigir fel ffordd ymlaen o ran Cam 2 a dyfodol y Grŵp.

### 3. Beth yw'r Argymhellion?

Fod y Cyngor yn ystyried ac yn gwneud sylwadau ar waith y Grŵp Tasg a Gorffen hyd yma a chymeradwyo argymhellion y Pwyllgor Craffu Perfformiad:

- (i) o ystyried amgylchiadau presennol pandemig byd-eang COVID-19, na ddylai Cam 2 gwaith y Grŵp barhau a bod y Grŵp Tasg a Gorffen yn cael ei wasgaru;
- (ii) bod cyfleoedd i leihau'r defnydd o blastigau yn nhrefniadau arlwygo a chaffael ysgolion, ynghyd ag unrhyw waith i'r dyfodol o ran osgoi a lleihau defnyddio plastigau yng Nghyngor Sir Ddinbych (gan gynnwys ei Fodelau Cyflwyno Amgen megis Hamdden Sir Ddinbych Cyf) yn cael eu cydlynu o dan y Strategaeth ar Newid Hinsawdd a Newid Ecolegol arfaethedig;
- (iii) bod cais i'r Grŵp Cadeiryddion ac Is-gadeiryddion Craffu benderfynu ar y fforwm mwyaf effeithiol ar gyfer monitro gweithredu a chyflawni lleihau'r defnydd o blastigau o fewn Cyngor Sir Ddinbych a Strategaeth Ecolegol a Hinsawdd ehangach y Cyngor.

### 4. Manylion yr Adroddiad

Ar ddiwedd Ionawr 2020, cymeradwyodd y Cyngor llawn yr argymhellion a gynhwyswyd yng nghynllun gweithredu Grŵp Tasg a Gorffen i leihau'r defnydd o blastigau mewn swyddfeydd dinesig (Cam 1). Cytunodd y Cyngor llawn hefyd i gais y Grŵp i barhau gyda'i waith am 12 mis arall gyda'r bwriad o ddyfeisio dulliau i leihau'r defnydd o blastigau mewn dau faes penodol, sef arlwygo mewn ysgolion a chaffael (Cam 2).

O fewn mater o wythnosau i wneud y penderfyniad uchod daeth pandemig COVID-19 a rhoddwyd y wlad o dan glo.

Mae'r adroddiad hwn yn amlinellu'r argymhellion a gynigir yn dilyn cyfarfod diweddar o Grŵp Tasg a Gorffen Defnydd o Blastig yr Aelodau, lle roedd y grŵp yn cydnabod llwyddiannau Cam 1 o ran lleihau defnydd o blastigau mewn swyddfeydd dinesig ac ystyried ffordd ymlaen o ran y gwaith y gofynnwyd iddo'i gyflawni, ond methwyd â symud ymlaen at Gam 2 (Arlwygo Ysgolion a Chaffael) oherwydd y pandemig. Gweler Atodiad A – Sefyllfa Bresennol ac Ystyriaethau Pellach y Grŵp Tasg a Gorffen.

Mae swyddogion sy'n rhan o'r Strategaeth ar Newid Hinsawdd a Newid Ecolegol – yn awgrymu fod yr argymhelliad (ii) yn cynnwys y geiriau canlynol a amlygwyd mewn print tywyll 'Cyfleoedd i leihau defnydd o blastigau mewn arlwyyo ysgolion a chaffael **er budd lleihau allyriadau carbon**, ynghyd ag unrhyw waith i'r dyfodol er mwyn osgoi a lleihau plastigau yng nghyngor Sir Ddinbych (gan gynnwys Modelau Cyflawni Amgen e.e. Hamdden Sir Ddinbych Cyfyngedig i'w gydlynu o dan y Strategaeth ar Newid Hinsawdd a Newid Ecolegol arfaethedig.

Byddai camau i gefnogi osgoi a lleihau plastigau yn dod o dan ffrydiau gwaith Gwastraff a Chadwyn Gyflenwi yn y Rhaglen Sero Carbon Net yn Strategaeth ar Newid Hinsawdd a Newid Ecolegol arfaethedig y Cyngor. Bydd camau sy'n lleihau carbon o wastraff a'n cadwyn gyflenwi yn cael eu datblygu a'u cyflawni dros y 9 mlynedd nesaf, yn amodol ar dderbyn arian. Bydd camau penodol sy'n lleihau carbon o wastraff a'r gadwyn gyflenwi yn dod â budd arall yn ei sgil sef osgoi a lleihau plastigau.

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

Bydd y penderfyniad yn cyfrannu tuag at y flaenoriaeth Amgylcheddol a gynhwysir o fewn y Cynllun Corfforaethol 2017–2022.

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

Nid oes yna oblygiadau ariannol sylweddol na goblygiadau o ran Gwasanaethau o ganlyniad i'r argymhellion.

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

Mae'r Asesiad Effaith ar Les yn asesiad integredig o'r effaith. Mae hyn yn golygu ei fod wedi'i gynllunio i asesu effaith debygol ar les cymdeithasol, economaidd, amgylcheddol a diwylliannol Sir Ddinbych, Cymru a'r byd. Mae'r cynnig i'r gwaith gael ei gydlynu o dan y Strategaeth ar Newid Hinsawdd a Newid Ecolegol arfaethedig yn dangos dull gweithio cynaliadwy o ran yr amgylchedd ac mae'n cyfrannu'n gadarnhaol tuag at y nodau lles cyffredinol.

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

Mae Grŵp Tasg a Gorffen Defnydd o Blastig yr Aelodau wedi gwneud yr argymhellion hyn i Craffu Perfformiad ar ôl ymgynghori â'r Swyddogion perthnasol gan gynnwys Cyfarwyddwr Corfforaethol yr Economi a'r Parth Cyhoeddus, Pennaeth Priffyrdd, Gwasanaethau Cyfleusterau a'r Amgylchedd, Rheolwyr Arlwyo Ysgolion, Rheolwr Rhaglen Newid Hinsawdd yn ogystal a'r Cynghorydd Brian Jones (Aelod Arweiniol) a'r Cynghorydd Graham Timms (Cadeirydd Gweithgor Newid Hinsawdd ac Ecolegol yn ogystal a bod yn aelod o'r Grŵp Tasg A Gorffen Plastigau).

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

Nid oes unrhyw gynigion ariannol ynghlwm â'r adroddiad hwn.

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

Mae risg fod peth ysgogiad yn cael ei golli gan na fydd y Strategaeth ar Newid Hinsawdd a Newid Ecolegol yn rhoi ffocws penodol o ran osgoi a lleihau plastigau untro. Ond, efallai y bydd deddfwriaeth y mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn cynnig ei chyflwyno yn ystod hydref 2021 gyda'r nod o leihau defnydd o blastigau untro ar draws Cymru, yn helpu i gyflawni amcanion gwaith Cam 2 y Grŵp. O dan y ddeddfwriaeth arfaethedig bydd gofyn i gyrrff cyhoeddus ac eraill yng Nghymru leihau eu defnydd o blastigau untro. Bydd hyn yn gofyn i holl wasanaethau'r Cyngor ail werthuso eu defnydd o blastigau untro a cheisio cynnyrch sydd wedi ei wneud o ddefnyddiau eraill at bob diben ar wahân i'r rhai sydd wedi eu heithrio o dan y ddeddf.

Ond, gallai cadw Grŵp Tasg a Gorffen Defnydd o Blastig yr Aelodau olygu dyblygu'r gwaith a gwyro amser yr Aelodau ar gyd-destun ehangach a helaethach y Strategaeth ar Newid Hinsawdd a Newid Ecolegol a fydd yn arwain at leihau'r defnydd o blastig.

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

Mae pwerau'r Pwyllgor Craffu mewn perthynas â Datblygu ac Adolygu Polisi wedi'u hamlinellu yn Adran 7.4.1 o Gyfansoddiad y Cyngor, tra bod Adran 7.2.2 o'r Gyfansoddiad yn amodi y gall y Pwyllgor Craffu "wneud adroddiadau neu argymhellion i'r Cyngor neu'r Cabinet mewn cysylltiad â rhyddhau unrhyw swyddogaethau".

## **Atodiad A – Sefyllfa Bresennol ac Ystyriaethau Pellach y Grŵp Tasg a Gorffen.**

**Swyddfeydd Dinesig (Cam 1):** Amcanion Cam 1 wedi eu cyflawni. Mae pob peiriant lluniaeth, peiriannau gwerthu a chyfarpar oeri dŵr wedi eu diffodd ers diwedd mis Mawrth 2020. Mae rhai o'r peiriannau eisoes wedi eu casglu gan gyflenwyr a'r gweddill yn aros i gael eu casglu. Bu oedi o ran cael gwared arnynt, yn debyg i nifer o wasanaethau a thasgau eraill, oherwydd pandemig COVID-19.

**Arlwyo Ysgolion (Cam 2):** Mae effaith pandemig COVID-19 ar Wasanaeth Arlwyo Ysgolion, wedi arwain at fod angen mesurau diogelwch bwyd ychwanegol er mwyn lleihau risg heintio wrth ddarparu prydau ysgol i ddisgyblion y sir. O ganlyniad i hyn, mae mwy o blastigau a pholystyren yn cael ei ddefnyddio ar hyn o bryd gan Wasanaeth Arlwyo Ysgolion na chyn y pandemig. Dywedodd Swyddogion wrth y Grŵp Tasg a Gorffen, oherwydd y cyfyngiadau, gofynion a disgwyliadau presennol fod y nod o leihau ei ddefnydd o'r deunyddiau hyn yn cael ei roi ar encil hyd nes y bydd y pandemig drosodd.

**Hamdden Sir Ddinbych Cyfyngedig:** Yn ystod camau cynnar y gwaith, roedd y Grŵp Tasg a Gorffen wedi archwilio defnydd Gwasanaeth Hamdden y Cyngor o blastigau untro i'w taflu, ac wedi penderfynu canolbwyntio ar geisio lleihau defnydd y Gwasanaeth o ddeunyddiau plastig yn nes ymlaen. Ers hynny roedd rheoli darpariaeth gwasanaeth hamdden yn y sir wedi trosglwyddo i Hamdden Sir Ddinbych Cyfyngedig ac felly mae bellach y tu allan i reolaeth uniongyrchol y Cyngor. O ganlyniad, roedd archwilio defnydd Hamdden Sir Ddinbych Cyfyngedig o blastigau bellach y tu allan i gylch gwaith y Grŵp, gan fod gan Hamdden Sir Ddinbych Cyfyngedig ei drefniadau a strwythur rheoli ei hun ar ffurf Bwrdd Llywodraethu Strategol, ac roedd cynrychiolaeth o Aelodau Arweiniol a Chraffu yn rhan ohono.

**Ymgynghoriad Llywodraeth Cymru ar Leihau Plastigau Untro:** Mae Sir Ddinbych wedi ymateb fel rhan o ymateb cyfunol Cymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru i Lywodraeth Cymru sy'n cydnabod brys yr angen i fynd i'r afael â phroblemau sy'n rhan o ddefnyddio plastigau untro. Roedd yr ymateb yn cynnwys pryderon o ran effaith COVID-19 ar ddefnydd o blastigau, yr angen parhaus i ddibenion iechyd a diogelwch a rheoli heintio ddefnyddio plastigau untro er mwyn cyflawni rhai gwasanaethau, yn ogystal a materion ymarferol o ran gorfodi rholiadau newydd ac oblygiadau ariannol gwaith gorfodi. Mae

pryderon wedi eu codi hefyd o ran amseriad arfaethedig cyflwyno'r gwaharddiad, sef hydref 2021. Rydym yn aros ar hyn o bryd am adborth o'r ymgynghoriad, i'w gyfathrebu drwy gyfrwng grŵp Cyfarwyddwyr yr Amgylchedd yn CLILC.

**Strategaeth Newid Hinsawdd ac Ecolegol:** Gallai camau i gefnogi osgoi a lleihau plastigau ddod o dan ffrydiau gwaith Gwastraff a Chadwyn Gyflenwi yn y Rhaglen Sero Carbon Net o fewn Strategaeth ar Newid Hinsawdd a Newid Ecolegol arfaethedig y Cyngor. Bydd camau sy'n lleihau carbon o wastraff a'n cadwyn gyflenwi yn cael eu datblygu a'u cyflawni dros y 9 mlynedd nesaf, yn amodol ar dderbyn arian. Byddai camau penodol sy'n lleihau carbon o wastraff a'r gadwyn gyflenwi yn dod â budd arall yn ei sgil sef osgoi a lleihau plastigau.

# Develop options to reduce plastics usage within Denbighshire County Council

## 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:	658
Brief description:	Progression of the decision taken by the Council on 3rd July 2018 regarding a potential reduction in the Council's use of plastic.
Date Completed:	16/05/2019 16:53:01 Version: 1
Completed by:	Elaine Smith
Responsible Service:	Business Improvement & Modernisation
Localities affected by the proposal:	Whole County,
Who will be affected by the proposal?	Staff, elected members and customers of Denbighshire County Council
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 : 22 / 30.

## Implications of the score

As the Action Plan is developed, we will consult with whoever is most appropriate and relevant. As we are only now starting to develop the Action Plan, we had not yet addressed longer term consequences in any depth. This will be addressed as the Action Plan develops, in order to secure the legacy of the proposal.

## Summary of impact

Well-being Goals

A prosperous Denbighshire

A resilient Denbighshire

A healthier Denbighshire

A more equal Denbighshire

A Denbighshire of cohesive communities

A Denbighshire of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language

A globally responsible Denbighshire

Neutral

Positive

Neutral

Negative

Neutral

Neutral

Positive



## Main conclusions

This project demonstrates a sustainable approach to the environment and contributes positively overall to the well-being goals. The long term consequences of the project need to be further understood, in order to secure a lasting legacy from the project.

Should we find that any changes in procurement are likely to have a negative impact on local businesses, this will be fully explored.

We will continue to involve staff and other interested parties in this project and will also explore any impact upon the shelf-life of foodstuffs produced by or for the Council, resulting from a decrease in plastic packaging.

The potential negative impact upon the well-being goal 'a more equal Denbighshire' is acknowledged, however this is unlikely to be significant. Any negative impact will be fully addressed as the project progresses.

Denbighshire wishes to take a lead in reducing the use of plastic within the Council. We intend to share our learning with other Local Authorities and Public Bodies and will also learn from others who have undertaken similar projects.



## **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>	Neutral
<b>Justification for impact</b>	This project will have a neutral impact overall, but may have a positive impact in certain areas of the economy. It is hoped that this project will have a positive impact on a low carbon future. If Denbighshire leads the way with regards to economic development, a change in Council procurement may lead to the growth of alternative providers. However, should businesses not adapt, there is a risk that they will lose the Council's custom.
<b>Further actions required</b>	The Council would want to discuss any changes in procurement should we identify that it would have a significantly negative impact on a business.

### Positive impacts identified:

<b>A low carbon society</b>	The use of plastics within Denbighshire County Council will be reduced. This may have a positive impact for a low carbon society.
<b>Quality communications, infrastructure and transport</b>	This will have a neutral impact for the project.
<b>Economic development</b>	The project may provide opportunities for procurement from alternative suppliers. The Council intends to take a lead in reduction of plastics in the County, this may impact upon procurement.
<b>Quality skills for the long term</b>	There is no anticipated impact
<b>Quality jobs for the long term</b>	There is no anticipated impact
<b>Childcare</b>	There is no anticipated impact

### Negative impacts identified:

<b>A low carbon society</b>	At this stage we do not anticipate that there will be any negative impacts for a low carbon society.
<b>Quality communications, infrastructure and transport</b>	At the same time, we do not anticipate that this will have a negative impact.
<b>Economic development</b>	If businesses fail to adapt, then they may lose the Council's custom.
<b>Quality skills for the long term</b>	At the same time, we do not anticipate that this will have a negative impact.
<b>Quality jobs for the long term</b>	At the same time, we do not anticipate that this will have a negative impact.
<b>Childcare</b>	At the same time, we do not anticipate that this will have a negative impact.

## A resilient Denbighshire

<b>Overall Impact</b>	Positive
<b>Justification for impact</b>	This project will have a positive impact overall because the project aims to reduce the use of plastics, which has a positive impact upon the environment overall.
<b>Further actions required</b>	To maximise the positives, robust research will inform our recommendations. We are encouraging the involvement of staff, to engage them in the recycling agenda.

### Positive impacts identified:

<b>Biodiversity and the natural environment</b>	The Council's contribution to the wider picture is a small one, nevertheless, if recycling behaviours can be improved, this will have a positive impact on the environment.
<b>Biodiversity in the built environment</b>	Not applicable
<b>Reducing waste, reusing and recycling</b>	By its very nature, this project will have a positive impact on reducing waste, reusing and recycling.
<b>Reduced energy/fuel consumption</b>	The use of plastics within Denbighshire County Council will be reduced, this may have a positive impact upon reduced energy/fuel consumption.
<b>People's awareness of the environment and biodiversity</b>	This project increases people's awareness of the environment and biodiversity.
<b>Flood risk management</b>	This will have a neutral impact for the project.

### Negative impacts identified:

<b>Biodiversity and the natural environment</b>	At the same time, we do not anticipate that this will have a negative impact.
<b>Biodiversity in the built environment</b>	At the same time, we do not anticipate that this will have a negative impact.
<b>Reducing waste, reusing and recycling</b>	At the same time, we do not anticipate that this will have a negative impact.
<b>Reduced energy/fuel consumption</b>	At the same time, we would want to ensure that this project will not have a negative impact.
<b>People's awareness of the environment and biodiversity</b>	We do not anticipate that the project will have a negative impact on awareness of the environment and biodiversity.
<b>Flood risk management</b>	At the same time, we do not anticipate that this will have a negative impact.

## A healthier Denbighshire

<b>Overall Impact</b>	Neutral
<b>Justification for impact</b>	At this stage in the project's development we don't anticipate that there would be any positive or negative impact upon the health of Denbighshire.

<b>Further actions required</b>	We will manage or minimise negatives and maximise positives by exploring further the options for packaging of food, given that plastic packaging extends the shelf life of foodstuffs.
---------------------------------	--

### Positive impacts identified:

<b>A social and physical environment that encourage and support health and well-being</b>	Whilst research indicates that disposal of plastics will ultimately impact upon our health, our contribution to this agenda is acknowledged to be very small.
<b>Access to good quality, healthy food</b>	We acknowledge that plastic prolongs the shelf life of food but anticipate that the impact would be neutral. This will be explored in more detail by the project.
<b>People's emotional and mental well-being</b>	This will have a neutral impact for the project.
<b>Access to healthcare</b>	This will have a neutral impact for the project.
<b>Participation in leisure opportunities</b>	This will have a neutral impact for the project.

### Negative impacts identified:

<b>A social and physical environment that encourage and support health and well-being</b>	At the same time, we do not anticipate that this will have a negative impact..
<b>Access to good quality, healthy food</b>	At the same time, we do not anticipate that this will have a negative impact.
<b>People's emotional and mental well-being</b>	At the same time, we do not anticipate that this will have a negative impact.
<b>Access to healthcare</b>	At the same time, we do not anticipate that this will have a negative impact.
<b>Participation in leisure opportunities</b>	At the same time, we do not anticipate that this will have a negative impact.

## A more equal Denbighshire

<b>Overall Impact</b>	Negative
<b>Justification for impact</b>	Based on our findings above, there is a potential negative impact; however should this transpire, we would anticipate that this would be minimal. We consider that any negative impact would be outweighed by the long term positives of the project.
<b>Further actions required</b>	The project aims to procure goods at similar prices to those already procured. In which case, there will be a minimal negative output.

### 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>	This will have a neutral impact for the project.
<b>People who suffer discrimination or disadvantage</b>	This will have a neutral impact for the project.
<b>Areas with poor economic, health or educational outcomes</b>	This will have a neutral impact for the project.
<b>People in poverty</b>	This will have a neutral impact for the project.

### 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>	We do have an awareness that some disabled people need to use plastic straws, and account is taken of this in our proposals.
<b>People who suffer discrimination or disadvantage</b>	There could be a potential increase in cost for goods that the Council sells
<b>Areas with poor economic, health or educational outcomes</b>	There could be a potential increase in cost for goods that the Council sells
<b>People in poverty</b>	There could be a potential increase in cost for goods that the Council sells

## A Denbighshire of cohesive communities

<b>Overall Impact</b>	Neutral	Tudalen 29
-----------------------	---------	------------

<b>Justification for impact</b>	We have considered the above statements and do not consider that our project will have other than a neutral impact
<b>Further actions required</b>	It is hoped that staff and elected members can be encouraged to improve the amount and quality of their personal recycling, and to share their improved knowledge regarding recycling with others.

#### Positive impacts identified:

<b>Safe communities and individuals</b>	This will have a neutral impact for the project.
<b>Community participation and resilience</b>	This will have a neutral impact for the project.
<b>The attractiveness of the area</b>	If awareness of the importance of recycling is raised, there is a small potential for improvement in the attractiveness of the area resulting from decreased littering.
<b>Connected communities</b>	This will have a neutral impact for the project.
<b>Rural resilience</b>	This will have a neutral impact for the project.

#### Negative impacts identified:

<b>Safe communities and individuals</b>	At the same time, we do not anticipate that this will have a negative impact.
<b>Community participation and resilience</b>	At the same time, we do not anticipate that this will have a negative impact.
<b>The attractiveness of the area</b>	At the same time, we do not anticipate that this will have a negative impact.
<b>Connected communities</b>	At the same time, we do not anticipate that this will have a negative impact.
<b>Rural resilience</b>	At the same time, we do not anticipate that this will have a negative impact.

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

<b>Overall Impact</b>	Neutral
<b>Justification for impact</b>	Dependent upon where products are purchased from, there is unlikely to be any impact upon culture and Welsh language. However, we will aim to ensure that any potential impact is positive.
<b>Further actions required</b>	Wherever possible, where actions are taken, opportunities to promote the Welsh language will be considered.

#### Positive impacts identified:

<b>People using Welsh</b>	This will have a neutral impact for the project.
<b>Promoting the Welsh language</b>	This will have a neutral impact for the project.
<b>Culture and heritage</b>	This will have a neutral impact for the project.

## Negative impacts identified:

<b>People using Welsh</b>	At the same time, we do not anticipate that this will have a negative impact.
<b>Promoting the Welsh language</b>	At the same time, we do not anticipate that this will have a negative impact.
<b>Culture and heritage</b>	At the same time, we do not anticipate that this will have a negative impact.

## A globally responsible Denbighshire

<b>Overall Impact</b>	Positive
<b>Justification for impact</b>	Denbighshire will make a positive contribution to global wellbeing overall
<b>Further actions required</b>	Denbighshire will make a positive contribution by sharing learning with other authorities, and will learn from initiatives undertaken by other public bodies.

## Positive impacts identified:

<b>Local, national, international supply chains</b>	There is potential, if local suppliers are identified, to have a positive impact upon local supply chains
<b>Human rights</b>	This will have a neutral impact for the project.
<b>Broader service provision in the local area or the region</b>	This aligns with discussions being held sub-regionally and regionally at a Public Service Board level. Denbighshire will make a positive contribution to global wellbeing overall

## Negative impacts identified:

<b>Local, national, international supply chains</b>	Again, this could be negative if alternative local suppliers cannot be found
<b>Human rights</b>	At the same time, we do not anticipate that this will have a negative impact.
<b>Broader service provision in the local area or the region</b>	At the same time, we do not anticipate that this will have a negative impact.

Mae tudalen hwn yn fwriadol wag



**Adroddiad i'r:** Cyngor

**Dyddiad y cyfarfod:** 23 Chwefror

**Aelod Arweiniol / Swyddog:** Y Cynghorydd Brian Jones a'r Cynghorydd Tony Thomas / Judith Greenhalgh

**Awdur yr Adroddiad:** Helen Vaughan-Evans

**Teitl:** **Strategaeth ar Newid Hinsawdd a Newid Ecolegol  
Cyngor Sir Ddinbych (2021-2029)**

## **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.

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

3.1 Bod y Cyngor yn cymeradwyo mabwysiadu 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 gynnydd

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.
---------------------------------	--

**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 natures 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.

## Contents

Welcome to Denbighshire County Council's Climate and Ecological Change Strategy	4
The changing climate and decline in nature	6
How this Strategy has been developed	8
Other Council Strategies	9
Net Carbon Zero Council by 2030	10
What is our goal?	10
Net Carbon Zero	10
Supply Chain	11
What is our starting point?	11
Net Carbon Zero	11
Supply Chain	13
Where do we want to get to?	14
Net Carbon Zero	14
Supply Chain	19
What changes and actions will help us get there?	21
Changes to Council processes and policies	21
Actions and projects	24
Ecologically Positive Council by 2030	30
What is our goal?	30
What is our starting point?	30
Where do we want to get to?	35
What changes and actions will help us get there?	38
Changes to Council processes and policies	38
Actions and projects	40
Financial strategy to support strategy and action plan	44
How progress will be monitored	46
How we will share our learning	48

# 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

---

<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.

---

<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.

---

<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

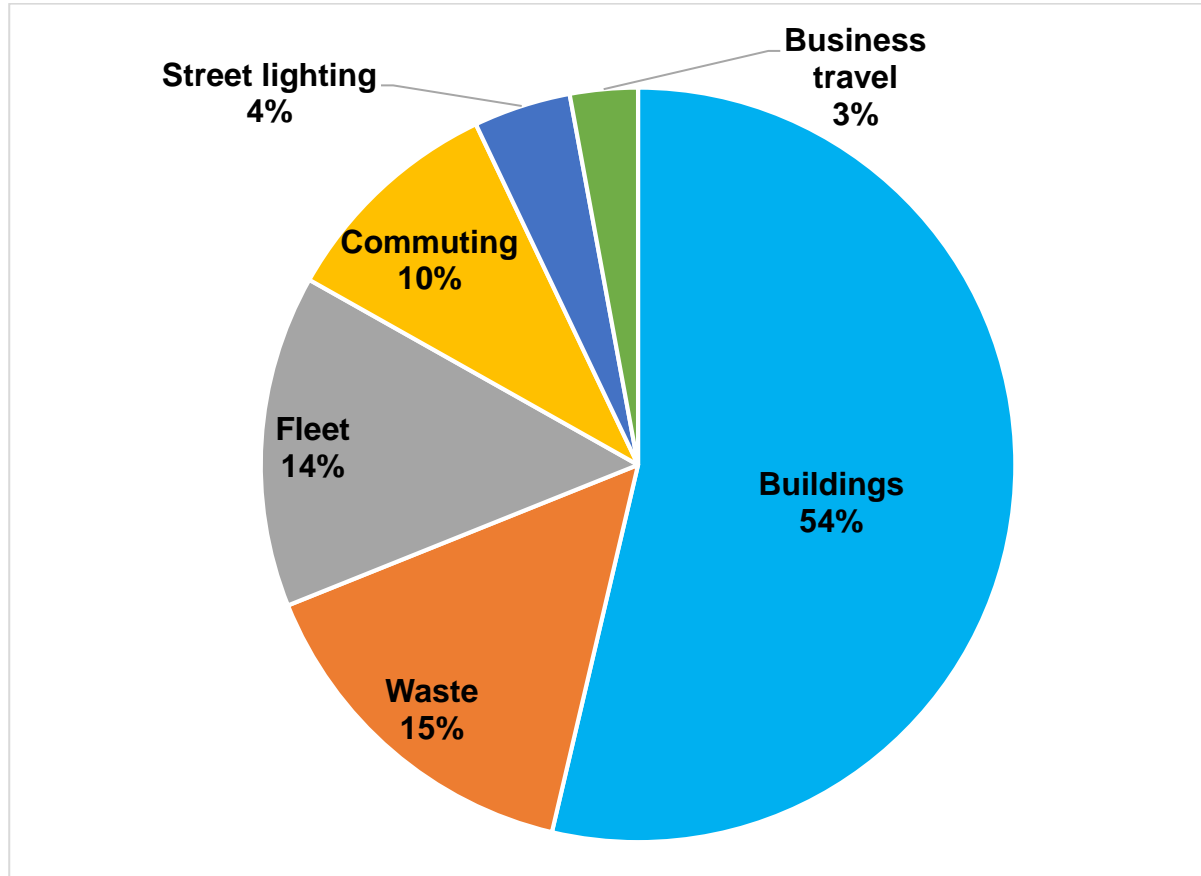
The Net Carbon Zero Council goal is to get that 16,498 tCO2e figure to zero by 31<sup>st</sup> March 2030.

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**

<b>Source of carbon emissions</b>	<b>Amount of carbon emitted in 2019/20 in tCO2e</b>	<b>% of total</b>
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>

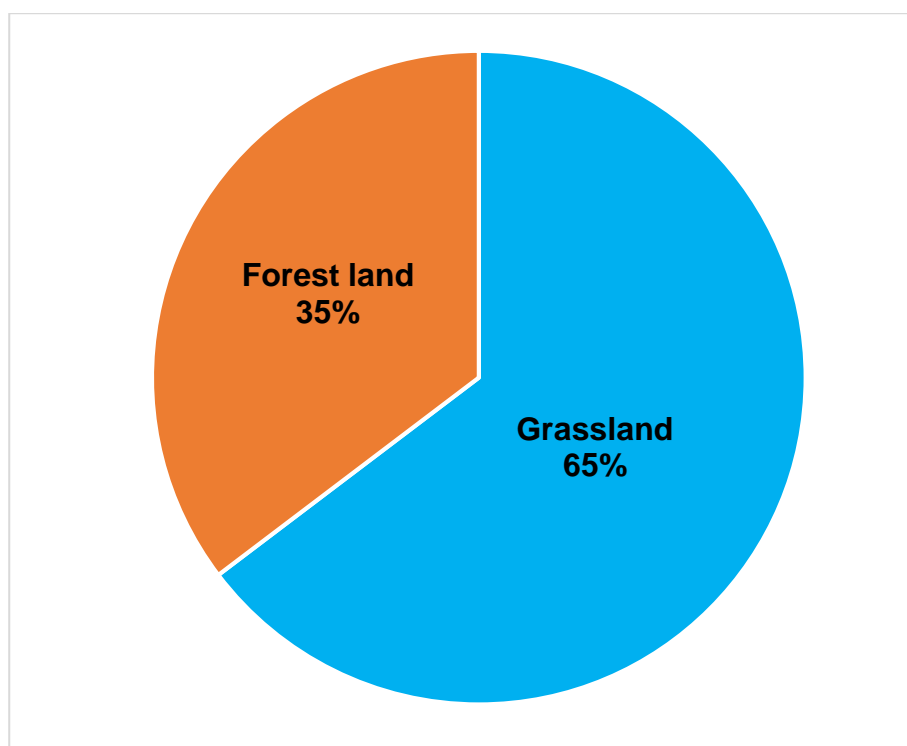
**Chart 1: Denbighshire County Council Net Carbon Zero Footprint 2019/20**



**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>Projected emissions in Year 3 (2023/24) in tCO<sub>2</sub>e</b>	<b>Projected emissions in Year 6 (2026/27) in tCO<sub>2</sub>e</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>

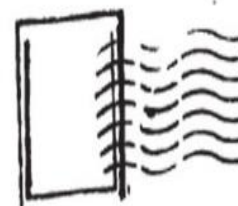
A postcard from the future is included below as a way of bringing these figures to life through story telling- providing an example of how the Council might have gone about achieving its 2030 targets.

---

<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 tCO2e if target met</b>	<b><i>Projected absorption in Year 3 (2023/24) in tCO2e</i></b>	<b><i>Projected absorption in Year 6 (2026/27) in tCO2e</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.

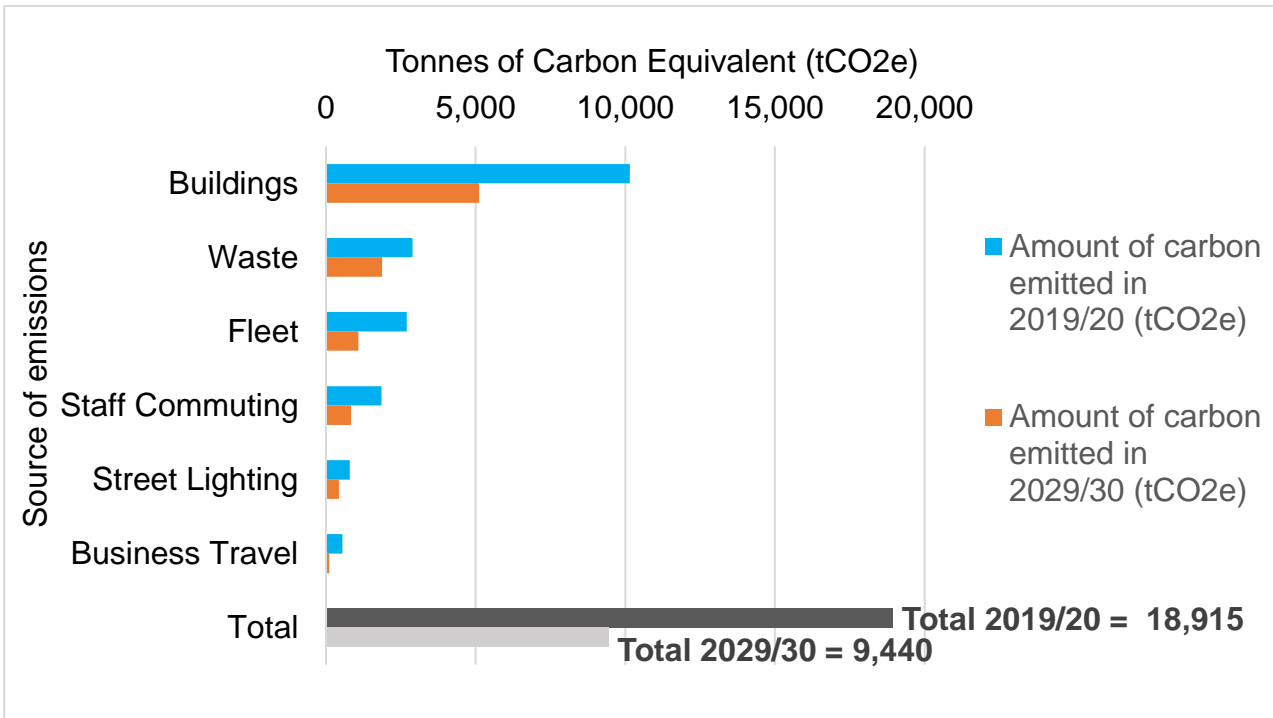
The Council has made big efforts in increasing the amount of forestland and woodland it owns and operates. The Council over the 9 years has converted existing, and bought new land, turning it into carbon sinks and wildlife havens via carefully selected tree planting including elements of species rich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

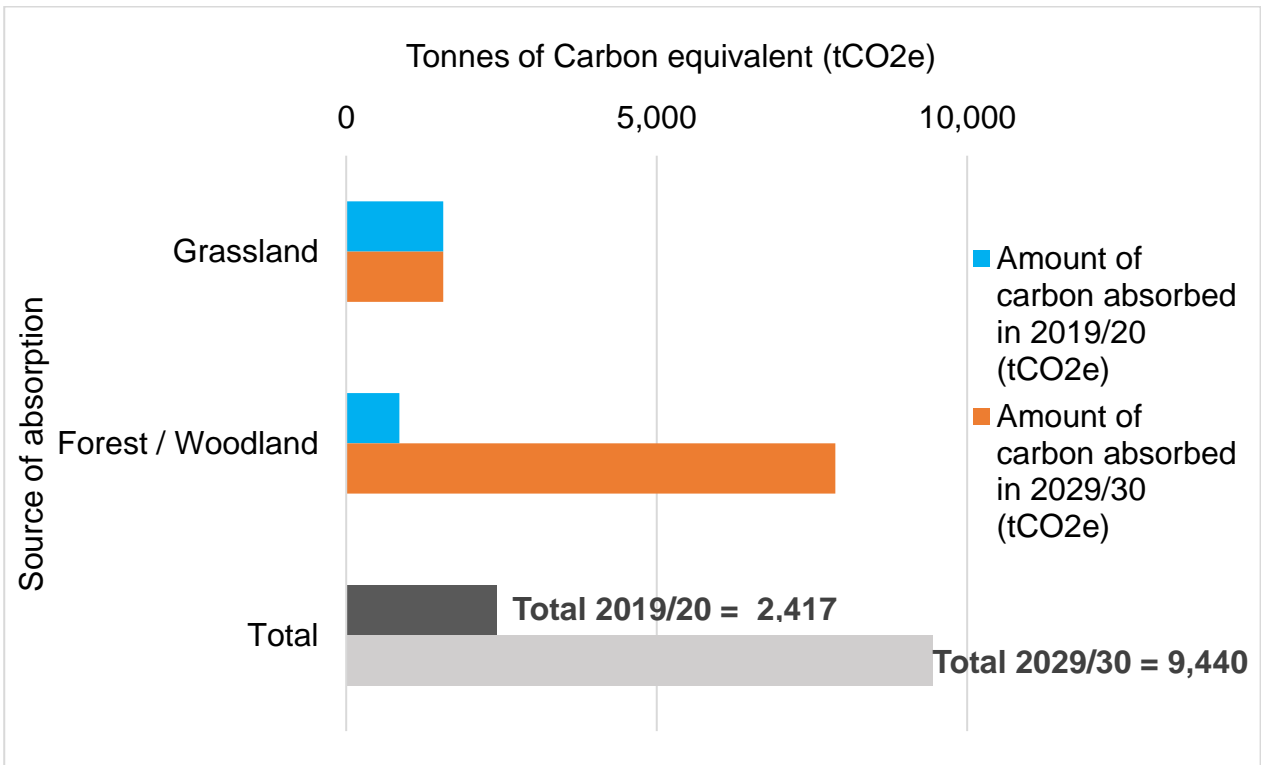
If the Council is successful in achieving its targets as outlined in the above tables, in 2029/30 the Council's total carbon emissions minus the Council's total carbon absorption will equal zero. The Council will have achieved its ambition to become net carbon zero.

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

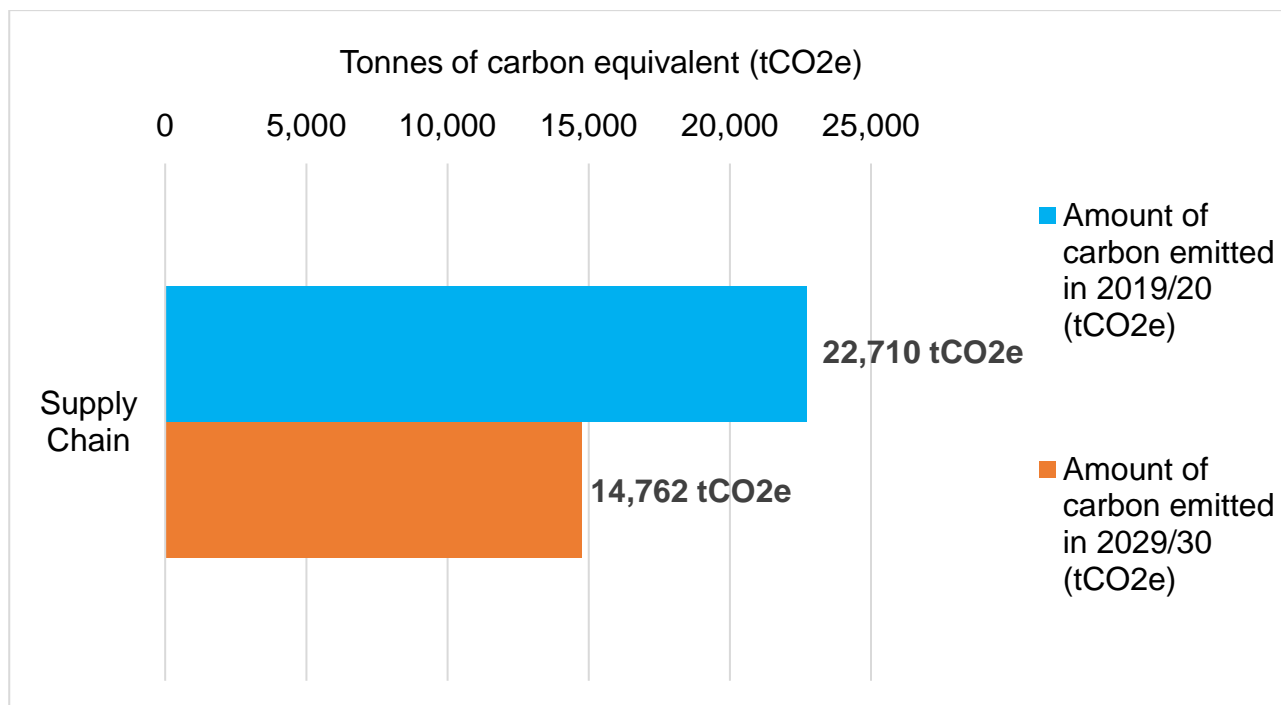
The Council also aims to reduce the carbon emitted from our supply chain by 35%. We will work with companies and businesses who we buy our goods and services from to reduce the carbon intensity of what we buy and how we deliver services and also to maximise on the local community benefit we can generate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

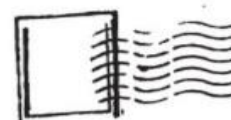
**Chart 5: Amount of supply chain carbon emissions 2019/20 compared to what is forecasted for 2029/30**



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.




---

<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.

Habitat name	Species richness score <sup>12</sup>	Photo example
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	

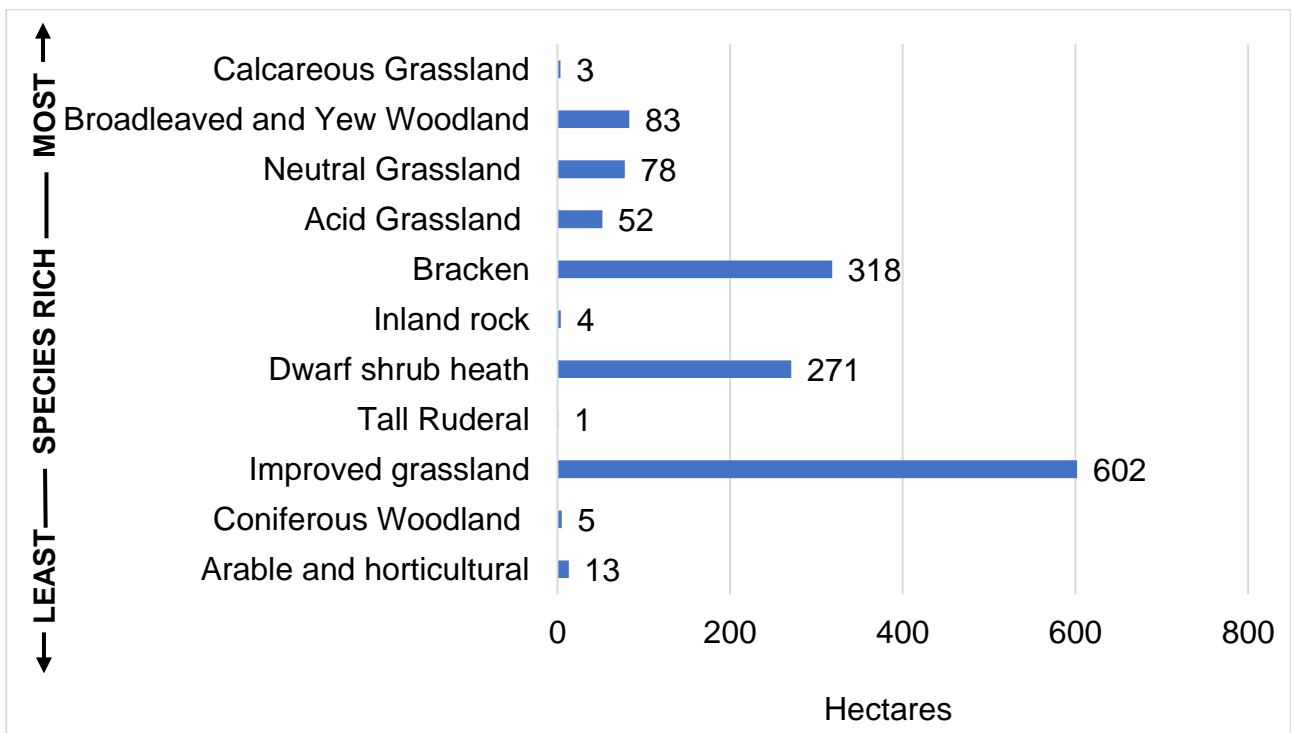
Habitat name	Species richness score <sup>12</sup>	Photo example
Arable and horticultural	10.25	

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.

---

<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.

---

<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.

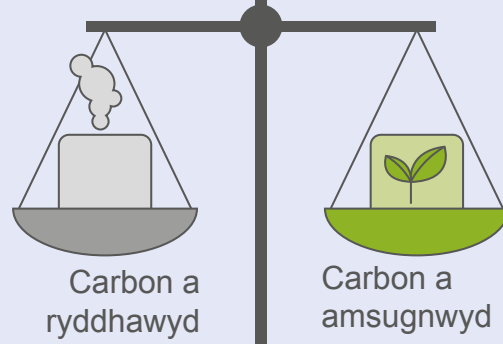
Mae tudalen hwn yn fwriadol wag

## Ein Nod Di-Garbon Net

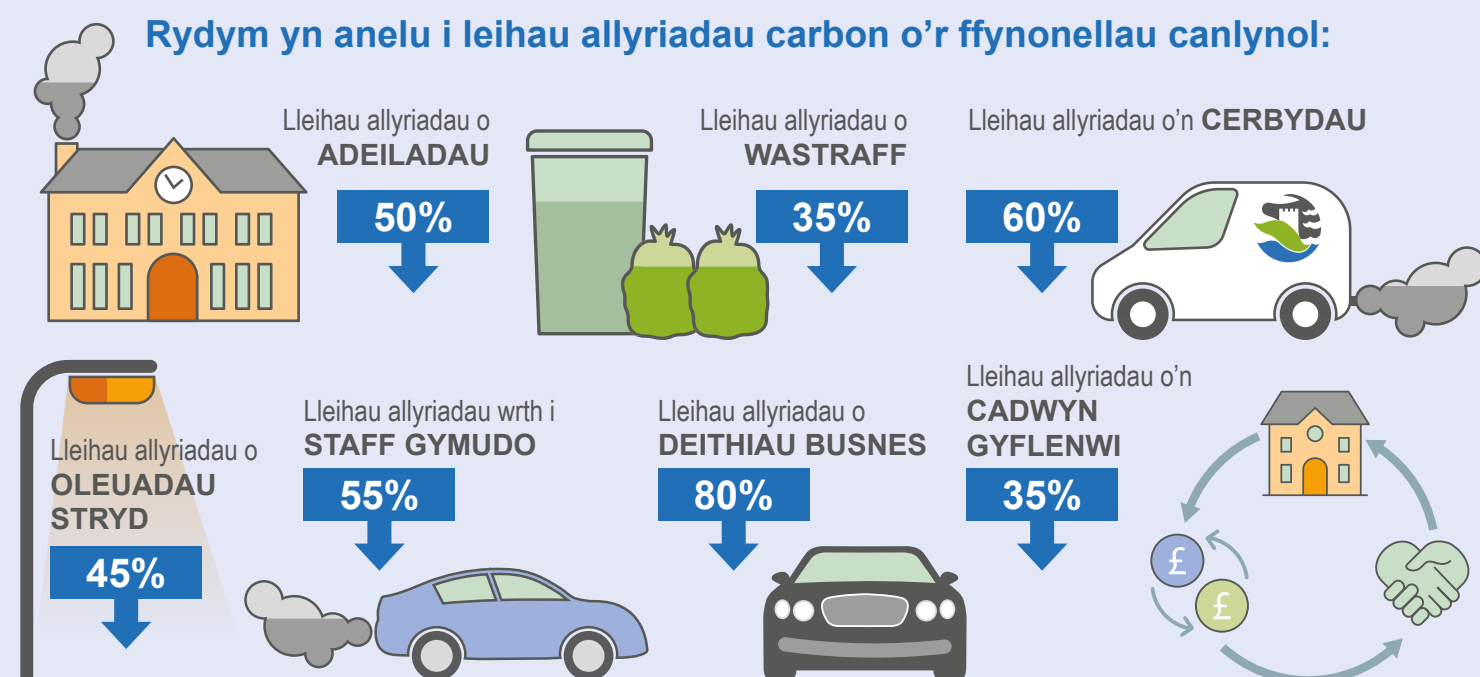
EIN CYNLLUN CYFLAWNI AR GYFER 2030

### EIN NOD AR GYFER 2030

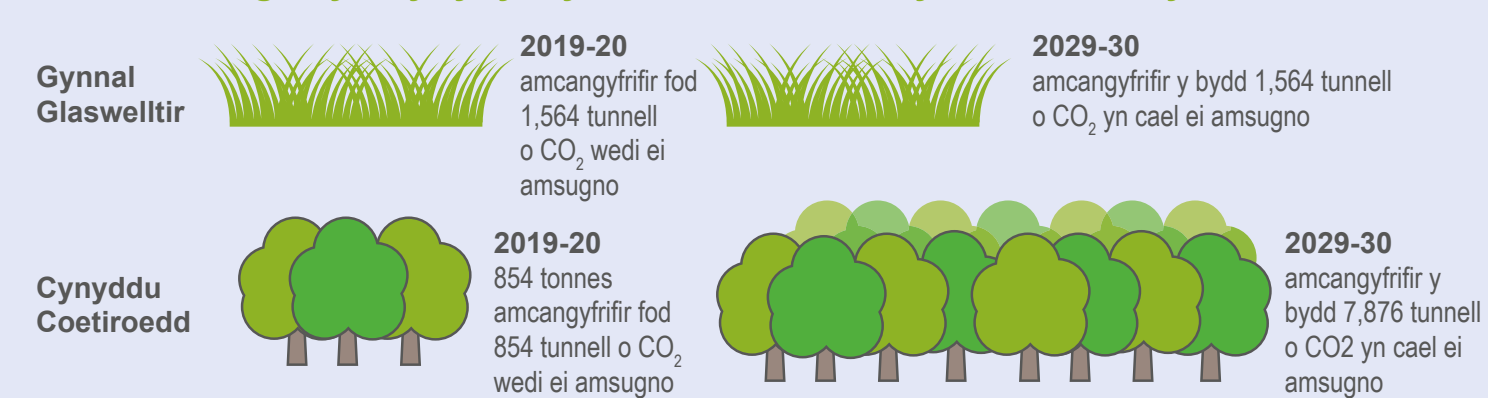
Ein nod yw bod cyfanswm y carbon sy'n cael ei allyrru gan y Cyngor yn cyfateb i gyfanswm y carbon sy'n cael ei amsugno gan diroedd y mae'r Cyngor yn berchen arnynt ac yn eu gweithredu erbyn 31ain Mawrth 2030. Hefyd rydym yn anelu i leihau allyriadau ein cadwyn gyflenwi o 35%.



#### 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

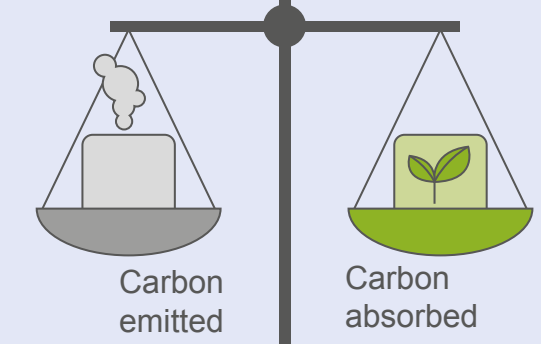
- Cofrestrwch am ddiweddariadau drwy [Y Panel](#)
- Ymunwch â'n fforwm sgwrsio [fforwm sgwrsio](#)
- Mae'r newyddion, cyngor a chyflleoedd diweddaraf ar ein gwefan [www.sirddinbych.gov.uk/newid-hinsawdd](http://www.sirddinbych.gov.uk/newid-hinsawdd)

## Our Net Carbon Zero Goal

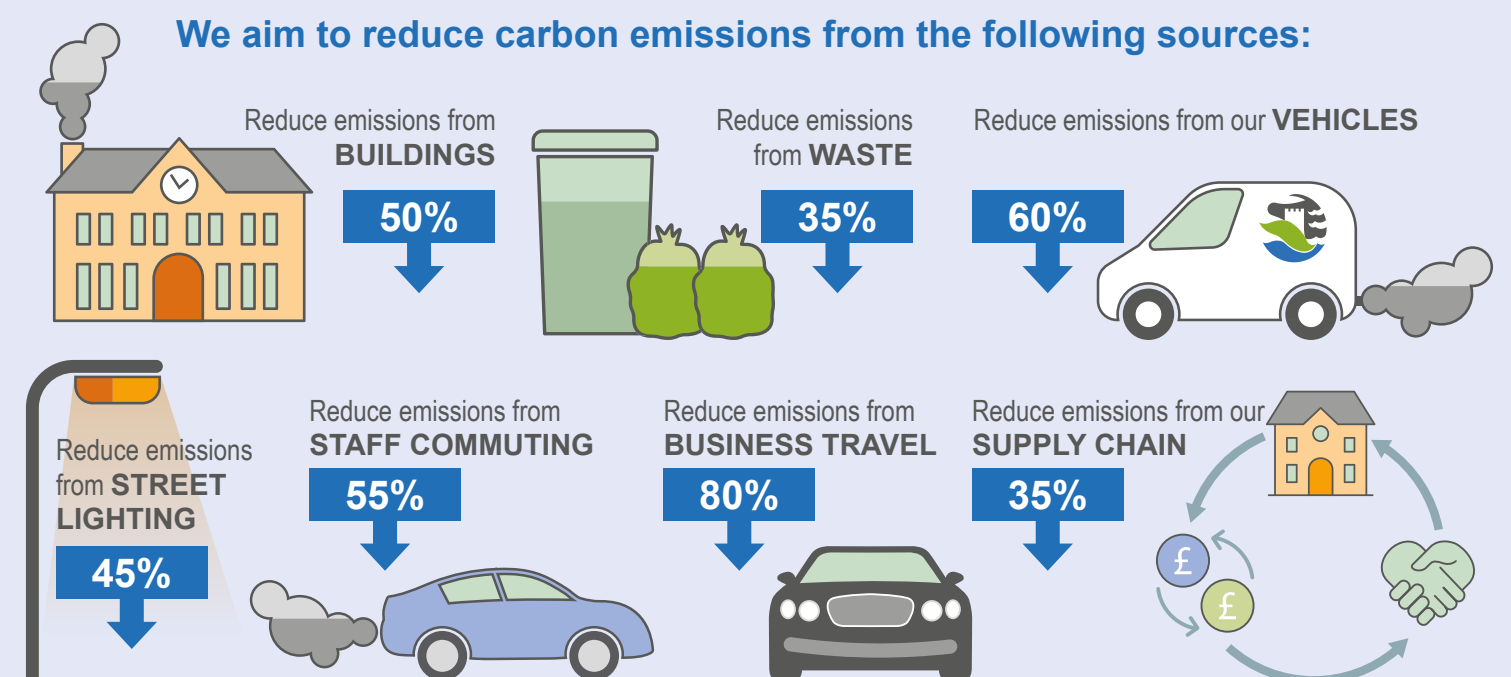
OUR DELIVERY PLAN FOR 2030

### OUR 2030 GOAL

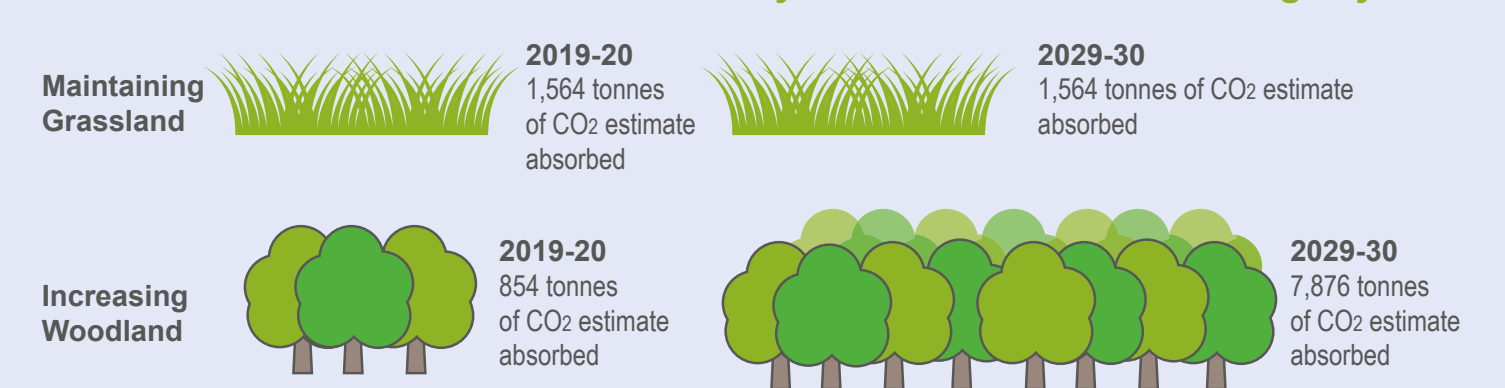
Our goal is for the total carbon emitted by the Council minus the total carbon absorbed from Council owned and operated land to equal zero by 31st March 2030. Plus we aim to reduce our supply chain emissions by 35%.



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

#### 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

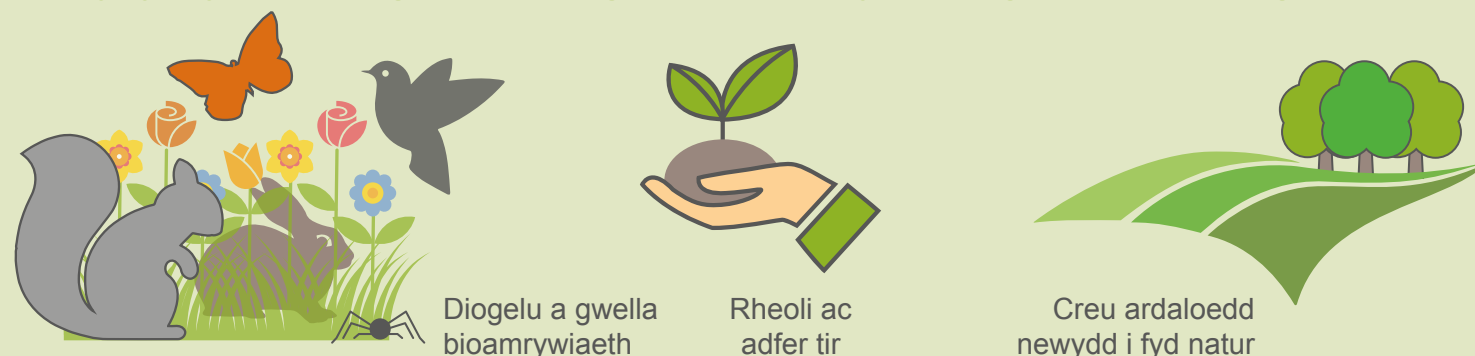
EIN CYNLLUN CYFLAWNI AR GYFER 2030

### 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:



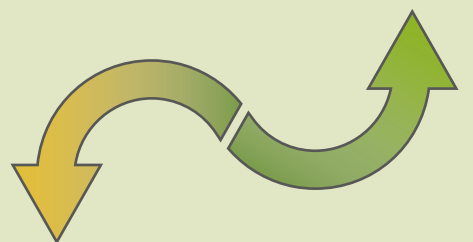
Diogelu a gwella bioamrywiaeth

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.sirddinbych.gov.uk/newid-hinsawdd](http://www.sirddinbych.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:



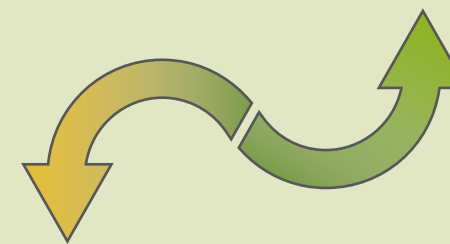
Protect and improve biodiversity

Manage and restore land

Create new spaces for nature

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

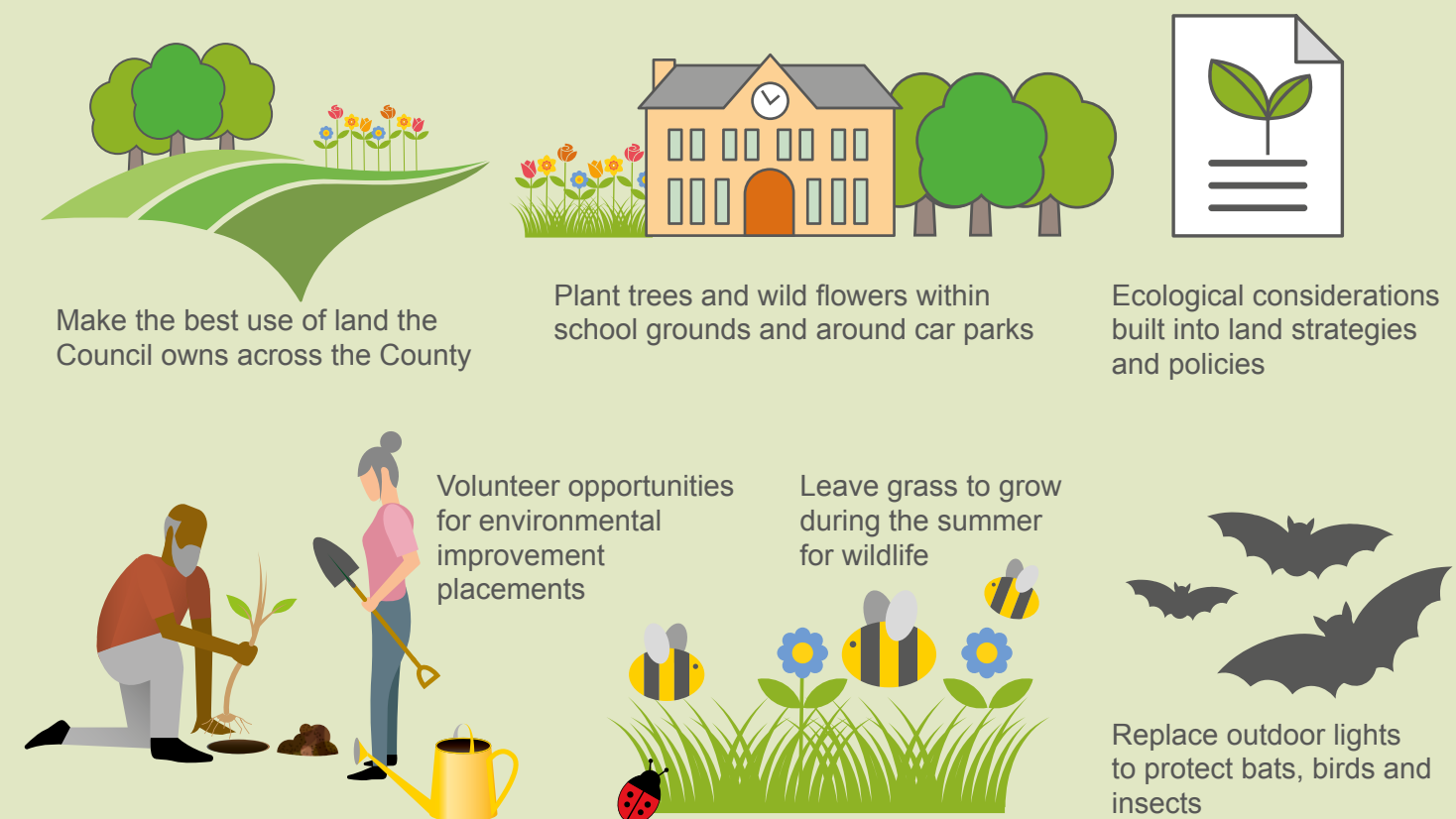
Convert the types of habitat that are least species-rich...



...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>	Cyngor Sir
<b>Dyddiad y cyfarfod</b>	23 Chwefror 2021
<b>Aelod Arweiniol / Swyddog</b>	Y Cynghorydd Julian Thompson-Hill / Steve Gadd, Pennaeth Cyllid ac Eiddo
<b>Awdur yr adroddiad</b>	Steve Gadd, Pennaeth Cyllid ac Eiddo
<b>Teitl</b>	Treth y Cyngor 2021/22 a Materion Cysylltiedig

## 1. Am beth mae'r adroddiad yn sôn?

Wrth fabwysiadu penderfyniadau cyfarfod cyllideb y Cyngor ar 26 Ionawr 2021, mae'n rhaid i'r Cyngor wneud penderfyniadau ychwanegol ar ffurf benodol i sicrhau bod Treth y Cyngor a'r materion cysylltiedig yn gyfreithiol ddilys.

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

Mae angen penderfyniad i osod lefelau Treth y Cyngor ar gyfer 2021/22.

## 3. Beth yw'r Argymhellion?

- 3.1. Mae'n ofynnol i'r Cyngor Sir, fel yr Awdurdod Bilio, ystyried y praeseptau sydd wedi'u derbyn gan Gomisiynydd Heddlu a Throsedd Gogledd Cymru a'r Cynghorau Tref/Cymuned a chyhoeddi lefelau Treth y Cyngor ar gyfer blwyddyn ariannol 2021/22.
- 3.2. Argymhellir bod y symiau a gyfrifwyd gan y Cyngor ar gyfer blwyddyn ariannol 2021/22, yn unol ag Adrannau 32 i 34 (1) Deddf Cyllid Llywodraeth Leol 1992 (y Ddeddf) a'r Rheoliadau Addasu Cyfrifiadau Angenrheidiol (Cymru) 2008 fel ag y maent yn adran 3 Atodiad A.
- 3.3. Argymhellir bod y symiau a gyfrifwyd gan y Cyngor ar gyfer blwyddyn ariannol 2021/22, yn unol ag Adrannau 34 (2) i 36 (1) Deddf Cyllid Llywodraeth Leol 1992 (y Ddeddf) fel ag y maent yn adran 4 Atodiad A.

- 3.4. Bod y symiau Treth y Cyngor ar gyfer blwyddyn ariannol 2021/22 ar gyfer pob un o'r categorïau o anheddau fel y'u cyflwynir yn Atodiad C.
- 3.5. Bod lefel y gostyngiad ar gyfer Dosbarth A, B ac C fel y nodir yn Rheoliadau Treth y Cyngor (Dosbarthau Rhagnodedig ar Anheddau) (Cymru) 2004 yn cael ei gosod ar sero ar gyfer blwyddyn ariannol 2021/22 gyda'r cafeat bod hyn yn ddibynnol ar ddim newidiadau i ddeddfwriaeth nac amodau lleol.

## **4. Manylion yr Adroddiad**

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

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

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

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

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

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

Cwblhawyd asesiad lles ar gyfer y cynnydd yn Nhreth y Cyngor fel rhan o'r broses gyllidebol ac roedd yn ffurfio rhan o bapurau'r gyllideb a gyflwynwyd i'r Cyngor Llawn ar 26 Ionawr 2021.

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

Mae lefel Treth y Cyngor yn ffurfio rhan o'r gyllideb a bennwyd gan y Cyngor. Yn ogystal â'r adroddiadau rheolaidd i'r Pwyllgor Llywodraethu Corfforaethol, cafodd proses y gyllideb ei hystyried gan y Tîm Arwain Strategol, cyfarfodydd Briffio'r Cabinet, Arweinwyr Grŵp a chyfarfodydd Briffio'r Cyngor. Mae'r Fforwm Cyllideb Ysgol hefyd wedi'i gynnwys yn y cynigion drwy gydol y flwyddyn. Ymgynghorwyd ag Undebau Llafur drwy'r Cydbwyllgor Ymgynghorol Lleol. Mae pandemig Covid-19 wedi effeithio ar y lefel o ymgynghori ac



ymgysylltu gyda'r cyhoedd. Ond er hynny mae cynlluniau mewn grym i ymgysylltu'n gynnar gyda'r holl fudd-ddeiliaid yn ystod proses gyllidebol 2022/23.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mae tudalen hwn yn fwriadol wag

## **Appendix A**

### **1.0 SETTING THE COUNCIL TAX FOR 2021/22**

#### **1.1 Background.**

At the Council meeting on the 26 January 2021 members considered and approved Cabinet's budget proposals and resulting impact on Council Tax for next financial year.

The main features of the proposal included:

- A positive settlement of +3.6% in the Council's Local Government revenue from Welsh Government.
- An increase in Welsh Government general capital funding of 1%.
- The provision of additional resources for the impact of some inflationary pressures.
- An increase in funding to schools of £2.543m.
- The provision of £3m in recognition of the continuing financial pressures facing adult and child social care provision.
- Further pressures of £250k within Waste Services have been recognised.
- Inflationary pressures met by operational efficiencies of £690k and savings of £781k; £462k increased income from Fees and Charges in line with the agreed Fees and Charges policy; and increased Council Tax funding.
- Investment of £276k to support previous Council/Cabinet decisions (eg Rhyl Flood Scheme, North Wales Economic Ambition Board).
- £389k investment towards achieving the 2030 Carbon Zero Target agreed by Council.
- Council also delegated authority to the Head of Finance and Property in consultation with the Lead Member for Finance to adjust the use of cash included in the budget proposals by up to £500k if there is movement between the draft and final settlement figures in order to allow the setting of Council Tax in a timely manner.

#### **1.2 Section 151 Officer's statement**

In accordance with the requirements of the Local Government Act 2003 the observations of the Section 151 Officer on the budget for 2021/22 are required to be presented to members.

##### **a) Robustness of Budget Estimates**

The budget proposals for 2021/22 contain a level of financial estimates. This is due to the uncertainty around the future impact upon the Council of current economic events. A considered view has been taken on the level of

funding that services require and on the amount and timing of efficiency savings.

I consider the budget proposals for 2021/22 to be sensible and robust.

b) Adequacy of Reserves

The level of general balances is stable and I consider they are broadly appropriate given the financial risks that the council faces. Adequate general balances are vital to protect the Council from unforeseen problems or in-year emergencies.

**In adopting the resolutions of the Council meeting of the 26 January 2021 it will be necessary for the Council to pass certain further resolutions in a particular form so as to ensure that the Council Tax and its associated matters are legally valid. I attach a copy of the required resolutions and request that these be approved.**

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

	2020/21 £	2021/22 £	Increase %
Denbighshire County Council	1,384.16	1,436.76	3.80
Police & Crime Commissioner for North Wales	290.61	305.55	5.14
Town/Community Councils (Average)	54.13	55.21	1.99
Total	1,728.90	1,797.52	3.97

## 2.0 COUNCIL TAX RESOLUTION

It is necessary for the County Council, as the Billing Authority, to consider the precepts received from the Police & Crime Commissioner for North Wales and the Town/Community Councils and declare the Council Tax levels for the 2021/22 financial year.

### 2.1 TOWN/COMMUNITY COUNCILS – PRECEPTS

The following precepts have been received:-

	2020/21 £	2021/22 £
Aberwheeler	3,400	3,600
Betws Gwerfil Goch	3,233	3,117
Bodelwyddan	33,650	30,000
Bodfari	3,840	3,840
Bryneglwys	6,255	6,255
Cefn Meiriadog	5,100	6,180
Clocaenog	5,850	5,996
Corwen	48,633	68,700

Cyffylliog	7,755	7,722
Cynwyd	4,986	4,986
Denbigh	225,522	229,944
Derwen	6,000	6,000
Dyserth	45,500	46,000
Efenechtyd	7,625	7,625
Gwyddelwern	3,568	3,600
Henllan	16,212	16,044
Llanarmon yn Ial	22,440	22,440
Llanbedr D C	15,000	15,000
Llandegla	10,005	9,984
Llandrillo	5,952	4,338
Llandyrnog	10,688	10,688
Llanelidan	5,433	6,049
Llanfair D C	31,227	29,169
Llanferres	15,165	15,150
Llangollen Town	143,600	144,795
Llangynhafal	4,000	4,000
Llanrhaeadr Y C	12,120	12,576
Llantysilio	10,506	10,664
Llanynys	9,000	8,976
Nantglyn	5,500	5,500
Prestatyn	492,800	495,960
Rhuddlan	147,430	166,000
Rhyl	553,611	553,611
Ruthin	149,250	151,260
St. Asaph	92,758	101,869
Trefnant	4,887	5,255
Tremeirchion/Cwm/Waen	11,631	15,201
Total	2,180,132	2,238,094

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

It is recommended that the amounts calculated by the Council for the 2021/22 financial year, in accordance with Sections 32 to 34 (1) of the Local Government Finance Act 1992 (the Act) and Alteration of Requisite Calculations (Wales) Regulations 2008 be as follows:-

	£
(a) The aggregate of the amounts which the Council estimates for the items set out in Section 32 (2) (a) to (e) of the Act.	319,369,877
(b) The aggregate of the amounts which the Council estimates for the items set out in Section 32 (3) (a) to (c) of the Act.	100,313,783

(c)	The amount by which the aggregate of Section 32 (2) above, exceeds the aggregate of Section 32 (3) above, calculated in accordance with Section 32 (4) of the Act, as its budget requirement for the year.	219,056,094
(d)	The aggregate amount which the Council estimates will be payable for the year into its general fund in respect of redistributed non-domestic rates and revenue support grant less cost of discretionary non-domestic rate reliefs.	158,571,440
(e)	The amount at (c) above less the amount at (d) above, divided by council tax base for the year, 40,540.34, calculated by the Council in accordance with Section 33 (1) of the Act, (i.e. basic amount Council Tax).	1,491.96
(f)	The aggregate amount of all special items referred to in Section 34 (1) of the Act (Town/Community Council Precepts).	2,238,094
(g)	The amount at (e) above less the result given by dividing the amount at (f) above by the council tax base, calculated by the Council, in accordance with Section 34 (2) of the Act, as the basic amount of its Council Tax for the year for dwellings in those parts of its area to which no special items relate.	1,436.76

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

It is recommended that the amounts calculated by the Council for the 2021/22 financial year, in accordance with Sections 34 (2) to 36 (1) of the Local Government Finance Act 1992 (the Act) be as follows:-

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

##### COUNCIL TAX 2021/22 BAND 'D'

<u>Community</u>	<u>County Council</u>	<u>Community Precept</u>	<u>Total</u>
	£	£	£
Aberwheeler	1,436.76	20.22	1,456.98
Betws G G	1,436.76	19.48	1,456.24
Bodelwyddan	1,436.76	35.38	1,472.14
Bodfari	1,436.76	18.20	1,454.96
Bryneglwys	1,436.76	35.34	1,472.10

Cefn Meiriadog	1,436.76	30.00	1,466.76
Clocaenog	1,436.76	47.21	1,483.97
Corwen	1,436.76	67.55	1,504.31
Cyffylliog	1,436.76	33.00	1,469.76
Cynwyd	1,436.76	17.37	1,454.13
Denbigh	1,436.76	66.00	1,502.76
Derwen	1,436.76	24.49	1,461.25
Dyserth	1,436.76	41.29	1,478.05
Efenechtyd	1,436.76	25.76	1,462.52
Gwyddelwern	1,436.76	16.00	1,452.76
Henllan	1,436.76	42.00	1,478.76
Llanarmon yn Ial	1,436.76	37.46	1,474.22
Llanbedr D C	1,436.76	30.00	1,466.76
Llandegla	1,436.76	32.00	1,468.76
Llandrillo	1,436.76	13.15	1,449.91
Llandyrnog	1,436.76	21.04	1,457.80
Llanelidan	1,436.76	36.01	1,472.77
Llanfair D C	1,436.76	47.05	1,483.81
Llanferres	1,436.76	36.24	1,473.00
Llangollen Town	1,436.76	78.69	1,515.45
Llangynhafal	1,436.76	11.63	1,448.39
Llanrhaeadr Y C	1,436.76	24.00	1,460.76
Llantysilio	1,436.76	41.49	1,478.25
Llanynys	1,436.76	24.00	1,460.76
Nantglyn	1,436.76	32.35	1,469.11
Prestatyn	1,436.76	63.74	1,500.50
Rhuddlan	1,436.76	98.87	1,535.63
Rhyl	1,436.76	57.66	1,494.42
Ruthin	1,436.76	61.97	1,498.73
St. Asaph	1,436.76	66.49	1,503.25
Trefnant	1,436.76	7.77	1,444.53
Tremeirchion/ Cwm/Waen	1,436.76	22.55	1,459.31

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

## 5.0 Police & Crime Commissioner for North Wales - PRECEPT

The precept for the Police & Crime Commissioner for North Wales for 2021/22 is £12,387,101

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

## Valuation Bands

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
203.70	237.65	271.60	305.55	373.45	441.35	509.25	611.10	712.95

### **6.0 AGGREGATE COUNCIL TAX – 2021/22 (including Police & Crime Commissioner for North Wales)**

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

#### **RECOMMENDED**

That the amounts of Council Tax for the 2021/22 financial year for each of the categories of dwellings be as shown in Appendix C.

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

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

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

The classes are:-

#### **Class A.**

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

#### **Class B**

- a. A dwelling which is not the sole or main residence of an individual.



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

#### Class C

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### 7.7 **IT IS RECOMMENDED**

That the level of discount for Class A, B, and C as prescribed under the Council Tax (Prescribed Class of Dwellings) (Wales) Regulations 2004 be set at zero for the financial year 2021/22 being the term of this Council with the caveat that this is dependent on, no changes to Legislation or local conditions.

Mae tudalen hwn yn fwriadol wag

2021/22

**DENBIGHSHIRE COUNCIL COUNCIL**

**Appendix B**

	<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>COMMUNITY</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>BAND A</u>	<u>BAND B</u>	<u>BAND C</u>	<u>BAND D</u>	<u>BAND E</u>	<u>BAND F</u>	<u>BAND G</u>	<u>BAND H</u>	<u>BAND I</u>
	<u>PRECEPT</u>	<u>PRECEPT</u>										
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
ABERWHEELER	1,436.76	20.22	1,456.98	971.32	1,133.21	1,295.09	1,456.98	1,780.75	2,104.53	2,428.30	2,913.96	3,399.62
BETWS G G	1,436.76	19.48	1,456.24	970.83	1,132.63	1,294.44	1,456.24	1,779.85	2,103.46	2,427.07	2,912.48	3,397.89
BODELWYDDAN	1,436.76	35.38	1,472.14	981.43	1,145.00	1,308.57	1,472.14	1,799.28	2,126.42	2,453.57	2,944.28	3,434.99
BODFARI	1,436.76	18.20	1,454.96	969.97	1,131.64	1,293.30	1,454.96	1,778.28	2,101.61	2,424.93	2,909.92	3,394.91
BRYNEGLWYS	1,436.76	35.34	1,472.10	981.40	1,144.97	1,308.53	1,472.10	1,799.23	2,126.37	2,453.50	2,944.20	3,434.90
CEFN MEIRIADOG	1,436.76	30.00	1,466.76	977.84	1,140.81	1,303.79	1,466.76	1,792.71	2,118.65	2,444.60	2,933.52	3,422.44
CLOCAENOG	1,436.76	47.21	1,483.97	989.31	1,154.20	1,319.08	1,483.97	1,813.74	2,143.51	2,473.28	2,967.94	3,462.60
CORWEN	1,436.76	67.55	1,504.31	1,002.87	1,170.02	1,337.16	1,504.31	1,838.60	2,172.89	2,507.18	3,008.62	3,510.06
CYFYLLIOG	1,436.76	33.00	1,469.76	979.84	1,143.15	1,306.45	1,469.76	1,796.37	2,122.99	2,449.60	2,939.52	3,429.44
CYNWYD	1,436.76	17.37	1,454.13	969.42	1,130.99	1,292.56	1,454.13	1,777.27	2,100.41	2,423.55	2,908.26	3,392.97
DENBIGH	1,436.76	66.00	1,502.76	1,001.84	1,168.81	1,335.79	1,502.76	1,836.71	2,170.65	2,504.60	3,005.52	3,506.44
DERWEN	1,436.76	24.49	1,461.25	974.17	1,136.53	1,298.89	1,461.25	1,785.97	2,110.69	2,435.42	2,922.50	3,409.58
DYSERTH	1,436.76	41.29	1,478.05	985.37	1,149.59	1,313.82	1,478.05	1,806.51	2,134.96	2,463.42	2,956.10	3,448.78
EFENECHTYD	1,436.76	25.76	1,462.52	975.01	1,137.52	1,300.02	1,462.52	1,787.52	2,112.53	2,437.53	2,925.04	3,412.55
GWYDDELWERN	1,436.76	16.00	1,452.76	968.51	1,129.92	1,291.34	1,452.76	1,775.60	2,098.43	2,421.27	2,905.52	3,389.77
HENLLAN	1,436.76	42.00	1,478.76	985.84	1,150.15	1,314.45	1,478.76	1,807.37	2,135.99	2,464.60	2,957.52	3,450.44
LLANARMON YN IAL	1,436.76	37.46	1,474.22	982.81	1,146.62	1,310.42	1,474.22	1,801.82	2,129.43	2,457.03	2,948.44	3,439.85
LLANBEDR D C	1,436.76	30.00	1,466.76	977.84	1,140.81	1,303.79	1,466.76	1,792.71	2,118.65	2,444.60	2,933.52	3,422.44
LLANDEGLA	1,436.76	32.00	1,468.76	979.17	1,142.37	1,305.56	1,468.76	1,795.15	2,121.54	2,447.93	2,937.52	3,427.11
LLANDRILLO	1,436.76	13.15	1,449.91	966.61	1,127.71	1,288.81	1,449.91	1,772.11	2,094.31	2,416.52	2,899.82	3,383.12
LLANDYRNOG	1,436.76	21.04	1,457.80	971.87	1,133.84	1,295.82	1,457.80	1,781.76	2,105.71	2,429.67	2,915.60	3,401.53
LLANELIDAN	1,436.76	36.01	1,472.77	981.85	1,145.49	1,309.13	1,472.77	1,800.05	2,127.33	2,454.62	2,945.54	3,436.46
LLANFAIR DC	1,436.76	47.05	1,483.81	989.21	1,154.07	1,318.94	1,483.81	1,813.55	2,143.28	2,473.02	2,967.62	3,462.22
LLANFERRES	1,436.76	36.24	1,473.00	982.00	1,145.67	1,309.33	1,473.00	1,800.33	2,127.67	2,455.00	2,946.00	3,437.00
LLANGOLLEN TOWN	1,436.76	78.69	1,515.45	1,010.30	1,178.68	1,347.07	1,515.45	1,852.22	2,188.98	2,525.75	3,030.90	3,536.05
LLANGYNHAFAL	1,436.76	11.63	1,448.39	965.59	1,126.53	1,287.46	1,448.39	1,770.25	2,092.12	2,413.98	2,896.78	3,379.58
LLANRHAADR Y C	1,436.76	24.00	1,460.76	973.84	1,136.15	1,298.45	1,460.76	1,785.37	2,109.99	2,434.60	2,921.52	3,408.44
LLANTYSILIO	1,436.76	41.49	1,478.25	985.50	1,149.75	1,314.00	1,478.25	1,806.75	2,135.25	2,463.75	2,956.50	3,449.25
LLANYNYS	1,436.76	24.00	1,460.76	973.84	1,136.15	1,298.45	1,460.76	1,785.37	2,109.99	2,434.60	2,921.52	3,408.44
NANTGLYN	1,436.76	32.35	1,469.11	979.41	1,142.64	1,305.88	1,469.11	1,795.58	2,122.05	2,448.52	2,938.22	3,427.92
PRESTATYN	1,436.76	63.74	1,500.50	1,000.33	1,167.06	1,333.78	1,500.50	1,833.94	2,167.39	2,500.83	3,001.00	3,501.17
RHUDDLAN	1,436.76	98.87	1,535.63	1,023.75	1,194.38	1,365.00	1,535.63	1,876.88	2,218.13	2,559.38	3,071.26	3,583.14
RHYL	1,436.76	57.66	1,494.42	996.28	1,162.33	1,328.37	1,494.42	1,826.51	2,158.61	2,490.70	2,988.84	3,486.98
RUTHIN	1,436.76	61.97	1,498.73	999.15	1,165.68	1,332.20	1,498.73	1,831.78	2,164.83	2,497.88	2,997.46	3,497.04
ST ASAPH	1,436.76	66.49	1,503.25	1,002.17	1,169.19	1,336.22	1,503.25	1,837.31	2,171.36	2,505.42	3,006.50	3,507.58
TREFNANT	1,436.76	7.77	1,444.53	963.02	1,123.52	1,284.03	1,444.53	1,765.54	2,086.54	2,407.55	2,889.06	3,370.57
TREMEIRCHION	1,436.76	22.55	1,459.31	972.87	1,135.02	1,297.16	1,459.31	1,783.60	2,107.89	2,432.18	2,918.62	3,405.06

Tudalen 115

2021/22

**DENBIGHSHIRE COUNCIL COUNCIL**

**Appendix C**

Tudalen 116

	<u>COUNTY</u> <u>PRECEPT</u>	<u>COMMUNITY</u> <u>PRECEPT</u>	<u>POLICE</u> <u>PRECEPT</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>BAND A</u>	<u>BAND B</u>	<u>BAND C</u>	<u>BAND D</u>	<u>BAND E</u>	<u>BAND F</u>	<u>BAND G</u>	<u>BAND H</u>	<u>BAND I</u>
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
ABERWHEELER	1,436.76	20.22	305.55	1,762.53	1,175.02	1,370.86	1,566.69	1,762.53	2,154.20	2,545.88	2,937.55	3,525.06	4,112.57
BETWS G G	1,436.76	19.48	305.55	1,761.79	1,174.53	1,370.28	1,566.04	1,761.79	2,153.30	2,544.81	2,936.32	3,523.58	4,110.84
BODELWYDDAN	1,436.76	35.38	305.55	1,777.69	1,185.13	1,382.65	1,580.17	1,777.69	2,172.73	2,567.77	2,962.82	3,555.38	4,147.94
BODFARI	1,436.76	18.20	305.55	1,760.51	1,173.67	1,369.29	1,564.90	1,760.51	2,151.73	2,542.96	2,934.18	3,521.02	4,107.86
BRYNEGLWYS	1,436.76	35.34	305.55	1,777.65	1,185.10	1,382.62	1,580.13	1,777.65	2,172.68	2,567.72	2,962.75	3,555.30	4,147.85
CEFN MEIRIADOG	1,436.76	30.00	305.55	1,772.31	1,181.54	1,378.46	1,575.39	1,772.31	2,166.16	2,560.00	2,953.85	3,544.62	4,135.39
CLOCAENOG	1,436.76	47.21	305.55	1,789.52	1,193.01	1,391.85	1,590.68	1,789.52	2,187.19	2,584.86	2,982.53	3,579.04	4,175.55
CORWEN	1,436.76	67.55	305.55	1,809.86	1,206.57	1,407.67	1,608.76	1,809.86	2,212.05	2,614.24	3,016.43	3,619.72	4,223.01
CYFYLLIOG	1,436.76	33.00	305.55	1,775.31	1,183.54	1,380.80	1,578.05	1,775.31	2,169.82	2,564.34	2,958.85	3,550.62	4,142.39
CYNWYD	1,436.76	17.37	305.55	1,759.68	1,173.12	1,368.64	1,564.16	1,759.68	2,150.72	2,541.76	2,932.80	3,519.36	4,105.92
DENBIGH	1,436.76	66.00	305.55	1,808.31	1,205.54	1,406.46	1,607.39	1,808.31	2,210.16	2,612.00	3,013.85	3,616.62	4,219.39
DERWEN	1,436.76	24.49	305.55	1,766.80	1,177.87	1,374.18	1,570.49	1,766.80	2,159.42	2,552.04	2,944.67	3,533.60	4,122.53
DYSERTH	1,436.76	41.29	305.55	1,783.60	1,189.07	1,387.24	1,585.42	1,783.60	2,179.96	2,576.31	2,972.67	3,567.20	4,161.73
EFENECHTYD	1,436.76	25.76	305.55	1,768.07	1,178.71	1,375.17	1,571.62	1,768.07	2,160.97	2,553.88	2,946.78	3,536.14	4,125.50
GWYDDELWERN	1,436.76	16.00	305.55	1,758.31	1,172.21	1,367.57	1,562.94	1,758.31	2,149.05	2,539.78	2,930.52	3,516.62	4,102.72
HENLLAN	1,436.76	42.00	305.55	1,784.31	1,189.54	1,387.80	1,586.05	1,784.31	2,180.82	2,577.34	2,973.85	3,568.62	4,163.39
LLANARMON YN IAL	1,436.76	37.46	305.55	1,779.77	1,186.51	1,384.27	1,582.02	1,779.77	2,175.27	2,570.78	2,966.28	3,559.54	4,152.80
LLANBEDR D C	1,436.76	30.00	305.55	1,772.31	1,181.54	1,378.46	1,575.39	1,772.31	2,166.16	2,560.00	2,953.85	3,544.62	4,135.39
LLANDEGLA	1,436.76	32.00	305.55	1,774.31	1,182.87	1,380.02	1,577.16	1,774.31	2,168.60	2,562.89	2,957.18	3,548.62	4,140.06
LLANDRILLO	1,436.76	13.15	305.55	1,755.46	1,170.31	1,365.36	1,560.41	1,755.46	2,145.56	2,535.66	2,925.77	3,510.92	4,096.07
LLANDYRNOG	1,436.76	21.04	305.55	1,763.35	1,175.57	1,371.49	1,567.42	1,763.35	2,155.21	2,547.06	2,938.92	3,526.70	4,114.48
LLANELIDAN	1,436.76	36.01	305.55	1,778.32	1,185.55	1,383.14	1,580.73	1,778.32	2,173.50	2,568.68	2,963.87	3,556.64	4,149.41
LLANFAIR DC	1,436.76	47.05	305.55	1,789.36	1,192.91	1,391.72	1,590.54	1,789.36	2,187.00	2,584.63	2,982.27	3,578.72	4,175.17
LLANFERRES	1,436.76	36.24	305.55	1,778.55	1,185.70	1,383.32	1,580.93	1,778.55	2,173.78	2,569.02	2,964.25	3,557.10	4,149.95
LLANGOLLEN TOWN	1,436.76	78.69	305.55	1,821.00	1,214.00	1,416.33	1,618.67	1,821.00	2,225.67	2,630.33	3,035.00	3,642.00	4,249.00
LLANGYNHAFAL	1,436.76	11.63	305.55	1,753.94	1,169.29	1,364.18	1,559.06	1,753.94	2,143.70	2,533.47	2,923.23	3,507.88	4,092.53
LLANRHAADR Y C	1,436.76	24.00	305.55	1,766.31	1,177.54	1,373.80	1,570.05	1,766.31	2,158.82	2,551.34	2,943.85	3,532.62	4,121.39
LLANTYSILIO	1,436.76	41.49	305.55	1,783.80	1,189.20	1,387.40	1,585.60	1,783.80	2,180.20	2,576.60	2,973.00	3,567.60	4,162.20
LLANYNYS	1,436.76	24.00	305.55	1,766.31	1,177.54	1,373.80	1,570.05	1,766.31	2,158.82	2,551.34	2,943.85	3,532.62	4,121.39
NANTGLYN	1,436.76	32.35	305.55	1,774.66	1,183.11	1,380.29	1,577.48	1,774.66	2,169.03	2,563.40	2,957.77	3,549.32	4,140.87
PRESTATYN	1,436.76	63.74	305.55	1,806.05	1,204.03	1,404.71	1,605.38	1,806.05	2,207.39	2,608.74	3,010.08	3,612.10	4,214.12
RHUDDLAN	1,436.76	98.87	305.55	1,841.18	1,227.45	1,432.03	1,636.60	1,841.18	2,250.33	2,659.48	3,068.63	3,682.36	4,296.09
RHYL	1,436.76	57.66	305.55	1,799.97	1,199.98	1,399.98	1,599.97	1,799.97	2,199.96	2,599.96	2,999.95	3,599.94	4,199.93
RUTHIN	1,436.76	61.97	305.55	1,804.28	1,202.85	1,403.33	1,603.80	1,804.28	2,205.23	2,606.18	3,007.13	3,608.56	4,209.99
ST ASAPH	1,436.76	66.49	305.55	1,808.80	1,205.87	1,406.84	1,607.82	1,808.80	2,210.76	2,612.71	3,014.67	3,617.60	4,220.53
TREFNANT	1,436.76	7.77	305.55	1,750.08	1,166.72	1,361.17	1,555.63	1,750.08	2,138.99	2,527.89	2,916.80	3,500.16	4,083.52
TREMEIRCHION	1,436.76	22.55	305.55	1,764.86	1,176.57	1,372.67	1,568.76	1,764.86	2,157.05	2,549.24	2,941.43	3,529.72	4,118.01

<b>Adroddiad i'r</b>	Cyngor
<b>Dyddiad y cyfarfod</b>	23 Chwefror 2021
<b>Aelod Arweiniol / Swyddog</b>	Julian Thompson-Hill
<b>Awdur yr adroddiad</b>	Steve Gadd, Pennaeth Cyllid ac Eiddo
<b>Teitl</b>	Cynllun Cyfalaf 2020/21 - 2023/24 ac Argymhellion y Grŵp Buddsoddi Strategol

## 1. Am beth mae'r adroddiad yn sôn?

Mae'r adroddiad yn rhoi diweddariad i'r aelodau ar elfen 2020/21 y Cynllun Cyfalaf. Hefyd ynghlwm mae argymhellion y Grŵp Buddsoddi Strategol o gynigion Cyfalaf a argymhellir ar gyfer eu cynnwys yn y Cynllun Cyfalaf.

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

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

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

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

- 3.1 Nodi sefyllfa ddiweddaraf elfen 2020/21 y Cynllun Cyfalaf a'r diweddariad ynghylch y prosiectau mawr.
- 3.2 Cefnogi argymhelliad y Grŵp Buddsoddi Strategol fel y nodir yn Atodiad 5 ac a grynhoir yn Atodiad 6.
- 3.3 Cymeradwyo Cynllun Cyfalaf 2021/22.
- 3.4 Cymeradwyo Adroddiad Strategaeth Cyfalaf 2021/22 fel y manylir yn Atodiad 7.

### **4. Manylion yr Adroddiad**

#### **4.1 Gwariant Cyfalaf 2020/21**

Cyflwynwyd yr adroddiad diwethaf ar y Cynllun Cyfalaf llawn i'r Cyngor fis Chwefror 2020, ond mae'r Cabinet wedi derbyn diweddariadau misol. Mae'r Cynllun Cyfalaf Amcangyfrifedig bellach yn £42.36 miliwn. Mae'r cynllun wedi'i ddiweddarau ers adrodd arno i'r Cabinet ar 16 Chwefror 2021.

#### **4.2 Prosiectau Mawr**

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

- Rhaglen Ysgolion yr 21ain Ganrif – Ysgol Llanfair
- Rhaglen Ysgolion yr 21ain Ganrif – Ysgol Stryd y Rhos ac Ysgol Penbarras
- Rhaglen Ysgolion yr 21ain Ganrif – Ysgol Crist y Gair, y Rhyl
- Ailddatblygu Marchnad y Frenhines, y Rhyl
- Ail-fodelu Gwasanaethau Gwastraff Newydd
- Cynllun Amddiffyn Arfordir Dwyrain y Rhyl

#### **4.3 Cynllun Corfforaethol**

Ar 17 Hydref 2017 cymeradwyodd y Cyngor Gynllun Corfforaethol 2017-2022. Mae'n nodi gweledigaeth y Cyngor ar gyfer y tymor presennol. Cost amcangyfrifedig y cynllun gwreiddiol oedd £135 miliwn, ond mae hwn wedi newid wrth i ni ddatblygu cynigion.

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

Mae trafodaethau rhwng Llywodraeth Cymru a'r Cyngor wedi arwain ar ystyried darparu'r rhaglen fesul dau gam. Ar 22 Medi 2020 cymeradwyodd y Cabinet ddechrau prosiectau cam un yn Ysgol Plas Brondyffryn/Ysgol Uwchradd Dinbych; Ysgol Bryn Collen/Ysgol Gwernant ac Ysgol Pendref. Hefyd, cytunodd y Cabinet bod y Cyngor yn dal i drafod derbyn cyllid ychwanegol ar gyfer prosiectau Cam Dau gyda Llywodraeth Cymru, ac i adolygu'r sefyllfa ymhen 18 mis.

#### 4.4 **Derbyniadau Cyfalaf**

Am ran o'i gyllid mae'r Cynllun Cyfalaf yn dibynnu ar dderbyniadau cyfalaf a gynhyrchir drwy werthu asedau'r Cyngor. Mae'r tabl isod yn dangos y derbyniadau gros a gyflawnwyd yn 2020/21. Yn ogystal â hyn mae nifer o warediadau posibl yn cael eu datblygu ar hyn o bryd.

	<b>2020/21 £000</b>
<b>Castell Bodelwyddan</b>	<b>700</b>
<b>Yr hen gae mulod, y Rhyl</b>	<b>90</b>
<b>Fferm Four Crosses, Glanrafon</b>	<b>515</b>
<b>Fferm Lletty, Llandyrnog</b>	<b>480</b>
<b>Tir yng Ngallt Melyd (adnau)</b>	<b>57</b>

<b>Ysgubor, Ty'n Celyn, Glanrafon</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Cyfanswm</b>	<b>1,857</b>

#### **4.5 Dangosyddion Darbodus 2020/21**

Pob blwyddyn mae'r Cyngor yn nodi Dangosyddion Darbodus sy'n pennu terfynau darbodus ar ei fenthycyca. Mae dyled y Cyngor yn £241.8 miliwn ar hyn o bryd. Mae hyn o fewn y Ffin Weithredol (£265 miliwn) a'r Terfyn Awdurdodedig (£270 miliwn) ac mae'n llai na rhagolwg y Gofyniad Cyllido Cyfalaf (£296 miliwn). Mae hyn yn golygu bod y Cyngor yn cadw at y Cod Darbodus Cyllid Cyfalaf ac nid yw'n benthycyca mwy na'i anghenion cyfalaf.

Mae cymhareb costau ariannu a llif refeniw net ar gyfer 2020/21 yn 6.64%. Mae'r gymhareb hon yn arwydd o fforddiadwyedd ac mae'n tynnu sylw at oblygiadau refeniw gwariant cyfalaf presennol ac arfaethedig trwy nodi cyfran o'r gyllideb refeniw sydd ei angen i dalu costau benthycyca.

#### **4.6 Argymhellion y Grŵp Buddsoddi Strategol**

Mae'r Grŵp Buddsoddi Strategol wedi adolygu ceisiadau cyfalaf ac wedi gwneud argymhellion i'w cynnwys yn y Cynllun Cyfalaf o 2021/22 ymlaen. Manylir ar y rhain yn Atodiad 5 ac fe geir crynodeb yn Atodiad 6.

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

Mae prosiectau wedi'u hadolygu i sicrhau eu bod yn cyflawni amcanion corfforaethol y Cyngor.

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

#### **6.1 Goblygiadau Cost**

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



## **6.2 Goblygiadau Staffio/TGCh/Gofod Swyddfa**

Mae'n ofynnol llenwi ffurflen Achos Busnes ar gyfer pob prosiect newydd a thrafod y 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'r rhain wedi'u cynnwys yn Atodiadau 8 i 15.

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

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

Mae pob aelod wedi cael gwybod am y ceisiadau, ac mae copïau o'r ceisiadau hynny ar gael yn Mod.Gov.

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

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

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

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

10.1 Mae risgiau posibl yn cynnwys methu â bwrw ymlaen â chynlluniau, 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 Grŵp Buddsoddi Strategol yn adolygu'r holl gynlluniau ac maent hefyd yn destun gwaith monitro ac adroddiadau misol.

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

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

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

**APPENDIX 1**

**Position to end January 2021**

**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	19,938	24,699	3,339	350
Total Estimated Payments - Major Projects:					
Housing Improvement Grants	1,200	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			
Highways Maintenance	3,253	4,292	2,960		
East Rhyl Coastal Defence Scheme	11,660	13,803	8,150	5,575	
Rhyl Waterfront and Waterpark	36	73			
Rhyl Queens Market Redevelopment		1,152	3,128	2,630	121
Waste Service Remodelling	9,475	700	13,472		
Contingency	500	0	500	500	500
<b>Total</b>	<b>41,648</b>	<b>42,364</b>	<b>54,475</b>	<b>12,044</b>	<b>971</b>
<b>External Funding</b>	18,163	19,304	28,332	7,776	6,036
<b>Receipts and Reserves</b>	3,874	7,171	6,610	3,879	121
<b>Prudential Borrowing</b>	19,611	15,889	19,533	5,925	350
<b>Unallocated Funding</b>	0	0	0	(5,536)	(5,536)
<b>Total Capital Financing</b>	<b>41,648</b>	<b>42,364</b>	<b>54,475</b>	<b>12,044</b>	<b>971</b>

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

Mae tudalen hwn yn fwiadol wag

**Denbighshire County Council - Capital Plan 2020/21 - 2023/24**  
**Position to January 2021**

**APPENDIX 2**

<b>HEAD OF SERVICE CAPITAL PROGRAMME SUMMARY</b>	<b>2020/21 Estimated Programme £000</b>	<b>2021/22 Estimated Programme £000</b>	<b>2022/23 Estimated Programme £000</b>	<b>2023/24 Estimated Programme £000</b>
Head of Legal, HR and Democratic Services	128	151		
Head of Finance and Property	4,855	6,284	2,630	121
Head of Planning, Public Protection and Countryside Services	3,560	2,049		
Head of Business Improvement and Modernisation	324	250	350	350
Head of Community Support Services	857	3,668	2,500	
Head of Communities and Customers				
Head of Highways, Facilities and Environmental Services	24,760	32,665	5,575	
Head of Education and Childrens Services	7,880	8,908	489	
Contingency	0	500	500	500
<b>TOTAL HEAD OF SERVICE SUMMARY</b>	<b>42,364</b>	<b>54,475</b>	<b>12,044</b>	<b>971</b>

Tudalen 125

Mae tudalen hwn yn fwiadol wag

## Position to January 2021

CAPITAL PROGRAMME DETAILS OF SCHEMES	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
	Estimated Programme	Estimated Programme	Estimated Programme	Estimated Programme
	£000	£000	£000	£000
<b>Legal, HR and Democratic Services</b>				
Relocation of Coroners Accommodation, County Hall, Ruthin	67	97		
Relocation of Registration Service to County Hall, Ruthin	61	54		
<b>Total Legal, HR and Democratic Services</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Finance and Property</b>				
Agricultural Estates	40	228		
Asbestos	243	220		
Equalities	46	70		
Property, Capital Maintenance Works - Block Allocation	359	1,741		
Fire Risk Assessment Works - Public Buildings	59	190		
Reduction in Carbon Emissions from Council Assets	90	65		
Demolition of building on former Rhos Street/Ysgol Penbarras school site	28	40		
County Hall Improved Utilisation - Upgraded Building Management System	26			
County Hall Improved Utilisation - Relocation of Y Bont	70	112		
Corwen Pavilion Development	11	10		
Gypsy and Traveller Site Accommodation	2	20		
Rhyl Waterfront Development	73			
Rhyl, Queen's Building Redevelopment	1,152	3,128	2,630	121
West Rhyl Housing Improvement Programme	22	150		
Former Costigans Building , Rhyl - Tech Hub	270	10		
West Rhyl Regeneration Area Ph 2 (3-23 Edward Henry Street)	932			
The Buttermarket, Denbigh - Welsh Government Grant for Acquisition (Vale of Clwyd Mind)	250			
Town Centre Loan - Braga Hotel, Rhyl	326	300		
Ruthin Leisure Centre - Changing Room Refurbishment	19			
Rhyl Leisure Centre - All Weather Pitch Replacement	24			
Rhyl Pavilion Theatre - Refurbishment	305			
Kinmel Park Depot, Bodelwyddan - Toilet refurbishment	19			
Corwen Leisure Centre - Pool Hall & Changing Rooms Refurbishment	489			
<b>Total Finance and Property</b>	<b>4,855</b>	<b>6,284</b>	<b>2,630</b>	<b>121</b>
<b>Planning, Public Protection and Countryside Services</b>				
Housing Improvement Grants	1,200	1,200		
Renewals - Town Centre Development Fund	46	100		
Housing Renewal Theme Project	42			
Enable - 2020-21	134			
Empty Homes - Corporate Plan	30			
27 - 29 High Street, Denbigh - Targeted Regeneration Investment grant to third party	175	75		
Town Centres Covid Response - Grant Assistance	108			
Town and County Planning - Section 106	11			
Traffic and Car Parks	125	674		
Local Transport Fund	65			
Active Travel Fund	258			
Local Sustainable Transport - Covid Response	981			
Local Road Safety	255			
Acquisition of land at Castell Dinas Bran	70			
Greengates - Tree Nursery	60			
<b>Total Planning, Public Protection and Countryside Services</b>	<b>3,560</b>	<b>2,049</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Business Improvement and Modernisation</b>				
ICT Strategy Phase 2	321	250	350	350
Business Development Grants (Final Payment)	3			
<b>Total Business Improvement and Modernisation</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>350</b>
<b>Community Support Services</b>				
Minor Adaptations, Community Equipment and Telecare	240	240		
Integrated Care Fund - Various Initiatives	407			
Adaptation of 17 Middle Land, Denbigh	165			
Acquisition of Accommodation - Llys Awelon, Ruthin		430		
Llys Awelon Extra Care Ph 2		2,500	2,500	
Replace Care.Com (PARIS)		45		
Cysgod y Gaer - Biomass	10	73		
Corwen Health, Social Care and Housing	10	133		
Denbigh Health and Social Care	10	47		
Acquisition of Extra Care Unit at Awel y Dyffryn, Middle Lane, Denbigh	15	200		
<b>Total Community Support Services</b>	<b>857</b>	<b>3,668</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>0</b>

<b>Highways, Facilities and Environmental Services</b>				
Highways Maintenance	1,874	2,960		
Highways Maintenance - Capital Displacement	597			
Public Highways Refurbishment Grant 18-19 to 20-21	1,821			
Bridges	703	648		
Rights of Way	32	67		
Recovery from February 2020 Flooding	1,020			
Street Lighting	84			
Street Lighting - Sustainable LED Lighting (Salix)	200	185		
Coastal Defence - Inspections and Essential Maintenance	80	210		
Prestatyn Coastal Defence - Outline Business Case	638	1,000		
Prestatyn Coastal Defence - Repairs to Open Stone Asphalt Revetment 2	15			
Rhyl Central Coastal Defence - Outline Business Case	848	2,000		
East Rhyl Coastal Defence Scheme	13,803	8,150	5,575	
Harbour Empowerment	7			
Acquisition of Boat Crane, Rhyl Harbour	170			
Flood Prevention Scheme - General	72	263		
Natural Flood Management in Denbighshire	70	930		
Urban Catchment Management in Prestatyn		130		
Urban Catchment Management in Rhyl		110		
Vehicles, Plant & Equipment	1,000	1,000		
Botanical Gardens,Rhyl - New Accommodation	109	600		
New Central Waste Depot, Denbigh	139	940		
Remodelling Waste Service	700	13,472		
Rhyl Green Infrastructure	300			
HRC Re-Use Shop, Rhyl	169			
Pilot CharityShop Refurbishment Scheme	190			
Denbighshire's Circular Economy 'Social Supermarket'	44			
Denbighshire Textile Repair and Reuse Partnership	74			
Public Conveniences - Refurbishment Programme	1			
<b>Total Highways, Facilities and Environmental Services</b>	<b>24,760</b>	<b>32,665</b>	<b>5,575</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Education and Children's Services</b>				
Schools Capital Maintenance Block Allocation	4,068	4,651		
Schools Maintenance Grant - WG 2019-20	1,487			
School Workplace Transport	50	737		
Equalities	64			
Ysgol Tir Morfa - Outdoor Play Area Improvements	120			
Welsh Language Centre at Ysgol Glan Clwyd, St Asaph	451			
Ysgol Bro Cinmeirch - Extension (Final Retention)	4			
Childcare Grants	95			
Childcare - Small Grant Scheme Covid 19	80			
Oaktree Centre - Expansion of 'Little Acorns'	90	1,093	55	
Ysgol Twm o'r Nant - Relocate Cylch Bodawen to Ysgol Twm o'r Nant	59	757	33	
Ysgol Dewi Sant - Relocation of 2 cylch groups	17	737	401	
Ysgol Penmorfa, Extension to Flying Start Accommodation		337		
Ysgol Bro Dyfrdwy - New Area School (Final Retention)	33			
Rhos Street and Ysgol Penbarras - Additional school yard	52	148		
Ysgol Llanfair - New School (Final Retention)	148			
Ysgol Carreg Emlyn - New School (Final Retention)	119			
Rhyl, Christ the Word - New School	939	366		
21c Schools Band B - Denbigh and Rhyl Area Reviews	4			
Adaptations to Foster Carer Homes		82		
<b>Total Education and Children's Services</b>	<b>7,880</b>	<b>8,908</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Contingency</b>		500	500	500
<b>Total Capital Plan Services</b>	<b>42,364</b>	<b>54,475</b>	<b>12,044</b>	<b>971</b>



## 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	£0.309m
Future Years estimated spend	£5.879m
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	£1.152m

<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
<p><b>Narrative:</b></p> <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

## Appendix 5

### Summary of Strategic Investment Group Recommendations (Capital Plan 2021/22)

#### 1.1 Report Details

1.1 The available funding for 2021/22 is shown below:

Source	Amount £000
General Capital Grant	3,022
Un-hypothecated Supported Borrowing	3,014
Prudential Borrowing – Highways	1,935
Contribution from capital financing budget	2,033
Unused contingency b/f	500
<b>Total Funds Available 2021/22</b>	<b>10,504</b>

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

#### Recommendations of the Strategic Investment Group

1.3 The Strategic Investment Group decided to invite bids in line with previously agreed block allocations for services. The process for 2021-22 was more streamlined than for previous years. Whilst services were asked to provide a business case to support their bids, the requirement for Heads of Service to present bids to the Strategic Investment Group was waived.

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

- An allocation of £240k is recommended for Minor Adaptations, Community Equipment and Telecare. This funding is targeted at enabling the elderly and disabled to remain in their own homes.
- It is proposed to allocate £1.2m in support of Private Sector Housing Assistance. The funding will be used in the main on the provision of Disabled Facilities Grants.
- Both the school and non-school capital maintenance bids include provision for essential maintenance such as Asbestos Removal, Fire Risk Assessment Work, Equalities etc. It is recommended that £3.651m be allocated to Schools Capital Maintenance Works. It is also proposed to allocate £1.541m to non-schools capital maintenance work. It is further recommended that the appropriate Heads of Service determine the precise allocations to works required, in order of priority. The full allocations proposed meet the highest priority works identified across the schools and non-schools estate.
- Council on 26 January 2021 approved £100k for Highways as part of the 2021/22 Corporate Plan allocation. This will allow £1.750m of capital expenditure.
- In addition to this, it is proposed to allocate £710k block allocation for structural and other repairs including highway maintenance, street lighting and bridges. Also included within this recommendation is a further £403k for repairs to bridge structures. This is the fifth year of a proposed ten year Highways Structure Backlog Project.
- An allocation of £324k is recommended to carry out road safety improvements.



- The Strategic Investment Group considered a proposal for the continuation of a seven year programme of replacement of all the street lighting lanterns within Denbighshire with new LED lanterns. The programme commenced in 2015/16 and will cost £1.5m in total, providing significant savings on energy costs and on-going maintenance costs. The scheme is funded through the Government Salix funding initiative which provides interest free loans for energy efficient projects and will be repaid using the savings generated. Applications for Salix funding are required on an annual basis, and the strategic Investment Group recommends the submission of an application to take out a Salix loan for year six costs of up to £185k repayable over 6 years.
- The Strategic Investment Group recommends maintaining the allocation set aside for any contingencies at £0.5m, in line with 2020/21.

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

- PB Highways Column - £1.750m. This is supported from the revenue budget as a corporate priority, as approved by Full Council on 26 January 2021. In addition, a proposed £185k application for Salix funding is included.
- Council Funds column – these are funds such as general grants and capital receipts.

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

- Cabinet Member – Deputy Leader and Lead Member for Finance, Performance and Strategic Assets (Chair)
- Cabinet Member – Leader of the Council and Lead Member for the Economy and Corporate Governance
- Cabinet Member – Lead Member for Developing Community Infrastructure
- Representative from each Scrutiny Committee
- Corporate Director – Economy and Public Realm
- Head of Finance (S.151) and Property



## 2021/22 Capital Bids - Proposed Block Allocations

APPENDIX 6

Ref	Project Name	Head of Service	Capital Plan Requirement 2021/22 £000	P B Highways £000	Council Funds £000	TOTAL 2021/22 £000	Brief Description
F01	Minor Adaptations; Community Equipment, Telecare	Phil Gilroy	240		240	240	Minor Adaptations and Equipment
F02	Private Sector Housing Assistance	Emlyn Jones	1,200		1,200	1,200	Housing Improvement Works to Private Sector Dwellings
F03	Schools Capital Maintenance Works	Steve Gadd	3,651		3,651	3,651	Works to a range of work streams in schools.
F04	Non School Public Buildings Capital Maintenance Works	Steve Gadd	1,541		1,541	1,541	Works to a range of work streams for Public Buildings
F05/F06/F07	Highways works	Tony Ward	2,863	1,750	1,113	2,863	Improvements to roads and bridges. Coastal Protection
F08	Traffic Works	Emlyn Jones	324		324	324	Road Safety Improvement Schemes.
F09	Sustainable LED Lighting (Salix)	Tony Ward	185	185		185	Application for loan to Salix to replace street lighting lanterns - see Note 1
	Capital Contingency		500		500	500	
	<b>TOTALS</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

**Denbighshire County Council**  
**Capital Strategy Report 2021/22 to 2023/24**

**Contents**

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

# Capital Strategy Report 2021/22 to 2023/24

## 1 Introduction

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

## 2 Capital Expenditure and Financing

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

In 2021/22, the Council is planning capital expenditure of £76.7m as summarised below:

**Table 1: Prudential Indicator: Estimates of Capital Expenditure**

Capital Expenditure	2020/21 Approved £000	2020/21 Revised £000	2021/22 Estimate £000	2022/23 Estimate £000	2023/24 Estimate £000
Council Fund	41,648	42,364	54,475	18,580	7,507
Band B – 21 C Schools	2,020	27	1,556	9,752	29,745
HRA	19,172	14,876	20,663	18,245	15,468
<b>Total</b>	<b>62,840</b>	<b>57,267</b>	<b>76,694</b>	<b>46,577</b>	<b>52,720</b>

- 2.2 For details of the capital projects please refer to Appendix 2-4 in the Capital Plan report. These give details of the capital plan by service, scheme estimates and major capital project updates.
- 2.3 The Housing Revenue Account (HRA) is a ring-fenced account which ensures that council housing does not subsidise, or is itself subsidised, by other local services. HRA capital expenditure is therefore recorded separately. Details of the Housing Capital Budgets can be found in the Housing Rent Setting and Housing Revenue and Capital Budgets Report to Cabinet on 19 January 2021.
- 2.4 **Governance:**

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

## Capital Strategy Report 2021/22 to 2023/24

Annually SIG invite bids from the Heads of Service and meet to review the bids and recommend the proposed allocation of the funding to Cabinet and Council. The recommendations for 2021/22 are included in Appendix 5 of the Capital Plan Report.

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

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

**Table 2: Capital Financing**

Capital Financing	2020/21 Approved £000	2020/21 Revised £000	2021/22 Estimate £000	2022/23 Estimate £000	2023/24 Estimate £000
<b>Council Fund</b>					
Capital Receipts	2,565	5,967	0	1,379	121
Grants & Contributions	10,572	15,091	20,269	4,762	3,022
Revenue Contributions & Reserves	1,309	1,204	6,610	2,500	0
Supported Borrowing	7,591	4,213	8,063	3,014	3,014
Prudential Borrowing	19,611	15,889	19,533	6,925	1,350
	<b>41,648</b>	<b>42,364</b>	<b>54,475</b>	<b>18,580</b>	<b>7,507</b>
<b>Band B – 21 C Schools</b>					
Grants & Contributions	1,477	0	1,148	7,236	22,304
Prudential Borrowing	543	27	408	2,516	7,441
	<b>2,020</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>1,556</b>	<b>9,752</b>	<b>29,745</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>43,668</b>	<b>42,391</b>	<b>56,031</b>	<b>28,332</b>	<b>37,252</b>
<b>HRA</b>					
Capital Receipts	2,800	422	2,020	1,200	920
Grants & Contributions	2,888	4,541	3,613	3,456	2,401
Revenue Contributions & Reserves	2,411	2,581	2,485	1,846	1,354
Prudential Borrowing	11,073	7,332	12,545	11,743	10,793
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,172</b>	<b>14,876</b>	<b>20,663</b>	<b>18,245</b>	<b>15,468</b>

## Capital Strategy Report 2021/22 to 2023/24

- 2.6 Debt is only a temporary source of finance, since loans and leases must be repaid, and this is therefore replaced over time by other financing, usually from revenue which is known as Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP). Alternatively, proceeds from selling capital assets (known as capital receipts) may be used to replace debt finance. The Council's full MRP statement is included within the Treasury Management Strategy Statement (TMSS) 2021/22.
- 2.7 The Council's cumulative outstanding amount of debt finance is measured by the capital financing requirement (CFR). This increases with new debt-financed capital expenditure and reduces with MRP and capital receipts used to replace debt. The CFR is expected to increase by £28m during 2021/22. Based on the above figures for expenditure and financing, the Council's estimated CFR is as follows:

**Table 3: Prudential Indicator: Estimates of Capital Financing Requirement**

Capital Financing Requirement	2020/21 Approved £000	2020/21 Revised £000	2021/22 Estimate £000	2022/23 Estimate £000	2023/24 Estimate £000
Council Fund	229,422	221,751	240,511	240,521	234,561
HRA	80,173	75,147	84,394	92,528	99,387
<b>Total CFR</b>	<b>309,595</b>	<b>296,898</b>	<b>324,905</b>	<b>333,049</b>	<b>333,948</b>

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

Land and Property disposal

Land and property acquisition

Strategic property planning (including consideration of Asset Management Plans)

Innovative land and property usage / utilisation.

- 2.9 **Asset disposals:** When a capital asset is no longer needed, it may be sold so that the proceeds, known as capital receipts, can be spent on new assets or to repay debt. The Council has received £1.857m of capital receipts to date in 2020/21 and has a programme of potential disposals which is reported to the Asset Management Group.



## Capital Strategy Report 2021/22 to 2023/24

### 3 Treasury Management

- 3.1 Treasury management is concerned with keeping sufficient but not excessive cash available to meet the Council's spending needs, while managing the risks. Surplus cash is invested until required, while a shortage of cash will be met by borrowing, to avoid excessive credit balances or overdrafts in the bank current account. The Council is typically cash rich in the short-term as revenue income is received before it is spent, but cash poor in the long-term as capital expenditure is incurred before being financed. The revenue cash surpluses are offset against capital cash shortfalls to reduce overall borrowing.
- 3.2 Due to decisions taken in the past, the Council currently has £241.8m borrowing at an average interest rate of 3.9% and £23.8m treasury investments at an average rate of 0.005%.
- 3.3 **Borrowing strategy:** The Council's main objectives when borrowing are to achieve a low but certain cost of finance while retaining flexibility should plans change in future. These objectives are often conflicting, and the Council therefore seeks to strike a balance between cheap short-term loans (currently available at around 0.5%) and long-term fixed rate loans where the future cost is known but higher (currently 1.0 to 1.5%).

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

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

Capital Financing Requirement	31/03/21 Approved £000	31/03/21 Revised £000	31/03/22 Estimate £000	31/03/23 Estimate £000	31/03/24 Estimate £000
CFR	309,595	296,898	324,905	333,049	333,948
Debt	266,506	250,006	279,705	292,142	306,639

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

## Capital Strategy Report 2021/22 to 2023/24

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

	2020/21 Approved £000	2020/21 Revised £000	2021/22 Estimate £000	2022/23 Estimate £000	2023/24 Estimate £000
Authorised Limit	300,000	270,000	300,000	310,000	320,000
Operational Boundary	295,000	265,000	295,000	305,000	315,000

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

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

**Table 6: Treasury Management Investments**

	31/03/20 Actual £000	31/03/21 Estimate £000	31/03/22 Estimate £000	31/03/23 Estimate £000	31/03/24 Estimate £000
Investments	28,900	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000

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

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

## 4 Revenue Budget Implications

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

## Capital Strategy Report 2021/22 to 2023/24

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

Ratio of Financing Costs to Net Revenue Stream	2020/21 Approved £000	2020/21 Revised £000	2021/22 Estimate £000	2022/23 Estimate £000	2023/24 Estimate £000
Financing Costs	13,681	13,824	15,246	15,246	15,246
Net Revenue Stream	208,301	208,301	216,818	219,579	222,339
<b>Council Fund Ratio</b>	<b>6.57%</b>	<b>6.64%</b>	<b>7.03%</b>	<b>6.94%</b>	<b>6.86%</b>
Financing Costs	6,352	6,432	6,498	6,848	7,798
Net Revenue Stream	16,527	16,258	16,743	17,351	18,135
<b>HRA Ratio</b>	<b>38.43%</b>	<b>39.56%</b>	<b>38.81%</b>	<b>39.47%</b>	<b>43.00%</b>

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

## 5 Knowledge and Skills

5.1 The Council's approach to ensuring that the requisite knowledge and skills are held and demonstrated when making capital, borrowing and investment decisions is three fold.

- Employment of professionally qualified and experienced staff with responsibility for making decisions.
- Continuous and extensive training for Council members to aid informed decision making and effective scrutiny.
- Employment of Treasury Management advisors, Arlingclose to provide specialist advice in requisite areas.

Mae tudalen hwn yn fwriadol wag

Capital Bid for Minor Adaptations and  
Equipment 2021 - 2022  
7th January 2021

Equality Impact Assessment

# Capital Bid for Minor Adaptations and Equipment

Contact: Jane Moore

Updated: 07.01.2021

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

A strategic or service plan

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

To bid for Capital allocation for 2021/22:

To enable the continuation of the provision of minor adaptations up to the value of £1,000 ( Forecast requirement = £70,000)

To enable the continued purchase of expensive mechanical community equipment such as easy-track hoists, used by disabled children and adults in Denbighshire following assessment by Occupational Therapists.(forecast requirement = £75,000)

To fund the continued purchase of Telecare Equipment (forecast requirement = £95,000)

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

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

No

These services all provide assistance to disabled people of all ages and an EQIA would only be necessary if the funding was withdrawn and the service fully reviewed with the possibility of the introduction of means testing.

## 4. Please provide a summary of the steps taken, and the information used, to carry out this assessment, including any engagement undertaken

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

There has been a discussion between Councillors and the Older People's Commissioner for Wales regarding minor adaptations and the importance of them in promoting independence. There is regular discussion with the 3<sup>rd</sup> Sector and we

intend to work closely with Care and Repair in the provision of the Minor Adaptation Service should the current pilot scheme prove successful once fully evaluated. There are also evaluative mechanisms in place for service users.

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

Age and disability in particular but all assessments are person centred and would take into account needs arising from other protected characteristics.

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

No

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

No	Not applicable
----	----------------

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

No	Not applicable
----	----------------

Action(s)	Owner	By when?
<Please describe>	<Enter Name>	<DD.MM.YY>
<Please describe>	<Enter Name>	<DD.MM.YY>
<Please describe>	<Enter Name>	<DD.MM.YY>
<Please describe>	<Enter Name>	<DD.MM.YY>
<Unrestrict editing to insert additional rows>	<Enter Name>	<DD.MM.YY>

**9. Declaration**

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

<b>Review Date:</b>	07.01.2021
---------------------	------------

<b>Name of Lead Officer for Equality Impact Assessment</b>	<b>Date</b>
Jane Moore	07/01/2021

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

---



# Block capital bid for Housing Renewal

## Wellbeing Impact Assessment Report

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

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

# IMPACT ASSESSMENT SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

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

## Score for the sustainability of the approach

Could you do more to make your approach more sustainable?

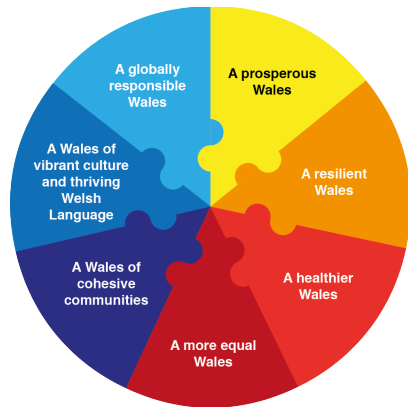
(2 out of 4 stars)



Actual score: 15/ 24.

## Summary of impact

Wellbeing Goals



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

## Main conclusions

# THE LIKELY IMPACT ON DENBIGHSHIRE, WALES AND THE WORLD

## A prosperous Denbighshire

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

### **Positive consequences identified:**

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

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

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

### **Mitigating actions:**

## A resilient Denbighshire

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

### **Positive consequences identified:**

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

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

### **Mitigating actions:**

## A healthier Denbighshire

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

### **Positive consequences identified:**

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

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

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

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

### **Mitigating actions:**

## A more equal Denbighshire

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

### **Positive consequences identified:**

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

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

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

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

### **Mitigating actions:**

## A Denbighshire of cohesive communities

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

### **Positive consequences identified:**

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

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

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

### **Mitigating actions:**

## A Denbighshire of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language

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

### **Positive consequences identified:**

A number of officers within the team are Welsh speaking.

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

### **Mitigating actions:**



## A globally responsible Denbighshire

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

### **Positive consequences identified:**

Local contractors and supply chains are used to deliver projects

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

### **Mitigating actions:**

Mae tudalen hwn yn fwriadol wag

# Capital Bids for Building Maintenance Works

## Well-being Impact Assessment Report

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

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

# IMPACT ASSESSMENT SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

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

## Score for the sustainability of the approach

★ ★ ★ ★ ( 3 out of 4 stars ) Actual score : 25 / 30.

## Implications of the score

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

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

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

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

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

## Summary of impact

### Well-being Goals

A prosperous Denbighshire

A resilient Denbighshire

A healthier Denbighshire

A more equal Denbighshire

A Denbighshire of cohesive communities

A Denbighshire of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language

A globally responsible Denbighshire

Positive

Positive

Positive

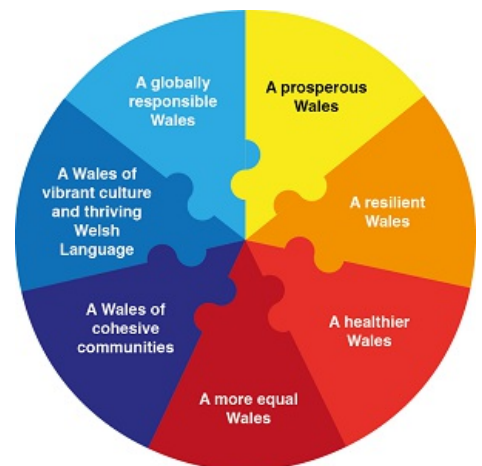
Positive

Positive

Positive

Positive

Positive



## Main conclusions

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

## Evidence to support the Well-being Impact Assessment

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

# THE LIKELY IMPACT ON DENBIGHSHIRE, WALES AND THE WORLD

## A prosperous Denbighshire

<b>Overall Impact</b>	Positive
<b>Justification for impact</b>	Ensuring the Council is able to deliver services through well maintained buildings and giving local construction companies opportunities to undertake the work.
<b>Further actions required</b>	No negative comments noted.

### Positive impacts identified:

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

### Negative impacts identified:

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

## A resilient Denbighshire

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

<b>Further actions required</b>	No negative comments noted.
---------------------------------	-----------------------------

**Positive impacts identified:**

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

**Negative impacts identified:**

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

## A healthier Denbighshire

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

**Positive impacts identified:**

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

**Negative impacts identified:**

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

**A more equal Denbighshire**

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

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

#### 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>	
<b>People who suffer discrimination or disadvantage</b>	
<b>Areas with poor economic, health or educational outcomes</b>	
<b>People in poverty</b>	

### A Denbighshire of cohesive communities

<b>Overall Impact</b>	Positive	Tudalen 168
-----------------------	----------	-------------



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

**Positive impacts identified:**

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

**Negative impacts identified:**

<b>Safe communities and individuals</b>	
<b>Community participation and resilience</b>	
<b>The attractiveness of the area</b>	
<b>Connected communities</b>	
<b>Rural resilience</b>	

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

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

**Positive impacts identified:**

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

**Negative impacts identified:**

<b>People using Welsh</b>	
<b>Promoting the Welsh language</b>	
<b>Culture and heritage</b>	

**A globally responsible Denbighshire**

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

**Positive impacts identified:**

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

**Negative impacts identified:**

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

# Highways Block Allocation Bid

## Well-being Impact Assessment Report

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

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

# IMPACT ASSESSMENT SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

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

## Score for the sustainability of the approach

★ ★ ★ ☆ ( 3 out of 4 stars ) Actual score : 22 / 30.

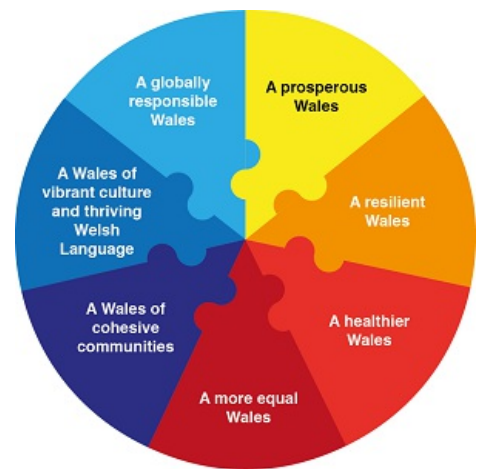
## Implications of the score

### Summary of impact

Well-being Goals

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

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



## Main conclusions

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

## Evidence to support the Well-being Impact Assessment

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

# THE LIKELY IMPACT ON DENBIGHSHIRE, WALES AND THE WORLD

## A prosperous Denbighshire

<b>Overall Impact</b>	Positive
<b>Justification for impact</b>	This funding will be used to boost access opportunities for many
<b>Further actions required</b>	

### Positive impacts identified:

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

### Negative impacts identified:

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

## A resilient Denbighshire

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

<b>Further actions required</b>	
---------------------------------	--

**Positive impacts identified:**

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

**Negative impacts identified:**

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

**A healthier Denbighshire**

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

**Positive impacts identified:**

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

**Negative impacts identified:**

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

**A more equal Denbighshire**

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

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

**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>	
<b>People who suffer discrimination or disadvantage</b>	
<b>Areas with poor economic, health or educational outcomes</b>	
<b>People in poverty</b>	

**A Denbighshire of cohesive communities**

<b>Overall Impact</b>	Neutral	Tudalen 176
-----------------------	---------	-------------



<b>Justification for impact</b>	
<b>Further actions required</b>	

**Positive impacts identified:**

<b>Safe communities and individuals</b>	
<b>Community participation and resilience</b>	
<b>The attractiveness of the area</b>	
<b>Connected communities</b>	

**Negative impacts identified:**

<b>Safe communities and individuals</b>	
<b>Community participation and resilience</b>	
<b>The attractiveness of the area</b>	
<b>Connected communities</b>	

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

<b>Overall Impact</b>	Neutral
<b>Justification for impact</b>	
<b>Further actions required</b>	

**Positive impacts identified:**

<b>People using Welsh</b>	
<b>Promoting the Welsh language</b>	
<b>Culture and heritage</b>	

**Negative impacts identified:**

<b>People using Welsh</b>	
---------------------------	--

<b>Promoting the Welsh language</b>	
<b>Culture and heritage</b>	

## A globally responsible Denbighshire

<b>Overall Impact</b>	Neutral
<b>Justification for impact</b>	
<b>Further actions required</b>	

### Positive impacts identified:

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

### Negative impacts identified:

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

# Highway Capital programme

## Well-being Impact Assessment Report

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

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

# IMPACT ASSESSMENT SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

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

## Score for the sustainability of the approach

★ ★ ★ ★ ( 3 out of 4 stars ) Actual score : 22 / 30.

## Implications of the score

### Summary of impact

Well-being Goals

A prosperous Denbighshire

A resilient Denbighshire

A healthier Denbighshire

A more equal Denbighshire

A Denbighshire of cohesive communities

A Denbighshire of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language

A globally responsible Denbighshire

Positive

Negative

Positive

Positive

Neutral

Neutral

Positive



## Main conclusions

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

## Evidence to support the Well-being Impact Assessment

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

# THE LIKELY IMPACT ON DENBIGHSHIRE, WALES AND THE WORLD

## A prosperous Denbighshire

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

### Positive impacts identified:

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

### Negative impacts identified:

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

## A resilient Denbighshire

<b>Overall Impact</b>	Negative
<b>Justification for impact</b>	By it's very nature the processes and end result of this work tend to be detrimental to the environment
<b>Further actions required</b>	Where possible we will overlay existing roads or recycle material to reduce waste Tudalen 181

**Positive impacts identified:**

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

**Negative impacts identified:**

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

**A healthier Denbighshire**

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

**Positive impacts identified:**

<b>A social and physical environment that encourage and support health and well-being</b>	This proposal would certainly provide a safer environment
---	---

<b>Access to good quality, healthy food</b>	
<b>People's emotional and mental well-being</b>	
<b>Access to healthcare</b>	A good network aids movement
<b>Participation in leisure opportunities</b>	A good quality network encourages cycling and walking due to a reduction in hazards such as potholes

### Negative impacts identified:

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

## A more equal Denbighshire

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

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

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

**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>	
<b>People who suffer discrimination or disadvantage</b>	
<b>Areas with poor economic, health or educational outcomes</b>	
<b>People in poverty</b>	

**A Denbighshire of cohesive communities**

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

**Positive impacts identified:**

<b>Safe communities and individuals</b>	
<b>Community participation and resilience</b>	



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

**Negative impacts identified:**

<b>Safe communities and individuals</b>	
<b>Community participation and resilience</b>	
<b>The attractiveness of the area</b>	
<b>Connected communities</b>	

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

<b>Overall Impact</b>	Neutral
<b>Justification for impact</b>	
<b>Further actions required</b>	

**Positive impacts identified:**

<b>People using Welsh</b>	
<b>Promoting the Welsh language</b>	
<b>Culture and heritage</b>	

**Negative impacts identified:**

<b>People using Welsh</b>	
<b>Promoting the Welsh language</b>	
<b>Culture and heritage</b>	

**A globally responsible Denbighshire**

<b>Overall Impact</b>	Positive
<b>Justification for impact</b>	
<b>Further actions required</b>	

**Positive impacts identified:**

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

**Negative impacts identified:**

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

# Investment in Highway Bridges and Retaining Walls

## Well-being Impact Assessment Report

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

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

# IMPACT ASSESSMENT SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

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

## Score for the sustainability of the approach

★ ★ ★ ☆ ( 3 out of 4 stars ) Actual score : 24 / 30.

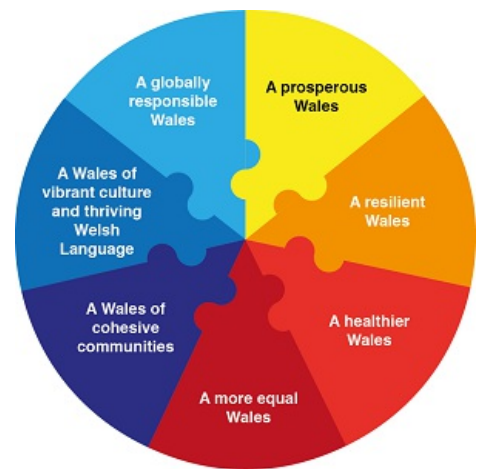
## Implications of the score

### Summary of impact

Well-being Goals

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

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



## Main conclusions

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

## Evidence to support the Well-being Impact Assessment

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

# THE LIKELY IMPACT ON DENBIGHSHIRE, WALES AND THE WORLD

## A prosperous Denbighshire

<b>Overall Impact</b>	Positive
<b>Justification for impact</b>	For the reasons outlined above there is an overall benefit
<b>Further actions required</b>	Other initiatives can be used to assist with walking and cycling to combat the potential negative effect on a low carbon society

### Positive impacts identified:

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

### Negative impacts identified:

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

## A resilient Denbighshire

<b>Overall Impact</b>	Neutral
<b>Justification for impact</b>	
<b>Further actions required</b>	

**Positive impacts identified:**

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

**Negative impacts identified:**

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

**A healthier Denbighshire**

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

**Positive impacts identified:**

<b>A social and physical environment that encourage and support health and well-being</b>	Open bridges allow greater access for walkers, cyclists etc.
---	--

<b>Access to good quality, healthy food</b>	
<b>People's emotional and mental well-being</b>	
<b>Access to healthcare</b>	Open bridges allow greater access to all our facilities
<b>Participation in leisure opportunities</b>	Open bridges allow greater access for walkers, cyclists etc.

**Negative impacts identified:**

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

**A more equal Denbighshire**

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

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

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

### 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>	
<b>People who suffer discrimination or disadvantage</b>	
<b>Areas with poor economic, health or educational outcomes</b>	
<b>People in poverty</b>	

## A Denbighshire of cohesive communities

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

### Positive impacts identified:

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



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

**Negative impacts identified:**

<b>Safe communities and individuals</b>	
<b>Community participation and resilience</b>	
<b>The attractiveness of the area</b>	
<b>Connected communities</b>	

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

<b>Overall Impact</b>	Neutral
<b>Justification for impact</b>	
<b>Further actions required</b>	

**Positive impacts identified:**

<b>People using Welsh</b>	
<b>Promoting the Welsh language</b>	
<b>Culture and heritage</b>	

**Negative impacts identified:**

<b>People using Welsh</b>	
<b>Promoting the Welsh language</b>	
<b>Culture and heritage</b>	

**A globally responsible Denbighshire**

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

**Positive impacts identified:**

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

**Negative impacts identified:**

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

# Traffic Block Capital Bid 2020-21

## Well-being Impact Assessment Report


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

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

# IMPACT ASSESSMENT SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

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

## Score for the sustainability of the approach

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

## Implications of the score

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

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

## Summary of impact

Well-being Goals

A prosperous Denbighshire

A resilient Denbighshire

A healthier Denbighshire

A more equal Denbighshire

A Denbighshire of cohesive communities

A Denbighshire of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language

A globally responsible Denbighshire

Positive

Positive

Positive

Positive

Positive

Positive

Positive

Positive



## Main conclusions

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

## Evidence to support the Well-being Impact Assessment

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

# THE LIKELY IMPACT ON DENBIGHSHIRE, WALES AND THE WORLD

## A prosperous Denbighshire

<b>Overall Impact</b>	Positive
<b>Justification for impact</b>	The benefits for transport infrastructure, potential for carbon reduction and benefits for the local retail and tourist economies.
<b>Further actions required</b>	Ensure opportunities to maximise the whole life costs of assets are taken into account.

### Positive impacts identified:

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

### Negative impacts identified:

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

## A resilient Denbighshire

<b>Overall Impact</b>	Positive
<b>Justification for impact</b>	Active travel projects offer the opportunity for reducing car journeys

<b>Further actions required</b>	Good design and promotion of projects
---------------------------------	---------------------------------------

**Positive impacts identified:**

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

**Negative impacts identified:**

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

## A healthier Denbighshire

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

**Positive impacts identified:**

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

### Negative impacts identified:

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

## A more equal Denbighshire

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

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

### 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>	
<b>People who suffer discrimination or disadvantage</b>	
<b>Areas with poor economic, health or educational outcomes</b>	
<b>People in poverty</b>	

## A Denbighshire of cohesive communities

<b>Overall Impact</b>	Positive	Tudalen 200
-----------------------	----------	-------------



<b>Justification for impact</b>	Road safety benefits. Strong community involvement already for some of the projects. Public realm improvements. More travel choice.
<b>Further actions required</b>	Continue to ensure good community engagement takes place.

**Positive impacts identified:**

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

**Negative impacts identified:**

<b>Safe communities and individuals</b>	
<b>Community participation and resilience</b>	
<b>The attractiveness of the area</b>	
<b>Connected communities</b>	
<b>Rural resilience</b>	

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

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

**Positive impacts identified:**

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

**Negative impacts identified:**

<b>People using Welsh</b>	
<b>Promoting the Welsh language</b>	
<b>Culture and heritage</b>	

**A globally responsible Denbighshire**

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

**Positive impacts identified:**

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

**Negative impacts identified:**

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

# Programme for Sustainable LED Street Lighting

## Wellbeing Impact Assessment Report

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

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

# IMPACT ASSESSMENT SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

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

## Score for the sustainability of the approach

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

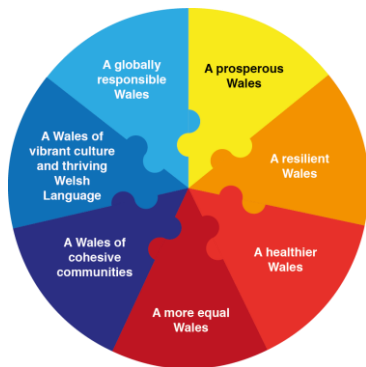


(3 out of 4 stars)

Actual score : 18 / 24.

## Summary of impact

Wellbeing Goals



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

## Main conclusions

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

# THE LIKELY IMPACT ON DENBIGHSHIRE, WALES AND THE WORLD

## A prosperous Denbighshire

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

### Positive consequences identified:

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

### Unintended negative consequences identified:

### Mitigating actions:

Consultation with affected stakeholders

## A resilient Denbighshire

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

### Positive consequences identified:

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

### Unintended negative consequences identified:

Increased waste collections

### Mitigating actions:

Old equipment is reused or recycled where possible.

## A healthier Denbighshire

Overall Impact	Neutral
----------------	---------

Justification for impact	This project has a negligible impact on promoting healthy lifestyles.
--------------------------	---

**Positive consequences identified:**

Improved lighting promotes a sense of security and well being.

**Unintended negative consequences identified:**

**Mitigating actions:**

Not applicable.

**A more equal Denbighshire**

Overall Impact	Neutral
Justification for impact	This project has no impact

**Positive consequences identified:**

**Unintended negative consequences identified:**

**Mitigating actions:**

This project has no impact

**A Denbighshire of cohesive communities**

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

**Positive consequences identified:**

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

**Unintended negative consequences identified:**

**Mitigating actions:**

No negative impacts

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

Overall Impact	Neutral
Justification for impact	No impact

**Positive consequences identified:**

**Unintended negative consequences identified:**

**Mitigating actions:**

No impact

### **A globally responsible Denbighshire**

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

**Positive consequences identified:**

Products will be sourced responsibly.

**Unintended negative consequences identified:**

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

**Mitigating actions:**

Negligible impact as a consequence of the project

Mae tudalen hwn yn fwriadol wag



**Adroddiad i'r:** Cyngor

**Dyddiad y cyfarfod:** 23 Chwefror 2021

**Aelod Arweiniol / Swyddog** Julian Thompson Hill

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

**Teitl** Datganiad Strategaeth Rheoli'r Trysorlys 2021/22 a  
Dangosyddion Darbodus 2021/22 i 2023/24 (Atodiad 1)

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

1.1 Mae Datganiad y Strategaeth Rheoli'r Trysorlys (DSRhT) (Atodiad 1) yn dangos sut mae'r Cyngor yn bwriadu rheoli ei fuddsoddiadau a'i fenthyciadau yn ystod y flwyddyn i ddod ac yn pennu'r polisiau ar gyfer gweithredu'r swyddogaeth rheoli trysorlys.

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

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

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

3.1 Bod y Cyngor yn cymeradwyo'r DSRhT ar gyfer 2021/22 (Atodiad 1).

3.2 Bod y Cyngor yn cymeradwyo pennu Dangosyddion Darbodus ar gyfer 2021/22, 2022/23 a 2023/24 (Atodiad 1, Ychwanegiad A).

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

3.4 Bod y Cabinet yn cadarnhau ei fod wedi darllen, deall ac ystyried yr Asesiad o Effaith ar Les (Atodiad 2) fel rhan o'i ystyriaethau.

## **4 Manylion yr Adroddiad**

## **Cefndir**

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

Wrth fuddsoddi, blaenoriaethau'r Cyngor yw:

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

## **DSRhT 2021/22**

- 4.3 Mae'r DSRhT 2021/22 wedi'i gynnwys yn Atodiad 1. Mae'r adroddiad hwn yn cynnwys Dangosyddion Darbodus sy'n gosod cyfyngiadau ar weithgarwch rheoli trysorlys y Cyngor fel y dangosir yn Atodiad 1, Ychwanegiad A.

## **Dangosyddion Darbodus Cyfalaf**

- 4.4 Mae'r Dangosyddion Darbodus Cyfalaf wedi'u hepgor o'r DSRhT ac wedi'i gynnwys yn Arddodiad y Strategaeth Gyfalaf (adroddiad newydd a gyflwynwyd gan rifyn 2017 o'r Cod Darbodus). Ei fwriad yw rhoi trosolwg lefel uchel, byr a chynhwysfawr i'r holl aelodau etholedig o sut mae gwariant cyfalaf, ariannu cyfalaf a gweithgaredd rheoli trysorlys yn cyfrannu at ddarpariaeth gwasanaethau'r Cyngor.
- 4.5 Mae Adroddiad y Strategaeth Gyfalaf wedi'i gynnwys yn Aadroddiad Cynllun Cyfalaf y Cyngor ac yn cynnwys y Dangosyddion Darbodus canlynol sy'n ymwneud â Chyfalaf:

Amcangyfrifon o Wariant Cyfalaf ac Ariannu

Cymhareb o Gostau Ariannu i Ffrwd Refeniw Net

Gofyniad Ariannu Cyfalaf

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

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

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

- 6.1 Ni cheir goblygiadau cost ychwanegol o ganlyniad i bennu Dangosyddion Darbodus. Pwrpas y Strategaeth Rheoli Trysorlys yw derbyn yr enillion gorau o fewn fframwaith risg a reolir yn briodol.

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

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

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

- 8.1 Adolygwyd Datganiad y Strategaeth gan y Pwyllgor Llywodraethu Corfforaethol ar 27 Ionawr 2021.

8.2 Mae'r Cyngor wedi ymgynghori gyda'i ymgynghorwyr rheoli trysorlys, sef Arlingclose Ltd.

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

9.1 Mae rheoli trysorlys yn golygu gofalu am symiau sylweddol o arian parod, felly mae'n rhan hanfodol o waith y Cyngor. Mae'n gofyn am strategaeth gadarn a rheolaethau priodol i ddiogelu arian y Cyngor, er mwyn sicrhau enillion rhesymol ar fuddsoddiadau a bod dyledion yn cael eu rheoli'n effeithiol ac yn ddoeth.

9.2 Yn unol â chod rheoli trysorlys CIPFA mae'n ofynnol i'r Cyngor gymeradwyo Datganiad Strategaeth Rheoli Trysorlys bob blwyddyn ariannol.

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

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

## **11 Pŵer i wneud y Penderfyniad**

11.1 Mae Deddf Llywodraeth Leol 2003 yn pennu'r gofyniad i awdurdodau lleol osod Dangosyddion Darbodus ac yn ei gwneud yn ofynnol i'r Cyngor gydymffurfio â Chod Darbodus Cyllid Cyfalaf ar gyfer Awdurdodau Lleol a luniwyd gan CIPFA.

**Denbighshire County Council**

**Treasury Management Strategy Statement  
and Investment Strategy 2021/22 to 2023/24**

**Contents**

- 1. Background**
- 2. Treasury Position**
- 3. Treasury Investment Strategy**
- 4. Borrowing Strategy**
- 5. Debt Rescheduling**
- 6. MRP Statement 2021/22**
- 7. Reporting Treasury Management Activity**
- 8. Other Items**

**Annexes**

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

# Treasury Management Strategy Statement and Investment Strategy 2021/22 to 2023/24

## 1 Background

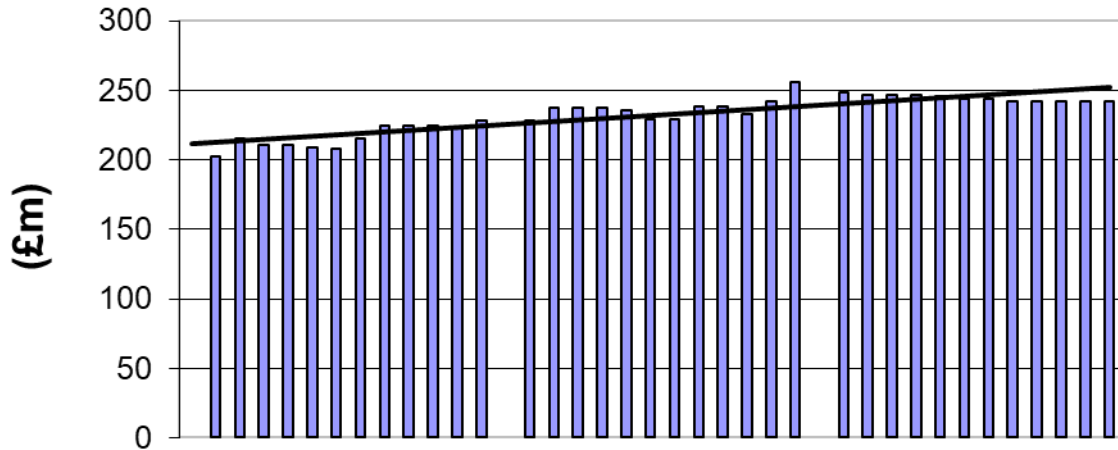
- 1.1 The Council is responsible for its Treasury Management decisions and activity which involves looking after the Council's cash. This is a vital part of the Council's work because approximately £0.5bn passes through the Council's bank account every year.
- 1.2 The CIPFA Code of Practice on Treasury Management requires the Authority to approve a treasury management strategy statement (TMSS) before the start of each financial year.
- 1.3 In addition, the Welsh Government (WG) issued revised *Guidance on Local Authority Investments* in November 2019 that requires the Authority to approve an investment strategy before the start of each financial year. It also requires the Authority to include details of investments and loans which are not held for Treasury Management purposes. Following a review, the Authority has concluded that it doesn't have any non-Treasury related arrangements which fall within the scope of this guidance.
- 1.4 This report fulfils the Authority's legal obligation under the *Local Government Act 2003* to have regard to both the CIPFA Code and the WG Guidance.
- 1.5 The purpose of the TMSS is to set the:
  - Treasury Management Strategy for 2021/22
  - Annual Investment Strategy for 2021/22
  - Prudential Indicators for 2021/22, 2022/23 and 2023/24 (Annex A)
  - Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP) Statement

## 2 Treasury Position

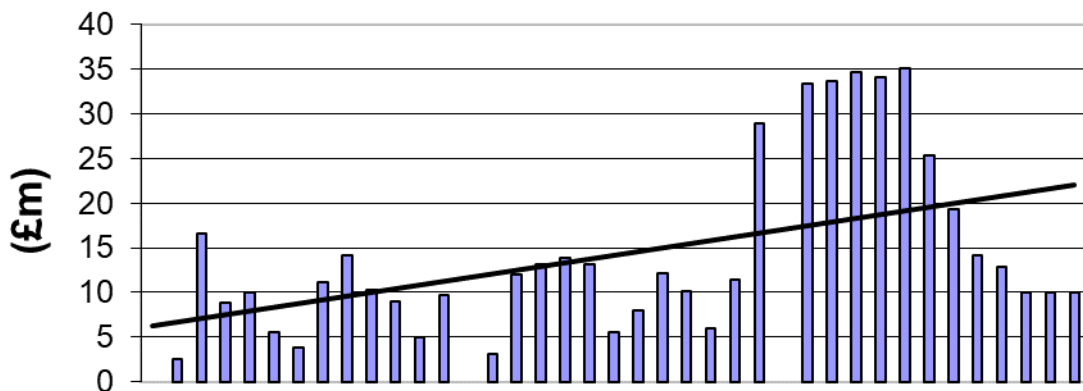
- 2.1 The levels of the Council's borrowing and investment balances over the last three years are shown in the graphs below. The first chart shows the Council's borrowing has increased over this period because the Council has been borrowing to fund its capital plan either from the Public Works Loan Board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

**Treasury Management Strategy Statement  
and Investment Strategy 2021/22 to 2023/24**

**Borrowing Balances (2018/19 - 2020/21)**



**Investment Balances (2018/19 - 2020/21)**



**3 Treasury Investment Strategy**

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

## Treasury Management Strategy Statement and Investment Strategy 2021/22 to 2023/24

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

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

Sector	Time limit	Counterparty limit
The UK Government	50 years	Unlimited
Local authorities & other government entities	25 years	£10m
Secured investments *	25 years	£10m
Banks (unsecured) *	13 months	£5m
Building societies (unsecured) *	13 months	£5m
Registered providers (unsecured) *	5 years	£5m
Money market funds *	n/a	£10m
Strategic pooled funds	n/a	£10m
Real estate investment trusts	n/a	£10m
Other investments *	5 years	£5m

**\* Minimum Credit Rating:** Treasury investments in the sectors marked with an asterisk will only be made with entities whose lowest published long-term credit rating is no lower than A-. Where available, the credit rating relevant to the specific investment or class of investment is used, otherwise the counterparty credit rating is used. However, investment decisions are never made solely based on credit ratings, and all other relevant factors including external advice will be taken into account.

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



## Treasury Management Strategy Statement and Investment Strategy 2021/22 to 2023/24

**Secured investments:** Investments secured on the borrower's assets, which limits the potential losses in the event of insolvency. The amount and quality of the security will be a key factor in the investment decision. Covered bonds and reverse repurchase agreements with banks and building societies are exempt from bail-in. Where there is no investment specific credit rating, but the collateral upon which the investment is secured has a credit rating, the higher of the collateral credit rating and the counterparty credit rating will be used. The combined secured and unsecured investments with any one counterparty will not exceed the cash limit for secured investments.

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

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

**Money Market Funds:** Pooled funds that offer same-day or short notice liquidity and very low or no price volatility by investing in short-term money markets. They have the advantage over bank accounts of providing wide diversification of investment risks, coupled with the services of a professional fund manager in return for a small fee.

**Strategic Pooled Funds:** Bond, equity and property funds that offer enhanced returns over the longer term but are more volatile in the short term. These allow the Authority to diversify into asset classes other than cash without the need to own and manage the underlying investments. Because these funds have no defined maturity date, but are available for withdrawal after a notice period, their performance and continued suitability in meeting the Authority's investment objectives will be monitored regularly.

**Real Estate Investment Trusts:** Shares in companies that invest mainly in real estate and pay the majority of their rental income to investors in a similar manner to pooled property funds. As with property funds, REITs offer enhanced returns over the longer term, but are more volatile especially as the share price reflects changing demand for the shares as well as changes in the value of the underlying properties.

## Treasury Management Strategy Statement and Investment Strategy 2021/22 to 2023/24

**Other investments:** This category covers treasury investments not listed above, for example unsecured corporate bonds and company loans. Non-bank companies cannot be bailed-in but can become insolvent placing the Authority's investment at risk.

- 3.4 Natwest is the Council's banker and will continue to be used for operational and liquidity purposes by transferring cash in and out of the instant access account as required even if its credit rating falls below A-.
- 3.5 For a group of banks under the same ownership, the banking group limit is equal to the individual bank limit.
- 3.6 Credit ratings are obtained and monitored by the Authority's treasury advisers, who will notify changes in ratings as they occur. Where an entity has its credit rating downgraded so that it fails to meet the approved investment criteria then:
  - no new investments will be made,
  - any existing investments that can be recalled or sold at no cost will be, and
  - full consideration will be given to the recall or sale of all other existing investments with the affected counterparty.
- 3.7 The Authority understands that credit ratings are good, but not perfect, predictors of investment default. Full regard will therefore be given to other available information on the credit quality of the organisations in which it invests, including credit default swap prices (the cost of banks insuring themselves against default), financial statements, information on potential government support, reports in the quality financial press and analysis and advice from the Council's treasury management adviser. No investments will be made with an organisation if there are substantive doubts about its credit quality, even though it may otherwise meet the above criteria.
- 3.8 When deteriorating financial market conditions affect the creditworthiness of all organisations, as happened in 2008 and 2020, this is not generally reflected in credit ratings, but can be seen in other market measures. In these circumstances, the Authority will restrict its investments to those organisations of higher credit quality and reduce the maximum duration of its investments to maintain the required level of security. If these restrictions mean that insufficient commercial organisations of high credit quality are available to invest the Authority's cash balances, then the surplus will be deposited with the UK Government, via the Debt Management Office or invested in government treasury bills for example, or with other local authorities. This will cause investment returns to fall but will protect the principal sum invested.

**Treasury Management Strategy Statement  
and Investment Strategy 2021/22 to 2023/24**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**4 Borrowing Strategy**

4.1 In line with its TM strategy and following advice from its treasury consultants, the Council locked in a proportion of its debt at the end of March 2020 at a very low rate (HRA Certainty Rate) with the Public Works Loan Board (PWLB) to fund HRA capital expenditure. A new loan for £15m

## **Treasury Management Strategy Statement and Investment Strategy 2021/22 to 2023/24**

was undertaken over a 10 year period on an Equal Instalment of Principal (EIP) basis at a rate of 0.94%.

- 4.2 The Council has also continued to undertake temporary borrowing from other local authorities as required to cover short-term cash flow requirements as this is a good source of readily available cash at historically low rates.
- 4.3 At the same time, the Council will also continue to monitor its cash position and interest rate levels to ensure that further long term borrowing is undertaken at the optimal time to fund on-going Capital commitments.
- 4.4 The approved sources of borrowing are listed below:
  - PWLB and any successor body
  - any institution approved for investments
  - any other bank or building society authorised to operate in the UK
  - any other UK public sector body
  - UK public and private sector pension funds (except Clwyd Pension Fund)
  - capital market bond investors
  - UK Municipal Bonds Agency plc and other special purpose companies created to enable local authority bond issues

### **5 Debt Rescheduling**

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

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

- 6.1 The Council's MRP policy was reviewed during 2017/18 to explore potential savings options and the changes have been implemented from 2017/18. The revised MRP policy was agreed by Council on 17 October 2017.
- 6.2 The Council sets aside money each year to repay debt and this is known as the Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP).

## **Treasury Management Strategy Statement and Investment Strategy 2021/22 to 2023/24**

- 6.3 There are four different methods of calculating MRP and the Council needs to say each year which methods it will use. This is known as the MRP Statement.
- 6.4 The MRP Statement is submitted to Council before the start of each financial year. If the terms of the original MRP Statement are revised again during the year, a revised statement will be put to Council at that time.

### **6.5 MRP Statement**

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

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

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

- 6.6 MRP on housing assets funded through Prudential Borrowing is charged at 5% of the HRA's CFR. MRP on all other items such as new builds are charged at 2% of the HRA's CFR.

## **7 Reporting Treasury Management Activity**

- 7.1 The Section 151 Officer (Chief Finance Officer) will report to the Corporate Governance Committee on treasury management activity / performance as follows:
- (a) The Treasury Management Strategy Statement and Prudential Indicators will be submitted to the committee in January each year prior to approval by Council.
  - (b) Two treasury management updates will be submitted to the committee in January and July each year.
  - (c) An annual report on treasury activity will be submitted to the committee in July each year for the preceding year prior to approval by Cabinet.

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

## **Treasury Management Strategy Statement and Investment Strategy 2021/22 to 2023/24**

### **8 Other items**

#### **8.1 Investment Training**

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

The CIPFA Code of Practice on Treasury Management requires the Section 151 Officer to ensure that all members tasked with treasury management responsibilities, including scrutiny of the treasury management function, understand fully their roles and responsibilities. The last Treasury Management training session for members was given on 20 November 2019.

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

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

Staff attend training courses, seminars and conferences provided by Arlingclose and CIPFA. There is a team of three members of staff who cover TM duties on a rota basis to ensure that their knowledge is kept up to date. These members of staff are also members of professional accountancy bodies including the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) and the Association of Accounting Technicians (AAT). The operational processes which staff must follow are shown within the Treasury Management Practices (TMPs) which have been updated recently. Since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic, staff have been accessing the Council's TM systems through the Council's remote access system from home. The same processes are followed but a paperless system is now used which involves maintaining the same documentation in PDF format with electronic signatures.

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

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

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

The Council maintains the quality of the service with its advisers by holding quarterly strategy meetings and tendering every 5 years. The strategy meetings have been held on line since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic. Following a tendering exercise at the end of 2018, the contract

## **Treasury Management Strategy Statement and Investment Strategy 2021/22 to 2023/24**

was renewed with Arlingclose from 01 January 2019 for three years with an option to extend for a further two year period. This means that the contract will be reviewed at the end of 2021 and extended for a further two year period if the Council is satisfied with the service received.

### **8.3 Markets in Financial Instruments Directive (MIFID)**

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

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

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

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

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

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

In the absence of any explicit legal power to do so, the Authority will not use standalone financial derivatives (such as swaps, forwards, futures and options). Derivatives embedded into loans and investments, including pooled funds and forward starting transactions, may be used, and the risks

## **Treasury Management Strategy Statement and Investment Strategy 2021/22 to 2023/24**

that they present will be managed in line with the overall treasury risk management strategy.

### **8.6 Housing Revenue Account (HRA)**

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



**Treasury Management Strategy Statement  
and Investment Strategy 2021/22 to 2023/24**

**ANNEX A**

**PRUDENTIAL INDICATORS 2021/22 TO 2023/24**

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

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

	<b>2020/21 Approved %</b>	<b>2021/22 Estimate %</b>	<b>2022/23 Estimate %</b>	<b>2023/24 Estimate %</b>
<b>Upper Limit for Fixed Interest Rate Exposure</b>	100	100	100	100
<b>Upper Limit for Variable Rate Exposure</b>	40	40	40	40

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

**2 Maturity Structure of Fixed Rate borrowing**

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

**Treasury Management Strategy Statement  
and Investment Strategy 2021/22 to 2023/24**

<b>Maturity structure of fixed rate borrowing</b>	<b>Actual %</b>	<b>Lower Limit %</b>	<b>Upper Limit %</b>
under 12 months	4.68	0	30
12 months and within 24 months	3.44	0	30
24 months and within 5 years	10.06	0	30
5 years and within 10 years	14.30	0	30
10 years and above	67.52	50	100

**3 Credit Risk**

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

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

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

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

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

**4 Upper Limit for total principal sums invested over 1 year**

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

<b>Upper Limit for total principal sums invested over 1 year</b>	<b>2020/21 Approved £m</b>	<b>2021/22 Estimate £m</b>	<b>2022/23 Estimate £m</b>	<b>2023/24 Estimate £m</b>
	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00

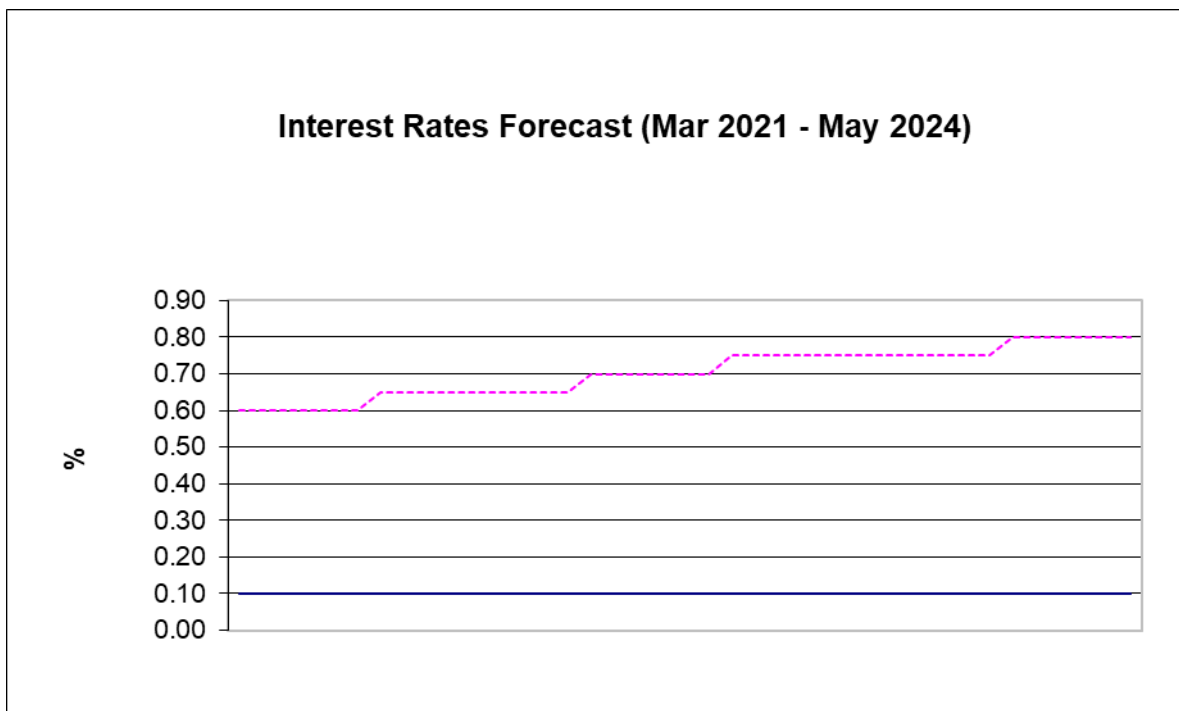
# Treasury Management Strategy Statement and Investment Strategy 2021/22 to 2023/24

## ANNEX B

### INTEREST RATES FORECAST

The graph below shows the interest rate forecast for the Official UK Bank Rate and the 50 year GILT rate from March 2021 to May 2024. The Official Bank Rate influences the rate at which the Council can invest. The GILT rate is the rate at which the Government borrows money and therefore this affects the rate at which the Council can borrow from the PWLB which is approximately 1% above GILT rates.

As the graph shows, it's much more expensive to borrow than to invest at the moment with the Official UK Bank Rate expected to remain fairly constant over the period. The graph illustrates that the difference between investment and borrowing rates is approximately 1.5%.



———— Official Bank Rate  
----- 50-yr GILT Rate

# Treasury Management Strategy Statement and Investment Strategy 2021/22 to 2023/24

## ANNEX C

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

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

## **Treasury Management Strategy Statement and Investment Strategy 2021/22 to 2023/24**

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

Mae tudalen hwn yn fwriadol wag

# Treasury Management Strategy Statement 2021/22

## Well-being Impact Assessment Report


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

Assessment Number:	148
Brief description:	The Treasury Management strategy for 2021/22
Date Completed:	06/01/2021 12:45:28 Version: 17
Completed by:	Rhys Ifor Jones
Responsible Service:	Finance
Localities affected by the proposal:	Whole County,
Who will be affected by the proposal?	Proposals have little or no direct impact on the vast majority of residents as the strategy involves managing the Council's investments and borrowing.
Was this impact assessment completed as a group?	No

# IMPACT ASSESSMENT SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

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

## Score for the sustainability of the approach

 ( 3 out of 4 stars ) Actual score : 20 / 30.

## Implications of the score

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

## Summary of impact

Well-being Goals

A prosperous Denbighshire

A resilient Denbighshire

A healthier Denbighshire

A more equal Denbighshire

A Denbighshire of cohesive communities

A Denbighshire of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language

A globally responsible Denbighshire

Positive

Positive

Neutral

Neutral

Neutral

Neutral

Neutral



## Main conclusions

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

## Evidence to support the Well-being Impact Assessment

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



# THE LIKELY IMPACT ON DENBIGHSHIRE, WALES AND THE WORLD

## A prosperous Denbighshire

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

### Positive impacts identified:

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

### Negative impacts identified:

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

## A resilient Denbighshire

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

### Positive impacts identified:

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

### Negative impacts identified:

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

## A healthier Denbighshire

<b>Overall Impact</b>	Neutral
-----------------------	---------

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

**Positive impacts identified:**

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

**Negative impacts identified:**

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

**A more equal Denbighshire**

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

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

**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>	
<b>People who suffer discrimination or disadvantage</b>	
<b>Areas with poor economic, health or educational outcomes</b>	
<b>People in poverty</b>	

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

**Positive impacts identified:**

<b>Safe communities and individuals</b>	
<b>Community participation and resilience</b>	
<b>The attractiveness of the area</b>	
<b>Connected communities</b>	
<b>Rural resilience</b>	

**Negative impacts identified:**

<b>Safe communities and individuals</b>	
<b>Community participation and resilience</b>	
<b>The attractiveness of the area</b>	
<b>Connected communities</b>	
<b>Rural resilience</b>	

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

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

**Positive impacts identified:**

<b>People using Welsh</b>	
<b>Promoting the Welsh language</b>	Tudalen 237

<b>Culture and heritage</b>	
-----------------------------	--

**Negative impacts identified:**

<b>People using Welsh</b>	
<b>Promoting the Welsh language</b>	
<b>Culture and heritage</b>	

### A globally responsible Denbighshire

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

**Positive impacts identified:**

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

**Negative impacts identified:**

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

RHAGLEN GWAITH I'R DYFODOL Y CYNGOR

Cyfarfod	Eitem (Disgrifiad / Teitl)		Pwrpas yr Adroddiad	Angen Penderfyniad y Cyngor (oes/nac oes)	Aelod Arweiniol a Swyddog Cyswllt
<b>13 Ebrill 2021</b>	1	Trefniadau ar gyfer ethol Cadeirydd ac Is-Gadeirydd	Cytuno ar y broses a'r ymgeiswyr i'w hethol yn ffurfiol yng Nghyfarfod Blynyddol y Cyngor ym mis Mai 2021	Nac oes	Y Cynghorydd Richard Mainon / Gary Williams / Steve Price
<b>18 Mai 2021 CYNGOR BLYNYDDOL</b>	1	Ethol Cadeirydd ac Is-gadeirydd Cyngor Sir Ddinbych	Ethol Cadeirydd ac Is-Gadeirydd y Cyngor ar gyfer blwyddyn y cyngor 2021-2022.	Nac oes	Y Cynghorydd Richard Mainon / Gary Williams / Steve Price
<b>6 Gorffennaf 2021</b>	1	<b>Adolygiad Perfformiad Blynyddol</b>		Oes	Alan Smith / Iolo McGregor
<b>7 Medi 2021</b>					
<b>12 Hydref 2021</b>					
<b>7 Rhagfyr 2021</b>					

RHAGLEN GWAITH I'R DYFODOL Y CYNGOR


**EITEMAU'R DYFODOL**

Adroddiad Blynyddol y Pwyllgor Safonau	Ystyried yr Adroddiad Blynyddol	Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Safonau / Gary Williams	<b>I'w gadarnhau</b>
Cyflog Byw Cenedlaethol	Goblygiad ariannol yn dilyn trafodaeth yn y Cyngor Llawn ar 26 Ionawr 2021	Y Cynghorydd Julian Thompson-Hill / Steve Gadd / Catrin Roberts	<b>I'w gadarnhau</b>
Ymchwiliad i Lifogydd	Pan fydd yr ymchwiliad wedi'i gynnal, caiff adroddiad ei gyflwyno i'r Cyngor Llawn yn dilyn cais gan y Cyngor Llawn ar 26 Ionawr 2021	Y Cynghorydd Brian Jones	<b>I'w gadarnhau</b>

Tudalen 240

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

<i>Cyfarfod</i>	<i>Dyddiad cau</i>	<i>Cyfarfod</i>	<i>Dyddiad cau</i>	<i>Cyfarfod</i>	<i>Dyddiad cau</i>
13.04.2021	<b>30.03.2021</b>	18.05.2021	<b>04.05.2021</b>	06.07.2021	<b>22.06.2021</b>
07.09.2021	<b>24.08.2021</b>	12.10.2021	<b>28.09.2021</b>	07.12.2021	<b>23.11.2021</b>

Diweddarwyd 10/02/2021 SLW

Cabinet Forward Work Programme.doc



## Rhaglen Gwaith i'r Dyfodol Sesiynau Briffio'r Cyngor

Cyfarfod	Eitem (Disgrifiad / Teitl)		Pwrpas yr Adroddiad	Aelod Arweiniol a Swyddog Cyswllt
<b>15 Mawrth 2021</b>	1	Hyfforddiant Ymwybyddiaeth Cyfamod y Lluoedd Arfog		Y Cyng. Richard Mainon / Gary Williams/ Stephen Townley, Swyddog Cyswllt y Lluoedd Arfog Cyswllt:
	2	Canlyniadau Mynegai Amddifadedd Lluosog Cymru ar gyfer Sir Ddinbych	Cyflwyno canlyniadau CMALIC Sir Ddinbych i'r aelodau	Nicola Kneale
	3	Rhaglen Ariannu Ysgolion yr 21ain Ganrif	Hysbysu'r aelodau ynghylch: (i) Cefndir y cyllid a'r broses flaenoriaethu a gaiff ei dilyn i benderfynu pa ysgolion sy'n deilwng o fanteisio ar fuddsoddiad; (ii) Manylion y buddsoddiad sydd wedi'i wneud yn barod yn ysgolion y sir a'r sefyllfa bresennol; (iii) Amlinelliad clir o gynlluniau'r dyfodol, yn amodol ar argaeledd cyllid gan Lywodraeth Cymru a'r Cyngor, i wneud ysgolion Cyngor Sir Ddinbych yn addas ar gyfer yr 21ain Ganrif	Y Cyng. Huw Hilditch Roberts / Geraint Davies / James Curran
<b>7 Mehefin 2021</b>				
<b>8 Tachwedd 2021</b>				

## Rhaglen Gwaith i'r Dyfodol Sesiynau Briffio'r Cyngor

--	--	--	--	--

### **CYFARFODYDD I'W CADARNHAU:**

CSSR – i drafod yr adolygiad o staff cymorth (Judith Greenhalgh / Alan Smith) – wedi'i ohirio o gyfarfod 9 Mawrth 2020

Diweddarwyd 10/02/2021 - SLW