

Pecyn Dogfen Cyhoeddus



At: Aelodau'r Cabinet

Dyddiad: 20 Gorffennaf 2022

Rhif Union: 01824712568

ebost: democrataidd@sirddinbych.gov.uk

Annwyl Gyngorydd

Fe'ch gwahoddir i fynychu cyfarfod y **CABINET, DYDD MAWRTH, 26 GORFFENNAF 2022** am **10.00 am** yn **SIAMBR Y CYNGOR, NEUADD Y SIR, RHUTHUN A THRWY GYNHADLEDD FIDEO.**

Yn gywir iawn

G Williams

Pennaeth Gwasanaethau Cyfreithiol, AD a Democrataidd

AGENDA

1 YMDDIHEURIADAU

2 DATGAN CYSYLLTIAD

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

3 MATERION BRYD

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

4 COFNODION (Tudalennau 7 - 14)

Derbyn cofnodion cyfarfod y Cabinet a gynhaliwyd ar 28 Mehefin 2022 (copi ynghlwm).

5 ADOLYGU PENDERFYNIAD Y CABINET YN YMWNEUD Â'R CYNLLUN PENDERFYNIADAU DIRPRWYEDIG ARFAETHEDIG AR GYFER CAFFAEL TIR (RHYDD-DDALIADOL A LESDDALIADOL) I DDIBENION DAL A STORIO CARBON A GWELLIANNAU ECOLEGOL (Tudalennau 15 - 78)

Ystyried adroddiad gan y Cynghorydd Huw Williams, Cadeirydd Pwyllgor Craffu Cymunedau, (copi ynghlwm) sy'n gofyn i'r Cabinet adolygu ei benderfyniad gwreiddiol yn ymwneud â'r cynllun penderfyniadau dirprwyedig arfaethedig ar gyfer caffael tir (rhydd-ddaliadol a lesddaliadol) i ddibenion dal a storio carbon a gwelliannau ecolegol, gan roi sylw i ganfyddiadau ac argymhellion y Pwyllgor Craffu.

6 Y GRONFA FFYNIANT GYFFREDIN (Tudalennau 79 - 88)

Ystyried adroddiad gan y Cynghorydd Jason McLellan, Arweinydd ac Aelod Arweiniol Twf Economaidd a Threchu Amddifadedd, (copi ynghlwm) yn gofyn i'r Cabinet gymeradwyo datblygu Rhaglen y Gronfa Ffyniant Gyffredin ymhellach, dirprwyo awdurdod i ddatblygu a chyflwyno blaenoriaethau Sir Ddinbych ar gyfer cynhwysiant yn y Strategaeth Fuddsoddi Ranbarthol, ac i Gyngor Gwynedd weithredu fel corff arweiniol ar gyfer cyflwyno'r Strategaeth a chyflawni'r rhaglen.

7 CAFFAEL GWASANAETH CEFNOGI NEWYDD AR GYFER LLETY DROS DRO MEWN ARGYFWNG (ATAL DIGARTREFEDD) (Tudalennau 89 - 138)

Ystyried adroddiad gan y Cynghorydd Rhys Thomas, Aelod Arweiniol Tai a Chymunedau, (copi ynghlwm) yn gofyn i'r Cabinet gymeradwyo dechrau caffael ar gyfer gwasanaeth gefnogi newydd ar gyfer llety dros dro mewn argyfwng i rai digartref.

8 CYMUNEDAU CYNALIADWY AR GYFER DYSGU - BAND B (Tudalennau 139 - 150)

Ystyried adroddiad gan y Cynghorydd Gill German, Aelod Arweiniol Addysg, Plant a Theuluoedd, (copi ynghlwm) ar ganfyddiadau adolygiad y Bwrdd Rhaglen Moderneiddio Addysg o'r broses flaenoriaethu ar gyfer Band B Cymunedau Cynaliadwy ar gyfer Dysgu, yn unol â chais y Cyngor ym mis Ionawr 2022.

9 ADRODDIAD CYLLID (Tudalennau 151 - 164)

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

10 RHAGLEN GWAITH I'R DYFODOL Y CABINET (Tudalennau 165 - 170)

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

MEMBERSHIP

Y Cynghorwyr

Gwyneth Ellis
Gill German
Elen Heaton
Julie Matthews
Jason McLellan

Barry Mellor
Win Mullen-James
Rhys Thomas
Emrys Wynne

COPIAU I'R:

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

Mae tudalen hwn yn fwriadol wag

DEDDF LLYWODRAETH LEOL 2000

Cod Ymddygiad Aelodau

DATGELU A CHOFRESTRU BUDDIANNAU

Rwyf i,
(enw)

*Aelod /Aelod cyfetholedig o
(*dileuer un)

Cyngor Sir Ddinbych

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

Dyddiad Datgelu:

Pwyllgor (nodwch):

Agenda eitem

Pwnc:

Natur y Buddiant:

(Gweler y nodyn isod)*

Llofnod

Dyddiad

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

Mae tudalen hwn yn fwriadol wag

CABINET

Cofnodion cyfarfod y Cabinet a gynhaliwyd yn Siambr y Cyngor, Neuadd y Sir, Rhuthun a thrwy gynhadledd fideo ar ddydd Iau, 28 Mehefin 2022 am 10.00 am.

YN BRESENNOL

Cynghorwyr Jason McLellan, Arweinydd ac Aelod Arweiniol Twf Economaidd a Threchu Amddifadedd; Gill German, Dirprwy Arweinydd Addysg, Plant a Theuluoedd; Gwyneth Ellis, Aelod Arweiniol Cyllid, Perfformiad ac Asedau Strategol; Elen Heaton, Aelod Arweiniol Iechyd a Gofal Cymdeithasol; Julie Matthews, Aelod Arweiniol Polisi, Cydraddoldeb a Strategaeth Gorfforaethol; Barry Mellor, Aelod Arweiniol Yr Amgylchedd a Chludiant; Win Mullen-James, Aelod Arweiniol Datblygu Lleol a Chynllunio; Rhys Thomas, Aelod Arweiniol Tai a Chymunedau, ac Emrys Wynne, Aelod Arweiniol Y Gymraeg, Diwylliant a Threftadaeth

Arsylwyr: Cynghorwyr Ann Davies, Karen Edwards, Pauline Edwards, Chris Evans, Bobby Feeley, Huw Hilditch-Roberts, Alan James, Paul Keddie, Merfyn Parry, Andrea Tomlin a Huw Williams

HEFYD YN BRESENNOL

Y Prif Weithredwr (GB); Cyfarwyddwr Corfforaethol: Cymunedau (NS); Penaethiaid Gwasanaeth: Y Gyfraith, Adnoddau Dynol a Gwasanaethau Democrataidd (GW), Cyllid ac Eiddo (SG), a Chynllunio, Gwarchod y Cyhoedd a Gwasanaethau Cefn Gwlad (EJ); Pennaeth Gwella Busnes a Moderneiddio Dros Dro ar y Cyd (NK); Rheolwr Gwarchod y Cyhoedd, Adfywio a Datblygu Economaidd (GR); Rheolwr Fframwaith, Caffael (TS) a Gweinyddwyr Pwyllgorau (KEJ a SJ [Gweddarlledwr])

1 YMDDIHEURIADAU

Y Cynghorydd Win Mullen-James.

2 DATGAN CYSYLLTIAD

Nid oedd unrhyw ddatganiadau o gysylltiad wedi cael eu codi.

3 MATERION BRYD

Ni chodwyd unrhyw faterion bryd.

4 COFNODION

Cyflwynwyd cofnodion cyfarfod y Cabinet a gynhaliwyd ar 7 Mehefin 2022.

Materion yn Codi – Tudalen 11, Eitem 8 Blaenraglen Waith y Cabinet – Dywedodd y Pennaeth Cyfreithiol, Adnoddau Dynol a Gwasanaethau Democrataidd y byddai adroddiad ar y Rhaglen Dysgu Cynaliadwy ar gyfer Cymunedau yn cael ei gyflwyno gerbron y Cabinet ym mis Gorffennaf.

PENDERFYNWYD derbyn cofnodion y cyfarfod a gynhaliwyd ar 7 Mehefin 2022 a chadarnhau eu bod yn gofnod cywir.

5 CYMERADWYO CAIS CRONFA CODI'R GWASTAD LLYWODRAETH Y DU – ETHOLAETH GORLLEWIN CLWYD

Cyflwynodd y Cynghorydd Jason McLellan yr adroddiad ar gais Llywodraeth y DU am Gyllid Codi'r Gwastad sy'n ymwneud â Gorllewin Clwyd, gan argymhell bod y Cabinet yn ategu ei gefnogaeth i'r prosiectau arfaethedig a gefnogwyd yn flaenorol gan y Cabinet, a dirprwyo awdurdod i swyddogion a enwir mewn ymgynghoriad â'r Arweinydd i gytuno ar gynnig unigol.

Roedd y Pennaeth Cynllunio, Diogelu'r Cyhoedd a'r Gwasanaethau Cefn Gwlad a'r Rheolwr Diogelu'r Cyhoedd, Adfywio a Datblygu Economaidd hefyd yn bresennol ar gyfer yr eitem ac, ynghyd â'r Arweinydd, cafwyd rhywfaint o gefndir yr adroddiad a newid mewn amgylchiadau a oedd wedi arwain at y sefyllfa bresennol hyd yma.

Ym mis Tachwedd 2021, roedd y Cabinet wedi cymeradwyo cyflwyno'r cais, mewn partneriaeth â Chyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Conwy, ar gyfer Gorllewin Clwyd gyda Chyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Conwy yn gweithredu fel prif ymgeisydd. Yr oedd canllawiau Llywodraeth y DU wedi datgan, lle'r oedd etholaeth yn croesi nifer o awdurdodau lleol, y dylai'r awdurdodau lleol hynny gydweithio i ddatblygu cais ar y cyd. Fodd bynnag, roedd y canllawiau diwygiedig ym mis Mawrth 2022 yn darparu ar gyfer cais gan bob awdurdod lleol a oedd yn croesi ffin etholaeth a oedd yn caniatáu un cais gan DCC a CBSC ar gyfer Gorllewin Clwyd. Cynhaliwyd trafodaethau lefel uchel gyda Chyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Conwy a David Jones, AS yn hynny o beth, ac er mai dymuniad Cyngor Sir Ddinbych oedd parhau â chais ar y cyd, roedd Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Conwy wedi dewis bwrw ymlaen â'i gais ei hun. O ganlyniad, roedd angen cefnogaeth y Cabinet er mwyn i'r Cyngor Sir fynd ar drywydd un cais.

Nid oedd y prosiectau a gefnogwyd gan y Cabinet yn flaenorol wedi newid ac roedd swyddogion/ymgynghorwyr yn hyderus bod yr elfen DCC yn dal yn gryf ar gyfer cais annibynnol. Roedd David Jones, AS, yn cefnogi'r ddau gais ond gallai ond "blaenoriaethu/roi cymorth sylfaenol" i un cynnig ac roedd wedi dewis blaenoriaethu cyflwyniad DCC. Diolchodd yr Arweinydd i David Jones, AS am gefnogi cais DCC, a oedd yn elfen bwysig o'r broses sgorio, ac oedd wedi bod yn destament i waith caled swyddogion wrth ddatblygu'r cais am grant.

Cyfeiriodd y Cynghorydd Emrys Wynne at gyfarfod diweddar Grŵp Ardal Aelodau Rhuthun (MAG) lle'r oedd yr aelodau'n croesawu'r cynnydd a wnaed a chefnogaeth David Jones, AS ar gyfer cais DCC, a'r cyfle i weddnewid a buddsoddi yn Rhuthun a'r ardaloedd cyfagos. Fodd bynnag, mynegwyd pryderon ynghylch goblygiadau posibl penderfyniad CBSC i gyflwyno ei gais ei hun ac roedd aelodau lleol wedi cael gwybod am y newyddion hynny drwy sïon yn hytrach na sianeli swyddogol. Esboniodd yr Arweinydd a'r swyddogion fod trafodaethau wedi bod yn mynd ymlaen ers rhai wythnosau ond ni wnaed unrhyw benderfyniad tan yn ddiweddar iawn. Unwaith yr oedd CBSC wedi penderfynu cyflwyno un cynnig, roedd y Cabinet a Grŵp Cynghori Rhanbarthol Rhuthun wedi cael y wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am y

sefyllfa. Cafodd yr aelodau eu hannog hefyd i gysylltu â swyddogion yn uniongyrchol os clywir sion, er mwyn gallu sefydlu ffeithiau'r mater.

Talodd y Cynghorwyr Bobby Feeley a Huw Hilditch-Roberts (Aelodau Ruthun) deyrnged hefyd i waith caled swyddogion wrth ddatblygu'r cais a diolchodd i David Jones, AS am ei gefnogaeth, gan dynnu sylw at y manteision sylweddol i Ruthun a'r ardal gyfagos pe bai'r cais yn llwyddiannus. Ymatebodd yr Arweinydd a'r swyddogion i gwestiynau/sylwadau dilynol gan y ddau aelod lleol fel a ganlyn –

- Roedd cydweithwyr ac ymgynghorwyr Llywodraeth y DU o'r farn bod gan DCC gais cryf a chydlynol gyda thema glir ac o'r safbwynt hwnnw, ni fyddai penderfyniad CBSC i fynd ar drywydd un cais yn cael effaith niweidiol ar gais DCC
- mewn theori, byddai symud i un cais yn caniatáu i DCC gael mynediad at hyd at £20m yn hytrach na'r £10m blaenorol. Fodd bynnag, o ystyried yr amserlenni tynn sy'n gysylltiedig â chymhlethdodau'r broses ymgeisio, ystyriwyd ei bod yn rhy hwyr i wneud unrhyw newidiadau. Roedd y posibilrwydd o gynyddu'r arian wrth gefn ar gyfer y prosiectau presennol wedi cael ei ystyried ond roedd yr ymgynghorydd yn hyderus bod digon o arian wrth gefn a darpariaeth yn y ffigurau cyfredol yn hynny o beth.
- byddai gwaith yn cael ei wneud drwy ymgynghori ag aelodau ar y prosiectau adfywio hynny nad ydynt yn cael eu datblygu fel rhan o'r cais gyda'r bwriad o chwilio am ffrydiau ariannu eraill i'w datblygu fel y bo'n briodol
- efallai y byddai'n werth trafod ymhellach y mater o gyfathrebu rhwng aelodau a swyddogion yn yr achos hwn y tu allan i'r cyfarfod ac a ellid gwella arno o safbwynt aelodau a swyddogion
- o drafodaethau gyda CBSC nid oedd yn glir pam yr oeddent yn dymuno mynd ar drywydd eu cais eu hunain ond yr oedd y newid yn y canllawiau i ganiatáu un cynnig yn ysgogi'r penderfyniad hwnnw ac yr oeddent yn amlwg yn teimlo y byddai cynnig unigol yn gais cryfach iddynt hwy
- roedd hyder yng nghynnig DCC a chyfeiriwyd at y meini prawf asesu gyda DCC yn cael statws blaenoriaeth 1 ac yn gallu cyflawni'r prosiectau o fewn yr amserlen angenrheidiol a bod ganddo thema strategol glir. Fodd bynnag, pe na bai'r cais yn llwyddiannus, yna byddid yn chwilio am ffrydiau ariannu eraill gyda'r bwriad o fwrw ymlaen â'r prosiectau hynny yn y dyfodol.
- gellid dysgu gwersi o'r broses o ddatblygu'r ceisiadau ar gyfer y tair ardal etholaethol yn Sir Ddinbych a fyddai'n rhoi'r awdurdod mewn sefyllfa dda pe bai dyraniadau cyllid yn y dyfodol yn dilyn proses debyg.

Cyfeiriodd y Pennaeth Gwasanaethau Cyfreithiol, Adnoddau Dynol a Democraidaidd at y dyddiad cau ar gyfer ceisiadau am gynigion, sef 6 Gorffennaf 2022. O ystyried yr amserlen dynn dan sylw, gofynnwyd i'r Cabinet gofnodi'n ffurfiol yn eu penderfyniad bod y penderfyniad yn cael ei weithredu ar unwaith, heb alw i mewn, i sicrhau y gellid cwrdd â'r dyddiad cau ar gyfer ceisiadau am gynigion.

PENDERFYNWYD Y dylai'r Cabinet -

- (a) *ailadrodd ei gefnogaeth i'r prosiectau arfaethedig a gefnogwyd yn flaenorol gan y Cabinet a gwerth dangosol cyffredinol pob prosiect;*

(b) rhoi awdurdod dirprwyedig i'r Prif Swyddog Gweithredol a'r Pennaeth Cynllunio, Diogelu'r Cyhoedd a Gwasanaethau Cefn Gwlad mewn ymgynghoriad â'r Swyddog Adran 151, Pennaeth Gwasanaethau Cyfreithiol, Adnoddau Dynol a Democrataidd a'r Arweinydd, i fireinio'r prosiectau a chostau'r prosiect yn ôl yr angen ac i gytuno i gais annibynnol gan Gyngor Sir Ddinbych gael ei gyflwyno ar gyfer Rownd 2 Cronfa Codi'r Gwastad Llywodraeth y DU ar gyfer etholaeth Gorllewin Clwyd, a

(c) chadarnhau bod y penderfyniad hwn yn cael ei weithredu ar unwaith heb alw i mewn.

6 CYDRADDOLDEB AC AMRYWIAETH STRATEGOL YNG NGHYNGOR SIR DDINBYCH

Cyflwynodd y Cyngorydd Julie Matthews yr adroddiad yn manylu ar y trefniadau mewnol ar gyfer cefnogi'r agenda cydraddoldeb ac amrywiaeth a gofynnodd am gymeradwyaeth y Cabinet i ffurfio Grŵp Cydraddoldeb ac Amrywiaeth Strategol dan arweiniad Aelodau.

Bu nifer o ddatblygiadau ym maes cydraddoldeb ac amrywiaeth dros y misoedd diwethaf ar lefel genedlaethol (Rhaglen Cymru ar gyfer Llywodraethu, Cynllun Gweithredu Cydraddoldeb Hiliol, Deddf Llywodraeth Leol ac Etholiadau) ac ar lefel leol (ymchwil sy'n canolbwyntio ar gydraddoldeb yn Asesiad Lleol o Les DCC). O ganlyniad, argymhellodd Cabinet gweinyddiaeth 2017-22 sefydlu Grŵp Cydraddoldeb ac Amrywiaeth Strategol i oruchwylio trefniadau mewnol i gefnogi a monitro cydraddoldeb ac amrywiaeth yn y tymor presennol (2022-27). Tynnodd y Cyngorydd Matthews sylw at yr angen i hyrwyddo a gwreiddio cynhwysiant er mwyn sicrhau Sir Ddinbych sy'n fwy cyfartal a thecach a thynnodd sylw at gylch gwaith a chylch gorchwyl y Grŵp. Rhoddodd y Cyd-bennaeth Dros Dro Gwella Busnes a Moderneiddio gyd-destun pellach i ffurfio'r Grŵp er mwyn ymateb i'r agenda cydraddoldeb ac amrywiaeth.

Yn ystod y drafodaeth, dywedodd yr Arweinydd fod cydraddoldeb ac amrywiaeth yn un o themâu allweddol y Cyngor i sicrhau Sir Ddinbych sy'n fwy cyfartal ac amrywiol, a bod y strategaeth sy'n ymwneud â chydraddoldeb ac amrywiaeth yn fater a blaenoriaeth barhaus i'r Cyngor. Cydnabu'r Cabinet waith y Cyngor blaenorol a'r Cabinet mewn perthynas â'r mater hwn a phwysigrwydd cefnogi'r agenda cydraddoldeb ac amrywiaeth. Tynnodd y Cyngorydd Gill German sylw at y camau a gymerwyd eisoes o ran cydbwysedd rhwng y rhywiau yn y Cabinet ac arallgyfeirio yng Ngrŵp Llafur y Cyngor, ac roedd yn falch o nodi'r gwaith ehangach sydd ar y gweill i ddelio â'r materion hynny.

Atebodd yr Aelod Arweiniol, Pennaeth y Gwasanaethau Cyfreithiol, Adnoddau Dynol a Democrataidd, a'r Cyd-bennaeth Busnes a Gwella Dros Dro gwestiynau'r aelodau fel a ganlyn –

- ymhelaethwyd ar drafodaeth 'Menywod mewn Gwleidyddiaeth' y cyn Arweinydd gyda'r holl fenywod a oedd yn cael eu hethol ym mis Tachwedd 2021 ynghylch eu profiadau o'r rhwystrau a wynebwyd wrth sefyll mewn etholiad ac ar ôl cael eu hethol, gydag bwriad i wella'r profiad. Cyfeiriwyd at waith Cymdeithas

Llywodraeth Leol Cymru ar amrywiaeth mewn democratiaeth a rôl y pleidiau gwleidyddol a'r awdurdod o ran cael gwared ar rai o'r rhwystrau hynny a wyneb, gyda rhagor o waith yn mynd rhagddo ar hyn o bryd yn hynny o beth a chynnal safon dda o ymddygiad a thrafodaeth.

- roedd ymrwymiad i adolygu effeithiolrwydd y Grŵp ar ôl deuddeg mis a fyddai hefyd yn cynnwys ymateb i newidiadau mewn deddfwriaeth a allai ychwanegu is-set benodol o nodweddion gwarchoddedig, a sicrwydd y byddai'r Cyngor hefyd yn ymateb i unrhyw faterion o'r fath sy'n codi yn ei gymunedau
- esbonio'r rhesymeg y tu ôl i adolygiad deuddeg mis i ystyried effeithiolrwydd y Grŵp ei hun a'r gwaith a wneir, ond y byddai unrhyw faterion sy'n dod i'r amlwg yn ystod y cyfarfodydd hynny'n cael eu huwchgyfeirio fel y bo'n briodol
- egluro bod proses newydd yn cael ei drafftio ar hyn o bryd o ran perthnasoedd/ymddygiad aelodau, fel proses ar wahân i'r Grŵp, o ran sut roedd arweinwyr grwpiau'n rheoli diwylliant ac ymddygiad aelodau'n fewnol. Byddai'r drafft hwnnw'n destun ymgynghoriad gydag aelodaeth ehangach y cyngor.
- er bod y ffocws ar y drafodaeth 'Menywod mewn Gwleidyddiaeth' wedi bod ar ferched sy'n gynghorwyr, roedd yr agenda cydraddoldeb ac amrywiaeth yn hollgynhwysol ac yn cynnwys gwneud Sir Ddinbych yn decach ac yn fwy cyfartal i bawb
- roedd prosesau ar wahân ar gyfer delio â materion fel bwlio/aflonyddu a materion rhwng aelodau a/neu aelodau a swyddogion. Er y byddai'r Grŵp yn monitro diwylliant mewnol, roedd ganddo rôl ehangach o lawer o ran darparu gwasanaethau a chydaddoldeb ac amrywiaeth yn gyffredinol.

Diolchodd yr Arweinydd i'r Cynghorydd Ann Davies am rannu ei phrofiad o'r drafodaeth 'Menywod mewn Gwleidyddiaeth' a phwysleisiodd fod cydraddoldeb ac amrywiaeth yn sgwrs barhaus ac anogodd bawb i ddod ymlaen a chymryd rhan.

PENDERFYNWYD bod y Cabinet yn nodi datblygiadau diweddar, ac yn cymeradwyo ffurfio Grŵp Cydraddoldeb ac Amrywiaeth a arweinir gan Aelodau (i'w adolygu ar ôl 12 mis i ystyried a oes angen i'r Grŵp roi'r gorau i, newid a/neu ddathlu llwyddiannau).

7 DYFODOL PARTNERIAETH ADEILADU GOGLEDD CYMRU - FFRAMWAITH PRIF GONTRACTWYR

Councillor Julie Matthews presented the report seeking Cabinet approval to Cyflwynodd y Cynghorydd Julie Matthews yr adroddiad yn ceisio cymeradwyaeth y Cabinet i ymestyn y Fframwaith Partneriaeth Adeiladu Gogledd Cymru (NWCP) presennol am flwyddyn, er mwyn caniatáu amser i brosiectau barhau i gael eu gosod yn unol â'r rhaglen ac i ddeddfwriaeth gaffael newydd arfaethedig Llywodraeth y DU a Llywodraeth Cymru gael ei gwreiddio mewn prosesau a'i defnyddio wrth gaffael fframwaith newydd.

Roedd NWCP wedi bod yn llwyddiannus iawn a darparodd y Rheolwr Fframwaith rywfaint o gefndir i'r gwaith o greu'r fframwaith a'i reoli gan Sir Ddinbych ar ran chwe awdurdod lleol Gogledd Cymru. Roedd y fframwaith yn chwarae rhan bwysig fel y prif gyfrwng caffael ar gyfer prosiectau adeiladu mawr yn y sector cyhoeddus yng Ngogledd Cymru. Darparwyd manylion gwerth y pum lot caffael er mwyn sicrhau'r manteision mwyaf posibl i gontractwyr lleol a allai gyflawni prosiectau yn y

bandiau gwerth is a chontractwyr cenedlaethol i'r bandiau gwerth uwch ond gydag ymrwymiad i ddefnyddio'r gadwyn gyflenwi leol. Darparwyd manylion am y prosiectau a gwerth y prosiectau hynny hyd yn hyn ynghyd â'r manteision a gafwyd dros y blynyddoedd diwethaf, gan gynnwys manteision cymunedol, creu swyddi, cyfleoedd hyfforddi, a llu o gymwysterau eraill yn y gadwyn gyflenwi leol. Daeth y fframwaith presennol i ben ym mis Mai 2023 ac amlinellodd y Rheolwr Fframwaith sut roedd effaith Covid-19, yr hinsawdd economaidd bresennol, a natur y ffordd yr oedd prosiectau cyfalaf yn cael eu hariannu wedi effeithio ar gyflawni rhaglen waith Prosiect Cysylltiad Gogledd Cymru ynghyd â'r rhesymeg y tu ôl i'r argymhelliad i ymestyn y fframwaith presennol.

Croesawodd y Cynghorydd Emrys Wynne lwyddiant y fframwaith a'i effaith gadarnhaol ar Sir Ddinbych a'r rhanbarth a gobeithiai y byddai unrhyw newidiadau arfaethedig i'r ddeddfwriaeth gaffael yn caniatáu i'r arferion cadarnhaol hynny barhau. Cadarnhaodd Rheolwr y Fframwaith ei fod yn parhau i fod yn amcan i barhau i ddarparu hyfforddiant a recriwtio i'r cymunedau lleol i gyflawni prosiectau a thargedu unigolion ymhellach o'r farchnad a chymell pobl ifanc mewn ysgolion i ymuno â'r diwydiant adeiladu, a gwreiddio arferion gorau a ddatblygwyd drwy'r fframwaith yn y Cyngor, gan ddarparu enghreifftiau dangosol o'r arferion hynny.

Teimlai'r Cynghorydd Merfyn Parry y byddai'n werth adolygu gwerth y lotiau caffael o ystyried y cynnydd sylweddol mewn chwyddiant a chostau adeiladu a allai ganiatáu i fwy o gontractwyr lleol gael mynediad at fandiau gwerth uwch. Dywedodd y Rheolwr Fframwaith fod y broses gaffael yn cael ei llywodraethu gan reoleiddio a bod gofyn i'r fframwaith weithredu drwy gydol ei oes drwy'r ffordd y cafodd ei ddylunio ar y dechrau. Fodd bynnag, wrth ddechrau ar y broses ailgaffael, byddai'r bandiau gwerth yn cael eu hadolygu ynghyd â dulliau eraill a gwersi a ddysgwyd o dan y fframwaith presennol, ac roedd llawer o waith wedi cael ei wneud i sicrhau'r manteision mwyaf posibl i fusnesau lleol. Mewn ymateb i gwestiwn dilynol, esboniwyd y fframwaith fel y broses a ddefnyddiwyd i gyflawni prosiectau ond ystyriwyd pob prosiect yn unigol a'i gyfateb â lot caffael yn dibynnu ar ei werth, gan roi cyfle i wneud cais am y prosiectau hynny. Byddai ailgyflwyno fframwaith newydd ar hyn o bryd yn dargyfeirio adnoddau o gyflawni prosiectau i gyflawni'r fframwaith ond byddai ymestyn y fframwaith presennol am flwyddyn yn rhoi mwy o amser i'r ddeddfwriaeth berthnasol ddod drwedd a'r lotiau i'w gosod yn y strategaeth gaffael ar gyfer y fframwaith, a hefyd yn rhoi amser i ganolbwyntio ar brosiectau unigol. Ychwanegodd y Cynghorydd Matthews fod disgwyl deddfwriaeth hefyd mewn perthynas â phartneriaeth gymdeithasol gydag uchelgeisiau pellach i gefnogi busnesau lleol. Byddai estyniad o flwyddyn yn rhoi mwy o gyfle i siapio'r broses gaffael yn unol â gweledigaeth y Cyngor ar gyfer Sir Ddinbych a manteisio i'r eithaf ar gyfleoedd i fusnesau lleol a manteision i'r economi a'r trigolion lleol.

PENDERFYNWYD y dylai'r Cabinet gymeradwyo ymestyn y Fframwaith am flwyddyn a fydd yn rhoi amser i brosiectau barhau i gael eu gosod yn unol â'r rhaglen a chaniatáu amser i ddeddfwriaeth gaffael newydd ddisgwyledig Llywodraeth y DU a Llywodraeth Cymru gael ei rhyddhau a/neu ei gwreiddio yn y prosesau, i'w defnyddio wrth gaffael Fframwaith newydd.

Ar y pwynt hwn (11.25am) gohiriwyd y cyfarfod am egwyl.

8 ADRODDIAD CYLLID

Cyflwynodd y Cynghorydd Gwyneth Ellis yr adroddiad yn manylu ar y gyllideb referniw a'r arbedion fel y cytunwyd ar gyfer 2022/23 ynghyd ag Adroddiad Cryno'r Gyllideb 2022/23.

Darparwyd crynodeb o sefyllfa ariannol y Cyngor fel a ganlyn –

- y gyllideb referniw net ar gyfer 2022/23 oedd £233.693m (£216.818m yn 2021/22)
- rhagwelir gorwariant o £1.000m ar gyfer cyllidebau corfforaethol a gwasanaeth
- tynnwyd sylw at risgiau a thybjaethau cyfredol sy'n ymwneud â chyllidebau corfforaethol a meysydd gwasanaeth unigol ynghyd ag effaith y coronafeirws a chwyddiant
- manylwyd ar arbedion gwasanaeth ac arbedion effeithlonrwydd o £0.754m gan gynnwys arbedion gweithredol a chynnydd mewn ffioedd a thaliadau; ni ofynnwyd am unrhyw arbedion gan y Gwasanaethau Cymorth Cymunedol nac Ysgolion
- darparwyd diweddariad cyffredinol ar y Cyfrif Refeniw Tai, Rheoli'r Trysorlys, y Cynllun Cyfalaf a phrosiectau mawr.

Gofynnwyd i'r Cabinet hefyd nodi Adroddiad Cryno'r Gyllideb a chytuno i'w gyhoeddi a chymeradwyo dileu Ardrethi Busnes na ellir eu hadennill.

Ychwanegodd y Pennaeth Cyllid ac Eiddo fod y ffigurau yn y Crynodeb o'r Gyllideb wedi'u cymeradwyo gan y Cyngor yn gynharach yn y flwyddyn ac y byddai'r cyllidebau'n newid yn dilyn monitro'r gyllideb yn ddiweddarach yn y mis; roedd yn fodlon derbyn unrhyw ymholiadau manwl am y ddogfen honno drwy e-bost. Eglurodd hefyd ei bod yn ofynnol i'r Cabinet gymeradwyo dileu'r Cyfraddau Busnes na ellir eu hadennill yn dechnegol, o ystyried bod y gwerth yn fwy nag £20k ym mhob achos a bod pob dull o adfer wedi cael ei ddefnyddio.

Tynnwyd sylw'r Cabinet at y gorwario a ragwelwyd mewn Gwasanaethau Addysg a Phlant a oedd yn ymwneud yn bennaf â lleoliadau maethu preswyl ac annibynnol newydd yr oedd yn anodd eu rhagweld. Derbyniodd y Cynghorydd Rhys Thomas yr anawsterau wrth ragweld nifer y plant sy'n dod i mewn i'r system a'r gwariant uchel er mwyn ymateb i anghenion plant wrth iddynt godi, ac atgoffodd yr aelodau o flaenoriaeth y Cyngor o ran plant sy'n derbyn gofal a'u dyletswydd fel rhiant corfforaethol. Cadarnhaodd y Pennaeth Cyllid ac Eiddo y byddai'r Cyngor yn gwario'r hyn oedd ei angen i ofalu am y plant hynny ond roedd yn briodol i unrhyw orwariant o ganlyniad gael ei adrodd i'r Cabinet. O ran y pwysau yn y Gwasanaethau Cefnogi Cymunedol, y gobaith oedd y byddent yn cael eu cynnwys o fewn y gyllideb o ystyried y gronfa arian parod sydd ar gael. Y prif risgiau i'r gyllideb oedd chwyddiant, yn enwedig chwyddiant cyflogau, a fyddai'n parhau i gael ei fonitro drwy'r broses negodi i'r setliad cyflog. Yr oedd y ddau brif gynllun cyfalaf sy'n mynd rhagddynt yng nghyswilt Ailddatblygu Marchnad y Frenhines y Rhyl ac Ailfodelu'r Gwasanaeth Gwastraff eisoes wedi ystyried y cynnydd mewn chwyddiant ac wedi cael eu hariannu, gydag unrhyw gynlluniau newydd yn cael eu hadolygu yng ngoleuni chwyddiant. Yn olaf, o ran cyllidebau ysgolion, byddai swyddogion yn

adolygu cynlluniau ysgolion yn fuan i sicrhau bod mesurau priodol ar waith i wario'r cyllid hwnnw.

PENDERFYNWYD Y dylai'r Cabinet -

(a) nodi'r cyllidebau a bennwyd ar gyfer 2022/23 a'r cynnydd yn erbyn y strategaeth gyllideb y cytunwyd arni;

(b) nodi'r ddogfen Crynodeb o'r Gyllideb sydd wedi'i chynnwys yn Atodiad 1 i'r adroddiad ac, fel yn y blynyddoedd blaenorol, yn cytuno i'w chyhoeddi ar y rhyngrwyd, a

(c) chymeradwyo dileu Ardrethi Busnes na ellir eu hadennill fel y nodir yn Adran 6.9 yr adroddiad.

9 RHAGLEN GWAITH I'R DYFODOL Y CABINET

Cyflwynwyd blaenraglen waith y Cabinet i'w hystyried a nododd yr aelodau yr ychwanegiadau canlynol –

- Dysgu Cynaliadwy ar gyfer Cymunedau (Band B) – Gorffennaf
- Ysgol Plas Brondyffryn (canfyddiadau'r ymgynghoriad) – Medi
- Marchnad y Frenhines: Dyfarniad Contract Gweithredwr – Medi
- Ysgol Plas Brondyffryn (amlinelliad terfynol/achos busnes llawn) – Rhagfyr

PENDERFYNWYD nodi blaenraglen waith y Cabinet.

Daeth y cyfarfod i ben am 11.50 am.

Adroddiad i'r	Cabinet
Dyddiad y cyfarfod	26 Gorffennaf 2022
Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Craffu: Y Cyngorydd Huw O Williams (Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Craffu Cymunedau)	
Awdur yr adroddiad	Rhian Evans, Cydlynnydd Craffu
Teitl	Adolygiad o Benderfyniad y Cabinet mewn perthynas â Chynllun Penderfyniadau Dirprwyedig Arfaethedig ar gyfer Caffael Tir (Rhydd-Ddaliadol a Lesddaliadol) i Ddibenion Dal a Storio Carbon a Gwelliannau Ecolegol

1. Am beth mae'r adroddiad yn sôn?

- 1.1 Casgliadau'r Pwyllgor Craffu Cymunedau yn dilyn adolygiad o benderfyniad y Cabinet ar 15 Chwefror 2022 ynghylch 'Cynllun Penderfyniadau Dirprwyedig Arfaethedig ar gyfer Caffael Tir (Rhydd-Ddaliadol a Lesddaliadol) i Ddibenion Dal a Storio Carbon a Gwelliannau Ecolegol'.

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

- 2.1 Rhoi gwybod i'r Cabinet am gasgliadau'r Pwyllgor Craffu Cymunedau yn dilyn adolygiad o'i benderfyniad ar 15 Chwefror 2022 ynghylch 'Cynllun Penderfyniadau Dirprwyedig Arfaethedig ar gyfer Caffael Tir (Rhydd-Ddaliadol a Lesddaliadol) i Ddibenion Dal a Storio Carbon a Gwelliannau Ecolegol'. Cwblhawyd yr adolygiad yn unol â Rheolau Gweithdrefn Galw i Mewn y Cyngor wedi derbyn cais ffurfiol wedi'i lofnodi i adolygu'r penderfyniad.
- 2.2 Cyflwyno argymhellion y Pwyllgor i'r Cabinet yn dilyn ei adolygiad o'r penderfyniad ac annog y Cabinet i adolygu ei benderfyniad gwreiddiol gan gymryd canfyddiadau ac argymhellion y Pwyllgor Craffu i ystyriaeth.

3. Beth yw'r Argymhellion?

Bod y Cabinet yn:

- 3.1 cydnabod casgliadau, pryderon ac argymhellion y Pwyllgor Craffu Cymunedau yn dilyn adolygiad o benderfyniad y Cabinet ar 15 Chwefror 2022 ynghylch 'Cynllun Penderfyniadau Dirprwyedig Arfaethedig ar gyfer Caffael Tir (Rhydd-Ddaliadol a Lesddaliadol) i Ddibenion Dal a Storio Carbon a Gwelliannau Ecolegol'; a
- 3.2 cytuno i ailystyried ei benderfyniad gwreiddiol, gyda'r nod o gyflymu'r broses o wneud penderfyniadau ar gyfer prynu tir, a cyn adolygu'r penderfyniad, bod y Cabinet yn:
 - (i) gweithio gyda'r Undebau Ffermio a'r Ffederasiwn Clybiau Ffermwyr Ifanc i geisio ymatebion cynhwysfawr gan y sefydliadau hynny ar y Cynllun Arfaethedig;
 - (ii) cytuno i newid geiriad y Cynllun Penderfyniadau Dirprwyedig arfaethedig (ac unrhyw ddogfennaeth gysylltiedig) sy'n ymwneud â chysylltu ag aelodau lleol a Grwpiau Ardal Aelodau fel ei fod yn darllen: ymgynghori/ymgyngoriad yn hytrach na hysbysu/hysbysiad';
 - (iii) bod adolygiad yn cael ei gynnal ar yr adeg briodol o adnoddau staffio Gwasanaeth Cefn Gwlad y Cyngor i sicrhau bod ganddo gapasiti digonol i ymdrin â'r dyletswyddau ychwanegol a fydd yn disgyn ar y gwasanaeth yn y dyfodol o ran gwaith storio carbon a gwelliannau ecolegol; a
 - (iv) gofyn bod gwybodaeth fanwl ar raddio tir amaethyddol yn Sir Ddinbych (yn cynnwys mapiau darluniadol) yn cael eu darparu i'r gwneuthurwyr penderfyniadau wrth adolygu'r penderfyniad.

4. Manylion yr adroddiad

- 4.1 Ar 15 Chwefror 2022, ystyriodd y Cabinet adroddiad ar 'Gynllun Penderfyniadau Dirprwyedig Arfaethedig ar gyfer Caffael Tir (Rhydd-Ddaliadol a Lesddaliadol) i Ddibenion Dal a Storio Carbon a Gwelliannau Ecolegol'. Gellir gweld yr adroddiad i'r Cabinet yn Atodiad 1.
- 4.2 Wedi trafod y mater penderfynodd y Cabinet:
 - (a) *"gymeradwyo cyflwyno cynllun penderfyniadau dirprwyedig arfaethedig ar gyfer caffael tir (rhydd-ddaliadol a lesddaliadol) i ddibenion dal a*

stori carbon a gwelliannau ecolegol fel y cynigir yn Atodiad 1 i'r adroddiad hwn,"

(b) cadarnhau ei fod wedi darllen, deall ac wedi ystyried yr Asesiad o Effaith ar Les (Atodiad 2 yr adroddiad) fel rhan o'i ystyriaethau."

- 4.3 Mae gweithdrefn 'galw i mewn' y Cyngor yn diffinio'r broses os yw'r Pwyllgor Craffu'n dymuno arfer ei bwerau statudol i adolygu neu graffu penderfyniadau gweithredol, a gofyn i'r sawl sy'n gwneud penderfyniadau ailystyried penderfyniad a wnaed, cyn iddo gael ei weithredu.
- 4.4 Cyhoeddwyd penderfyniad y Cabinet ar wefan y Cyngor ar 17 Chwefror 2022. Yn unol â Rheolau Gweithdrefn Galw i Mewn y Cyngor, ni roddwyd y penderfyniad ar waith yn syth, er mwyn caniatáu i gynghorwyr nad ydynt yn aelodau Cabinet i alw'r penderfyniad i mewn i'w archwilio os oeddynt yn teimlo ei fod yn haeddu archwiliad manylach.
- 4.5 Derbyniwyd negeseuon e-bost 'Hysbysiad o Alw i Mewn' ar gyfer y penderfyniad uchod, gan y nifer ofynnol o gynghorwyr nad ydynt yn aelodau o'r Cabinet, rhwng 23 a 24 Chwefror 2022, roedd hyn o fewn y cyfnod o bum diwrnod gwaith a bennir yn Rheolau Gweithdrefn 'Galw i Mewn' y Cyngor. Mae'r rhesymau dros Alw'r Penderfyniad i Mewn fel a ganlyn:
- "...roedd pryderon bod y Cyngor mewn sefyllfa i 'gipio tir' mewn ocsiwn drwy o bosibl gynnig mwy amdano na ffermwyr a pherchnogion tir lleol. [Rydym] yn deall na fyddai gan y Cyngor ddiddordeb mewn prynu'r tir amaethyddol gorau, teimlir fodd bynnag bod angen trafod penderfyniadau gyda'r aelod lleol a'r Grŵp Aelodau Ardal Lleol a deall y wybodaeth a'r angen lleol cyn gwneud cais am barsel o dir."
- 4.6 Mae gweithdrefn 'galw i mewn' y Cyngor yn nodi y dylid cynnal cyfarfod arbennig o bwylgor craffu o fewn 5 diwrnod gwaith i dderbyn Hysbysiad o Alw Penderfyniad i Mewn oni bai bod gan y pwyllgor craffu gyfarfod wedi'i drefnu o fewn y cyfnod hwnnw eisoes. Mae'r weithdrefn hefyd yn nodi bod modd ymestyn yr amserlen os bydd y sawl sy'n gwneud penderfyniad a chadeirydd y pwyllgor craffu'n cytuno i'w hymestyn. Gan nad oedd y penderfyniad yn ymofyn gweithredu brys, cytunwyd i ymestyn yr amserlen i alluogi i'r penderfyniad gael ei wneud yn y cyfarfod nesaf a oedd ar gael gan y pwyllgor craffu. O ganlyniad, ystyriwyd y penderfyniad gan y Pwyllgor Craffu

Cymunedau yn y cyfarfod nesaf a oedd ar gael, sef 10 Mawrth 2022. Mae copi o'r adroddiad ynghlwm fel Atodiad 2 er gwybodaeth.

- 4.7 Cafwyd trafodaeth fanwl yn ystod cyfarfod y Pwyllgor Craffu Cymunedau ar y rhesymau dros benderfyniad y Cabinet, y broses arfaethedig ar gyfer gwneud penderfyniadau dirprwyedig at ddibenion prynu tir a dal a storio carbon a gwelliannau ecolegol, ynghyd â'r trefniadau diogelu fyddai ar waith i liniaru yn erbyn y perygl o'r Awdurdod yn 'cipio tir' mewn ocsiwn a fyddai'n cael effaith niweidiol ar fusnesau a chymunedau lleol. Gellir gwyllo'r [ddadl](#) lawn ar wefan y Cyngor a gellir dod o hyd i gopi o gofnodion y drafodaeth yn Atodiad 3 i'r adroddiad hwn.
- 4.8 Ar ddiwedd y drafodaeth, cydnabu'r Pwyllgor, os oedd y Cyngor am gyflawni ei uchelgais mewn perthynas â lleihau carbon, y byddai angen mabwysiadu dull aml ochrog a fyddai'n cynnwys prynu parceli o dir i'w osod yn erbyn defnydd carbon na elli ei osgoi. Er hynny, ni ddylai'r arfer hon ddisodli mesurau lleihau carbon eraill, yn hytrach, fe ddylent ategu atynt. Sicrhawyd y Pwyllgor na fyddai'r Cyngor yn prynu tir ffermio o'r safonau uchaf at y diben hwn ac y byddai trothwy ariannol penodol yn cael ei nodi ar gyfer prynu tir at y diben hwn er mwyn diogelu cyllid y cyhoedd.
- 4.9 Fodd bynnag, roedd y Pwyllgor yn bryderus am oblygiadau anfwriadol posibl y penderfyniadau i brynu tir at y diben hwn ar hyfywedd busnesau amaethyddol lleol a bywoliaethau teuluoedd lleol i'r dyfodol, a allai gael effaith niweidiol ar gynaliadwyedd economaidd hirdymor cymunedau lleol, gan newid natur ac ethos bywyd cymunedol yn ardaloedd gwledig y sir yn llwyr. O ganlyniad, gofynnir i'r Cabinet ailystyried ei benderfyniad, ond cyn gwneud hynny, gofynnir iddo gymryd pryderon ac argymhellion y Pwyllgor i ystyriaeth.
- 4.10 Nod argymhellion y Pwyllgor yw cryfhau sail penderfyniad y Cabinet drwy sicrhau cefnogaeth cymunedau gwledig ar gyfer y broses, a gwella cyfranogiad aelodau etholedig yn y broses, a sicrhau y bydd digon o adnoddau ar gael i dîm Gwasanaethau Cefn Gwlad y Cyngor fedru cyflawni uchelgeisiau amgylcheddol y Cyngor. Yn sgil y casgliadau a'r argymhellion hyn, mae'r Pwyllgor yn gofyn i'r Cabinet ailystyried ei benderfyniad gwreiddiol.

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

5.1. Gweler Adran 5 adroddiad y Cabinet dyddiedig 15 Chwefror 2022 (Atodiad 1).

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

6.1. Gweler Adran 6 adroddiad y Cabinet dyddiedig 15 Chwefror 2022 (Atodiad 1).

6.2. Gellir bodloni'r costau sy'n gysylltiedig â chymeradwyo argymhellion y Pwyllgor Craffu o fewn cyllidebau presennol, a bydd sicrhau unrhyw adnoddau ychwanegol ar gyfer Gwasanaethau Cefn Gwlad yn rhan o'r prosesau ar gyfer gosod y gyllideb i'r dyfodol.

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

7.1. Gweler Adran 7 adroddiad y Cabinet dyddiedig 15 Chwefror 2022 (Atodiad 1).

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

Mae'r adroddiad yn amlinellu casgliadau'r broses Craffu.

9. Datganiad y Prif Swyddog Cyllid

9.1. Gweler Adran 9 adroddiad y Cabinet dyddiedig 15 Chwefror 2022 (Atodiad 1).

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

10.1. Dylai unrhyw benderfyniad i gymeradwyo argymhellion y Pwyllgor Craffu mewn perthynas â phenderfyniad gwreiddiol y Cabinet liniaru'r risg i'r Cyngor o ymateb niweidiol gan gymunedau a/neu sylw negyddol gan y cyfryngau i'r defnydd o gyllid y cyhoedd.

11. Pŵer i wneud y penderfyniad

11.1. Adrannau 21(2) a (3) o Ddeddf Llywodraeth Leol 2000; ac

11.2 Adran 7.4.2(a) o Gyfansoddiad y Cyngor, sy'n datgan "Gall Pwyllgorau Archwilio adolygu a chraffu ar [benderfyniadau'r Cabinet]" ac Adran 7.4.2(d) sy'n datgan

y gall y Pwyllgor “[wneud] argymhellion i'r Cabinet... sy'n deillio o ganlyniadau'r broses archwilio.”

Report to	Cabinet
Date of meeting	15 th February 2022
Lead Member / Officer	Cllr Brian Jones (Lead Member for Waste, Transport and the Environment), Cllr Tony Thomas (Lead Member for Housing and Communities), Cllr Julian Thompson Hill (Lead Member for Property & Finance) / Alan Smith (BIM Head of Service & Climate and Ecological Change Programme Senior Responsible Owner), Steve Gadd (Head of Finance & Assets)
Report author	Andrew Cutts (Climate Change Programme Manager)
Title	Proposed scheme of delegated decision making for land acquisition (freehold and leasehold) for carbon sequestration and ecological improvement purposes

1. What is the report about?

- 1.1 This report is about introducing a new scheme of delegated decision making for land acquisition (freehold/leasehold) for carbon sequestration and ecological improvement purposes so that land can be more promptly and effectively acquired, particularly in an auction scenario, so that the Council delivers upon its Climate Change and Ecological Emergency declaration and the subsequent targets within its Climate and Ecological Change Strategy (2021/22 – 2029/30).

2. What is the reason for making this report?

- 2.1 A decision is required on whether or not to introduce the new scheme of delegated decision making as proposed.

3. What are the Recommendations?

- 3.1 For Cabinet to approve the introduction of the new scheme of delegated decision making for land acquisition (freehold/leasehold) for carbon sequestration and ecological improvement purposes as proposed in Appendix 1.
- 3.2 That the Committee confirms that it has read, understood and taken account of the Well-being Impact Assessment (Appendix 2) as part of its consideration.

4. Report details

- 4.1 See Appendix 3 for detail on the Council's Net Carbon Zero and Ecologically Positive 2030 targets and rationale for acquisition for the purposes of carbon sequestration and ecological improvement.
- 4.2 See Appendix 4 for detail on the Council's current approach for acquisition (freehold/leasehold) for purposes of carbon sequestration and ecological improvement and how that would look under this proposed scheme of delegated decision making.

4.1 Proposed scheme of delegated decision making

- 4.1.1 An identified risk (see Appendix 6) in successfully achieving our carbon sequestration targets is around the successful acquisition of land which comes on the open market, often in an auction selling environment, with short deadlines between advertisement and final bids. This was confirmed as an issue in September 2021 when 2 sites were available for purchase via auction which would have scored highly using the land assessment matrix (Appendix 5) but were not pursued due to not being able to complete the existing scheme of delegated decision making in the time available between advert and auction.
- 4.1.2 In order to secure sites in a prompt and effective manner it is proposed a new scheme of delegated decision making is put in place for specific site acquisitions for the purposes of carbon sequestration and ecological improvement. This would involve both financial aspects under the jurisdiction of Strategic Investment Group and land use aspects under the jurisdiction of Asset Management Group as outlined in the Council's Constitution.
- 4.1.3 The proposed new scheme of delegated decision making is provided in full in Appendix 1 and a description is below.

For acquisitions up to £1m in value and having costs within the budget envelope agreed by Budget Board for the Climate and Ecological Change Programme Land Use Workstream it is proposed that:

Strategic Investment Group delegate the decision for spending of capital for specific site acquisition to / that Asset Management Group delegate decisions on proposals for specific site acquisitions to:

the Head of Finance and Property in consultation with the Section 151 Officer, Monitoring Officer and Lead Member for Property & Finance, in conjunction with the Corporate Landlord, Lead Member for Waste, Transport and the Environment (covering Net Carbon Zero Council) and Lead Member for Housing and Communities (covering Ecologically Positive Council), to negotiate the acquisition of land for purposes of carbon sequestration and ecological improvement as long as the land in question does not meet any of the stated disqualifying criteria.

5. How does the decision contribute to the Corporate Priorities?

- 5.1 The approach outlined will make a direct contribution to delivering upon the Council's Climate Change and Ecological Emergency declaration which committed the Council to become Net Carbon Zero by 2030, and the subsequently adopted Climate and Ecological Change Strategy, by supporting the increase in tonnage of carbon sequestered by Council owned/operated land and at the same time directly contributing to the achievement of Ecologically Positive Council by 2030 by increasing the number of hectares of Council owned/operated land in the highest species richness categories.
- 5.2 The approach outlined will support the Council in making its 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 to Net Zero 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".

6. What will it cost and how will it affect other services?

- 6.1 Capital costs include any costs related to the acquisition of the land e.g. purchase cost, and any costs related to converting the land into woodland e.g. tree planting, and ecological improvement interventions e.g. habitat creation, livestock fencing. External grants would be sought wherever possible to provide a funding mix alongside capital allocated to the Climate and Ecological Change Programme each year as part of the budget setting process.
- 6.2 Revenue costs include fees and charges related to acquisition of the land which cannot be capitalised and costs related to the management of the asset thereafter. For woodland creation at scale, the approach being undertaken is that of natural regeneration wherever

possible. For woodland creation within communities the approach being undertaken is that of 'right tree, right place' to avoid unnecessary tree maintenance or failure. Sites acquired are likely to be added to the Countryside Services asset portfolio and will be reviewed from an ongoing management perspective. Revenue costs may be identified and external grant will be sought to supplement management budgets across all sites.

6.3 The likely impact on other service areas are as follows:

- Strategic Assets and Legal - in relation to land acquisition negotiations.
- Climate Change Team – providing project management to assess potential land acquisitions and deliver any subsequent woodland creation and habitat enhancement activity.
- Countryside Services – providing specialist advice for carbon sequestration and ecological improvement plans; undertaking operational management and maintenance.
- Democratic services - to manage a notice of decision process to enable sufficient awareness in case Members wish to call in the executive delegated decision.

7. What are the main conclusions of the Well-being Impact Assessment (WIA)?

7.1 See Appendix 2 for the full WIA.

8. What consultations have been carried out with Scrutiny and others?

8.1 The Climate and Ecological Change Strategy and the targets within, including the requirement to increase carbon sequestration, was consulted widely during 2020 and was positively received. This included 2 public engagement periods in January/February and November/December 2020 as well as engagement with all Member Area Groups, Cabinet and Lead Members. The Strategy was presented and adopted by Council, by unanimous vote, in February 2021. See [23rd February 2021 Council paper](#) for further information.

8.2 The proposed approach for land use and land acquisition for the explicit purposes of carbon sequestration and ecological improvement has been developed collaboratively with support of officers from: Strategic Assets, Valuation and Estates Team, Countryside Services, AONB, and the Climate Change Team. The officer group is supportive of the proposed approach.

- 8.3 Asset Management Group reviewed a paper on the proposed scheme of delegation on 19th July 2021 and approved the recommendation to introduce the scheme. This included a statement from the Corporate Landlord which supported the recommendations (Appendix 7).
- 8.4 Strategic Investment Group reviewed a paper on the proposed scheme of delegation on 27th July 2021 and approved the recommendation to introduce the scheme but only marginally. Under the recommendation of the Monitoring Officer, it was agreed to take the decision of whether or not to introduce this new scheme of delegated decision making to Cabinet.
- 8.5 Specific engagement work has been undertaken with Denbighshire agricultural stakeholders in January 2022, including with: Coleg Cambria – Llysfasi, Jones Peckover, Farmers' Union of Wales. Positive conversations were had with all that engaged in discussion.
- 8.6 The Monitoring Officer has confirmed the delegation process and wording is sufficient.

9. Chief Finance Officer Statement

- 9.1 It is clear that land use and acquisition for carbon sequestration and ecological improvement purposes form a key part of the agreed Net Carbon Zero Target Programme. It is important to note that the annual budget allocation will still be subject to reports to the Budget Board and ultimately approval by Cabinet and Council and that individual projects over £1m will still require Cabinet approval. It is the professional opinion of senior officers within property and the programme that these proposals will help to secure sites in a prompt and effective manner and help the Council to achieve the 2030 target. On that basis the proposals are supported. If not approved, then an honest appraisal of the Council's ability to meet the agreed target should be brought forward.

10. What risks are there and is there anything we can do to reduce them?

- 10.1 Pertinent risks provided in Appendix 6.

11. Power to make the decision

- 11.1 See Appendix 8.

Appendix 1- Proposed New Scheme of Delegated Decision Making

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CURRENT	PROPOSED
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As per the Officer Scheme of Delegation section of the Council's Constitution (page 128 onward). <p>To the Head of Finance and Property:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> In consultation with the Corporate Director: Economy and Public Realm, to negotiate the acquisition and/or disposal of land for all purposes, in conjunction with the Councils Asset Management Group and/or the Strategic Investment Group and subject to the results thereof being reported to all Members for information, where appropriate. To authorise investment decisions following recommendations from Strategic Investment Group and their terms of reference. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In order to secure sites for purposes of carbon sequestration and ecological improvement in a prompt and effective manner, it is proposed the following, within the Officer Scheme of Delegation section of the Council's Constitution the following wording added: <p>For acquisitions for purposes of carbon sequestration and ecological improvement the delegation is as follows:</p> <p>To the Head of Finance and Property</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> In consultation with the Section 151 Officer, Monitoring Officer and Lead Member for Property & Finance, in conjunction with the Corporate Landlord, Lead Member for Waste, Transport and the Environment (covering Net Carbon Zero Council) and Lead Member for Housing and Communities (covering Ecologically Positive Council)*, to negotiate the acquisition of land for purposes of carbon

CURRENT	PROPOSED
<p>c) Acquisitions of land by freehold or leasehold, up to a market value or rental commitment for the term of the lease up to £30,000 if funding is available.</p> <p>d) Acquisitions of land by freehold or leasehold, up to a market value or rental commitment for the term of the lease from £30,001 and £1,000,000; if funding is available and in consultation with the Lead Member, S.151 Officer and the Monitoring Officer.</p>	<p>sequestration and ecological improvement as long the land in question does not meet any of the stated disqualifying criteria**.</p> <p>b) Acquisitions of land by freehold or leasehold, up to a market value or rental commitment for the term of the lease up to £30,000 if funding is available.</p> <p>c) Acquisitions of land by freehold or leasehold, up to a market value or rental commitment for the term of the lease from £30,001 and £1,000,000; if funding is available and in consultation with the Lead Member, S.151 Officer and the Monitoring Officer.</p> <p>e) Subject to the results thereof being reported to the Councils Asset Management Group and/or the Strategic Investment Group at the next nearest meeting, and being reported to all Members for information, where appropriate.</p> <p>*or the relevant successor role/s</p>

CURRENT	PROPOSED
	<p>**disqualifying criteria is as follows:</p> <p>Property that is classed in the following LDP classifications will not be considered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• BSC1 Housing Allocation or Housing Commitment• PSE2 Employment Areas



Land use and acquisition for carbon sequestration and ecological improvement purposes :

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: 957

Brief description: In order to help achieve the Council's ambition to become Net Carbon Zero and Ecologically Positive by 2030.... - The concept of woodland creation on land in Council ownership - The concept of acquiring land for the purpose of carbon sequestration and biodiversity

Date Completed: 01/02/2022 08:32:53 Version: 1

Completed by: Andrew Cutts

Responsible Service: Business Improvement & Modernisation

Localities affected by the proposal: Whole County,

Who will be affected by the proposal? Positively - Residents - Tourism industry - Visitors - Flora and fauna (plants and animals) - Council staff Negatively - Tenants of land we own but currently lease out - Other potential buyers of land

Was this impact assessment completed as a group? Yes

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 : 31 / 36.

Summary for each Sustainable Development principle

Long term

Progressing land use for the purpose of carbon sequestration and ecological improvement has long term thinking at its heart. To deliver immediate benefit of reduced flood risk, recreational value, urban cooling, health and wellbeing. And over time increase its benefit in carbon sequestration and air quality improvement. To continue to score highly in this principal need to ensure maintenance and management is appropriately addressed.

Prevention

Woodland creation is for the purpose of increasing carbon sequestration and ecological improvement and thus reduce climate change and nature's decline. Each site will be considered on an individual basis and in relation to the wider landscape - if appropriate, tree planting will be chosen for increasing canopy coverage. However, natural regeneration of trees and woodland will be the preferred option. Added benefits around increasing wellbeing through access to nature on peoples doorsteps.

Integration

Multiple benefits involved in woodland creation hitting other well-being goals and corporate priorities. Other public body objectives would be- NRW for flooding; Betsi Cadwaladr for health. Compatibility of carbon sequestration and ecology goals with the LDP is an interesting one and being actively

Land use and acquisition for carbon sequestration and ecological improvement purposes explored in the developing new LDP. Main compatibility focus would be how land is classified in the county.

Collaboration

Wide collaboration internally across multiple services and departments, including the AONB Partnership. More limited externally, but early collaboration discussions with NRW. Stakeholder engagement has taken place with members of the agricultural community.

Involvement

Engagement has been limited with residents on woodland creation and done currently on a site by site basis e.g. the public consultation day at Maes Gwilym (Rhyl) in June 2021. This will need to be ramped up throughout the 9 years. Proposal is that a lot of engagement is done via the Member Area Groups, Lead Members and Ward Members. This could be extended to C,T&CC's too as well as direct to residents.

Summary of impact

Well-being Goals	Overall Impact
A prosperous Denbighshire	Positive
A resilient Denbighshire	Positive
A healthier Denbighshire	Positive
A more equal Denbighshire	Neutral
A Denbighshire of cohesive communities	Neutral
A Denbighshire of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language	Neutral

Well-being Goals	Overall Impact
A globally responsible Denbighshire	Positive

Main conclusions

The proposal has a strong positive impact to the delivery of 4 out of the 7 wellbeing goals and no negative contribution (remaining 3 goals neutral impact), particularly for the delivery of a resilient Denbighshire and a globally responsible Denbighshire. It also scores high (31/36) on the sustainable development principals with "long term" and "prevention" being at the proposals heart.

The likely impact on Denbighshire, Wales and the world.

A prosperous Denbighshire

Overall Impact

Positive

Justification for impact

Proposal has the potential to provide additional social, environmental and economic value to Denbighshire increasing its prosperity, particular in the areas of access to green space and boosting the visitor economy.

Further actions required

Ensuring Countryside Services fleet vehicles transition early to ULEV early in the 9 year decarbonisation of fleet programme leading up to 2030.

Ensuring land use allocation in LDP is actively considered in site selection for woodland creation plus considerations around grading of agricultural land. Unproductive land prioritised for woodland creation wherever possible.

Positive impacts identified:

A low carbon society

Woodland creation and nature areas will be done by natural regeneration wherever possible and by utilising wildflower seed harvested locally or/and trees grown by our Council Tree Nursery

Quality communications, infrastructure and transport

Proposal is both safeguarding and creating new green space for the benefit of recreation, carbon sequestration, and biodiversity.

Economic development

Proposal has benefits for the tourism industry/ visitor economy as more nature sites for people to visit and enjoy.

Land use and acquisition for carbon sequestration and ecological improvement purposes

Quality skills for the long term

Proposal opens up opportunities for skill development in green industries.

Quality jobs for the long term

No direct jobs are suggested to be created by this proposal currently but likely to support the developing green industry in North Wales.

Childcare

n/a

Negative impacts identified:

A low carbon society

Increasing the number of woodland sites the Council owns will require staff to travel to these sites to periodically check up on them. However, Countryside Services fleet will be transitioning to EV's by 2030 reducing carbon impact.

Quality communications, infrastructure and transport

n/a

Economic development

Potential competing demands on land needing to be used for woodland creation. Land allocated for employment in LDP will not be utilised.

Quality skills for the long term

n/a

Quality jobs for the long term

n/a

Childcare

n/a

A resilient Denbighshire

Overall Impact

Positive

Justification for impact

This workstream is all about creating woodland and spaces for nature to the benefit of increasing the County's resilience to climate change and its impacts such as flooding.

Further actions required

Need to ensure only suitable tree species are incorporated on wetlands or marsh land which would impair that habitat in retaining water.

Positive impacts identified:

Biodiversity and the natural environment

This workstream is all about creating woodland and spaces for nature. The definition for woodland will be maximised on (i.e. 20% of square meter with tree cover) to allow for a matrix of habitat to be created to support a great species diversity. Mixed broadleaf and yew native planting progressed.

Biodiversity in the built environment

n/a

Reducing waste, reusing and recycling

n/a

Reduced energy/fuel consumption

Land use and acquisition for carbon sequestration and ecological improvement purposes

n/a

People's awareness of the environment and biodiversity

By having more green spaces and spaces for nature accessible to people will increase peoples awareness and appreciation of environment and biodiversity. Also the wider communication on why the Council is doing this i.e. to increase the capture of carbon emissions to prevent worsening climate change.

Flood risk management

Mutual benefits between carbon sequestration, ecological improvement and reducing flood risk will be maximised upon e.g. through planting of upstream catchment areas to trap more water upstream for longer.

Negative impacts identified:

Biodiversity and the natural environment

n/a

Biodiversity in the built environment

n/a

Reducing waste, reusing and recycling

n/a

Reduced energy/fuel consumption

n/a

People's awareness of the environment and biodiversity

n/a

Flood risk management

Land use and acquisition for carbon sequestration and ecological improvement purposes

Need to ensure only suitable tree species are incorporated on wetlands or marsh land which would impair that habitat in retaining water.

A healthier Denbighshire

Overall Impact

Positive

Justification for impact

The improvement of existing green spaces into woodland and creation of new woodlands and places for nature provide greater interest and opportunities to promote health and mental wellbeing goals as well as leisure and activity pursuits.

Further actions required

Need to be careful where woodland created to avoid any feelings of 'loss' for how the land used previously.

Need to take community with us and engender a feeling of joint ownership with local people so to avoid issues of vandalism/anti social behaviour.

Positive impacts identified:

A social and physical environment that encourage and support health and well-being

The improvement of existing green spaces into woodland and creation of new woodlands and places for nature provide greater interest and opportunities to promote health and wellbeing goals. Such as volunteering, connecting to the signs and sounds of nature, access to enjoy the open air.

Access to good quality, healthy food

n/a

People's emotional and mental well-being

There is a much researched and evidenced link between being outdoors amongst nature and the

Land use and acquisition for carbon sequestration and ecological improvement purposes improvement of mental well-being. The improvement of existing green spaces into woodland and creation of new woodlands and places for nature provide increased and geographically spread access.

Access to healthcare

n/a

Participation in leisure opportunities

The improvement of existing green spaces into woodland and creation of new woodlands and places for nature provide increased and geographically spread access to increase availability of these places for leisure.

Negative impacts identified:

A social and physical environment that encourage and support health and well-being

Increased opportunity for vandalism and/or places for anti social activities to take place. However, such concerns would be addressed prior to site alterations to aim for a focus on the positive opportunity overall.

Access to good quality, healthy food

n/a

People's emotional and mental well-being

Need to be careful where woodland created to avoid any feelings of 'loss' for how the land was used previously.

Access to healthcare

n/a

Participation in leisure opportunities

Need to be careful where woodland created to avoid any feelings of 'loss' for how the land used

Land use and acquisition for carbon sequestration and ecological improvement purposes previously.

A more equal Denbighshire

Overall Impact

Neutral

Justification for impact

A more equal Denbighshire isn't a core objective of this project but has a contribution to play and at the very least is being planned in a way that doesn't exacerbate inequalities.

Further actions required

Ensure any access requirements addressed when creating woodland and spaces for nature which are open to public. Maximise on opportunities for woodland creation and spaces for nature in or close to areas affected by socio-economic disadvantage.

Positive impacts identified:

Improving the well-being of people with protected characteristics. The nine protected characteristics are: age; disability; gender reassignment; marriage or civil partnership; pregnancy and maternity; race; religion or belief; sex; and sexual orientation

This activity is being delivered to tackle climate change and nature's decline which impacts everyone.

People who suffer discrimination or disadvantage

If existing green spaces are improved or new woodland created which includes public access that access requirements to enable all people to contribute will be pursued.

People affected by socio-economic disadvantage and unequal outcomes

Woodland creation could be in locations of socio-economic disadvantage. Some external grants for woodland creation have this as a prerequisite for access to grant. This could provide volunteering opportunities to people with socio-economic disadvantage on their doorstep.

Land use and acquisition for carbon sequestration and ecological improvement purposes

Areas affected by socio-economic disadvantage

Woodland creation could be in locations of socio-economic disadvantage. Some external grants for woodland creation have this as a prerequisite for access to grant.

Negative impacts identified:

Improving the well-being of people with protected characteristics. The nine protected characteristics are: age; disability; gender reassignment; marriage or civil partnership; pregnancy and maternity; race; religion or belief; sex; and sexual orientation

n/a

People who suffer discrimination or disadvantage

n/a

People affected by socio-economic disadvantage and unequal outcomes

n/a

Areas affected by socio-economic disadvantage

Location of sites for woodland creation will be led on land availability and the site's appropriateness (for various environmental factors) for woodland creation, it won't be led in the first instance by where areas of socio-economic disadvantage are.

A Denbighshire of cohesive communities

Overall Impact

Neutral

Justification for impact

A Denbighshire of cohesive communities isn't a core objective of this project but has contribution to play particularly around resilience.

Land use and acquisition for carbon sequestration and ecological improvement purposes

Further actions required

Need to take community with us and engender a feeling of joint ownership for woodland created with the community so to avoid issues of vandalism/anti social behaviour. Need to think about how visitors get to sites created which are more rural if they have public access.

Positive impacts identified:

Safe communities and individuals

n/a

Community participation and resilience

Woodland creation on sites close to where people live, we will engage the local population on plans for the site- seeking their views on what they want to see and seeking their views for design of the sites.

Mutual benefit of using woodland to reduce flood risk will also be maximised upon where possible and thus increase community resilience to impacts of climate change.

The attractiveness of the area

This project is about safeguarding and increasing green space for the benefit carbon absorption and biodiversity and thus increases attractiveness of area and opportunities for recreation.

Connected communities

Some people prefer to travel on foot/bike and will have greater opportunity to move through accessible and connected green spaces.

Rural resilience

Work to improve biodiversity, including diversity and abundance of insect pollinators, supports the farming industry through crop pollination. Woodland creation on non productive land gives formally low value land a higher value. Increasing woodland creation and spaces for nature could increase footfall into rural areas and opportunities for rural assets like pubs, shops, cafes.

Negative impacts identified:

Land use and acquisition for carbon sequestration and ecological improvement purposes

Safe communities and individuals

Increased opportunity for vandalism and/or places for anti social activities to take place.

Community participation and resilience

n/a

The attractiveness of the area

n/a

Connected communities

n/a

Rural resilience

n/a

A Denbighshire of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language

Overall Impact

Neutral

Justification for impact

A Denbighshire of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language isn't a core objective of this project but has contribution to play particularly around use of any information board or incorporation of any art/sculpture into sites created.

Further actions required

Ensure site selection for woodland creation is considerate to any sites of cultural and heritage significance - particularly relevant for any woodland creation within the AONB area of Denbighshire.

Land use and acquisition for carbon sequestration and ecological improvement purposes

Positive impacts identified:

People using Welsh

Any signage or information relating to sites created will be bilingual.

Promoting the Welsh language

Any signage or information relating to sites created will be bilingual.

Culture and heritage

Any signage or information relating to sites which could also tell a local story about the wider place could be maximised upon e.g. Pengwern can translate to 'head of the alder (a species of tree) swamp'.

Negative impacts identified:

People using Welsh

n/a

Promoting the Welsh language

n/a

Culture and heritage

Ensure site selection for woodland creation is considerate to any sites of cultural and heritage significance - particularly relevant for any woodland creation within the AONB area of Denbighshire.

A globally responsible Denbighshire

Overall Impact

Positive

Justification for impact

Land use and acquisition for carbon sequestration and ecological improvement purposes

This proposal is all about increasing woodland for carbon sequestration purposes whilst improving biodiversity and thus specifically about preventing the problem of climate and nature's decline from getting worse.

Further actions required

No negatives of note. Opportunities for mutual benefit in tackling the impact of climate and ecological change already being felt will be maximised upon e.g. woodland creation to reduce flood risk, tree cover to reduce air pollution and urban heating etc.

Positive impacts identified:

Local, national, international supply chains

Trees, plants, seeds will be of native provenance and sourced as locally as possible, if not grown internally at the Council's Tree Nursery.

Projects for woodland creation could provide activity for contractors working for the Council on other contracts to contribute to via Community Benefits process.

Human rights

n/a

Broader service provision in the local area or the region

n/a

Reducing climate change

This proposal is all about increasing woodland for carbon sequestration purposes whilst improving biodiversity and thus specifically about preventing the problem of climate and nature's decline from getting worse.

Opportunities for mutual benefit in tackling the impact of climate and ecological change already being felt will be maximised upon e.g. woodland creation to reduce flood risk, tree cover to reduce air pollution and urban heating etc. Thus the proposal is likely to better prepare Denbighshire and beyond for a future with climate change.

Land use and acquisition for carbon sequestration and ecological improvement purposes

Negative impacts identified:

Local, national, international supply chains

An active 'grow your own' or buy local approach will be undertaken thus national and international supply chains will 'miss out'

Human rights

n/a

Broader service provision in the local area or the region

n/a

Reducing climate change

n/a

Appendix 3 - The Council's Net Carbon Zero and Ecologically Positive 2030 targets

1. The Council declared a Climate Change and Ecological Emergency in July 2019 which committed the Council to become Net Carbon Zero by 2030. Subsequently the [Climate and Ecological Change Strategy](#) (CECS) was approved in February 2021 with the Net Carbon Zero by 2030 Goal and what that means in terms of carbon emission reduction and carbon sequestration increase.
2. Net Carbon Zero means the total carbon emissions (from Council buildings, fleet, waste generated in operations, business travel, staff commuting, street lighting) being equal to the total carbon absorbed by the land owned/leased in and managed by the Council by 31st March 2030. In 2019/20 the Council's carbon emissions were: 16,448 tonnes. In 2019/20 the Council's carbon sequestration was: 2,418 tonnes. Therefore, Net Carbon Zero position is: 14,030 tonnes. The goal is to reduce carbon emissions and increase carbon sequestration to get that Net Carbon Zero position to zero.
3. Whilst the Council is committed to going as far and as fast as we can to reduce the Council's carbon emissions, it is not possible to reduce the Council's carbon emissions to zero (from Council buildings, fleet, waste generated in operations, business travel, staff commuting, street lighting). Therefore, we need to increase carbon sequestration to offset the emissions we are unable to reduce/remove. The achievement pathway estimates carbon sequestration will need to increase by 4,911 tonnes to a figure of 7,329 tonnes by 2030 to meet our Net Carbon Zero goal.
4. Land eligible to be counted within the Council's carbon sequestration figures includes: land the Council owns and manages and land the Council leases from others and manages. Note: land the Council owns but then leases out to others to manage e.g. tenanted agricultural estate, cannot be included.
5. The Council is pursuing a multifaceted approach to achieving that additional carbon sequestration tonnage required including:
 - a) Improving the accuracy of our carbon sequestration data including the accounting of carbon from Council owned urban trees;
 - b) Increasing the carbon sequestration value of our existing freehold/leasehold land that we manage;

- c) Protecting our existing green spaces as much as we can from development where appropriate;
 - d) Maximising on opportunities to convert brown field sites where appropriate into woodland and/or grassland (depending on suitability);
 - e) Maximising on opportunities to bring land leased out back into Council management where appropriate and convert to woodland (if not already) or keep as grassland (depending on suitability); and
 - f) Seeking acquisition opportunities, freehold and leasehold, and convert to woodland (if not already) or keep as grassland (depending on suitability).
6. Approaches a to e listed above will not be enough to meet our carbon sequestration target of 7,329 tonnes by 2030; acquisition, freehold or leasehold, is required and due to the nature of the market and the time window in which to achieve target means that options for acquisition will need to be considered every year for the 9 years up to 2030.
7. In addition, to achieve Ecologically Positive Council by 2030 requires the Council to increase the amount of land it owns/leases and manages that is in the highest categories of species richness by at least 13% compared to 2019/20 baseline.
8. The carbon sequestration target and the species richness target as part of the Ecologically Positive Council goal are complementary. Mixed broadleaved and yew woodland is the second highest species richness category and this woodland can be created in a way that contains a mosaic of grassland and scrub patches increasing the diversity of species and ecological niches these sites contain, whilst complying with the UK Land Inventory Definition for land to be classified as forestland as follows:
- a. the land parcel must be
 - i. minimum area of 0.1 hectares;
 - ii. minimum width of 20 metres;
 - iii. tree crown cover of at least 20 per cent, or the potential to achieve it; and
 - iv. minimum height of 2 metres, or the potential to achieve it.

Appendix 4 - The Council's approach for acquisition (freehold/leasehold) for purposes of carbon sequestration and ecological improvement.

1. A scoring matrix based on various categories has been developed to assess sites for acquisition (freehold/leasehold) for the purposes of carbon sequestration and ecological enhancement (see appendix 5).
2. Land is scored for its potential to do the following:
 - a) The potential to sequester carbon – to meet our Net Carbon Zero target;
 - b) The potential to enhance biodiversity – to meet our Ecologically Positive target;
 - c) The potential to reduce flooding through planting or different management regimes;
 - d) The potential to be manageable.
3. If the land scores well at assessment and there are no immediate legal concerns discovered in the early negotiations with the seller/land agent, the current process for any land acquisition for carbon sequestration and ecological improvement purposes is as follows:
 - a) Ward Member notified
 - b) MAG consulted
 - c) Independent valuation sought
 - d) Paper to Asset Management Group (AMG), to gain approval for any acquisition (if site over £1m then requires Cabinet approval)
 - e) Paper to Strategic Investment Group (SIG), to gain approval to spend the capital.
4. Under the proposed scheme of delegated decision making and if the land scores well at assessment and there are no immediate legal concerns discovered in the early negotiations with the seller/land agent, the process for any land acquisition for carbon sequestration and ecological improvement purposes is as follows:

- a) Ward Member notified
- b) MAG consulted (if MAG meeting not scheduled, MAG chair notified)
- c) Independent valuation sought
- d) Request to the Head of Finance and Property to acquire the land under delegated authority (see appendix 1)
- e) Offer on land and negotiations concluded.
- f) Paper to Asset Management Group (AMG) at soonest opportunity to let them know about acquisition.
- g) Paper to Strategic Investment Group (SIG) at soonest opportunity to let them know about budget used.

Appendix 5 - Land Assessment Criteria

As part of the Climate & Ecological Strategy, the matrix has been developed to assess sites:

- For consideration for acquisition for either carbon sequestration or ecological enhancement; OR
- Before disposal of existing DCC sites.

Only property that is exclusively or partly within the county of Denbighshire will be considered.

Property that is classed in the following LDP classifications will not be considered:

- BSC1 Housing Allocation or Housing Commitment
- PSE2 Employment Areas

The matrix is to be used as a guide only – not the definitive mechanism for deciding whether or not a particular property should be acquired, as other factors outside the matrix criteria may have a bearing on the suitability of a property for purchase (e.g. value of the site for curlew habitat). The matrix tries to achieve a reasonable balance between the following factors in relation to identified properties:

1. The potential to sequester carbon – to meet our Net Carbon Zero target;
2. The potential to enhance biodiversity – to meet our Ecologically Positive target;
3. The potential to reduce flooding through planting or different management regimes;

4. The potential to be manageable e.g. proximity to existing DCC sites, building liabilities, etc.
5. The occurrence of key risks/ issues e.g. presence of ash trees, ability to attract external funding, etc.

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	Criteria	Scores 0	Scores 1	Scores 2	Scores 3	Scores 4	Scores 5
1	Site Size	Less than 0.5 acres	0.5 to 1 acres	1 to 50 acres	50 - 200 acres	200 - 1,000 acres	More than 1,000 acres
2	Agricultural Classification	Grade 1- Excellent, Grade 2- Very Good, Grade 3a - Good	Grade 3b - Moderate	Grade 4 – Poor	Grade 5 – Very Poor	No agricultural designation	Brownfield site
3	Carbon sequestration value (current)	Less than 20% existing tree crown cover. Less than 2 meters' height and not the	Less than 20% existing tree crown cover. Less than 2 meters' height but with the	Less than 20% existing tree crown cover. 2 meters' height.	Less than 20% existing tree crown cover. At least 2 meters' height with under 50%	20% + existing tree crown cover. At least 2 meters' height with under 50% being examples	20%+ existing cover. At least 2 meters' height with 50%+ being examples of older trees.

	Criteria	Scores 0	Scores 1	Scores 2	Scores 3	Scores 4	Scores 5
		potential to achieve it	potential to achieve it		being examples of older trees.	of older trees. Under 50% Broadleaved or Yew specimens.	50% + Broadleaved or Yew specimens.
4	Carbon sequestration (potential)	Unsuitable for tree planting	No potential for natural regeneration. Significant tree planting required.	Potential for some natural regeneration with significant additional planting.	Potential for natural regeneration with limited additional planting.	Potential for natural regeneration without planting. Some non-native rectification required.	Potential for natural regeneration without planting or non-native rectification.
5	Habitat potential (connections)	Connected forestland of	Connected forestland – 0.5 to 1 acres	Connected forestland – 1 to 50 acres	Connected forestland – 50 to 20 acres	Connected forestland –	Connected forestland of

	Criteria	Scores 0	Scores 1	Scores 2	Scores 3	Scores 4	Scores 5
		less than 0.5 acres				200 to 1,000 acres	more than 1,000 acres
6	Habitat potential (water)	No watercourses or water bodies. Land unsuitable to create water bodies	No watercourses or water bodies. Land suitable to create water bodies	No watercourses. Water bodies present.	Watercourses present. No water bodies.	Watercourses and water bodies present. Low density/ Low quality	Watercourses and water bodies present. High density/ High quality
7	Habitat potential (biodiversity enhancement potential)	Species/habitats of conservation concern present, on or adjacent to site, which would be harmed by	No species or habitats of conservation concern present on or adjacent to site.	Species or habitats of conservation concern present on site. No species or habitats of conservation	No species or habitats of conservation concern present on site. Species or habitats of conservation	Species or habitats of conservation concern present on and adjacent to site (poor condition)	Species or habitats of conservation concern present on and adjacent to site (good condition)

	Criteria	Scores 0	Scores 1	Scores 2	Scores 3	Scores 4	Scores 5
		creation of “forestland”		concern adjacent to site.	concern adjacent to site.		
8	Flood Management Potential	No potential	Very poor potential	Poor potential	Good potential	Very Good potential	Excellent potential
9	Manageability – Buildings	Multiple buildings on the site which present immediate maintenance liabilities	Single building on site which presents immediate maintenance liabilities	Buildings on site but low confidence of productive use or straightforward disposal	Buildings on site but medium confidence of productive use or straightforward disposal	Buildings on site but high confidence of productive use or straightforward disposal	No buildings on the site
10	Manageability – adjacent sites	No existing DCC “countryside”	Within 3 to 10 miles of existing DCC	Within 3 miles of existing DCC	Connects to existing DCC “countryside”	Connects to existing DCC “countryside”	Connects two or more “countryside” sites currently

	Criteria	Scores 0	Scores 1	Scores 2	Scores 3	Scores 4	Scores 5
		site within 10 miles	“countryside” site	“countryside” site	sites of less than 5 acres	sites of more than 5 acres	in DCC ownership
11	Manageability - use of naturalistic grazing animals as the primary management tool	No access from the roadside to load/unload livestock	Difficult access from the roadside to load/unload livestock, no current presence of stock proof fencing/hedging	Difficult access from the roadside to load/unload livestock, there is presence of stock proof fencing/hedging but incomplete and requires attention	Workable access from the roadside to load/unload livestock, there is presence of stock proof fencing/hedging but incomplete or requires attention	Easy access from the roadside to load/unload livestock, stock proof fencing/hedging surrounding site	Adjacent access from the roadside to load/unload livestock, stock proof fencing/hedging surrounding site

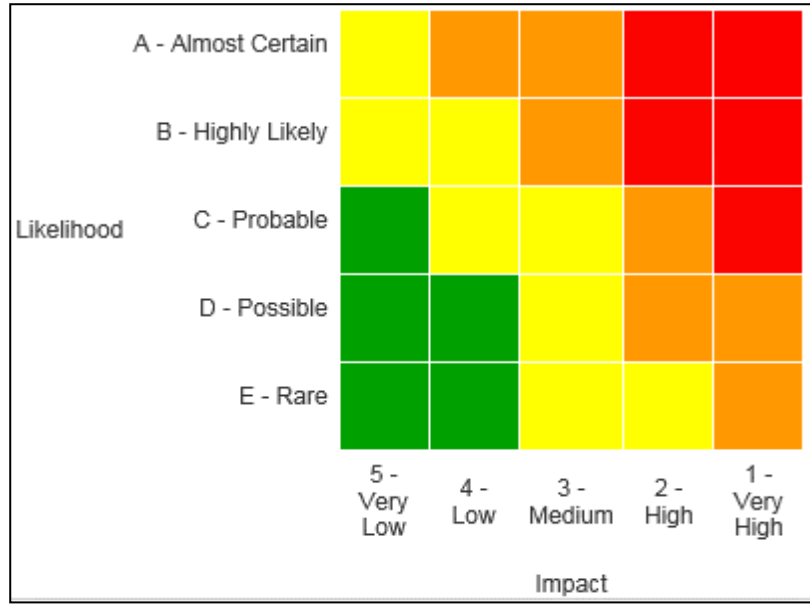
Appendix 6 – Risks and Mitigation

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Title	Inherent Risk	Mitigating Action	Residual Risk
Availability of the type of land we want to purchase for increasing carbon sequestration	2C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Actively monitor the market and also word of mouth for potential opportunities • Keep abreast on the new policies post Brexit and maximise on any opportunities that might ensue • Ensure pathway to purchase is as smooth as possible in readiness for opportunities e.g. delegated approvals in place etc. • Ensure budget available to jump on opportunities when they come up. 	2D
Another buyer offers on the sites we are targeting before us and the offer is accepted	1C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Horizon scan and maximise on word of mouth for potential purchases 	1D

Title	Inherent Risk	Mitigating Action	Residual Risk
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete the assessment on potential sites asap on discovering an opportunity • Seek ward member and MAG engagement on the potential purchase asap • Seek independent valuation asap on potential purchase • Attend AMG asap in the negotiation process • Develop business case as quickly as possible for SIG. • Seek a new delegated authority to enable purchases for the purposes of carbon sequestration and ecological improvement to happen quicker. 	
The asking price for the sites is higher than the independent valuation	1D	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n/a- accept risk 	1D

Title	Inherent Risk	Mitigating Action	Residual Risk
Management and maintenance of additional nature sites become a financial and operational burden	2D	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ensure that initial procurement has strong focus on efficiency and low running costs for all equipment and facilities.• Maximise on opportunities for grant funding in future years.• Forecast additional revenue pressures and flag early through budget setting cycle.• Maximise on land purchase opportunities (large and few) to keep management burden low, to be able to manage the land through natural regeneration and use of static livestock.• Consider location of additional nature sites, being close to existing sites in Countryside Services portfolio wherever possible.	4E



Appendix 7- Corporate Landlord Statement

It is clear that the council can only achieve its target to become Net Carbon Zero and Ecologically Positive by 2030 through a very significant increase in the amount of carbon sequestered on land it manages, and in turn that can only be achieved through a programme of land acquisition. The amount of additional land required is substantial, and our ability to deliver on this will be constrained by the amount of land that will actually come onto the market in the programme period, the cost of the land and the available budget for acquisition. A further constraint may be our ability to manage such an increased land holding, which has been referenced in the report. These constraints are recognised and are reflected in the Risk Register. In order to optimise the opportunity to purchase land as it comes onto the market, the proposed delegation process is also supported (rather than a requirement to take a Business Case to SIG for each acquisition).

Appendix 8 - Power to make the decision

LEGISLATION / POLICY / DUTY	POWER
Local Government Act 1972	General powers and consents to acquire and dispose of land.
Section 2, Local Government Act 2000	The power to do anything which DCC consider is likely to achieve the promotion or improvement of the environmental well-being of their area.
Section 111, Local Government Act 1972	The power to do anything which is conducive to, or calculated to facilitate, the discharge of the Council's functions.
Section 6, Environment (Wales) Act 2016	Statutory duty to seek to maintain and enhance biodiversity.
Section 13.2, DCC Constitution	All decisions of the Council will be made in accordance with the following principles: 13.2.8 having regard to tackling climate and ecological change.

Mae tudalen hwn yn fwriadol wag

Report to	Communities Scrutiny Committee
Date of meeting	10 March 2022
Lead Member/Officers	Councillors Julian Thompson-Hill/Brian Jones/Tony Thomas and Alan Smith & Steve Gadd
Report author	Rhian Evans, Scrutiny Co-ordinator
Title	Review of Cabinet Decision relating to the Proposed Scheme of Delegated Decision Making for Land Acquisition (Freehold and Leasehold) for Carbon Sequestration and Ecological Improvement Purposes

1. What is the report about?

- 1.1 A review under the Council's Scrutiny 'call-in' procedure of a decision taken by Cabinet, on 15th February 2022, on a 'Proposed Scheme of Delegated Decision Making for Land Acquisition (Freehold and Leasehold) for Carbon Sequestration and Ecological Improvement Purposes'.

2. What is the reason for making this report?

- 2.1 A notice of a 'call-in' was submitted by 6 non-Cabinet councillors in accordance with the Council's Constitution. The notice (attached at Annex A) calls for a review by one of the Council's Scrutiny committees into a decision taken by Cabinet on 15th February 2022 in relation to a proposed scheme of delegated decision making for land acquisition for environmental and ecological purposes.

3. What are the Recommendations?

That the Committee:

- 3.1 having considered the information in this report and its appendices, along with the representations made during the course of the discussion, determines whether to refer the decision on the 'Proposed Scheme of Delegated Decision

Making for Land Acquisition (Freehold and Leasehold) for Carbon Sequestration and Ecological Improvement Purposes’, taken on the 15th February 2022, back to Cabinet for further consideration; and

- 3.2 if it requests Cabinet to reconsider its original decision clearly identifies the reasons its seeks the review and formulates recommendation(s) it would like Cabinet to consider.

4. Report details

- 4.1 On the 15th February 2022 Cabinet considered a report on a ‘Proposed Scheme of Delegated Decision Making for Land Acquisition (Freehold and Leasehold) for Carbon Sequestration and Ecological Improvement Purposes’ (copy attached at Annex B).
- 4.2 At the conclusion of its discussion Cabinet resolved to:
- (a) *“approve the introduction of the new scheme of delegated decision making for land acquisition (freehold/leasehold) for carbon sequestration and ecological improvement purposes as proposed in Appendix 1 to the report,”*
 - (b) *confirms that it has read, understood and taken account of the Well-being Impact Assessment (Appendix 2 to the report) as part of its consideration.”*
 - (c)
- 4.3 The Council’s ‘call-in’ procedure defines a process for Scrutiny to exercise its statutory powers to review or scrutinise executive decisions, and to request that the decision-maker reconsiders a decision that has been taken, prior to it being implemented.
- 4.4 Cabinet’s decision was published on the 17th February 2022. The ‘call-in’ procedure allows non-Cabinet councillors 5 working days in which to submit a notice of ‘call-in’. Councillor Merfyn Parry submitted a notice of ‘call-in’ electronically on 23 February. This request was supported (via individual e-mails) by five other non-Cabinet councillors, namely Councillors David G Williams, Melvyn Mile, Huw O Williams Rhys Thomas and Peter Evans.

4.5 The reason stated for 'calling-in' the decision is as follows:

"My Concerns are that the Council is in a position to land grab at an auction potentially out bidding any local farmers or landowner need. I understand that they are not after prime agricultural land however the decision needs to be discussed with the local Member and the local MAGs pre bidding on land without knowing local knowledge and need."

4.6 The Council's 'call-in' procedure does stipulate that a special meeting of a scrutiny committee should be convened within 5 working days of the receipt of the Notice of Call-In of Decision unless a scrutiny committee has a scheduled meeting within that period. The procedure also states that this timeline can be extended if both the decision-maker and the chair of the scrutiny committee agree to an extension. As the decision did not require urgent implementation an extension to the timeline was agreed to enable the decision to be considered at the next available scrutiny committee meeting. Hence its presentation to the Committee at the current meeting.

4.7 After considering the Cabinet's decision and all representations made at the current meeting, Communities Scrutiny Committee must decide whether the decision should be referred back to Cabinet. If it determines that the decision merits being referred back to Cabinet the Committee needs to provide its reasons for referring it back, along with clear information on what it wants Cabinet to consider. Cabinet will consider the referral and the reasons submitted in support of the referral at its next available meeting. At that meeting Cabinet will be expected to demonstrate that appropriate consideration is given to the Scrutiny Committee's recommendations.

4.8 Cabinet will have the options to change or re-affirm its original decision.

4.9 If Communities Scrutiny Committee decides that Cabinet's decision should not be referred back to Cabinet, then the original decision can be implemented immediately.

5. How does the decision contribute to the Corporate Priorities?

5.1. See Section 5 of the Cabinet report dated 15th February 2022 (Annex B).

6. What will it cost and how will it affect other services?

6.1. See Section 6 of the Cabinet report dated 15th February 2022 (Annex B).

7. What are the main conclusions of the Well-being Impact Assessment?

7.1. See Section 7 and Appendix 2 of the Cabinet report dated 15th February 2022 (Annex B).

8. What consultations have been carried out with Scrutiny and others?

N/A. This report has been prepared under the provisions and timescales of the Council's Constitution for a 'call-in' of a Cabinet decision

9. Chief Finance Officer Statement

9.1. See Section 9 of the Cabinet report dated 15th February 2022 (Annex B)

10. What risks are there and is there anything we can do to reduce them?

10.1. See Section 10 and Appendix 6 to the Cabinet report dated 15th February 2022 (Annex B)

11. Power to make the decision

11.1. Section 21(2) and (3) of the Local Government Act 2000

11.2. Sections 7.2.1 and 7.25 of the Council's Constitution

ANNEX A



NOTICE OF CALL IN OF DECISION

To: Head of Legal and Democratic Services

We, the undersigned, wish to call in the following decision (*see note 1*).

Decision taken by (*see note 2*): Cabinet

Date decision was taken: 15 February 2022

Report Title: PROPOSED SCHEME OF DELEGATED DECISION MAKING FOR LAND ACQUISITION (FREEHOLD AND LEASEHOLD) FOR CARBON SEQUESTRATION AND ECOLOGICAL IMPROVEMENT PURPOSES

Decision (*see note 3*): _____

Decisions (a) & (b) for business item 7 on the agenda:

“RESOLVED that Cabinet –

- (a) approve the introduction of the new scheme of delegated decision making for land acquisition (freehold/leasehold) for carbon sequestration and ecological improvement purposes as proposed in Appendix 1 to the report,”***
- (b) confirms that it has read, understood and taken account of the Well-being Impact Assessment (Appendix 2 to the report) as part of its consideration.”***

Reason for Call In:

My Concerns are that the Council is in a position to land grab at an auction potentially out bidding any local farmers or landowner need. I understand that they are not after prime agricultural land however the decision needs to be discussed with the local Member and the local MAGs pre bidding on land without knowing local knowledge and need.

We (*see note 4*) request that according to the Council's approved 'call-in' procedure rules (*see note 5*) a meeting of the most appropriate Overview and Scrutiny Committee be held within 5 working days (*see note 6*) of the date of your receipt of this notice.

1. MERFYN PARRY (print) by e-mail (signature)
2. DAVID G WILLIAMS (print) confirmatory e-mail (signature)
3. MELVYN MILE (print) confirmatory e-mail (signature)
4. HUW O WILLIAMS (print) confirmatory e-mail (signature)
5. RHYS THOMAS (print) confirmatory e-mail (signature)
6. PETER EVANS (print) confirmatory e-mail (signature)

Dated: 23/02/2022

Guidance Notes

1. Five working days are allowed for a decision to be called-in following its publication on the Council's web-site and notification to Members of the Council. Urgent decisions may proceed despite a call-in if the decision-maker has the agreement of:
 - (i) the chair of the relevant scrutiny committee, or
 - (ii) if there is no such person or that person is unable to act, the Chair of the Council, or
 - (iii) if there is no chair of the relevant scrutiny committee or Chair of the Council, the Vice Chair of the Council.
2. Please state the name of the decision maker e.g. Cabinet or the Lead Member for.....
3. If the decision contains more than one part, please state which are to be called-in, e.g. parts (a), (b), and (d) of the Resolution.
4. Signatories must be non-executive members. Councillors with a prejudicial interest in the decision may not be a signatory to the Notice of Call-in.
5. The Denbighshire Call-in Procedure Rules appear in the Council's Constitution *Part 4.5 – Scrutiny Procedure Rules*.
6. Timescales may be extended in exceptional circumstances with the agreement of the decision-maker and the chair of the relevant scrutiny committee.

For Office use only

Received by: Rhian Evans Date: 23/02/2022

Date decision was published: 17/02/2022

Notification sent to Leader and the Decision taker (date): 23/02/2022

Notification sent to Chief Executive (date): 23/02/2022

Relevant Scrutiny Committee: **Communities Scrutiny Committee**
(extension to time period agreed by the Decision-Maker and Chair of the Scrutiny Committee)

Date: 10 March 2022 Time: 10am Venue: via Video Conference

Mae tudalen hwn yn fwriadol wag

Relevant extract from the minutes of the Communities Scrutiny Committee meeting held on 10th March 2022

5. Review of Cabinet Decision relating to the Proposed Scheme of Delegated Decision Making for Land Acquisition (Freehold and Leasehold) for Carbon Sequestration and Ecological Improvement Purposes

Prior to the commencement of this business item Councillor Huw Williams vacated the Chair as he was one of the signatories to the call-in request and was therefore required to take part in the discussion. The Vice-Chair, Councillor Graham Timms, took the Chair for this item of business.

The Vice-Chair informed the Committee that a notice of a 'call-in' had been submitted by 6 non-Cabinet councillors in accordance with the Council's Constitution. The notice called for a review by one of the Council's Scrutiny Committees of a decision taken by Cabinet on 15th February 2022 in relation to a proposed scheme of delegated decision making for land acquisition for environmental and ecological purposes. He proceeded to explain that the Cabinet decision had been published on the 17th February 2022. The 'call-in' procedure allowed non-Cabinet councillors 5 working days in which to submit a notice of 'call-in' to request that Scrutiny review the decision. Once invoked the decision-maker was not permitted to implement the decision until such time as Scrutiny had reviewed it and reported back to the decision-maker on the conclusions of that review. Scrutiny was expected to hold a meeting to review the decision within 5 working days of the valid 'notice of call-in' being received. However, as there was no immediate urgency for this decision to be implemented the decision-maker, Cabinet, had agreed that the Scrutiny review could be deferred until the next available Scrutiny Committee meeting, which was the current meeting. Councillor Merfyn Parry submitted a notice of 'call-in' electronically on 23 February. The request was supported (via individual e-mails) by five other non-Cabinet councillors, namely Councillors David G Williams, Melvyn Mile, Huw O Williams Rhys Thomas and Peter Evans, all of whom had been invited to attend the Committee meeting to outline their reasons for supporting the call-in request.

The Scrutiny Co-ordinator, Rhian Evans, introduced the report and appendices (previously circulated) which explained the background to decision taken by Cabinet and the grounds on which it had been called-in to Scrutiny for review. She then proceeded to detail the procedure that would be followed at the meeting for consideration of the decision called-in for review.

Councillor Merfyn Parry, as the lead signatory for the call-in, was invited to introduce the reasons why the signatories were seeking a review of the decision. In his address he advised that they had concerns that the Council would, if the decision was confirmed, be in a position to 'land grab' at auction potentially out bidding any local farmers or landowners. Whilst, they understood that the Council would not be interested in purchasing prime agricultural land, they did however feel that decisions to purchase land for carbon sequestration and ecological improvement purposes needed to be discussed with the local Member(s) and the local Member Area Groups

(MAGs) pre-bidding, as it was important for the Authority to understand local knowledge and need prior to bidding for a parcel of land.

The Lead Member for Waste, Transport and the Environment, Councillor Brian Jones, was then invited summarise the discussion and decision taken at Cabinet on 15 February 2022. He outlined the consultation which had taken place to date and confirmed that there were no plans to purchase Grade 1 agricultural land for carbon sequestration and ecological improvement purposes.

Councillor Julian Thompson-Hill, Lead Member for Finance, Performance and Strategic Assets confirmed that the purpose of the proposed delegated decision-making process for this particular purpose was to make a small change to the current scheme to enable the Council to act quicker in future. He assured the Committee that local members would automatically be consulted in respect of each proposed acquisition as a matter of course, unless the timescale was extremely tight, and even then every effort would be made to contact the local member(s). As land could be put up for auction at any time the process needed to be handled extremely quickly. He assured the Committee that the Council could not enter an over-inflated 'bidding war' with external buyers as the District Valuer would set a limit which the Council could not exceed, as the Authority was required to demonstrate that it utilised public funds wisely. It was however emphasised that, if the Council was to achieve its net carbon zero target, it would require to purchase land in order to offset its carbon usage.

The Head of Business Improvement & Modernisation, drew members' attention to the report and the Well-being Impact Assessment which stated how local members and other local stakeholder had been consulted for land suitable for carbon sequestration and ecological purposes. To date all but one of the sites identified as potential contenders for carbon sequestration purposes had been suggested by local communities or local members.

Councillor Merfyn Parry detailed the reasons why he and fellow members had instigated the call-in of the Cabinet decision:

- they felt the proposed delegated decision process for this purpose was a means of by-passing the democratic process, for example the use of Asset Management Group (AMG) meetings to discuss potential purchases and any justification for them.
- they acknowledged the need for quicker decision-making to purchase land, however, they felt that Denbighshire County Council could possibly speed up their current processes for taking such decisions. Land auctions did not take place overnight, agents advertised parcels of land for sale for a number of weeks prior to an auction being held or tenders closing, it provided ample time for the Council to make a decision on a potential purchase. There may be the odd occasion where a private owner would place a plot of land on the market for a quick sale, but such instances were few and far between.
- the report to Cabinet and its appendices referred to the involvement of local members, Community Councils and Member Area Groups (MAGs), however some of these references stated that members would be informed not consulted. This could be interpreted that local members would be told that a purchase would take place, but that they nor the local MAG, would have any

involvement or influence in the process. Quick decisions could still be made by involving members.

- it seemed that the Council was concerned that it could not meet its net carbon zero target to address the climate and ecological emergency challenge without purchasing parcels of land. If that was the case the Council was running the risk of being perceived as adopting an approach similar to that of certain national and international corporations in attempting to address its carbon footprint problem by purchasing land to plant trees instead, of actively adopting low carbon measure and practices.
- they were concerned that if local agents became aware that the Council had a dedicated budget for the purchase of land for this purpose that the value of such land would become inflated. If that were to happen it would be to the detriment of hill farmers who would be priced out of the market when wanting to purchase parcels of land adjacent to their holdings for the purpose of improving and extending their enterprises.
- there seemed to be very little reference in the report to the responses received from the Farming Unions and the Young Farmers Clubs to the consultation exercise. How many had responded, what were the contents of the responses received and had they been given sufficient time and information to enable them to provide comprehensive responses.

The Vice-Chair invited each of the other signatories to the call-in request to address the Committee on their concerns and reasons for calling-in the decision. As Councillor Melvyn Mile was unable to attend the meeting he had submitted a written statement which the Vice-Chair duly read out. In his statement Councillor Mile stated that:

- he appreciated the Council's need for expediting land procurement processes but had concerns that local members will not be given sufficient consultation time in the matter;
- whilst prime quality farm land would not be bought by the Council to plant trees, however food production would be just as important in future as reducing the offset of carbon so farmers need a fair opportunity to purchase land;
- local members know their localities and their residents, therefore they needed to be kept informed of any potential acquisitions in their area so that they could be involved in any pre-bidding discussions at the earliest stages.

Councillor Huw Williams stated that:

- there was a minimal amount of Grade 1 agricultural land and people needed to be aware of that;
- private farmers and landowners were already aware of their carbon sequestration and ecological duties and were themselves planting trees and supporting environmental schemes where possible;
- there was a need to speed up processes within the Council
- there was also an urgent need to raise the profile of food production and security, particularly given the potential impact of the war in Ukraine on the world's supply of grain.

Councillor Rhys Thomas stated that his concerns with the decision were:

- that the Council's carbon reduction policies were not going to work

- that it could lead to the market value of lower grade agricultural land (grades 4 and 5) being over-inflated and therefore out of the reach of local farmers;
- the potential for local member(s) and MAGs' influence being marginalised. Local councillors were residents' representatives and therefore should be involved with the decision-making process, not told the outcome of it at the end with no opportunity to influence;
- that the Council's Countryside Services did not have sufficient staff capacity to advise on potential suitable acquisitions or to support the delivery of the Council's ecological and carbon reduction ambitions.

Councillors Peter Evans and David Williams were not in attendance and had not submitted any written statements.

Prior to seeking the Committee to determine whether Cabinet should be recommended to review its original decision in light of the points made, the Vice-Chair invited the Lead Members and officers to answer the points raised.

The Lead Member for Waste, Transport and the Environment and the Lead Member for Property and Finance:

- advised that staff capacity within Countryside Services was at present sufficient to support delivery of climate and ecological work. However, potential pressures going forward had already been identified and would need to be managed through the Council's budget-setting process;
- gave further assurances that the District Valuer's involvement in the process would ensure that the Council would not be paying above market value for any land. It would also ensure that the Council was not responsible for inflating the price of any land;
- acknowledged that the report did not provide detailed information on the feedback received as part of the engagement process. Whilst the volume of responses was not high, the observations received were positive. Low response rates to consultation exercises were generally interpreted to mean that those consulted were not against the proposals put forward, people and organisations were more likely to respond if they fervently opposed or had concerns about proposals;
- advised that the AMG and the Strategic Investment Group's (SIG) involvement would generally be confined to setting the strategic direction and determining the principles in order to deliver policy, they would examine the merits of purchasing individual parcels of land. Hence the need to speed up the Council's process in relation to facilitating land purchase practices;
- confirmed that no one area of work would be sufficient by itself to ensure that the Council would achieve its net carbon zero ambition. An array of different types of schemes would be required e.g. improving the Council's fleet, carbon reduction methods within Council buildings etc. However, by the fact that the Authority had and would continue to have buildings, it would have a carbon footprint as buildings had carbon embodied within them. The need for the Authority to buy additional land for sequestration purposes had been highlighted during the Climate and Ecological Change Strategy's journey through the Council's democratic process, because without that the Council would not realise its net carbon zero objective; and

- acknowledged that land prices may rise by having the Council as an extra potential buyer in the market, but it would not be the only extra buyer in the market. Commercial buyers would also be entering the market, and if prices were driven up, public authorities would be the first ones to be driven out of the pricing structure as they were not permitted to spend over the market value;

The Head of Business Improvement and Modernisation; the Countryside and Heritage Services Manager; the Head of Finance and Property, and the Lead Officer Corporate Property and Housing Stock (the Council's Corporate Landlord):

- confirmed that whilst the consultation/engagement exercise on the proposals had not generated a great volume of responses, officers were currently contacting people individually to seek their views on the proposals;
- advised that one of the encouraging features of the responses received was that they welcomed the Council's participation in land management because they viewed public ownership of land as responsible stewardship.
- acknowledged that more work was required in relation to engaging with the stakeholders and with local communities on what they want, what works well for them and what practical decisions need to be taken.
- appreciated members' concerns about capacity within Countryside Services for managing the emerging agenda. A number of discussions had already taken place at the Climate Change and Ecological Emergency Board on the matter and there were no capacity issues at present, although the position would be monitored going forward;
- confirmed that the Council had acknowledged that additional resources would be required every year for 9 years in order to deliver the programme. As part of the budget setting process for 2022/23 additional staffing had been approved for the purpose of delivering the building efficiencies aspect of the programme. The programme's delivery would be a feature of the Council's budget setting process for the programme's lifetime;
- provided assurances that there was a matrix in place which would deter purchase of quality agricultural land for tree planting purposes. The Corporate Landlord's role in relation to land purchases was to ensure that there was valid justification and grounds for purchasing it using public funds. It was anticipated that the majority of proposed sites for purchase would be put forward by Countryside Services. The Scheme of Delegation would only be used as and when a need arose, any major purchases would need Cabinet approval. The spirit of the proposed delegated decision scheme was to enable the Council to purchase the right type of land, for the right reasons, when it needed to do so; and
- the Council was exploring the potential of establishing a focus group with the farming unions and the Federation of Young Farmers Clubs as a means of engaging with them on various issues.

Committee members and observers were given an opportunity to ask supplementary questions to Lead Members and officers to which the following responses were given:

- the Head of Legal, HR and Democratic Services/Monitoring Officer confirmed that there would not be a need to change the Council's Constitution for the purpose of enabling emergency/extraordinary MAG meetings, as MAGs were not decision-making committees, they were discussion and consultation fora;

- the Countryside and Heritage Services Manager, advised that there were 6 agricultural land quality classifications, ranging from 1 (excellent) to 5 (very poor) – there were two grade 3 classification (3a – good to moderate and 3b – moderate).

The Vice-Chair thanked all signatories to the call-in request for outlining their reasons for seeking a review of the Cabinet decision, the Lead Members and officers for responding and answering the points raised during the discussion, before proceeding to ask the Committee to determine whether, having listened to representations made whether it wished to refer the decision back to Cabinet seeking it to reconsider its original decision. He emphasised that if it was the Committee's wish that Cabinet be requested to reconsider its original decision members needed to clearly identify the reasons why it should be reviewed.

Councillor Gwyneth Ellis was of the view that, due to the strength of feeling amongst Committee members that Cabinet should be asked to review the decision taking into account members' concerns with regards to member consultation, seeking assurances that local members will be properly consulted as part of the process, and making sure that land acquisition for carbon sequestration purposes is the proper thing to do and not used as a means to plug gaps in the Council's own carbon reduction measures. Councillor Ellis proposed that the decision be referred back to Cabinet for reconsideration, the proposal was seconded by Councillor Merfyn Parry. Further discussion then took place on the final wording of the recommendations to Cabinet, prior to Councillor Merfyn Parry proposing the wording, seconded by Councillor Huw Williams.

Following an in-depth discussion, the Committee having considered all the information presented to it, unanimously:

Resolved: to seek Cabinet at its next appropriate meeting to reconsider its original decision relating to the 'Proposed Scheme of Delegated Decision Making for Land Acquisition (Freehold and Leasehold) for Carbon Sequestration and Ecological Improvement Purposes. With a view to expediting the decision-making process for purchasing land -

- (i) that prior to reviewing its decision Cabinet should work with the Farming Unions and the Federation of Young Farmers Clubs to seek comprehensive responses from those organisations in relation to the Proposed Scheme;***
- (ii) that Cabinet amend the wording within the Proposed Scheme of Delegated Decision Making (and any associated documentation) as it relates to liaising with local councillors and Member Area Groups (MAGs) to read 'consult/consultation' rather than 'notify/notification';***
- (iii) that at the appropriate time a review is undertaken of staffing resources within the Council's Countryside Service to ensure that it has sufficient capacity to deal with the additional duties that will be placed on the Service in future in connection with carbon sequestration and ecological improvement work; and***
- (iv) that detailed information on agricultural land grading in Denbighshire (including illustrative maps) are provided to the decision-maker when reviewing the decision.***

Mae tudalen hwn yn fwriadol wag

Adroddiad i'r	Cabinet
Dyddiad y cyfarfod	26 Gorffennaf 2022
Aelod / Swyddog Arweiniol	Aelod Arweiniol Twf Economaidd a Mynd i'r Afael ag Amddifadedd/Pennaeth Cymunedau a Gwasanaethau Cymunedau a Chwsmeriaid
Awdur yr Adroddiad	Pennaeth Gwasanaethau Cymunedau a Chwsmeriaid
Teitl	Cronfa Ffyniant Gyffredin

1. Am beth mae'r adroddiad yn sôn?

1.1. Cronfa Ffyniant Gyffredin Llywodraeth y Du, rhan o'r agenda Ffyniant Bro.

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

2.1. Darparu gwybodaeth i'r Cabinet ar y trefniadau lleol ar gyfer cynllunio a darparu Cynllun Buddsoddi Rhanbarthol.

2.2. Ceisio cymeradwyaeth ar gyfer yr argymhellion a amlinellwyd.

3. Beth yw'r Argymhellion?

3.1. Rhoi cymeradwyaeth i ddatblygu'r rhaglen Cronfa Ffyniant Gyffredin o fewn Sir Ddinbych ac yn rhanbarthol drwy fewnbwn swyddog, yn unol ag egwyddorion a nodwyd yn yr adroddiad hwn.

3.2. Bod awdurdod dirprwyedig yn cael ei roi i'r Prif Weithredwr a'r Aelod Arweiniol Twf Economaidd a Mynd i'r Afael ag Amddifadedd i ddatblygu a chyflwyno blaenoriaethau Sir Ddinbych ar gyfer cynnwys yn y Strategaeth Fuddsoddi ranbarthol fel y gall cyllid y rhaglen gael ei dynnu i lawr.

3.3. Bod y cynnig i ofyn i Gyngor Gwynedd weithredu fel corff arweiniol i gyflwyno'r Strategaeth Fuddsoddi ranbarthol i Lywodraeth y DU ac i arwain darpariaeth rhaglen ddilynol yn cael ei gefnogi.

4. Manylion yr adroddiad

4.1. Mae eglurhad o'r Gronfa Ffyniant Gyffredin, cynnydd hyd yma a'r camau nesaf i'w gweld yn Atodiad 1.

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

- 5.1. Mae pedwar y cant o werth y rhaglen yn gallu cael ei dynnu i lawr gan y corff arwain rhanbarthol ar gyfer rheoli rhaglen, gweinyddu a monitro a gwerthuso. Mae arian yn gallu cael ei ddyrannu o'r swm hwn ar gyfer pob awdurdod lleol i gynnwys costau rheoli rhaglen felly ni ddylai'r rhaglen fod yn faich ychwanegol i gyllid y Cyngor.
- 5.2. Nid yw Llywodraeth y DU angen i lywodraeth leol ddarparu arian cyfatebol ar gyfer y rhaglen er yr anogir hynny Mae'n bosibl y bydd y Cyngor, er mwyn mwyhau argaeledd cyllid cyfyngedig neu i gydymffurfio gyda deddfwriaeth rheoli cymhorthdal, angen i sefydliadau ymgeisio am gyllid o'r rhaglen i ddarparu elfen o arian cyfatebol
- 5.3. Bydd rheoli a darparu'r rhaglen angen i'r Cyngor recriwtio staff dros dro a all greu risg o rwymedigaethau cost dileu swyddi ar ddiwedd y rhaglen yn 2025/26.

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

- 6.1. Gan fod hwn yn brosiect cydweithredol ar draws Gogledd Cymru ni chynhaliwyd Asesiad o'r Effaith ar Les hyd yma, ond mae'r effeithiau canlynol wedi eu nodi.
- 6.2. Hirdymor: Bydd y Cyngor yn blaenoriaethu prosiectau sy'n gallu dangos effaith y tu hwnt i barhad y rhaglen.
- 6.3. Atal: Bydd y Cyngor yn blaenoriaethu prosiectau sy'n gallu dangos eu bod yn mynd i'r afael â materion gwaelodol yn hytrach na mynd i'r afael â symptomau yn unig.
- 6.4. Integreiddiad, Cydweithio, Ymglymiad: Mae'r Cyngor eisoes wedi cynnal ymgynghoriad ar y blaenoriaethau ar gyfer y rhaglen. Bydd y Cyngor, o dan flaenoriaethau priodol, yn sefydlu ceisiadau am gynigion agored fel y gall ystod eang o sefydliadau gyfrannu at gyflawni'r blaenoriaethau.

- 6.5. Bydd y Cyngor yn blaenoriaethu prosiectau sy'n gallu dangos eu bod wedi eu hintegreiddio i bartneriaethau a rhaglenni lleol ehangach yn hytrach na sefydlu at ddibenion sicrhau cyllid o'r rhaglen yn unig.
- 6.6. Bydd y Cyngor yn blaenoriaethu prosiectau sy'n gallu dangos eu bod yn mynd i'r afael â'r Nodau Lles.

7. Pa ymgynghoriadau sydd wedi'u cynnal gyda Chraffu ac eraill?

- 7.1. Mae yna weithdai a chyfarfodydd rhanbarthol i gynnwys rhanddeiliaid i lywio'r blaenoriaethau ar gyfer y rhaglen mewn perthynas â sgiliau a chyflogaeth. Mae'r mwyafrif o raglenni sgiliau a chyflogaeth wedi tueddu i gael eu darparu ar ôl troed rhanbarthol neu isranbarthol oherwydd cyffredinrwydd anghenion y cleientiaid a'r gallu i sicrhau arbedion maint.
- 7.2. Yn lleol, mae'r Cyngor wedi cynnal un gweminar mewnol ac un allanol, gyda sylwadau gan dimau'r Cyngor, partneriaid allanol, cynrychiolwyr trydydd sector a'r gymuned fusnes. Bydd yr adborth o'r sesiynau hyn yn cael ei ddefnyddio i lywio'r blaenoriaethau ar gyfer y rhaglen yn Sir Ddinbych.

8. Datganiad y Prif Swyddog Cyllid

- 8.1. Wrth gwrs, bydd y Gronfa Ffyniant Gyffredin yn rhan bwysig o'r sefyllfa gyllid wrth symud ymlaen fel gyda chyllid yr UE yn y gorffennol. Mae yna oblygiadau risgiau ac adnoddau fydd yn fwy amlwg wrth i ni fynd drwy ddatblygiad y strategaeth. Croesewir y ffaith ei bod yn bosibl ar hyn o bryd i alinio'r cyllid gydag elfennau o weithgaredd presennol sydd wedi profi ei fod yn gweithio a gellir ei gysylltu i flaenoriaethau CSDd. Mae adnodd cyllid ymroddedig bellach wedi'i ddyrannu i gefnogi'r rhaglen.

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

Risg	Lliniaru
Recriwtio	

<p>Bydd y rhaglen angen recriwtio nifer o staff i reoli a darparu'r rhaglen. Bydd angen recriwtio ar frys oherwydd amserlen gyfyngedig y rhaglen a bydd y Cyngor yn cystadlu gyda phob Cyngor arall yn y DU am ymgeiswyr.</p>	<p>Bydd hyn yn risg strategol i'r rhaglen a'r mwyafrif o brosiectau o fewn y rhaglen. Nid oes camau lliniaru uniongyrchol yn bosibl ond bydd monitro agos yn helpu'r Cyngor i gymryd camau unioni ble bo'n bosibl.</p>
<p>Disgwyliadau</p> <p>Mae yna risg y bydd sefydliadau ble nad yw'r blaenoriaethau a phrosiectau hynny wedi eu blaenoriaethu yn beirniadu'r Cyngor.</p>	<p>Bydd y Cyngor angen bod yn glir o'r camau cynharaf ar y dull a gymerir i osod y blaenoriaethau ar gyfer y rhaglen a'i strategaeth ddarparu gan gynnwys sut y bydd yn gwahodd ac yn dewis cynigion gan drydydd partïon.</p>
<p>Lluosydd</p> <p>Mae graddfa'r rhaglen yn ymddangos yn anghymesur i'r angen nas diwallwyd yn ein cymunedau ac mae yna ddarpariaeth bresennol ar gael ar gyfer yr anghenion hyn.</p>	<p>Trafodaeth bellach ar y lefel strategol ar y dull gofynnol i ddarparu Lluosydd a cheisio mwy o hyblygrwydd i ganiatáu i adnoddau gael eu defnyddio yn fwy eang.</p>

10. Pŵer i wneud y penderfyniad

10.1. Mae swyddogaethau awdurdod datblygu economaidd y Cyngor yn gyfrifoldeb ar y Cabinet yn unol â chyfansoddiad y Cyngor a Rheoliadau Awdurdodau Lleol (Trefniadau Gweithrediaeth) (Swyddogaethau a Chyfrifoldebau) (Cymru) 2007.

APPENDIX 1

1. Explaining the Shared Prosperity Fund

1.1 European Structural Fund programmes have been a major funding source in Wales for several decades. The programmes have funded a wide range of programmes to support businesses, develop skills, and increase employability but are due to close over the next 18 months. UK Government has now launched the Shared Prosperity Fund as a domestically-funded replacement to the European programmes.

1.2 The Shared Prosperity Fund will deliver £2.5bn of investment until March 2025 across the UK. The aim of the programme is “to build pride in place and increase life chances”. The investment priorities set by UK Government are:

Community and Place - Strengthening our social fabric and fostering a sense of local pride and belonging. To build resilient and safe neighbourhoods.

Supporting Local Business - Creating jobs and boosting community cohesion by supporting local businesses. Promoting networking and collaboration and stimulating innovation and growth. Targeted support to help businesses grow - e.g. innovation, productivity, energy efficiency, low carbon and exporting.

People and Skills - Boosting core skills and support adults to progress in work. Supporting disadvantaged people to access the skills they need. Funding local skills needs and supplementing local adult skills provision. Reducing levels of economic inactivity and supporting those furthest from the labour market

1.3 The guidance for the programme was released on 13 April 2022. The programme is to be managed by local government across the UK. Funding is allocated to local government and no competitive bids are expected. An Investment Strategy setting out the approach to delivering the programme is expected in order to release the funding and UK Government will need to receive this by 1 August 2022.

1.4 UK Government has asked local government in Wales to collaborate to produce one Investment Strategy for each region and to nominate a single Lead Body to submit the Strategy and act as the accountable body for the funding. UK Government has indicated that it will approve Investment Strategies by 31 August 2022.

1.5 Local government is expected, in developing the programme, to engage stakeholders including from the third sector and business community and to provide opportunities for organisations to secure resources from the programme to deliver against its priorities.

1.6 A regional budget allocation has been made available by UK Government.

Denbighshire's allocation is £25,647,958 (please see Appendix 2).

1.7 The programme is predominantly a revenue funding programme but 15% capital (or more by agreement) can be included.

1.8 The Multiply programme is a UK Government initiative to boost adult numeracy. The budget for the programme is high and adult numeracy is devolved to Welsh Government for delivery with established programmes already in place. Further discussion between the Welsh Local Government Association, UK Government and Welsh Government is underway to determine how to make the best use of the funding opportunity

2. Progress to Date

2.1 The timetable set by UK Government gives 16 weeks to consult stakeholders and develop and approve the Investment Strategy for submission. Although the Investment Strategy itself is not expected to require much detail to be approved, local government needs to:

- undertake stakeholder engagement both locally and regionally;
- set priorities for the programme regionally and locally;
- agree appropriate governance structures locally and regionally;
- start to prepare the methodology by which funding will be allocated; and
- agree the regional lead body for the programme and set up the necessary structures and agreement

2.2 Structures have been established regionally to lead this process with a senior manager group established to oversee the development of the programme and an operational co-ordinating group to drive forward the work streams above

2.3 It is currently proposed that Gwynedd County Council is asked to act as regional lead authority for the programme. Gwynedd County Council already acts as the lead body for the North Wales Growth Deal portfolio.

2.4 There have been workshops and meetings regionally to engage stakeholders to inform the priorities for the programme in relation to skills and employment. The majority of skills and employment programmes have tended to be delivered on a regional or sub-regional footprint due the commonality of needs of the clients and the ability to secure economies of scale

2.5 Locally, the Council has held one internal and one external webinar, with representation from Council teams, external partners, third sector representatives and

the business community. The feedback from these sessions will be used to inform the priorities for the programme in Denbighshire.

2.6 Some consideration is necessary to identify an appropriate multi-sector partnership to contribute to the local governance for the programme. In addition, the programme priorities and operating models will need to be approved by Cabinet once the funding has been unlocked by UK Government

3. Next Steps

3.1 The programme will be informed by:

- The Council's Corporate Plan and other key strategies (eg Climate and Ecological Change programme)
- The Regional Economic Framework and other key regional strategies (eg Safer North Wales Strategy)
- The outcomes of the consultation events with stakeholders

3.2 The Council will need to compile and submit its preferred priorities for the programme for compilation within the Regional Investment Strategy. UK Government has given assurances that the Investment Strategy will be able to be amended as needed following approval

3.3 There are opportunities for activities under the People and Skills and Supporting Local Business themes to be delivered on a regional and sub-regional rather than local footprint. This helps to secure economy of scale and has worked successfully in the past. There are fewer opportunities for this within the Places and Communities theme. It is proposed that, wherever shared priorities and opportunities for efficiency exist, regional development and delivery should be used. The Council will still be able to deliver locally-specific activities where this is identified as more appropriate. Organisations seeking to deliver regional projects will, at a future stage of programme development later in 2022, be required to demonstrate how their project will deliver measurable benefits to each county in order to receive funding

3.4 Further discussions with strategic stakeholders will determine the approach to be taken to the Multiply element of the programme and how it should be reflected in the Investment Strategy.

3.5 Delivery of the programme will need to comply with Council Contract Procedure Rules. There are expected to be three main methods for delivering the programme:

- Direct delivery by Council teams using programme funding
- Procured or Commissioned activity

- Funding given to third parties through open and competitive calls for proposals

3.6 It is anticipated that, due to the constraints imposed by the timetable for the programme, the majority of expenditure for the 2022/2023 financial year will be through the first method. The third method, open calls for proposals, will be established for the appropriate priorities and will operate in the second half of 2022/2023 so that approved projects are ready to start by 1 April 2023.

3.7 The Council will work with regional and local partners to ensure that the Investment Strategy is delivered to UK Government by the 1 August 2022 deadline.

APPENDIX 2: Financial Profile

UKSPF Allocations 2022-23 to 2024-25

UKSPF guidance states funding will be released as follows: 15% in 2022-23, 27% in 2023-24 and 58% in 2024-25

Multiply is an early priority for UKSP with a more evenly spread allocation over the 3 years.

The Core UKSPF values for Years 1 to 3 show the allocation minus the Multiply allocation.

Individual authorities	Core UKSPF	Multiply	Total
Conwy	£20,285,722	£4,234,398	£ 24,520,120
Denbighshire	£21,218,792	£4,429,165	£ 25,647,958
Flintshire	£10,840,177	£2,262,755	£ 13,102,933
Gwynedd	£20,205,992	£4,217,756	£ 24,423,747
Isle of Anglesey	£13,304,735	£2,777,202	£ 16,081,937
Wrexham	£18,766,853	£3,917,353	£ 22,684,205
			£126,460,900

Mae tudalen hwn yn fwiadol wag

Adroddiad i'r	Cabinet
Dyddiad y cyfarfod	26 Gorffennaf 2022
Aelod Arweiniol / Swyddog	Y Cynghorydd Rhys Thomas (Aelod Arweiniol Tai a Chymunedau) / Ann Lloyd (Pennaeth Gwasanaeth Dros Dro)
Awdur yr adroddiad	Hayley Jones / Nigel Jones
Teitl	Caffael Gwasanaeth Cymorth Llety Brys Dros Dro newydd (Atal Digartrefedd)

1. Am beth mae'r adroddiad yn sôn?

- 1.1. Mae'r adroddiad hwn yn rhoi gwybodaeth am gynnig ar gyfer prosiect cymorth llety brys dros dro newydd i atal digartrefedd gyda chais am gymeradwyaeth i gychwyn y gwaith o gaffael y gwasanaeth hwn

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

- 2.1. Mae angen penderfyniad ar dendro ar gyfer prosiect cymorth llety brys dros dro newydd i atal digartrefedd. Mae'r Ffurflen Gomisiynu (gweler Atodiad 1) eisoes wedi'i chymeradwyo gan y partiön perthnasol, yn unol â Rheolau Gweithdrefn Contractau Sir Ddinbych.

3. Beth yw'r Argymhellion?

Mae'r argymhellion am y penderfyniadau a nodir isod:

- 3.1. Bod y Cabinet yn cymeradwyo cychwyn y broses gaffael fel sydd wedi'i nodi yn Atodiad 1 y Ffurflen Gomisiynu.
- 3.2. Bod y Cabinet yn cadarnhau eu bod wedi darllen a chymryd yr Asesiad Lles i ystyriaeth (gweler Atodiad 3 ar gyfer yr Asesiad o Effaith ar Les drosfwaol ar gyfer Cynllun Cyflawni'r Grant Cymorth Tai 2022-2025).

4. Manylion yr adroddiad

- 4.1. Rydym am ddatblygu ein cynnig llety brys dros dro i ddarparu gwell profiad lle mae pobl yn cael eu cefnogi i wella eu lles ac adeiladu ar eu dyfodol. Fel y nodwyd yn ein Cynllun Cyflawni Grant Cymorth Tai 2022-2025, rydym am ddatblygu ein cynnig cymorth i bobl a leolir mewn llety brys dros dro.
- 4.2. Rydym am i'r prosiect hwn ddarparu cymorth cyfannol i ddinasyddion sydd wedi'u lleoli mewn llety brys dros dro sy'n eiddo i'r awdurdod lleol er mwyn lleihau'r risg y bydd digartrefedd yn digwydd eto a gwella canlyniadau llesiant.
- 4.3. Rydym yn awyddus i weld rhaglen ymgysylltiol o weithgareddau ystyrion yn elfen allweddol o'r prosiect hwn. Rydym hefyd am i'r prosiect allu darparu cymorth i bobl a leolir mewn llety brys dros dro ar unrhyw adeg o'r dydd neu'r nos, felly bydd angen darpariaeth staffio dros nos.
- 4.4. Bydd yr unigolion a gefnogir fel rhan o'r prosiect hwn o unrhyw ryw; 16 oed a throsgod; sengl neu ran o gwpl, a gall fod ganddynt blant ac anifeiliaid anwes dibynnol neu beidio.
- 4.5. Mae Asesiad o Effaith ar Les wedi ei gwblhau ar gyfer y Cynllun Cyflawni Grant Cymorth Tai trosfwaol – gweler atodiad 3.
- 4.6. Bydd y contract hwn yn cael ei ariannu'n llawn drwy'r Grant Cymorth Tai a geir gan Lywodraeth Cymru.
- 4.7. Rydym wedi amcangyfrif y costau a gwerth am arian yn seiliedig ar gyfradd feincnodi gyfwerth ag amser llawn y Grant Cymorth Tai; fodd bynnag bydd gwerth am arian yn cael ei werthuso a bydd yn bosib ei drafod ymhellach fel rhan o'r ymarfer caffael.
- 4.8. Byddai'r contract am gyfnod o bum blynedd gydag opsiwn i'w ymestyn am bump arall, yn amodol ar berfformiad boddhaol a pharhad cyllid a pherthnasedd strategol. Contract newydd sbon fydd hwn, felly nid yw eisoes yn cael ei ddarparu gan unrhyw un.
- 4.9. Bydd y gwasanaeth hwn yn cael ei fonitro drwy gydol y flwyddyn. Bydd disgwyl i'r darparwr/darparwyr gyflwyno ffurflenni monitro perfformiad chwarterol ac adroddiadau deilliannau bob 6 mis yn unol â'r Fframwaith Deilliannau Cefnogi Pobl/GCT. Bydd gan y prosiect hefyd nifer o ddangosyddion perfformiad allweddol unigryw, fel yr amlinellir ym manyleb y prosiect (gweler atodiad 2).

- 4.10. Rydym yn gobeithio cynnig y cyfle tendr hwn i'r trydydd sector gan fod ganddynt y profiad a'r arbenigedd o weithredu llety â chymorth 24 awr. Mae Llywodraeth Cymru'n cydnabod yr angen i Awdurdodau Lleol (ALI) weithio mewn partneriaeth â'r Trydydd Sector a derbynnir yn eang eu bod yn cael eu sbarduno gan werth a'u cymell gan amcanion cymdeithasol, diwylliannol neu amgylcheddol, yn hytrach na gwneud elw yn unig; yn ogystal â hynny, maent wedi ymrwymo i ail-fuddsoddi eu gorwerth i ehangu eu nodau cymdeithasol er budd pobl a chymunedau.
- 4.11. Fel Comisiynwyr Awdurdod Lleol, fe ddylem gefnogi'r Trydydd Sector a'r economi ehangach gyda'n grym gwario lle bo cyfle i gefnogi nodau ac amcanion yr ALI. Drwy ddarparu contractau cyhoeddus, mae gan ein grym gwario'r potensial i ddylanwadu ar ddatblygiad y farchnad yn y tymor canolig a'r hirdymor a chreu cyfleoedd i ddarparu canlyniadau economaidd-gymdeithasol ac amgylcheddol, bodloni anghenion y presennol heb gael effaith ar allu cenedlaethau'r dyfodol i fodloni eu hanghenion eu hunain.

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

- 5.1. Tai: Bydd ffocws clir (a dangosyddion perfformiad) perthnasol i gefnogi pobl er mwyn osgoi'r perygl o ddigartrefedd.
- 5.2. Clymu Cymunedau: Un o ofynion allweddol y gwasanaeth yw y bydd yn hygyrch, gan gynnwys ystyriaeth benodol a chreadigedd o ran y gweithgareddau ystyrlon mewn amrywiaeth o leoliadau yn y gymuned ar draws Sir Ddinbych i wella lles pobl.
- 5.3. Cymunedau Cryf: Mae meithrin annibyniaeth a gwytnwch yn nodau allweddol o'r prosiect hwn. Drwy amryw o ddulliau bydd yn ceisio rhoi'r wybodaeth a'r sgiliau i bobl a chymunedau i'w galluogi i atal a mynd i'r afael â digartrefedd a gwella llesiant. Bydd y gallu i fynd i'r afael â phroblemau a gwella llesiant yn helpu i atal digartrefedd rhag digwydd eto.
- 5.4. Yr Amgylchedd: O ran cyflawni'r prosiect, bydd y cymorth yn cael ei seilio ar ddau safle sy'n eiddo i'r cyngor a fydd yn cael eu defnyddio ar gyfer llety brys dros dro ac fel canolbwynt ar gyfer y rhaglen o weithgareddau sydd i'w darparu. Yn ychwanegol mae'n rhaid darparu Manteision Cymunedol fel rhan o'r prosiect hwn ac rydym wedi

nodi bod gennym ddiddordeb penodol mewn cynigion a fydd yn helpu CSDd i wireddu ei amcanion Di-garbon Net.

- 5.5. Pobl Ifanc: Bydd pobl ifanc 16+ ac oedolion gyda phlant yn cael eu cynnwys o fewn cwrmpas cymorth uniongyrchol y prosiect hwn. Disgwyliwn y bydd rhywfaint o'r cymorth a'r gweithgareddau hefyd o fudd i blant a phobl ifanc sy'n byw yn y lle.

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

- 6.1. Bydd y prosiect hwn yn cael ei noddi'n llwyr drwy Grant Cymorth Tai Sir Ddinbych a ddarperir gan Lywodraeth Cymru. Disgwyliwn y bydd y ddarpariaeth yn lleihau'r effaith ar wasanaethau statudol a chostau Gwely a Brechwast cysylltiedig.
- 6.2. Rydym yn ymgynghori â'r cabinet o ganlyniad i lefel gwariant y prosiect hwn gan mai amcangyfrif gwerth y contract blynyddol yw £914,000 gyda'r bwriad o gynnig contract 5 mlynedd gyda'r opsiwn i'w ymestyn am 5 mlynedd arall.
- 6.3. Byddai'r costau o ddarparu gwasanaeth mewnol yn llawer mwy o ganlyniad i delerau ac amodau cyflogaeth yr Awdurdod Lleol, felly byddai darparu'r prosiect drwy'r Trydydd Sector yn cynnig gwell gwerth am arian (Atodiad 4).
- 6.4. Mae dull y polisi Manteision Cymunedol yn ceisio gweithredu ar y diffiniad ehangach hwn o werth am arian drwy ddarparu'r buddion cymdeithasol, economaidd ac amgylcheddol mwyaf yn y broses o sicrhau nwyddau, gwasanaethau neu waith sy'n ofynnol gan y sector cyhoeddus yng Nghymru. Mae darpariaeth Manteision Cymunedol drwy brosesau caffael y sector cyhoeddus wedi'i alinio â Deddf Lles Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol ac yn cyflawni yn erbyn ei nodau.

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

- 7.1. Sgoriodd yr asesiad o effaith a gynhaliwyd ar y Cynllun Cyflawni GCT trosfwaol 34 allan o 36, gan roi tair seren allan o bedair. Nodwyd effaith gadarnhaol ar gyfer yr holl nodau lles.

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

- 8.1. Mae'r fanyleb wedi'i datblygu yn dilyn ymgynghori helaeth, gan gynnwys arolwg budd-ddeiliaid wedi'i dargedu. Mae ymatebion yn cynnwys adborth gan ddinasyddion ac amrywiaeth eang o fudd-ddeiliaid allweddol gan gynnwys digwyddiad cwrdd â'r prynwr ym mis Mai 2022. Yn absenoldeb Pwyllgor Craffu cyn y cyfarfod Cabinet hwn, cafwyd cymeradwyaeth Prif Weithredwr y Cyngor.

9. Datganiad y Prif Swyddog Cyllid

- 9.1. Mae'r cynnig yn rhan o'r strategaeth ar gyfer ymdrin ag effaith ariannol digartrefedd i ddarparu cymorth o fewn llety brys dros dro sy'n eiddo i'r cyngor a fydd, gobeithio, yn lleihau nifer y bobl sy'n cael eu lletya mewn sefydliadau Gwely a Brecwast. Bydd hyn yn helpu i reoli costau cynyddol y gwasanaeth hwn yn y dyfodol tra hefyd yn darparu gwasanaeth gwell. Ariennir costau'r cynllun hwn yn llawn gan gyllid allanol gan Lywodraeth Cymru ac ar y sail honno caiff y penderfyniad ei gefnogi'n llawn.

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

- 10.1. Bydd proses dendro gadarn, yn cynnwys gwerthuso gan banel amrywiol (yn cynnwys aelodau gyda phrofiad uniongyrchol o ddigartrefedd/risg o ddigartrefedd) yn sicrhau y byddwn hyd eithaf ein gallu yn dyfarnu'r contract hwn i'r darparwr/darparwyr gorau.
- 10.2. Caiff pob prosiect a ariennir drwy'r Grant Cymorth Tai eu monitro'n rheolaidd i sicrhau y gellir adnabod a rhoi sylw i unrhyw broblemau/risgiau cyn gynted â phosibl. Fel prosiect a model darpariaeth newydd, byddwn yn gweithio'n agos â'r darparwr/darparwyr i ddysgu a datblygu arfer gorau.
- 10.3. Rydym yn cynnwys cymalau yn ein holl gontractau sy'n caniatáu i ni derfynu neu newid y contract (gyda'r cyfnodau priodol o rybudd) pe bai toriad o'i amodau, lleihad yng nghyllid LIC neu unrhyw sail arall dros derfynu a allai godi.

11. Pŵer i wneud y penderfyniad

11.1. Bydd datblygu a thendro'r contract yn cael ei gefnogi dan y Sir o dan Ddeddf Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol a Llesiant (Cymru) (2014) a Rheoliadau Ariannol a Rheolau Gweithdrefn Contractau (rheolau 2.7.1 a 5.5) Cyngor Sir Ddinbych.

11.2. Pŵer wedi'i ddirprwyo i'r Aelod Cabinet fel y nodir yn Atodiad 2(b) Adran 13 Cynllun Dirprwyo Aelodau yng Nghyfansoddiad y Cyngor.

Commissioning Form

This form is to be completed by the commissioning service or department for all procurement proposals with a total value above £25,000. If you are seeking an exception from Contract Procedure Rules or exception from the requirement to tender, you must complete an **Exception Form**.

Title	Homelessness Temporary Emergency Accommodation Support Project	PROCUREMENT TEAM USE ONLY	
Head of Service:	Ann Lloyd, Head of Community Support Services		
Manager:	Liana Duffy, CSS Contracts & Commissioning Team Manager		
Report Completed by:	Hayley Jones, CSS Contracts & Commissioning Officer		
Date:	29/04/2022		
Total Estimated Value:	£9,140,000 (including 5 year option to extend)		
		Officer	Simon Beech
		Priority	High
		Category	Services
		Received	17/05/22
		Complete by	20/05/22

Type	<i>Copy and paste:</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Goods:		<input type="checkbox"/>
Services: services not subject to the 'light touch regime' (i.e. most services)		<input type="checkbox"/>
Light Touch Regime: certain social, health, education & other services subject to the 'light-touch regime'		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Works:		<input type="checkbox"/>

Does the proposal include Land contracts or the appointment of developers? Yes No

If Yes, has the Monitoring Officer (Legal) been consulted? Yes No

If Yes state the Monitoring Officer's advice. If No, state why not:

Does the proposal include Information & Communication Technology, property or works? Yes No

If Yes, has the relevant council service been involved? Yes No

If Yes state the services' involvement. If No, state why not:

Procurement Level *Copy and paste:*

Intermediate Value: £25,000 to OJEU threshold*

High Value: above relevant OJEU threshold*

*OJEU limit Goods/ Services: £181,302 *OJEU limit works: £4,551,413 *OJEU limit light touch regime: £615,278, concession agreements: £4,551,413

Procurement Process

Copy and paste:

Is there a corporate purchasing arrangement or National Procurement Service framework or other framework agreement relevant to your proposal?

Yes No

If Yes, state which below:

Are you planning to make use of any corporate purchasing arrangement or framework agreement identified above?

Yes No

If Yes, will the process be direct award or mini competition?

Timescales

Date	Milestone
13/06/2022	Authorisation of Commissioning Form
13/06/2022	Final contract terms, specification & evaluation methodology agreed by Procurement/Legal
04/07/2022	Tender advertised
03/08/2022	Tender closed to responses, start evaluation
13/08/2022	Evaluation finalised (start of 10 day standstill period)
28/09/2022	Contract award
29/11/2022	Contract start

Outline

Briefly describe the proposal

We want to develop our temporary emergency accommodation offer to provide a better experience where people are supported to improve their wellbeing and build on their future. As captured in our Housing Support Grant Delivery Plan 2022-2025, we want to develop our support offer for people placed in temporary emergency accommodation.

We want this project to provide holistic support to citizens placed in temporary emergency accommodation owned by the local authority to reduce the risk of homelessness reoccurring and improve wellbeing outcomes.

We are keen to see an engaging programme of meaningful activities as a key element of this project. We also want the project to be able to provide support to people placed in temporary emergency accommodation at any time of day or night, therefore an overnight staffing provision will be required.

Individuals supported as part of this project will be any gender; aged 16 and above; single or part of a couple, and may or may not have dependent children and pets.

Price / Quality Weighting

Please state the percentage weightings being given to price and quality in your tender evaluation:-

Price

Quality

10%

90%

Options

Copy and paste:

Has a zero cost option been considered?

Yes

No

Has a reduced cost option been considered?

Yes

No

State whether and why zero and/or reduced cost options have been adopted or discounted:

The nature of the service required would not allow for a zero cost option.
This is a brand new service therefore a reduced cost option can't be considered at this stage but could be in any future procurement of this service

Collaborative Procurement

Copy and paste:

Has a collaborative procurement with Denbighshire/Flintshire County Council been considered?

Yes

No

If yes please give details, if no please state reason:

With ever increasing pressures on homelessness prevention services, there is a sense of urgency to create a project to better support people residing in temporary accommodation. This will also be a new model/approach that we will need to work with the successful supplier/s to develop and refine. With all of this alongside very stretched Officer capacity, we have taken the decision to in the first instance commission on a local level. However, as the project is developed and we will re-visit the scope for sub-regional commissioning in future.

Cross Service Procurement

Copy and paste:

Has a procurement across another Council Service been considered if there is the same or similar need for the works/goods/services?

Yes

No

If yes please give details:

Existing Council Contracts

Copy and paste:

Is there an existing Council contract that covers the same or similar works, goods or services which can be utilised?

Yes No

If yes please give details:

Safeguarding

Safeguarding includes everything a Council can do to keep people safe, including minimising the risk of harm and accidents, taking action to tackle safety concerns and ensuring people grow up and live in safe circumstances. Safeguarding covers physical, sexual, psychological and financial abuse, neglect, modern slavery and radicalisation.

Does the works, goods or services include any elements that raise safeguarding concerns or requirements?

Copy and paste:

Yes No

If yes please give details:

The project will involve working with people with a wide variety of circumstances and characteristics, including people who may be particularly vulnerable to abuse/exploitation/neglect/modern slavery/radicalisation. Safeguarding processes and requirements are set out as standard in all of our HSG support contracts, and training and practice around safeguarding will be regularly reviewed, e.g. through contract monitoring.

Data Protection

Does the works, goods or services include any elements that involve the processing or sharing of personal data of living individuals?

Copy and paste:

Yes No

If yes please give details:

Personal data will be appropriately gathered and stored by the provider to enable the project to meet individuals' support needs. This may occasionally involve appropriate and proportionate information sharing, to facilitate multi-agency working and manage risks. All of this will be done in line with data protection law and robust policies and procedures, as set out in the contract.

If Yes, has the Information Governance Team been consulted?

Yes No

If No, state why not:

As above, standard contract terms will be included around the processing/sharing of personal information.

Community Benefits

Copy and paste:

Are you including community benefits?

Yes

No

If Yes, provide details below: If No, state why community benefits have not been included

Note: Community Benefits must be considered for all Goods & Services contracts over £25,000, all Works contracts over £100,000 and it is mandatory to include community benefits in all contracts for the value of £1,000,000 and over.

If you have not yet discussed Community Benefits with the Community Benefits Hub please contact communitybenefits@denbighshire.gov.uk

We will be requesting that bids include a method statement summarising the additional measurable community benefits that the organisation is committed to deliver. We are inviting Community Benefits that will in particular support us with priorities around employment/training for citizens who are homeless/at risk of homelessness, as well as initiatives to help to achieve our Carbon Net Zero aims.

Contract Management and Key Performance Indicators

Have you considered key performance indicators to use to monitor contractor performance?

Yes No

If No, state why not:

If yes please give details, including KPI's related to Community Benefits:

KPI	Target	Achieved
People feel that the support/guidance/activities from this project has made a positive difference to their situation and to their wellbeing.	90%	
As a result of the support/guidance/activities from this project, people feel they have the tools they need to prevent homelessness or risk of homelessness in future.	90%	
% of planned, successful exits, i.e. the project's support to move on into more secure accommodation.	90%	
People still in secure accommodation 6 months after exiting the service. This will include leased accommodation.	90%	
Service users feel they have better knowledge and skills to be able to respond to risk of homelessness, including knowledge of local support services that can help.	90%	
People have accessed activities, training, education, and/or voluntary or paid employment	100%	

These KPIs are intended to provide a broad guide as to performance and quality standards. Where minimum targets are routinely met, there will typically be a lighter touch approach to monitoring. Where KPIs are routinely not met, monitoring may be increased to determine the causes for the under-delivery. As a new approach, the nature and target levels for these KPIs will be monitored and may be re-negotiated between the commissioners and providers.

Additional monitoring will be undertaken throughout the year, including via contract monitoring meetings and submission of quarterly Performance Monitoring Returns. There will also be a requirement to submit Outcomes returns in accordance with the Housing Support Grant Outcomes Framework. Full service reviews will be undertaken as needed.

The Local Economy

Copy and paste:

Have you considered ways in which this proposal might benefit the local economy and increase opportunities for local businesses?

Yes

No

If Yes, provide details below: If No, please state why not.

Not as a formal procurement consideration; however, the project itself would be expected to bring economic benefits owing to its preventative, spend to save nature.

Grant Funding

Is grant funding being used in whole or in part to fund the procurement?

Copy and paste:

Yes

No

If yes please give details and please state whether there is a grant agreement:

The Housing Support Grant, awarded to DCC by Welsh Government, is being used to fund all of this procurement.

Finance

Grant Funding Source	Amount
DCC Housing Support Grant	£9,140,000 (incl. 5 year OTE)
	£
Total Grant Funding:	£9,140,000 (incl. 5 year OTE)

Capital Funding Source	Amount
	£
	£
Total Capital Funding:	£

Revenue Funding Source	Amount
	£
	£
Total Revenue Funding:	£

£9,140,000	£9,140,000
Estimated Annual Value	£914,000

Cost Code	

If the contract is a collaboration with external partners the figures quoted should include the total contract value not just the Local Authority element.

Contract

Provide basic details of any contract to be awarded

Type of Contract:	Services (adult support)
Form of Contract for Works (eg JCT or NEC)	
Proposed Start date:	29/11/2022
Proposed End date:	28/11/2027
Proposed options for extension (if any):	5 years
Maximum duration (including extensions):	10 years

Risk Assessment

What is the total estimated value of the proposal?	Over £2m
If things go wrong, what is the operational risk to the Local Authority?	Medium
If things go wrong, what is the reputational risk to the Local Authority?	Medium
If things go wrong, what is the financial risk to the Local Authority?	Medium

Risk Mitigation

For risks which have a medium or high risk, state steps to be taken to minimise the risk:

Regular contract monitoring throughout the year will ensure that any problems/risks can be identified and addressed as quickly as possible. Clear contract terms, including appropriate break clauses, also give us the recourse to amend/terminate the contract within a swift

timescale, should circumstances require. Payments will also be made quarterly, in arrears, subject to ongoing satisfactory performance. In the event of early contract termination, CSS Contracts & Commissioning will work closely with the Homelessness Prevention Pathway/Single Point of Access to ensure that appropriate support arrangements are in place wherever possible for citizens with ongoing support needs.

Consultation with Members

Please confirm that relevant members have been informed where the decision has implications for a particular locality.

Copy and paste:

Yes No

If Yes, please list member's names below and details of any feedback incorporated.

There are no anticipated implications for a particular locality as this project is delivery of support only (no accommodation provision); however, given the value of the procurement, authorisation will be sought from the Lead Member for Wellbeing and Independence.

Procurement Checklist

Has a Sustainability / Wellbeing Impact Assessment been completed?

Copy and paste:

Yes* No N/A

*Plans have been captured in the Housing Support Grant Delivery Plan 2022-2025, which has been subject to a full WIA.

Have you identified and mitigated any potential conflicts of interest?

Yes No N/A

Have you conducted market dialogue, research, analysis?

Yes No N/A

Have you consulted stakeholders, partners and/or end users?

Yes No N/A

Have you consulted the Insurance and Risk Manager on potential insurance issues?

Yes No N/A

Have you instructed the legal team to develop contract terms?

Yes* No N/A

*Not for this specific exercise; however, we have existing standard contract terms.

Have you sought advice on safeguarding issues?

Yes* No N/A

*Not for this specific exercise; however, processes and requirements around safeguarding are captured in our contract terms.

Have you sought advice on any TUPE, IPR or other legal issues?

Yes No N/A

(This is a brand new service with no incumbent provider/s)

Have you determined contract management & information requirements?

Yes No N/A

Have you determined whether to use lots (e.g. to encourage SMEs)?

Yes No N/A

Could you reserve the contract for public mutuals or social enterprises?

Yes No N/A

Have you drafted the tender specification?

Yes No N/A

Have you developed evaluation criteria & scoring methodology?

Yes No N/A

Have you identified the scorers/evaluators?

Yes No N/A

Will you need to arrange interviews, presentations, site visits etc.?

Yes No N/A

Is this proposal funded wholly or in part by EU grant?

Yes No N/A

AUTHORISATION

The undersigned authorise the commissioning proposal described

TEAM MANAGER: (if within spend authorisation limit)

Signature

Date

HEAD OF SERVICE/CHIEF OFFICER: (Mandatory)
(or Service Manager if within their spend authorisation limit)

Signature

Date

CHIEF DIGITAL OFFICER (Mandatory for all ICT Contracts)

Signature

Date

SECTION 151 OFFICER (Finance): (Mandatory for all contracts above £250,000)

Signature

Date

MONITORING OFFICER (Legal): (Mandatory for all contracts above £250,000)

Signature Date

LEAD CABINET MEMBER: (Mandatory for all contracts above £1,000,000)

Signature Date

N.B: Contracts over £2,000,000 also require Cabinet approval and the completion of a Cabinet report.

PROCUREMENT TEAM ASSESSMENT

This section to be completed by the Procurement Team following receipt of an appropriately completed commissioning form.

PROPOSED START DATE

TARGET END DATE

RECOMMENDATIONS:

Full OJEU Open Tender Process to be undertaken.

Client Department will need to provide procurement with draft tender documents including Specification, Evaluation Methodology and pricing schedule. Final tender docs will need to be agreed and provided to procurement prior to the date which the client department would like to publish the tender allowing sufficient time to build the tender on the Proactis System.

Please confirm what the data relationship will be between DCC and the contractor so the relevant GDPR questions can be added into the tender. It would assume it will be a joint controller relationship.

Please review the Wellbeing Impact Assessment that you have already completed to determine if a separate one should be completed specifically for this project. This can be discussed with Emma Horan if required.

Please contact Karen Bellis if you have not already done so in relation to the proposed community Benefits method statement.

I would also encourage the Client Department to discuss areas of possible carbon reduction in the contract with the Climate Change Team (Jane Hodgson) and for quality questions in respect of this area to be included but only if it is deemed appropriate. This could include some very simple just for information questions around whether the suppliers measure their carbon footprint, if they have a carbon reduction plan and if they don't what they might be doing to tackle this in the future, just to try and ensure that any suppliers we are working with have decarbonisation on their radar and that their ethos in these areas is aligned with that of the council.

Please contact Sue Rees and provide her with the draft specification just so she can determine if any amendments are required to the Adult Services contract specifically for this project or if the adults contract services contract can remain as is.

Given the value of this contract Cabinet approval is required prior to the tender being issued and prior to the award of the contract.

A fully signed copy of the commissioning form will need to be returned to procurement prior to the tender being issued.

**PROCUREMENT
OFFICER**

Simon Beech

DATE

20/05/22

Mae tudalen hwn yn fwriadol wag

DENBIGHSHIRE HOMELESSNESS TEMPORARY EMERGENCY ACCOMMODATION SUPPORT PROJECT SPECIFICATION

A. Introduction

This project is a holistic, housing related support service for people who are living in temporary emergency accommodation in Denbighshire.

Individuals supported will be any gender; aged 16 and above; single or part of a couple, and may or may not have dependent children and pets. All individuals supported will be resident in temporary emergency accommodation in Denbighshire, and identified as needing support to enable them to sustain their accommodation, prevent reoccurring homelessness and move on into more suitable accommodation.

For many people the cycle of homelessness is interwoven with complex issues such as relationship breakdown, domestic abuse, drugs and alcohol, mental health issues and offending. A significant part of this project will be the delivery of a programme of meaningful activities to help people to move on from these issues by re-building self-esteem, confidence and improving wellbeing. This project will provide an opportunity to be part of something positive, enabling people to re-build social networks and learn new skills.

The support provided in this setting will be flexible and person-centred, supporting people to secure and maintain sustainable housing by addressing any mental health, substance misuse or any other problems they may face, helping to improve their health and well-being and/or helping them progress into, or nearer to, a job or training opportunity based on their specific circumstances. The support provided in this project may also include budgeting, including accessing money advice; developing life skills; achieving safety and security, and accessing other services and opportunities as well as including support to source appropriate move on accommodation.

This project will complement and support the statutory work of the Homelessness Prevention Team. The temporary emergency accommodation will be owned and managed by Denbighshire County Council, who will be responsible for maintaining the accommodation and housing management functions. The support will need to be delivered across two different accommodation sites initially, with the potential for additional sites to be added to the project in the future. There will be an overnight staffing requirement for this project as this will offer an immediate response service to offer accommodation and support in crisis situations, working with the Homelessness Prevention Team and the Homelessness Prevention Pathway.

B. Project Description

The aim of this project is to provide a better, overall, experience of living in temporary accommodation in Denbighshire, where people are supported to improve their wellbeing and build on their future.

We are keen to see an engaging programme of meaningful activities as a key part of this project. Activities will be expected to be delivered on site in the communal space available within the accommodation as well as the facilitation of access to activities/training in the community. (e.g. sports or arts organisations, education establishments and other

community groups etc). As part of this we would expect the project to build a network of a wide variety of organisations offering social activities.

Participation in activities offers many benefits to people recovering from homelessness. Activities can add structure to people's days, helping them to develop confidence, self-esteem and social skills, as well as skills that may increase their employability and readiness for work. Activities can reduce feelings of boredom and loneliness and act as a catalyst, motivating people to make positive changes. Activities can also greatly improve well-being and quality of life for individuals who may have experienced traumatic events or are facing a great deal of stress.

We want the temporary accommodation, support and activities to be psychologically and trauma informed. Ensuring citizens are involved in the development of the activities programme will be fundamental to the success of this element of the project. The programme of activities may offer new experiences that citizens may not have previously known about or considered. Intensity of engagement and intervention will vary depending on individual needs and circumstances. We would like to see an innovative and flexible approach to enable this to be delivered in a person-centred, creative way.

Periods of non-engagement are synonymous within support and are to be expected, but each occurrence should be treated differently, as the reasons for each are individual to that person. The onus will be on the service provider to engage with citizens and unless under extreme circumstances, the service provider should not consider ending support due to non-engagement.

The aim of this project is to provide holistic support to citizens placed in temporary accommodation by the local authority to reduce the risk of homelessness reoccurring and improve wellbeing outcomes.

To be most effective, we feel the project must be:

- Innovative – striving to continuously refine and improve the project to promote wellbeing, working together with the commissioners and stakeholders to build on and develop best practice.
- Structure and purpose -
- Co-productive – working in true partnership with citizens and other key stakeholders to plan solutions and shape the ongoing development of the project. We would also like to see citizens actively involved in the delivery of the project, e.g. through shaping the programme of activities alongside the service provider, and potentially sharing their skills and peer support with others.
- Staffed by a competent and dynamic team who have a broad and diverse skill set to enable the successful delivery of all elements of this project, and to enable the project to achieve positive outcomes for individuals with a broad range of needs and circumstances. It is felt that in particular, understanding and skills in supporting people experiencing poor mental health and wellbeing will be vital to the success of this project.
- Person-centred – with the individual's voice, choice and control at the forefront.
- Complementing – the work of the Homelessness Prevention Team and working to Denbighshire County Council's vision for Rapid Rehousing.

- Non-judgemental, with a psychologically informed approach - understanding that we're all individuals with different needs, goals and stories, and that everyone should be treated with dignity and respect. Engagement with support and the activity programme should be encouraged but will not be mandatory for citizens.
- Needs-led – targeting and offering support/guidance where it is needed most.
- Peer support – is enabled and encouraged
- Social integration – and reducing the stigma of homelessness.
- Accessible – being responsive, easy to find and contact, and not creating arbitrary processes, criteria or other barriers. The language used should seek to reduce the stigma associated with homelessness/risk of homelessness.
- Strengths-based in its ethos and support approach – maximising people's own strengths and resources, and recognising that people are experts in their own lives.
- Sensitivity around challenging behaviours – recognising the importance of trauma informed practice.
- Engaging with a broad range of key agencies (including landlords) and settings where there are opportunities for collaboration on both practical and strategic levels.
- A key driver/co-ordinator of managing multi-agency responses to support individuals to address a broad range of issues and support needs.
- Promoting understanding of homelessness prevention, including around identifying and appropriately responding to risk factors/warning signs.
- The project will need to be flexible to respond to changing needs and circumstances, and to ensure that trust can be built and maintained as much as possible.

C. Key aims and objectives

- People are supported to end their homelessness
- People are supported to resettle into suitable accommodation as soon as possible – working with social and private sector landlords to source accommodation for a range of needs.
- People with lived experience are able to play a key role in shaping the delivery and development of the project.
- People are supported to achieve their full potential, including accessing education, employment, training, voluntary work and meaningful social activities.
- People are able to achieve good quality of life and wellbeing.
- People are at less risk from becoming homeless or threatened with homelessness in the future.
- People are safeguarded and protected from harm.
- People are able to live independently, increasing their confidence and independent living skills, and preventing dependency on services.
- People are able to manage their housing tenure, including being able to:
 - Pay for their accommodation
 - Meet the responsibilities of having a tenancy or owning their own home
 - Know how to get all necessary utility services at their accommodation
 - Deal with repairs and/or improvements to their property
 - Keep warm, comfortable, safe and secure
 - Get on with their neighbours
- People are able to benefit from formal and informal support networks when needed.

- People have a better understanding of their rights in relation to their housing and other associated areas.
- People do not experience social isolation.

D. Delivery Requirements

i. Citizen Involvement

People supported must have their voices heard, both when it comes to shaping their own support and in influencing how the project itself develops and is reviewed. We would also like to see citizens actively involved in the delivery of the project, e.g. through shaping the programme of activities alongside the service provider, and potentially sharing their skills with others.

ii. Hours

It is expected that support hours will be managed dynamically, and will be allocated flexibly in response to individual needs. Staff will work flexibly to provide responsive support and guidance. We would need to see this flexibility extend over 7 days, with staff cover provided 24 hours a day including enabling out of hours placements. There needs to be reasonable flexibility within the staffing hours to enable an effective handover when individuals move on.

iii. Location

The service is to be delivered across Denbighshire in a number of different temporary accommodation sites. There will be two main temporary accommodation sites in the long term where staff will be expected to be based to provide 24-hour support. Staff will be required to deliver support/guidance and activities in a variety of settings.

i. Support planning and risk assessments

For the element of the project that involves direct support, all paperwork used with citizens must be user friendly, proportionate, and appropriate to individual needs and circumstances. It should be designed in a psychologically informed way and utilise the personal housing plan issued by the Homelessness Prevention Team.

The project will work with citizens to create strengths-based and outcomes-focused support plans. Agreed exit and move on strategies will also be developed.

Support staff will undertake comprehensive risk assessments and will develop appropriate and effective risk management plans where required.

Individuals supported must have ownership of their needs and risk assessments. All support plans and risk assessments/management plans will be reviewed regularly.

ii. General

The support delivered will be housing related and conform to Housing Support Grant Guidance standards, purpose and eligibility criteria. The project should not provide personal care, health care, professional or therapeutic counselling, or formal advice services.

It is expected that sufficient time for psychologically informed environment approaches for staff wellbeing is included. As often the complexities of the people requiring support are vast, best

practice would include the provision of external clinical supervision for staff to reduce vicarious trauma and burnout.

The project will be required to meet identified performance indicators, as outlined in section in section E, below.

iii. Community Benefits

Community Benefits must be delivered as part of this contract, and we are inviting proposals for these as part of the tender. We are particularly interested in proposals that will support Denbighshire County Council to achieve its Net Carbon Zero goal, and/or to support better access to meaningful employment opportunities for citizens who are homeless.

Suppliers may also wish to consider that a lack of affordable accommodation is one of our most significant challenges in preventing and ending homelessness across Denbighshire, and we are always extremely keen to explore new ways to address this pervasive problem.

E. Monitoring

Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)

The below are estimated KPI target levels that the project would be monitored against on a quarterly basis, including through submission of case studies. We are however keen as part of the tender process to understand what level of performance that suppliers estimate they can achieve, based on evidence of previous targets/outcomes achieved, and anticipated resources and capability.

KPI	Target	Achieved
People feel that the support/guidance/activities from this project has made a positive difference to their situation and to their wellbeing.	90%	
As a result of the support/guidance/activities from this project, people feel they have the tools they need to prevent homelessness or risk of homelessness in future.	90%	
% of planned, successful exits, i.e. the project's support to move on into more secure accommodation.	90%	
People still in secure accommodation 6 months after exiting the service. This will include leased accommodation.	90%	
Service users feel they have better knowledge and skills to be able to respond to risk of homelessness, including knowledge of local support services that can help.	90%	
People have accessed activities, training, education, and/or voluntary or paid employment	100%	

These KPIs are intended to provide a broad guide as to performance and quality standards. Where minimum targets are routinely met, there will typically be a lighter touch approach to monitoring. Where KPIs are routinely not met, monitoring may be increased to determine the causes for the under-delivery. As a new approach, the nature and target levels for these KPIs will be monitored and may be re-negotiated between the commissioners and providers.

Additional monitoring will be undertaken throughout the year, including via contract monitoring meetings as required, and submission of quarterly Performance Monitoring Returns. There will also be a requirement to submit Outcomes returns in accordance with the Housing Support Grant Outcomes Framework. Full service reviews will be undertaken as needed, and written notice will be given to the provider when a full review is required. These reviews will include the commissioners gathering citizen and other stakeholder feedback, and viewing a sample of support plans.

F. Eligibility

This project will provide guidance and support to people 16+ who have been placed in temporary accommodation and are in need of a medium term intervention to prevent risk of future homelessness. This will include people across all protected characteristics, and from a wide variety of backgrounds who may or may not have children or pets. People supported must be resident in Denbighshire.

The project will not be able to provide direct support to anyone under 16; however, it is expected that children under 16 will benefit from this project.

The project will engage with individuals who may have a broad variety of support needs, related directly or indirectly to any future potential risk of homelessness. This project is not intended or expected to meet all of these support needs, but it must work to ensure that other appropriate support is in place where required, e.g. mental health support, debt advice etc. This will likely include taking an assertive and proactive role in coordinating multi-agency responses.

The areas of support needs of people accessing this project may include (but are not limited to) one or all of the following:

- Poor mental health and/or wellbeing
- Difficult home life / families struggling to cope / family breakdown
- Young people's support needs, including acknowledging the increased risk of homelessness due to factors such as vulnerability to family breakdown/abuse, leaving care and benefits rules.
- Problems with neighbours
- Survivors (or those at risk) of domestic abuse, sexual violence, or other violence
- Facing discrimination because of gender identity or sexuality, or any other protected characteristics
- Being socially isolated
- Low self-esteem
- Poor literacy and/or numeracy skills
- Financial difficulties, including debt, unaffordable rents etc.
- Difficulty budgeting
- Developmental disorders (e.g. autism)
- Physical or sensory disabilities
- Learning disability or other additional learning needs
- Chronic illnesses (including HIV & AIDS)
- Substance use issues

- Offending or history of offending
- Behavioral issues
- Multiple and complex needs, including complex trauma

People will only be excluded from this project in extreme circumstances, where risk is unmanageable. Any such decision will be made in collaboration between the provider and the Homelessness Prevention Team. These individuals will be referred to the most appropriate agency in all cases.

As above, the project should not provide personal care, health care, professional or therapeutic counselling, or formal advice services.

G. Access

Given the nature of the project, we would expect that all individuals accessing support/guidance will do so following an assessment and referral via the Homelessness Prevention Team.

We expect that this will be a responsive service that will offer support / guidance to people as soon as possible following their move in to temporary accommodation. We would also expect that any assessment processes will be designed in line with a psychologically informed approach.

H. Key partner agencies and related services

We would expect the project to work with a broad range of partner agencies and other organizations – many of which may not be ‘typical’ homelessness prevention partnership agencies, such is the nature of this project (with its aim of engaging with people through an engaging, service user led programme of activities).

While not at all an exhaustive list, we would expect that the project will need to engage with the following types of organizations / services / settings:

- DCC Homelessness Prevention Multi-Disciplinary Team
- Local colleges/ educational institutes
- Leisure centres
- Indoor and outdoor activity centres
- Holistic therapy practitioners
- Arts sector
- Sport groups
- The Job Centre / DWP
- Benefits Advice Shop
- Housing Benefit
- Social Services, including Children and Adult Services
- Families First and Flying Start
- Other family support services / settings
- Local Authority Education Services
- Youth Services
- Mediation and counselling services
- Community groups / day centres
- Various third sector agencies working in Denbighshire
- The Denbighshire Single Point of Access and Children and Families Gateway
- Talking Points

- Denbighshire libraries/One Stop Shops
- Community Mental Health Teams, CAMHS, and non-statutory mental health services
- The Substance Misuse Service, and non-statutory substance misuse services
- Food banks
- Police
- Probation
- Youth Justice
- Prison services
- Debt advice services
- Housing advice services
- Housing Maintenance Workers
- DCC Community Housing
- Private sector landlords, including landlord's associations
- Housing Associations
- Estate Agents
- Social Enterprises
- Working Denbighshire
- Other employability support services, e.g. Careers Wales
- General healthcare settings, e.g. GPs and hospitals
- Environmental Health / Housing Enforcement
- Other housing related support projects

I. Contract Dimensions

Start date: To be Confirmed
 Duration: 5 years (with an option to extend for 5 years)

Minimum units (these may be negotiated as part of the tender process): We expect that the project will engage with at least 32 individuals at any given time to provide direct support/guidance (and that each of these individuals will have recorded outcomes).

Maximum contract price: £ 4,570,000 maximum for the full (5 year) contract term
 £ 914,000 per annum (based upon Appendix 4)
 (Continued funding is reliant on continued grant funding from the Welsh Government)



HSG Delivery Plan 2022 - 2025: 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: 1033

Brief description: This Housing Support Grant Delivery Plan outlines DCC's priority areas for development and delivery over a period of 3 years for homelessness prevention services commissioned using the Housing Support Grant (HSG). The HSG Delivery Plan will be reviewed annually.

Date Completed: 16/03/2022 15:20:54 Version: 1

Completed by: Hayley Jones

Responsible Service: Community Support Services

Localities affected by the proposal: Whole County,

Who will be affected by the proposal? Citizens living in Denbighshire who are at risk of homelessness.

Was this impact assessment completed as a group? Yes

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 : 34 / 36.

Summary for each Sustainable Development principle

Long term

HSG is primarily about spend to save to prevent homelessness occurring, and prevention and sustainability are key tenets of our planning and delivery. The Delivery Plan relies on an understanding priority needs and trends, and strongly advocates a needs-led and strengths-based approach. This also includes taking lessons learned from the Covid-19 crisis and working in more creative ways, e.g. use of different technologies to provide support.

Prevention

Prevention is the core principle of the delivery plan. The delivery plan not only outlines how existing prevention approaches will be developed and maximised, but it also proposes new ways of working, including a new early intervention approach. The plan also sets out how we will take lessons learned from the Covid-19 crisis to make better use of different technologies and ways of working, which will be key ways that we put a greater emphasis on reducing environmental impact.

Integration

Collaboration is a vital part of how the Delivery Plan will be realised, and we work closely with other departments, including Public Protection, Housing and Social Services to both plan and deliver our support.

Collaboration

Collaboration is a vital part of how the Delivery Plan will be realised, and we work closely with other departments, including Public Protection, Housing and Social Services to both plan and deliver our support. This plan was also developed on the basis of consultation with various internal and external partners, including citizens.

Involvement

This plan was developed on the basis of consultation with various internal and external partners, including citizens. The plan also captures our renewed focus and commitment to co-production and collaboration.

Summary of impact

Well-being Goals	Overall Impact
A prosperous Denbighshire	Positive
A resilient Denbighshire	Positive
A healthier Denbighshire	Positive
A more equal Denbighshire	Positive
A Denbighshire of cohesive communities	Positive
A Denbighshire of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language	Positive
A globally responsible Denbighshire	Positive

Main conclusions

Activity in line with this plan will bring about a wide variety of positive impacts for people in Denbighshire who may be homeless or at risk of homelessness, as well as support providers and wider communities. It offers extensive scope for us to deliver against key corporate and other priorities, particularly around wellbeing, independence, greater opportunities for people who may experience disadvantage, and person-centred support.

Negative impacts mostly come down to uncertainty and stress created by re-tendering of services, and the impacts on the physical environment of any new accommodation-based developments required. However, these risks can be mitigated to a large degree through adhering to policy and procedure; through working in true collaboration with key stakeholders, and through understanding the landscape and maximising the strengths of individuals, local communities and support providers.

The likely impact on Denbighshire, Wales and the world.

A prosperous Denbighshire

Overall Impact

Positive

Justification for impact

The Plan takes a long-term, holistic view of tackling homelessness and providing quality accommodation and support.

Further actions required

Re-tendering provision will always be done in a carefully planned way, and in line with the Wellbeing of Future Generations Act, procurement regulations and our DCC Contract Procedure Rules. The CSS Contracts and Commissioning Team understand the importance of knowledge of the local landscape and culture, and work to ensure that smaller providers are not unfairly disadvantaged during tender opportunities, e.g. through providing information, meet the buyer opportunities, and encouraging partnership bids. Our tender specifications and evaluations also put a large emphasis on quality, and ensure as far as possible that providers will put staff in place with the appropriate knowledge and skill set to deliver the best care and support, and who can continue to access learning and development opportunities. We also of course ensure that any TUPE opportunities are captured in accordance with the law. We are also working to ensure more flexible service delivery across the board, which will include more creative delivery approaches, e.g. a new early intervention model and use of different technologies.

Positive impacts identified:

A low carbon society

The plan sets out how we will take lessons learned from Covid-19 to develop new ways of working, including use of different technologies to keep people connected and provide support to people. The plan also sets out how we need to develop more multi-disciplinary/joined up support, shifting the focus from process to outcomes, which should create more efficient ways of working. Any new procurements will also include Community Benefits and we will be encouraging proposals that support biodiversity, the natural environment and Denbighshire net zero

carbon ambitions.

Quality communications, infrastructure and transport

The Plan details that we'll work to improve coordination and knowledge of key support services, for example through the development of a robust early intervention model. With all supported living developments we will make the best use of previously developed land and existing buildings, in locations with good public transport links.

Economic development

Getting our homelessness prevention services right will help to reduce socio-economic disadvantage through enabling people to live as fulfilling and independent a life as possible, and prevent homelessness from occurring now and in future. Having a broad range of support services, ranging from early intervention to rapid rehousing and complex needs support, means that we can help to reduce/prevent reliance on statutory/more formal care and promotes greater independence and wellbeing. This allows us to work more efficiently and help more people who need our support.

Quality skills for the long term

The plan sets out how we want to support people to develop practical life and work skills, and behaviours that will support their health and wellbeing, as well as employment opportunities.

Quality jobs for the long term

The plan sets out how we want to support people to develop practical life and work skills, and behaviours that will support their health and wellbeing, as well as employment opportunities.

Childcare

Supporting people to use different kind of technologies to meet their outcomes and stay connected and supported may reduce the need for

physical attendance/face to face in certain contexts, which may reduce the childcare burden for some.

Negative impacts identified:

A low carbon society

The nature of the geographical landscape of Denbighshire will mean it is difficult to eliminate the need for travel across the county to provide support to people, especially in rural areas.

Quality communications, infrastructure and transport

The majority of homelessness prevention support provision is based in the North of the county.

Economic development

[TEXT HERE]

Quality skills for the long term

Re-tendering provision can run the risk losing the knowledge and skills of existing providers who may be unsuccessful for tender opportunities.

Quality jobs for the long term

With any re-commissioning activity there is the possibility of creating instability for incumbent providers, including potential job losses.

Childcare

[TEXT HERE]

A resilient Denbighshire

Overall Impact

Positive

Justification for impact

The need to develop/refurbish new sites for supported living is likely to be the only area in which the plan poses potential negative consequences for physical environments, however these will be mitigated as far as possible, as detailed here. A number of our plans and priorities should also directly help to reduce the need for car/public transport travel for some.

Further actions required

When it comes to accommodation-based support provision, we will always ensure that we make the best use of existing sites where possible, and any new developments required will be done so responsibly and sustainably, and in line with the Local Development Plan.

Positive impacts identified:

Biodiversity and the natural environment

The plan sets out how we will take lessons from the Covid-19 crisis and look to make better use of different technologies to deliver our support and keep people connected - which should reduce unnecessary travel. For any supported living developments we will also make best use of existing sites. Any new procurements will also include Community Benefits and we will be encouraging proposals that support biodiversity and the natural environment.

Biodiversity in the built environment

For any supported living developments we will make best use of existing sites. Preventing homelessness much earlier on through an early intervention approach, as well as a move towards more rapid rehousing models, also prevents the need for new supported housing developments.

Reducing waste, reusing and recycling

The plan sets out how we will take lessons from the Covid-19 crisis and look to make better use of different technologies to deliver our support and keep people connected - which should reduce unnecessary paperwork. The Plan itself will be available online.

Reduced energy/fuel consumption

The plan sets out how we will take lessons from the Covid-19 crisis and look to make better use of different technologies to deliver our support and keep people connected - which should reduce unnecessary travel.

People's awareness of the environment and biodiversity

Any new procurements will include Community Benefits and we will be encouraging proposals that support biodiversity and the natural environment.

Flood risk management

[TEXT HERE]

Negative impacts identified:

Biodiversity and the natural environment

With possible future remodelling of contracts, it may be that certain properties (for supported housing) cannot be retained, therefore new developments may be necessitated. Our priority around building psychologically informed environments may also require some physical development, e.g. building improvements, decorating etc.

Biodiversity in the built environment

[TEXT HERE]

Reducing waste, reusing and recycling

[TEXT HERE]

Reduced energy/fuel consumption

With possible future remodelling of contracts, it may be that certain properties (for supported housing) cannot be retained, therefore new

developments may be necessitated. Our priority around building psychologically informed environments may also require some physical development, e.g. building improvements, decorating etc.

People's awareness of the environment and biodiversity

[TEXT HERE]

Flood risk management

[TEXT HERE]

A healthier Denbighshire

Overall Impact

Positive

Justification for impact

People's physical and emotional health are key outcome areas for homelessness prevention support. Wellbeing is at the heart of our priorities, and the Social Services and Wellbeing Act remains an underpinning strategic driver of our plans. The plan sets out how, in a wide variety of ways, we will develop/commission support services that promote physical and mental health and wellbeing, including in accommodation and community based settings.

Further actions required

We can ensure that re-tendering services will cause as little stress and disruption as possible through engagement and information sharing, and ensuring that any transitions to new providers are managed extremely carefully, with adequate time allocated to do so.

Positive impacts identified:

A social and physical environment that encourage and support health and well-being

Wellbeing is at the heart of our priorities, and the Social Services and Wellbeing Act remains an underpinning strategic driver of our plans and development activity. The plan sets out how, in a wide variety of ways, we will

develop/commission care and support services that promote physical and mental health and wellbeing, including in accommodation and community based settings. This will include, for example, reviewing all of our mental health provision to ensure that it is accessible and needs-led; developing a robust early intervention model to prevent risk of homelessness from much earlier on; rapid rehousing to offer people more rights and stability in their own tenancy, and more appropriate housing options for young people, and people with more complex needs.

Access to good quality, healthy food

All homelessness prevention support helps people with things such as menu planning, cooking well on a budget etc. We will also continue to work closely with our tackling poverty partners to address poverty in Denbighshire, including food poverty.

People's emotional and mental well-being

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young people, and people with more complex needs.

Access to healthcare

Citizens leading a healthy and active lifestyle is one of the outcomes HSG projects are required to report on (as part of the National Outcomes Framework). Citizens are frequently supported by HSG projects to access healthcare, e.g. their GP. Additionally, as above, we have outlined a number of plans to support people with mental health issues to better access the support they need.

Participation in leisure opportunities

As part of remodelling and modernising our services, we want to see people being able to access a broader range of meaningful and engaging activities. We will continue to move towards more outcomes focused and creative ways of working, e.g. using different technologies and looking to include personal budgets as part of new delivery models.

Negative impacts identified:

A social and physical environment that encourage and support health and well-being

[TEXT HERE]

Access to good quality, healthy food

[TEXT HERE]

People's emotional and mental well-being

Re-tendering services can cause risk and uncertainty for both citizens and providers.

Access to healthcare

[TEXT HERE]

Participation in leisure opportunities

[TEXT HERE]

A more equal Denbighshire

Overall Impact

Positive

Justification for impact

Our homelessness prevention support services fundamentally work to tackle homelessness - which goes hand in hand with poverty. With our shift towards person-centred outcomes, not process, and developing services that are more multi-disciplinary, our impact should be one of breaking down more barriers to support/independence, and allowing more people to access the right help so that they can improve their situations.

Further actions required

We will continue to ensure, through tender processes, clear specification requirements and regular monitoring throughout the year, that our services are accessible to people with all protected characteristics, and that equality of opportunity is a key part of all of our ethos. We must be clear that multi-disciplinary support is not about treating everyone the same - it must acknowledge and embrace diversity, and ensure that support offers are always entirely person-centred, regardless of characteristics/individual support needs. To achieve this we must ensure that any service remodels are done in close consultation with citizens and projects, to identify and address any unintended negative consequences. We must also ensure that staff have access to the right training.

Positive impacts identified:

Improving the well-being of people with protected characteristics. The nine protected characteristics are: age; disability; gender reassignment; marriage or civil partnership; pregnancy and maternity; race; religion or belief; sex; and sexual orientation

Our homelessness prevention support services fundamentally work to

tackle homelessness - which goes hand in hand with poverty. With our shift towards person-centred outcomes, not process, and developing services that are more multi-disciplinary, our impact should be one of breaking down more barriers to support/independence, and allowing more people to access the right help so that they can improve their situations. The plan also specifically outlines plans to reduce barriers and improve support offers for young people, older people (including access to domestic abuse support), and people with mental health support needs. It also sets out that we will continue to work to ensure that our homelessness prevention support, including supported housing, is fully accessible to citizens who are LGBTQ+.

People who suffer discrimination or disadvantage

As above.

People affected by socio-economic disadvantage and unequal outcomes

As above.

Areas affected by socio-economic disadvantage

Our projects work in areas of high deprivation, including West Rhyl. Supporting people to improve their economic, health and educational outcomes is part of the core business of homelessness prevention support, as captured in the Plan.

Negative impacts identified:

Improving the well-being of people with protected characteristics. The nine protected characteristics are: age; disability; gender reassignment; marriage or civil partnership; pregnancy and maternity; race; religion or belief; sex; and sexual orientation

[TEXT HERE]

People who suffer discrimination or disadvantage

[TEXT HERE]

People affected by socio-economic disadvantage and unequal outcomes

[TEXT HERE]

Areas affected by socio-economic disadvantage

[TEXT HERE]

A Denbighshire of cohesive communities

Overall Impact

Positive

Justification for impact

The plan sets out how, in a wide variety of ways, we will develop/commission services to ensure that citizens across the county can access the right care and support for their needs, to promote wellbeing, safety and independence.

Further actions required

When it comes to accommodation-based support provision, we will always ensure that we make the best use of existing sites where possible, and any new developments required will be done so responsibly and sustainably, and in line with the Local Development Plan.

Positive impacts identified:

Safe communities and individuals

Safeguarding is a cornerstone of our approach in CSS and our commissioned services, and the plan sets out how, in a wide variety of ways, we will develop/commission services to ensure that citizens can access the right care and support for their needs, to promote wellbeing, safety and independence. This includes through prevention of homelessness from much earlier on (e.g. through development of a robust early intervention model), as well as rapid rehousing, and overall an appropriate range of accommodation and community based support for people with a wide variety of needs. This will also include looking at how

we can improve our support and accommodation offer for people with an offending history, and survivors of domestic abuse.

Community participation and resilience

Co-production with and involvement of people with lived experience is a key priority area. Citizens will be involved in a much more meaningful way in homelessness prevention service planning going forward.

The attractiveness of the area

We remain committed to developing psychologically informed environments, and an element of this is improving the physical environments of support projects, e.g. building improvements, decorating etc. We will also be continuing to work to ensure that our temporary accommodation is fit for purpose, and also moving towards more rapid rehousing models - both of which should help to prevent the use of unsuitable B&B type accommodation - and this should have a positive impact in terms of development, tourism etc.

Connected communities

We will be taking lessons learned from Covid-19 including creative ways of working (e.g. use of different technologies) to help people to stay connected and supported. We'll also be working to improve coordination and knowledge of key support services, e.g. as part of the early intervention model. Good public transport links are important for all of our supported living developments.

Rural resilience

Offering more flexible models of delivery, and also creating more targeted approaches as part of the early intervention model, should help to improve resilience and prevent homelessness across the county, including in more rural areas where 'hidden homelessness' may be more common.

Negative impacts identified:

Safe communities and individuals

[TEXT HERE]

Community participation and resilience

[TEXT HERE]

The attractiveness of the area

With the move towards more multi-disciplinary and needs-led support potentially resulting in further service remodels, it may be that certain properties (for supported housing) cannot be retained, therefore new developments may be necessitated. It is therefore possible that some buildings could become disused. Also, reducing/ending the use of unsuitable B&B temporary accommodation may impact negatively on some local businesses, which could have the potential to lead to some deterioration.

Connected communities

[TEXT HERE]

Rural resilience

[TEXT HERE]

A Denbighshire of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language

Overall Impact

Positive

Justification for impact

The Plan outlines how we will continue to work to ensure that our support is available to people with all support needs, characteristics etc. With person-centred approaches, and a focus on wellbeing, our support offers should always support people to communicate in the way they're most

comfortable, as part of what matters to them.

Further actions required

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Positive impacts identified:

People using Welsh

Homelessness Prevention has adopted the 'active offer' and Denbighshire Welsh Language Standards - it is expected that all of our commissioned services will offer support in Welsh or English. The Plan, as well as all homelessness prevention public information, will be available in both Welsh and English.

Promoting the Welsh language

As above.

Culture and heritage

We will be promoting activities in the community to increase confidence and wellbeing as a key element of support.

Negative impacts identified:

People using Welsh

[TEXT HERE]

Promoting the Welsh language

Not all support staff are able to speak fluent Welsh. There could therefore be a high level of demand for Welsh speaking staff.

Culture and heritage

[TEXT HERE]

A globally responsible Denbighshire

Overall Impact

Positive

Justification for impact

Robust procurement and monitoring activity ensures that all of our developments and services adhere to key law, policy and procedure.

Retendering provision will provide opportunities for community benefits and social value to be achieved. Collaboration with key partner agencies is a vital part of our approach to achieving ultimately more effective and efficient support services.

Further actions required

Tendering will always be done in a carefully planned way, and in line with the Wellbeing of Future Generations Act, procurement regulations and our DCC Contract Procedure Rules. The CSS Contracts and Commissioning Team understand the importance of knowledge of the local landscape and culture, and work to ensure as far as possible that smaller providers are not unfairly disadvantaged during tender opportunities, e.g. through providing information, meet the buyer opportunities, and encouraging partnership bids. Our tender specifications and evaluations also put a large emphasis on quality.

Positive impacts identified:

Local, national, international supply chains

Re-tendering provision will provide opportunities for community benefits and social value to be achieved. Tendering will always be done in a carefully planned way, and in line with the Wellbeing of Future Generations Act, procurement regulations and our DCC Contract Procedure Rules. The CSS Contracts and Commissioning Team understand the importance of knowledge of the local landscape and culture, and work to ensure that smaller providers are not unfairly disadvantaged during tender opportunities, e.g. through providing information, meet the buyer opportunities, and encouraging partnership bids. Our tender specifications and evaluations also put a large emphasis on quality.

Human rights

Robust procurement and monitoring activity ensures that all of our developments and services adhere to law, policy and procedure in respect of employment practices, standards of working conditions and contracts, health and safety, bullying and harassment etc. Safeguarding is also a cornerstone of our approach in CSS and our commissioned services, and this plan sets out how, in a wide variety of ways, we will develop/commission services to ensure that citizens can access the right support for their needs, to promote wellbeing, safety and independence. The provision of quality accommodation and support naturally sits within the upholding of human rights - everyone has a fundamental human right to housing, that ensures access to a safe, secure, habitable, and affordable home, with freedom from forced eviction.

Broader service provision in the local area or the region

As is set out in the plan, we must work collaboratively with colleagues across health and broader social care services to achieve our plans and priorities. Through partnership working and developing robust early intervention and prevention approaches, we will seek to achieve a reduction in demand on statutory services, and a more streamlined, joined up approach to care/support delivery across organisations.

Reducing climate change

The plan sets out how we will take lessons learned from Covid-19 to develop new ways of working, including use of different technologies to keep people connected. The plan also sets out how we need to develop more multi-disciplinary/joined up support, shifting the focus from process to outcomes, which should create more efficient ways of working. Any new procurements will also include Community Benefits and we will be encouraging proposals that support biodiversity and the natural environment, including reducing carbon footprint.

Negative impacts identified:

Local, national, international supply chains

[TEXT HERE]

Human rights

[TEXT HERE]

Broader service provision in the local area or the region

It is possible that through recommissioning activities some smaller suppliers may be disadvantaged. Reducing the use of B&B's as temporary accommodation could have a negative impact on some local businesses.

Reducing climate change

[TEXT HERE]

Mae tudalen hwn yn fwriadol wag

Breakdown of costings for Temporary Emergency Accommodation
Support Contract

Third Sector Project Costs (Based on Ty Golau)

£69,227,82 – Management
 £298,368.14 – 8 Full time support workers
 £18,167.79 – Sleep in costs
 £130,851.09 – 4 Full time Concierge staff (Day shifts)
 £130,851.09 – 4 Full time Concierge staff (Night shifts)

Total staffing costs for the year - £647,466,15

Activities budget - £266,534
 Approximately £2,221 - £2,665 per person based on approximately 100 – 120 people being supported in the accommodation annually.

Overall Budget £914,000

Employing the equivalent level of staffing direct with the LA would cost in the region of:

£ 110,762 Management
 £ 286,146 Concierge
 £ 312,988 Support Staff
 £ 26,017 Sleep in Costs

Total Staffing costs £735,913

Maximum Budget Available £914,000

Based upon staffing costs of providing internal support staff this will cost an additional £88,477 opposed to contracting the service out.

In addition, if the option to provide the service in house was taken then this would also reduce the available activities budget from £266,534 down to £178,057, the net effect of this reduction of the budget would be 100 – 120 people supported with a budget of between £2,221 - £2,665 per person reduced to either:

- 66 -88 persons receiving the same level of support of £2,221 - £2,665 per person or;
- 100 – 120 people supported with a reduced budget of £1483 - £1780 per person.

Clearly providing in house service does not provide the same value for money that external third sector does, it would give a clear decreased level of service to support citizens out of homelessness.

Mae tudalen hwn yn fwriadol wag

Adroddiad i'r	Cabinet
Dyddiad y cyfarfod	26 Gorffennaf 2022
Aelod / Swyddog Arweiniol	Cynghorydd Gill German, Aelod Arweiniol Addysg, Plant a Theuluoedd / Geraint Davies, Pennaeth Addysg
Awdur yr Adroddiad	James Curran, Prif Reolwr – Cymorth i Ysgolion
Teitl	Cymunedau Cynaliadwy ar gyfer Dysgu – Band B

1. Am beth mae'r adroddiad yn sôn?

- 1.1. Ystyried y canfyddiadau o'r adolygiad gan y Bwrdd Rhaglen Moderneiddio Addysg o broses flaenoriaethu fel y gofynnwyd gan y Cyngor yn Ionawr 2022.

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

- 2.1. Cafodd rhybudd o gynnig ei ystyried gan y Cyngor yn Ionawr 2022 ynglŷn â'r broses flaenoriaethu ar gyfer Band B Cymunedau Cynaliadwy ar gyfer Dysgu (Rhaglen Ysgolion yr 21ain ganrif yn flaenorol). Penderfynodd y Cyngor ofyn i'r Bwrdd Moderneiddio Addysg adolygu'r arolygon cyflwr o bob ysgol i weld pa un a oedd y rhai hynny wedi eu newid yn sylweddol i gyflwr ystad yr ysgol a fyddai'n galw i gwestiwn bod trefn blaenoriaeth presennol yr ysgol yn parhau'n gyfredol a chywir. Hefyd cytunwyd y gellir adrodd ar ganlyniad yr adolygiad hwn i'r Cabinet ynghyd ag unrhyw argymhellion sydd gan y Bwrdd Moderneiddio Addysg o ganlyniad.

3. Beth yw'r Argymhellion?

- 3.1. Bod y Pwyllgor yn cadarnhau barn y Bwrdd Rhaglen Moderneiddio Addysg nad oedd unrhyw newid sylweddol wedi digwydd mewn perthynas â chyflwr adeiladau ysgol a bod trefn blaenoriaeth presennol ysgolion yn parhau'n gyfredol ac yn gywir.

4. Manylion yr adroddiad

- 4.1. Ar gais y Cyngor, roedd y Bwrdd Rhaglen Moderneiddio Addysg wedi cwrdd ar 27 Ebrill i adolygu'r broses flaenoriaethu ar gyfer penderfynu ar flaenoriaethau Band B o'r Cymunedau Cynaliadwy ar gyfer Dysgu. Roedd y Bwrdd wedi ystyried adroddiad oedd yn rhoi manylion ar y broses a gynhelir gan Sir Ddinbych i ddatblygu ei flaenoriaethau ar gyfer buddsoddi ym Mand B. Mynychodd y Cyfarwyddwr Corfforaethol - Cymunedau (sy'n Cadeirio'r Bwrdd) y cyfarfod, Aelod Arweiniol Cyllid ac Asedau gynt, Pennaeth Cyllid, Swyddog Arweiniol - Eiddo Corfforaethol a Stoc Dai, Pennaeth Addysg a'r Prif Reolwr - Cefnogi Ysgolion.
- 4.2. Roedd y Bwrdd yn ystyried sut roedd y broses flaenoriaethu wedi datblygu ac wedi adolygu'r union ddyddiad cyflwr i holl ysgolion a'r rhai a ystyrir fel rhan o'r maes adolygu. Roedd y Bwrdd o'r farn nad oedd unrhyw newid sylweddol wedi digwydd o ran cyflwr ysgolion yn ystod y cyfnod pan gafodd yr ysgolion eu hystyried i ddechrau yn 2016 a phenderfyniad blaenoriaethau presennol a fyddai'n effeithio ar y blaenoriaethau a ddewiswyd.
- 4.3. Roedd y Bwrdd hefyd yn ystyried y buddsoddiad yn strwythur adeiladau ysgolion drwy'r dyraniad cyfalaf ar gyfer Cynnal a Chadw Adeiladau. Er mai prif ysgogwr ar gyfer newid mewn blynyddoedd diweddar oedd buddsoddiad ar raddfa fawr drwy Fand A, byddai'r buddsoddiad cyfalaf ychwanegol hwn yn cynorthwyo i wneud gwahaniaeth i gyflwr cyffredinol ysgolion Sir Ddinbych. Mae cyflwr adeiladau ysgolion yn cael ei adolygu yn rheolaidd ac felly mae'n bosibl na fydd buddsoddiad mewn cynlluniau fel newid ffenestri neu do yn cael ei adlewyrchu'n uniongyrchol yng nghyflwr adeiladau ysgolion nes y cylch nesaf o arolygon.
- 4.4. Roedd y Bwrdd hefyd yn nodi bod y Rhybudd o Gynnig wedi tarddu o bryderon am gyflwr Ysgol Uwchradd Prestatyn. Roedd y Bwrdd yn nodi fod y gwaith wedi'i gynnal gyda'r ysgol i wneud y defnydd gorau o fuddsoddiad cyfalaf o'r cynllun Cynnal a Chadw Adeiladau ac roedd gwybodaeth bellach wedi'i chasglu ynglŷn â hyn yn Atodiad 2.

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

- 5.1. Bydd y cynigion yn cynorthwyo'r Cyngor i gwrdd â'r flaenoriaeth ar gyfer pobl ifanc - o ran gwneud Sir Ddinbych yn lle y bydd ar bobl ifanc eisiau byw a gweithio ynddo a chanddynt y sgiliau i wneud hynny. Yn benodol, bydd Sir Ddinbych yn gallu parhau i foderneiddio ysgolion drwy Raglen Cymunedau Cynaliadwy ar gyfer Dysgu ac, os ydym yn llwyddo, rydym ni'n rhagweld y bydd gennym ni gyfleusterau ysgol modern sy'n gwella dysgu disgyblion ymhellach.
- 5.2. Gall prosiectau Band B a'r hyn a wneir gydag unrhyw safle gwag wneud cyfraniad sylweddol at gyrraedd nod y Cyngor o fod yn Ddi-garbon Net ac Ecolegol Gadarnhaol erbyn 2030. Drwy wneud hyn bydd hefyd yn dangos cyfraniad clir at fynd i'r afael â'r newid yn yr hinsawdd a'r argyfwng ecolegol - a ddatganwyd gan y Cyngor Llawn ym mis Gorffennaf 2019. Mae Llywodraeth Cymru, drwy'r Cynllun Ffyniant i Bawb: Mae Cynllun Cymru Carbon Isel (2019) wedi targedu i'r sector cyhoeddus yng Nghymru fod yn ddi-garbon net erbyn 2030 ac mae datgarboneiddio â'r potensial i fod yn ystyriaeth allweddol yn y rhaglen gyllid Cymunedau Cynaliadwy ar gyfer Dysgu. Drwy ddysgu gwersi prosiectau Band A Ysgolion yr 21ain Ganrif a thrwy ddatblygu, darparu a rheoli adeiladau di-garbon/carbon isel sydd mewn defnydd, gall prosiectau Band B Ysgolion yr 21ain Ganrif leihau costau rhedeg yr Awdurdod o ran arian a charbon ynghyd â darparu patrwm i amgylchoedd dysgu eraill.

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

- 6.1. Gwerth y gwaith cam cyntaf i gael ei gymeradwyo yw £51.9 miliwn, a bydd Sir Ddinbych yn ariannu £15.8 miliwn drwy ei Gynllun Corfforaethol. Pe bai'r cynigion yn cael eu gweithredu, byddai datblygiad y Rhaglen yn parhau i greu gwaith i dimau eraill yn y Cyngor, yn enwedig Dylunio ac Adeiladu. Mae costau'r timau hyn wedi'u cynnwys yn y costau amlinellol cyfan.

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

- 7.1. Gan fod yr argymhellion yn cadarnhau'r penderfyniadau a wnaed gan y Cabinet, nid yw Asesiad o'r Effaith ar Les ychwanegol nac adolygiad wedi cael ei gynnal.

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

- 8.1. Ymgynghorwyd â'r Cynghorwyr yn ystod cyfarfod anffurfiol ym mis Rhagfyr 2016. Yna cafodd y blaenoriaethau a nodwyd eu cynnwys yn y Rhaglen Amlinellol Strategol a gymeradwywyd gan y Cabinet yn 2017. Cafodd trafodaethau eu cynnal gyda rhanddeiliaid ym mis Rhagfyr 2019 a chynhaliwyd trafodaethau pellach gyda Phenaethiaid cyn cymeradwyo'r Rhaglen Amlinellol Strategol ddiwygiedig ym mis Medi 2020. Bydd gan brosiectau unigol ffocws clir ar gyfathrebu a deialog gyda Grwpiau Ardal yr Aelodau.

9. Datganiad y Prif Swyddog Cyllid

- 9.1. Mae costau rhaglen Band B wedi eu cynnwys yn y Cynllun Ariannol Tymor Canolig yn seiliedig ar gynlluniau presennol. Mae hwn yn amlwg yn ymrwymiad ariannol mawr ac mae'n braf gweld y dull gofalus ac ystyriol sydd wedi'i gynnwys yn yr adroddiad hwn. Bydd ymrwymadau ariannol pellach yn cael eu cynnwys fel bo'n briodol.

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

- 10.1. Mae'r Rhaglen Moderneiddio Addysg bresennol yn cynnwys gweithdrefnau clir ar gyfer rheoli ac uwchgyfeirio risgiau ar lefel y rhaglen a'r prosiect. Pe bai'r rhaglen yn cael ei symud yn ei blaen, byddai'r gweithdrefnau hyn yn parhau.

11. Pŵer i wneud y penderfyniad

- 11.1. Mae Adran 14 Deddf Addysg 1996 yn rhoi dyletswydd ar awdurdodau lleol i sicrhau bod digon o ysgolion i ddarparu addysg gynradd ac uwchradd.

Report to Modernising Education Programme Board

Report by Principal Manager – School Support

Date Wednesday 27th April

Report Title Review of Band B priorities

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Council considered a notice of motion at its meeting on 22nd February 2022 as follows: -

“This Council tasks officers to seek additional Welsh Government funding in order to fund a complete re-build of Prestatyn High School based on earlier designs drawn up for the 21st Century Schools programme that modernised to meet the current needs of secondary pupils of Prestatyn and our climate change and ecological emergency declaration”.

During the debate at the meeting the minutes’ record that

“Councillor Hilditch-Roberts PROPOSED an amendment in light of the Notice of Motion that the Modernising Education Board be asked to review the condition surveys of all schools to see whether those had been significantly changed to the condition of the school estate which would call into question that the current priority order of schools is still current and correct. The outcome of this review could be reported to Cabinet together with any recommendations the Modernising Education Board may have as a result.”

1.2 Based on this the following report has been produced to enable the Modernising Education Programme Board to consider the position and to consider whether recommendations may be required for Cabinet.

1.3 The report seeks to outline how the prioritisation process developed and evolved and also the actual condition data for all schools and those considered as part of the review area.

2.0 Background

2.1 The Council were informed during 2016 of the overall timescales for the progression of what was then known as Band B of 21st Century Schools. To assist in the preparation discussions between officers in Education and Property enabled a review of a number of schools which were considered likely to feature in any long list of projects. This enabled Assets to review the data regarding the condition of the schools in question to assist in informing debate. To support this officers from Education also visited the schools in question to assess the suitability of the schools for the delivery of provision.

- 2.2 In October 2016 the Council were advised of the opportunity for local authorities to submit their intentions for Band B. The letter stated that at this stage “guidance on the grant intervention rate and criteria for Band B has not yet been issued, so for the purpose of this exercise we would ask that you indicate:
- (a) what projects you would like to take forward, together with their estimated cost; and
- (b) which of those are affordable should we use the same intervention rate as for Band A (i.e. a 50/50 split)”
- 2.3 Based on this officers commissioned desktop work to review the long list of schemes to inform a session with elected members in December 2016. The presentation to which all Councillors were invited provided the context of what was being achieved via Band A and then future areas for development across the County. These priorities were based on reviewing the 7 geographical areas from an education perspective looking at progress made in recent years and identifying where the next priorities areas would be. Again this looked at condition and suitability of buildings, issues around surplus and deficit places etc.
- 2.4 After the initial 4 areas (Prestatyn, Dee Valley East, Dee Valley West and Ruthin) had seen targeted investment, the next two areas Denbigh and Rhyl were chosen for consideration for primary school investment. From the secondary perspective again this examined the condition and suitability of buildings. This session enabled Councillors to consider the school estate from both a school pupil planning perspective and condition basis and then discussions enabled the long list to be submitted to Welsh Government in December 2016.
- 2.5 During the first months of 2017 local authorities were advised by the Welsh Government that the initial expressions of interest outweighed likely resources and a narrowing of priority projects was required. Internal discussions took place on priority projects which enabled a report to be presented to Cabinet in July 2017 on the Strategic Outline Programme for future investment in Denbigh. This document focussed on the following outline projects.

Name of Project	Condition of School (2017 submission)	Outline Cost
Denbigh High School / Ysgol Plas Brondyffryn	D / B	£21,817,881
St Brigid's Denbigh	C	£14,398,215
Llangollen Provision	C	£23,781,617
Rhyl Primary	n/a	£7,906,696
Ysgol Dewi Sant	C	£2,376.853
EBD Support	n/a	£7,906,696
Ysgol y Faenol	C	£1,789,256

- 2.6 During 2018 it was agreed by the Children and Young Peoples Programme Board to focus the scoping of what was to be delivered based on three themes, the Denbigh Area, the Rhyl area and Support for pupils with emotional and behavioural difficulties. This work involved a review of schools in the Rhyl and Denbigh area together with how best Denbighshire could meet pressures identified to support the Additional Learning Needs requirements.
- 2.7 Over the next 12 months' site visits took place to the schools in these areas and Design and Construction were commissioned to look at potential options for development. This led to a revised area of projects coming forward based on identified need in these areas but also changing situations elsewhere. Following discussion at the Programme Board, the revised options considered by Cabinet in December 2019 focussed on the following projects

Name of Project	Condition of School (2017 submission)	Outline Cost
Ysgol Bryn Collen / Ysgol Gwernant, Llangollen	C	£5.4m
Ysgol Dinas Bran, Llangollen	C	£4.8m
Ysgol Pendref, Denbigh	C	£7.7m
Denbigh High School	D	£15.4m
Rhyl Primary Provision	n/a	£10.3m
Ysgol Plas Brondyffryn	B	£23.5m
St Brigid's School, Denbigh	C	£16.8m

- 2.8 The change in focus was based on the issues arising from the feasibility studies. The overall costs would be £83.8m but importantly would now be based on the changes to the intervention rates as follows: -

Community Schools – change from 50/50 to 65% WG / 35% LA

Special Schools – change from 50/50 to 75% WG / 25% LA

Voluntary Schools – remain at 85% WG / 15% Diocese

This outline would require an increase from the initial £45m from WG to £60.2m

- 2.9 Confirmation was received in 2020 that WG would not initially consider changing their overall contribution of £45m and as a consequence Cabinet were asked to consider a phased approach to the delivery of Band B with the first 4 projects to be delivered including Ysgol Plas Brondyffryn, Denbigh; Ysgol Pendref, Denbigh; Denbigh High School and Ysgol Bryn Collen / Ysgol Gwernant, Llangollen.

3. Condition of Schools

- 3.1 The condition of schools is assessed via the survey works undertaken periodically to assess the condition of school buildings. Typically, the condition surveys will assess

the Roofs, Floors and stairs, Ceilings, External walls, Windows and doors, Sanitary services, Redecorations, Fixed furniture and fittings, External areas, Playing fields Mechanical services and Electrical services of a school. Based on the findings a grade between A to D will be applied, namely A – Good, B – Satisfactory, C – Poor and D – Bad.

- 3.2 Local authorities on an annual basis have been asked by Welsh Government to complete a return of the school estate which includes the condition, suitability and sufficiency of the school estate. This data informs their understanding of the overall state of schools within Wales.
- 3.3 This compares the findings at the start of the programme and when initial consideration was given to priorities in 2017 and the latest return to Welsh Government in 2021.
- 3.4 The priority areas for primary schools were in the Denbigh and Rhyl area whilst the focus for investment in Secondary remained in respect of condition data.

Denbigh Area – Primary Schools

- 3.5 Of the 9 schools considered in the Denbigh area, 8 of them remain at the same condition ranking as 2017. Bodfari, Henllan and Twm o’r Nant remain considered as Good and Frongoch, Bryn Clwyd, Ysgol y Parc, Pendref and Trefnant remain as Poor. The main change was Ysgol Bro Cinmeirch which changed from Poor to Satisfactory.

Rhyl Area – Primary Schools

- 3.6 Of the 6 schools considered in the Rhyl area, the 6 schools remained at the same category as they were in 2017. Ysgol Emmanuel was considered Satisfactory and Ysgol y Castell, Christchurch, Llywelyn, Dewi Sant and Bryn Hedydd as Poor. With the faith project progressing Ysgol Mair was not considered as part of the review. Ysgol Mair was considered as a C category with the new Christ the Word facility ranked as A, good.

Secondary Schools

- 3.7 For the 8 schools hosting secondary education (including the middle schools) the rankings overall remain similar to the 2017 return. The new investment at Rhyl High School and Ysgol Glan Clwyd saw the schools ranked as Good, Ysgol Brynhyfryd as Satisfactory and then Prestatyn High, Ysgol Dinas Bran and St Brigid’s as Poor. The condition survey for Denbigh was deemed Unsatisfactory. Again the main change reflects the faith project with again Blessed Edward Jones ranked as poor with the new Christ the Word being ranked as Good.
- 3.8 This assessment would suggest that based on the 2021 return there appears no material change to the condition of the school’s in the remit of the original review that would warrant a significant change.

Working with Prestatyn High School

Officers from Denbighshire attended a meeting of the Prestatyn MAG in November 2017 at the request of local councillors.

Following discussions with local members for Prestatyn together with the school a 5 year programme of investment was developed to address immediate priorities from the school perspective.

The priorities were as follows :-

Priority	Commitment	Current Position
Site Fencing and Security	seek funding in 2019/20 as part of Safeguarding works	Majority of fencing installed – quotes obtained for remaining element at the front
Walkway access corridor	Commitment seek funding in 2021/22	Funding secured as part of maintenance grant -
Science	Funding application progressed in 2018-19 for initial works	First three phases of new science labs been progressed – next phase to be progressed shortly
Technology and Welsh	No identified budget for works. Application for funding from SIG will need to be progressed in 2020-21	Funding secured for lifts as part of maintenance grant – use of DDA funding programme for improved accessibility in other parts of building
Car Park	Feasibility work currently actioned to be funded out of School work based Transport budget. 6 schools have been identified as main priority and PHS included in the 6.	Feasibility works completed – project proposal currently being finalised to develop detailed designs for new car park
Diner	No identified budget for works. Application for funding from SIG will need to be progressed in 2022-23	

Overall Maintenance Spend

Denbighshire has targeted its general maintenance programme to school sites such as Prestatyn High to maintain the overall condition of the school estate.

During the period 2014 – 2018, £1.183 M was spent on maintaining and improving the building. This included 3 new toilet refurbishments, changing rooms, lighting upgrades, heating upgrades, Major flat roof works and new windows in the science Block.

The investment in the school continued between 2018 and 2021 with additional spend of £500k which has included the first two phases of science block refurbishments, together with other refurbishment works to the roof and mobile classrooms.

[PHS Science labs refurbishment - YouTube](#)

This investment has based on emerging issues from the site and the agreed programme between the school and the local authority to ensure that any available resources are targeted at the areas of greatest need in the school.

Summary of investment in site since 2014

Over the last 5 years the following work has been undertaken by DCC.

Date	Works	Cost
July 2020	Alarm system upgrade	£5,893
July 2020	Mobile classroom refurbishment	£54,938.03
July 2020	Roof refurbishment – kitchen area	£57,441
June 2020	Science Lab refurb – phase 2	£128,929
Feb 2020	Science Lab refurb – phase 1	£125,569
July 2020	Roof refurbishment	£58,720
Aug 2020	Footpath works	£14,449
Aug 2020	Insulation improvements	£8,986
2018	Toilet Refurbishment x 3	£350,000
2018	Changing Rooms	£126,000
2018	Accessible Toilet and Physio Room	£8,500
February 2017	Replace defective Fire Alarm Panel,	£1,532
December 2016	External Lighting Upgrade,	£9,839
October 2016	Replacement Heating Pumps	£6,066
May 2016	Making good to auditorium	£10,215
February 2016	Energy efficiency improvements to Library	£9,005
January 2016	Replacement Water Heater,	£6,022
November 2015	Replacement Glazing Block 1	£93,909
July 2015	Major Flat Roofing Works	£354,619

May 2015	New CCTV System,	£7,408
April 2015	Replacement Heating Boilers	£32,404
July 2014	<i>Replacement Windows to Science Block</i>	<i>£167,468</i>
TOTAL		£1,638,135

Additional works to be progressed

Fencing works

Walkway access corridor	£60,000
Phase 3 science labs	£130,000
Car park – feasibility works	
Accessibility	£300,000

Mae tudalen hwn yn fwriadol wag

Adroddiad i'r	Cabinet
Dyddiad y cyfarfod	26 Gorffennaf 2022
Aelod / Swyddog Arweiniol	Cynghorydd Gwyneth Ellis, Aelod Arweiniol Cyllid, Perfformiad ac Asedau Strategol / Steve Gadd, Pennaeth Cyllid ac Eiddo
Awdur yr adroddiad	Steve Gadd, Pennaeth Cyllid ac Eiddo
Teitl	Adroddiad Cyllid (Mehefin 2022/23)

1. Am beth mae'r adroddiad yn sôn?

Mae'r adroddiad yn rhoi manylion cyllideb refeniw ac arbedion y cyngor fel y cytunwyd ar gyfer 2022/23. Mae'r adroddiad hefyd yn rhoi diweddariad cryno o'r Cynllun Cyfalaf yn ogystal â'r Cyfrif Refeniw Tai a'r Cynllun Cyfalaf Tai.

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

Pwrpas yr adroddiad yw rhoi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am sefyllfa ariannol bresennol y Cyngor, a chadarnhau'r cyllidebau gwasanaeth y cytunwyd arnynt ar gyfer 2022/23.

3. Beth yw'r Argymhellion?

3.1 Bod yr Aelodau'n nodi'r cyllidebau a bennwyd ar gyfer 2022/23 a'r cynnydd ar y strategaeth y cytunwyd arni.

4. Manylion yr adroddiad

Mae'r adroddiad yn rhoi crynodeb o gyllideb refeniw'r Cyngor ar gyfer 2022/23 yn Atodiad 1. Cyllideb refeniw net y Cyngor yw £233.696miliwn (£216.818m yn 21/22). Mae'r sefyllfa ar gyllidebau gwasanaeth a chorfforaethol yn orwariant a ragwelwyd o £1.936m (£1.109m

o orwariant y mis diwethaf). Amlinellir y naratif o amgylch y risgiau a'r rhagdybiaethau presennol sy'n sail i'r asesiad hwn yn Adran 6 ac Atodiad 2.

Roedd cyllideb 2022/23 yn gofyn am ddod o hyd i a chytuno ar arbedion gwasanaeth ac arbedion effeithlonwydd o £0.754 miliwn fel y nodir isod:

- Mae Ffioedd a Thaliadau wedi bod yn destun chwyddiant yn unol â'r polisi Ffioedd a Thaliadau a gytunwyd (£0.120 miliwn).
- Mae arbedion effeithlonwydd gweithredol (£0.634m) 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.
- Ni ofynnwyd am unrhyw arbedion gan y Gwasanaethau Cymorth Cymunedol nac Ysgolion.

Tybir bod yr arbedion a ffioedd gweithredol a chynnydd mewn ffioedd wedi eu cyflawni.

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

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

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

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

6.1 Effaith y Coronafeirws a Chwyddiant – Mae'r strategaeth o weithio mewn partneriaeth gyda Llywodraeth Cymru wedi helpu i sicrhau dros £15 miliwn o gymorth ariannol uniongyrchol y llynedd. Rydym yn parhau i hawlio ar gyfer taliadau Hunanynysu a chwyddo Tâl Salwch Statudol, ynghyd â thaliadau uniongyrchol Prydau Ysgol am Ddim. Cytunwyd ar arian wrth gefn o £1.9miliwn fel rhan o'r gyllideb ar gyfer 22/23 i ariannu unrhyw effaith parhaus o'r pandemig na ellir ei hawlio gan Lywodraeth Cymru eleni, ac i gydnabod y cynnydd mewn chwyddiant adeg gosod y gyllideb. Yn ôl dangosyddion cynnar er bod y risg oherwydd covid wedi lleihau'n sylweddol, mae'r risg chwyddiant wedi

cynyddu yn bennaf oherwydd y rhyfel yn Wcrain. Bydd y sefyllfa yn cael ei monitro'n ofalus dros y misoedd nesaf.

6.2 Cyllidebau Corfforaethol – Er y rhagwelir ar hyn o bryd y byddwn yn mantoli'r gyllideb, mae'n anodd mesur y risgiau canlynol gan ei bod yn gynnar yn y flwyddyn:

- Setliadau tâl ar gyfer 2022/23
- Galw am arian wrth gefn sy'n ymwneud â phwysau ynni a chwyddiant arall (gweler 6.1)

Bydd y rhain yn cael eu monitro'n agos dros y misoedd nesaf.

6.3 Addysg a Gwasanaethau Plant – Y rhagdybiaeth alldro presennol yw gorwariant o £1.938miliwn (£1.088 miliwn yn flaenorol). Er y derbyniwyd pwysau ychwanegol o £750k fel rhan o'r gyllideb y cytunwyd arni ar gyfer 2022/23 mae hwn yn parhau'n faes sy'n achosi pryder. Mae'r mwyafrif o'r pwysau (£1.542miliwn) yn ymwneud â lleoliadau maethu preswyl ac annibynnol newydd, naill ai wedi dechrau'n gynt yn y flwyddyn ariannol hon neu a ragwelir fydd yn parhau'n hirach na'r hyn a ragwelwyd yn flaenorol. Mae'r cynnydd y mis hwn yn adlewyrchu 2 leoliad preswyl ychwanegol a 15 lleoliad maethu annibynnol ychwanegol. Mae'r gorwariant a ragwelir yn tybio y byddwn yn derbyn £0.880miliwn o gyllid gan Lywodraeth Cymru eleni, fodd bynnag, nid yw £0.300miliwn o hwn wedi'i gadarnhau eto.

6.4 Gwasanaeth Cefnogaeth Gymunedol – Er bod pwysau ychwanegol o £3.127 miliwn wedi'i gynnwys yn y gyllideb ar gyfer 2022/23, mae'r maes gwasanaeth hwn yn parhau i beri risg. Mae digartrefedd yn arbennig yn wynebu pwysau sylweddol. Er hynny, rydym ar hyn o bryd yn gobeithio y byddwn yn gallu cadw'r pwysau hwn o fewn y gyllideb a gynyddwyd. Fel yr amlygwyd yn yr Adroddiad Alldro Terfynol, mae arian gwasanaeth wrth gefn o £2.440miliwn ar gael i helpu i ariannu unrhyw bwysau yn ystod y flwyddyn.

6.5 Ysgolion – Roedd y gyllideb a gytunwyd gan y Cyngor ar gyfer 2022/23 yn cynnwys cyfanswm buddsoddiad ychwanegol net o ychydig dros £4.4 miliwn yng nghyllidebau dirprwyedig ysgolion (heb gynnwys cynnydd i grantiau gan Lywodraeth Cymru). Yr amcanestyniad diweddaraf o falansau ysgol i'w gario ymlaen i 2023/24 yw balans credyd net o £7.285 miliwn, gostyngiad o £5.163 miliwn yn y balansau wedi'u dwyn ymlaen i 2022/23 o £12.448 miliwn. Mae'r symudiad fel y disgwylir ac yn amlygu yn yr Adroddiad Alldro Terfynol ers y llynedd yn ymwneud yn bennaf â derbyn cyllid untro ac arbedion

untro gan fod ysgolion wedi bod ar gau am ran helaeth o'r flwyddyn ac, yn benodol, derbyniwyd nifer o grantiau mawr ddiwedd mis Mawrth. Rhagwelir yn awr y bydd y grantiau'n cael eu gwario yn y flwyddyn ariannol hon ar ddal i fyny a'r rhaglen adferiad ar ôl Covid yn yr ysgolion. Mae yna danwariant bach o £108k ar gyllidebau ysgol heb eu dirprwyo.

6.6 Y Cyfrif Refeniw Tai (CRT) Mae'r sefyllfa refeniw ddiweddaraf yn tybio y bydd gostyngiad o £322 mil mewn balansau, sydd £318mil yn fwy na'r £4mil pan gymeradwywyd y gyllideb. Mae'r symudiad yn ymwneud â gostyngiad mewn incwm rhent a amcangyfrifir. Felly rhagwelir y bydd balansau'r CRT yn £1.734 miliwn ar ddiwedd y flwyddyn. Mae'r Gyllideb Gyfalaf o £29.9 miliwn yn cael ei rhannu'n bennaf rhwng gwelliannau arfaethedig i'r stoc dai bresennol (£17 miliwn) a chaffaeliadau a datblygiadau tai newydd (£13 miliwn).

6.7 - Rheoli'r Trysorlys - Ar ddiwedd mis Mehefin, roedd cyfanswm benthyciadau'r Cyngor yn £230.372 miliwn ar gyfradd gyfartalog o 3.83%. Roedd y balansau buddsoddi yn £17.75 miliwn ar gyfradd gyfartalog o 0.73%.

6.8 Mae crynodeb o **Gynllun Cyfalaf** y cyngor ynghlwm fel Atodiad 3. Mae'r cynllun cyfalaf a gymeradwywyd yn £62.64miliwn gyda gwariant hyd yma yn £3.99miliwn. Mae Atodiad 4 yn cynnwys diweddariad ar y prif brosiectau sydd wedi'u cynnwys yn y Cynllun Cyfalaf cyffredinol. Cafodd arian wrth gefn y Cynllun Cyfalaf ei gynyddu £1.676miliwn i £2.176miliwn (i fyny o'r £0.500miliwn a gytunwyd ym mis Chwefror) oherwydd dygwyl ymlaen yr elfen heb ei neilltuo o'r grant cyfalaf a dderbyniwyd gan Lywodraeth Cymru ym mis Mawrth. Mae arian wrth gefn y Cynllun Cyfalaf wedi'i ostwng y mis hwn i £1.014miliwn, £1.2miliwn a ddyrannwyd i'r Prosiect Gwastraff (fel y manylwyd yn Atodiad 4). Bydd y lefel wrth gefn yn helpu i liniaru'r risg i'r rhaglen gyffredinol o effaith chwyddiant ar gostau cyfalaf.

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

Cafodd Asesiadau o'r Effaith ar Les ar gyfer y cynnydd yn Nhrefn y Cyngor eu cyflwyno i'r Cyngor ar 25 Ionawr.

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

Yn ogystal â'r adroddiadau rheolaidd i'r Pwyllgor Llywodraethu Corfforaethol, cafodd proses y gyllideb ei hystyried gan y Tîm Arwain Strategol, cyfarfodydd Briffio'r Cabinet, Arweinwyr Grŵp a chyfarfodydd Briffio'r Cyngor. Mae'r Fforwm Cyllidebau Ysgolion wedi'i gynnwys yn y cynigion drwy'r flwyddyn. Ymgynghorwyd ag Undebau Llafur drwy'r Cydbwyllgor Ymgynghorol Lleol. Mae pandemig Covid-19 wedi parhau i effeithio ar y lefel o ymgynghori ac ymgysylltu gyda'r cyhoedd. Ond er hynny mae cynlluniau ar waith i ymgysylltu'n gynnar gyda'r holl fudd-ddeiliaid yn ystod proses gyllidebol 2023/24.

9. Datganiad y Prif Swyddog Cyllid

Rydym yn croesawu'r ffaith ein bod yn dechrau'r flwyddyn ariannol hon mewn sefyllfa llawer gwell nag yr oeddem yn ei ofni diolch i'r gefnogaeth Covid parhaus gan Lywodraeth Cymru a'r setliad yn y gyllideb gwell nag y rhagwelwyd ar gyfer 22/23. Fel mewn blynyddoedd blaenorol, mae'r monitro buan yn dangos pwysau mewn Gwasanaethau Plant. Buddsoddwyd yn sylweddol yn y meysydd hyn dros y blynyddoedd diwethaf a disgwylir y bydd yr angen yn parhau. Mae pwysau cychwynnol eisoes wedi eu cynnwys yn y Cynllun Ariannol Tymor Canolig a bydd y rhain yn cael eu hadolygu, tra bydd angen adolygu'r pwysau ar gyfer Gwasanaethau Plant yn y misoedd i ddod. Ni fydd yr arian wrth gefn a gynhelir yn gorfforaethol yn cael ei ryddhau mor fuan â hyn yn y flwyddyn ariannol ond mae'n edrych yn ddigon ar gyfer y pwysau ar y gwasanaeth.

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

Mae'n parhau i fod yn gyfnod heriol yn ariannol ac mae ansicrwydd mewn perthynas ag effaith barhaus cynnydd mewn chwyddiant, Brexit a strategaeth ariannol Llywodraeth y DU wrth ymdrin â'r effaith ariannol hirdymor ar gyllid cyhoeddus o'r ymateb i Covid a'r argyfwng costau byw. Er bod y rhagolygon ariannol yn ansicr, mae ein sefyllfa ariannol yn iach ac mae proses gyllideb 3/5 mlynedd gadarn wedi cael ei chymeradwyo'n ddiweddar gan y Tîm Arwain Strategol, y Tîm Gweithredol Corfforaethol, y Cabinet ac mae'r Pwyllgor Llywodraethu ac Archwilio wedi craffu arni.

11. Pŵer i wneud y penderfyniad

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

Appendix 1

DENBIGHSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL REVENUE BUDGET 2022/23

Jul-22	Net Budget	Budget 2022/23			Projected Outturn							Variance
	2021/22	Expenditure	Income	Net	Expenditure	Income	Net	Expenditure	Income	Net	Net	Previous Report
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	%	£'000
Communities and Customers	3,263	4,285	-828	3,457	5,526	-2,069	3,457	1,241	-1,241	0	0.00%	0
Education and Children's Service	17,802	34,410	-15,889	18,521	25,923	-5,464	20,459	-8,487	10,425	1,938	10.46%	1,088
Business Improvement and Modernisation	4,593	6,262	-1,121	5,141	6,400	-1,280	5,120	138	-159	-21	-0.41%	-10
Legal, HR and Democratic Services	2,364	4,152	-1,632	2,520	4,021	-1,560	2,461	-131	72	-59	-2.34%	-15
Finance and Property	5,744	10,535	-4,640	5,895	8,984	-3,103	5,881	-1,551	1,537	-14	-0.24%	-10
Highways and Environmental Services	15,730	29,345	-12,750	16,595	23,503	-6,866	16,637	-5,842	5,884	42	0.25%	17
Planning and Public Protection	9,562	17,476	-7,201	10,275	15,517	-5,202	10,315	-1,959	1,999	40	0.39%	37
Community Support Services	39,854	61,490	-18,190	43,300	59,093	-15,793	43,300	-2,397	2,397	0	0.00%	0
Leisure - Retained Budgets	3,255	3,393	0	3,393	3,403	0	3,403	10	0	10	0.29%	2
Total Services	102,167	171,348	-62,251	109,097	152,370	-41,337	111,033	-18,978	20,914	1,936	1.77%	1,109
Corporate	18,474	50,884	-29,271	21,613	50,884	-29,271	21,613	0	0	0	0.00%	0
Precepts & Levies	5,060	5,381	0	5,381	5,381	0	5,381	0	0	0	0.00%	0
Capital Financing	15,176	15,956	0	15,956	15,956	0	15,956	0	0	0	0.00%	0
Total Corporate	38,710	72,221	-29,271	42,950	72,221	-29,271	42,950	0	0	0	0.00%	0
Council Services & Corporate Budget	140,877	243,569	-91,522	152,047	224,591	-70,608	153,983	-18,978	20,914	1,936	1.27%	1,109
Schools & Non-delegated School Budgets	75,941	90,877	-9,228	81,649	94,551	-7,846	86,705	3,674	1,382	5,056	6.19%	-109
Total Council Budget	216,818	334,446	-100,750	233,696	319,142	-78,454	240,688	-15,304	22,296	6,992	2.99%	1,000
Housing Revenue Account	653	17,585	-17,581	4	17,481	-17,159	322	-104	422	318		0

Mae tudalen hwn yn fwiadol wag

Appendix 2 - Service Variance Narrative

Service	Variance Last Month £000	Variance This Month £000	Change £000	Description
Communities and Customers	0	0	0	See body of report for details
Education and Children's Service	1,088	1,938	850	See body of report for details. All residential and independent fostering placements have been costed to realistic timescales however no allowance has been made for any further new placements throughout the year.
Business Improvement and Modernisation	-10	-21	-11	Underspend due to a vacancy savings, further increased this month.
Legal, HR and Democratic Services	-15	-59	-44	Underspend due to a number of temporary vacancy savings, further increased this month.
Finance and Property	-10	-14	-4	The underspend relates to the net impact of temporary vacancy savings due to a number of retirements within finance.
Highways, Facilities and Environmental Services	17	42	25	The overspend, and increase this month, is due to a number of minor variances. A review of the budgeted arrangements within the Streetscene is currently ongoing to help streamline processes (e.g. removal of timesheets to help free up officer time). Waste service in particular relies on grant income which have yet to be confirmed by Welsh Government so remain a risk.
Planning and Public Protection	37	40	3	The overspend relates to planning income which, although has recovered over recent months, is still below pre-pandemic levels. This will be monitored closely over coming months. Risks remain around School Transport however following the approval of a £0.500m pressure as part of the 22/23 budget process it is hoped that this area will remain in a break even position. As always the true picture will not be known until the Autumn term contracts have been agreed.
Community Support Services	0	0	0	See body of report for details
Leisure - ADM	2	10	8	The movement relates to minor variances.
Corporate & Miscellaneous	0	0	0	See body of report for details
Precepts & Levies	0	0	0	See body of report for details
Capital Financing	0	0	0	The position on capital financing is very much related to progress on capital projects and variances do not crystallise until the final outturn is known.
Council Services & Corporate Budget	1,109	1,936	827	

Mae tudalen hwn yn fwiadol wag

Denbighshire County Council - Capital Plan 2022/23
Position to end June 2022

APPENDIX 3

Tudalen 161

Capital Expenditure

Total Estimated Payments - Other

Total Estimated Payments - Major Projects:

Housing Improvement Grants

Rhyl, New 3-16 Catholic School

Highways Maintenance

East Rhyl Coastal Defence Scheme

Rhyl Queens Market Redevelopment

Waste Service Remodelling

Contingency

Total

Capital Financing

External Funding

Receipts and Reserves

Prudential Borrowing

Unallocated Funding

Total Capital Financing

	2021/22 OUTTURN POSITION £000s	2022/23 ORIGINAL ESTIMATE £000s	2022/23 LATEST ESTIMATE £000s
Total Estimated Payments - Other	18,557	23,771	37,724
Total Estimated Payments - Major Projects:			
Housing Improvement Grants	1,210	1,200	1,565
Rhyl, New 3-16 Catholic School	52		339
Highways Maintenance	4,109	4,710	7,495
East Rhyl Coastal Defence Scheme	5,137	3,575	480
Rhyl Queens Market Redevelopment	1,682	3,493	6,403
Waste Service Remodelling	4,797	11,428	7,625
Contingency		500	1,014
Total	35,544	48,677	62,645
External Funding	20,482	19,399	33,689
Receipts and Reserves	5,223	7,944	15,223
Prudential Borrowing	9,839	21,334	13,733
Unallocated Funding	0	0	0
Total Capital Financing	35,544	48,677	62,645

Note: 2022-23 Original Estimate is the position as approved by Council on 22nd February 2022

Mae tudalen hwn yn fwiadol wag

Appendix 4 - Major Capital Projects Update – June 2022

Rhyl Queens Market Redevelopment	
Total Budget	£13.232m
Expenditure to date	£7.364m
Estimated remaining spend in 22/23	£5.747m
Future Years estimated spend	£0.121m
Funding	WG £8.060m DCC Asbestos £0.252m. DCC £4.920m
Narrative: Further to the decision taken at Cabinet on 15 March 2022, the construction contract has since been awarded to Wynne Construction. The eggs laid by the birds nesting on the site which delayed the start of works have now hatched and construction will commence on Monday 15 August. To mitigate against the delay, the principal contractor will be setting up the site compound before work starts and orders have also been placed for construction materials.	
Forecast In Year Expenditure 22/23	£6.403m

Waste Service Remodelling	
Total Budget	£24.012m
Expenditure to date	£7.974m
Estimated remaining spend in 22/23	£7.625m
Future Years estimated spend	£8.413m
Funding	WG £11.132m, DCC £10.235m, Other contributions £2.645m
Narrative:	
<p>A number of work streams are being taken forward including:</p> <p>Development of a new single central waste transfer station depot on land adjacent to the Colomendy Industrial Estate in Denbigh. The Phase 1 Enabling Works Contract commenced on site on July 5th 2021 and completed in April 2022. Phase 2 contract award confirmed at the start of July, pre start meetings underway with aim to start on site summer 2022 in order to complete the development of the new Depot by summer 2023 to support a subsequent roll out of the proposed new service model in autumn 2023.</p> <p>Following the return of the Phase 2 tender sums and an update to latest equipment costs required for the Depot (Sortline, Bailers, Weighbridge, Vehicle Wash); due to unavoidable cost pressures as a result of market conditions and in order to enable the project to progress without further delay, a decision was taken on June 17 2022, associated with the delegated decision by the Chief Executive to award the Phase 2 contract, to allocate a sum of £1.183M to the project budget from a centrally held contingency sum under powers delegated to the Chief Executive, in consultation with the Section 151 Officer and Chief Monitoring Officer by Cabinet in April 2022.</p> <p>Fleet of 24 new waste collection vehicles procured and delivery timescales agreed with suppliers to align with proposed roll out from Autumn 2023.</p> <p>An Options Appraisal exercise on the detail of the new recycling container design has been undertaken, with the new service model and supporting Containers presented to Scrutiny in May 2021 and presented again at Scrutiny in December 2021. A procurement exercise for the Containers to support the new model will be undertaken in due course with a 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 staffing changes/requirements and ongoing engagement and communication with stakeholders and residents.</p>	
Forecast In Year Expenditure 22/23	£7.625m

Rhaglen Gwaith i'r Dyfodol y Cabinet

Cyfarfod	Eitem (disgrifiad / teitl)		Pwrpas yr Adroddiad	Angen penderfyniad y Cabinet (oes/nac oes)	Awdur – Aelod Arweiniol a Swyddog Cyswilt
20 Medi	1	Adroddiad Blynyddol Rheoli'r Trysorlys 2021-22	Rhoi adolygiad o weithgareddau Rheoli'r Trysorlys yn ystod y flwyddyn ariannol ddiwethaf (2021-22)	I'w gadarnhau	Y Cyng. Gwyneth Ellis Swyddog Arweiniol Steve Gadd Awdur yr Adroddiad Rhys Ifor Jones
	2	Cynllun Cludiant Cynaliadwy Drafft	Ceisio cymeradwyaeth y Cabinet i'r Cynllun Cludiant Cynaliadwy Drafft er mwyn ymgynghori yn ei gylch	Oes	Y Cyng. Barry Mellor Swyddog Arweiniol / Awdur yr Adroddiad Mike Jones
	3	Ysgol Plas Brondyffryn	Adolygu canfyddiadau'r ymgynghoriad ac ystyried cyhoeddi'r hysbysiad statudol	I'w gadarnhau	Y Cyng. Gill German Geraint Davies / James Curran
	4	Marchnad y Frenhines: Dyfarnu Contract y Gweithredwr	Yn dilyn cwblhau proses gaffael i benodi gweithredwr ar gyfer Marchnad y Frenhines yn y Rhyl, ceisir cymeradwyaeth gan y Cabinet i ddyfarnu contract i'r cynigiwr a ffefrir.	Oes	Y Cyng. Jason McLellan Swyddog Arweiniol Emlyn Jones Awdur yr Adroddiad Russ Vaughan
	5	Adroddiad ar Sefydlogrwydd y Farchnad Gogledd Cymru 2022	Darparu trosolwg o'r Adroddiad ar Sefydlogrwydd y Farchnad a gynhyrchwyd	I'w gadarnhau	Y Cyngorwyr Elen Heaton a Gill German

Rhaglen Gwaith i'r Dyfodol y Cabinet

Tudalen 166

Cyfarfod	Eitem (disgrifiad / teitl)		Pwrpas yr Adroddiad	Angen penderfyniad y Cabinet (oes/nac oes)	Awdur – Aelod Arweiniol a Swyddog Cyswilt
			fel sy'n ofynnol dan Ddeddf Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol a Llesiant (Cymru) 2014 er mwyn asesu digonolrwydd gofal a chefnogaeth i fodloni'r anghenion a'r galw fel yr amlinellir yn yr Asesiad o Anghenion Poblogaeth a sefydlogrwydd y farchnad ar gyfer gwasanaethau rheoledig sy'n darparu gofal a chefnogaeth.		Aelodau Arweiniol Nicola Stubbins / Ann Lloyd / Rhian Morrle
	6	Adroddiad Cyllid	Rhoi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf i'r Cabinet am sefyllfa ariannol bresennol y Cyngor	I'w gadarnhau	Y Cyng. Gwyneth Ellis Aelod Arweiniol / Awdur yr Adroddiad Steve Gadd
	7	Eitemau o'r Pwyllgorau Craffu	Ystyried unrhyw fater a godwyd gan y Pwyllgorau Craffu er sylw'r Cabinet	I'w gadarnhau	Aelod Arweiniol - Cydlynnydd Craffu
18 Hydref	1	Cynllun Amddiffyn Arfordirol Canol y Rhyl a Chynllun	Ceisio cymeradwyaeth i barhau â'r cynlluniau	Oes	Y Cyng. Barry Mellor Swyddog Arweiniol Tony Ward

Rhaglen Gwaith i'r Dyfodol y Cabinet

Cyfarfod	Eitem (disgrifiad / teitl)	Pwrpas yr Adroddiad	Angen penderfyniad y Cabinet (oes/nac oes)	Awdur – Aelod Arweiniol a Swyddog Cyswilt
	Amddiffyn Arfordir Canol Prestatyn			
	2 Cynnig ar gyfer System Gwresogi Ardal Betws Gwerfil Goch	Cyflwyno canlyniad yr ymgynghoriad ac ymarfer ymgysylltu a gynhaliodd CSDd gyda pherchenfeddianwyr a thenantiaid cyngor Betws GG, o ran cynnig ar gyfer system gwresogi ardal.	I'w gadarnhau	Y Cyng Rhys Thomas David Lorey, Swyddog Arweiniol Awdur yr Adroddiad Mark Cassidy
	3 Adroddiad Cyllid	Rhoi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf i'r Cabinet am sefyllfa ariannol bresennol y Cyngor	I'w gadarnhau	Y Cyng. Gwyneth Ellis Aelod Arweiniol / Awdur yr Adroddiad Steve Gadd
	4 Eitemau o'r Pwyllgorau Craffu	Ystyried unrhyw fater a godwyd gan y Pwyllgorau Craffu er sylw'r Cabinet	I'w gadarnhau	Aelod Arweiniol - Cydlynnydd Craffu
22 Tachwedd	1 Diweddariad ar Berfformiad y Cyngor – Gorffennaf - Medi	Ystyried perfformiad o ran cyflawni yn erbyn cynllun strategol a gwasanaethau'r Cyngor	I'w gadarnhau	Y Cyng. Gwyneth Ellis Swyddog Arweiniol Nicola Kneale, Awdur yr Adroddiad Iolo McGregor

Rhaglen Gwaith i'r Dyfodol y Cabinet

Tudalen 168

Cyfarfod	Eitem (disgrifiad / teitl)		Pwrpas yr Adroddiad	Angen penderfyniad y Cabinet (oes/nac oes)	Awdur – Aelod Arweiniol a Swyddog Cyswilt
	2	Prosiect Cefnogi Llety Dros Dro	Ceisio cymeradwyaeth y Cabinet i ddyfarnu'r contract ar gyfer y prosiect	Oes	Y Cyng. Rhys Thomas Swyddog Arweiniol Ann Lloyd Awdur yr Adroddiad Hayley Jones
	3	Adroddiad Cyllid	Rhoi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf i'r Cabinet am sefyllfa ariannol bresennol y Cyngor	I'w gadarnhau	Y Cyng. Gwyneth Ellis Aelod Arweiniol / Awdur yr Adroddiad Steve Gadd
	4	Eitemau o'r Pwyllgorau Craffu	Ystyried unrhyw fater a godwyd gan y Pwyllgorau Craffu er sylw'r Cabinet	I'w gadarnhau	Aelod Arweiniol - Cydlynnydd Craffu
13 Rhagfyr	1	Gosod Rhent Tai a Chyllidebau Refeniw Tai a Chyfalaf 2023/24	Ceisio cymeradwyaeth i'r cynnydd rhent blynyddol arfaethedig ar gyfer tai cyngor ac i gymeradwyo Cyllidebau Cyfalaf a Refeniw y Cyfrif Refeniw Tai ar gyfer 2023/24 a Chynllun Busnes y Stoc Dai.	Oes	Y Cyng. Gwyneth Ellis Aelod Arweiniol / Awdur yr Adroddiad Geoff Davies
	2	Ysgol Plas Brondyffryn	Ystyried yr Achos Busnes Amlinellol / Achos Busnes Llawn terfynol ar gyfer	I'w gadarnhau	Y Cyng. Gill German

Rhaglen Gwaith i'r Dyfodol y Cabinet

Cyfarfod	Eitem (disgrifiad / teitl)		Pwrpas yr Adroddiad	Angen penderfyniad y Cabinet (oes/nac oes)	Awdur – Aelod Arweiniol a Swyddog Cyswilt
			adeilad newydd arfaethedig Ysgol Plas Brondyffryn		Aelod Arweiniol Geraint Davies Awdur yr Adroddiad Geoff Davies
	3	Adroddiad Cyllid	Rhoi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf i'r Cabinet am sefyllfa ariannol bresennol y Cyngor	I'w gadarnhau	Y Cyng. Gwyneth Ellis Aelod Arweiniol / Awdur yr Adroddiad Steve Gadd
	4	Eitemau o'r Pwyllgorau Craffu	Ystyried unrhyw fater a godwyd gan y Pwyllgorau Craffu er sylw'r Cabinet	I'w gadarnhau	Aelod Arweiniol - Cydlynnydd Craffu

Nodyn i swyddogion - Dyddiadau Cau ar gyfer Adroddiadau i'r Cabinet

Cyfarfod	Dyddiad cau	Cyfarfod	Dyddiad cau	Cyfarfod	Dyddiad cau
<i>20 Medi</i>	6 Medi	<i>18 Hydref</i>	4 Hydref	<i>22 Tachwedd</i>	8 Tachwedd

Diweddarwyd 15/07/2022 – KEJ

Rhaglen Gwaith i'r Dyfodol y Cabinet.doc

Mae tudalen hwn yn fwiadol wag