

Pecyn Dogfen Cyhoeddus



At: Aelodau'r Cabinet

Dyddiad: 7 Rhagfyr 2022

Rhif Union: 01824712568

ebost: democrataidd@sirddinbych.gov.uk

Annwyl Gyngorydd

Fe'ch gwahoddir i fynychu cyfarfod y **CABINET, DYDD MAWRTH, 13 RHAGFYR 2022 am 10.00 am yn SIAMBR Y CYNGOR, NEUADD Y SIR, RHUTHUN A THRWY GYNHADLEDD FIDEO.**

Yn gywir iawn

G Williams
Swyddog Monitro

AGENDA

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

1 YMDDIHEURIADAU

2 DATGANIADAU O FUDDIANT

Aelodau i ddatgan cysylltiad sy'n rhagfarnu a phersonol mewn unrhyw fusnes a nodwyd i'w hystyried yn y cyfarfod hwn.

3 MATERION BRYG

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

4 COFNODION (Tudalennau 7 - 18)

Derbyn cofnodion cyfarfod y Cabinet a gynhaliwyd ar 22 Tachwedd 2022 (copi'n amgaaedig).

5 GOSOD RHENT TAI A CHYLLIDBAU REFENIW TAI A CHYFALAF 2023/24 (Tudalennau 19 - 54)

Ystyried adroddiad gan y Cynghorydd Rhys Thomas, Aelod Arweiniol Tai a Chymunedau (copi'n amgaeedig) yn gofyn am gymeradwyaeth y Cabinet i godi rhent blynyddol tai cyngor Sir Ddinbych ac i gymeradwyo Cyllidebau Cyfalaf a Refeniw'r Cyfrif Refeniw Tai ar gyfer 2023/24 a'r Cynllun Busnes Stoc Dai.

6 Y BROSES GYFALAF A DYFODOL Y GRŴP BUDDSODDI STRATEGOL (Tudalennau 55 - 68)

Ystyried adroddiad gan y Cynghorydd Gwyneth Ellis, Aelod Arweiniol Cyllid, Perfformiad ac Asedau Strategol (copi'n amgaeedig) yn gofyn am gymeradwyaeth y Cabinet ar gyfer y broses cyfalaf newydd arfaethedig.

7 ADRODDIAD CYLLID (Tudalennau 69 - 120)

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

8 BLAENRAGLEN WAITH Y CABINET (Tudalennau 121 - 126)

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

RHAN 2 - MATERION CYFRINACHOL

GWAHARDD Y WASG A'R CYHOEDD

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

9 ARGYMELL Y GRŴP GOSOD FFI RANBARTHOL (Tudalennau 127 - 150)

Ystyried adroddiad cyfrinachol gan y Cynghorydd Elen Heaton, Aelod Arweiniol Iechyd a Gofal Cymdeithasol (copi'n amgaeedig) sy'n gofyn am gymeradwyaeth y Cabinet i argymhellion Grŵp Ffioedd Rhanbarthol Gogledd Cymru ar gyfer 2023/24, ffioedd Cartref Preswyl a Gofal Nyrsio.

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 Mawrth, 22 Tachwedd 2022 am 10.00 am.

YN BRESENNOL

Cynghorwyr Jason McLellan, Arweinydd ac Aelod Arweiniol Twf Economaidd a Threchu Amddifadedd; Gill German, Dirprwy Arweinydd ac Aelod Arweiniol 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 Jeanette Chamberlain-Jones, Ellie Chard, Karen Edwards, Pauline Edwards, Justine Evans, Huw Hilditch-Roberts, Hugh Irving, Alan James, Gareth Sandilands, Peter Scott ac Andrea Tomlin

HEFYD YN BRESENNOL

Y Prif Weithredwr (GB); Cyfarwyddwyr Corfforaethol: Cymunedau (NS); Llywodraethu a Busnes/Swyddog Monitro (GW), a'r Amgylchedd a'r Economi (TW); Penaethiaid Gwasanaeth: Cyllid ac Eiddo (SG); Gwasanaeth Cymunedau a Chwsmeriaid (LG), Gwella a Moderneiddio Busnes (NK); Cynllunio, Diogelu'r Cyhoedd a Gwasanaethau Cefn Gwlad (EJ), a Gwasanaethau Cefnogaeth Cymunedol (AL); Rheolwr Traffig, Parcio a Diogelwch Ffyrdd (MJ); Uwch Swyddog Cynllunio (LG); Swyddog Arweiniol – Tai Cymunedol (GD); Arweinydd Tîm Cynllunio a Pherfformiad Strategol (IM); Rheolwr Risg ac Asedau (TT); Rheolwr Gwasanaeth – Cefnogi Busnes a Chymunedau (NJ) a Gweinyddwyr Pwyllgor (KEJ, NPH & SLW [gweddarlledwr])

1 YMDDIHEURIADAU

Byddai'r Cynghorydd Emrys Wynne yn hwyr yn cyrraedd y cyfarfod.

2 DATGAN CYSYLLTIAD

Ni ddatganwyd unrhyw gysylltiad.

3 MATERION BRYS

Ni chodwyd unrhyw fater brys.

4 COFNODION

Cyflwynwyd cofnodion cyfarfod y Cabinet a gynhaliwyd ar 18 Hydref 2022.

PENDERFYNWYD derbyn cofnodion y cyfarfod a gynhaliwyd ar 18 Hydref 2022 a'u cadarnhau fel cofnod cywir.

5 CYNLLUN CLUDIANT CYNALIADWY DRAFFT

Cyflwynodd y Cynghorydd Barry Mellor yr adroddiad yn ceisio barn y Cabinet ar y Cynllun Cludiant Cynaliadwy cyn yr ymarfer ymgysylltu â'r cyhoedd i ddod ar y Cynllun ar ddechrau 2023. Byddai fersiwn terfynol o'r Cynllun yn cael ei gyflwyno i'r Cabinet ar gyfer cymeradwyaeth derfynol yng nghanol 2023.

Darparwyd rhywfaint o gefndir i'r Cynllun a ddatblygwyd gan swyddogion o wahanol wasanaethau'r cyngor i adlewyrchu natur trawsbynciol cludiant. Cyfeiriwyd at amcanion a dyletswyddau amgylcheddol y cyngor ac roedd y Cynllun yn cynnwys holl weithgareddau cysylltiedig â chludiant i annog teithio cynaliadwy, o'r Rhaglen Newid Hinsawdd ac Ecolegol a phrosiectau/polisiau eraill. I alinio gyda Strategaeth Cludiant Cymru, "Llwybr Newydd", roedd y Cynllun yn cynnwys gweledigaeth 20 mlynedd a blaenoriaethau ar gyfer y 5 mlynedd nesaf a olynir gan set arall o flaenoriaethau ar gyfer y 5 mlynedd yn dilyn hynny. Pwysleisiwyd nad oedd camau o fewn y Cynllun yn angenrheidiol yn newydd, gyda llawer o waith yn cael ei wneud dros nifer o flynyddoedd. Roedd y gweithgareddau hynny wedi eu cynnwys mewn un ddogfen hygyrch ar gyfer eglurder a byddent hefyd yn helpu i nodi unrhyw fylchau posibl.

Roedd y Cabinet yn croesawu'r Cynllun drafft ac ymarfer ymgysylltu dilynol i roi cyfle i rhanddeiliaid a'r cyhoedd ddarparu mewnbwn i'r broses. Derbyniwyd e-bost gan y Cynghorydd Jon Harland yn awgrymu mân adolygiadau i'r Cynllun, gan gynnwys y cwmpas i edrych eto ar 'Fysiau Cerdded' i gynnwys 'Bysiau Beicio' hefyd i annog mwy o ddysgwyr i gerdded a beicio i'r ysgol, a darparu llwybrau diogel i ysgolion i hwyluso teithio llesol. Amlygodd y Cynghorydd Gill Greenland waith ar y gweill ar hyn o bryd gydag ysgolion gan gynnwys hyfedredd beicio a chysylltiadau i draffig/parcio a gwneud ysgolion yn fannau diogel, a byddai hefyd yn codi'r materion hynny fel yr aelod arweiniol perthnasol. Roedd y Rheolwr Traffig, Parcio a Diogelwch Ffyrdd yn cadarnhau y gellir bwrw ymlaen a chynnwys bysiau beicio fel rhan o waith dichonoldeb ac yn cydnabod pwysigrwydd llwybrau diogel i'r ysgol i annog teithio mwy gwyrdd. Roedd yna rywfaint o ddadl ar deilyngdod 'Bysiau Cerdded' a phwysigrwydd prynu i mewn gan rieni a'r sawl yn hwyluso'r cynllun iddo fod yn llwyddiannus. Roedd y Cynghorydd Julie Matthews wedi amlygu materion a godwyd gan rai preswylwyr heb unrhyw le parcio oddi ar y stryd ar gael i wefru cerbyd ac roedd yn falch i nodi cyfeiriad yn y Cynllun i ddatblygu'r ddarpariaeth.

Roedd y Rheolwr Traffig, Parcio a Diogelwch Ffyrdd yn ymateb i gwestiynau pellach ynglŷn â phwysigrwydd y Cynllun i hybu twf economaidd a chadarnhau y byddai'r Cydffederasiwn Diwydiant Prydain a Ffederasiwn Busnesau Bach yn cael ei gynnwys yn rhan ymgysylltu â rhanddeiliaid o'r Cynllun. O ran cynigion Llywodraeth Cymru ar gyfer terfyn cyflymder 20mya, roedd y nod yn cynnwys diogelwch ffyrdd ac annog dewisiadau teithio llesol. Byddai adroddiad ar y terfyn cyflymder 20mya yn cael ei ystyried gan y Pwyllgor Craffu Cymunedau ar 8 Rhagfyr 2022.

Ategodd yr Arweinydd bod y Cynllun mewn ffurf drafft ar hyn o bryd ac yn annog cyfranogiad llawn yn y broses ymgysylltu cyn i Gynllun terfynol gael ei gymeradwyo ganol 2023. Roedd yn falch o nodi y byddai pwyntiau'r Cynghorydd Harland yn cael eu symud ymlaen.

PENDERFYNWYD bod y Cabinet yn –

- (a) *nodu cynnwys y Cynllun Cludiant Cynaliadwy Drafft, yn Atodiad A i'r adroddiad;*
- (b) *nodu, yn dilyn yr ymarfer ymgysylltu â'r cyhoedd, ac unrhyw ddiwygiadau o ganlyniad, y byddai fersiwn derfynol y Cynllun Cludiant Cynaliadwy yn cael ei gyflwyno i'r Cabinet i'w drafod ac i roi cymeradwyaeth derfynol yng nghanol 2023, a*
- (c) *cadarnhau eu bod wedi darllen, deall ac wedi ystyried yr Asesiadau o Effaith ar Les (Atodiad B yr adroddiad) fel rhan o'i ystyriaethau.*

6 CYTUNDEB CYFLAWNI DIWYGIEDIG Y CYNLLUN DATBLYGU LLEOL NEWYDD

Cyflwynodd y Cynghorydd Win Mullen-James yr adroddiad yn ceisio cefnogaeth y Cabinet i Gytundeb Cyflawni diwygiedig i ddisodli'r Cynllun Datblygu Lleol (CDLI) 2018 - 2033 i fynd gerbron y Cyngor i'w gymeradwyo a'i gyflwyno i Lywodraeth Cymru.

Mae'r Cytundeb Cyflawni yn nodi'r amserlen i symud ymlaen i fabwysiadu'r CDLI newydd ac yn amlinellu pwy, sut a phryd fydd y Cyngor yn ymgynghori ar y camau amrywiol. Cafodd y Cytundeb Cyflawni presennol ei gymeradwyo ym Mai 2018. Mae angen Cytundeb Cyflawni diwygiedig yn sgil yr oedi yn yr amserlen gytunedig a ddaeth yn sgil pandemig Covid-19, oedi mewn cyhoeddi'r canllawiau a pholisi perygl llifogydd ac etholiadau lleol. Nid oedd yn bosibl darparu camau ymgynghori ffurfiol pellach nes oedd y Cytundeb Cyflawni diwygiedig wedi'i gymeradwyo. Cafodd y Cytundeb Cyflawni diwygiedig ei ystyried gan y Grŵp Cynllunio Strategol yn Hydref 2022, lle argymhellwyd iddo fynd i'r Cabinet a'r Cyngor ar gyfer cymeradwyaeth.

Roedd y Cabinet wedi ystyried yr adroddiad ac er yn derbyn bod yr oedi yn yr amserlen flaenorol oherwydd rhesymau y tu hwnt i reolaeth y Cyngor, roedd yn awyddus i'r gwaith gael ei ddatblygu gynted â phosibl. Gofynnwyd cwestiynau am y dull a gymerwyd, ac oherwydd yr amgylchiadau a oedd unrhyw gwmpas i newid y dyddiad dechrau 2018 o ystyried y byddai'r Cynllun yn cael ei fabwysiadu rhai blynyddoedd ar ôl y dyddiad hwnnw, a pha un a all y CDLI fod yn ddogfen barhaus wedi'i hadolygu'n achlysurol yn hytrach na chael dyddiad dechrau a dyddiad terfyn. Roedd effaith yr oedi ar elfennau o'r CDLI presennol yr oedd aelodau yn dymuno eu herio hefyd yn bryder.

Ymatebodd yr Uwch Swyddog Cynllunio i gwestiynau a sylwadau fel a ganlyn –

- nodwyd bod awdurdodau lleol eraill hefyd wedi profi oedi oherwydd materion tebyg, gan gynnwys effaith y targedau ffoffad newydd ar ddatblygiad, ac roedd yna hyder y byddai'r Cytundeb Cyflawni diwygiedig yn datblygu'r CDLI i'w fabwysiadu.
- byddai'r CDLI newydd yn cynnwys y cyfnod 2018 - 2033 ac er y gwerthfawrogi'r y byddai rhan o'r Cynllun yn y gorffennol, roedd yn arferol i CDLIau o ystyried y broses gylchol. Oherwydd yr oedi, byddai'r broses yn debyg o gymryd dwy flynedd yn fwy na'r hyn a drefnwyd yn wreiddiol.
- roedd y Cytundeb Cyflawni diwygiedig yn cynnwys amserlen dynn ac uchelgeisiol ond roedd yna hyder y byddai'n cael ei fodloni gyda'r bwriad i fabwysiadu'r CDLI newydd yn 2025 gyda digon o amser yn weddill yn y Cynllun ar gyfer ei weithredu a chyflawni ei nod ac amcanion. Roedd y Cytundeb Cyflawni diwygiedig angen cymeradwyaeth y Cyngor cyn cyflwyno i Lywodraeth Cymru ar gyfer eu cytundeb.
- os byddai dyddiad dechrau'r Cynllun yn cael ei symud nawr, byddai angen aildechrau'r broses gyfan (oherwydd bod y sail tystiolaeth wedi'i gasglu ar gyfer 2018 - 2033) fyddai'n ychwanegu blynyddoedd ychwanegol i'r broses mabwysiadu Cynllun newydd.
- rhoddwyd rhagor o wybodaeth ar y broses gylchol o fabwysiadu'r CDLI, fel arfer cyn i'r Cynllun presennol ddod i ben, o ddechrau'r adolygiad mwyafswm o 4 blynedd o'i fabwysiadu.
- Byddai'r CDLI yn parhau mewn grym (yn dibynnu ar fabwysiadu CDLI newydd) a oedd ar hyn o bryd y tu hwnt i'w ddyddiad terfyn ac roedd yna hyder bod y CDLI presennol yn parhau'n berthnasol ac yn addas i'r diben wrth ystyried ceisiadau cynllunio.
- roedd yna feysydd polisi newydd i'w cynnwys yn y CDLI newydd, fel newid hinsawdd a ble roedd yna newidiadau i bolisi cenedlaethol (oedd yn anghydwedd â pholisi lleol) byddent yn cael blaenoriaeth.
- wrth ystyried ceisiadau cynllunio, mae'n bosibl y bydd yna ystyriaethau materol perthnasol eraill ac roedd yn iawn bod aelodau yn herio elfennau o fewn y CDLI. Roedd safleoedd presennol yn parhau yn y CDLI nes bydd y Cynllun newydd wedi'i fabwysiadu.
- roedd y CDLI a Chynllun Datblygu Cenedlaethol Dyfodol Cymru, Llywodraeth Cymru yn parhau y ddwy ddogfen i'w hystyried wrth wneud penderfyniadau ac argymhellion.
- roedd y broses CDLI yn cael ei rheoleiddio a'r gofynion yn y ddeddfwriaeth - roedd yn ofynnol nodi cyfnod y Cynllun
- roedd Asesiad o Anghenion Llety Sipsiwn a Theithwyr wedi cael ei gymeradwyo gan y Cyngor yn Rhagfyr 2021 a'i gyflwyno i Lywodraeth Cymru. Arhoswyd am adborth gan Lywodraeth Cymru ar y ddogfen honno fyddai'n ffurfio rhan o'r CDLI newydd.

PENDERFYNWYD bod y Cabinet yn –

- cadarnhau eu bod wedi darllen, deall ac wedi ystyried yr Asesiadau o Effaith ar Les, fel y manylir yn yr atodiad i'r adroddiad, fel rhan o'i ystyriaethau, a*
- argymhell y Cytundeb Cyflawni Diwygiedig i fynd ymlaen i'r Cyngor i'w gymeradwyo a'i gyflwyno i Lywodraeth Cymru.*

7 DEDDF RHENTU CARTREFI (CYMRU) 2016 A DEFNYDDIO TENANTIAETH RAGARWEINIOL

Cyflwynodd y Cyngorydd Rhys Thomas yr adroddiad yn ceisio cymeradwyaeth y Cabinet i roi'r gorau i ddefnyddio Tenantiaeth Ragarweiniol i denantiaid newydd y cyngor a hysbysu'r Cabinet am gytundeb tenantiaeth newydd ar gyfer tenantiaid y Cyngor.

Bydd Deddf Rhentu Cartrefi (Cymru) 2016 yn dod i rym ar 1 Rhagfyr 2022, a bydd yn cyflwyno cyfraith tenantiaeth newydd ar gyfer pob tenant yng Nghymru. Roedd y fframwaith deddfwriaethol newydd yn rhoi cyfle i adolygu polisi Tenantiaeth Ragarweiniol y Cyngor a ystyriwyd yn "Ilym" ac yn groes i'r dull modern presennol i reoli a chefnogi tenantiaethau newydd gydag ystod o ddatrysiadau eraill. Roedd y mwyafrif o gynghorau a Landlordiaid Cymdeithasol Cofrestredig yn cymryd yr un camau. Roedd y ddeddf newydd hefyd yn golygu disodli'r Denantiaeth Ddiogel bresennol gyda Chontract Meddiannaeth Ddiogel ac roedd gwaith wedi'i wneud i sicrhau bod y denantiaeth bresennol yn newid yn gywir i'r contract newydd. Darparwyd manylion y cytundeb tenantiaeth newydd gan gynnwys cyfeirio at drosglwyddo tenantiaeth, hawl olyniaeth a safon Ffitrwydd Annedd i Bobl Fyw ynddi.

Roedd y Pennaeth Cymunedau a Gwasanaeth i Gwsmeriaid yn pwysleisio pwysigrwydd deddfwriaeth newydd a gwaith sylweddol a wnaed gan y Tîm Tai Cymunedol. Y Swyddog Arweiniol - roedd Tai Cymunedol wedi amlinellu'r prif elfennau o'r ddeddfwriaeth newydd a gweinyddu tenantiaethau a rhoi sicrwydd nad oedd tenantiaid wedi colli unrhyw ddiogelwch mewn cyfraith. Argymhellwyd nad yw Tenantiaethau Rhagarweiniol yn cael eu defnyddio mwyach oherwydd newid hinsawdd a chefnogaeth ddwys i denantiaid newydd. Cyfeiriwyd hefyd at y safon Ffitrwydd Annedd i Bobl Fyw ynddi o ystyried achos erchyll marwolaeth plentyn yn Rochdale ar ôl llwydni yn ei gartref a rhoi sicrwydd am addasrwydd cartrefi'r cyngor.

Roedd y Cabinet yn cefnogi newid dull i denantiaid newydd ac yn ceisio mwy o wybodaeth yn y cyswllt hwnnw ynghyd â gwaith i gadw cartrefi mewn cyflwr da. Cadarnhaodd swyddogion bod y mwyafrif o awdurdodau lleol a Landlordiaid Cymdeithasol Cofrestredig o'r un farn o ran tenantiaethau rhagarweiniol gydag ymrwymiad tebyg i beidio troi aelwydydd allan, yn arbennig i ddiogelwch, ble bynnag bo'n bosibl. Roedd gwaith i gefnogi tenantiaid drwy ddeuddeg mis cyntaf y denantiaeth yn seiliedig ar asesiad o anghenion trwyadl o'r aelwyd, rhannu gwybodaeth, ymweliadau rheolaidd gan Swyddogion Tai ac atgyfeiriadau fel bo'n briodol i'r sawl sydd angen cefnogaeth ychwanegol. Hysbyswyd y Cabinet am waith ar y gweill i gynnal safonau ansawdd mewn cartrefi, gan gynnwys materion sy'n ymwneud ag anwedd, gyda briffiadau staff a gwybodaeth i denantiaid. Rhoddwyd sicrwydd, yn groes i arfer cyffredin yn Lloegr i atal gwaith atgyweirio unwaith y cofnodwyd hawliad atgyweirio, roedd Sir Ddinbych yn parhau i weithio gyda thenantiaid i wneud unrhyw waith atgyweirio sy'n weddill.

Roedd yr Arweinydd yn diolch i'r swyddogion am y sicrwydd a roddwyd a gwaith a wnaed i gefnogi tenantiaid a'u helpu i wneud dewisiadau hysbys i reoli eu cartrefi orau.

PENDERFYNWYD bod y Cabinet yn –

- (a) *cytuno i beidio â defnyddio Tenantiaeth Ragarweiniol mwyach i denantiaid newydd y cyngor, a*
- (b) *Bod y Contract Meddiannaeth newydd ar gyfer holl denantiaid y cyngor, a chrynodeb o'r prif newidiadau a gyflwynir gan y ddeddfwriaeth newydd yn cael eu nodi.*

8 POLISI GOSOD TAI NEWYDD YN LLWYN EIRIN, DINBYCH

Cyflwynodd y Cyngorydd Rhys Thomas yr adroddiad yn gofyn am gymeradwyaeth gan y Cabinet am Bolisi Gosod Lleol i ddyrannu'r 22 o dai newydd yn Llwyn Eirin, Dinbych.

Roedd dyrannu tai ar gyfer rhentu cymdeithasol yn derbyn sylw drwy'r Polisi Dyrannu a gymeradwywyd gan y Cyngor yn 2017 ac yn sicrhau cydymffurfiaeth gyda deddfwriaeth berthnasol a chanllawiau gweinyddu cofrestr dai a dyrannu tai. Oherwydd y nifer fawr o dai newydd yn Llwyn Eirin byddai angen dull newydd i sicrhau'r gymysgedd gywir o aelwydydd i ffurfio cymuned newydd wydn tra'n bodloni'r angen lleol am dai. Mae'r Polisi Gosod Tai Lleol ynghlwm yn nodi sut y byddwn yn targedu aelwydydd presennol yn Ninbych, o fewn categorïau a ffefrir rhesymol, i greu cymysgedd o aelwydydd Band 1 (Angen Brys) a Band 2 (Angen Tŷ) a hybu cymuned gynaliadwy o aelwydydd gyda chysylltiadau â'r ardal.

Roedd y Cabinet wedi amlygu tai fel prif flaenoriaeth ac roedd yn croesawu datblygiad newydd tai cyngor i fynd i'r afael â'r angen am dai a adeiladwyd i safon passivhaus. Roedd yr angen i greu cymuned gynaliadwy drwy'r polisi gosod lleol wedi'i dderbyn ac roedd y Cabinet yn falch i nodi blaenoriaeth ar gyfer y ddwy ward yn Ninbych ac y byddai preswylwyr Dinbych ym Mand 1 yn cael eu cartrefu. Byddai'r dull hefyd yn creu mwy o symud yn y farchnad dai gyfan. Cadarnhawyd unwaith yr oedd y 22 cartref wedi eu gosod, byddai gosodiadau yn y dyfodol yn cael eu gosod yn unigol yn unol â phrif bolisi dyrannu. Cadarnhaodd swyddogion mai'r bwriad oedd ystyried teilyngdod polisi gosodiadau lleol ar gyfer cynlluniau tai newydd yn y dyfodol o dros 10 cartref er mwyn greu cymunedau cynaliadwy a byddai'r Cabinet hefyd yn cyfrannu fel rhan o'r broses honno. O ran darparu cefnogaeth ar gyfer y datblygiad newydd, byddai Swyddogion Tai yn gweithio'n unigol gyda thenantiaid a byddai'r Tîm Gwydnwch Cymunedol yn ymgysylltu a'r tenantiaid newydd i helpu i ddatblygu cymuned gynaliadwy a sicrhau llwyddiant wrth symud ymlaen. Cadarnhawyd bod Deddf Tai 1996 yn caniatáu i awdurdodau lleol greu polisi gosod lleol.

PENDERFYNWYD bod y Cabinet yn cymeradwyo'r Polisi Gosod Tai Lleol ar gyfer dyrannu tai yn Llwyn Eirin, Dinbych (wedi ei atodi fel Atodiad 1 i'r adroddiad).

Ar y pwynt hwn (11.25 am) cymerodd y pwyllgor egwyl am luniaeth.

9 DIWEDDARIAD HUNANASESIAD PERFFORMIAD, CHWARTER 2, 2022 I 2023

Cyflwynodd y Cyngorydd Gwyneth Ellis yr adroddiad ynghylch perfformiad y Cyngor yn erbyn ei swyddogaethau ar ddiwedd chwarter 2, 2022 i 2023, gan gynnwys amcanion y Cynllun Corfforaethol a Chydraddoldeb Strategol, a'r saith maes llywodraethu allweddol.

Cafodd yr adroddiad ei gyflwyno mewn dwy ran yn amlinellu cynnydd yn erbyn Amcanion Perfformiad a Meysydd Llywodraethu, ac roedd yn casglu'r dystiolaeth oedd yn ffurfio rhan o Hunanasesiad o berfformiad yn erbyn swyddogaethau fel bo'r angen o dan Deddf Llywodraeth Leol ac Etholiadau (Cymru) 2021. Roedd yr adroddiad yn cynnwys crynodeb o ddiweddariadau prosiect a data, ynghyd â thablau data sy'n rhoi amlinelliad llawn o'n sefyllfa bresennol. Cyflwynwyd gweithgareddau diweddar y cyngor hefyd sy'n dangos ein bod yn cefnogi Deddf Llesiant Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol, y Ddeddf Cydraddoldeb a'r Ddyletswydd Economaidd-Gymdeithasol.

Eglurodd y Pennaeth Interim Busnes Gwella a Moderneiddio bod yr adroddiad yr olaf yn seiliedig ar y Cynllun Corfforaethol ar gyfer 2017 i 2022, y Cynllun Corfforaethol newydd a gymeradwywyd yn Hydref 2022. Arweiniodd yr Arweinydd Tîm Cynllunio Strategol a Pherfformiad y Cabinet drwy bob un o'r pump maes blaenoriaeth, yn amlygu prif negeseuon a mesurau perfformiad yn y cyswllt hwnnw. Tynnwyd sylw hefyd at y deilliannau iechyd corfforaethol, yn arbennig meysydd pryder yn ymwneud â Chyllid; Gallu Staff o fewn Archwilio Mewnol; Cofrestr Risg Gorfforaethol a Recriwtio/Cadw Staff. Fodd bynnag, roedd yr adroddiad hefyd yn dangos cynhyrchedd a chynnydd anhygoel a wnaed ar draws y cyngor cyfan.

Codwyd y pwyntiau canlynol yn ystod y drafodaeth a ddilynodd -

- roedd aelodau yn amlygu'r swyddogaeth hanfodol a wnaed gan Archwilio Mewnol a thrafodwyd y nifer o swyddi gwag yn y Tîm Archwilio Mewnol a'u gallu i ddarparu'r sicrwydd perthnasol oedd yn ofynnol. Dywedodd Swyddogion y byddai rhywfaint o waith archwilio mewnol yn debyg o gael ei gomisiynu i sicrhau bod hanfodion y cynllun archwilio wedi eu cwblhau ac ymgwymerwyd ag ymarfer recriwtio i sicrhau digon o gapasiti wrth symud ymlaen. Rhoddwyd sicrwydd y byddai'r mater yn parhau i gael ei fonitro drwy adroddiadau perfformiad chwarterol. Cytunwyd i hysbysu'r Cabinet a Briffio'r Cabinet am gynnydd
- anawsterau recriwtio staff a nifer o swyddi gwag ar draws y cyngor yn cael ei gydnabod gyda marchnad lafur anodd, ac nid oedd y broblem yn unigryw yn Sir Ddinbych. Mewn ymateb, roedd y cyngor yn adolygu pob agwedd o'i broses recriwtio i'w gwneud mor hawdd â phosibl i bobl ymgysylltu a sicrhau bod y cyngor yn gyflogwr deniadol.
- roedd rhai o'r mesurau yn y Mynegai Amddifadedd Lluosog Cymru wedi eu cyhoeddi'n achlysurol ac felly roedd yn anodd asesu'r sefyllfa bresennol a chynnydd y dyfodol yn gywir. Roedd y mater hwnnw yn cael ei drafod yn genedlaethol o ran sut y gellir cael mynediad i fwy o ddata presennol i fonitro'r sefyllfa. O waith diweddar a wnaed fel rhan o'r Aseiad o Les, a phwysau a wynebir gan gymunedau fel Covid-19 a'r argyfwng costau byw, rhagwelir y byddai yna fwy o bwysau o ran amddifadedd oedd yn debyg o fod wedi ehangu. O ystyried thema Sir Ddinbych mwy teg a chyfartal, roedd fframwaith yn cael ei ddatblygu i fonitro amddifadedd a pherfformiad yn agos mewn cymunedau o ran

incwm a chyflogaeth ac ati. Roedd yr Arweinydd yn amlygu pwysigrwydd data perthnasol i gymell polisi a nodi'r angen a chyfeiriwyd at waith Data Cymru y byddai'n adrodd yn ôl arno.

- roedd statws canran band eang cyflym iawn yn Sir Ddinbych wedi'i amlygu fel blaenoriaeth ar gyfer gwella a chyfeiriodd y Cynghorydd Emrys Wynne at ddod a'r prosiect i ben yn Llanfwrog a'r effaith ar gymunedau. Derbyniwyd bod cysylltedd yn fater cymhleth, yn arbennig mewn ardaloedd gwledig, ac roedd y tu allan i reolaeth y cyngor yn bennaf. Roedd y Bwrdd Uchelgais Economaidd wedi cymryd camau i fynd i'r afael â'r mater ac roedd gan y cyngor Swyddog Digidol oedd yn gweithio'n uniongyrchol gyda chymunedau i gymryd rhan yn y cynllun taleb band eang ffibr cymunedol. Roedd yr heriau hynny hefyd wedi eu codi mewn cyfarfodydd diweddar gydag Aelodau lleol o'r Senedd a allai ddylanwadu ar y broses ar lefel genedlaethol. Roedd yr Arweinydd hefyd yn cyfeirio at Raglen Ddigidol y Bwrdd Uchelgais Economaidd a gwaith i wella cysylltedd.

PENDERFYNWYD bod y Cabinet yn nodi perfformiad y Cyngor yn erbyn ei swyddogaethau ar ddiwedd chwarter 2 2022/23 a chadarnhau cynnwys yr adroddiad drafft.

10 ADRODDIAD CYLLID

Cyflwynodd y Cynghorydd Gwyneth Ellis yr adroddiad oedd yn manylu ar y sefyllfa ariannol ddiweddaraf a'r cynnydd a wnaed o ran y strategaeth y cytunwyd arni ar gyfer y gyllideb.

Rhodddwyd crynodeb o sefyllfa ariannol y Cyngor fel a ganlyn -

- y gyllideb refeniw net ar gyfer 2022/23 oedd £233.693 miliwn (£216.818 miliwn yn 2021/22)
- gorwariant o £5.535 miliwn wedi'i ragweld ar gyfer gwasanaeth a chyllidebau corfforaethol (£2.661miliwn o orwariant y mis diwethaf) oherwydd pwysau ychwanegol o fewn Gofal Cymdeithasol (Oedolion a Phlant), y Gwasanaeth Digartrefedd a Chludiant Ysgol.
- tynnwyd sylw at y risgiau a thybiaethau presennol yn ymwneud â chyllidebau corfforaethol a meysydd gwasanaeth unigol ynghyd ag effaith y coronafeirws a chwyddiant.
- manylion am arbedion gwasanaethau a chynnydd mewn ffioedd a thaliadau (£0.754 miliwn); ni ofynnwyd am arbedion gan Wasanaethau Cymorth Cymunedol nac Ysgolion
- rhodddwyd diweddariad cyffredinol ar y Cyfrif Refeniw Tai, Rheoli'r Trysorlys a'r Cynllun Cyfalaf a chafwyd diweddariad ar brosiectau mawr.

Roedd y Pennaeth Cyllid ac Eiddo wedi amlygu'r cynnydd sylweddol mewn gorwariant ers y mis blaenorol. Er bod yna ddigon o arian wrth gefn ar gyfer y lefel o orwariant, os byddai angen yr holl arian wrth gefn oedd ar gael ar gyfer gorwariant yn ystod y flwyddyn, byddai'n cyfyngu unrhyw gymorth yn y broses gyllideb anodd ar gyfer 2023/24 a 2024/25. Byddai gwasanaethau yn adolygu incwm a gwariant gyda'r bwriad i leihau'r gorwariant. Roedd modd arall o ddelio â'r gorwariant yn cynnwys defnyddio'r gronfa wrth gefn lliniaru'r gyllideb ac arian wrth

gefn cyffredinol ynghyd ag oedi posibl wrth recriwtio ble bo'n briodol. Polisi presennol y cyngor oedd cynnal lefel yr arian wrth gefn £5miliwn ac felly byddai unrhyw ostyngiad o £5miliwn angen newid polisi. Nodwyd bod y colofnau amrywiad gwasanaeth yn Atodiad 2 wedi eu gosod yn y drefn anghywir ond roedd y ffigyrau a'r naratif yn gywir.

Roedd y Cyngorydd Gwyneth Ellis yn talu teyrnged i waith caled y Pennaeth Cyllid ac Eiddo a'i dîm ar y gyllideb bresennol a gorwariant ac mewn gosod y gyllideb ar gyfer y flwyddyn nesaf, yn arbennig o ystyried y lefel bresennol o ansicrwydd. Roedd yr Arweinydd yn adleisio'r teimladau hynny a'i werthfawrogiad o'r holl waith caled.

PENDERFYNWYD bod y Cabinet yn nodi'r cyllidebau a bennwyd ar gyfer 2022/23 a'r cynnydd a wnaed yn erbyn y strategaeth gyllido y cytunwyd arni.

11 RHAGLEN GWAITH I'R DYFODOL Y CABINET

Cyflwynwyd Rhaglen Gwaith i'r Dyfodol y Cabinet i'w hystyried a nododd yr aelodau'r ychwanegiadau canlynol -

- Ffioedd Cartrefi Gofal yn Sir Ddinbych blwyddyn ariannol 2023/24 - Rhagfyr
- Cynlluniau Byw â Chymorth Anabledd Dysgu Sir Ddinbych - Ionawr
- Y Gronfa Ffyniant Gyffredin - Ionawr i Fehefin

PENDERFYNWYD nodi rhaglen gwaith i'r dyfodol y Cabinet.

12 CYNLLUNIAU AMDDIFFYN YR ARFORDIR CANOL Y RHYL A CHANOL PRESTATYN - PAPUR DILYNOL

Cyflwynodd y Cyngorydd Barry Mellor yr adroddiad gan roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf i'r aelodau am ddau gynllun amddiffynfeydd arfordirol posibl ar gyfer Canol y Rhyl a Chanol Prestatyn a gofynnodd am gymeradwyaeth y Cabinet i gyflwyno'r prosiect i'r Cyngor gydag argymhelliad i ariannu cam adeiladu'r ddau gynllun.

Roedd y Cabinet wedi ystyried adroddiad tebyg yn eu cyfarfod diwethaf ac wedi cefnogi cynigion i ddatblygu'r ddau gynllun a'u cyflwyno i'r Cyngor ar gyfer penderfyniad. Roedd y Cyfarwyddwr Corfforaethol - Economi a'r Amgylchedd yn egluro wrth gwblhau'r achos busnes llawn, canfuwyd bod costau prosiect anghywir ar gyfer Cynllun Amddiffyn Arfordir Canol y Rhyl wedi'i gynnwys yn adroddiad y Cabinet, gyda ffigwr o £58miliwn wedi'i ddefnyddio yn lle £66miliwn, ac roedd yn ymddiheuro am y gwall. Nodwyd nad oedd y Cabinet wedi gwneud penderfyniad cyllid yn eu cyfarfod diwethaf, ond roedd yn briodol adrodd ar y sefyllfa ariannol gywir yn ôl i'r Cabinet o ystyried y lefel gynyddol o ymrwymiad ariannol a nodwyd. Tynnwyd sylw'r Cabinet at y ffaith bod y ddau gynllun yn dal i haeddu cefnogaeth y cyngor er mwyn diogelu tref y Rhyl a Phrestatyn rhag y risg o lifogydd. Byddai 85% o gyfanswm cost y cynlluniau yn parhau i gael eu hariannu gan Lywodraeth Cymru ac er bod gwaith yn parhau i werthuso dewisiadau i leihau'r costau, roedd y dybiaeth bresennol yn seiliedig ar fwyafswm cost cyfunol y ddau gynllun sef £92miliwn.

Roedd y Cabinet wedi ystyried rhinweddau'r ddau gynllun yn eu cyfarfod diwethaf a phwysigrwydd diogelu tref y Rhyl a Phrestatyn rhag y perygl o lifogydd a'r trychineb a achoswyd gan ddigwyddiadau llifogydd. Nodwyd bod y ddau gynllun wedi eu priso'n llawn a'r gwall yn ymwneud â ffigwr anghywir wedi'i gynnwys yn adroddiad y Cabinet a nodwyd yn ystod gwiriadau a balansau dilynol. Ar ôl ystyried y diweddariad a chost y prosiect wedi'i gywiro ar gyfer Cynllun Amddiffyn Arfordir Canol y Rhyl, roedd y Cabinet yn parhau o'r farn bod y ddau gynllun yn hanfodol ar gyfer diogelwch a chynaliadwyedd y trefi hynny i breswylwyr, busnesau a thwristiaeth a'i fod yn anochel bod y trefi hynny yn cael eu diogelu.

Roedd y Cynghorydd Gareth Sandilands yn cefnogi'r prosiect ond gofynnodd am sicrwydd o ran sefydlogrwydd ariannol i'r cynlluniau wrth symud ymlaen. Roedd yr Aelod Arweiniol a swyddogion yn amlygu llwyddiant Cynllun Amddiffyn yr Arfordir Dwyrain y Rhyl a gwblhawyd o fewn cyllideb ac o flaen yr amserlen. Byddai dull tebyg yn cael ei ddefnyddio ar gyfer cynlluniau Canol y Rhyl a Phrestatyn gyda phob agwedd o gostau yn cael eu monitro'n barhaus gan y contractwyr a'r cyngor. Roedd pob risg wedi eu priso a'u cynnwys yn y gyllideb ond y rhagdybiaeth oedd na fyddai pob risg yn dwyn ffrwyth ac roedd costau chwyddiant hefyd wedi eu cynnwys yn y gyllideb na fydd ei angen o bosibl. O ganlyniad, roedd yna hyder yn narpariaeth y gyllideb ar gyfer y ddau gynllun a gellir derbyn sicrwydd o ran eu cyflawni.

PENDERFYNWYD bod y Cabinet yn –

- (a) *cadarnhau ei fod wedi ystyried cynnwys yr Asesiadau o Effaith ar Les ar gyfer pob cynllun (sydd wedi'u hatodi fel Atodiad 3a ac Atodiad 3b yn yr adroddiad);*
- (b) *cefnogi'r cynnig i symud cynllun Amddiffyn Arfordir Canol y Rhyl yn ei flaen i'r cam adeiladu, gan ddefnyddio'r model cyllid cymorth grant a nodir gan Lywodraeth Cymru ac yn cytuno i'r cynnig gael ei gyflwyno i'r Cyngor ar gyfer penderfyniad;*
- (c) *cefnogi'r cynnig i symud cynllun Amddiffyn Arfordir Canol Prestatyn yn ei flaen i'r cam adeiladu, gan ddefnyddio'r model cyllid cymorth grant a nodir gan Lywodraeth Cymru ac yn cytuno i'r cynnig gael ei gyflwyno i'r Cyngor ar gyfer penderfyniad, ac*
- (d) *dirprwyo awdurdod i Fwrdd Prosiect Amddiffyn yr Arfordir gyflawni'r cynlluniau.*

Gwahardd y wasg a'r cyhoedd

PENDERFYNWYD gwahardd y Wasg a'r Cyhoedd o'r cyfarfod ar gyfer yr eitemau busnes canlynol, dan ddarpariaethau Adran 100A Deddf Llywodraeth Leol 1972, ar y sail y byddai gwybodaeth eithriedig yn debygol o gael ei datgelu fel y'i diffinnir ym Mharagraff 14 Rhan 4 Atodlen 12A y Ddeddf.

13 PROSIECT CEFNOGI LLETY BRYD DROS DRO (ATAL DIGARTREFEDD)

Cyflwynodd y Cyngorydd Rhys Thomas adroddiad cyfrinachol yn manylu canlyniad yr ymarfer tendro ar gyfer y Prosiect Cefnogi Llety Brys Dros Dro newydd a cheisio cymeradwyaeth y Cabinet i ddyfarnu'r contract i'r darparwr gwasanaeth penodol fel y manylir yn yr adroddiad.

Roedd y Cabinet wedi cymeradwyo dechrau'r broses gaffael yn flaenorol fel y nodwyd yn y Ffurflen Gomisiynu yn Gorffennaf 2022. Nod y prosiect oedd datblygu cynnig llety brys dros Dro Sir Ddinbych i gynnig profiad gwell ble cefnogwyd pobl i wella eu lles a datblygu eu dyfodol. Trefnwyd i'r prosiect ddechrau yn Ionawr 2023 gyda chyfnod arweiniol o 4 mis a gwasanaethau yn dechrau yn Ebrill 2023 i gydfynd ag agor Epworth Lodge yn y Rhyl. Darparwyd manylion yr ymarfer caffael a darparwr gwasanaeth a argymhellwyd oedd yn bodloni manylion y prosiect orau.

Ychwanegodd y Cyngorydd Thomas y byddai'r prosiect yn darparu cefnogaeth 24 awr cynhwysfawr yn ogystal â'r gefnogaeth bresennol i'r sawl mewn llety dros dro.

PENDERFYNWYD bod y Cabinet yn –

- (a) *cydnabod fod ymarfer tendr teg a chadarn wedi ei gwblhau yn unol â Rheolau Gweithdrefn Contractau Sir Ddinbych, a oedd wedi adnabod 'enillydd' clir, a oedd wedi gosod rhaglen sydd wedi bodloni nodau a dyheadau manylion y prosiect a nodwyd yng nghais y tendr.*
- (b) *cytuno i ddyfarnu'r contract i'r darparwr gwasanaeth a enwyd a argymhellwyd fel nodir yn yr adroddiad yn seiliedig ar eu cynigion tendr ar y lefel ffi a gynigiwyd, yn unol â'r adroddiad dyfarnu (wedi ei atodi fel Atodiad 4 i'r adroddiad) a*
- (c) *cadarnhau eu bod wedi darllen, deall ac wedi ystyried yr Asesiadau o Effaith ar Les ar gyfer Cynllun Cyflawni'r Grant Cymorth Tai 2022-25 (Atodiad 3 yr adroddiad) fel rhan o'i ystyriaethau.*

Daeth y cyfarfod i ben am 12.40pm.

Mae tudalen hwn yn fwriadol wag

Adroddiad i'r	Cabinet
Dyddiad y cyfarfod	13 Rhagfyr 2022
Aelod / Swyddog Arweiniol	Cynghorydd Rhys Thomas / Liz Grieve Pennaeth Cymunedau a Chwsmeriaid
Awdur yr adroddiad	Geoff Davies, Swyddog Arweiniol – Tai Cymunedol
Teitl	Gosod Rhent Tai a Chyllidebau Refeniw Tai a Chyfalaf 2023/24

1. Am beth mae'r adroddiad yn sôn?

- 1.1. Gofyn am gymeradwyaeth y Cabinet ar gyfer cynnydd rhent blynyddol Tai Sir Ddinbych, Cyfalaf y Cyfrif Refeniw Tai a Chyllidebau Refeniw ar gyfer 2023/24 a Chynllun Busnes y Stoc Dai.

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

- 2.1. Mae'n ofyniad statudol i osod cyllidebau a lefelau rhent cyn dechrau'r flwyddyn ariannol. Mae'n rhaid i'r gyllideb fod yn gyson gyda'r rhagdybiaethau o fewn Cynllun Busnes y Stoc Dai, a luniwyd er mwyn cynnal Safon Ansawdd Tai Cymru drwy gydol y cynllun busnes 30 mlynedd.

3. Beth yw'r Argymhellion?

- 3.1. Mabwysiadu Cyllideb y Cyfrif Refeniw Tai ar gyfer 2023/24 (Atodiad 1) a Chynllun Busnes y Stoc Dai (Atodiad 2).
- 3.2. Cynyddu rhent anheddau'r Cyngor yn unol â Pholisi Llywodraeth Cymru (LIC) ar gyfer Rhent Tai Cymdeithasol o 5%, i'w weithredu o ddydd Llun 3 Ebrill 2023.
- 3.3. Gofynnir i'r Cabinet nodi'r adroddiad ychwanegol (atodiad 3) ar Fforddiadwyedd, Effeithlonrwydd Cost a Gwerth am Arian cyn cymeradwyo'r codiad rhent hwn.
- 3.4. Bod Cabinet yn cadarnhau ei fod wedi darllen, wedi deall ac wedi cymryd i ystyriaeth yr Asesiad o'r Effaith ar Les (Atodiad 4) fel rhan o'i ystyriaethau.

4. Manylion yr adroddiad

4.1. Rhoddir manylion y canlyniad diweddaraf a ragwelir ar gyfer y Cyfrif Refeniw Tai (CRT) 2022/23 yn Atodiad 1, yn unol â'r adroddiad monitro misol. Rhagwelir y bydd balansau, ar ddiwedd y flwyddyn, yn £2,157 miliwn. Noder bod y Cyngor wedi gweld cynnydd o hyd at 30% mewn costau cynnal a chadw, a chostau rhaglen gyfalaf eleni.

Mae manylion y gyllideb arfaethedig ar gyfer 2023/24 hefyd i'w gweld yn Atodiad 1.

Polisi Rhenti Llywodraeth Cymru

Datblygodd Llywodraeth Cymru bolisi ar gyfer rhenti tai cymdeithasol a fydd yn cael ei weithredu'n gyson gan bob landlord cymdeithasol ac yn adlewyrchu eiddo'r Landlord o ran ei fath; maint; lleoliad ac ansawdd.

O ystyried y cynnydd sylweddol yng nghyfradd chwyddiant y DU (CPI) sy'n 10.1%, ar gyfer 2023/24, mae'r Gweinidog wedi cytuno i gynnydd rhent uchafswm o **6.5%** ar y cyd â rhai ymrwymadau ychwanegol eraill yn cael eu cytuno gyda'r sector tai. Mae'r rhain yn cynnwys dim troi allan oherwydd caledi ariannol a darparu cymorth a dargedir i aelwydydd, mae'r rhain yn faterion y gallwn ymrwymo iddynt.

Mae penderfyniad y Gweinidog yn uchafswm ac ar gyfer Sir Ddinbych rydym yn cynnig cynyddu ein rhenti wythnosol **5%**. Felly, i grynhoi -

- Cyfanswm y cynnydd ar draws yr holl stoc yw 5%.
- Y rhent wythnosol cyfartalog fydd £102.31
- Y cynnydd rhent wythnosol cyfartalog fydd £4.87

Cymorth i Denantiaid

Er bod 2022 wedi bod yn flwyddyn anodd yn ariannol i aelwydydd ac rydym yn gwybod y bydd hyn yn parhau yn 2023 a thu hwnt, rydym yn fodlon y gallwn ddangos fforddiadwyedd a gwerth am arian ein rhent wythnosol.

Mae 72% o denantiaethau yn cael budd-dal lles a chymorth gyda chostau tai gydag unrhyw gynnydd mewn rhent yn cael ei dalu gan y cymorth hwn.

Rydym yn gweithio'n galed i ymgysylltu â thenantiaid sydd mewn perygl o fynd i ddyled: rydym wedi buddsoddi mewn gwaith atal ac ymyrraeth gynnar, gan ganolbwyntio ar ddull cefnogol yn hytrach na disgyblu. Mae cyfeirio tenantiaid at Gyngor ar Bopeth Sir Ddinbych a Sir Ddinbych yn Gweithio am gymorth wedi'i dargedu wedi bod yn arbennig o effeithiol (gweler Atodiad 3)

Rhaglen Cyfalaf ac Adeiladu Newydd

Nid yw cynnydd o 5% mewn rhenti wythnosol yn cadw i fyny â chyfradd chwyddiant CPI na'r lefelau o chwyddiant mewn costau rydym yn eu profi ar hyn o bryd ac a fydd yn herio ein gallu i barhau i fuddsoddi yn ein stoc dai. Fodd bynnag, mae cydbwysedd i'w gyflawni i gefnogi aelwydydd wrth sicrhau y gallwn barhau i fuddsoddi yn ein cartrefi presennol, ystyried twf a reolir yn ofalus trwy ein rhaglen adeiladu newydd a darparu gwasanaethau o ansawdd i gefnogi ein haelwydydd yn effeithiol.

Cynllun Busnes y Stoc Dai

Fel rhan o'r broses cyllideb mae'n hanfodol adolygu Cynllun Busnes y Stoc Dai, a chyflawnir hyn drwy ymarfer diwydrwydd dyladwy parhaus i adolygu'r tybiaethau a ddefnyddir a dilysu cadernid y model ariannol. Mae'r adolygiad hefyd yn cynnal dadansoddiad sensitifrwydd.

Mae Cynllun Busnes y Stoc Dai presennol yn tybio y cynhelir balans o £750,000 dros y tymor canolig i liniaru rhag unrhyw risgiau yn y dyfodol.

Mae Cynllun Busnes y Stoc Dai yn cynnal benthyca i ariannu gwaith cyfalaf megis y rhaglenni adeiladu newydd a gwelliannau. Caiff y lefel o fenthyca ei fonitro'n agos gan ei fod yn gysylltiedig â chostau ariannu cyfalaf blynyddol.

Yn ôl y Rheoliadau mae dal angen i Awdurdodau Lleol yng Nghymru ystyried y Cod Darbodus wrth gyflawni eu dyletswyddau o dan Ran 1 Deddf Llywodraeth Leol 2003. Felly bydd unrhyw fenthyca gan Awdurdodau Tai Lleol yn dilyn dileu'r cap benthyca yn parhau i fod yn "ddigymorth" a dylai Awdurdodau Lleol reoli unrhyw gynnydd o fewn eu hadnoddau presennol.

Mae pob cynnydd o 1% mewn rhenti yn rhoi incwm refeniw o £170,000 flwyddyn ar ôl blwyddyn. Mae hynny'n darparu digon o gyllideb i fenthyg £3.5m pellach dros gyfnod y Cynllun Busnes. Bydd yr argymhelliad i gymhwyso

cynnydd o 5% ac nid 6.5% yn costio tua £250, 000 i'r CRT ar gyfer pob blwyddyn o'r Cynllun Busnes. Bu i swyddogion hefyd fodelu cynnydd rhent o 3%, fodd bynnag byddai hyn yn golygu bod cronfeydd wrth gefn y CRT yn disgyn yn is na'r isafswm cytunedig o £750k o fewn 2 flynedd a byddai'n lleihau ymhellach y benthyca fyddai'n fforddiadwy i ariannu'r rhaglen gyfalaf. Byddai hyn yn golygu y byddai rhaglen gyfalaf y Cyngor yn cael ei chwtdogi'n ddifrifol. Byddai llai o dai Cyngor yn cael eu hadeiladu a llai o dai Cyngor yn cael eu huwchraddio i wella effeithlonrwydd ynni.

Taliadau Gwasanaeth

Mae incwm y taliadau gwasanaeth yn casglu costau gwirioneddol ar gyfer gwasanaethau penodol ac ar y cyfan mae'n dangos cynnydd bychan dros y flwyddyn ddiwethaf i £401,000. Gall y tâl amrywio yn ddibynnol ar yr eiddo unigol. O ganlyniad, mae'r gost ar gyfartaledd fesul eiddo wedi cynyddu i £2.33 yr wythnos (o £2.23 y llynedd).

Safon Ansawdd Tai Cymru

Mae'r Cyngor wedi cyflawni'r Safon Ansawdd Tai Cymru gyda'r holl Stoc Dai ym Medi 2014. Mae gwariant cyfalaf wedi ei gynnwys yn y CBST sy'n sicrhau bod adnoddau digonol ar gael i barhau i gynnal y safon hon hyd at ddiwedd y cynllun 30 mlynedd. Fodd bynnag, rydym yn rhagweld cynnydd sylweddol yn y safonau angenrheidiol wrth i ni anelu ar gyfer Sero Net. Ni ddyrannwyd unrhyw gyllideb ar gyfer hyn hyd yma ac mae lefelau cyllid mwy hirdymor yn parhau'n anhysbys.

Mae'r arolwg o gyflwr y stoc wedi nodi gwaith atgyweirio, cynnal a chadw a chostau gwella ar gyfer y 30 mlynedd nesaf sydd o ganlyniad wedi eu cynnwys yn y cynllun busnes ac yn cysylltu â'r Cynllun Rheoli Asedau.

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

- 5.1. Mae Tai yn Flaenoriaeth Gorfforaethol a bydd y rhaglen cyfalaf 5 mlynedd yn darparu hwb i'r economi lleol drwy wneud y mwyaf o gyflogaeth leol, hyfforddiant a chyfleoedd cadwyn gyflenwi ar gyfer pobl a busnesau lleol.

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

6.1. Mae'r Cyfrif Refeniw Tai wedi'i neilltuo, ac mae costau gweithredu wedi eu cynnwys drwy renti a thaliadau gwasanaeth.

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

7.1. Mae'r Cyngor yn ymwybodol y gallai unrhyw gynnydd mewn rhent wythnosol gael effaith ar allu rhai o'n cwsmeriaid i gwrdd a'u hymrwymyiadau wythnosol.

Bydd y Gwasanaeth Tai yn parhau i gynnig cyngor a chymorth i'w holl gwsmeriaid er mwyn sicrhau y gallant reoli eu cyllid yn effeithiol a gwneud y mwyaf o'u hincwm. Mae'n perfformiad casglu rhent yn parhau'n ardderchog ac yn is na'r cyfartaledd yng Nghymru.

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

8.1. Ymgynghorwyd â Ffederasiwn Tenantiaid a Phreswylwyr Sir Ddinbych ac mae'r rheswm dros y cynnydd mewn rhent a'r effaith ar gynllun busnes y Cyfrif Refeniw Tai wedi ei egluro'n llawn i'r grŵp.

9. Datganiad y Prif Swyddog Cyllid

9.1. Mae adolygiad llawn o Gynllun Busnes y Stoc Tai (HSBP) wedi cadarnhau bod y Cynllun dan bwysau ariannol sylweddol oherwydd chwyddiant cynyddol, mwy o reoleiddio ynghylch safonau ansawdd tai a'r angen am dai. Mae'r cynllun presennol ar gyfer 23/24 yn caniatáu inni gadw ein tai mewn cyflwr da a pharhau i fuddsoddi mewn cynlluniau adeiladu newydd yr ydym eisoes wedi ymrwymo iddynt. Byddai unrhyw leihad yn y cynnydd arfaethedig mewn rhent yn gweld gostyngiadau yn y cynllun cyfalaf a fyddai'n peryglu gweld ein stoc tai yn gostwng yn is na'r safonau ansawdd. Yn amlwg o safbwynt ariannol byddai cynnydd pellach yn golygu y gellid gwneud buddsoddiad pellach o ran Safonau Ansawdd Tai Cymru yn gynt ac y gellid ystyried prosiectau adeiladu newydd pellach, fodd bynnag rydym yn ymwybodol o'r pwysau costau byw sy'n effeithio ar ein holl drigolion. Mae balansau, er eu bod wedi'u cyllidebu i ostwng, yn dal ar lefel ddarbodus tra'n caniatáu ariannu gwariant cyfalaf newydd yn y modd mwyaf cost effeithiol.

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

10.1. Y risg yw methu â dilyn Cynllun Busnes y Stoc Dai ac i osod cyllidebau yn briodol a allai arwain at bryderon ariannol ac ymyrraeth bosib gan Lywodraeth Cymru.

11. Pŵer i wneud y penderfyniad

11.1. Deddf Tai (Cymru) 2014 sy'n pennu'r polisi rhent. Mae'r Cyfrif Refeniw Tai wedi ei neilltuo gan statud.

Housing Revenue Account ~ 2023/24 Budget Setting				
<u>2021/22</u>		<u>2022/23</u>		<u>2023/24</u>
Final Outturn	<u>Period 8 - November 2022/23</u>	Original Budget	Forecast Out-turn M8	Proposed Budget
£	<u>EXPENDITURE</u>	£	£	£
2,443,981	Supervision & Management - General	2,734,769	2,832,990	3,080,891
518,411	Supervision & Management - Service Charges	580,003	586,009	637,109
5,182,820	Repairs and Maintenance	5,327,541	5,540,000	6,023,000
8,145,212	Total Housing Management	8,642,313	8,959,000	9,741,000
5,670,915	Item 8 Capital Charges	6,631,000	6,327,000	7,471,000
3,189,469	Capital Funded from Revenue	1,831,000	1,701,102	1,808,102
0	Capital Funded from Revenue - AHG	135,000	134,898	135,000
173,952	Provision for Bad Debts	345,000	145,000	147,000
17,179,548	Total Expenditure	17,584,313	17,267,000	19,302,102
	<u>INCOME</u>			
15,926,474	Rents (net of voids)	16,862,000	16,677,000	17,659,000
373,930	Service Charges	397,000	362,000	383,000
176,961	Garages	182,000	184,408	195,000
0	Affordable Housing Grant	135,000	134,898	135,000
2,152	Interest on Balances & Other Income	5,000	10,000	7,750
16,479,517	Total Income	17,581,000	17,368,306	18,379,750
	Surplus / Deficit (-) for the Year:			
2,489,438	General Balances	1,827,687	1,802,409	885,750
2,756,568	Balance as at start of year ~ General	2,056,536	2,056,536	2,157,843
-3,189,469	Earmarked Balances	-1,831,000	-1,701,102	-1,808,102
2,056,536	Balance as at end of year ~ General	2,053,223	2,157,843	1,235,491

Mae tudalen hwn yn fwriadol wag

APPENDIX TWO					
SUMMARY	0	1	2	3	4
	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	M8 Outturn				
WHQS Improvements & Maintenance	14,139	9,249	9,572	9,908	10,156
New build	10,625	10,288	4,408	5,501	243
Acquisition of existing properties	750	0	0	0	0
Other Improvements	0	0	0	0	0
	<u>25,514</u>	<u>19,537</u>	<u>13,980</u>	<u>15,409</u>	<u>10,399</u>
CAPITAL FUNDING					
Major Repairs Allowance	2,373	2,373	2,373	2,373	2,373
Capital Receipts	70	895	0	0	0
Borrowing	15,000	12,000	10,500	5,000	5,000
Other Funding Sources	6,235	2,325	0	1,200	0
Capital Expenditure funded by HRA	1,836	1,944	1,107	0	0
	<u>25,514</u>	<u>19,537</u>	<u>13,980</u>	<u>8,573</u>	<u>7,373</u>
REVENUE EXPENDITURE					
Management	3,419	3,718	3,910	4,096	4,249
Repairs & Maintenance	5,540	6,023	6,336	6,639	6,889
Interest	3,070	3,465	3,743	3,858	3,848
Capital Financing Charge	3,257	4,006	4,604	5,128	5,377
	<u>15,286</u>	<u>17,212</u>	<u>18,593</u>	<u>19,721</u>	<u>20,363</u>
REVENUE INCOME					
Gross Rental Income	17,056	18,057	19,168	19,531	20,287
Garages	184	195	201	207	211
Service Charges	362	383	395	407	415
Voids	-379	-398	-420	-426	-441
Bad Debts	-145	-147	-149	-150	-152
WG Affordable Housing Grant (AHG)	135	135	135	135	135
Interest on Balances	10	8	5	4	3
	<u>17,223</u>	<u>18,233</u>	<u>19,335</u>	<u>19,708</u>	<u>20,458</u>
BALANCES					
Surplus / Deficit (-) For Year	1,937	1,021	742	-13	95
Capital Expenditure funded by HRA	1,836	1,944	1,107	0	0
Balance Brought Forward (HRA Reserve)	2,057	2,158	1,235	870	857
Surplus / - Deficit after CERA	101	-923	-365	-13	95
Balance carried forward	<u>2,158</u>	<u>1,235</u>	<u>870</u>	<u>857</u>	<u>952</u>

Mae tudalen hwn yn fwriadol wag

Appendix 3 - Housing Rent Setting 2023/2024

Report: Efficiency, Value for Money and Affordability.

Introduction

As part of the annual rent setting process, Welsh Government has required social landlords to consider an “assessment of cost efficiencies across the operating cost base, value for money and affordability for tenants”.

We have gathered existing data that we use to monitor these areas. This includes the use of the HOUSEMARK specialist housing benchmarking tool. The full report is available on request.

This report outlines our approach to these three requirements.

Affordability

This year for this first time we have adopted the Joseph Rowntree Foundation (JRF) Living Rent Model to enable us to assess our rent levels in relation to household income in the county.

This uses the Office for National Statistics (ONS) data on income in the county.

We have used the 30th percentile of the average income to reflect the lower third level of the average income. We have compared our weekly rents and set a target to be within 28% of the average weekly income as adopted by the Living Rent Model.

This means a person within the lowest third of the average income would have a weekly rent of no more than 28% of this income.

Denbighshire 2022 All			30Pctl
ONS ASHE	Gross Oct All 2022		£325.10
Less Tax & NI			£297.00
	28%		£83.16

All our rents are within these boundaries which allows us to conclude that our rents are affordable when considered as part of a nationally recognised calculation.

We have modelled the full 6.5% increase allowed by WG and in addition the 5% recommended in this report.

Uplift Options								Plus 5%	Plus 6.5%
					Current			weekly	weekly
	Bedroom		Bedsit Base	30 Pctl	Target			Diff v 30 Pctl	Diff v 30 Pctl
Property Type	Number	Adj Factor	Rev Adj Factor	Living Rent	Rent	5%	6.50%	(loss)	(loss)
BEDS	Bedsit	1	1	£83.16	72.81	£76.45	£77.54	-£6.71	-£5.62
BUNG	1 bed	1.2	1.2	£99.79	90.54	£95.07	£96.43	-£4.73	-£3.37
BUNG	2 bed	1.4	1.4	£116.42	100.59	£105.62	£107.13	-£10.80	-£9.30
BUNG	3 bed	1.5	1.5	£124.74	110.66	£116.19	£117.85	-£8.55	-£6.89
BUNG	4 bed	1.6	1.6	£133.06	120.72	£126.76	£128.57	-£6.30	-£4.49
FLAT	1 bed	1.1	1.1	£91.48	81.91	£86.01	£87.23	-£5.47	-£4.24
FLAT	2 bed	1.3	1.3	£108.11	91.02	£95.57	£96.94	-£12.54	-£11.17
FLAT	3 bed	1.4	1.4	£116.42	100.12	£105.13	£106.63	-£11.30	-£9.80
HOUSE	1 bed	1.2	1.2	£99.79	90.54	£95.07	£96.43	-£4.73	-£3.37
HOUSE	2 bed	1.4	1.4	£116.42	100.59	£105.62	£107.13	-£10.80	-£9.30
HOUSE	3 bed	1.5	1.5	£124.74	110.66	£116.19	£117.85	-£8.55	-£6.89
HOUSE	4 bed	1.6	1.6	£133.06	120.72	£126.76	£128.57	-£6.30	-£4.49
HOUSE	5 bed	1.7	1.7	£141.37	130.77	£137.31	£139.27	-£4.06	-£2.10
HOUSE	6 bed	1.8	1.8	£149.69	130.77	£137.31	£139.27	-£12.38	-£10.42
MAIS	1 bed	1.15	1.15	£95.63	81.91	£86.01	£87.23	-£9.63	-£8.40
MAIS	2 bed	1.35	1.35	£112.27	91.02	£95.57	£96.94	-£16.70	-£15.33
MAIS	3 bed	1.45	1.45	£120.58	100.12	£105.13	£106.63	-£15.46	-£13.95

The baseline for our weekly rents have historically been using social rent “target rent” levels. These are set by Welsh Government (WG) based on a number of factors similar to the living rent model but use other social and housing market factors to determine target rents for social landlords.

These levels have not been released by WG since Covid but we continue to base our rents on this level by applying the same annual percentage increase to these baseline figures, as set for all our rents.

We currently have 72% of households in receipt of some support to meet their weekly rent, either through Housing Benefit or Universal Credit Housing Costs.

Any increase in weekly rent charge will be met by the housing costs support for these households.

We continue offer a range of support for households who are required to pay a partial or full amount of their weekly rent from earned income.

Advice & Support to Promote Affordability

We offer as much advice and support as we can for households with affordable repayment terms should families fall into arrears, offer budgeting advice and make appropriate referrals for specialist support.

Key To Advice Project with Citizens Advice Denbighshire

In addition to the Council's contract for Welfare Rights advice with Citizens Advice Denbighshire (CAD) we have entered into an additional project, **Key To Advice**, which enables the housing team to benefit from a specific worker from CAD to provide support to tenants. This includes a focus on fuel poverty to assist our tenants with their fuel bills and tariffs.

Highlights of April 2022 to November 2022 of the Key to Advice project are:

- 400 tenants supported
- £1,404,037 annual income gains
- Advice on £1,186,028 debt
- 139 tenants removed from income poverty

Working Denbighshire

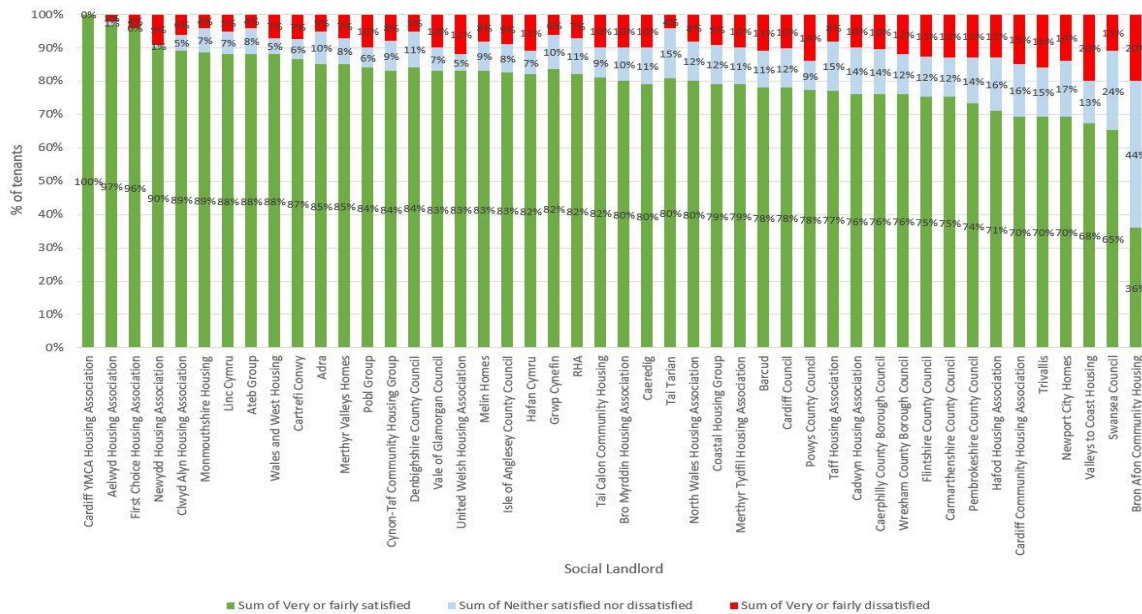
We also have a dedicated Housing Employment Mentor in partnership with Working Denbighshire. This focuses on working closely with tenants to enable them to be employment ready, provide access to job searches and provide work placements and training opportunities.

- 63 council tenants have been referred for advice
- 15 employment outcomes
- 11 qualification outcomes

Value For Money

Other than the detailed comparison of our costs with other similar landlords our most appropriate measure of value for money is feedback from our tenants.

The graph below shows all social landlords (Councils and RSL's) in Wales. Denbighshire has 85% value for money satisfaction which places us 15th out of 46 Landlords in Wales.



Impact Assessment

We complete a well-being impact assessment annually with tenant representatives to consider the balance of an inflationary rent increase alongside the benefits this can have for the whole group of tenants through investment in the quality of homes, improving the energy efficiency of homes and services and projects to support families.

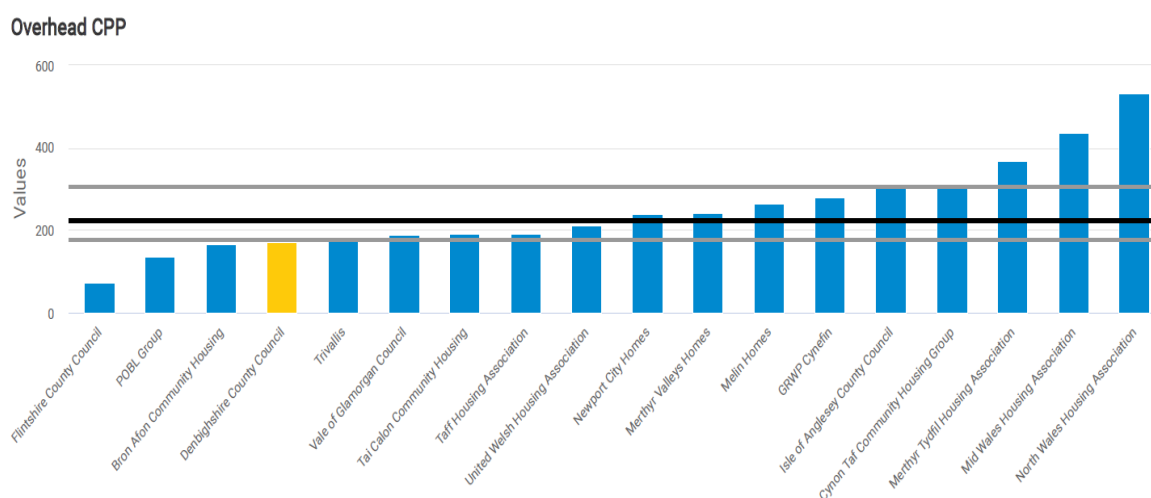
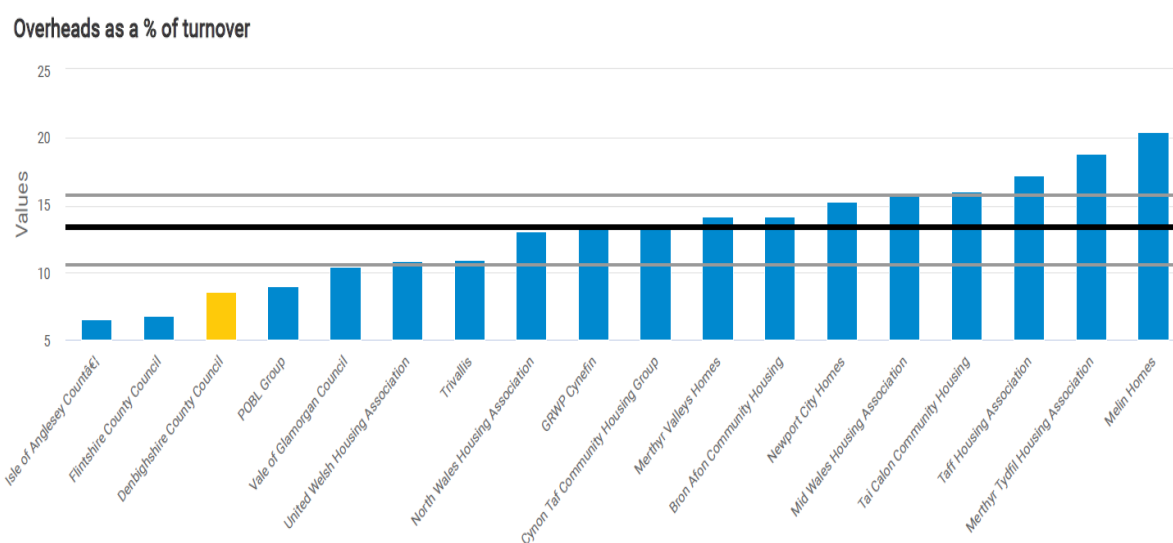
The positive aspects of the assessment conclude that we need to maintain pace with inflation and rising costs in order to be able to maintain the level of investment for all our households.

Cost Efficiencies

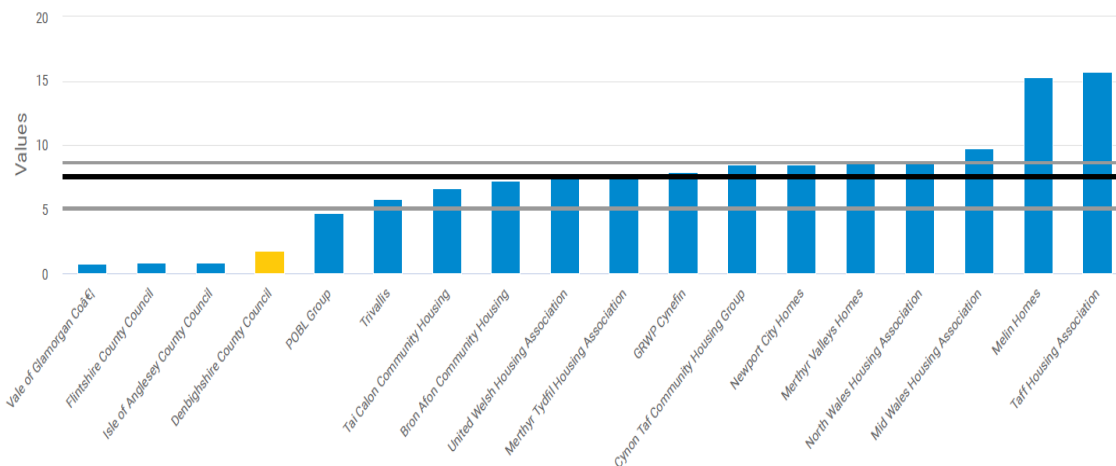
The information below is taken from data provided by HOUSEMARK and shows our costs are relatively low compared to comparable landlords but our cash investment in our assets is high.

1.1 Overheads

These graphs show Overheads as a percentage of our Turnover and Cost Per Property (CPP) and Employee Overheads. This shows that our operating costs are amongst the lowest of comparable landlords.



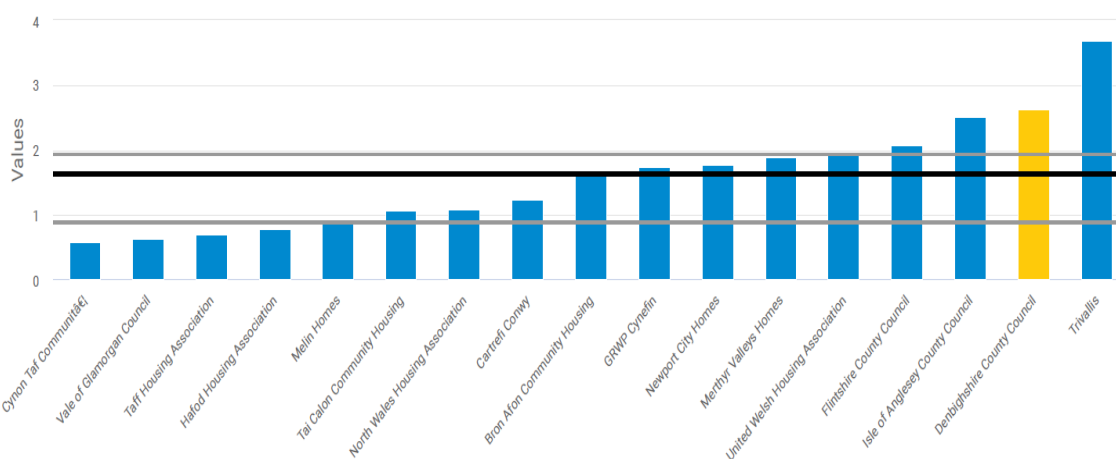
Overhead employees per 1,000 properties



Rent Loss

This graph shows that we perform relatively poorly in terms of rent loss when carrying out works in between tenancies (Voids). This is explained due to the extensive volume of works we undertake. The lettings standards for new tenants are extremely high but we recognise the need to carry out works and the associated processes as efficiently as we can so this is closely monitored.

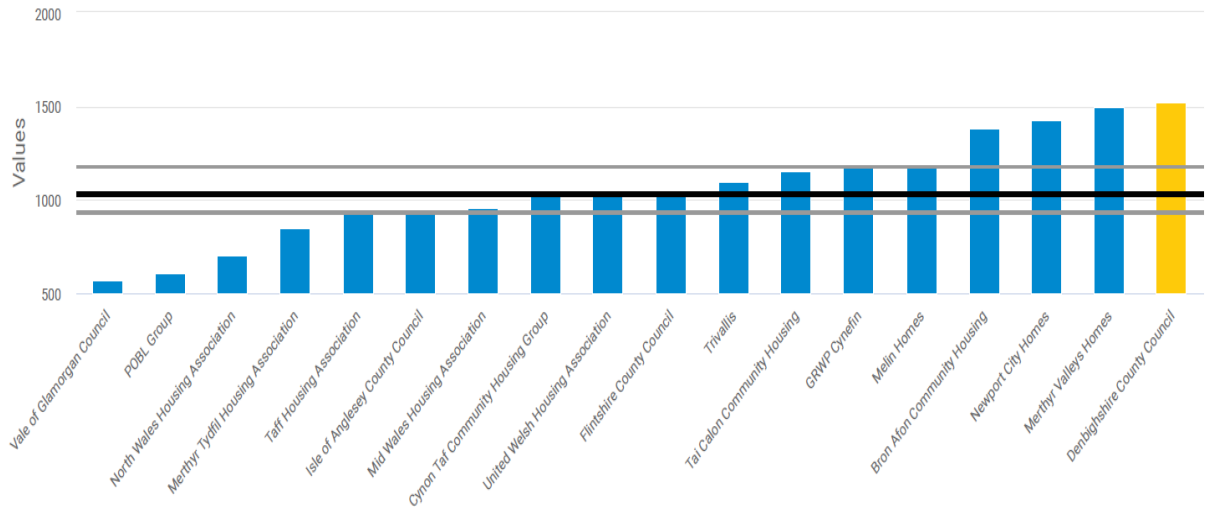
Void loss %



Cost of Repair and Voids work

To illustrate the relative investment, this graphs shows we are high cost in terms of the level of investment in our homes primarily due to void work costs.

Total CPP of responsive repairs & void works





ANNUAL RENT INCREASE FOR COUNCIL TENANTS : 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: 1119

Brief description: ANNUAL RENT INCREASE FOR COUNCIL TENANTS

Date Completed: 18/11/2022 15:29:25 Version: 1

Completed by: Geoff Davies

Responsible Service: Communities and Customers

Localities affected by the proposal: Whole County,

Who will be affected by the proposal? ALL COUNCIL HOUSING TENANTS

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

The annual rent increase will present challenges for some households particularly due to the current cost of living crisis. However in order for the Housing service to be able to continue to invest in our housing stock and our services particularly to increase the energy performance of our homes we need to increase our income as close to meeting rising costs as possible.

Prevention

The business plan relies on keeping pace with inflation to ensure we can continue to develop tenants to support those that need, build resilience in others and tackle the energy performance issues of our homes. This impacts on the climate and also tackles fuel poverty for households

Integration

The Business Plan will enable us to deliver high quality homes and services for tenants and their communities. we can also build new council homes to meet the significant need. this supports a safe and secure home which impacts on many other services such as health, social care and education

Collaboration

The HRA 30 year Business plan supports the Asset Management Plan and our approach to improving the lives of our communities.

ANNUAL RENT INCREASE FOR COUNCIL TENANTS

Involvement

We consult the Tenants Federation on the rent increase each year. Whilst they accept it is not popular they acknowledge the investment needs and the longer term view. We survey our tenants every 2 years and ask about their views on our services and specifically about the value for money for their rent

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

Whilst a rent increase can present challenges for some households particularly due to the additional pressure brought on household finances due to the cost of living crisis we need to continue to invest in our housing stock. This is to ensure our homes are quality and efficient to live in particularly with regards to the significant investment required in energy efficiency of our homes. In addition we provide and fund support serves, partnerships and projects to support households.

ANNUAL RENT INCREASE FOR COUNCIL TENANTS

We understand that due to the significant increase in household cost inflation (CPI), a full inflationary increase would be unreasonable this year however this adds pressure to our business plan due to a below inflation increase. We accept this as a balance between the need to invest in our housing stock whilst also supporting households at a difficult time.

The likely impact on Denbighshire, Wales and the world.

A prosperous Denbighshire

Overall Impact

Positive

Justification for impact

This will have a positive impact because a sustainable HRA will support the provision of quality social housing for people in Denbighshire into the long term. Whilst any increase in weekly outgoings could have an impact on households failure to invest could jeopardise our future growth.

Further actions required

We have a Financial Inclusion Action Plan which will help mitigate the impact on households through a series of actions. The increased income will enable us to increase our investment in our stock, neighbourhoods and support services.

Positive impacts identified:

A low carbon society

Increasing our income will allow us to investigate and invest in better ways to provide homes including low carbon homes and investing in improving the efficiency of existing stock.

Quality communications, infrastructure and transport

This will enable us to continue to invest in areas we own including open spaces and neighbourhoods

Economic development

A sustainable HRA business plan will support local businesses into the future

Quality skills for the long term

Increasing our income will help us to meet staffing costs and develop future opportunities

Quality jobs for the long term

This will enable us to continue to invest in skills through improvement works and community benefits. Also to provide services to support households into work

Childcare

[TEXT HERE]

Negative impacts identified:

A low carbon society

[TEXT HERE]

Quality communications, infrastructure and transport

[TEXT HERE]

Economic development

An increase in weekly rent could have an adverse effect on families weekly income and ability to manage their childcare and work balance

Quality skills for the long term

[TEXT HERE]

Quality jobs for the long term

[TEXT HERE]

Childcare

An increase in weekly rent could have an adverse effect on families weekly income and ability to manage their childcare and work balance

A resilient Denbighshire

Overall Impact

Positive

Justification for impact

We are able to invest in promoting healthier communities for our tenants

Further actions required

We are able to invest in additional services such as community development staff to significantly increase our work to promote health and well being. The negative is increased could increase arrears / debt issues but our resources allow us to invest in projects to mitigate this and far reaching actions to tackle financial exclusion and debt.

Positive impacts identified:

Biodiversity and the natural environment

Investment in housing stock including new build will enable us to consider community benefits including these factors

Biodiversity in the built environment

Investment in lower quality stock will enable us to demolish and replace homes and consider biodiversity in this process.

Reducing waste, reusing and recycling

ANNUAL RENT INCREASE FOR COUNCIL TENANTS

Investment in housing stock including new build will enable us to consider community benefits including these factors

Reduced energy/fuel consumption

Investment in our housing stock is required to ensure we can maximise energy efficiency and reduce fuel use and carbon through poor performing homes.

People's awareness of the environment and biodiversity

Investment in housing stock including new build will enable us to consider community benefits including these factors

Flood risk management

Ensuring that new build schemes will achieve flood mitigation works by design

Negative impacts identified:

Biodiversity and the natural environment

[TEXT HERE]

Biodiversity in the built environment

[TEXT HERE]

Reducing waste, reusing and recycling

[TEXT HERE]

Reduced energy/fuel consumption

[TEXT HERE]

People's awareness of the environment and biodiversity

[TEXT HERE]

Flood risk management

[TEXT HERE]

A healthier Denbighshire

Overall Impact

Positive

Justification for impact

We are able to invest in promoting healthier communities for our tenants and provide safe and secure homes for families

Further actions required

We are able to invest in additional services such as community development staff to significantly increase our work to promote health and well being. The negative is increased could increase arrears / debt issues but our resources allow us to invest in projects to mitigate this and far reaching actions to tackle financial exclusion and debt.

Positive impacts identified:

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

This will allow us to continue to invest in health and well being including physical assets such as play areas and also working with our communities

Access to good quality, healthy food

We have staff resources to help our communities develop resilience and promote healthy lifestyles

ANNUAL RENT INCREASE FOR COUNCIL TENANTS

including projects to support healthy eating

People's emotional and mental well-being

We have staff resources to help our communities develop resilience and promote health and well being. We have a Financial Inclusion action plan to tackle debt and financial exclusion issues which will support emotional well being.

Access to healthcare

Through having staff resources available we are supporting a Public Health Wales project on Tackling health inequality and can continue with similar work

Participation in leisure opportunities

This will allow us to continue to invest in health and well being including physical assets such as play areas and also working with our communities to enhance access to leisure activities.

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

[TEXT HERE]

Access to healthcare

[TEXT HERE]

Participation in leisure opportunities

[TEXT HERE]

A more equal Denbighshire

Overall Impact

Positive

Justification for impact

Continued investment in line with inflation will support our business plan to able to continue to offer social housing and related services to those who are not served by the private housing market.

Further actions required

We will mitigate the negatives of the rent increase, which could disproportionately effect households with the protected characteristics through investment in financial inclusion initiatives and support services which will also benefit wider tenant population

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

Continued investment in line with inflation will support our business plan to able to continue to offer social housing and related services to those who are not served by the private housing market.

People who suffer discrimination or disadvantage

ANNUAL RENT INCREASE FOR COUNCIL TENANTS

Continued investment in line with inflation will support our business plan to able to continue to offer social housing and related services to those who are not served by the private housing market.

People affected by socio-economic disadvantage and unequal outcomes

A sustainable HRA will enable us to continue to provide quality housing and also invest in support initiatives that tackle poverty and provide opportunity in our communities,

Areas affected by socio-economic disadvantage

An increase in rent could have an adverse effect on households but the rise is below CPI inflation and will be offset by significant investment in support services in this area.

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

A sustainable HRA business plan will enable us to maintain adequate resources to support communities.

Further actions required

The Business Plan has enabled us to deliver increased work with communities to focus on additional areas of work which will support community participation and resilience in the long term.

Positive impacts identified:

Safe communities and individuals

sustainable HRA business plan will enable us to maintain adequate resources to promote safe communities and tackle issues and individuals. These resources can support partnership working to work together to take a strategic approach to promoting safe neighbourhood's and also joint working to tackle issues

Community participation and resilience

The Business Plan has enabled us to deliver a community development team to focus on additional areas of work which will support community participation and resilience. We are developing this through a Community Investment strategy and related work plans.

The attractiveness of the area

ANNUAL RENT INCREASE FOR COUNCIL TENANTS

We are able to invest significantly in improving the appearance of our neighbourhoods through the HRA

Connected communities

The Housing team and community development work enables us to ensure that people are connected to services and network as well as through digital inclusion work

Rural resilience

The Housing team and community development work enables us to ensure that people are connected and ensure that our homes in rural areas are able to contribute to the rural economy by providing quality homes and investment projects and opportunities

Negative impacts identified:

Safe communities and individuals

[TEXT HERE]

Community participation and resilience

[TEXT HERE]

The attractiveness of the area

[TEXT HERE]

Connected communities

[TEXT HERE]

Rural resilience

[TEXT HERE]

A Denbighshire of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language

Overall Impact

Positive

Justification for impact

The service adheres to the Welsh language standards but a sustainable HRA will enable us to consider opportunities to further promote the Welsh Language

Further actions required

This work can include providing community development activities through the Welsh language will be integral with in our Community Development Strategy.

Positive impacts identified:

People using Welsh

A sustainable HRA enables us to continue to promote the Welsh Language and support staff to work in the medium of Welsh so people can use their first language to access the service. We also adopt a local lettings policy which gives priority in rural areas to people from the community to help with protecting the future use of the welsh language in our communities.

Promoting the Welsh language

The service adheres to the Welsh language standards but a sustainable HRA will enable us to consider opportunities to further promote the Welsh Language. This work can include providing community development activities through the Welsh language.

Culture and heritage

ANNUAL RENT INCREASE FOR COUNCIL TENANTS

A sustainable HRA enables us to continue to promote the Welsh culture and heritage and support organisations and projects in our communities

Negative impacts identified:

People using Welsh

[TEXT HERE]

Promoting the Welsh language

[TEXT HERE]

Culture and heritage

[TEXT HERE]

A globally responsible Denbighshire

Overall Impact

Positive

Justification for impact

Good quality social housing is key to ensuring that the local economy can thrive in Denbighshire and North Wales. The continued growth of the business plan will support future provision to meet growing need. The service will be able to develop partnerships and support other organisations who are providing services to our tenants. Investment in our homes can contribute significantly to the net zero target.

Further actions required

The service supports the Council's corporate objectives in addition to the more specific plans such as the Housing Strategy and Homelessness Prevention Strategy. Wider health & well being is promoted in addition to the investment in the local economy.

Positive impacts identified:

Local, national, international supply chains

The HRA commits significant invest through stock and neighbourhood improvement programmes. In

addition new build homes will add significantly to this and we have awarded a significant contract for new homes components that will be manufactured in North Wales. This supports the local economy.

Community Benefits

are integral to all contracts to ensure employment and training opportunities are mandatory and the impact is captured as evidence.

Human rights

The HRA investment enables us to provide jobs and opportunities which promote excellent employment practices and working conditions. High quality housing supports the Right to Housing

Broader service provision in the local area or the region

Good quality social housing is key to ensuring that the local economy in Denbighshire and North

Wales is sustainable and supports the economic activity of the area by providing affordable housing

options in the area. In addition the provision of social housing with increasing stock numbers will

support a number services which seek to support households with settled and secure accommodation in safe neighbourhoods.

Reducing climate change

The HRA Business Plan will invest in existing homes and new homes to deliver the highest standards of energy performance and use of renewable energy sources in our homes.

Negative impacts identified:

ANNUAL RENT INCREASE FOR COUNCIL TENANTS

Local, national, international supply chains

[TEXT HERE]

Human rights

[TEXT HERE]

Broader service provision in the local area or the region

[TEXT HERE]

Reducing climate change

[TEXT HERE]

Adroddiad i'r	Cabinet
Dyddiad y cyfarfod	13 Rhagfyr 2022
Aelod Arweiniol / Swyddog	Y Cynghorydd Gwyneth Ellis, Aelod Arweiniol Cyllid, Perfformiad ac Asedau Strategol / Steve Gadd, Pennaeth Cyllid ac Eiddo
Awdur yr Adroddiad	Steve Gadd
Teitl	Y Broses Gyfalaf a dyfodol y Grŵp Buddsoddi Strategol

1. Am beth mae'r adroddiad yn sôn?

- 1.1. Rhoi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf i'r Cabinet ar y broses gosod cyllideb gyfalaf newydd arfaethedig a'r newidiadau i'r Cylch Gorchwyl ac enw'r Grŵp Buddsoddi Strategol.

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

- 2.1. Rhoi diweddariad i'r Cabinet ar y broses gyfalaf ddrafft newydd a'r Grŵp Craffu Cyfalaf newydd arfaethedig cyn gwneud y newidiadau ffurfiol gofynnol.

3. Beth yw'r Argymhellion?

- 3.1. Bod y Cabinet yn adolygu ac yn cymeradwyo'r broses gyfalaf newydd.
- 3.2. Bod y Cabinet yn cefnogi Cylch Gorchwyl drafft y Grŵp Craffu Cyfalaf a fydd yn cael ei gyflwyno i'w gymeradwyo yng nghyfarfod cyntaf y Grŵp.

4. Manylion yr Adroddiad

- 4.1 Mae dyfodol y broses gyfalaf a'r Grŵp Buddsoddi Strategol wedi bod yn flaenoriaeth am y 18 mis diwethaf. Er y gobeithiwyd y byddai cynnig yn barod dros yr haf, mae'n bwysig ein bod yn cael hyn yn iawn. Yr egwyddorion arweiniol y tu ôl i'w adolygiad yw:

- Mae rhai aelodau o'r Grŵp Buddsoddi Strategol wedi mynegi pryderon am eu rôl wrth wneud penderfyniadau allweddol - cytunwyd y byddai hyn yn cael ei ystyried yn yr adolygiad.
- Yr angen am lywodraethu cryf am y ffordd rydym yn dyrannu a chymeradwyo adnoddau cyfalaf.
- Craffu ar benderfyniadau a thryloywder y penderfyniadau hynny - gan gynnwys adolygiad o benderfyniadau/prosiectau blaenorol er mwyn dysgu o brofiad.
- Symleiddio'r broses gwneud penderfyniadau ar gyfer cynlluniau wedi'u cynllunio gan grantiau lefel isel.
- Ceisio cydamseru'r prosesau achos busnes ar gyfer prosiectau cyfalaf a phrosesau rheoli prosiect ehangach y Cyngor (trwy'r defnydd o Verto).
- Mynd i'r afael â'r cymorth sydd ei angen ar gyfer gweinyddiaeth iawn o'r prosesau.

4.2 Mae mwyafrif manylion y cynigion wedi'u cynnwys yn y Cylch Gorchwyl drafft a'r atodiad sydd wedi'i gynnwys fel Atodiad 1 yn yr adroddiad hwn. Prif bwyntiau'r cynnig yw:

- Bydd grŵp newydd yn cael ei greu sef y Grŵp Craffu Cyfalaf - bydd y grŵp yn craffu ar achosion busnes a chyllidebau cyfalaf ond ni fyddai'r penderfyniadau terfynol yn cael eu gwneud gan y grŵp hwn. Bydd barn y Grŵp Craffu Cyfalaf yn cael ei ystyried gan y cyrff eraill sy'n gwneud penderfyniadau fel y nodir isod.
- Mae aelodaeth meinciau cefn y Grŵp Craffu Cyfalaf wedi cael ei gadw fel enwebiadau'r Pwyllgor Craffu.
- Mae cyfansoddiad y cyngor yn caniatáu i'r Cabinet gymeradwyo cynlluniau cyfalaf unigol, ond mae angen cymeradwyaeth y Cyngor llawn ar gyfer y Cynllun Cyfalaf blynyddol (Siart B).
- Gall Tîm Gweithredol y Cyngor gymeradwyo cynlluniau o dan £1miliwn os yw'r Grŵp Craffu Cyfalaf wedi cofnodi eu cefnogaeth (Siart C).
- Mae'n ofynnol i'r Cabinet wneud y penderfyniad terfynol ar holl gynlluniau dros £1miliwn (Siart C).

- Gall gynlluniau o dan £1miliwn, na chânt eu cefnogi gan y Grŵp Craffu Cyfalaf, gael eu dwyn ymlaen gan y Pennaeth Gwasanaeth i'r Cabinet ar gyfer penderfyniad terfynol os na ellir cyrraedd cytundeb (Siart C)
- Nid oes angen i gynlluniau o hyd at £0.250 miliwn a gyllidir gan grant yn ystod y flwyddyn, fynd trwy'r Grŵp Craffu Cyfalaf, a gallent gael eu cymeradwyo Gan y Pennaeth Gwasanaeth, y Cyfarwyddwr perthnasol a'r Pennaeth Cyllid.
- Mae angen mwy o waith ar fanylion y broses a ffurflenni ceisiadau cyfalaf. Y nod yw y bydd angen i holl brosiectau cyfalaf gwblhau ffurflenni prosiect Verto - ond yn y dyfodol bydd y rhain yn cynnwys yr holl wybodaeth ychwanegol sydd ei angen i wneud penderfyniadau ar achosion busnes cyfalaf. Mae hwn yn brosiect parhaus a bydd canllawiau gweithredol manwl yn cael eu datblygu erbyn y gwanwyn.
- Y cynnig yw y bydd y Grŵp Craffu Cyfalaf a'r Bwrdd Cyllideb yn cael eu cefnogi gan y tîm Gwasanaethau Pwyllgorau o fis Ebrill 2023. Mae trafodaethau wedi bod yn digwydd ar y mater hwn ac mae trefniadau wedi cael eu cytuno mewn egwyddor.
- Mae'n bwysig nodi y bydd y broses a'r cylch gorchwyl yn destun adolygiad blynyddol.

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

- 5.1. Mae nifer o flaenoriaethau'r Cyngor angen buddsoddiad cyfalaf er mwyn eu cyflawni. Mae'r cynnig yn nodi proses glir a chadarn er mwyn sicrhau fod penderfyniadau yn fforddiadwy ac yn cael eu gweld yng nghyd-destun ehangach fforddiadwyedd ac adnoddau sy'n cystadlu.
- 5.2. Mae cael proses gosod cyllideb cyfalaf gadarn er mwyn gosod cyllideb bob blwyddyn yn brif ddyletswydd i'r Cyngor ac mae'n hanfodol er mwyn sicrhau llywodraethu da'r Cyngor, fel y nodir yn y Cynllun Corfforaethol newydd.

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

- 6.1. Bydd pob achos busnes yn nodi goblygiadau ariannol y prosiectau unigol.

6.2. Bydd y cynnig yn effeithio ar adnoddau'r Gwasanaethau Pwyllgorau – fodd bynnag mae Cyllid wedi cytuno i ariannu unrhyw bwysau o gronfeydd wrth gefn y gwasanaeth hyd at ddiwedd blwyddyn ariannol 2024/25.

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

7.1. Yng ngoleuni Adran 151 nid oes angen aseiad o'r effaith ar les ar y cam hwn, gan fod hyn yn cynnwys prosesau mewnol yn unig.

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

8.1. Mae'r cynigion wedi cael eu trafod gyda swyddogion allweddol gan gynnwys y Prif Weithredwr a'r Cyfarwyddwr Llywodraethu a Busnes. Mae'r cynigion hefyd wedi cael eu trafod yng nghyfarfod Briffio'r Cabinet ym mis Tachwedd. Cynhaliwyd ymgynghoriad pellach fel y nodir isod:

- Pwyllgor Llywodraethu ac Archwilio - 23 Tachwedd - bydd nifer o fân ddiwygiadau yn cael eu cynnwys - yn cynnwys ychwanegu geirfa yn y canllawiau terfynol a gyhoeddir.
- Adroddiad i'r Tîm Arwain Strategol a gafodd ei groesawu - fe ofynnion nhw am fanylion ynglŷn â pha gynlluniau fyddai angen mynd trwy'r Grŵp Rheoli Asedau a fydd yn cael ei gynnwys yn y canllawiau terfynol.
- Bydd y cynigion hefyd yn gofyn am newidiadau i'r Cyfansoddiad (gan gynnwys Rheolau Gweithdrefn Ariannol) a fydd yn cael eu datblygu os fydd y Cabinet yn cymeradwyo'r adroddiad hwn. Mae newidiadau i'r Cyfansoddiad yn cael eu cytuno bob blwyddyn.

9. Datganiad y Prif Swyddog Cyllid

9.1 Gobeithir y bydd y prosesau arfaethedig yn sicrhau y bydd penderfyniadau sy'n ymwneud â strategaethau a phrosiectau cyfalaf yn fwy tryloyw, strategol ac effeithlon. Y gobaith yw y bydd mwyafrif y ceisiadau yn dod drwy'r broses cyllideb cyfalaf blynyddol, fel y gellir asesu ceisiadau sy'n cystadlu yng nghyd-destun yr adnoddau sydd ar gael, yn hytrach na gwneud penderfyniadau unigol. Fodd bynnag,

bydd angen penderfyniadau yn ystod y flwyddyn bob amser, ac mae'r broses yn caniatáu craffu iawn ar y penderfyniadau hynny.

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

10.1. Gall y risg o beidio â chael proses gytunedig i ddatblygu, asesu a chraffu ar ofynion cyfalaf y Cyngor arwain at benderfyniadau is-optimaid.

11. Pŵer i wneud y penderfyniad

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

Mae tudalen hwn yn fwriadol wag

CAPITAL SCRUTINY GROUP

November 2022

DRAFT TERMS OF REFERENCE.

The Capital Scrutiny Group (SIG) will provide an independent review of all business case proposals for capital investment other than schemes under £0.250m that are funded 100% by external grant funding. Final decisions will be taken by the following bodies as set out in Appendix 1, but will need to take account of the comments and views of the CSG:

- The council's constitution allows Cabinet to approve individual capital schemes, with the annual Capital Plan requiring approval by the full Council (Chart B).
- Council Executive Team can approve schemes under £1m if CSG has recorded support (Chart C).
- Cabinet are required to make the final decision on all schemes over £1m (Chart C).
- Schemes under £1m, that are not supported by CSG, can be taken by the Head of Service to Cabinet for a final decision if agreement cannot be reached (Chart C)

Quorum membership of CSG is achieved when two cabinet members are in attendance, one of whom is the lead member responsible for Finance and two CET members, one of whom is the S.151 Officer (or is represented by the Deputy S.151 Officer).

Ideally a consensus should be reached on decisions to support or not support individual bids. However the Lead Member with responsibility for Finance (Chair) can choose to take the decision to a vote if required.

CSG membership includes:

- Lead Cabinet member responsible for Finance (Chair)
- Leader of the Council
- Cabinet Member (to be nominated by Cabinet)
- Representative from each scrutiny committee
- Corporate Director for Governance and Business
- Head of Finance (S.151 Officer)
- County Landlord

Core Functions:

1. To review and comment on all capital schemes (other than those under £0.250m which are 100% externally funded) and register support if appropriate.
2. The overall decision making process is outlined in Appendix 1. If CSG do not feel that they can support a particular scheme, then CSG can request that any concerns or comments that they wish to record are reported to Cabinet to make the final decision if the Head of Service wishes to pursue.
3. Ensure all bids for capital schemes:
 - Comply with all statutory requirements
 - Have a full Business Case (in the prescribed format)
 - Consider an environmentally enhanced (net carbon zero/ecologically positive compatible) business option.
 - Clearly identify the total funding requirement and potential sources of funding
 - Clearly identify current and future revenue implications, including the whole life cost over 20 years for the preferred business option as well as for the environmentally enhanced business option if it is not selected as the preferred option.
 - Explain the impact on the council's corporate assets, carbon emissions and biodiversity.
 - Support the council's agreed priorities, including Net Carbon Zero and Ecologically Positive Council by 2030 goals.
 - Include an assessment under the Wellbeing of Future Generations Act
4. Review and comment on the Medium Term Capital Strategy and the annual bids to be included in the Capital Budget each year.
5. Review a selection of capital bids previously approved on an annual basis and consider reporting any comments and recommendations to Cabinet as appropriate.
6. The Terms of Reference apply to schemes accounted for within the council's General Fund and the Housing Revenue Account (HRA). However, annual capital expenditure included in the 'block grants' approved as part of the annual Capital Budget approved by Cabinet and Council will not require approval for individual schemes. Also excluded are schemes in support of the maintenance of the council's housing stock and the ad-hoc acquisition of former housing stock disposed of under

the Right to Buy scheme, will be approved annually by Cabinet as part of the HRA revenue and capital budget process and will not routinely require further approval by CSG.

7. CSG will normally be scheduled to meet in the following months (6 times a year).

Also included is an outline of the workload for each meeting:

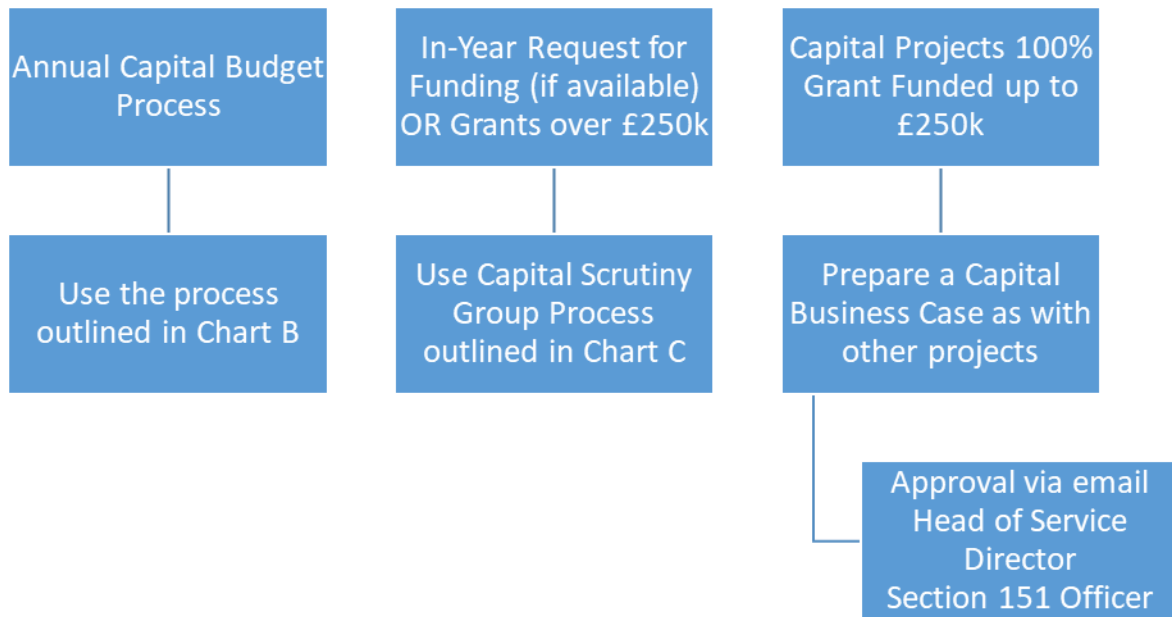
- May – review any in year bids
- July – review any in year bids and progress on annual capital budget process
- September – formal review of Medium Term Capital Strategy and the annual bids
- November – review any in year bids
- January – review of capital budget process and review any in year business cases
- March – review a selection of capital projects that are complete or part complete and review any in year business cases

However, it is recognised that the nature of some bids or proposals may require additional meetings or, subject to the agreement of the lead member responsible for Finance and the Head of Finance, consideration and approval of proposals via e-mail.

8. CSG will agree a summary of actions, taking into account confidentiality requirements, which will allow representatives of Scrutiny Committees to report back to those committees.
9. Review the training requirements of Members of CSG, SLT, Middle Managers and the wider Council membership on the capital decision making process on an annual basis.

Mae tudalen hwn yn fwriadol wag

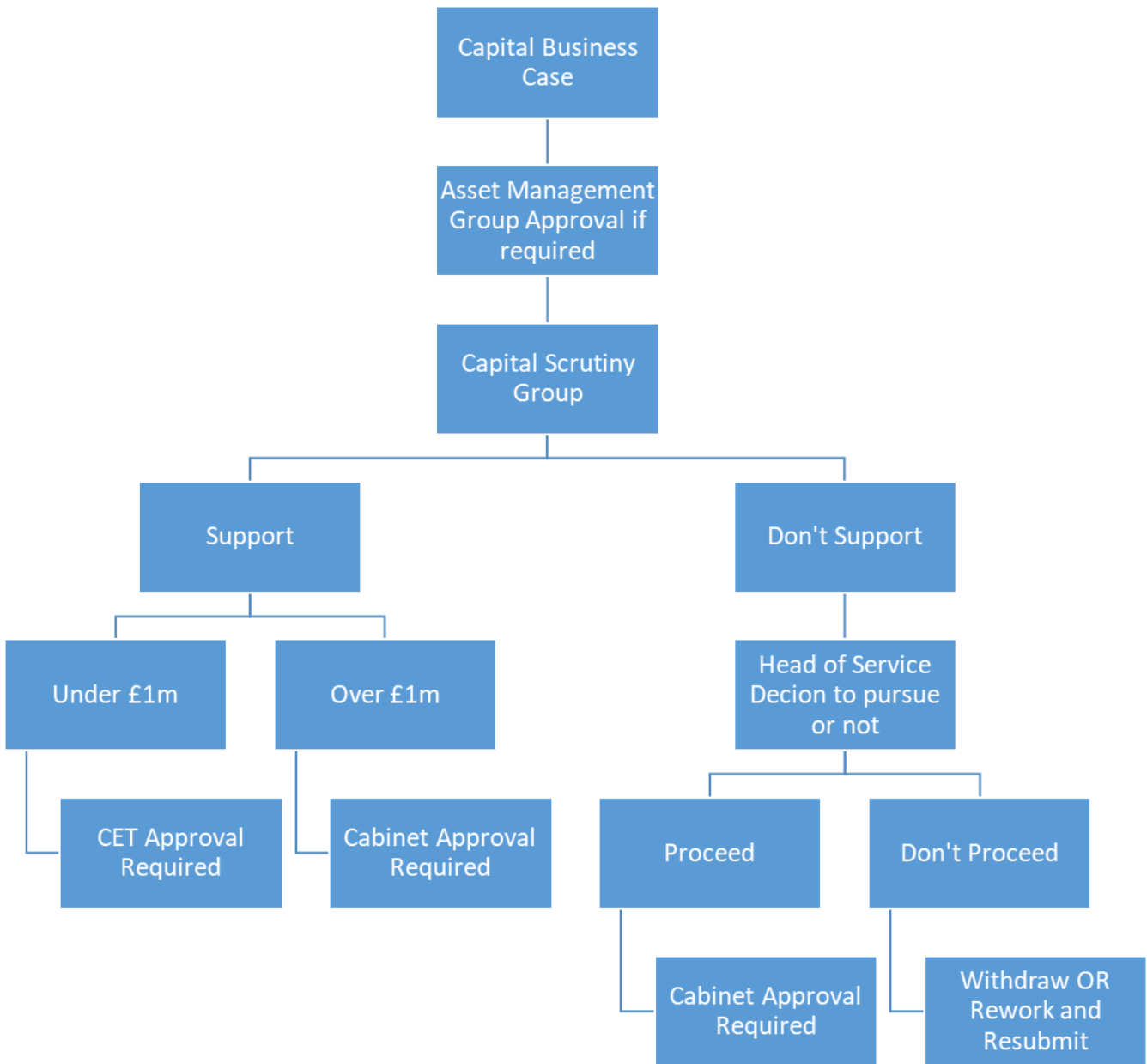
Summary of Capital Process (Chart A)



Annual Capital Budget Process - Intended for almost all non-granted bids (Chart B)



Capital Scrutiny Group Process – (Chart C)



Mae tudalen hwn yn fwriadol wag

Adroddiad i'r	Cabinet
Dyddiad y cyfarfod	13 Rhagfyr 2022
Aelod / Swyddog Arweiniol	Y 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 (Tachwedd 2022/23)

1. Am beth mae'r adroddiad yn sôn?

Mae'r adroddiad yn nodi manylion cyllideb refeniw ac arbedion y Cyngor fel y cytunwyd arnynt 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 cyllidebau'r gwasanaethau 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 yn erbyn y strategaeth y cytunwyd arni.
- 3.2 Bod yr Aelodau'n cymeradwyo'r cynlluniau i wario grant cyfalaf (£1.203 miliwn) ar uwchraddio ceginau a chyfleusterau cinio Ysgolion er mwyn darparu ar gyfer y cynllun Prydau Ysgol am Ddim i Holl Blant Ysgolion Cynradd, y manylir arno yn adran 6.9 ac Atodiad 5.

4. Manylion yr Adroddiad

Mae'r adroddiad yn rhoi crynodeb o gyllideb refeniw'r Cyngor ar gyfer 2022/23, y manylir arni yn Atodiad 1. Cyllideb refeniw net y Cyngor yw £233.696 miliwn (£216.818 miliwn yn 21/22). Rhagwelir mai'r sefyllfa o ran cyllidebau gwasanaethau a chorfforaethol fydd gorwariant o £2.189 miliwn (gorwariant o £5.535 miliwn y mis diwethaf). Mae'r gostyngiad o £3.346 miliwn yn ganlyniad i gamau'r gwasanaethau i nodi cronfeydd wrth gefn y gellir eu rhyddhau i gyflawni arbedion dros dro yn ystod y flwyddyn, tanwariant mewn costau cyllido cyfalaf a rhyddhau arian at raid corfforaethol pellach. Bydd angen i'r gwasanaethau adolygu'r gwariant a'r incwm yn eu meysydd yn barhaus er mwyn lliniaru effaith y gorwariant cyllidebol cyffredinol. Bydd cronfa wrth gefn lliniaru'r gyllideb yn darparu ar gyfer y lefel hon o orwariant yn y flwyddyn bresennol. Amlinellir cefndir y risgiau a'r rhagdybiaethau cyfredol sy'n sail i'r asesiad hwn yn Adran 6 ac Atodiad 2.

Roedd cyllideb 2022/23 yn gofyn am ganfod a chytuno ar arbedion gwasanaeth ac arbedion effeithlonrwydd 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 y cytunwyd arno (£0.120 miliwn).
- Mae arbedion effeithlonrwydd gweithredol (£0.634 miliwn) wedi'u nodi'n bennaf gan wasanaethau yn ystod 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 gweithredol a'r cynnydd mewn ffioedd a thaliadau wedi'u 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 y cytunwyd arni yn sail i weithgarwch ym mhob maes, gan gynnwys blaenoriaethau corfforaethol.

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

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

6.1 Effaith y Coronafeirws a Chwyddiant - Rydym yn parhau i hawlio am daliadau uniongyrchol Prydau Ysgol Am Ddim cymwys. Fel rhan o gyllideb 22/23, cytunwyd ar gronfa wrth gefn o £1.9 miliwn i ariannu unrhyw effaith barhaus y pandemig nad oes modd ei hawlio gan Lywodraeth Cymru eleni, ac i gydnabod y cynnydd mewn chwyddiant adeg pennu'r gyllideb. Er bod y risg yn sgil Covid wedi lleihau'n sylweddol, mae'r risg o ran chwyddiant wedi cynyddu, a hynny'n bennaf oherwydd y rhyfel yn Wcráin. Bydd y sefyllfa yn parhau i gael ei monitro'n ofalus dros y misoedd nesaf.

6.2 Cyllidebau Corfforaethol – Amcangyfrifir y gellir rhyddhau cronfeydd wrth gefn corfforaethol o £1.036 miliwn; mae hyn yn cynnwys £700,000 o'r arian at raid y manylir arno yn 6.1 a £230,000 yn sgil arbedion teithio oherwydd ffyrdd newydd o weithio. Mae'r manylion o ran risgiau eraill yn dal i gael eu dadansoddi:

- Setliadau cyflog ar gyfer 2022/23 – cytunwyd ar ddyfarniadau cyflog ar gyfer gweithwyr gwasanaethau llywodraeth leol, Prif Swyddogion a Phrif Weithredwyr, ac mae arian wedi cael ei drosglwyddo i'r gwasanaethau i ariannu'r cynnydd. Er bod 'cynigion terfynol' wedi'u gwneud, ni chytunwyd ar y setliad cyflog ar gyfer crefftwyr ac athrawon eto.
- Galw ar gronfeydd arian at raid ar gyfer ynni a phwysau chwyddiannol eraill (gweler 6.1)

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

6.3 Addysg a Gwasanaethau Plant – Y rhagdybiaeth bresennol ar gyfer y sefyllfa derfynol yw gorwariant o £2.423 miliwn (£2.700 miliwn yn flaenorol). Er bod pwysau ychwanegol o £750,000 wedi'i dderbyn fel rhan o gyllideb 2022/23 y cytunwyd arni, mae hwn yn dal yn faes sy'n peri pryder. Mae'r rhan fwyaf o'r pwysau (£2.180 miliwn) yn ymwneud â lleoliadau maethu annibynnol a phreswyl, sydd naill ai wedi dechrau yn y flwyddyn ariannol hon neu y rhagwelir y byddant yn para'n hirach na'r disgwyl. Y rheswm dros orwariant y gwasanaeth Addysg (£243,000) yw pwysau cyllideb incwm lleoliadau y Tu Allan i'r Sir o £742,000 a wrthbwyswyd y mis yma drwy wneud yn fawr o grantiau ac arbedion effeithlonrwydd bychan ar draws y gwasanaeth. Achoswyd gorwariant yn y gyllideb incwm lleoliadau y Tu Allan i'r Sir gan ostyngiad yn nifer y disgyblion o Gynghorau eraill sy'n defnyddio cyfleusterau CSDd.

6.4 Gwasanaethau Cymorth Cymunedol – Er bod pwysau ychwanegol o £3.127 miliwn wedi ei gynnwys yn y gyllideb ar gyfer 2022/23, mae'r maes gwasanaeth hwn yn parhau i

fod yn faes risg uchel. Y rhagfynegiad cyfredol ar gyfer y sefyllfa derfynol yw £2.287 miliwn (£2.169 miliwn yn flaenorol) oherwydd pwysau cyffredinol o £4.7 miliwn, mewn lleoliadau cost uchel (£3.1 miliwn) ac yn y gwasanaeth digartrefedd (£1.6 miliwn), wedi'i ddebydu drwy ddefnyddio cronfa arian parod wrth gefn (£2.4 miliwn) yn llawn (gweler Atodiad 2 am ragor o fanylion).

6.5 Ysgolion – Roedd y gyllideb y cytunwyd arni 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). Y rhagamcaniad diweddaraf ar gyfer balansau ysgol i'w dwyn ymlaen i 2023/24 yw balans credyd net o £5.991 miliwn, sy'n cynrychioli gostyngiad o £6.457 miliwn ar y balansau a ddygwyd ymlaen i 2022/23, sef £12.448 miliwn. Mae'r symudiad yn unol â'r disgwyl gan fod symudiad 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, derbyn 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 tanwariant bychan o £78,000 yng nghyllidebau ysgolion heb eu dirprwyo.

6.6 Y Cyfrif Refeniw Tai (CRT). Mae'r sefyllfa refeniw ddiweddaraf yn rhagdybio y bydd gostyngiad mewn balansau ar ddiwedd y flwyddyn o £194,000 o'i gymharu â £4,000 adeg y cymeradwywyd y gyllideb. Mae'r lleihad yn ymwneud â gostyngiad yn yr incwm rhenti a amcangyfrifwyd. Felly rhagwelir y bydd balansau'r CRT yn £1.863 miliwn ar ddiwedd y flwyddyn. Mae Cyllideb Gyfalaf y CRT o £26 miliwn yn cael ei rhannu'n bennaf rhwng gwelliannau y bwriedir eu gwneud i'r stoc dai bresennol (£15 miliwn) a chaffaeliadau a datblygiadau tai newydd (£11 miliwn).

6.7 Rheoli'r Trysorlys - Ddiwedd mis Tachwedd, roedd cyfanswm benthyciadau'r cyngor yn £234.058 miliwn ar gyfradd gyfartalog o 4.09%. Roedd y balansau buddsoddi yn £6.3 miliwn ar gyfradd gyfartalog o 1.86%.

6.8 Mae crynodeb o **Gynllun Cyfalaf** y Cyngor i'w weld yn Atodiad 3. Mae'r Cynllun Cyfalaf a gymeradwywyd ar gyfer 22/23 yn £51.8 miliwn gyda'r gwariant hyd yma'n £17.9 miliwn. Mae Atodiad 4 yn cynnwys diweddariad ar y prif brosiectau sydd wedi'u cynnwys yn y Cynllun Cyfalaf cyffredinol. Cynyddwyd cronfa wrth gefn y Cynllun Cyfalaf o £1.676 miliwn i £2.176 miliwn (mwy na'r £0.500 miliwn y cytunwyd arno fis Chwefror) yn sgil cario

ymlaen elfen heb ei neilltuo'r grant cyfalaf a gafwyd gan Lywodraeth Cymru fis Mawrth. Ar ôl gwneud dyraniad i'r Prosiect Gwastraff, bydd y gronfa wrth gefn o £1 filiwn yn helpu lliniaru risgiau i'r rhaglen gyffredinol yn sgil effaith chwyddiant ar gostau cyfalaf.

6.9 Mae Bwrdd y Gyllideb wedi adolygu a chefnogi achos busnes ar gyfer gwario grant cyfalaf o £1.203 miliwn gan Lywodraeth Cymru. Y bwriad yw uwchraddio ceginau a chyfleusterau cinio Ysgolion i ddarparu ar gyfer y cynllun Prydau Ysgol Am Ddim i Holl Blant Ysgolion Cynradd. Nodir y cynigion yn Atodiad 5, a chânt eu hargymell yn 3.2.

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

Cafodd Asesiadau o'r Effaith ar Les ar gyfer y cynnydd yn Nhreth 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. 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

Fel y nodwyd yn adran 6, mae'r pwysau penodol sylweddol a lefel y gorwariant ar draws y gwasanaethau yn bryder mawr yn y flwyddyn bresennol ac ar gyfer y tymor canolig. Rydym wedi buddsoddi'n sylweddol yn y meysydd gwasanaeth penodol hyn dros y blynyddoedd diwethaf, a disgwylir y bydd yr angen hwnnw'n parhau. Mae'r pwysau cychwynnol eisoes wedi'u cynnwys yn y Cynllun Ariannol Tymor Canolig a bydd y rhain yn cael eu hadolygu; bydd y pwysau ar y gwasanaethau hyn yn cael ei fonitro'n agos a'i adolygu yn ystod y misoedd nesaf. Bydd angen i bob gwasanaeth adolygu'r holl wariant ac incwm yn eu meysydd i liniaru'r gorwariant cyllidebol hyn. Ar ôl i'r gwasanaethau gymryd camau i wneud arbedion yn ystod y flwyddyn, bydd cronfa wrth gefn lliniaru'r gyllideb bellach yn darparu ar gyfer y lefel hon o orwariant. Mae'r materion hyn, ynghyd â phwysau chwyddiant drwy'r holl wasanaethau, yn dod yn fwyfwy anodd eu hariannu wrth i'n cyllid fethu dal i fyny â'r pwysau o ran chwyddiant, gwasanaethau a demograffeg.

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

Mae'n parhau i fod yn gyfnod heriol iawn yn ariannol ac mae ansicrwydd yn parhau mewn perthynas â'r cynnydd parhaus mewn chwyddiant, Brexit a strategaeth ariannol Llywodraeth y DU wrth ymdrin ag effaith ariannol hirdymor yr ymateb i Covid, yr argyfwng costau byw a chyhoeddiadau diweddar ynglŷn â pholisi treth ar gyllid cyhoeddus. Er bod y rhagolygon ariannol yn ansicr, cymeradwywyd proses gyllideb 3/5 mlynedd gadarn i helpu wynebu'r heriau sydd o'n blaenau yn ddiweddar gan y Tîm Arwain Strategol, y Tîm Gweithredol Corfforaethol a'r Cabinet, ac mae'r Pwyllgor Llywodraethu ac Archwilio wedi craffu arni. Bydd y pwysau cyllidebol sylweddol yn ystod y flwyddyn yn lleihau lefel y cronfeydd wrth gefn sydd gan y Cyngor, a bydd hyn yn cael ei ystyried yn ystod proses y gyllideb.

11. Pŵer i wneud y penderfyniad

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

Appendix 1

DENBIGHSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL REVENUE BUDGET 2022/23

Nov-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	4,306	-850	3,456	5,728	-2,459	3,269	1,422	-1,609	-187	-5.41%	-2
Education and Children's Service	17,802	35,046	-15,989	19,057	32,629	-11,149	21,480	-2,417	4,840	2,423	12.71%	2,700
Business Improvement and Modernisation	4,593	6,813	-1,449	5,364	6,727	-1,702	5,025	-86	-253	-339	-6.32%	-52
Legal, HR and Democratic Services	2,364	4,333	-1,632	2,701	4,314	-1,752	2,562	-19	-120	-139	-5.15%	-105
Finance and Property	5,744	10,791	-4,640	6,151	10,773	-4,789	5,984	-18	-149	-167	-2.72%	0
Highways and Environmental Services	15,730	29,855	-12,257	17,598	27,275	-9,584	17,691	-2,580	2,673	93	0.53%	373
Planning and Public Protection	9,562	18,057	-7,311	10,746	20,147	-8,659	11,488	2,090	-1,348	742	6.90%	844
Community Support Services	39,854	64,574	-20,399	44,175	65,114	-18,652	46,462	540	1,747	2,287	5.18%	2,169
Leisure - Retained Budgets	3,255	3,402	0	3,402	3,414	0	3,414	12	0	12	0.35%	12
Total Services	102,167	177,177	-64,527	112,650	176,121	-58,746	117,375	-1,056	5,781	4,725	4.19%	5,939
Corporate	18,474	47,331	-29,271	18,060	46,447	-29,423	17,024	-884	-152	-1,036	-5.74%	-404
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	14,456	0	14,456	-1,500	0	-1,500	-9.40%	0
Total Corporate	38,710	68,668	-29,271	39,397	66,284	-29,423	36,861	-2,384	-152	-2,536	-6.44%	-404
Council Services & Corporate Budget	140,877	245,845	-93,798	152,047	242,405	-88,169	154,236	-3,440	5,629	2,189	1.44%	5,535
Schools & Non-delegated School Budgets	75,941	91,349	-9,700	81,649	97,274	-9,246	88,028	5,925	454	6,379	7.81%	5,909
Total Council Budget	216,818	337,194	-103,498	233,696	339,679	-97,415	242,264	2,485	6,083	8,568	3.67%	11,444
Housing Revenue Account	653	17,585	-17,581	4	17,300	-17,106	194	-285	475	190		1,031

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	-2	-187	-185	Underspend due to vacancy management and use of reserves
Education and Children's Service	2,700	2,423	-277	See body of report for summary. Overspend due to children's social care placements and a reduction in level of out-of-county education income. Reduction this month due to grants maximisation and in-year efficiencies across the services, offset by an increase to social care legal costs. All residential and fostering placements have been costed to realistic timescales however no allowance has been made for any further placements throughout the year.
Business Improvement and Modernisation	-52	-339	-287	Underspend due to small efficiencies and vacancy management
Legal, HR and Democratic Services	-105	-139	-34	Underspend due to small efficiencies and vacancy management
Finance and Property	0	-167	-167	Underspend due to small efficiencies and vacancy management
Highways, Facilities and Environmental Services	373	93	-280	The overspend relates to increasing costs for major projects, street lighting, depot maintenance and staffing. The reduction this month is due to planned in-year small efficiencies, reduced use of agency staff and vacancy management.
Planning and Public Protection	844	742	-102	The overspend relates to School Transport costs and reduced planning income. Although a £500k pressure was approved as part of the 22/23 budget process for school transport and the service is utilising a cash reserve in-year, the service is projecting an overspend. The reduction this month relates to vacancy management and in-year small efficiencies and use of reserves.
Community Support Services	2,169	2,287	118	See body of report for summary. The £2.3m overspend is due to an overall pressure of £4.7m, in high cost placements in Specialist Services (£3.1m) and homelessness (£1.6m), netted off by use of reserves (£2.4m). The homelessness overspend is due to higher rates and lengthier stays at accommodation. The increase this month relates to additional high cost placements in Specialist Services.
Leisure - ADM	12	12	0	The overspend relates to minor variances.
Corporate & Miscellaneous	-404	-1,036	-632	Release of contingency and savings realised from new ways of working. See body of report for details
Precepts & Levies	0	0	0	See body of report for details
Capital Financing	0	-1,500	-1,500	Reduced capital financing costs in-year due to delayed expenditure on some capital projects. The position on capital financing is very much related to progress on capital projects and variances do not fully crystallise until the final outturn is known. Whilst In previous years any underspend on this budget has been carried forward to help support the capital programme, with the level of overspend currently being reported it is unlikely that this will be possible this year.
Council Services & Corporate Budget	5,535	2,189	-3,346	

Mae tudalen hwn yn fwiadol wag

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

APPENDIX 3

Tudalen 79

Capital Expenditure

Total Estimated Payments - Other

Total Estimated Payments - Major Projects:

Housing Improvement Grants

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	21,254	23,771	33,284
Total Estimated Payments - Major Projects:			
Housing Improvement Grants	1,210	1,200	1,565
Highways Maintenance	4,109	4,710	5,495
East Rhyl Coastal Defence Scheme	5,137	3,575	480
Rhyl Queens Market Redevelopment	1,682	3,493	4,224
Waste Service Remodelling	2,152	11,428	5,731
Contingency		500	981
Total	35,544	48,677	51,760
External Funding	20,482	19,399	31,397
Receipts and Reserves	5,223	7,944	6,601
Prudential Borrowing	9,839	21,334	13,762
Unallocated Funding	0	0	0
Total Capital Financing	35,544	48,677	51,760

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 – November 2022

Rhyl Queens Market Redevelopment	
Total Budget	£13.242m
Expenditure to date	£7.703m
Estimated remaining spend in 22/23	£3.000m
Future Years estimated spend	£2.539m
Funding	WG £8.060m DCC Asbestos £0.272m. DCC £4.910m
Narrative: Construction commenced on Monday 15 August by Wynne Construction and is scheduled to finish July 2023. The procurement of an operator opportunity is currently live on Sell2Wales, with a closing date of December 6 th .	
Forecast In Year Expenditure 22/23	£4.225m

Sustainable Communities for Learning – Band B	
Total Budget	£51.9m
Expenditure to date	£0.6m
Estimated remaining spend in 22/23	
Future Years estimated spend	
Funding	WG £36.1m, DCC £15.8m
Narrative:	
<p>Progress continues to be made on the development of projects for Band B of the Sustainable Communities for Learning Programme in partnership with Welsh Government.</p> <p>The Outline Business Case for the Ysgol Plas Brondyffryn project was approved by Welsh Government and the pre planning consultation with the community on the proposed design of the new school has now taken place. The consultants are now reviewing the findings from this consultation exercise. The statutory notice for the proposed extension in capacity was published on the 8th November and the period for objection runs until the 5th December 2022.</p> <p>The feasibility works for options at Ysgol Bryn Collen / Ysgol Gwernant in Llangollen have been received and these will now be assessed to determine the shape of the project moving forward.</p> <p>Dialogue has commenced with Denbigh High School over Band B funding and this will now be progressed. Options for Ysgol Pendref are also under consideration to enable this project to commence.</p> <p>The projects under Band B will be required to meet Net Carbon Zero requirements and Welsh Government have agreed to meet these additional costs to an agreed benchmark. Discussions have also taken place with Welsh Government regarding likely cost pressures for individual projects and how this will impact on the overall programme affordability. These issues were discussed with the Modernising Education Programme Board at their last meeting.</p>	
Forecast In Year Expenditure 22/23	

Waste Service Re-modelling	
Total Budget	£20.699m
Expenditure to date	£7.012m
Estimated remaining spend in 22/23	£4.339m
Future Years estimated spend	£9.348m
Funding	WG £11.132m, DCC £9.567m
Narrative:	
<p>A number of work streams are being taken forward including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work is now underway on Phase 2 of the construction of the new waste transfer station (WTS) at the Colomendy Industrial Estate in Denbigh. It is anticipated works will be complete by autumn 2023. The precise dates for roll out of the new service from the new WTS to be confirmed in due course and is dependent on issue of a permit to operate the WTS from NRW. • Specification and procurement of the new fleet required to support the new model has been completed with delivery of this new fleet anticipated to commence ahead of the roll out of the new service to allow for commissioning and training on the new fleet before it goes operational. • Procurement of the new containers required for the new collections model are ongoing, with the main order for the trolley boxes for the recycle awarded in October 2022. Further procurement of remaining containers required will continue during 2023. • A number of mobilisation and communication activities are ongoing to prepare for the service change and include developing the new collection routes; planning for any staffing changes/requirements and ongoing engagement and communication with stakeholders and residents. 	
Forecast In Year Expenditure 22/23	£5.811m

Mae tudalen hwn yn fwriadol wag

STRATEGIC INVESTMENT GROUP

BUSINESS CASE – CAPITAL INVESTMENT

This Business Case provides justification for undertaking a project. The completed form will be reviewed by the Strategic Investment Group who will make a recommendation to Council whether the bid should be approved and included within the Capital Plan. All sections should be completed and evidence of costs will need to be supplied.

For details of Strategic Investment Group meetings and deadlines for the submission of this form, please contact Richard Humphreys, Capital & Technical Finance Team on ext 6144.

Project Name:	Universal Primary Free School Meals (UPFSM) (Phase 2)
Project Reference:	
Project Manager:	Isobel Bourke-Richardson
Workstream/Programme:	

Head of Service/Project Sponsor	Geraint Davies	Lead member:	Gill German
Service:	Catering Services	LM Portfolio:	Education, Children and Families
Form completed by:	Isobel Bourke-Richardson/ Hayley Jones	Date:	
Service Accountant:	Martyn Dodd	Date:	

PROJECT TYPE

*Please categorise your project type. Mark **one** box only.*

SMALL <input type="checkbox"/>	MEDIUM <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LARGE <input type="checkbox"/>
---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------

DECISION SOUGHT FROM SIG:	The approval to spend the second phase of WG's Universal Primary Free School Meals (UPFSM) funding grant permitting catering service to commence the refurbishment of 16 School kitchens/dining spaces to accommodate the project.
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Highlights the key points in the Business Case to include:-

- what the project will achieve / important benefits
- estimated costs
- how the project will be funded

The Catering service will be required to refurbish 25 school kitchens throughout the roll out to accommodate the additional 3600 meals per day when full roll out date of project is agreed. WG have previously awarded £859k of capital funding for the 2022/23 financial year and £63k of revenue funding to assist with delivering the pledge. This funding has now been spent and the authority has successfully completed phase 1 of the rollout to all Reception pupils in DCC schools.

£1.2million of capital funding has now been awarded by WG for the second phase of the rollout. This second round of funding is not only to undertake refurbishment of school kitchens but also to increase the capacity and quality of the dining provisions in our primary schools. With this in mind the proposal is that this funding be used to refurbish and increase the cooking capacity at an additional 10 kitchens and improve dining facilities at a minimum of 7 schools.

BUSINESS OPTIONS

Analysis and reasoned recommendation for the base business options of: do nothing / do the minimal or do something.

You must include an environmentally enhanced (net carbon zero/ecologically positive compatible) option. If your project is a business development project, then this may not be relevant.

Option 1:		Do nothing – maintain the existing situation			
Please provide brief details:					
No further works would be undertaken to extend catering capacity and Denbighshire would not meet WG pledge to provide Free school meals to all Primary school pupils.					
Please mark with an X how this option compares with the preferred option in terms of Cost, Time, Quality and Benefits:					
Costs	Costs more		Time	Takes longer to deliver	
	Costs the same			Takes the same to deliver	
	Costs less	X		Is quicker to deliver	X
Quality	Improves the quality		Benefits	Improves benefits	
	Is the same quality			No impact on benefits	
	Is a lower quality	X		Worsens benefits	X
What is the main reason this option has not been selected?					
Following an assessment of the current provision (appendix 1) it was identified that there were kitchens that had not been refurbished during the first phase of works which would still be					

insufficiently equipped to implement UPFSM. Some kitchens and dining facilities were identified as having minor issues while others require significant works to implement UPFSM.

The do nothing option does not provide catering services with the necessary capacity required to provide free school meals to all primary school aged children.

Option 2:		Environmentally enhanced option – Convert all school canteens operating from Gas to Electric.			
Please provide brief details:					
This option would involve reducing catering equipment which use natural gas or LPG and converting all canteens to electrical appliances. Sourcing renewable electricity for these sites to reduce carbon emissions.					
Please mark with an X how this option compares with the preferred option in terms of Cost, Time, Quality and Benefits:					
Costs	Costs more	X	Time	Takes longer to deliver	X
	Costs the same			Takes the same to deliver	
	Costs less			Is quicker to deliver	
Quality	Improves the quality		Benefits	Improves benefits	
	Is the same quality	X		No impact on benefits	X
	Is a lower quality			Worsens benefits	
What is the main reason this option has not been selected?					
This is not a realistic option as not all areas have load capacity required to deliver this option. There is a limited budget to deliver UPFSM and converting all sites from gas to electric would mean an increase in the equipment required. Where possible electric catering equipment will be installed and moving forward if there is capacity within the network where the school is located to use electrical appliances this will be considered in the future.					

Option 3:		Create a central production kitchen.			
Please provide brief details:					
Central production kitchen involving a new facility with new provision and approx. additional 4 to 6 vehicles to distribute meals. Changes to existing kitchens with additional serving and hot holding equipment.					
Please mark with an X how this option compares with the preferred option in terms of Cost, Time, Quality and Benefits:					
Costs	Costs more	X	Time	Takes longer to deliver	X
	Costs the same			Takes the same to deliver	
	Costs less			Is quicker to deliver	
Quality	Improves the quality		Benefits	Improves benefits	
	Is the same quality			No impact on benefits	
	Is a lower quality	X		Worsens benefits	X

What is the main reason this option has not been selected?

Quality of food is likely to be impacted – e.g. potentially arriving cold to school and could impact on food safety standards.

Use of vehicles to distribute meals to school sites would have a significant cost implication long term and would have significant impact on carbon neutral targets.

EXPECTED BENEFITS

The benefits that the project will deliver expressed in measurable terms against the situation as it exists prior to the project. Remember to capture co-benefits (the added benefits we get from this action/project as well as the direct benefits it will realise).

This project would put in place all the necessary equipment and facilities to ensure that all Denbighshire Primary schools are able to provide Free school meals to all primary pupils from Reception to Year 6 as all kitchens would have capacity to fulfil meal provision from September 2023. This is the second phase in a long term project which aims to deliver on WG's commitment to provide FSM to all primary school pupils by September 2024.

The benefits of delivering UFSM have been identified by WG and include the following:

- Raising the profile of healthy eating across the whole school,
- increasing the range of food pupils eat,
- improving social skills at mealtimes,
- improvements to behaviour and attainment.

More widely, in rolling out this commitment we will be working with partners to increase the supply of Welsh food onto the school plate. This will:

- shorten supply chains,
- support local food producers and distributors where possible.
- strengthen the Foundational Economy.

EXPECTED DIS-BENEFITS

Outcomes perceived as negative by one or more stakeholders

The primary focus for the project is to increase Denbighshire's Primary school kitchen infrastructure in order to cater for all pupils, however this will have a significant effect on energy usage which is in opposition to the aims of DCC to become Net Carbon Zero.

TIMESCALE

Over which the project will run (summary of the Project Plan) and the period over which the benefits will be realised

Date	Milestone
September - October 2022	Site Assessments
November 2022 – December 2022	Equipment orders placed
January 2023	UPFSM rollout - Year 1 – TBC by CET
January – August 2023	Phase 2 Site works
April 2023	UPFSM roll out – Year 2
Sept 2023	UPFSM roll out – Year 3 & 4
April 2024	UPFSM roll out – Year 5 & 6

CAPITAL COSTS – CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

COMPLETE ALL THREE TABLES BELOW FOR CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS
 LEAVE BLANK/DELETE SECTION FOR BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

The capital cost of a project is an important consideration in terms of whether or not it should proceed.

- Any costs relating to ICT infrastructure and equipment should have been provided by ICT department.
- Any costs that relate to construction should have been provided by Design & Development or Building Services.

Please provide details of any capital funding that has already been spent on the project:	
Enter details of cost element below:	Total
Feasibility (surveys, market research, etc)	
Client side project management	
OTHER Large and Light Catering Equipment	£508k
OTHER Estimated Building work / Ventilation upgrade	£351k
TOTAL	£859k

Please provide details of the capital funding requirement (not including amount already spent):				
Enter details of cost element below:	2022/23	2023/24	Future Years	All Years Total
Feasibility (surveys, market research, etc)				
Client side project management				
Land/property acquisition				
Land preparation/remediation				
Demolition and/or site security				
Construction, refurbishment or maintenance	£90k	£636k		£726k
BREEAM rating of "Excellent"				
Security measures (CCTV, door entry, etc)				
Fire prevention measures (sprinklers, etc)				
External landscaping and other works				
Land/property acquisition				
Highways work				
ICT infrastructure and hardware				
Fixtures & fittings				
Furniture				
Planning/Building Regulation Costs				
Design Team Fees (architects, QS, etc)				
Legal Costs and Fees				
Marketing/Consultation				
External Project Support (eg gateway review)				
OTHER Cooking Equipment	£257k			£257k
OTHER Dining Equipment	£100k			£100k
OTHER Contingency	£53k	£67,238		£120,238
OTHER (please enter)				
TOTAL	£500k	£703,238		£1,203,238

Please provide details of proposed capital funding sources					
Enter details of funding source	Status:	2022/23	2023/24	Future Years	TOTAL
WG Grants	Approved	£859,456			£859,456
WG Grants	Approved	£500,000	£ 703,238		£1,203,238
WG Grants				Currently unknown	
TOTAL		£1,359,456	£703,238		£2,062,694

REVENUE COST IMPACT TO BE COMPLETED FOR ALL PROJECTS

In considering whether a project should be developed due regard should be made to the potential impact on revenue budgets.

If the activity will result in a requirement for additional revenue funding, please provide details below:			
What is the impact of this project in terms of the <u>annual</u> revenue requirement for:	Existing Revenue Budget	Post-project Revenue Budget	Increase/Decrease
staff costs (salaries and associated) Assumption based on feeding reception only.	£2,065,193	£2,582,589	£517,396
energy costs (heating, lighting, ICT, etc)			
property maintenance and servicing costs			
other property related costs (rental, insurance, etc)			
ongoing ICT costs (licences, etc)			
mileage of Denbighshire fleet vehicles			
mileage for business travel by Denbighshire employees using their personal vehicles			
OTHER (Kitchen Equipment purchase, Maintenance and Servicing)	£124,542	£126,642	£2,100
OTHER (please enter)			
OVERALL REVENUE REQUIREMENT			

Please provide brief details of the revenue impact of this project:

- Where revenue savings are forecast, you should detail what is proposed for the saving (e.g. reduction of an existing revenue budget, re-allocation of revenue to alternative services area, etc)
- Where revenue increases are forecast, you should provide details of how the revenue shortfall will be addressed. In this instance you should also append a three year surplus/deficit forecast.

- *Details of any one-off revenue cost requirements that may be required post-project implementation (e.g. recruitment, redundancies, etc). DO NOT include any costs detailed in the capital section of this Business Case*

WG Funding will determine what impact this proposal will have on the revenue spend. It is anticipated that there will be increased costs due to the increased number of meals, however this will reduce the cost per head as a consequence.

WHOLE LIFE COST

NOTE: THIS SECTION IS CURRENTLY IN DEVELOPMENT AND FURTHER GUIDANCE ISSUED IN DUE COURSE. OFFICERS DO NOT NEED TO COMPLETE THIS SECTION AT THIS STAGE UNLESS THEY HAVE UNDERTAKEN A WHOLE LIFE COSTING EXERCISE ALREADY INDEPENDENTLY WITHIN THEIR PROJECT.

Please provide brief details of the whole life cost impact of this project over a 20-year period. This should be completed for the preferred business option as well as for the environmentally enhanced business option if it is not selected as the preferred option:

- *[guidance to follow]*
- *[guidance to follow]*
- *[guidance to follow]*

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Please provide details of proposed project management – Establishment of Project Board etc

Project board has been established, and project management support will be provided from the Modernising Education team.

STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS / HEALTH & SAFETY

This section should identify how the activity will help Denbighshire meet any of its statutory requirements. Please include any Health & Safety Issues that the activity will address in this section. Please leave blank if not applicable.

All works will be delivered in line with statutory requirements.

CARBON MANAGEMENT IMPACT

Please consult with Council's Principal Energy Manager (robert.jones@denbighshire.gov.uk) and the Council's Climate and Ecological Change Programme Manager (helen.vaughan-evans@denbighshire.gov.uk) before completing this section.

Denbighshire has committed to reducing its carbon emissions from buildings and fleet by at least 15% by 2022, for the Council to be net carbon zero by 2030 (buildings, fleet, waste, business travel, staff commuting, street lighting) and for the Council to reduce its supply chain emissions by 35% by 2030.

The Business Case requires you to make a forecast for the anticipated carbon emissions impact of the project.

Annual Forecasts:	Annual (current)	Carbon (kgCO ₂ e)	Annual (Post Project)	Carbon (kgCO ₂ e)	Carbon Variance	Comments
Money spent on external goods and services (UNIT= £)						
PHASE 1 SCHOOLS Energy consumption in buildings: (UNIT = kWh)	3006955.00	57866 0.52	3013323.00	58546 1.52	6801	Figures relate to total increase in energy usage at phase 1 schools. Data provided is for whole site as kitchen usage cannot be identified separately. Variance is calculated based on new equipment installed and items of equipment removed. A full breakdown of calculations can be found in appendix 2a.
PHASE 2 SCHOOLS Energy consumption in buildings: (UNIT = kWh)	1960351	33259 1.9	1805556.81	36426 8.60	31676.69	Figures relate to total increase in energy usage at phase 2 schools. Data provided is for whole site as kitchen usage cannot be identified separately. Variance is calculated based on new

						equipment installed and items of equipment removed. A full breakdown of calculations can be found in appendix 2b.
Energy consumption in Street Lighting: (UNIT = kWh)	n/a					
Fuel consumption of Denbighshire Fleet vehicles: (UNIT = litres/ kWh)	n/a					
Mileage of Business Travel (personal vehicles): (UNIT = miles travelled)						
Mileage of Staff Commute: (UNIT = miles travelled)						
Tonnes of waste produced: (UNIT = tonnes)	Food 115.92 Residual 891.24 Recycling 750.96		Food 231.84 Residual 1782.48 Recycling 1501.92		Food 115.92 Residual 891.24 Recycling 750.96	Figures relate to total annual waste from all DCC primary schools before and after full rollout to all year groups. An assumption has been made that if the numbers of pupils having school meals is double what it is currently there will be a requirement to double bin collections. Therefore waste will be doubled.
One off Forecasts:			Project cost (£)	Carbon (kgCO2 e)		Comments
Money spent on external goods and services (UNIT= £)						
TOTAL CARBON EMISSIONS		91125 2.4		91483 4.2	3582	

Annual Forecasts:	Current	Carbon Absorption (kgCO2e)	Post Project	Carbon Absorption (kgCO2e)	Carbon Absorption Variance	Comments
Hectare of Grassland (UNIT=ha)						
Hectares of Forestland (UNIT=ha)						
TOTAL CARBON ABSORPTION						

Please highlight the appropriate cell depending on whether on balance this project helps, hinders or is neutral to the Council's goal to become net carbon zero by 2030 (reducing carbon emissions and increasing carbon absorption).

Net Carbon Zero Council Summary	HELPS	HINDERS	NEUTRAL
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Please provide brief details of the carbon impact of this project, and detail specific actions that will be taken to reduce carbon emissions. If carbon emissions are expected to increase as a result of this project, please provide details of proposed actions to compensate for this increase in other areas of the Service's activity and/or via tree planting/land management for the benefit of carbon sequestration.

It is acknowledged that the project will result in an unavoidable increase in consumption of carbon as a result of increased uptake. However, we will attempt to mitigate some of this increase via utilisation of renewable and sustainable energy sources if possible and use electrical appliances rather than gas where feasible along with putting in place initiatives to promote recycling by staff and pupils and using recyclable materials.

Capacity within the network constricts the number of electrical appliances in some sites however following implementation of the first phase, five gas kitchen appliances have been swapped for electrical equivalents. In phase 2 will continue to swap from gas to electric appliances wherever possible.

In addition, future developments such as Sustainable Communities for Learning projects will consider how it can mitigate and improve the impact of increased consumption. The phased roll out of the UPFSM project will also be managed closely to ensure clear communication routes are in place in order to minimise confusion amongst stakeholders around timings for year groups accessing to the UPFSM provision.

Climate Change Lead Officer statement:

Please provide a statement from the Climate Change Lead Officer. Contact Helen Vaughan-Evans on

The target carbon reduction for non-domestic buildings is at least 60% by 2030 in order for the Council to achieve Net Carbon Zero by 2030. It is appreciated that this project is required to deliver on the commitment to provide Free School Meals to all primary school pupils by September 2024.

The preferred option will result in increased use of gas and electricity, with associated increase in carbon emissions, by increasing cooking capacity at eleven sites. However, switching from gas to electric powered equipment where possible will limit the increase in carbon emissions at those sites. The environmentally enhanced option of converting all school canteens operating from Gas to Electric has not been selected because not all areas have load capacity to deliver this option.

For completeness and future reference, I am including here the information provided by the Project Manager. It shows the small difference of carbon savings that would be made in choosing the environmentally enhanced option (only a 2% smaller increase in carbon savings than the preferred option).

Option	Carbon emissions for entire school site (tonnes of CO2e)	Difference in CO2 compared to status quo (Tonnes of CO2e)	Percentage increase of tonnes CO2e for each option
Status quo	333	N/A	N/A
Refurbishment – preferred option	364	+ 32	9.6% increase
Environmentally enhanced – all electric	357	+24	7.2% increase

Technically, upgrading electrical capacity at the sites is a challenge. It has been confirmed that even if it were technically possible to upgrade all the schools and go all electric, it would not be feasible to do within the time and budget to meet the WG timeline.

Proposals to increase renewable energy sources are welcomed, together with future stages of development such as Sustainable Communities for Learning projects considering how the impact of increased energy consumption can be mitigated and reduce the impact.

The Officer should also be aware of the minimum standard for new build and refurbishments based on carbon in operation and embodied carbon which was passed by Cabinet in December. Papers/info here (agenda item 8):

<https://moderngov.denbighshire.gov.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?CId=281&MId=6276&LLL=0>

Carbon emissions from waste, particularly residual waste, are significant. Initiatives to promote recycling by staff and pupils are welcomed and should be pursued as they could reduce the carbon impact of the project. The Project Manager and Project Team should engage with DCC waste services trade waste team early to ensure proper waste disposal facilities which support low carbon waste streams are factored into the scheme.

DCC's Climate and Ecological Change Strategy has a 'plus' target for reducing carbon from its supply chain by 35% by 2030. Every effort should be taken within the procurement activity of this spend on construction and electrical equipment to specify the works for the benefit of low carbon, to assess the bids from a low carbon consideration (eg including quality criteria questions with a scoring weighting) and monitor carbon emission performance of the chosen contractor (eg through contract management, provision of data).

The project manager should continue to engage with their Procurement Business Partner early in maximising on low carbon / carbon sequestration/ ecological improvement opportunities from the supply chain associated with this project.

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climatechange@denbighshire.gov.uk.

BIODIVERSITY IMPACT

Please consult with Denbighshire's Biodiversity Lead Officer before completing this section. Contact Joel Walley on joel.walley@denbighshire.gov.uk.

The Council has a statutory duty to ensure compliance and enforcement of the Habitats Regulations (as amended in 2017). Furthermore, the Environment (Wales) Act, 2016 requires the Council to maintain and enhance biodiversity, and promote the resilience of ecosystems. At this pre-feasibility stage, please determine the anticipated impact of the project on biodiversity, and proposed measures to ensure the project results in an overall biodiversity enhancement.

Please mark a cross in the appropriate box.

Will this project impact on a habitat that supports living organisms (plant or animal), or involve physical works to property or Land?	Yes		No	X
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If you have answered yes to the above question, please complete all the following biodiversity sections. If answered no, please leave blank

IMPACTS ON BIODIVERSITY	Yes		No	
Has an ecological appraisal or survey of the site or proposals taken place?				
Cofnod eMapper Link:				
Please provide brief summary of survey findings, or provide a copy of the ecological report for review:				

Please provide brief details of how the project will avoid harm to biodiversity.

•

Please provide brief details of how the project will mitigate and compensate for any harm to biodiversity.

•

Please provide brief details of how the project will enhance biodiversity and restore ecosystem resilience.

Please highlight the appropriate cell depending on whether on balance this project helps, hinders or is neutral to the Council's goal to become ecologically positive by 2030 (increasing the species richness of land).

Ecologically Positive Council Summary	HELPS	HINDERS	NEUTRAL
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Ecology Officer summary:

Please provide a statement from the Biodiversity Lead Officer. Contact Joel Walley on joel.walley@denbighshire.gov.uk.

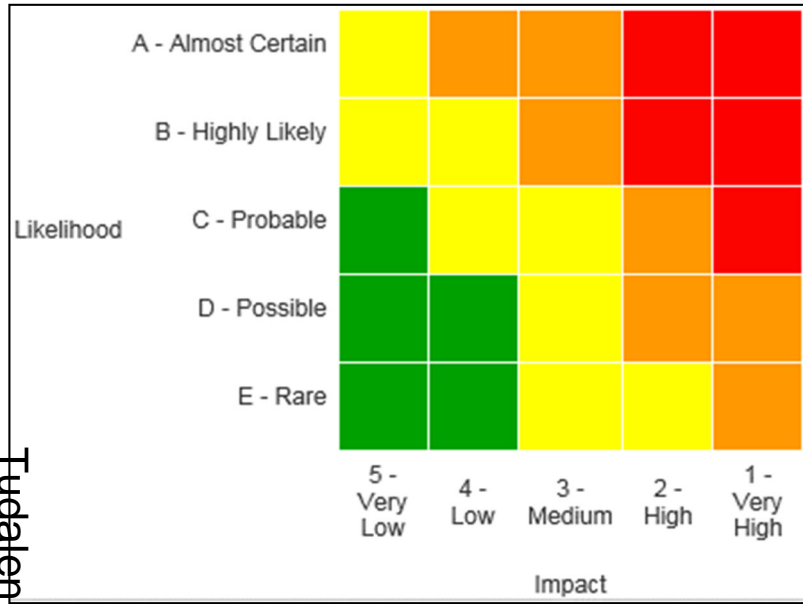
Name: **Date:**

MAJOR RISKS TO THE PROJECT

A summary of the key risks associated with the project together with the likely impact and plans should they occur is provided below:

Title	Inherent Risk	Mitigating Action	Residual Risk
Project costs exceed WG funding	Unable to complete works to all sites. Failure to deliver UPFSM.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only complete works within funding provided. 	Delayed roll out of UPFSM. Unable to deliver full UPFSM across Denbighshire.
Availability of Heavy Cooking Equipment to cook meals.	Unable to deliver key milestones of UPFSM.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Buy in readymade meals, provide packed lunches and or transport from a nearby school for a short period of time. Delay roll out of project. 	Quality of readymade meals may not be as good. Reputational risk if roll out in delayed.
Availability of contractors and suppliers to undertake the works	Unable to deliver key milestones of UPFSM.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delay roll out of project. 	Reputational risk if roll out in delayed.
Not enough skilled staff required to deliver additional Meals.	Shortage of skilled staff to meet demand. Quality of food is impacted.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recruitment Campaign using jobs fairs and social media with vacancy information. Utilise school's social media and parent portals as a method of advertising locally and school specific. Retrain existing staff and upskill where required and possible. Work with schools regarding lunch service times. Decrease choice of provision 	Potential delay on roll out Increased cost to buy in products. Limited food choices

Title	Inherent Risk	Mitigating Action	Residual Risk
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Buy in some products to compensate for lack of staff but this will be at higher cost than current in house homemade provision. 	
Parents expectations regarding UPFSM rollout and when they don't have to pay for FSM.	Increased parent debt Increased cost to the Authority.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clear communication plan, providing key information to parents at key stages within the project roll out. Explaining who is entitled, and how they access the provision 	
Following the rollout of UPFSM children/ parents may choose not to take up the offer.	Investment does not achieve its intended purpose.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote the menu options available 	
Insufficient 'True' FSM funding	Funding shortfall if all those eligible for true FSM actually take up the offer due to rollout.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing review of true FSM uptake to monitor rising budget pressures Potential of increasing budget pressure has been raised with appropriate DCC officers. 	



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SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Please list any supporting documents that accompany this Business Case

RAG assessment for kitchen works (Appendix 1)

ANNUAL CAPITAL BIDS – BLOCK ALLOCATIONS

Please provide details of expenditure and commitments for allocations received in the current financial year.

COUNTY LANDLORD STATEMENT

Please provide a statement from the County Landlord and where applicable the recommendation of the Asset Management Group. Contact Tom Booty on tom.booty@denbighshire.gov.uk.

The proposals are supported on the basis of the ethos and rationale of providing a beneficial service to the residents of Denbighshire and in particular meeting the needs of the most vulnerable. However, the deadlines imposed for the delivery of those benefits is not conducive to sustainable and efficient development of DCC's school buildings and longer term service delivery. More time for review and planning of works could have delivered a holistically better outcome.

Supplied by: David Lorey Date: 25/11/2022

CHIEF FINANCE OFFICER STATEMENT

Please provide a statement from the Chief Finance Officer. Contact Steve Gadd on steve.gadd@denbighshire.gov.uk.

The programme and approach to the WG requirement to provide Universal Primary Free School Meals is fully supported. There are financial risks around the project, such as the ongoing revenue implications but the funding is available for this aspect and we should proceed as outlined in the report.

Supplied by: Steve Gadd Date: 24/11/2022

VERIFICATION:

Project Manager:			
Project Sponsor:			
Name:		Position:	
Signature:		Date:	

For use by Finance:

Result of S.I.G. Review	
Date of Meeting	
Approval	
Code	

Universal Free School Meals for all Primary School Children: 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: 1041

Brief description: Welsh Government have announced that Free meals will be available to all primary school pupils starting from 1st September 2022. This will be a phased approach where some of the youngest children in primary schools will begin receiving free school meals from September 2022 with UPFSM being available to all primary aged pupils by September 2024. This will increase Catering service daily meals from 3500 to 7687 per day. In order to meet this commitment, Denbighshire identified a number of school kitchens requiring significant improvements to increase meal capacity. As part of the first phase of works refurbishments have already been undertaken at 13 school kitchens. Phase 2 of the project is looking at refurbishing an additional 10 kitchens along with improvements to dining facilities at at least 7 sites.

Date Completed: 21/11/2022 13:37:27 Version: 6

Completed by: Isobel Bourke-Richardson

Responsible Service: Highways and Environmental Services

Localities affected by the proposal: Whole County,

Who will be affected by the proposal? Primary School Pupils Parents Catering Services School Staff

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

2 out of 4 stars

Actual score : 24 / 36.

Summary for each Sustainable Development principle

Long term

The project aims to provide all primary school children with access to free school meals by September 2024. Consideration must be made for the ongoing maintenance replacement of equipment. Discussions of how this will take place have been held with Finance. The long term delivery of UPFSM needs to be considered as funding has only been agreed with WG for the first 3 years.

Prevention

This proposal directly links to policy to tackle child poverty and cost of living crisis.

Integration

Link to the resilient communities and Young people corporate priorities. The benefits of delivering UPFSM have been identified by WG and include the following: - Raising the profile of healthy eating across the whole school, - increasing the range of food pupils eat, - improving social skills at meal times, - improvements to behaviour, attendance and attainment.

Collaboration

Collaboration has been developed within the local authority, regionally and nationally to develop the commitment.

Involvement

Stakeholders including school staff and parents have been consulted on the UPFSM proposal. Elected members will be involved in the project as the project is developed.

Summary of impact

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

Main conclusions

Overall the proposal will bring about significant positive benefits by establishing the required staffing and infrastructure to deliver Universal Primary Free School Meals (UPFSM) for all primary age pupils across Denbighshire. UPFSM will support the aims of tackling child poverty and the cost of living crisis by reducing the burden on all families of providing a lunch time meal for their children. Primary pupils will have consistent access to healthy, nutritionally balanced meals and the shared dining experience will help improve social skills at meal times - all of which have been shown to positively impact behaviour and attainment. The use of local suppliers wherever feasible will support the shortening of supply chains and the increasing number of employment opportunities will benefit the

Universal Free School Meals for all Primary School Children

local employment market.

We acknowledge that the project will result in an unavoidable increase in consumption of energy/fuel and water, as a result of increased uptake. We will attempt to mitigate some of this increase via installation of electrical appliances rather than gas wherever this is feasible along with putting in place initiatives to promote recycling by staff and pupils and using recyclable materials wherever possible. We will also look to mitigate and improve any impact within future developments such as Sustainable Communities for Learning projects. The phased roll out of the UPFSM project will also be managed closely to ensure clear communication routes are in place in order to minimise confusion amongst stakeholders around timings for year groups accessing to the UPFSM provision.

The likely impact on Denbighshire, Wales and the world.

A prosperous Denbighshire

Overall Impact

Positive

Justification for impact

The infrastructure will support increased capacity for delivering school meals and this will:
Make use of the local supply chain wherever possible will have a positive impact on local economy.
Support the aims of tackling child poverty and the cost of living crisis.
Increase employment.

Further actions required

Increasing the number of appliances will impact on energy consumption. This will be unavoidable to achieve UFSM for all primary pupils.
Considerations will be made as to how to mitigate the impact of the issues raised in the economic development section once WG provide further details on UPFSM delivery.

Positive impacts identified:

A low carbon society

The proposal will have no material impact on a low carbon society.

Quality communications, infrastructure and transport

The infrastructure will support increased capacity for delivering school meals. the use of the local supply chain wherever possible will have a positive impact on local economy.
This will support tackling child poverty and the cost of living crisis.

Economic development

The delivery of UPFSM, aims to tackle child poverty and will support with the unprecedented cost of living crisis.

Quality skills for the long term

The proposal will have no material impact on quality skills for the long term.

Quality jobs for the long term

Increased catering vacancies across the county.

Increased hours for existing staff to deliver UPFSM.

Childcare

The proposal will have no material impact on childcare.

Negative impacts identified:

A low carbon society

Increasing the number of appliances will impact on energy consumption. This will be unavoidable to achieve UFSM for all primary pupils.

Quality communications, infrastructure and transport

The proposal will have no negative impact on quality communications, infrastructure and transport.

Economic development

UPFSM offer may impact on eligible true FSM's due to the additional funding which is associated with this eligibility e.g. deprivation grant.

Debt which may be built up as a result of the phased approach of the UPFSM delivery.

Quality skills for the long term

The proposal will have no negative impact on quality skills for the long term.

Quality jobs for the long term

The proposal will have no negative impact on quality jobs for the long term.

Childcare

The proposal will have no negative impact on childcare.

A resilient Denbighshire

Overall Impact

Negative

Justification for impact

Unavoidable increase in consumption of energy/fuel and water, as a result of increased uptake. This will result in more frequent deliveries, more equipment and capacity to cater for all pupils.

Centralised recycling, which will improve percentage of recyclable goods going to recycling.

Further actions required

Through increased awareness of the recycling process and recyclable materials for pupils and staff there should be a rise in the percentage of waste recycled. This could also have a positive impact on recycling habits at home, which will contribute to some of the mitigation for increased fuel consumption.

Positive impacts identified:

Biodiversity and the natural environment

The proposal will have no material impact on biodiversity and the natural environment.

Biodiversity in the built environment

The proposal will have no material impact on biodiversity and the built environment.

Reducing waste, reusing and recycling

Increased use of recyclable packaging

Reduced energy/fuel consumption

The proposal will have no material impact on reduced energy/fuel consumption.

People's awareness of the environment and biodiversity

Centralised recycling, which will improve percentage of recycleable goods going to recycling.

Increased awareness of the recycling process for pupils and staff. this could also have a positive impact on recycling habits at home.

Flood risk management

The proposal will have no material impact on flood risk management.

Negative impacts identified:

Biodiversity and the natural environment

The proposal will have no negative impact on biodiversity and the natural environment.

Biodiversity in the built environment

The proposal will have no negative impact on biodiversity and the built environment.

Reducing waste, reusing and recycling

Increase of recycling due to an increase in uptake.

Reduced energy/fuel consumption

Unavoidable increase in consumption of energy/fuel and water, as a result of increased uptake. this will result in more frequent deliveries, more equipment and capacity to cater for all pupils.

People's awareness of the environment and biodiversity

The proposal will have no negative impact on people's awareness of the environment and

biodiversity.

Flood risk management

The proposal will have no negative impact on flood risk management.

A healthier Denbighshire

Overall Impact

Positive

Justification for impact

The benefits of delivering UPFSM have been identified by WG and include the following:

- Raising the profile of healthy eating across the whole school,
- increasing the range of food pupils eat,
- improving social skills at meal times,
- improvements to behaviour and attainment.
- meals provided will be nutritionally analysed in line with WG healthy eating in schools policy.
- UFSM offer will take away the stigma behind FSM.

Further actions required

As there is no negative impact there are no mitigating measures required.

Positive impacts identified:

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

The benefits of delivering UPFSM have been identified by WG and include the following:

- Raising the profile of healthy eating across the whole school,
- increasing the range of food pupils eat,
- improving social skills at meal times,
- improvements to behaviour and attainment.

Access to good quality, healthy food

Universal Free School Meals for all Primary School Children

Meals provided will be nutritionally analysed in line with WG healthy eating in schools policy.

People's emotional and mental well-being

Parent/carers having the reassurance that their child will be fed will have a positive impact.

UPFSM offer will take away the stigma behind 'true' FSM.

Access to healthcare

The proposal will have no material impact on access to healthcare.

Participation in leisure opportunities

The proposal will have no material impact on participation in leisure opportunities.

Negative impacts identified:

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

The proposal will have no negative impact on the social and physical environment that encourages and supports health and wellbeing.

Access to good quality, healthy food

The proposal will have no negative impact on access to good quality, healthy food.

People's emotional and mental well-being

The proposal will have no negative impact on people's emotional and mental wellbeing.

Access to healthcare

The proposal will have no negative impact on access to healthcare.

Participation in leisure opportunities

The proposal will have no negative impact on participation in leisure activities.

A more equal Denbighshire

Overall Impact

Positive

Justification for impact

The UPFSM offer supports families with primary aged children regardless of their background and need.

Further actions required

Discussions with WG regarding rollout and clear communication on the delivery. There also need to be a strategy on how to manage issues surrounding debt for non payment of meals.

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

UPFSM will benefit all primary school pupils by September 2024.

People who suffer discrimination or disadvantage

Removing the stigma of current 'true' FSM in primary schools.

People affected by socio-economic disadvantage and unequal outcomes

Removing the stigma of current FSM in primary schools.

Provision is equal for all.

Areas affected by socio-economic disadvantage

The UPFSM offer reduces the burden of choosing between feeding their children or paying bills.

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

Due to the phased approach, some age groups will see a delay in the availability of UPSFM.

People who suffer discrimination or disadvantage

If application for UPFSM is required in the future then certain groups may still be at a disadvantage due to potential difficulties accessing/understanding/completing the application process.

People affected by socio-economic disadvantage and unequal outcomes

If application for UPFSM is required in the future then certain groups may still be at a disadvantage due to potential difficulties accessing/understanding/completing the application process. .

Interpretation of UPFSM offer and the phased approach may result in non payment for meals and families incurring debt.

Areas affected by socio-economic disadvantage

The proposal will have no negative impact on areas affected by socio-economic disadvantage.

A Denbighshire of cohesive communities

Overall Impact

Neutral

Justification for impact

The proposal is not expected to positively or negatively impact upon the cohesive communities wellbeing goal.

Further actions required

Universal Free School Meals for all Primary School Children

As there are no anticipated negative impacts then mitigation is not required.

Positive impacts identified:

Safe communities and individuals

The proposal will have no material impact on safe communities and individuals.

Community participation and resilience

The proposal will have no material impact on community participation and resilience.

The attractiveness of the area

The proposal will have no material impact on the attractiveness of the area.

Connected communities

The proposal will have no material impact on connected communities.

Rural resilience

The proposal will have no material impact on rural resilience.

Negative impacts identified:

Safe communities and individuals

The proposal will have no negative impact on safe communities and individuals.

Community participation and resilience

The proposal will have no negative impact on community participation and resilience.

The attractiveness of the area

The proposal will have no negative impact on the attractiveness of the area.

Connected communities

The proposal will have no negative impact on connected communities.

Rural resilience

The proposal will have no negative impact on rural resilience.

A Denbighshire of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language

Overall Impact

Neutral

Justification for impact

Although the use of Welsh language will be encouraged the pool of staff with this skill set is likely to be limited.

Further actions required

Denbighshire promote the development of employees Welsh language skills and this will be encouraged and promoted during the recruitment phase.

Positive impacts identified:

People using Welsh

More staff required - which may result in increased numbers of non Welsh speaking staff. These staff will be immersed in Welsh speaking setting on a daily basis and there will be support and encouragement to develop Welsh Language skills.

Promoting the Welsh language

More staff required - which may result in increased numbers of non Welsh speaking staff. These staff will be immersed in Welsh speaking setting on a daily basis and there will be support and encouragement to develop Welsh Language skills.

Culture and heritage

Universal Free School Meals for all Primary School Children

Cultural themed food days will be delivered school wide and provided to all pupils to raise awareness of local culture and heritage.

Negative impacts identified:

People using Welsh

More staff required - which may result in limited pool of Welsh speaking staff with the required skill set.

Promoting the Welsh language

If the authority end up in a situation where non welsh speaking staff are employed in Welsh schools and these staff do not actively engage in developing their use of the Welsh language, this could dilute the use of Welsh language with staff and pupils.

Culture and heritage

The proposal will have no negative impact on culture and heritage.

A globally responsible Denbighshire

Overall Impact

Neutral

Justification for impact

More widely, in rolling out this commitment we will be working with partners to increase the supply of Welsh food onto the school plate. This will:

- shorten supply chains
- support local food producers and distributors
- strengthen the Foundational Economy.

All procurement and tender processes will assess contractors social values, working rights and other relevant policies.

As this is an all Wales commitment there may be an impact on availability of equipment and resources, which could impact delivery timescales.

Universal Free School Meals for all Primary School Children

Increasing the number of appliances will impact on energy consumption. This will be unavoidable to achieve UFSM for all primary pupils.

Further actions required

Delivering UPFSM in a phased approach will assist with the demand for equipment and resources. We will be realistic in what equipment is required for each site and will take in to consideration what is the most energy efficient appliance (gas/ electric).

Positive impacts identified:

Local, national, international supply chains

More widely, in rolling out this commitment we will be working with partners to increase the supply of Welsh food onto the school plate. This will:

- shorten supply chains
- support local food producers and distributors
- strengthen the Foundational Economy.

Human rights

All procurement and tender processes will assess contractors social values, working rights and other relevant policies.

Broader service provision in the local area or the region

The proposal will have no material impact on the broader service provision in the local area or the region.

Reducing climate change

The proposal will have no material impact on reducing climate change.

Negative impacts identified:

Local, national, international supply chains

The proposal will have no negative impact on local, national, international supply chains.

Human rights

The proposal will have no negative impact on human rights.

Broader service provision in the local area or the region

As this is an all Wales commitment there may be an impact on availability of equipment and resources, which could impact delivery timescales.

Reducing climate change

Increasing the number of appliances will impact on energy consumption. This will be unavoidable to achieve UFSM for all primary pupils.

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 cyswllt
24 Ionawr	1	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
	2	Ysgol Plas Brondyffryn	Ystyried yr Achos Busnes Amlinellol ar gyfer adeilad newydd arfaethedig Ysgol Plas Brondyffryn	I'w gadarnhau Y Cyng. Gill German Swyddog Arweiniol Geraint Davies Awdur yr Adroddiad James Curran
	3	Cynlluniau Byw â Chymorth Anabledd Dysgu Sir Ddinbych	Gofyn i'r Cabinet gymeradwyo estyn y contractau hyn dros dro a chymeradwyo'r amserlen a'r broses ar gyfer ailgomisiynu/aildendro'r contractau.	Oes Y Cyng. Elen Heaton Swyddog Arweiniol David Soley Awdur yr Adroddiad Alison Heaton
	4	Y Gronfa Ffyniant Gyffredin – Cynigion Buddsoddi	Ceisio cymeradwyaeth y Cabinet i wario yn erbyn y Gronfa Ffyniant Gyffredin	Oes Y Cyng. Jason McLellan Swyddog Arweiniol – Liz Grieve

Rhaglen Gwaith i'r Dyfodol y Cabinet

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Cyfarfod	Eitem (disgrifiad / teitl)		Pwrpas yr adroddiad	Angen penderfyniad y Cabinet (oes/nac oes)	Awdur – Aelod arweiniol a swyddog cyswllt
					Awdur yr Adroddiad – Melanie Evans
	5	Prosiect Archifau Gogledd Ddwyrain Cymru	Darparu'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf i'r Cabinet a derbyn awdurdodiad i gyflwyno cais am grant gan Gronfa Treftadaeth y Loteri.	I'w gadarnhau	Y Cyng. Emrys Wynne / Liz Grieve / Craig Berry
	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
21 Chwefror	1	Y Gronfa Ffyniant Gyffredin – Cynigion Buddsoddi	Ceisio cymeradwyaeth y Cabinet i wario yn erbyn y Gronfa Ffyniant Gyffredin	Oes	Y Cyng. Jason McLellan Swyddog Arweiniol – Liz Grieve Awdur yr Adroddiad – Melanie Evans
	2	Adroddiad Cyllid	Rhoi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf i'r Cabinet am sefyllfa ariannol bresennol y	I'w gadarnhau	Y Cyng. Gwyneth Ellis Aelod Arweiniol / Awdur yr Adroddiad Steve Gadd

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 cyswllt
		Cyngor		
	3	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
28 Mawrth	1	Y Gronfa Ffyniant Gyffredin – Cynigion Buddsoddi	Ceisio cymeradwyaeth y Cabinet i wario yn erbyn y Gronfa Ffyniant Gyffredin	Oes Y Cyng. Jason McLellan Swyddog Arweiniol – Liz Grieve Awdur yr Adroddiad – Melanie Evans
	2	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
	3	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
25 Ebrill	1	Y Gronfa Ffyniant Gyffredin – Cynigion Buddsoddi	Ceisio cymeradwyaeth y Cabinet i wario yn erbyn y Gronfa Ffyniant Gyffredin	Oes Y Cyng. Jason McLellan Swyddog Arweiniol – Liz Grieve

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 cyswllt
					Awdur yr Adroddiad – Melanie Evans
	2	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
	3	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
23 Mai	1	Y Gronfa Ffyniant Gyffredin – Cynigion Buddsoddi	Ceisio cymeradwyaeth y Cabinet i wario yn erbyn y Gronfa Ffyniant Gyffredin	Oes	Y Cyng. Jason McLellan Swyddog Arweiniol – Liz Grieve Awdur yr Adroddiad – Melanie Evans
	2	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
	3	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

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 cyswllt
27 Mehefin	1	Y Gronfa Ffyniant Gyffredin – Cynigion Buddsoddi	Ceisio cymeradwyaeth y Cabinet i wario yn erbyn y Gronfa Ffyniant Gyffredin	Oes Y Cyng. Jason McLellan Swyddog Arweiniol – Liz Grieve Awdur yr Adroddiad – Melanie Evans
	2	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
	3	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

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

Rhaglen Gwaith i'r Dyfodol y Cabinet

<i>Cyfarfod</i>	<i>Dyddiad cau</i>	<i>Cyfarfod</i>	<i>Dyddiad cau</i>	<i>Cyfarfod</i>	<i>Dyddiad cau</i>
<i>24 Ionawr</i>	<i>10 Ionawr</i>	<i>21 Chwefror</i>	<i>7 Chwefror</i>	<i>28 Mawrth</i>	<i>14 Mawrth</i>

Diweddarwyd 29/11/2022 - KEJ

Rhaglen Gwaith i'r Dyfodol y Cabinet.doc

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Deddf Llywodraeth Leol 1972.

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