



To: Aelodau'r Pwyllgor Craffu
Cymunedau

Dyddiad: 1 Medi 2022

Rhif Union: 01824 712554

ebost: democrataidd@sirddinbych.gov.uk

Annwyl Gyngorydd

Fe'ch gwahoddir i fynychu cyfarfod y **PWYLLGOR CRAFFU CYMUNEDAU, DYDD IAU, 8 MEDI 2022 am 10:00am yn SIAMBR Y CYNGOR, NEUADD Y SIR, RHUTHUN A THRWY GYNHADLEDD FIDEO.**

Yn gywir iawn

G Williams
Pennaeth Gwasanaethau Cyfreithiol, AD a Democrataidd

AGENDA

RHAN 1 – MAE GWAHODDIAD I'R WASG A'R CYHOEDD FOD YN BRESENNOL AR GYFER Y RHAN HON O'R CYFARFOD

1 YMDDIHEURIADAU

2 DATGAN CYSYLLTIADAU (Tudalennau 3 - 4)

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

3 MATERION BRYD FEL Y'U CYTUNWYD GAN Y CADEIRYDD

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

4 COFNODION (Tudalennau 5 - 12)

Derbyn cofnodion cyfarfod y Pwyllgor Craffu Cymunedau a gynhaliwyd ar 30 Mehefin 2022 (copi ynghlwm).

5 CYNLLUNIAU ARFAETHEDIG AMDDIFFYN YR ARFORDIR YNG NGHANOL Y RHYL A CHANOL PRESTATYN (Tudalennau 13 - 78)

Ystyried adroddiad (copi ynghlwm) gan Reolwr Perygl Llifogydd y Cyngor ar werth a manteision buddsoddi yn y ddau gynllun ar gyfer y cymunedau dan sylw a'r sir yn gyffredinol a cheisio cefnogaeth yr aelodau i barhau â'u cymeradwyaeth drwy brosesau penderfynu'r Cyngor.

10.10am – 11am

6 PROSIECT DOLYDD BLODAU GWYLLT (Tudalennau 79 - 114)

Ystyried adroddiad gan Swyddog Ecoleg y Cyngor (copi ynghlwm) sy'n gofyn i'r Pwyllgor arfarnu effeithiolrwydd y mesurau a gymerwyd i ymgysylltu'n well a chynyddu cyhoeddusrwydd ynghlwm â'r prosiect.

11am – 11.45am

7 RHAGLEN WAITH CRAFFU (Tudalennau 115 - 136)

Ystyried adroddiad gan y Cydlynnydd Craffu (copi ynghlwm) yn gofyn am adolygiad o raglen gwaith i'r dyfodol y Pwyllgor a rhoi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf i'r aelodau am faterion perthnasol.

11:45am – 12:00pm

MEMBERSHIP

Councillors

Y Cynghorydd Huw Williams
(Cadeirydd)

Y cynghorydd Karen Anne Edwards (Is-
Gadeirydd)

Brian Blakeley
James Elson
Jon Harland
Alan James

Delyth Jones
Merfyn Parry
Michelle Walker
Cheryl Williams

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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

PWYLLGOR CRAFFU CYMUNEDAU

Cofnodion cyfarfod o'r Pwyllgor Craffu Cymunedau a gynhaliwyd yn COUNCIL CHAMBER, COUNTY HALL, RUTHIN AND BY VIDEO CONFERENCE, Dydd Iau, 30 Mehefin 2022 am 10.00 am.

YN BRESENNOL

Y Cynghorwyr Brian Blakeley, Karen Edwards, Jon Harland, Delyth Jones, Michelle Walker, Cheryl Williams a Huw Williams (Cadeirydd)

Arsylwyr –Y Cynghorwyr Joan Butterfield, Andrea Tomlin, Emrys Wynne a Martyn Hogg

HEFYD YN BRESENNOL

Swyddog Cynllunio Strategol a Thai (AL); Uwch Swyddog Cynllunio (LG); Rheolwr Gwarchod y Cyhoedd, Adfywio a Datblygu Economaidd (GR); Pennaeth y Gwasanaeth Cyllid ac Eiddo (SG); Pennaeth Rheoli Gwella Busnes Dros Dro ar y Cyd (NK); Rheolwr Cymorth Busnes (PB); Uwch Swyddog Refeniw (LG); Cydlynnydd Craffu (RE); Gweinyddwr Zoom a'r Gweddarllediad (SJ); a Gweinyddwr Pwyllgorau (SLW).

1 YMDDIHEURIADAU

Derbyniwyd ymddiheuriadau am absenoldeb oddi wrth y Cynghorwr(wyr) James Elson, Alan James a/ac Merfyn Parry

2 DATGANIADAU O GYSYLLTIAD

Dim.

3 PENODI IS-GADEIRYDD

Gofynnwyd am enwebiadau ar gyfer swydd Is-Gadeirydd y Pwyllgor ar gyfer y flwyddyn 2022/23.

Enwebwyd y Cynghorydd Karen Edwards gan y Cynghorydd Brian Blakeley ar gyfer swydd Is-Gadeirydd y Pwyllgor. Eiliwyd enwebiad y Cynghorydd Blakeley gan y Cynghorydd Delyth Jones.

Ni dderbyniwyd enwebiadau eraill, a thrwy bleidlais unfrydol:

PENDERFYNWYD ethol y Cynghorydd Karen Edwards yn Is-gadeirydd y Pwyllgor ar gyfer blwyddyn 2022/23 y Cyngor.

Diolchodd y Cynghorydd Karen Edwards i bawb am eu hyder ynddi i fod yn Is-Gadeirydd y Pwyllgor Craffu Cymunedau.

4 MATERION BRYN FEL Y'U CYTUNWYD GAN Y CADEIRYDD

Nid oedd unrhyw faterion brys.

5 COFNODION

Cyflwynwyd cofnodion cyfarfod y Pwyllgor Craffu Cymunedau a gynhaliwyd ar 10 Mawrth 2022.

***PENDERFYNWYD** y dylid derbyn a chymeradwyo cofnodion y cyfarfod a gynhaliwyd ar 10 Mawrth 2022 fel cofnod gwir a chywir o'r trafodion.*

Ni chodwyd unrhyw fater mewn perthynas â chynnwys y cofnodion.

6 RHAGLEN ADFYWIO'R RHYL

Ar y pwynt hwn, hysbyswyd y Pwyllgor gan y Cadeirydd bod yr Arweinydd, y Cynghorydd Jason McLellan, a Phennaeth Cynllunio, Gwarchod y Cyhoedd a Gwasanaethau Cefn Gwlad yn methu bod yn bresennol yn y cyfarfod, oherwydd ymrwymiad cynharach.

Cyflwynwyd Rhaglen Adfywio'r Rhyl a'r Adroddiad Llywodraethu (a ddsbarthwyd ymlaen llaw) gan Bennaeth Gwella Busnes ar y Cyd Dros Dro, Nicola Kneale, er mwyn amlinellu'r gwaith a wnaed drwy Raglen Adfywio'r Rhyl.

Yr oedd Adfywio'r Rhyl wedi bod yn flaenoriaeth gan y Cyngor (a Llywodraeth Cymru (LIC)) ers llawer o flynyddoedd oherwydd lefel yr amddifadedd yn y dref. Yr oedd y 2 ward fwyaf amddifad yng Nghymru yng Ngorllewin y Rhyl, ynghyd â Chanol y Dref ac o'i gwmpas.

Cafwyd swm sylweddol o fuddsoddiad ar gyfer adfywio'r Rhyl, gyda chymorth cyllid grant sylweddol.

Yr oedd cam presennol y gweithgareddau adfywio yn adeiladu ar y sylfeini a osodwyd dros flynyddoedd blaenorol, ac yn canolbwyntio ar adfywio Canol y Dref.

Ailsefydlwyd Grŵp Gweithredol Adfywio'r Rhyl ym mis Gorffennaf 2020 fel Bwrdd Rhaglen Adfywio'r Rhyl. Yr oedd y Bwrdd Rhaglen yn gyfrifol am oruchwylio cyfraniad y Cyngor at gyflawni Gweledigaeth Canol y Dref ynghyd â rheoli unrhyw brosiectau adfywio o dan arweiniad y Cyngor yn y dref.

Gan gymryd ei arwain gan Weledigaeth Canol y Dref, yr oedd y Bwrdd Rhaglen yn canolbwyntio ar 5 prif ffrwd waith:—

- Manwerthu a Masnachol
- Yr Amgylchedd
- Adeiladau'r Frenhines
- Preswyl
- Priffyrdd a Mynediad.

Yr oedd Pennaeth Gwella Busnes ar y Cyd Dros Dro'n cefnogi Bwrdd Datblygu Cymunedol y Rhyl, ac yr oedd hefyd yn aelod o Fwrdd Rhaglen Adfywio'r Rhyl. Gweithiai Cadeiryddion y Byrddau'n agos gydag Arweinydd y Cyngor, ac yr oedd hyn yn sicrhau bod cyfathrebu da rhwng y ddau Fwrdd a'r Cyngor, gyda gwaith yn mynd rhagddo tuag at yr un nod.

Cyflwynodd Rheolwr Gwarchod y Cyhoedd, Adfywio a Datblygu Economaidd (RhGCADE), Gareth Roberts, y trefniadau llywodraethu sy'n cefnogi'r gwaith.

Bu gweledigaeth y Rhyl drwy broses ymgynghori maith. Hyd yn ddiweddar, Llywodraeth Cymru (LIC) oedd prif ffynhonnell y cyllid, ond cyflwynwyd ceisiadau yn ddiweddar ar gyfer Cronfa Ffyniant Bro Llywodraeth y DU.

Crynowyd rhestr y prosiectau a gynhwysir yn Atodiad 2 gan RhGCADE. Dyma oedd y prif brosiectau –

Eitem 1 – Adeiladau'r Frenhines oedd y prosiect mwyaf. Dymchwelwyd yr adeilad gwreiddiol, ond cafodd y gwaith o godi adeilad newydd ei ohirio oherwydd bod gwyllanod yn nythu yno. Yr oedd y datblygiad yn cynnwys adeiladu neuadd fwyd a marchnad, man hyblyg ar gyfer digwyddiadau, a pharth cyhoeddus allanol cysylltiol. Penodwyd y prif gontractwyr, ac yr oeddynt i leoli eu compownd gerllaw'r safle.

Eitem 13 – Porth 1 a 2. Yr oedd y Cyngor wedi caffael 131 a 123-129 Stryd Fawr i greu man gwyrdd / parth cyhoeddus. Dymchwelwyd 123-125 Stryd Fawr yn ddiweddar gan fod yr adeilad mewn cyflwr peryglus iawn. Yr oedd angen cau'r ffordd ar gyfer dymchwel yr adeilad. Yr oedd y cynlluniau ar gyfer y safle'n cael eu datblygu ar hyn o bryd.

Eitem 11 – Strategaeth Parth Cyhoeddus. Yr oedd hyn yn rhan o'r Gronfa Ffyniant Bro ac yn gysylltiedig ag Eitem 9 – Ailgyssylltu pen uchaf Stryd Fawr y Rhyl â'r traeth.

Yr oedd llawer iawn o waith i'w wneud o hyd o ran tu blaen y siopau, ac yr oedd y Tîm Gorfodi yn ymwneud â hyn.

Yn ystod trafodaethau codwyd y pwyntiau canlynol –

- Cyfeiriwyd at hen adeilad Woolworth ym mhen uchaf y Stryd Fawr fel dolur llygad. Cadarnhaodd swyddogion bod cyswllt wedi ei wneud â pherchennog yr eiddo, ac yr oedd ef yn awyddus bod gwaith yn cael ei wneud. Cafwyd problemau hefyd gyda'r gwydrau yn y ffenestri, a oedd yn beryglus i gerddwyr, ac yr oedd y perchennog yn mynd i'r afael â'r broblem honno.
- Problemau gyda cheir yn parcio yn y rhan i gerddwyr yn unig ar y Stryd Fawr, gan nad oedd y rhwystr yn gweithio mwyach. Cadarnhawyd y byddai rhwystr dros dro'n cael ei osod yno, a chysylltwyd ag ymgynghorydd er mwyn cael datrysiaid mwy parhaol. Yr oedd swyddogion Gorfodi Parcio'n cynyddu nifer y patrolau yn yr ardal hefyd.
- Cadarnhawyd bod cais Sir Ddinbych ar gyfer y Gronfa Ffyniant Bro yn gais cryf, ond yr oedd y Cyngor yn disgwyl i gael clywed a oedd wedi bod yn llwyddiannus ai peidio. Pe bai'r cais hwnnw'n aflwyddiannus eir at LIC, gan

fod LIC yn bartner allweddol yn y rhaglen adfywio ar gyfer y Rhyl, ac archwilir i ffynonellau cyllid eraill.

- Nid oedd rhai o'r pwyntiau a gyflwynwyd yn addas ar gyfer eu trafod yng nghyfarfod y Pwyllgor Craffu Cymunedau, a chynghorwyd aelodau i'w codi yng nghyfarfod Grŵp Ardal Aelodau'r Rhyl.
- Ymgwymerodd RhGCADE â'r gwaith o ddsbarthu gwybodaeth fanylach ar y gwahanol fathau o eiddo ar rent a ddatblygid yn rhan o'r rhaglen, gan gynnwys Rhandai Rhent Canolradd.
- Awgrymwyd adolygu'r eitem yn flynyddol, ond pe bai unrhyw aelod o'r Pwyllgor Craffu eisiau craffu ar unrhyw ran o'r cynllun adfywio, gall gyflwyno'r ffurflen gynnig ar gyfer ei hystyried cyn y cyfnod o 12 mis.
- Cadarnhawyd bod y Cabinet yn derbyn y wybodaeth ddiweddaraf yn fisol fel rhan o'r adroddiad Cyllid rheolaidd a oedd yn manylu ar y gwariant yn adroddiad y Prif Gynlluniau. Yr oedd croeso i bob aelod fod yn bresennol yn y cyfarfod hwnnw i fonitro'r prif gynlluniau ar gyfer adfywio'r Rhyl.

Cynigiodd y Cynghorydd Brian Blakeley y dylid cytuno ar yr adroddiad, gan gynnwys adolygiad blynyddol i'w gyflwyno i'r Pwyllgor Craffu Cymunedau, ac fe'i heiliwyd gan y Cynghorydd Michelle Walker.

PENDERFYNWYD, yn amodol ar yr uchod:

(i)derbyn yr adroddiad a chytuno arno, a

(ii)gofyn am i adroddiad monitro gael ei gyflwyno i'r Pwyllgor yn flynyddol.

7 AIL GARTREFI A THAI GOSOD BYRDY MOR

Ar y pwynt hwn, hysbysodd y Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor nad oedd yr Aelod Arweiniol, y Cynghorydd Win Mullen-James, yn gallu bod yn bresennol yn cyfarfod oherwydd salwch.

Cyflwynodd Rheolwr Cynllunio Strategol a Thai, Angela Loftus, Adroddiad Gofynion Cynllunio parthed Ail Gartrefi a Thai Gosod Byrdymor (a ddsbarthwyd ymlaen llaw), i roi gwybodaeth am y gofynion a'r rheolaethau cynllunio cyfredol sydd ar gael parthed ail gartrefi a thai gosod byrdymor.

Cyfyngwyd yr adroddiad i ystyried y defnydd o eiddo ar y farchnad ar gyfer ail gartrefi neu dai gosod byrdymor. Diffinnir ail gartref at ddibenion treth y cyngor fel annedd nad yw'n unig gartref neu'n brif gartref person ac sydd wedi ei ddodrefnu'n helaeth. Ystyrir tŷ gosod byrdymor yn gyffredinol fel eiddo sy'n cael ei osod ar gyfer gwyliau'n unig; byddai gan y gwestai brif gartref yn rhywle arall a byddai'r tŷ gosod yn cael ei osod am lai na 3 mis.

Yr oedd Llywodraeth Cymru wedi bod yn adolygu'r sefyllfa ail gartrefi a thai gosod byrdymor, gan roi sylw i'r effaith ar gymunedau Cymru. Dull gweithredu Llywodraeth Cymru oedd canolbwyntio ar y canlynol:–

- Cefnogaeth – mynd i'r afael â fforddiadwyedd ac argaeledd tai;
- Fframwaith a system reoleiddio – yn ymdrin â chyfraith cynllunio a chyflwyno cynllun cofrestru statudol ar gyfer llety gwyliau;

- Cyfraniad tecach – defnyddio systemau trethu cenedlaethol a lleol i sicrhau bod perchnogion ail gartrefi yn gwneud cyfraniad teg ac effeithiol yn y cymunedau y maent yn prynu eiddo.

Y mae ardal beilot am fod yng Nghymru, y penderfynir arno yn ystod yr haf, lle bydd mesurau newydd yn cael eu treialu a'u gwerthuso cyn eu hystyried ar gyfer eu cyflwyno'n ehangach.

Yr oedd gweithredoedd cefnogol eraill i ddechrau dros yr haf yn ogystal, yn cynnwys y gwaith ar gynllun cofrestru ar gyfer pob llety gwyliau ac ymgynghoriad ar newidiadau i drethi lleol i reoli effaith ail gartrefi a llety hunanddarpar.

Byddai Cynllun Tai Cymunedol parthed y Gymraeg, i ddiogelu buddiannau penodol cymunedau Cymraeg eu hiaith, yn cael ei gyhoeddi ar gyfer ymgynghori arno yn yr hydref.

Y llynedd, daeth Cymru i fod yr unig wlad yn y DU i roi'r pŵer i awdurdodau lleol godi cynnydd o 100% yn nhref y cyngor ar ail gartrefi. Cyflwynwyd hyn gan Lywodraeth Cymru (LIC) yn 2017, ac fe'i cymeradwywyd gan Gyngor Sir Ddinbych yn 2018.

Aeth LIC ati i wneud ymarfer ymgynghori, a ddaeth i ben ym mis Chwefror 2022, ar 'Ddeddfwriaeth a pholisi cynllunio ar gyfer ail gartrefi a thai gosod byrdymor'. Er nad oedd canlyniadau'r ymgynghoriad wedi eu cyhoeddi'n llawn eto, yr oedd y dull gweithredu tri phen a amlinellwyd yn natganiad LIC i'r wasg yn ffurfio rhan o ymateb y Llywodraeth i ganfyddiadau'r ymarfer ymgynghori.

Yn ystod trafodaethau codwyd y pwyntiau canlynol:–

- Mynegwyd pryder bod rhai cartrefi gwyliau'n cael eu gadael yn wag yn ystod misoedd y gaeaf, ac yr oedd hyn yn achosi rhwystredigaeth gan fod gymaint o bobl a theuluoedd lleol yn chwilio am gartrefi.
- Cadarnhawyd bod Treth y Cyngor yn dreth sydd heb ei neilltuo, ac felly ni ellir yn gyfreithiol ei glustnodi ar gyfer dibenion penodol. Ar hyn o bryd, codid 150% o Dreth y Cyngor ar ail gartrefi yn Sir Ddinbych, ond ar ôl mis Ebrill 2023 byddai gan yr awdurdod lleol ganiatâd i benderfynu ei gynyddu i 300%.
- Gwneid y penderfyniad ar ba un a fo eiddo'n ail gartref neu'n dŷ gwyliau i'w osod, ac a yw'n agored i Ardrethi Annomestig Cenedlaethol (AAC) ynteu Dreth y Cyngor, gan y Swyddfa Brisio ac nid gan yr awdurdod lleol. Byddai'n rhaid i berchnogion eiddo a all fod yn gymwys i'w cofrestru fel eiddo AAC wneud cais i'r Swyddfa Brisio am benderfyniad, fel arall byddent yn agored i dalu Treth y Cyngor. Gallai cyflwyno cynllun trwyddedu ar gyfer y mathau hyn o eiddo fod o gymorth i leihau'r nifer o eiddo a oedd yn cofrestru fel eiddo AAC, ac o'r herwydd yn cael budd o'r ddarpariaeth Rhyddhad Ardrethi ar gyfer Busnesau Bach a fyddai'n golygu na fyddent yn talu unrhyw drethi, er gwaethaf y ffaith bod y bobl a oedd yn aros yn y llety'n gallu cael mynediad at wasanaethau lleol.
- Cytunwyd bod angen proses teg gan fod twristiaeth yn bwysig eithriadol i'r ardal, ond yr oedd yna angen am dai lleol.

Cynigiwyd yr adroddiad gan y Cynghorydd Brian Blakeley, ac fe'i heiliwyd gan Karen Edwards.

Yn unfrydol:

PENDERFYNWYD: yn amodol ar y sylwadau uchod –

(i) derbyn yr adroddiad; a

(ii) gofyn am i adroddiad yn cynnwys y wybodaeth ddiweddaraf gael ei gyflwyno i'r Pwyllgor pan gyhoeddir canlyniadau llawn ymgynghoriad Llywodraeth Cymru.

Ar y pwynt yma, diolchodd y Cadeirydd i'r swyddogion am eu holl waith da.

8 RHAGLEN WAITH CRAFFU

Cyflwynodd y Cydlynnydd Craffu adroddiad (a ddosbarthwyd ymlaen llaw) yn gofyn i'r aelodau adolygu rhaglen waith y Pwyllgor ac yn rhoi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am faterion perthnasol.

Cafwyd trafodaeth ar y materion canlynol:–

- Hysbyswyd yr aelodau gan y Cydlynnydd Craffu bod yr eitem hon ar y rhaglen yn eitem sefydlog ar raglen pob cyfarfod.
- Atodiad 1 oedd y rhaglen gwaith i'r dyfodol ar gyfer y cyfarfod nesaf, a gynhelir ar 8 Medi. Yr oedd 2 eitem sylweddol ar y rhaglen gwaith i'r dyfodol.
- Y mae dwy eitem o'r cyfarfod hwn wedi eu hychwanegu at gyfarfod yn y dyfodol – Rhaglen Adfywio'r Rhyl ac Ail Gartrefi a Thai Gosod Byrdymor.
- Cyn Covid, yr oedd yn arferol cynnal rhag-gyfarfod. Gellid cynnal hwn bellach dros y we ychydig ddyddiau cyn y cyfarfod os yw aelodau'r Pwyllgor yn cytuno. Cytunwyd i drafod mwy yng nghyfarfod nesaf Cadeiryddion ac Is-Gadeiryddion Craffu.
- Yr oedd proses wedi ei sefydlu, a gynhwysir yn Atodiad 2, a oedd yn cynnwys ffurflen i'w llenwi pe bai aelodau'n dymuno i eitem gael ei hystyried ar gyfer ei chyflwyno i'r Pwyllgor Craffu. Cyflwynid y ffurflen i grŵp Cadeiryddion ac Is-Gadeiryddion Craffu ar gyfer ei hystyried, ac yna byddent yn mynd drwy brawf a oedd ar ochr arall y ffurflen. Gwneid y penderfyniad wedyn ynglŷn ag a oedd yr eitem yn addas ar gyfer Craffu arni a pha Bwyllgor ddylai ei hystyried.
- Atodiad 3 oedd Rhaglen Gwaith i'r Dyfodol y Cabinet, er gwybodaeth.
- Atodiad 4 oedd y wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am argymhellion o'r cyfarfod diwethaf.

Fel arfer byddai eitem sefydlog arall ar y rhaglen, sef adborth gan aelodau sy'n gwasanaethu fel cynrychiolwyr y Pwyllgor ar wahanol fyrddau neu grwpiau. Adferir yr eitem hon unwaith y byddai'r aelodau wedi cael eu dyrannu i'r grwpiau hynny.

Cytunodd yr holl aelodau a oedd yn bresennol ar yr eitemau a restrwyd ar y rhaglen gwaith i'r dyfodol.

Ar ddiwedd y drafodaeth:

PENDERFYNWYD, yn amodol ar yr ychwanegiadau uchod, derbyn a chadarnhau rhaglen gwaith i'r dyfodol y Pwyllgor fel y nodwyd yn Atodiad 1 yr adroddiad.

DAETH Y CYFARFOD I BEN AM 11:50 A.M.

Mae tudalen hwn yn fwriadol wag

Adroddiad i'r	Pwyllgor Craffu Cymunedau
Dyddiad y cyfarfod	8 Medi 2022
Aelod / Swyddog Arweiniol	Cyng Barry Mellor, Aelod Arweiniol yr Amgylchedd a Chludiant / Tony Ward, Pennaeth Priffyrdd a Gwasanaethau Amgylcheddol
Awdur yr adroddiad	Wayne Hope, Rheolwr Risg Llifogydd
Teitl	Cynlluniau Amddiffyn Arfordir Canol y Rhyl a Chanol Phrestatyn

1. Am beth mae'r adroddiad yn sôn?

- 1.1. Mae'r adroddiad hwn am ddau gynllun rheoli risg llifogydd arfordir posibl ar gyfer Canol y Rhyl a Chanol Prestatyn.

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

- 2.1. Darparu diweddariad i'r Pwyllgor ynglŷn â datblygu'r cynlluniau a'r camau nesaf.
- 2.2. Rhoi cyfle i'r Pwyllgor graffu ar y ddau gynllun cyn iddynt fynd i'r Grŵp Buddsoddiad Strategol, Cabinet a'r Cyngor (ble ceisir penderfyniad i ddarparu'r cynllun). Mae Achosion Busnes Llawn ar gyfer y ddau gynllun yn cael eu datblygu, a chyflwynir i Lywodraeth Cymru (LIC) erbyn diwedd Medi 2022, ond mae Achosion Busnes drafft ynghlwm yn Atodiad 5 a 6 i roi manylion pellach y rhesymeg dros fynd â'r ddau gynllun ymlaen i'r cam adeiladu (Mae atodiadau 5 a 6 wedi eu heithrio rhag eu datgelu i'r cyhoedd yn rhinwedd paragraff 14 o Ran 4 Atodlen 12A i'r Ddeddf Llywodraeth Leol, 1972).

3. Beth yw'r Argymhellion?

- 3.1. Bod y Pwyllgor yn ystyried gwerth a budd buddsoddi yn y ddau gynllun hwn i'r cymunedau yn y Rhyl a Phrestatyn ac i'r sir yn gyffredinol.
- 3.2. Bod y Pwyllgor yn argymhell bod y cynlluniau yn cael eu cyflwyno i'r Grŵp Buddsoddi Strategol, Cabinet a'r Cyngor yn olynol ar gyfer cymeradwyaeth (dangosir dyddiadau cyfarfod yn Atodiad 4).

- 3.3. Bod y Pwyllgor yn cadarnhau ei fod wedi darllen, deall ac ystyried yr Asesiad o'r Effaith ar Les fel rhan o'i ystyriaethau.
- 3.4. Bod y Pwyllgor yn cefnogi cynnydd y ddau gynllun i adeiladu, yn ddarostyngedig i gymeradwyaeth cyllid.

4. Manylion yr adroddiad

4.1. Prestatyn

Mae'r amddiffynfeydd arfordirol presennol ar hyd blaen Cwrs Golf y Rhyl tua 70 mlwydd oed ac maent mewn cyflwr gwael, sy'n golygu y gallai'r dŵr ddod drosodd yn y 30 mlynedd nesaf.

Pe byddai'r amddiffynfeydd presennol yn methu yn y fan hon, byddai'r perygl o lifogydd mewn dros 2,000 o adeiladau yn ardal Prestatyn yn cynyddu'n sylweddol. Mae hyn oherwydd y bydd tir isel y tu ôl i'r amddiffynfeydd yn galluogi unrhyw ddŵr llifogydd morol ledaenu dros ardal eang.

Ar ôl gwerthuso'r dewisiadau, y dewis a ffafrir (cost ddangosol £26m, gydag 85% o'r costau wedi eu hariannu gan Lywodraeth Cymru) yw arglawdd tir sydd wedi'i osod yn ôl o reng flaen yr amddiffynfeydd ar hyd ffin Clwb Golf y Rhyl. Wrth i ddŵr lifo dros yr amddiffynfeydd rheng flaen presennol yn ystod tywydd stormus, bydd llifddwr yn cael ei gadw ar dir y clwb golff nes iddo gael ei ryddhau yn ôl i'r môr. Mae graddfa'r cynllun a llun o'r dyluniad i'w weld yn Atodiad 1.

Cafodd y cynllun ei gyflwyno i'r Pwyllgor ar 9 Rhagfyr 2021, yn benodol ynglŷn ag ymgysylltu â rhanddeiliaid a'r gymuned a wnaed a chynlluniau ar gyfer ymgysylltu yn y dyfodol. Yn y cyfarfod hwnnw, roedd y Pwyllgor wedi penderfynu ei fod yn "*fodlon gyda'r dull a gymerwyd ar gyfer yr ymgynghoriad a'u canfyddiadau.*"

Cafodd y cynllun ei gyflwyno i'r Pwyllgor Cynllunio ar 13 Gorffennaf 2022, ble rhoddwyd caniatâd cynllunio. Roedd yna nifer o amodau cyn dechrau wedi eu gosod, mae'r tîm prosiect yn hyderus y gellir eu cyflawni. Cafodd trwydded forol ar gyfer y cynllun ei chaniatáu gan Gyfoeth Naturiol Cymru ar 9 Tachwedd 2021.

Bydd Achos Busnes Llawn ar gyfer y cynllun yn cael ei gyflwyno i Lywodraeth Cymru (LIC) erbyn diwedd Medi 2022. Mae'r Cyngor wedi gweithio'n agos gyda Llywodraeth Cymru yn ystod datblygiad y cynllun ac yn rhagweld y rhoddir cymeradwyaeth Llywodraeth Cymru erbyn diwedd Hydref 2022.

Mae asesiad effaith carbon wedi'i gynnal sy'n dangos, dros oes y cynllun, bod effeithiau carbon yn debyg iawn i'r buddion carbon, sy'n golygu bod y cynllun yn garbon niwtral.

Mae'r cynllun yn effeithio ar Glwb Golf y Rhyl, sy'n prydlesu Cwrs Golf y Rhyl gan y Cyngor. Mae trafodaethau gyda'r clwb yn parhau ac yn symud ymlaen yn gadarnhaol.

4.2. Canol y Rhyl

Mae ardal ganolog y Rhyl (rhwng Splash Point a Pharc Drifft) ar hyn o bryd yn cael ei warchod gan amddiffynfeydd môr sydd yn dirywio. Mae'r Cyngor eisiau sicrhau bod amddiffynfeydd presennol yn cael eu newid ymhell o flaen llaw, er mwyn amddiffyn y rhan boblogaidd yma o arfordir y Rhyl rhag llifogydd ac erydu arfordirol. Pe byddai'r amddiffynfeydd presennol yn methu yn y fan hon, byddai'r perygl o lifogydd mewn dros 600 o adeiladau yn ardal y Rhyl yn cynyddu'n sylweddol. Disgwylir i'r cynllun gostio oddeutu £58miliwn, gydag 85% o'r costau yn cael eu hariannu gan Lywodraeth Cymru. Mae'r cynllun yn cynnwys:

- Gosod creigiau a deunyddiau i atal erydu, wedi'u claddu o dan y tywod presennol, ac atgyweiriadau concriid i'r morglawdd bresennol tuag at ochr ddwyreiniol ardal y cynllun arfaethedig.
- Wal gynnal â grisiau concriid i amsugno egni'r tonau, gan gynnwys grisiau mynediad i'r traeth a ramp mynediad mawr lawr i'r traeth rhwng Parc Drifft a SeaQuarium y Rhyl.
- Promenâd uwch newydd a chefn mur i amddiffyn rhag y môr yng nghefn y promenâd rhwng Parc Drifft a SeaQuarium y Rhyl.
- Lledu'r promenâd gerllaw Pentre'r Plant.

Mae graddfa'r cynllun a llun o'r dyluniad i'w weld yn Atodiad 2.

Cafodd y cynllun ei gyflwyno i'r Pwyllgor ar 9 Rhagfyr 2021, yn benodol ynglŷn ag ymgysylltu â rhanddeiliaid a'r gymuned a wnaed a chynlluniau ar gyfer ymgysylltu yn y dyfodol. Yn y cyfarfod hwnnw, roedd y Pwyllgor wedi penderfynu ei fod yn "*fodlon gyda'r dull a gymerwyd ar gyfer yr ymgynghoriad a'u canfyddiadau.*"

Cafodd y cynllun ei gyflwyno i'r Pwyllgor Cynllunio ar 13 Gorffennaf 2022, ble rhoddwyd caniatâd cynllunio. Roedd yna nifer o amodau cyn dechrau wedi eu gosod, mae'r tîm prosiect yn hyderus y gellir eu cyflawni. Cafodd trwydded forol ar gyfer y cynllun ei chaniatáu gan Gyfoeth Naturiol Cymru ar 9 Tachwedd 2021.

Bydd Achos Busnes Llawn ar gyfer y cynllun yn cael ei gyflwyno i Lywodraeth Cymru (LIC) erbyn diwedd Medi 2022. Mae'r Cyngor wedi gweithio'n agos gyda Llywodraeth Cymru yn ystod datblygiad y cynllun ac yn rhagweld y rhoddir cymeradwyaeth Llywodraeth Cymru erbyn diwedd Hydref 2022.

Mae asesiad effaith carbon wedi'i gynnal sy'n dangos, dros oes y cynllun, bod effeithiau carbon yn debyg iawn i'r buddion carbon, sy'n golygu bod y cynllun yn garbon niwtral.

Mae'r Cyngor wedi bod yn rhan o drafodaethau cadarnhaol gyda busnesau yr effeithiwyd arnynt gan y cynllun.

Mae'r tîm prosiect yn gweithio'n agos gyda thîm prosiect y Rhyl, i wneud yn siŵr bod cynllun amddiffyn yr arfordir a'r cynllun adfywio yn cael eu cydlynu'n agos i sicrhau cyn lleied o amhariad anochel o'r prosiectau adeiladu sylweddol hyn.

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

- 5.1. Mae dwy flaenoriaeth yng Nghynllun Corfforaethol Cyngor Sir Ddinbych (2017-22) sydd yn berthnasol yn yr achos yma; Yr Amgylchedd a Phobl Ifanc. Bydd cynnydd y cynlluniau yma'n bodloni uchelgais o dan flaenoriaeth yr Amgylchedd i amddiffyn preswylwyr rhag llifogydd. Dylai profiad gwaith a chyfleoedd gwaith i bobl iau fod ar gael yn ystod y cyfnodau adeiladu yn y dyfodol.

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

- 6.1. Mae cost cyfunol y ddau gynllun oddeutu £84miliwn. O'r gost hon, mae 85% yn cael ei ariannu gan Lywodraeth Cymru fel cymorth grant, sy'n cael ei dalu i'r Cyngor dros gyfnod o 25 mlynedd drwy'r Grant Cynnal Refeniw (GCR).

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

- 7.1. Crynodeb am Brestatyn: Nod y prosiect yw lleihau'r perygl o lifogydd ym Mhrestatyn. O gymryd bod y nod yma'n cael i gyflawni, bydd yn arwain at Sir Ddinbych sydd yn fwy ffyniannus, gwydn, iach, cyfartal ac sy'n gyfrifol fyd-eang. Gweler Atodiad 3a ar gyfer yr asesiad llawn.
- 7.2. Crynodeb am Ganol y Rhyl: Nod y prosiect yw lleihau'r perygl o lifogydd yng nghanol y Rhyl. O gymryd bod y nod yma'n cael i gyflawni, bydd yn arwain at Sir Ddinbych sydd yn fwy ffyniannus, gwydn, iach, cyfartal ac sy'n gyfrifol fyd-eang. Gweler Atodiad 3b ar gyfer yr asesiad llawn.

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

- 8.1. Cynhaliwyd ymgynghoriad eang ar gyfer y ddau gynllun, gan gynnwys yr un a gynhaliwyd fel rhan o'r broses gynllunio ffurfiol. Roedd ymgynghoreion yn cynnwys preswylwyr a busnesau lleol, cynghorwyr sir, cynghorwyr tref a chyrrff statudol.

9. Datganiad y Prif Swyddog Cyllid

- 9.1 Os caiff ei gymeradwyo, byddai hyn yn ymrwymiad ariannol sylweddol gan y cyngor ar adeg o ansicrwydd economaidd sylweddol. Mae'r cynllun bwriedig angen cyfraniad gan y Cyngor o £12.6miliwn yn seiliedig ar y wybodaeth a ddarparwyd yn Adran 6. Mae model ariannu Llywodraeth Cymru ar gyfer cynlluniau o'r fath i gynghorau fenthgy yr arian i dalu am y cynllun cyfan ac mae'r llywodraeth yn ad-dalu cost blynyddol benthgy 85% ohono i'r cynghorau drwy'r Grant Cynnal Refeniw. Byddai cost refeniw i'r cyngor o fenthgy ei gyfran oddeutu £0.7miliwn mewn blwyddyn lawn ar ôl cwblhau. Bydd yr union gost yn dibynnu ar swm y contract terfynol a chyfraddau llog ar y pryd (a ragwelir fydd yn parhau i godi ar hyn o bryd). Mae hyn yn golygu ymrwymiad mawr ar adeg ansicr iawn, ac os caiff ei gymeradwyo, byddai felly yn cynyddu'r arbedion neu'r

toriadau mae'n rhaid i'r cyngor eu gwneud ym mhob un o'r blynyddoedd hynny neu angen codi Treth y Cyngor ymhellach i'r hyn sydd eisoes yn 1.2%.

10. Risgiau

10.1. Y risg mwyaf sylweddol sy'n gysylltiedig â'r prosiect yw y bydd telerau benthyciad Llywodraeth Cymru yn arwain at faich refeniw hirdymor (25 mlynedd) i'r Cyngor, fyddai'n effeithio ar ddarparu gwasanaethau eraill. Hefyd, mae yna risg na fydd Llywodraeth Cymru yn cynyddu'r dyfarniad grant i gynnwys unrhyw gynnydd mewn cost yn ystod y gwaith adeiladu. Mae'r risg hwn wedi'i leddfu drwy ddewis opsiwn caffael sydd wedi arwain at lefel uchel o sicrwydd cost.

10.2. Mae maint a lleoliad cynllun Canol y Rhyl yn golygu y bydd yna amhariad sylweddol tebygol yn ystod y cyfnod adeiladu o tua dwy flynedd a hanner. Gwneir pob ymdrech i reoli a lleihau amhariad gymaint â phosibl a bydd yna gynllun cyfathrebu ac ymgysylltu â rhanddeiliaid ar waith. Er y bydd y cynllun yn anochel yn tarfu, mae buddion hirdymor yn llawer mwy na'r effaith tymor byr.

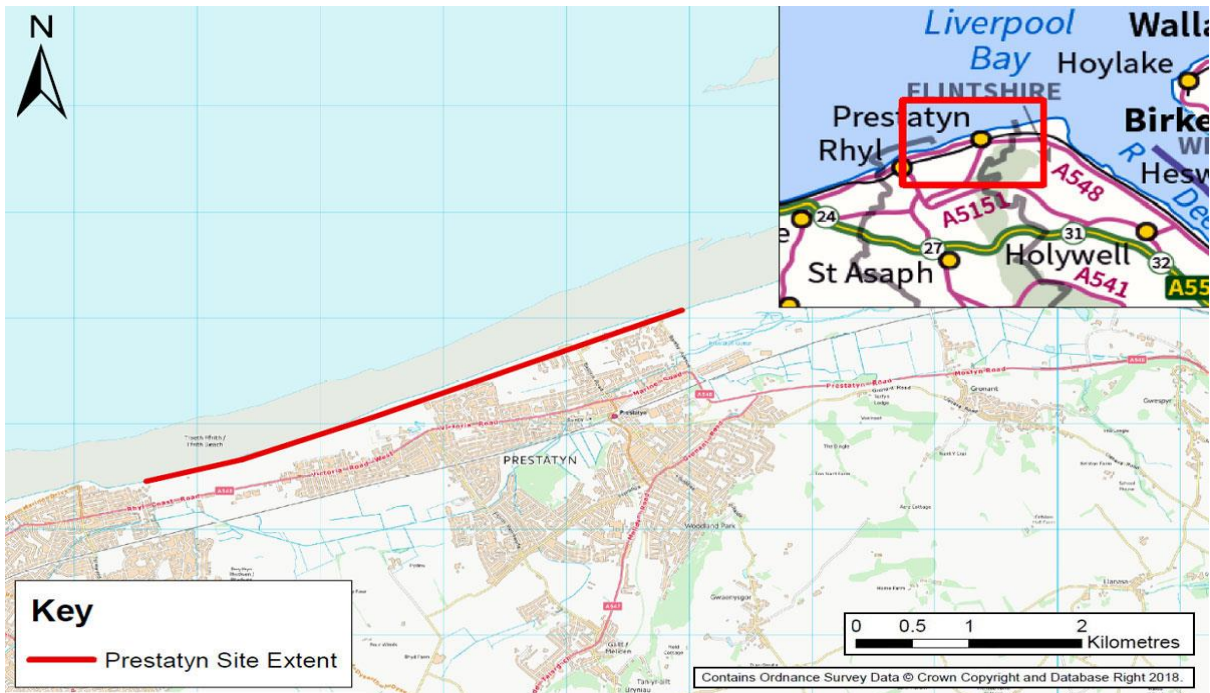
11. Pŵer i wneud y penderfyniad

11.1. Mae pwerau'r Pwyllgor Craffu i wneud yr argymhellion mewn cysylltiad â'r mater yma i'r Cabinet yn unol ag Adran 21 Deddf Llywodraeth Leol 2000 ac fel yr amlinellir yn Adrannau 7.2, 7.3 a 7.4.2(d) Cyfansoddiad Cyngor Sir Ddinbych.

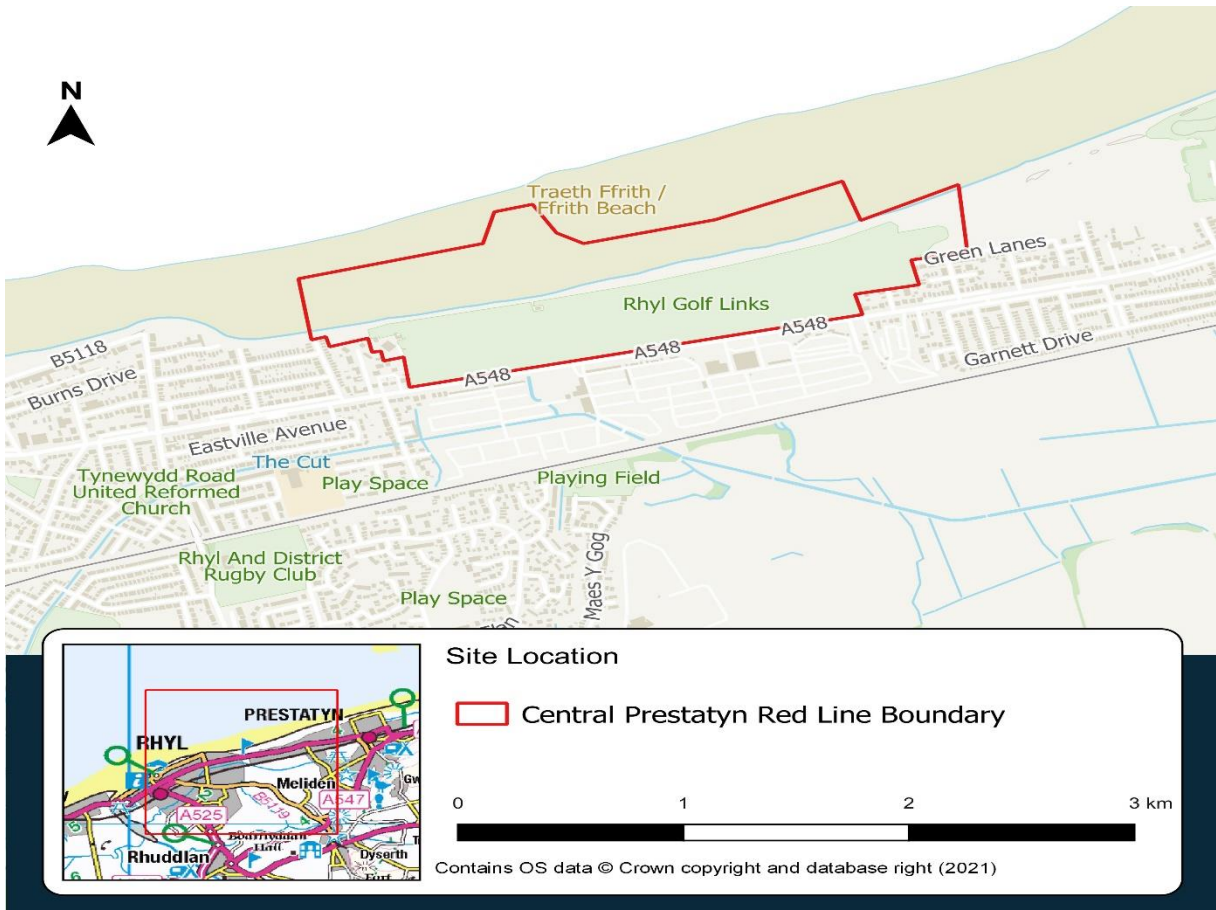
Mae tudalen hwn yn fwriadol wag

Appendix 1: Prestatyn Coastal Defence Scheme - Location and Design

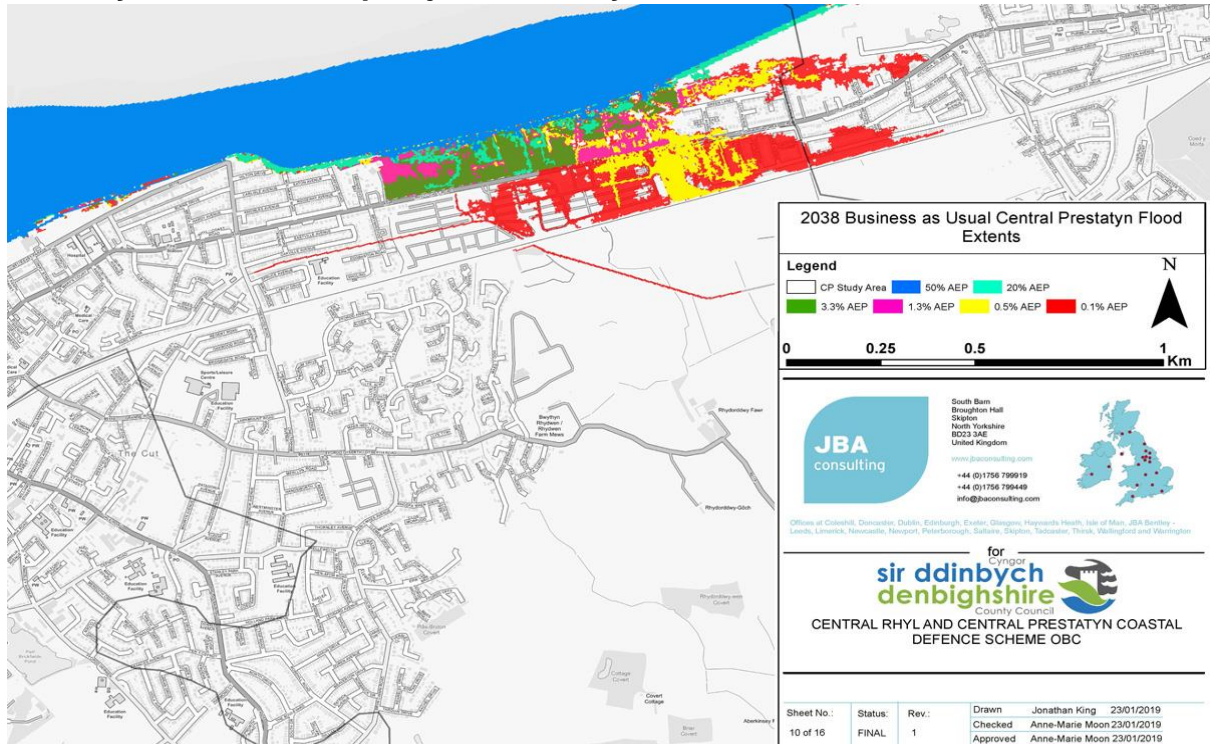
Prestatyn frontage



Although the entire frontage (shown by the red line in the location plan above) will eventually need improvements, the Central Prestatyn Coastal Defence Scheme focuses on the area of most immediate concern, adjacent to Rhyl Golf Club: see below



Prestatyn flood risk map adjacent to Rhyll Golf Club



Prestatyn coastal flood alleviation design (earth embankment location indicitave)



Appendix 2: Central Rhyl Coastal Defence Scheme – Location and Design
Central Rhyl frontage and location of the 3km+ scheme (blue / green below)



Central Rhyl design comparing existing infrastructure with proposed visualisations of the scheme



Looking east towards SeaQuarium

Existing



Proposed



Looking east at the transition to existing West Rhyl Coastal Defences

Existing



Proposed



Looking east past SC2

Existing



Proposed



Looking west past the Children's Village

Existing



Proposed



Mae tudalen hwn yn fwriadol wag

Appendix 3a

Coastal defence works at Prestatyn

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:	983
Brief description:	Coastal defence works at Prestatyn to reduce the risk of flooding and coastal erosion.
Date Completed:	Version: 0
Completed by:	
Responsible Service:	Highways & Environmental Services
Localities affected by the proposal:	Prestatyn,
Who will be affected by the proposal?	The residents and business owners of Prestatyn will be positively impacted as the proposed flood defence scheme will safeguard their homes and businesses.
Was this impact assessment completed as a group?	No

IMPACT ASSESSMENT SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

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

Score for the sustainability of the approach


 (3 out of 4 stars) Actual score : 29 / 36.

Summary for each Sustainable Development principle

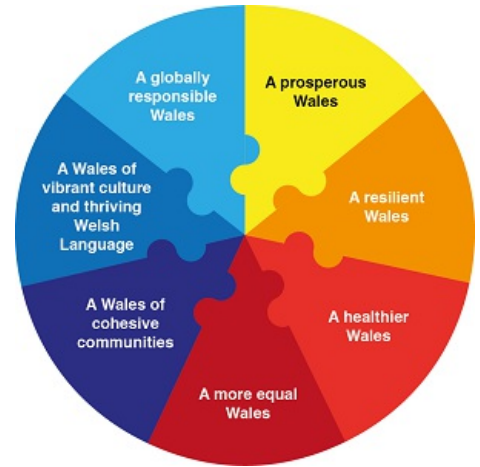
Long term	<p>The project will be carried out in a way that ensures that are minimal negative impacts on the natural environment. There may be opportunities to improve biodiversity in the built environment. Flooding of properties creates a large amount of contaminated, non-recyclable waste. Post flood clear up operations use a considerable amount of energy/fuel, therefore this project will reduce this risk. There are strong links between flooding and climate change (sea level rise). The project will draw these issues to the attention of Denbighshire residents. Flood risk is understood to have a negative impact on the economic prosperity of communities, Therefore, reducing flood risk will have a positive impact. The project involves heavy civil engineering work which will provide an opportunity for local employment in that sector. Reduced flood risk will encourage potential future employers to invest in the area. Coastal engineering is a specialism and the project has the potential to enable to development of local skills in this field. By developing this scheme it will protect as many properties as possible to the highest economically achievable standard.</p>
Prevention	<p>Coastal defence works at Prestatyn will reduce the risk of flooding and coastal erosion. The project will make Prestatyn more resilient to future flood events. The current and ongoing risk of flooding of properties has a significant negative impact on the prosperity of the county, as demonstrated by the floods that affected the region in 2012 and 2013. Therefore, the project will have a positive impact on the community. The project will have the greatest positive impact on the most vulnerable members of the community. People with protected characteristics are our most vulnerable residents during a flood event. Reducing the risk of flooding will improve their well-being. One of the consequences of flooding is high insurance costs, which could result in poverty. The project could make properties cheaper to insure for residents.</p>
Integration	<p>The existing beach at this location is sometimes floods the coastal path and over onto the Golf Course. Whilst the project won't stop this happening it should reduce this likelihood of flooding the surrounding properties. Peoples concerns and fears of being flooded have a significant impact on their emotional and mental well-being. The project will significantly reduce this likelihood.</p>
Collaboration	<p>We have consulted with the Council's Countryside Service team and Natural Resources Wales. We have consulted with Local councillors, Prestatyn Golf Club, MAG and the community. The project involves heavy civil engineering work which will provide an opportunity for local employment in that sector. Reduced flood risk will encourage potential future employers to invest in the area. Coastal engineering is a specialism and the project has the potential to enable to development of local skills in this field. By reducing the risk of flooding it will reduce the need to drain resources from the emergency services once a flood clean up is needed.</p>

Involvement	We have consulted with local members in Prestatyn, Prestatyn Golf Club, community groups, local businesses and are keeping the public up to date with regular communications in the local newspapers.
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Summary of impact

Well-being Goals

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



Main conclusions

The aim of the project is to reduce flood risk in Prestatyn. Provided this aim is fulfilled, the result will be a more prosperous, resilient, healthy, equal and globally responsible Denbighshire.

Evidence to support the Well-being Impact Assessment

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

THE LIKELY IMPACT ON DENBIGHSHIRE, WALES AND THE WORLD

A prosperous Denbighshire

Overall Impact	Positive
Justification for impact	The positives to this proposal way outweighs any short terms negatives. The opportunities for work experience, training, apprenticeships and the use of local businesses is positive.
Further actions required	The main negative in this proposal is the need to use lorries for transporting the materials to site. Although we cannot mitigate these impacts as the lorries are not Electric, the need to use them is relatively short lived.

Positive impacts identified:

A low carbon society	If there is less risk of flooding then more people can cycle, walk. Reducing the risk of flooding will reduce the need to use emergency services and their large fire engines/ambulances/boats etc reducing the carbon emissions.
Quality communications, infrastructure and transport	Our project will put Denbighshire in better stead for operating in more extreme and frequent weather events as it will reduce the risk of flooding due to rising sea levels.
Economic development	The project could help lower house insurance premiums for residents. Through community benefits, there will be a number of work experience places to be taken by local young adults who may want a career within civil engineering.
Quality skills for the long term	As young adults have work experience opportunities then hopefully they will go on to qualify in their chosen fields and take forward quality skills for their futures, and possibly for their families futures. A positive outlook on employment will bring positive health and well being.
Quality jobs for the long term	Local community benefits will see the need for local young adults to engage with work experience and apprenticeship opportunities.
Childcare	The Welsh Government have a scheme called Childcare Offer in Wales which financially helps parents of 3/4 year olds with childcare needs. Some employers offer childcare voucher schemes in which the government help with childcare costs.

Negative impacts identified:

A low carbon society	The initial use of lorries transporting materials to site will necessitate the need to use roads and carbon emissions from the lorries.
Quality communications, infrastructure and transport	
Economic development	
Quality skills for the long term	
Quality jobs for the long term	

Childcare	More young adults who gain employment may need access to affordable childcare.
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A resilient Denbighshire

Overall Impact	Positive
Justification for impact	The project will make Prestatyn more resilient to future flood events.
Further actions required	Through consultation with the Council's Countryside Service team and Natural Resources Wales.

Positive impacts identified:

Biodiversity and the natural environment	The project will be carried out in a way that ensures that are minimal negative impacts on the natural environment.
Biodiversity in the built environment	There may be opportunities to improve biodiversity in the built environment.
Reducing waste, reusing and recycling	Flooding of properties creates a large amount of contaminated, non-recyclable waste. The project will reduce this likelihood.
Reduced energy/fuel consumption	Post flood clear up operations use a considerable amount of energy/fuel, this project will reduce that.
People's awareness of the environment and biodiversity	There are strong links between flooding and climate change (sea level rise). The project will draw these issues to the attention of Denbighshire residents.
Flood risk management	The project will reduce the likelihood of flooding in Prestatyn.

Negative impacts identified:

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

A healthier Denbighshire

Overall Impact	Positive
Justification for impact	The project will have a beneficial impact on the mental well-being of residents currently at risk of flooding.

Further actions required	By working with local residents and community groups as the project develops to ensure that residents fears and concerns are recognised and addressed.
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Positive impacts identified:

A social and physical environment that encourage and support health and well-being	The coastal path will be re routed if it is subject to flooding to take it around the Golf Course then back on to the Promenade. This is used for walking and cycling etc.
Access to good quality, healthy food	N/A
People's emotional and mental well-being	Peoples concerns and fears of being flooded have a significant impact on their emotional and mental well-being. The project will significantly reduce this likelihood.
Access to healthcare	N/A
Participation in leisure opportunities	If there is a future need to re-route the coastal path around the current Golf course then this will continue the coastal path for residents that use it for physical activity.

Negative impacts identified:

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

A more equal Denbighshire

Overall Impact	Positive
Justification for impact	The project will have the greatest positive impact on the most vulnerable members of the community.
Further actions required	n/a

Positive impacts identified:

<p>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</p>	<p>People with protected characteristics are our most vulnerable residents during a flood event. Reducing the risk of flooding will improve their well-being.</p>
<p>People who suffer discrimination or disadvantage</p>	<p>Reducing the risk of flooding will improve their well-being. Even if the coastal path has to be re-routed in the future then it will still be able to be used for physical exercise and mental well-being</p>
<p>People affected by socio-economic disadvantage and unequal outcomes</p>	<p>One of the consequences of flooding is high insurance costs, which could result in poverty. The project could make properties cheaper to insure.</p>
<p>Areas affected by socio-economic disadvantage</p>	<p>Protecting Prestatyn from possible flooding will help the area's businesses and keep access to services open</p>

Negative impacts identified:

<p>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</p>	
<p>People who suffer discrimination or disadvantage</p>	
<p>People affected by socio-economic disadvantage and unequal outcomes</p>	
<p>Areas affected by socio-economic disadvantage</p>	

Overall Impact	Positive
Justification for impact	Reducing flood risk will improve the strength and long term viability of the community.
Further actions required	n/a

Positive impacts identified:

Safe communities and individuals	Following previous flood events, crime e.g., burglary, has been an issue during the recovery phase. Reducing the likelihood of flooding will have a positive impact.
Community participation and resilience	There is already a strong community in Prestatyn, with a good knowledge of flood risk. The community will be engaged with as the project develops.
The attractiveness of the area	
Connected communities	Any flooding could disrupt the connectivity to broadband and travel infrastructure, therefore reducing the likelihood of flooding will reduce this issue.
Rural resilience	Reducing the likelihood of flooding will help build a resilient rural community.

Negative impacts identified:

Safe communities and individuals	
Community participation and resilience	
The attractiveness of the area	The 3m high bund may be seen as slightly unsightly
Connected communities	
Rural resilience	

A Denbighshire of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language

Overall Impact	Neutral
Justification for impact	n/a
Further actions required	n/a

Positive impacts identified:

People using Welsh	n/a
Promoting the Welsh language	Welsh policy will be implemented on the construction site
Culture and heritage	n/a

Negative impacts identified:

People using Welsh	
Promoting the Welsh language	

Culture and heritage	
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A globally responsible Denbighshire

Overall Impact	Positive
Justification for impact	n/a
Further actions required	n/a

Positive impacts identified:

Local, national, international supply chains	It's likely that the project will maximise the use of the local supply chain.
Human rights	Procurement will be carried out with due cognisance of human rights law.
Broader service provision in the local area or the region	n/a
Reducing climate change	n/a

Negative impacts identified:

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

Mae tudalen hwn yn fwriadol wag

Appendix 3b

Central Rhyl Coastal Defence Works

Well-being Impact Assessment Report


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

Assessment Number:	982
Brief description:	Coastal defence works at Central Rhyl to reduce the risk of flooding and coastal erosion.
Date Completed:	Version: 0
Completed by:	
Responsible Service:	Highways & Environmental Services
Localities affected by the proposal:	Rhyl,
Who will be affected by the proposal?	The residents and business owners of Rhyl will be positively impacted as the proposed flood defence scheme will safeguard their homes and businesses.
Was this impact assessment completed as a group?	No

IMPACT ASSESSMENT SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

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

Score for the sustainability of the approach

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

Summary for each Sustainable Development principle

Long term	<p>The project will be carried out in a way that ensures that are minimal negative impacts on the natural environment. There may be opportunities to improve biodiversity in the built environment. Flooding of properties creates a large amount of contaminated, non-recyclable waste. Post flood clear up operations use a considerable amount of energy/fuel, therefore this project will reduce this risk. There are strong links between flooding and climate change (sea level rise). The project will draw these issues to the attention of Denbighshire residents. Flood risk is understood to have a negative impact on the economic prosperity of communities, Therefore, reducing flood risk will have a positive impact. The project involves heavy civil engineering work which will provide an opportunity for local employment in that sector. Reduced flood risk will encourage potential future employers to invest in the area. Coastal engineering is a specialism and the project has the potential to enable to development of local skills in this field. By developing this scheme it will protect as many properties as possible to the highest economically achievable standard.</p>
Prevention	<p>Coastal defence works at Central Rhyl will reduce the risk of flooding and coastal erosion. The project will make Central Rhyl more resilient to future flood events. The current and ongoing risk of flooding of properties has a significant negative impact on the prosperity of the county, as demonstrated by the floods that affected the region in 2012 and 2013. Therefore, the project will have a positive impact on the community. The project will have the greatest positive impact on the most vulnerable members of the community. People with protected characteristics are our most vulnerable residents during a flood event. Reducing the risk of flooding will improve their well-being. One of the consequences of flooding is high insurance costs, which could result in poverty. The project could make properties cheaper to insure for residents.</p>
Integration	<p>The project is likely to result in improved opportunities for beach based leisure activities and local businesses will also benefit from the project, it will also have a beneficial impact on the mental well-being of residents currently at risk of flooding. The existing beach at this location is occasionally stripped of sand due to coastal erosion. The project should reduce this likelihood and will conserve a sandy beach. There's an opportunity to improve the quality of the existing beach at Central Rhyl, with an access point for all users, which will encourage greater use by residents and tourists. Peoples concerns and fears of being flooded have a significant impact on their emotional and mental well-being. The project will significantly reduce this likelihood.</p>

Collaboration	We have consulted with the Council's Countryside Service team and Natural Resources Wales. We have consulted Rhyl Town Council, Rhyl MAG and the community. We are working with other council projects (Central Prom project) to provide access onto the beach. The project involves heavy civil engineering work which will provide an opportunity for local employment in that sector. Reduced flood risk will encourage potential future employers to invest in the area. Coastal engineering is a specialism and the project has the potential to enable to development of local skills in this field. By reducing the risk of flooding it will reduce the need to drain resources from the emergency services once a flood clean up is needed.
Involvement	We have consulted with local members in Rhyl, community groups, local businesses and are keeping the public up to date with regular communications in the local newspapers and online / paper based consultations.

Summary of impact

Well-being Goals

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



Main conclusions

The aim of the project is to reduce flood risk in Central Rhyl. Provided this aim is fulfilled, the result will be a more prosperous, resilient, healthy, equal and globally responsible Denbighshire.

Evidence to support the Well-being Impact Assessment

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

THE LIKELY IMPACT ON DENBIGHSHIRE, WALES AND THE WORLD

A prosperous Denbighshire

Overall Impact	Positive
Justification for impact	The positives to this proposal far outweighs any short terms negatives. The opportunities for work experience, training, apprenticeships and the use of local businesses is positive.
Further actions required	The construction emissions for the proposed scheme are estimated to be 7,800tCO ₂ e. This includes the embodied carbon within the proposed construction materials, transport of materials to site, and the use of plant on-site. Materials were estimated to account for 86% of these emissions with concrete being the largest contributor (45% of the total construction emissions). Mitigation to reduce the emissions associated with the proposed scheme include the use of standardised precast concrete elements and the reuse of existing infrastructure (including the sky tower and children's village walls). In addition, the use of 85% recycled steel rather than world average steel throughout the proposed scheme could result in additional savings of up to 1,000tCO ₂ e. The existing coastal defences between Splash Point and the Events Arena are also to be retained instead of being replaced as part of the scheme. The works to the coastal defences Splash Point and the Events Arena are limited to repairs and rock scour protection. Further work is ongoing to investigate the potential to reduce the overall extent of rock scour protection for the proposed scheme, which would if realised would likely introduce further construction emission savings. It's worth noting that although there will be a significant upfront carbon cost due to the construction works (mostly quantities of concrete and rock/fill) the scheme itself is a response to the effects of climate change in order to protect nearly 600 properties from flooding and coastal erosion; and safeguard the future of the town's tourist economy. A negative in this proposal is the need to use lorries. Main issues might be access into the town and foot access to business during construction. A park and ride alternative will be looked into . Although we cannot mitigate these impacts, the need to use them is relatively short lived.

Positive impacts identified:

A low carbon society	If there is less risk of flooding then more people can cycle, walk. Reducing the risk of flooding will reduce the need to use emergency services and their large fire engines/ambulances/boats etc reducing the carbon emissions.
Quality communications, infrastructure and transport	Our project will put Denbighshire in better stead for operating in more extreme and frequent weather events as it will reduce the risk of flooding due to rising sea levels.
Economic development	The project could help lower house insurance premiums for residents. Through community benefits, there will be a number of work experience places to be taken by local young adults who may want a career within civil engineering. The project will safeguard future tourism opportunities in Rhyl.
Quality skills for the long term	As young adults have work experience opportunities then hopefully they will go on to qualify in their chosen fields and take forward quality skills for their futures, and possibly for their families futures. A positive outlook on employment will bring positive health and well being.

Quality jobs for the long term	Local community benefits will see the need for local young adults to engage with work experience and apprenticeship opportunities.
Childcare	The Welsh Government have a scheme called Childcare Offer in Wales which financially helps parents of 3/4 year olds with childcare needs. Some employers offer childcare voucher schemes in which the government help with childcare costs.

Negative impacts identified:

A low carbon society	The main negative in this project is the significant upfront Carbon impact due to the the construction works (mostly quantities of concrete and rock/fill) Some other issues might be access into the town and foot access to business during construction. A park and ride alternative will be looked into .
Quality communications, infrastructure and transport	
Economic development	Some disruption to local businesses but the scheme will work with businesses to limit disruption
Quality skills for the long term	
Quality jobs for the long term	
Childcare	More young adults who gain employment may need access to affordable childcare.

A resilient Denbighshire

Overall Impact	Positive
Justification for impact	The project will make east Rhyl more resilient to future flood events.
Further actions required	Through consultation with the Council's Countryside Service team and Natural Resources Wales , DCC Climate change project team and the local community of Rhyl .

Positive impacts identified:

Biodiversity and the natural environment	The project will be carried out in a way that ensures that are minimal negative impacts on the natural environment.
Biodiversity in the built environment	There may be opportunities to improve biodiversity in the built environment.
Reducing waste, reusing and recycling	Flooding of properties creates a large amount of contaminated, non-recyclable waste. The project will reduce this likelihood.
Reduced energy/fuel consumption	Post flood clear up operations use a considerable amount of energy/fuel, this project will reduce that.
People's awareness of the environment and biodiversity	There are strong links between flooding and climate change (sea level rise). The project will draw these issues to the attention of Denbighshire residents.
Flood risk management	The project will reduce the likelihood of flooding in Central Rhyl.

Negative impacts identified:

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

A healthier Denbighshire

Overall Impact	Positive
Justification for impact	The project is likely to result in improved opportunities for beach based leisure activities for all users as an access ramp is proposed to be constructed onto the beach is part of the design and will have a beneficial impact on the mental well-being of residents currently at risk of flooding.
Further actions required	By working with local residents and community groups as the project develops to ensure that residents fears and concerns are recognised and addressed.

Positive impacts identified:

A social and physical environment that encourage and support health and well-being	A promenade that has less likelihood of flooding will encourage physical activity on it ie walking, cycling etc.
Access to good quality, healthy food	N/A
People's emotional and mental well-being	Peoples concerns and fears of being flooded have a significant impact on their emotional and mental well-being. The project will significantly reduce this likelihood.
Access to healthcare	N/A
Participation in leisure opportunities	There's an opportunity to improve the access onto the existing beach at Central Rhyl, which will encourage greater use for physical activity by residents and tourists.

Negative impacts identified:

A social and physical environment that encourage and support health and well-being	
Access to good quality, healthy food	

People's emotional and mental well-being	
Access to healthcare	
Participation in leisure opportunities	

A more equal Denbighshire

Overall Impact	Positive
Justification for impact	The project will have the greatest positive impact on the most vulnerable members of the community.
Further actions required	n/A

Positive impacts identified:

Improving the well-being of people with protected characteristics. The nine protected characteristics are: age; disability; gender reassignment; marriage or civil partnership; pregnancy and maternity; race; religion or belief; sex; and sexual orientation	People with protected characteristics are our most vulnerable residents during a flood event. Reducing the risk of flooding will improve their well-being.
People who suffer discrimination or disadvantage	They will be able to use the promenade and live in Rhyl without fear of flooding.
People affected by socio-economic disadvantage and unequal outcomes	One of the consequences of flooding is high insurance costs, which could result in poverty. The project could make properties cheaper to insure.
Areas affected by socio-economic disadvantage	Tourism will be better protected without the fear of flooding therefore helping the area of Rhyl's businesses and residents working in Rhyl.

Negative impacts identified:

Improving the well-being of people with protected characteristics. The nine protected characteristics are: age; disability; gender reassignment; marriage or civil partnership; pregnancy and maternity; race; religion or belief; sex; and sexual orientation	
People who suffer discrimination or disadvantage	
People affected by socio-economic disadvantage and unequal outcomes	
Areas affected by socio-economic disadvantage	

A Denbighshire of cohesive communities

Overall Impact	Positive
Justification for impact	Reducing flood risk will improve the strength and long term viability of the community.
Further actions required	n/a

Positive impacts identified:

Safe communities and individuals	Following previous flood events, crime e.g., burglary, has been an issue during the recovery phase. Reducing the likelihood of flooding will have a positive impact.
Community participation and resilience	There is already a strong community in Central Rhyl, with a good knowledge of flood risk. The community will be engaged with as the project develops.
The attractiveness of the area	
Connected communities	Any flooding could disrupt the connectivity to broadband and travel infrastructure, therefore reducing the likelihood of flooding will reduce this issue.
Rural resilience	Reducing the likelihood of flooding will help build a resilient rural community.

Negative impacts identified:

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

A Denbighshire of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language

Overall Impact	Neutral
Justification for impact	n/a
Further actions required	n/a

Positive impacts identified:

People using Welsh	
Promoting the Welsh language	Welsh policy implemented on the construction site
Culture and heritage	

Negative impacts identified:

People using Welsh	
Promoting the Welsh language	
Culture and heritage	

A globally responsible Denbighshire

Overall Impact	Positive
Justification for impact	The project will maximise the use of the local supply chain, including employment, skills and materials.
Further actions required	n/a

Positive impacts identified:

Local, national, international supply chains	It's likely that the project will maximise the use of the local supply chain.
Human rights	Procurement will be carried out with due cognisance of human rights law.
Broader service provision in the local area or the region	
Reducing climate change	

Negative impacts identified:

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

Appendix 4 – Governance Timeline

Strategic Investment Group	12 th May 2020
Cabinet	20 th May 2020
Cabinet Briefing	6 th December 2021
Communities Scrutiny Committee	9 th December 2021
Planning Committee	13 th July 2022
Communities Scrutiny Committee	8th September 2022
Strategic Investment Group	20th September 2022
Cabinet Briefing	3rd October 2022
Cabinet	18th October 2022
Full Council	6th December 2022

Mae tudalen hwn yn fwriadol wag

Yn rhinwedd Paragraff(au) 14 Rhan 4, Atodlen 12A
Deddf Llywodraeth Leol 1972.

Document is Restricted

Mae tudalen hwn yn fwriadol wag

Yn rhinwedd Paragraff(au) 14 Rhan 4, Atodlen 12A
Deddf Llywodraeth Leol 1972.

Document is Restricted

Mae tudalen hwn yn fwriadol wag

Adroddiad i'r	Pwyllgor Craffu Cymunedau
Dyddiad y cyfarfod	8 Medi 2022
Aelod / Swyddog Arweiniol	Cynghorydd Barry Mellor / Emlyn Jones
Awdur yr Adroddiad	Joel Walley
Teitl	Adroddiad Diweddariad Prosiect Blodau Gwyllt Sir Ddinbych

1. Am beth mae'r adroddiad yn sôn?

Trosolwg o'r Prosiect Blodau Gwyllt Sir Ddinbych

1.1. Mae'r Prosiect Blodau Gwyllt yn brosiect cydweithredol rhwng y Tîm

Bioamrywiaeth, Strydwedd ac adrannau eraill sy'n anelu i greu dolydd lleol trefol a lled-drefol drwy drefn 'torri a chasglu' llai. Mae'r prosiect hwn yn hanfodol i derfynu a gwrthdroi colled bioamrywiaeth a mynd i'r afael ag Argyfwng Hinsawdd ac Ecolegol.

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

Prosiect Blodau Gwyllt Sir Ddinbych: Y wybodaeth ddiweddaraf

2.1. I ddarparu gwybodaeth am effeithiolrwydd y camau a gymerwyd i wella ymgysylltu a rhoi mwy o gyhoeddusrwydd i holl rhanddeiliaid y Prosiect Bywyd Gwyllt.

2.2. Amlygu'r cynnydd a wnaed hyd yma i gyflawni'r buddion disgwylidig.

3. Beth yw'r Argymhellion?

3.1. Bod y Pwyllgor yn cadarnhau ei fod yn hapus gyda'r camau a gymerwyd i wella ymgysylltu a chynyddu cyhoeddusrwydd, y cynnydd a wnaed hyd yma i gyflawni budd y prosiect a pharhau i gefnogi'r prosiect.

4. Manylion yr adroddiad

- 4.1. Cyn derbyn y safleoedd newydd ar ddechrau pob tymor mae rhestr lawn o safleoedd yn cael ei chyflwyno i Gynghorwyr a Chynghorau Cymuned ar gyfer adborth. Mae'r adroddiad yn cynnwys mapiau ar-lein manwl sy'n caniatáu i Gynghorwyr a Chynghorau Cymuned weld lleoliad pob safle. Mae adborth yn cael ei annog gan Gynghorwyr a Chynghorau Cymuned cyn cwblhau'r safleoedd.
- 4.2. Mae system sgorio gynhwysfawr wedi'i sefydlu sy'n nodi eiddo preswyl sydd angen llythyrau i'w hysbysu am y newid rheolaeth ar safleoedd newydd. Mae'r llythyr yn cynnwys gwybodaeth am y drefn reoli yn ogystal â chyfeiriad e-bost y Tîm Bioamrywiaeth.
- 4.3. Mae'r Tîm Bioamrywiaeth a'r Tîm Cyfathrebu yn gweithio gyda'i gilydd i lunio negeseuon gwybodaeth rheolaidd ar gyfer y cyfryngau cymdeithasol, i sicrhau bod preswylwyr yn cael eu hysbysu am y prosiect. Ers 10 Mai 2022 mae yna 30 o negeseuon Facebook wedi eu gweld gan 83,867 o bobl ac mae 4,369 o'r bobl hynny wedi cyfrannu at y negeseuon. Yn ystod yr un cyfnod, mae Twitter wedi cael 20 o negeseuon a welwyd gan 13,708 o bobl a 460 o bobl yn cyfrannu'n uniongyrchol at y negeseuon.
- 4.4. Datganiadau i'r wasg rheolaidd sy'n amlygu'r prosiect yn cael eu cyhoeddi. Mae llawer o'r rhain yn cael eu dosbarthu ymhellach gan ffynonellau newyddion lleol, rhanbarthol a chenedlaethol - ers Ebrill 2022 mae yna 18 erthygl wedi eu cyhoeddi gan ffynonellau eraill.
- 4.5. Mae'r Tîm Bioamrywiaeth wedi cyflwyno Prosiect Blodau Gwyllt y Sir mewn cynadleddau cenedlaethol a rhanbarthol yn ogystal ag i gynghorau tref, cynghorau cymuned, grwpiau cymunedol a phrifysgolion. Mae cyflwyniadau wedi eu llwytho ar YouTube wedi eu gweld 1,146 o weithiau.
- 4.6. Mae'r prosiect Cyfeillgar i Wenyn wedi ymgysylltu â 55 o ysgolion yn Sir Ddinbych. Yn ystod y cyfnod hwn mae yna 16 o ymweliadau ag ysgolion wedi eu cynnal, 5 diwrnod Cyfeillgar i Wenyn mewn ysgolion a 3 taith ysgol i blanhigfa goed y sir.

- 4.7. Mae'r Tîm Bioamrywiaeth wedi cynnal 4 diwrnod plannu blodau gwyllt oedd yn cynnwys cynghorwyr tref a chymuned, grwpiau cymunedol ac ysgolion. Yn fras, mae 7,000 o blanhigion wedi eu plannu yn ystod y dyddiau hyn.
- 4.8. Mae yna 24 o wirfoddolwyr wedi eu cofrestru ar gyfer gwirfoddoli wythnosol ac sydd wedi mynychu 13 diwrnod gwirfoddoli ym mhlanhigfa goed y sir o 01/08/2022.
- 4.9. Roedd diwrnod hyfforddiant adnabod blodau gwyllt staff Cyngor Sir Ddinbych wedi'i gynnal a chafwyd ymateb da. Bydd hwn yn ddigwyddiad blynyddol.
- 4.10. Roedd dwy daith gerdded blodau gwyllt wedi eu cynnal i swyddogion ac aelodau. Roedd 2 daith dywys ychwanegol wedi eu cynnal ar gyfer beirniaid Cymru a Phrydain yn ei Blodau.
- 4.11. Mae'r prosiect wedi denu sylw arbenigwyr lleol o Gymdeithas Botaneg Prydain ac Iwerddon sydd wedi bod yn awyddus i gyfrannu at gasglu cofnod. Cafodd fersiwn wedi'i deilwra o Ap goruchwyllo'r prosiect ei greu sy'n caniatáu i'r cofnodwyr gynnal arolygon o safleoedd Prosiect Blodau Gwyllt.
- 4.12. Mae wedi bod yn bosibl casglu hadau ar draws Gogledd Ddwyrain Cymru drwy gydweithredu cadarnhaol gyda chydweithwyr Ardal o Harddwch Naturiol Eithriadol Dyffryn Dyfrdwy a Bryniau Clwyd, Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru, Ymddiriedolaeth Bywyd Gwyllt Gogledd Cymru a'r Ymddiriedolaeth Genedlaethol.
- 4.13. Mae'r Tîm Bioamrywiaeth yn parhau i rannu ein templed arolwg a methodoleg gyda grwpiau cymunedol, cynghorau, Ymddiriedolaeth Bywyd Gwyllt Gogledd Cymru, Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru, Bywyd Planhigion a Pharc Cenedlaethol Cairngorms. Rhannwyd gwybodaeth gydag oddeutu hanner holl gynghorau sir Cymru ac mae'r prosiect yn parhau yn flaenoriaeth glaswelltir Cymru.
- 4.14. Mae holl gofnodion a gesglir yn ystod yr arolygon misol yn cael eu hanfon at Cofnod, y Ganolfan Cofnodion Amgylcheddol Lleol. Mae'r rhain yn cael eu rhannu gyda'r gronfa ddata bioamrywiaeth cenedlaethol fwyaf ym Mhrydain, Atlas Rhwydwaith Bioamrywiaeth Cenedlaethol. Mae'r cofnodion ar gael yn fyd-eang ac yn rhoi cipolwg o ddisbarthiad rhywogaeth ac ecoleg adfer.

- 4.15. Mae Restor yn ganolbwynt ar-lein ar gyfer adferiad natur sydd â'r rhwydwaith mwyaf o safleoedd cadwriaeth ac adfer ar draws y byd. Mae Restor yn cysylltu miloedd o gymunedau lleol, NGO, llywodraethau, gan alluogi rhannu a monitro prosiectau. Rydym wedi derbyn gwahoddiad personol gan greawdwr Restor (magwyd ym Mhrestatyn i gynnal data Prosiect Blodau Gwylt ar ei wefan).
- 4.16. Mae yna 101 dól Prosiect Blodau Gwylt ar hyn o bryd (gan gynnwys ein gwarchodfeydd natur ymyl ffordd sy'n cyfrannu 569 erw o gynefin blodau gwylt).
- 4.17. Cafodd cyfanswm o 420 arolwg eu cynnal rhwng Ebrill a Gorffennaf 2022. Cyfanswm o arolygon a gynhaliwyd ers 2020 - 789.
- 4.18. Cafodd cyfanswm o 4,830 o gofnodion botaneg eu casglu rhwng Ebrill a Gorffennaf 2022. Cofnodion unigol wedi eu casglu ers 2020 - 10,157.
- 4.19. Cafodd cyfanswm o 253 rhywogaeth bywyd gwylt eu cofnodi ar draws holl safleoedd prosiect yn 2022. Cyfanswm cyfrif rhywogaeth ers 2020 - 340
- 4.20. Cofnodion rhywogaethau nodedig ar gyfer Sir Ddinbych - 44 prin, 7 prin/anghyffredin a 9 anghyffredin (gan gynnwys Tafod y Bytheiad, rhywogaeth sy'n dirywio'n genedlaethol, cofnodwyd 18 gwaith mewn 116 o flynyddoedd yn Sir Ddinbych).
- 4.21. Cyfartaledd uchder llystyfiant ar safleoedd newydd (2022) yw 18.76cm, tra bod uchder llystyfiant ar gyfartaledd ar safleoedd sefydledig (blwyddyn a hŷn) yn 20.81cm.
- 4.22. Mae dól blodau gwylt tarddiad leol 4 erw newydd wedi'i sefydlu ym Mhlanhigfa Goed y Sir. Bydd y ddôl hon yn darparu ffynhonnell hadau ar gyfer y prosiect.
- 4.23. Mae cyfanswm o 60 safle prosiect wedi eu nodi fel ffynonellau hadau tarddiad lleol addas a byddant yn cael eu cynaeafu ar gyfer hadau dros y blynyddoedd i ddod.
- 4.24. Mae amcangyfrif o 8,000 o blanhigion tarddiad lleol wedi eu tyfu yn 2022 ym mhlanhigfa goed y sir. Mae oddeutu 40 safle wedi eu dyrannu ar gyfer plannu dros y blynyddoedd i ddod. Bydd dyddiau plannu yn cael eu defnyddio i gynnwys cymunedau lleol, ysgolion, grwpiau cymunedol, Cynghorwyr a Chynghorau Cymuned.

4.25. Cafodd treial llwyddiannus ei gynnal ar safle yn Ninbych yn defnyddio hadau cribell felen (planhigyn hemi-parasitig sy'n bwydo ar laswellt). Roedd y canlyniadau yn gweld gostyngiad mewn cyflenwad a dwysedd gwair i lawr ~30%. Gan adeiladu ar y canlyniadau cadarnhaol, roedd 8cilogram o gribell felen leol wedi'i gaffael i wella safleoedd ychwanegol.

4.26. Mae 14 coden hadau o'r unig boblogaeth hysbys o ffacbys rhuddlas yn tyfu yng Nghymru (lleolwyd ar Warchodfa Natur Ymyl Ffordd yn Sir Ddinbych, wedi eu cynaeafu i'w tyfu ym mhlanhigfa goed y sir.

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

5.1. Mae'r prosiect yn cefnogi targedau bioamrywiaeth yng Nghynllun Corfforaethol y Cyngor 2017 - 2022, sydd wedi nodi gwenyn fel rhywogaeth sy'n flaenoriaeth ac mae'n anelu i gynyddu gwerth bioamrywiaeth y sir drwy warchod rhywogaethau a chynefinoedd diamddiffyn er budd bywyd gwyllt a'r holl bobl sy'n byw ac yn ymweld â Sir Ddinbych.

5.2. Yn ogystal, mae'r Cyngor wedi datgan Argyfwng Hinsawdd ac Ecolegol sy'n canolbwyntio ar gymryd camau uniongyrchol i arafu a gwrthdroi newid hinsawdd a cholled ddinistriol bioamrywiaeth. Maes allweddol a nodwyd i gynyddu bioamrywiaeth yw cynyddu cyfanswm ardal o gynefin ymyl ffordd o fewn toriad bioamrywiaeth ac ehangu rhwydwaith gwarchodfeydd natur ymyl ffordd y cyngor, sy'n cynrychioli rhai o'r cynefinoedd gorau ar gyfer rhywogaethau prin.

5.3. Ers 1930 mae mwy na 97% o'r dolydd blodau gwyllt yn y Deyrnas Gyfunol wedi diflannu. Mae Cymru a Lloegr yn cynnwys llai nag 1% o gyfanswm ardal cyn y rhyfel o ddôl tir isel heb ei wella ac mae Cymru yn parhau yn 16 o'r gwaelod, mewn arolwg o 240 gwlad dros golli natur. Mae angen gwneud gwaith brys ar unwaith i adfer natur ac mae'r prosiect wedi dangos y gall adferiad cyflym ddigwydd drwy greu dolydd ymyl ffordd tra hefyd yn lleihau ôl-troed carbon y Cyngor.

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

6.1. Mae'r gwaith sy'n gysylltiedig â'r prosiect wedi'i amsugno mewn llwyth gwaith a chyllidebau presennol. Mae offer wedi'i ariannu drwy grantiau Llywodraeth Cymru.

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

7.1. Gweler Atodiad 1 ar gyfer Asesiad o'r Effaith ar Les llawn a ddarparwyd i'r Pwyllgor Craffu Cymunedau yn 2021.

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

8.1. Mae hwn yn adroddiad diweddariad ar ôl mynychu'r Pwyllgor Craffu Cymunedau yn 2021.

9. Datganiad y Prif Swyddog Cyllid

9.1. Amherthnasol – ni cheir goblygiadau ariannol uniongyrchol yn sgil yr adroddiad hwn.

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

10.1. Mae'r risgiau yn berthnasol yn bennaf i ganfyddiad a beirniadaeth y cyhoedd o'r Cyngor os nad yw preswylwyr yn deall neu gefnogi'r prosiect - mae'r gwaith i fynd i'r afael â hyn wedi'i amlinellu uchod.

11. Pŵer i wneud y penderfyniad

11.1. Adran 21 o Ddeddf Llywodraeth Leol 2021

11.2. Adrannau 7.2.3, 7.3, 7.4.1(e), 7.4.2(b) ac (c) o Gyfansoddiad y Cyngor.

Appendix 1

Wildflower Meadow Project

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:	966
Brief description:	The creation of Wildflower Meadow Sites across the County. The sites are left uncut between March and August each year, except a small border mown around each site cut on a fortnightly schedule and a litter pick undertaken during this time too. This management regime allows the flowers to set seed, and ensures that the meadow provides the greatest benefit to wildlife. At the end of the season, the whole site is then cut with specialist mowing equipment, and the cuttings are removed. This helps to lower the richness of the soil, and create the low-nutrient ground that our native wildflowers and grasses need to thrive. If necessary, we plant native wildflowers grown from local seeds or sow seeds collected from our other sites, to increase the species richness. This is primarily within sites managed by Street Scene but hopes to be extended to more areas the Council owns or manages e.g. more public realm sites, community housing sites, care home sites etc.
Date Completed:	Version: 0
Completed by:	
Responsible Service:	Planning & Public Protection
Localities affected by the proposal:	Whole County,
Who will be affected by the proposal?	Internally - Street Scene - Site grounds maintenance providers (various) - Biodiversity Team - Communication and Web team - Councillors Externally - Wildlife - Species richness - Residents - Visitors - Regulators
Was this impact assessment completed as a group?	No

IMPACT ASSESSMENT SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

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

Score for the sustainability of the approach


 (3 out of 4 stars) Actual score : 30 / 36.

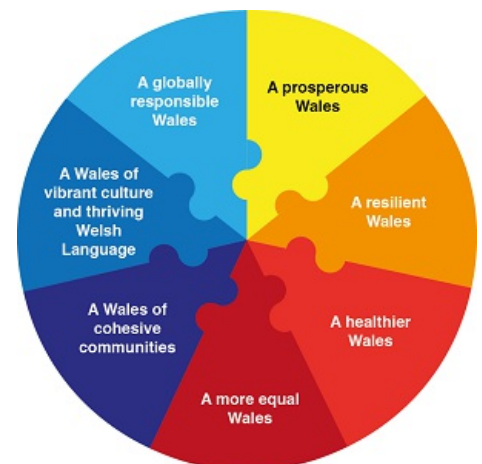
Summary for each Sustainable Development principle

Long term	This project has the long term at its heart, building resilience of natural assets and promoting natures recovery. How to secure the legacy of the proposal in particular the sustainable management of these sites has been a consideration from the get go and funding from Welsh Government secured to procure pieces of equipment to help ensure the manageability of these sites.
Prevention	The project is about encouraging less human intervention in a number of sites across the County, thus reducing reliance on public service at these sites and giving space and time to nature to recover and prevent the further decline in species.
Integration	The aims of the Wildflower Meadow Project have been stated objectives of the council for many years now. The project was included in our Biodiversity Duty Delivery Plan 2016-2019, forms an important part of our strategy to achieve the biodiversity targets set out in our Corporate Plan 2017-22, and our ambition to become an Ecologically Positive Council by 2030 in Climate and Ecological Change Strategy. This project also contributes to the Council's Bee Friendly status.
Collaboration	The Wildflower Meadow Project is a joint project between Highways & Environmental Service and Planning and Public Protection & Countryside Service and project managed by the Climate Change team. Biodiversity team and Street Scene teams have worked together on the project and project endorsed by external bodies such as Plantlife and Bionet.
Involvement	We continue to evolve the project in light of resident and councillor feedback as we build on the number of sites year on year.

Summary of impact

Well-being Goals

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



Main conclusions

As a local authority we have a statutory duty to function sustainably and lead by example when it comes to protecting and enhancing our natural environment. To meet the challenge of reversing the decline in biodiversity it is essential that we act now and ensure as a local authority we meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

This project outlines how, as an organisation, it can contribute to address its biodiversity duty under the Environment (Wales) Act 2016 and consequently help achieve its Well-being and Nature Recovery Plan objectives over the period 2016-19. In addition to delivering on the Council's Climate Change and Ecological Emergency Declaration and achievement of the Ecologically Positive Council by 2030 goal within our Climate and Ecological Change Strategy.

The Wellbeing Impact Assessment has shown that the adoption of this document will align the council with the Wellbeing of Future Generations Act. Although largely an internal document, the benefits will be felt by residents throughout the county.

Evidence to support the Well-being Impact Assessment

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

THE LIKELY IMPACT ON DENBIGHSHIRE, WALES AND THE WORLD

A prosperous Denbighshire

Overall Impact	Neutral
Justification for impact	Greener and more attractive environments in both towns and villages. Increased tourism potential. Especially as more rare species become present again within Denbighshire which may not have been recorded elsewhere in UK for decades.
Further actions required	n/a

Positive impacts identified:

A low carbon society	n/a
Quality communications, infrastructure and transport	n/a
Economic development	Greener and more attractive environments in both towns and villages. Increased tourism potential. Especially as more rare species become present again within Denbighshire which may not have been recorded elsewhere in UK for decades.
Quality skills for the long term	Increased opportunities to develop skills in the outdoor environment sector, with opportunities for staff throughout the authority to volunteer.
Quality jobs for the long term	A greener, more attractive county offers a more attractive place to work.
Childcare	n/a

Negative impacts identified:

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

A resilient Denbighshire

Overall Impact	Positive
Justification for impact	This project is all about increasing the resilience of our ecosystems and in supporting natures recovery.
Further actions required	n/a

Positive impacts identified:

Biodiversity and the natural environment	The focus of this project is to protect and enhance biodiversity and the natural environment.
Biodiversity in the built environment	n/a
Reducing waste, reusing and recycling	Removal of arisings from sites for use as feed for animals and creation of composting material
Reduced energy/fuel consumption	n/a
People’s awareness of the environment and biodiversity	The project will engage and support participation and understanding to embed biodiversity in peoples thinking.
Flood risk management	Restoring degraded habitats within the water catchment areas will help to slow the flow of water and reduce the likelihood of flooding. Removing arisings from sites will reduce likelihood these make there way to ditches, gullies and rivers which would prevent reduction of capacity in water routes.

Negative impacts identified:

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

A healthier Denbighshire

Overall Impact	
Justification for impact	A more attractive, greener environment encourages people to spend time outdoors, and has known benefits to mental and physical health.
Further actions required	n/a

Positive impacts identified:

A social and physical environment that encourage and support health and well-being	A more attractive, greener environment encourages people to spend time outdoors, and has known benefits to mental and physical health.
Access to good quality, healthy food	n/a

People's emotional and mental well-being	A more attractive, greener environment encourages people to spend time outdoors, and has known benefits to mental and physical health.
Access to healthcare	n/a
Participation in leisure opportunities	n/a

Negative impacts identified:

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

A more equal Denbighshire

Overall Impact	Neutral
Justification for impact	The project isn't focused on creating a more equal Denbighshire but is being delivered in a way that doesn't prevent equality.
Further actions required	n/a

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	Any planting days or communication material will be planned and created to enable access for all.
People who suffer discrimination or disadvantage	n/a
People affected by socio-economic disadvantage and unequal outcomes	n/a

Areas affected by socio-economic disadvantage	Some areas for wildflower meadows will be in areas affected by socio-economic disadvantage. The benefit of nature's recovery will be felt in these areas.
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Negative impacts identified:

Improving the well-being of people with protected characteristics. The nine protected characteristics are: age; disability; gender reassignment; marriage or civil partnership; pregnancy and maternity; race; religion or belief; sex; and sexual orientation	n/a
People who suffer discrimination or disadvantage	n/a
People affected by socio-economic disadvantage and unequal outcomes	n/a
Areas affected by socio-economic disadvantage	n/a

A Denbighshire of cohesive communities

Overall Impact	Neutral
Justification for impact	It is important to remember that we are not doing this for aesthetic reasons; we are doing it for the environmental benefits. However, our wildflower meadows often do still look beautiful.
Further actions required	Increasing and continual education and awareness campaigns on what wildflower meadows look like and how they develop over time.

Positive impacts identified:

Safe communities and individuals	n/a
Community participation and resilience	Arrangement of planting days and/or wildflower identification training, as appropriate, with local residents.
The attractiveness of the area	It is important to remember that we are not doing this for aesthetic reasons; we are doing it for the environmental benefits. However, our wildflower meadows often do still look beautiful
Connected communities	n/a
Rural resilience	n/a

Negative impacts identified:

Safe communities and individuals	n/a
Community participation and resilience	n/a
The attractiveness of the area	Wildflower meadows sites are not pictorial meadows. Pictorial meadows are made up of mixes of plants and are often referred to as 'wildflower meadows'. Usually pictorial meadows include many non-native species, and no grasses. Pictorial meadows provide less benefits to biodiversity and need regular, costly maintenance.
Connected communities	n/a
Rural resilience	n/a

A Denbighshire of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language

Overall Impact	Positive
Justification for impact	This project has a positive contribution to make to securing a vibrant culture in Denbighshire based on survival of species of Welsh and UK importance. That heritage of nature's survival and encouragement is something that can be built on and marketed to celebrate locally and nationally.
Further actions required	n/a

Positive impacts identified:

People using Welsh	n/a
Promoting the Welsh language	All signage and promotion material bilingual with Welsh featuring first
Culture and heritage	After just one year of changing management at these sites, we have recorded common spotted orchids in Stryd y Brython, Ruthin, as well as Hound's-Tongue and Toothed Medick at two of our Prestatyn sites. Toothed Medick has never had a confirmed record in Wales and Hound's-Tongue is a near-threatened plant on the GB red list, and has only been recorded 18 times in Denbighshire in the last 116 years. We also have a suspected record of sea-clover at Plas Lorna, which is a nationally scarce plant recorded just once before in North Wales, and recorded several hornet hoverflies at another site in Rhuddlan.

Negative impacts identified:

People using Welsh	n/a
Promoting the Welsh language	n/a
Culture and heritage	n/a

A globally responsible Denbighshire

Overall Impact	Positive
Justification for impact	Project has a positive contribution to make because of its explicit intervention in reducing nature's decline.
Further actions required	Use local stockist or suppliers for specialist equipment who source equipment from further afield.

Positive impacts identified:

Local, national, international supply chains	Local plants and seeds of local provenance will be used as supplementary planting/support to the development of the sites.
Human rights	n/a
Broader service provision in the local area or the region	n/a
Reducing climate change	The project is specifically about slowing and reversing nature's decline

Negative impacts identified:

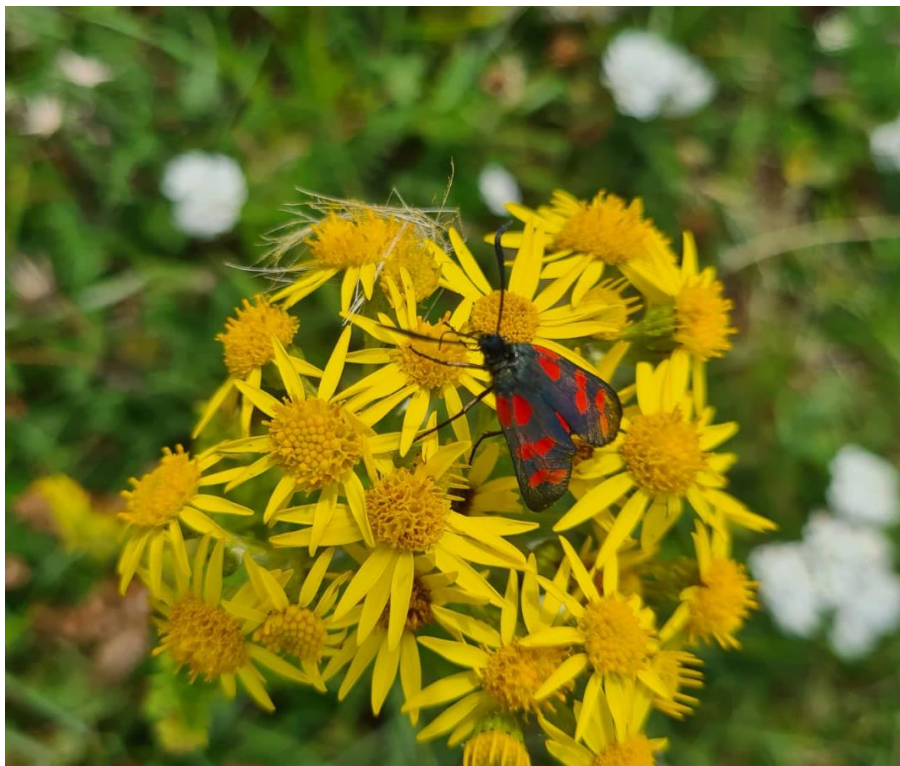
Local, national, international supply chains	Specialist equipment required tends to not be manufactured in Wales/UK, rather on mainland Europe
Human rights	n/a
Broader service provision in the local area or the region	n/a
Reducing climate change	n/a

Mae tudalen hwn yn fwriadol wag



Appendix 2

Wildflower Project: Report to Scrutiny Committee for species listed on the Weeds Act, 1959



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Introduction

The control and reporting of injurious weeds is subject to the Weeds Act, 1959.

There are five weeds classified as injurious under the Weeds Act 1959. These are:

- Common ragwort (*Senecio jacobae*)
- Spear thistle (*Cirsium vulgare*)
- Creeping or field thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)
- Broad-leaved dock (*Rumex obtusifolius*)
- Curled dock (*Rumex crispus*)

It is not an offence to have injurious weeds growing on our land. The Weeds Act, 1959, states the following:

"(1) Where the minister of Agriculture fish and food (in this act referred to as ' the Minister') is satisfied that there are injurious weeds to which this act applies growing upon any land he may serve upon the occupier of the land a notice, to take such action as may be necessary to prevent the weeds from spreading."

Unless served with a notice, there is no requirement to control or remove any of the species listed above.

These are common and widespread species, found throughout Denbighshire. They all have significant biodiversity benefits, and support a wide range of species. The Code of Practice to Prevent and Control the Spread of Ragwort (November 2011) states

*"This guidance does not seek to eradicate ragwort because as a native plant it is very important for wildlife in the UK. It supports many species of wildlife, including Common broomrape (*Orobanche minor*), 14 species of fungi and many different invertebrates, such as moth caterpillars, thrips, plant bugs, flies, beetles and mites. With the decline in flowering plant diversity in the countryside, ragwort has assumed an increasing importance as a source of food for generalist nectar feeding insects in the late summer.*

Ragwort is the food plant of at least 77 species of foliage eating insects, including five 'Red Data Book' and eight 'nationally scarce' species. The most well known is the cinnabar moth (Tyria jacobaeae). At least 30 species of insects are confined to ragwort and some species use the ragwort flowers as territory markers or vantage points to find passing prey or mates. Others are more closely associated with taking ragwort pollen, and more than 170 species have been recorded feeding on ragwort nectar. This important source of insects is exploited by many species of birds and mammals."

Additionally, the Ragwort Control Act 2003 has updated the guidance on control required for this plant. This updated guidance recommends ragwort control only when there is a risk to grazing horses and livestock, such as in grazing paddocks.

Ragwort requires bare ground for seeds to germinate, and the management of the Wildflower Project Sites does not generally provide the conditions for the species to proliferate. Caution is required, as many of the control measures which could be used (such as cutting and pulling) can increase the abundance of ragwort.

It is therefore imperative that we follow a scientific approach to the control of these species, on a case by case basis, and only act where they pose a risk.



Photo 1: Common Ragwort providing nectar for pollinating insects.

Injurious Weeds on Wildflower Project Sites 2022.

As stated above, the species listed on the Weeds Act, 1959 are common and widespread species, found throughout Denbighshire. It is, therefore, no surprise that they have been recorded on a number of sites included in Denbighshire County Council's Wildflower Project. There are over 100 sites included within the Wildflower Project and the total number of sites where each species has been recorded is included in the table below.

Injurious Weed Species	Number of Wildflower Project Sites Where Recorded
Common ragwort (<i>Senecio jacobae</i>)	56 (rare), 9 (occasional), 1 (frequent)
Spear thistle (<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>)	22 (rare), 2 (occasional), 1 (frequent)
Creeping or field thistle (<i>Cirsium arvense</i>)	12 (rare), 6 (occasional)
Broad-leaved dock (<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>)	18 (rare), 2 (occasional), 1 (frequent)
Curled dock (<i>Rumex crispus</i>)	41 (rare), 8 (occasional), 2 (frequent)

Table 1: Number of sites where Injurious Weeds Act species were recorded, and their abundance using the DAFOR scale.

As expected, these species are found in a number of Wildflower Project Sites. However, the abundance at the vast majority of sites is relatively low and in line with their natural occurrence in unimproved and semi-improved grassland systems.

It should be noted that many of the species are perennial or biennial, and were recorded in flower on sites during their first year in the project. This indicates that the species were already present, but likely suppressed by the frequent mowing schedules previously in place.

The Code of Practice to Prevent and Control the Spread of Ragwort states *“In many situations ragwort poses no threat to horses and other livestock. It is a natural component of many types of unimproved grasslands. It is necessary to prevent its spread where it presents a high risk of poisoning horses and livestock or spreading to fields used for the production of forage”*

The Code of practice provides the following risk categories as guidelines, for assessing the risk posed by common ragwort:

Medium Risk:

Ragwort is present within 50m to 100m of land used for grazing by horses and other animals or land used for feed/forage production.

High Risk:

Ragwort is present and flowering/seeding within 50m of land used for grazing by horses and other animals or land used for feed/forage production.

The Code of Practice to Prevent and Control the Spread of Ragwort states *“The distances given above are guidelines only and when assessing risk, account should also be taken of particular local circumstances and other relevant factors such as prevailing winds, topography, shelter belts, natural barriers, and vegetation cover of receiving land. Whether or not the density of ragwort is high or low, the risk factor will be determined by the likelihood of it spreading to land used for grazing and/or feed/forage production.”*

Assessing the Risk Posed by Common Ragwort (and Other Species Listed on the Weeds Act, 1959).

As outlined above, our aim is not to eradicate common ragwort (or other species listed on the Weeds Act, 1959), but to ensure we assess the risk posed by these species on a site by site basis and act accordingly.

The majority of these sites are located in urban and peri-urban settings, well away from land used for livestock grazing and horse pasture. Furthermore, many of the sites are separated from nearby agricultural land by physical barriers such as hedging, fencing, buildings. The vegetation cover of the land on the wildflower sites, and the agricultural land near to these sites, also reduces the risk.

Regular surveys are undertaken at each site, and the presence and abundance of common ragwort, along with other species listed on the Weeds Act, 1959 is recorded. This provides accurate information on these species at Wildflower Project Sites.

Using the risk categories, and taking into account local conditions, we have been able to categorise the sites as low, medium and high risk. This is shown in the table below. This methodology has been extended to include all species listed on the Weeds Act 1959.

Wildflower Project: Weeds Act, 1959 Scrutiny Update

Wildflower Project Site Risk Categories			
Site Name	Notes	local circumstances and other relevant factors	Assessed Risk
Green Lane 2	A small corner of the 50m buffer extends into a neighbouring field.	A footpath, road and a metal fence	High
Green Lane 1	Around a quarter of the 50m buffer extends into a neighbouring field. Barrier	A footpath, road and a metal fence	High
Green Lane / B5437	Most of the 50m buffer extends into neighbouring fields.	A footpath, road, a small hedge and a fence	High
B4401 Embankment	A small amount of the 50m buffer extends into a neighbouring field.	A safety swathe, footpath, road, short wall and trees	High
ATS Roundabout	A small amount of 100m buffer extends into neighbouring fields.	Site well separated from grazing land by a safety swathe, main road, grass verge, footpath, grass verge and a high hedge with stands of trees.	Low

Wildflower Project: Weeds Act, 1959 Scrutiny Update

Ffordd Y Graig	An area of the 50m buffer extends into a neighbouring field use for growing crops.	No grazing land within 50m. Site is well separated from neighbouring farmland by an 8ft hedge	Low
Parc Alafowlia Fields	An area of the 50m buffer extends into a neighbouring crop field.	Site well separated from grazing land by a border cut around the site, 8ft+ hedge, a wide grassed verge, A525, large grassed embankment verge with +8ft hedgerow and trees	Low
Dalar Wen	Urban		Low
Y Maes Playing Area	Urban		Low
Y Maes Walkway	Urban		Low
Cysgodfa Walkway	Urban		Low
Ffordd Colomendy	Urban		Low
Llys Gwydyr Field	Urban		Low
Lon Cerys	Urban		Low
Cysgod y Graig 3	An area of the 100m buffer extends into a neighbouring field.	Site well separated from grazing land by residential properties, roads, footpaths and a large hedgerow	Low
Cysgod y Graig 2	A very small area of the 100m buffer extends into a neighbouring field.	Site well separated from grazing land by residential properties, roads, footpaths and a large hedgerow	Low
Cysgod y Graig 1	Urban		Low

Wildflower Project: Weeds Act, 1959 Scrutiny Update

Accar-Y-Forwyn	Urban		Low
Stryd-Y-Dyffryn	Urban		Low
Denbigh High Active Travel	The 50m buffer extends into a neighbouring field.	A large hedge and some mature trees	High
Lon Tywysof Corridor	Urban		Low
A525 End of Bypass	An area of the 50m buffer extends into a neighbouring crop field.	Site well separated from grazing land. Border cut around site, footpath, A525, footpath, grassed verge and hedgerow	Low
Ruthin Road roundabout	An area of the 50m buffer extends into a neighbouring crop field.	Site well separated from grazing land. Border cut around site, footpath, A525, footpath, grassed verge and hedgerow	Low
Llys Catrin	An area of the 50m buffer extends into a neighbouring crop field.	Site well separated from grazing land. Border cut around site, footpath, A525, footpath, grassed verge and hedgerow	Low
Ruthin Road	An area of the 50m buffer extends into a neighbouring crop field.	Site well separated from grazing land. Border cut around site, footpath, A525, footpath, grassed verge and hedgerow	Low

Wildflower Project: Weeds Act, 1959 Scrutiny Update

Weavers Lane	A small area of the 50m buffer extends into a nearby field.	Site well separated from grazing land. Inclined site with a footpath, road and a row of 2 story homes with large rear gardens above	Medium
A5151 Newmarket Road	The 50m buffer extends into a neighbouring field.	High steep embankment topped with large established hedgerow	Medium
Llindir Street	The 50m bufer extends into a neighbouring field.	A safety cut on site, a road, a pub carpark and a steep inclined embankment topped with a hedgerow	Medium
B5428 Triangle	The 50m bufer extends into a neighbouring field.	A safety cut on site, a road, a pub carpark and a steep inclined embankment topped with a hedgerow	Medium
Henllan Top Park	The 50m buffer extends into a neighbouring field.	An inclined slope with hedgerow	High
Parc-Y-Llan	A very small area of the 50m buffer extends into a nearby field.	Site well separated from grazing land by residential properties, a road and a large treeline/hedgerow	Medium
The Bridges	Urban		Low

Wildflower Project: Weeds Act, 1959 Scrutiny Update

Druid Inn A494	A very small area of the 50m buffer extends into a nearby field.	Site well separated from grazing land by land gradient, with very large border cut around site, A494, footpath, mature treeline and narrow woodland	Medium
Cae'r Felin	A very small area of the 50m buffer extends into a nearby field.	Site well separated from grazing land by a large mature hedge approximately 15ft, a grassed verge, footpath, grassed verge, A525, footpath and a range of commercial businesses, car parks, a hedgerow with mature trees and approximately 8 residential properties	Low
Llanrhaeadr A525	The 50m buffer extends into neighbouring fields.	Site well separated from grazing land to rear by high hedgerow.	High
Meliden Embankment	The 50m buffer extends into nearby fields.	An inclined site with a border cut around site, footpaths, Meliden Road, high established hedgerows with mature trees and multiple large residential properties	Medium
Maes Lliwen	The 50m buffer extends into a nearby field.	A border cut around site, footpath, road, a small stream and a high hedgerow with mature trees - gaps in hedgerow	High
Beach Road West	Urban		Low
Bastion Road Crazy Golf Field	Urban		Low
Bastion Road Park	Urban		Low
Coed Mor drive	Urban		Low

Wildflower Project: Weeds Act, 1959 Scrutiny Update

Plas Uchaf Avenue	Urban		Low
Ffordd Parc Bodnant Field	The 50m buffer extends into nearby fields.	Site well separated from grazing land by a large mature treeline, border cut around site, footpath, Prestatyn Road, Ffordd Parc Bodnant and hedgerows	Medium
Beach Road East	Urban		Low
Llys Aled	Urban		Low
North Wales Bowls Centre	Urban		Low
Ceg-Y-Ffordd	Urban		Low
Ffordd Penrhwylyfa	Urban		Low
Cardiff Way	Urban		Low
Deva Evangelical church	Urban		Low
Heather Crescent	The 50m buffer extends into a nearby field.	A small stream bordered by mature treeline	Medium
Rhyd Y Byll Embankment	The 50m buffer extends into neighbouring fields.	A large wall topped with vegetation, mature hedgerow and farm hardstanding - small farm gate and entrance	Medium
Abergele Road	The 50m buffer extends into a nearby field.	A safety swathe cut around site, Ffordd Abergele, a small ditch and a mature hedgerow	Medium
Vicarage lane	Urban		Low

Wildflower Project: Weeds Act, 1959 Scrutiny Update

Plas Lorna	A small area of the 50m buffer extends into a nearby field.	An inclined site, A547, grassed verges, footpath and cycle path, mature hedgerow and trees - low fence line	High
Ffordd Nant	Urban		Low
Glos Gladstone	Urban		Low
Pavilion and Splash Point Promenade	Urban		Low
Hilton Drive/Splashpoint	Urban		Low
Rugby Club Walkway	Urban		Low
Walnut Crescent 1	Urban		Low
Walnut Crescent 2	Urban		Low
Llys Brenig Park	Urban		Low
Maes-Y-Gog	Urban		Low
Violet Grove Park	Urban		Low
Cambrian Walk	The 100m buffer extends into a nearby crop field.	Site well separated from grazing land by mature woodland, footpaths, a large number of detached residential properties, mature high hedgerows and a stream	Low
Bryn Cwnin	The 50m buffer extends into a neighbouring field.	Site well separated from grazing land by a mature tree lined hedgerow which becomes a narrow woodland in places	Medium
Coronation Gardens	Urban		Low
Marine Lake	Urban		Low
County Hall	Urban		Low

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Station Road	Urban		Low
Pen Y Maes	Urban		Low
Bro Deg	A small area of the 50m buffer extends into a nearby crop field.	A site border, footpath, 13 detached residential properties, mature trees and a large mature hedgerow	Low
Erw Goch	Urban		Low
Stryd Y Brython Park	Urban		Low
Stryd y Brython	Urban		Low
Tesco roundabout	Urban		Low
Glasdir A525 Verge 2	The 50m buffer extends into a nearby field.	The site is roughly 1ft wide, Ruthin North Link Road, footpath and cycle path, a mature hedgerow and has a small woodland running along it between the site and one of the fields.	Low
Glasdir A525 Verge 1	Urban		Low
Glasdir roundabout	A very small area of the 50m buffer extends into a nearby field.	Safety swathe cut around the site, the Ruthin North Link Road, footpath, grassed verges and a woodland consisting of mature trees and shrubs	Low
Cae Ddol	The 50m buffer extends into neighbouring field.	A wire fence line. * Neighbouring field is currently showing an abundance of nearly all mentioned weed species and is most-likely sending seeds into Cae Ddol	Low
Roe Parc	Urban	N/A	Low

Wildflower Project: Weeds Act, 1959 Scrutiny Update

Nant-Y-Patrick	A small area of the 50m buffer extends into nearby fields.	An inclined site, border cut around site, hedgerows, mature trees and a residential property - fence line and field entrances	High
Upper Denbigh Road	The 50m buffer extends into neighbouring fields.	High mature hedgerows, footpath, mature trees and Upper Denbigh Road	Medium

Table 2: Wildflower Project Risk Categories.

The five sites which had frequent abundances of species listed on the Weeds Act, 1959, were not recorded as high risk sites. These were:

- Y Maes Walkway, Denbigh
- Llindir Street, Henllan
- Rhyd Y Byll Embankment, Rhewl
- Splash Point, Rhyl; and
- Rugby Club Walkway, Rhyl.

This risk table will be updated on an annual basis, as new projects are added to the site local conditions (land use, natural barriers, etc) change.

The abundance of plants on sites is recorded using the DAFOR scale:

- D = Dominant (more than 75% of the plants are this species)
- A = Abundant (50-75%),
- F = Frequent (25-50%),
- O = Occasional (10-25%) and;
- R = Rare (less than 10% of the plants are this species).

Common ragwort and other injurious weeds will be accepted on all sites, at levels recorded as occasional and rare. Above this, control will be implemented at high risk locations, as outlined in Table 2.



Photo 2: Hoverfly feeding on Common Ragwort.

Controlling Common Ragwort (And Other Species Listed on the Weeds Act, 1959).

Using the approach outlined above, we are able to identify the risk posed by the presence of common ragwort and other injurious weeds, on a site by site basis.

When will action be taken?

Where a low risk is identified:

No immediate action is required.

Where a medium risk is identified:

Continue to monitor, and take action to control the spread of the species in question should the risk change from medium to high.

Where a high risk is identified:

Take action to control the spread of ragwort (or other species listed on the Weeds Act, 1959) using an appropriate control technique, when they appear at greater abundance than “occasional”.

What action will be taken?

As a biennial plant, common ragwort dies after it has set seed in its' second year. Allowing this process to take place is likely to be one of the most effective ways to control the abundance of the species on Wildflower Project sites. These sites have permanent grass cover, and lack the bare ground to allow the seeds to germinate. While it is accepted that some action may be required on some sites, it should be noted that control methods such as cutting/pulling have the potential to extend the life of the plant, or allow it to regenerate from root cuttings left in the soil. As all of these sites fall within Denbighshire County Council's “Bee Friendly” project, the use of herbicides is not acceptable.

Where a high risk has been identified, and abundance of ragwort (or other injurious weeds act species) is “frequent” or greater, plants will be levered or pulled by hand. This will take

place once or twice in the early summer, when the ground is moist, to ensure that the roots are removed intact. Ragwort will be double bagged, and disposed of at landfill.

Conclusion

Common ragwort (and the other species listed on the Weeds Act, 1959) are native species, and key components to unimproved grassland habitats. They support a wide range of important and declining wildlife, some of which rely solely on these species for their survival.

Whilst there are limited circumstances where these species may need to be controlled, our aim is not to eradicate these species from Wildflower Project Sites. This is in line with the guidance set out in the code of practice.

We have outlined the approach we will take to assess sites, how they will be monitored, and the measures which will be taken should action be required. This is an evidence based approach, which will ensure that wildlife and livestock are protected and the Wildflower Project

Adroddiad i'r	Pwyllgor Craffu Cymunedau
Dyddiad y cyfarfod	8 Medi 2022
Swyddog Arweiniol	Rhian Evans - Cydlynnydd Craffu
Awdur yr Adroddiad	Rhian Evans - Cydlynnydd Craffu
Teitl	Rhaglen Waith Craffu

1. Am beth mae'r adroddiad yn sôn?

Mae'r adroddiad yn gofyn i'r Pwyllgor Craffu Cymunedau adolygu ei raglen gwaith i'r dyfodol drafft (gweler Atodiad 1). Wrth ei hadolygu gofynnir i'r Pwyllgor adlewyrchu ar oblygiadau'r ffocws ar weithrediadau critigol i fusnes yn ystod cyfnod argyfwng y pandemig COVID -19 a'r gwaith sy'n digwydd dan y trefniadau adfer, tra ar yr un pryd flaenoriaethu materion sydd yn nhÿb y Pwyllgor yn bwysig craffu arnynt.

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

Gofyn i'r Pwyllgor adolygu a chytuno ar ei raglen gwaith i'r dyfodol, a rhoi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf i aelodau ar faterion perthnasol.

3. Beth yw'r Argymhellion?

Bod y Pwyllgor yn:

- 3.1 ystyried yr wybodaeth a ddarparwyd ac yn cymeradwyo, diwygio neu'n newid ei raglen gwaith i'r dyfodol fel y gwêl yn briodol; ac
- 3.2 yn penderfynu os oes unrhyw prif bwyntiau neu themau o'r cyfarfod hwn y dymuna dynnu sylw atynt trwy'r wasg a/neu'r cyfryngau cymdeithasol.

4. Manylion yr Adroddiad

- 4.1 Mae Adran 7 Cyfansoddiad Cyngor Sir Ddinbych yn nodi cylch gorchwyl, swyddogaethau ac aelodaeth pob Pwyllgor Craffu, yn ogystal â rheolau gweithdrefnau a trafodaethau.
- 4.2 Mae'r Cyfansoddiad yn amodi bod yn rhaid i bwyllgorau craffu'r Cyngor osod, ac adolygu'n rheolaidd, rhaglen ar gyfer eu gwaith i'r dyfodol. Trwy adolygu a blaenoriaethu materion, gall aelodau sicrhau bod y rhaglen waith yn cyflwyno agenda a arweinir gan yr aelodau.
- 4.3 Arfer sydd wedi'i fabwysiadu yn Sir Ddinbych ers nifer o flynyddoedd yw bod pwyllgorau craffu'n cyfyngu ar nifer yr adroddiadau a ystyrir mewn unrhyw gyfarfod i uchafswm o bedwar, yn ogystal ag adroddiad rhaglen waith y Pwyllgor ei hun. Nod y dull hwn yw hwyluso trafodaeth fanwl ac effeithiol ar bob pwnc.
- 4.4 Yn y blynyddoedd diweddar mae Llywodraeth Cymru (LIC) ac Archwilio Cymru wedi tynnu sylw at yr angen i gryfhau rôl craffu ar draws llywodraeth leol a gwasanaethau cyhoeddus yng Nghymru, gan gynnwys defnyddio craffu fel modd o ymgysylltu â phreswylwyr a defnyddwyr gwasanaeth. O hyn allan, disgwylir i graffu ymgysylltu'n well ac yn amlach â'r cyhoedd gyda bwriad i sicrhau penderfyniadau gwell a fydd yn y pen draw yn arwain at well canlyniadau i ddinasyddion. Bydd Archwilio Cymru yn mesur effeithiolrwydd craffu wrth gyflawni'r disgwyliadau hyn.
- 4.5 Gan ystyried y weledigaeth genedlaethol ar gyfer craffu a chanolbwyntio ar yr un pryd ar flaenoriaethau lleol, gwnaeth y Grŵp Cadeiryddion ac Is-gadeiryddion Craffu (GCIGC) argymhell y dylai pwyllgorau craffu'r Cyngor, wrth benderfynu ar eu rhaglenni gwaith, ganolbwyntio ar y meysydd allweddol canlynol:
- arbedion ar y gyllideb;
 - cyflawni Amcanion y Cynllun Corfforaethol (gyda phwyslais arbennig ar y modd o'u cyflawni yn ystod cyfnod o galedi ariannol);
 - unrhyw eitemau eraill a gytunwyd gan y Pwyllgor Craffu (neu'r GCIGC) fel blaenoriaeth uchel (yn seiliedig ar y meini prawf profion PAPER - gweler ochr gefn y 'Ffurflen Cynnig gan Aelodau' yn Atodiad 2);
 - Materion brys, na ragwelwyd neu flaenoriaeth uchel; a

- Cefnogi gwaith adfer y Cyngor mewn perthynas ag effeithiau'r argyfwng COVID-19 ar wasanaethau'r Cyngor, yr economi leol a chymunedau'r sir

4.6 Ffurflenni Cynnig ar gyfer Craffu

Fel y crybwyllwyd ym mharagraff 4.2 uchod, mae Cyfansoddiad y Cyngor yn gofyn i bwyllgorau craffu baratoi ac adolygu rhaglen ar gyfer eu gwaith i'r dyfodol. Er mwyn cynorthwyo'r broses o flaenoriaethu adroddiadau, os yw'r swyddogion o'r farn fod pwnc yn haeddu amser i gael ei drafod ar raglen fusnes Craffu, mae'n rhaid iddynt wneud cais ffurfiol i'r GCIGC i Graffu ystyried derbyn adroddiad ar y pwnc hwnnw. Gwneir hyn trwy gyflwyno 'ffurflen gynnig' sy'n egluro pwrpas, pwysigrwydd a chanlyniadau posibl y pynciau a awgrymir.

- 4.7 Er mwyn gwneud gwell defnydd o amser craffu drwy ganolbwyntio adnoddau pwyllgorau i archwilio testunau'n fanwl, gan ychwanegu gwerth drwy'r broses o wneud penderfyniadau a sicrhau gwell canlyniadau ar gyfer preswylwyr, penderfynodd y GCIGC y dylai'r aelodau, yn ogystal â swyddogion, lenwi 'ffurflenni cynnig ar gyfer craffu' yn amlinellu pam eu bod yn credu y byddai'r testun yn elwa o fewnbwn craffu. Mae copi o'r 'ffurflen gynnig gan aelod' i'w gweld yn Atodiad 2. Mae ochr gefn y ffurflen hon yn cynnwys siart lif sy'n rhestru'r cwestiynau y dylai aelodau eu hystyried wrth baratoi i gynnig eitem ar gyfer craffu, ac y dylai pwyllgorau eu gofyn wrth benderfynu ar addasrwydd testun i'w gynnwys ar y rhaglen gwaith i'r dyfodol craffu. Os, ar ôl cwblhau'r broses hon, y penderfynir nad yw'r testun yn addas i'w archwilio'n ffurfiol gan bwyllgor craffu, yna gellir ystyried dulliau eraill o rannu'r wybodaeth neu archwilio'r mater e.e. darparu 'adroddiad gwybodaeth', neu os yw'r mater yn un o natur leol gellir ei archwilio gan y Grŵp Ardal Aelodau (GAA) perthnasol. Ni fydd unrhyw eitemau'n cael eu cynnwys ar raglen gwaith i'r dyfodol heb lenwi 'ffurflen gynnig ar gyfer craffu' a derbyn cymeradwyaeth i'w gynnwys ar y rhaglen gan y GCIGC. Mae cymorth ar gael i lenwi'r ffurflenni gan y Cydlynnydd Craffu.

Rhaglen Gwaith i'r Dyfodol y Cabinet

- 4.8 Wrth benderfynu ar eu rhaglen gwaith i'r dyfodol mae'n ddefnyddiol i'r pwyllgorau craffu ystyried amserlen rhaglen waith y Cabinet. At y diben hwn, mae copi o rhaglen gwaith i'r dyfodol y Cabinet ynghlwm yn Atodiad 3.

Datblygiad Penderfyniadau'r Pwyllgor

- 4.9 Yn Atodiad 4 o'r adroddiad hwn mae tabl yn crynhoi penderfyniadau diweddar y Pwyllgor ac yn cynghori'r aelodau ar ddatblygiadau yn sgîl y penderfyniadau.

5. Grŵp Cadeiryddion ac Is-Gadeiryddion Craffu

- 5.1 Dan drefniadau craffu'r Cyngor mae'r Grŵp Cadeiryddion ac Is-gadeiryddion Craffu (GCIGC) yn gweithredu fel pwyllgor cydlynu. Cynhaliwyd cyfarfod cyntaf y Grŵp yn nhymor y Cyngor newydd ar 28 Gorffennaf 2022.
- 5.2 Cafodd nifer o geisiadau am eitemau i'w craffu eu hystyried gan y Grŵp yn ystod y cyfarfod uchod. O ganlyniad, gofynnodd y Grŵp i'r Pwyllgor hwn ystyried dau fater. Mae wedi estyn gwahoddiad i gynrychiolwyr o Ymddiriedolaeth Gwasanaethau Ambiwlans Cymru (WAST) fynychu cyfarfod i drafod amseroedd ymateb y Gwasanaeth i alwadau brys. Gofynnodd hefyd i'r Pwyllgor ystyried adroddiad ar y bwriad o Gyflwyno Terfyn Cyflymder 20mya ar Rwydwaith Ffyrdd y Sir. Mae'r ddwy eitem wedi'u rhestru i'w cyflwyno i'r Pwyllgor yn ei gyfarfod ar 8 Rhagfyr 2022. Mae rhagor o wybodaeth am ddiben y trafodaethau a'r canlyniadau disgwylledig o graffu ar y materion i'w gweld yn Atodiad 1 ynghlwm.
- 5.3 Mae cyfarfod nesaf y Grŵp wedi'i drefnu ar gyfer prynhawn 8 Medi 2022.

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

Bydd craffu effeithiol yn gymorth i'r Cyngor gynnal y blaenoriaethau corfforaethol yn unol ag anghenion cymunedau a dymuniadau trigolion. Bydd datblygu ac adolygu rhaglen waith gydlynol yn barhaus yn cynorthwyo'r Cyngor i ddarparu ei flaenoriaethau corfforaethol, i wella canlyniadau i breswylwyr tra hefyd yn dygymod â phwysau ar adnoddau ac ar y gyllideb.

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

Mae'n bosib y bydd yn rhaid i wasanaethau neilltuo amser swyddog i gynorthwyo'r Pwyllgor gyda'r eitemau a nodwyd yn y rhaglen waith a chydag unrhyw gamau gweithredu yn dilyn ystyried yr eitemau hynny.

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

Nid oes Asesiad o Effaith ar Les wedi ei wneud mewn perthynas â phwrpas neu gynnwys yr adroddiad hwn. Ond bydd y Pwyllgor Craffu, drwy ei waith yn archwilio darpariaeth gwasanaethau, polisïau, gweithdrefnau ac argymhellion, yn ystyried eu heffaith neu eu heffaith posib ar yr egwyddor o ddatblygu cynaliadwy a'r amcanion o ran lles a nodir yn Neddf Llesiant Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol (Cymru) 2015.

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

Does dim angen cynnal ymgynghoriad ar yr adroddiad hwn. Fodd bynnag, mae'r adroddiad ei hun a'r ystyriaeth a roir gan y Pwyllgor i'w raglen waith ar gyfer y dyfodol yn gyfystyr ag ymgynghoriad gyda'r Pwyllgor o ran ei raglen waith.

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

Nid oes risg wedi ei ganfod o ran y Pwyllgor yn ystyried ei raglen waith. Fodd bynnag, drwy adolygu ei raglen gwaith i'r dyfodol yn rheolaidd, gall y Pwyllgor sicrhau y rhoddir ystyriaeth ac yr archwilir meysydd risg pan eu bod yn cael eu nodi, a gwneir argymhellion gyda'r bwriad o fynd i'r afael â'r risgiau hynny.

11. Pŵer i wneud y Penderfyniad

11.1 Adran 21 o Ddeddf Llywodraeth Leol 2000.

11.2 Mae Adran 7.11 Cyfansoddiad y Cyngor yn datgan y bydd pwyllgorau craffu ac/neu'r Grŵp Cadeiryddion ac Is-gadeiryddion Craffu yn gyfrifol am osod eu rhaglenni gwaith eu hunain, gan ystyried dymuniadau Aelodau o'r Pwyllgor nad ydynt yn aelodau o'r grŵp gwleidyddol mwyaf ar y Cyngor.

Swyddog Cyswllt:

Rhian Evans - Cydlynnydd Craffu

Rhif Ffôn: (01824) 712554

E-bost: rhian.evans@sirddinbych.gov.uk

Communities Scrutiny Committee Forward Work Plan

Note: Items entered in italics have not been approved for submission by the Committee. Such reports are listed here for information, pending formal approval.

Meeting	Lead Member(s)	Item (description / title)	Purpose of report	Expected Outcomes	Author	Date Entered
20 October	Cllr. Win Mullen-James	1. Mistreatment of Dogs	To examine the extent of legal and illegal dog sales within Denbighshire (particularly during the COVID-19 pandemic) – including the number of complaints received, investigated and substantiated and how various agencies work together to tackle any problems are reported	Determination of whether working relationships need to be strengthened or improved in order to deal with any problems or deter future problems in relation to this matter with a view to supporting the viability of properly licensed traders to operate thus reducing the suffering of the animals	Emlyn Jones/Gareth Roberts/Glesni Owen	By SCVCG September 2021 (rescheduled Feb 2022)
	Cllr. Barry Mellor	2. <i>New Waste and Recycling Model (timing tbc)</i>	<i>To detail the outcomes of the pilot projects in West Rhyl (use of microchips in waste containers), Bron y Crêst (communal bin service change) and the Elected</i>	<i>Following assessing the lessons learnt from the pilot projects and initiatives to make recommendations that will support the effective roll-out and delivery of the new waste and recycling with a view to enhancing the benefits of the project for the Council and for local residents</i>	<i>Tony Ward/Tara Dumas</i>	<i>December 2021</i>

Communities Scrutiny Committee Forward Work Plan

Meeting	Lead Member(s)	Item (description / title)		Purpose of report	Expected Outcomes	Author	Date Entered
				<i>Members Recycling Experience initiatives (tbc)</i>			
	Cllr. Win Mullen-James	3.	<i>Second Homes and Short-term Holiday lets (timing tbc – once the details of the WG proposals are known and their impact have been fully assessed)</i>	<i>To report the findings and conclusions of the Welsh Government's study in relation to addressing the impact of second home ownership in Wales, including its proposals for reviewing the regulatory framework and system as they apply to holiday accommodation, along with national and local taxation systems (the WG's "three-pronged approach to address [the] second homes crisis"</i>	<i>(i) An assessment of the proposals' anticipated impact on Denbighshire County Council, residents, businesses and local economy (ii) Formulation of recommendations with a view to realising maximum benefits for the Council, residents businesses and the economy, or for mitigating the impact of any risks that may arise from any proposals</i>	<i>Emlyn Jones/Angela Loftus/Lara Griffiths/Paul Barnes/Gareth Roberts</i>	<i>June 2022</i>
8 December	Cllr. Elen Heaton	1.	Welsh Ambulance Service Trust	To discuss ambulance response times to	Identify potential solutions that can be delivered via effective partnership	WAST/Denbighshire Social Services	By SCVCG July 2022

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Communities Scrutiny Committee Forward Work Plan

Meeting	Lead Member(s)	Item (description / title)	Purpose of report	Expected Outcomes	Author	Date Entered
Jason Killens (Chief Executive) and Estelle Hitchon (Director of Partnerships and Engagement) from WAST (attending via Zoom – attendance confirmed)			emergency callouts and understand the reasons for extended delays	working that will improve outcomes for residents and service providers		
	Councillor Barry Mellor	2. <i>Introduction of 20mph speed limit on the county's road network</i>	<i>To examine the potential impact of introducing the new 20mph speed limit on the county's road network and any discretion available to the authority in relation to its implementation</i>	<i>A detailed understating of the extent and impact of the new statutory speed limit to be introduced on sections of the Council's road network in order to ensure that the authority has a robust and effective communication strategy to inform residents of the changes and the reasons behind them.</i>		<i>By SCVCG July 2022</i>
	Cllr. Win Mullen-James	3. <i>Draft Tourism Signage Strategy for Denbighshire (tbc)</i>	<i>To examine the draft Tourism Signage Strategy for the county developed by the</i>	<i>The development of a tourism signage strategy that complements trunk road signage and technological innovations in the field of tourism, takes into account the aims of 'The</i>	<i>Mike Jones/Peter McDermott</i>	<i>March 2020 (rescheduled due to COVID-19 Sept & Dec 20, Sept 2021</i>

Communities Scrutiny Committee Forward Work Plan

Meeting	Lead Member(s)	Item (description / title)		Purpose of report	Expected Outcomes	Author	Date Entered
				<i>Working Group including potential funding sources and the anticipated timescale for the Strategy's delivery</i>	<i>Wales Way' project, attracts visitors and increases the value of tourism spend in the county in line with the corporate priority relating to the Environment, and in-keeping with the outcomes of Denbighshire's Tourism Strategy</i>		<i>& Jan 2022 by SCVCG)</i>
19 January 2023							
9 March							
4 May							
29 June	Cllr. Barry Mellor	1.	<i>Llangollen Car Park Tariff Pilot Scheme</i>	<i>To outline the effectiveness of the pilot scheme for varying car park tariffs in Llangollen</i>	<i>Identification of lessons learnt from the pilot scheme's implementation and operation in readiness for the introduction of similar schemes in other areas in future</i>	<i>Emlyn Jones/Mike Jones/Peter Lea</i>	<i>January 2021</i>
	Cllr. Barry Mellor	2.	<i>Flood Risk Working Group</i>	<i>To consider a report on the work of the multi-agency and riparian landowners information sharing working group</i>	<i>Ensuring:</i> <i>(i) all communication channels are open and being used effectively to inform and advise residents and stakeholders alike;</i> <i>(ii) that all information on relevant developments and proposals are being shared between flood risk authorities and stakeholders in a timely manner</i>	<i>Tony Ward/Wayne Hope</i>	<i>March 2022</i>
	Leader	3.	<i>Rhyl Regeneration</i>	<i>To examine the effectiveness of the Programme</i>	<i>Identification of any barriers or slippages and the formulation of recommendations to try and address</i>	<i>Emlyn Jones/Nicola</i>	<i>June 2022</i>

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Communities Scrutiny Committee Forward Work Plan

Meeting	Lead Member(s)	Item (description / title)		Purpose of report	Expected Outcomes	Author	Date Entered
			Programme and Governance	Board's work in delivering the regeneration programme to date	them and sustain the delivery of the programme to secure the regeneration of Rhyl to benefit the economy and the lives of the town's residents and the county in general	<i>Kneale/Lois Lambie</i>	
7 September							
19 October							
7 December							

Future Issues

Item (description / title)	Purpose of report	Expected Outcomes	Author	Date Entered

For future years

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Information/Consultation Reports

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Communities Scrutiny Committee Forward Work Plan

Information / Consultation	Item (description / title)	Purpose of report	Author(s)	Date Entered
INFORMATION (for circulation autumn 2022 <i>once work has been undertaken</i>)	Community Impact Assessment on the communities of Rhewl and Llanynys	To present the findings of the community impact assessment undertaken following the closure of Ysgol Rhewl as agreed as part of the modernising education programme	Geraint Davies/James Curran	December 2020

Note for officers – Committee Report Deadlines

Meeting	Deadline	Meeting	Deadline	Meeting	Deadline
20 October	6 October	8 December	24 November	19 January 2023	5 January 2023

22/08/2022 RhE

Ffurflen Gynnig ar gyfer Rhaglen Gwaith i'r Dyfodol Craffu	
ENW'R PWYLLGOR CRAFFU	
AMSERLEN I'W HYSTYRIED	
TESTUN	
Beth sydd angen ei graffu arno (a pham)?	
Ydi'r mater yn un o bwys i drigolion/busnesau lleol?	YDI/NAC YDI
Ydi craffu yn gallu dylanwadu ar bethau a'u newid? (Os 'ydi' nodwch sut rydych chi'n meddwl y gall craffu ddylanwadu neu newid pethau)	YDI/NAC YDI
Ydi'r mater yn ymwneud â gwasanaeth neu faes sy'n tanberfformio?	YDI/NAC YDI
Ydi'r mater yn effeithio ar nifer fawr o drigolion neu ardal fawr o'r Sir? (Os 'ydi', rhowch syniad o faint y grŵp neu'r ardal yr effeithir arni)	YDI/NAC YDI
Ydi'r mater yn gysylltiedig â blaenoriaethau corfforaethol y Cyngor? (Os 'ydi' nodwch pa flaenoriaethau)	YDI/NAC YDI
Hyd y gwyddoch, oes yna rywun arall yn edrych ar y mater hwn? (Os 'oes', nodwch pwy sy'n edrych arno)	OES/NAC OES
Os derbynnir y testun ar gyfer craffu, pwy fyddai arnoch chi eisiau eu gwahodd e.e. Aelod Arweiniol, swyddogion, arbenigwyr allanol, defnyddwyr y gwasanaeth?	
Enw'r Cynghorydd/Aelod Cyfetholedig	
Dyddiad	

Ystyried addasrwydd pwnc ar gyfer craffu

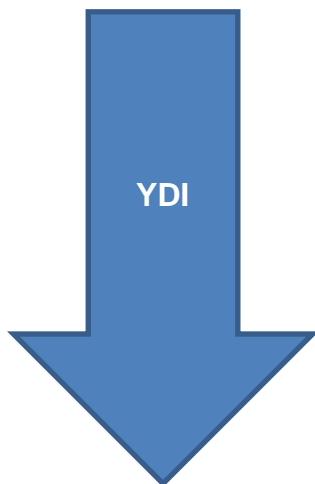
Ffurflen Gynnig / Cais a dderbyniwyd

(dylid rhoi ystyriaeth ofalus i'r rhesymau dros wneud cais)



Ydi o'n bodloni'r gofynion canlynol?

- **Diddordeb Cyhoeddus** – ydi'r mater o bwys i drigolion?
- **Effaith**– fedr craffu yn gael effaith ar bethau a'u newid?
- **Perfformiad** – ydi o'n wasanaeth neu faes sy'n tanberfformio?
- **Graddfa** – ydi o'n effeithio ar nifer o drigolion neu ardal ddaearyddol fawr?
- **Ailadrodd** – ydi'r mater yn destun craffu/ymchwiliad gan berson neu gorff arall?



Dim gweithredu pellach gan y Pwyllgor Craffu. Gellir ei gyfeirio at gorff arall neu ofyn am adroddiad er gwybodaeth.

- Penderfynu ar y canlyniadau a ddymunir
- Penderfynu ar gwmpas a swmp y gwaith craffu sydd ei angen a'r dull mwyaf priodol o graffu (h.y. adroddiad pwyllgor, ymchwiliad grŵp tasg a gorffen neu aelod cyswllt ac ati)
- Os penderfynir sefydlu grŵp tasg a gorffen, dylid penderfynu ar amserlen yr ymchwiliad, pwy fydd yn rhan o'r ymchwiliad, beth yw'r gofynion ymchwilio, a oes angen cyngor arbenigol a thystion, a beth yw'r trefniadau adrodd ac ati.

Cabinet Forward Work Plan

Meeting		Item (description / title)	Purpose of report	Cabinet Decision required (yes/no)	Author – Lead member and contact officer
20 Sept	1	Annual Treasury Management Report 2021-22	To give a review of the Treasury Management activities over the previous financial year (2021-22)	Tbc	Cllr Gwyneth Ellis Lead Officer Steve Gadd Report Author Rhys Ifor Jones
	2	Ysgol Plas Brondyffryn	To review the findings of the consultation and to consider the publishing of the statutory notice	Tbc	Cllr Gill German Geraint Davies / James Curran
	3	North Wales Market Stability Report 2022	To provide an overview of the Market Stability Report, which has been produced as a requirement of the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014 and assesses the sufficiency of care and support in meeting the needs and demands as set out in the Population Needs Assessment and the stability of the market for regulated services providing care and support	Tbc	Cllrs Elen Heaton and Gill German Lead Officers Nicola Stubbins / Ann Lloyd / Rhian Morrille
	4	Creation of a Nutrient Management Board for the	To provide an update on the proposal to create a Nutrient	Yes	Cllr Barry Mellor Lead Officer Emlyn Jones

Cabinet Forward Work Plan

Meeting	Item (description / title)		Purpose of report	Cabinet Decision required (yes/no)	Author – Lead member and contact officer
		River Dee catchment area	Management Board and agree member representation on the Board		Report Author Angela Loftus
	5	Council Housing Major External Repairs – Decarbonisation Works Rhydwen Drive Phase 2	To award the contract for the continuation of the decarbonisation works along the street without losing continuity	Yes	Cllr Rhys Thomas Lead Officer David Lorey Report Author Katrina Allen
	6	Finance Report	To update Cabinet on the current financial position of the Council	Tbc	Cllr Gwyneth Ellis Lead Officer/Report Author Steve Gadd
	7	Items from Scrutiny Committees	To consider any issues raised by Scrutiny for Cabinet's attention	Tbc	Lead Officer – Scrutiny Coordinator
18 Oct	1	Central Rhyl Coastal Defence Scheme and Central Prestatyn Coastal Defence Scheme	To seek endorsement to proceed with the schemes	Yes	Cllr Barry Mellor Lead Officer Tony Ward
	2	District Heating System Proposal Betws Gwerfil Goch	To present the outcome of the consultation and engagement exercise DCC have carried out with the owner occupiers and council tenants of Betws GG, with regard to a district heating	Tbc	Cllr Rhys Thomas Lead Officer David Lorey Report Author Mark Cassidy

Cabinet Forward Work Plan

Meeting	Item (description / title)		Purpose of report	Cabinet Decision required (yes/no)	Author – Lead member and contact officer
			system proposal.		
	3	Queen's Market: Operator Contract Award	Following the culmination of the procurement process to appoint an operator for the Queen's Market in Rhyl, approval is sought from Cabinet to award a contract to the preferred tenderer	Yes	Cllr Jason McLellan Lead Officer Emlyn Jones Report Author Russ Vaughan
	4	Review of Cabinet Decision relating to the Proposed Scheme of Delegated Decision Making for Land Acquisition (Freehold and Leasehold) for Carbon Sequestration and Ecological Improvement Purposes	To reconsider Cabinet's original decision, with a view to expediting the decision making process for purchasing land, taking into account the Scrutiny Committee's recommendations thereon	Yes	Cllr Barry Mellor Cllr Gwyneth Ellis Report Author Jane Hodgson
	5	Finance Report	To update Cabinet on the current financial position of the Council	Tbc	Cllr Gwyneth Ellis Lead Officer/Report Author Steve Gadd
	6	Items from Scrutiny Committees	To consider any issues raised by Scrutiny for Cabinet's attention	Tbc	Lead Officer – Scrutiny Coordinator
22 Nov	1	Council Performance Update – July to September	To consider the Council's performance in delivering	Tbc	Cllr Gwyneth Ellis Lead Officer Nicola Kneale

Cabinet Forward Work Plan

Meeting	Item (description / title)		Purpose of report	Cabinet Decision required (yes/no)	Author – Lead member and contact officer
			against the council's strategic plan and services		Report Author Iolo McGregor
	2	Temporary Accommodation Support Project	To seek Cabinet approval to award the contract for the project	Yes	Cllr Rhys Thomas Lead Officer Ann Lloyd Report Author Hayley Jones
	3	Draft Sustainable Transport Plan	To seek Cabinet approval of the draft Sustainable Transport Plan for consultation	Yes	Cllr Barry Mellor Lead Officer/Report Author Mike Jones
	4	Finance Report	To update Cabinet on the current financial position of the Council	Tbc	Cllr Gwyneth Ellis Lead Officer/Report Author Steve Gadd
	5	Items from Scrutiny Committees	To consider any issues raised by Scrutiny for Cabinet's attention	Tbc	Lead Officer – Scrutiny Coordinator
13 Dec	1	Housing Rent Setting & Housing Revenue and Capital Budgets 2023/24	To seek approval for the proposed annual rent increase for council housing and to approve the Housing Revenue Account Capital and Revenue Budgets for 2023/24 and Housing Stock Business Plan	Yes	Cllr Gwyneth Ellis Lead Officer/Report Author Geoff Davies
	2	Ysgol Plas Brondyffryn	To consider the final OBC /	Tbc	Cllr Gill German

Cabinet Forward Work Plan

Meeting	Item (description / title)	Purpose of report	Cabinet Decision required (yes/no)	Author – Lead member and contact officer
		FBC for the proposed new building for Ysgol Plas Brondyffryn		Lead Officer Geraint Davies Report Author James Curran
	3	Finance Report	Tbc	Cllr Gwyneth Ellis Lead Officer/Report Author Steve Gadd
	4	Items from Scrutiny Committees	Tbc	Lead Officer – Scrutiny Coordinator

Note for officers – Cabinet Report Deadlines

<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Deadline</i>	<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Deadline</i>	<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Deadline</i>
<i>20 September</i>	<i>6 September</i>	<i>18 October</i>	<i>4 October</i>	<i>22 November</i>	<i>8 November</i>

Updated 23/08/2022 – KEJ

Cabinet Forward Work Programme.doc

Mae tudalen hwn yn fwiadol wag

Progress with Committee Resolutions

Date of Meeting	Item number and title	Resolution	Progress
30 June 2022	6. Rhyl Regeneration Programme	RESOLVED <i>subject to the above:</i> <i>(i) to receive and agree the report; and</i> <i>(ii) request that a further monitoring report be presented to the Committee on an annual basis.</i>	Lead Member and officers advised of the resolution and a further monitoring report has been scheduled into the Committee's forward work programme for its meeting on 29 June 2023 (see Appendix 1).
	7. Second Homes and Short-Term Holiday Lets	RESOLVED: <i>subject to the above observations -</i> <i>(i) to receive the report; and</i> <i>(ii) to request that an update report be presented to the Committee when the full results of the Welsh Government consultation were published.</i>	Lead Members and officers informed of the recommendations. An update report has been scheduled for presentation to the Committee at its meeting on 20 October 2022 (see Appendix 1)

Mae tudalen hwn yn fwiadol wag