

At: Aelodau'r Cyngor Sir

Dyddiad: 22 Chwefror 2023

Rhif Union: 01824706141

ebost: democrataidd@sirddinbych.gov.uk

Annwyl Gynghorydd

Fe'ch gwahoddir i fynychu cyfarfod y **CYNGOR SIR, DYDD MAWRTH, 28 CHWEFROR 2023** am **10.00 am** yn **SIAMBR Y CYNGOR, NEUADD Y SIR, RHUTHUN A THRWY GYNHADLEDD FIDEO**.

Yn gywir iawn

G Williams
Swyddog Monitro

AGENDA

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

1 YMDDIHEURIADAU

2 DATGAN CYSYLLTIAD (Tudalennau 5 - 6)

Aelodau i ddatgan unrhyw gysylltiad personol neu sy'n rhagfarnu mewn unrhyw fusnes 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, gael eu hystyried yn y cyfarfod fel materion brys yn unol ag Adran 100B(4) o Ddeddf Llywodraeth Leol 1972.

4 DYDDIADUR Y CADEIRYDD (Tudalennau 7 - 8)

Nodi ymrwymadau dinesig a ymgwymerwyd gan Gadeirydd y Cyngor (copi ynghlwm).

- 5 COFNODION** (Tudalennau 9 - 14)
Derbyn cofnodion cyfarfod y Cyngor Sir a gynhaliwyd 31 Ionawr 2023 (copi ynghlwm).
- 6 TRETH Y CYNGOR 23/24 A MATERION CYSYLLTIEDIG** (Tudalennau 15 - 30)
Ystyried adroddiad gan y Pennaeth Cyllid ac Eiddo (copi ynghlwm).
- 7 CYNLLUN CYFALAF 2022/23 – 2025/26 AC ARGYMHELLION BWRDD Y GYLLIDEB – CYFALAF** (Tudalennau 31 - 150)
Ystyried adroddiad gan y Pennaeth Cyllid ac Eiddo (copi ynghlwm).
- 8 DATGANIAD STRATEGAETH RHEOLI'R TRYSORLYS 2023/24 A DANGOSYDDION DARBODUS 2023/24 I 2025/25 (ATODIAD 1)**
(Tudalennau 151 - 190)
Ystyried adroddiad gan y Pennaeth Cyllid ac Eiddo (copi ynghlwm).
- 9 CYNLLUN LLES BGC CONWY A SIR DDINBYCH 2023 I 2028**
(Tudalennau 191 - 254)
Ystyried adroddiad gan Arweinydd Tîm Cynllunio Strategol a Pherfformiad (copi ynghlwm)
- 10 RHAGLEN GWAITH I'R DYFODOL Y CYNGOR SIR** (Tudalennau 255 - 260)
Ystyried Rhaglen Gwaith i'r Dyfodol y Cyngor (copi ynghlwm).

AELODAETH

Y Cyngorwyr

Y Cyngorydd Arwel Roberts
(Cadeirydd)

Y Cyngorydd Pete Prendergast (Is-
Gadeirydd)

Michelle Blakeley-Walker
Joan Butterfield
Jeanette Chamberlain-Jones
Ellie Chard
Kelly Clewett
Ann Davies
Karen Edwards
Pauline Edwards
Gwyneth Ellis
James Elson

Delyth Jones
Paul Keddie
Diane King
Geraint Lloyd-Williams
Julie Matthews
Jason McLellan
Barry Mellor
Terry Mendies
Raj Metri
Win Mullen-James

Chris Evans
Hugh Evans
Justine Evans
Bobby Feeley
Gill German
Jon Harland
Elen Heaton
Huw Hilditch-Roberts
Martyn Hogg
Carol Holliday
Alan Hughes
Hugh Irving
Alan James

Merfyn Parry
Gareth Sandilands
Peter Scott
Rhys Thomas
Andrea Tomlin
Cheryl Williams
David Williams
Elfed Williams
Eryl Williams
Huw Williams
Emrys Wynne
Mark Young

COPIAU I'R:

Y Wasg a'r Llyfrgelloedd
Cynghorau Tref a Chymuned

Mae tudalen hwn yn fwriadol wag

DEDDF LLYWODRAETH LEOL 2000

Cod Ymddygiad Aelodau

DATGELU A CHOFRESTRU BUDDIANNAU

Rwyf i,
(enw)

*Aelod /Aelod cyfetholedig o
(*dileuer un)

Cyngor Sir Ddinbych

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

Dyddiad Datgelu:

Pwyllgor (nodwch):

Agenda eitem

Pwnc:

Natur y Buddiant:

(Gweler y nodyn isod)*

Llofnod

Dyddiad

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

Mae tudalen hwn yn fwriadol wag

DIGWYDDIADAU WEDI'U MYNYCHU GAN Y CADERYDD/

EVENTS ATTENDED BY THE CHAIRMAN

DYDDIAD/DATE DIGWYDDIAD/EVENT LLEOLIAD/LOCATON

RHAGFYR/DECEMBER

01.12.22	Noson Wobrwyo – Cynllun Cydnabod Cyflogwyr – Gwobr Aur Presentation Evening - Employers Recognition Scheme - Gold Award Caerdydd/Cardiff	
01.12.22	Digwyddiad Codi Banner – Dinas Llanelwy City of St Asaph Flag Flying Event	Llanelwy/St Asaph
06.12.22	Lansiad Cystadleuaeth Arlunio Sir Ddinbych/NSPCC – 'LLES – Beth sydd yn eich gwneud chi'n hapus' Launch of Denbighshire/NSPCC Art Competition – WELLNESS – What makes you happy'	
07.12.22	Gwasanaeth Carolau Sir Ddinbych Denbighshire Carol Service	Rhuddlan

IONAWR/JANUARY 2023

30.01.23	Cyflwyno tystysgrifau I Enillwyr Cystadleuaeth 'Cardiau Post o'r dyfodol' Presentation of Certificates to the winners of the Postcards from the Future Competition	Ysgol Tir Morfa
31.01.23	Cyfarfod y Cyngor/Council Meeting	Rhuthun/Ruthin

CHWEFROR/FEBRUARY

03.02.23	Cyflwyno tystysgrifau I Enillwyr Cystadleuaeth 'Cardiau Post o'r dyfodol' Presentation of Certificates to the winners of the Postcards from the Future Competition	Ysgol Carreg Emlyn
04.02.23	Cyngerdd Ukrainian Concert	Gadeirlan Llanelwy/St Asaph Cathedral
06.02.23	Cyflwyno tystysgrifau I Enillwyr Cystadleuaeth 'Cardiau Post o'r dyfodol' Presentation of Certificates to the winners of the Postcards from the Future Competition	Ysgol Caer Drewyn
07.02.23	Cyflwyno tystysgrifau I Enillwyr Cystadleuaeth 'Cardiau Post o'r dyfodol' Presentation of Certificates to the winners of the Postcards from the Future Competition	Ysgol Uwchradd Prestatyn High School

11.02.23	Cystadleuaeth Bowlio Rhyngwladol International Bowls Competition	Prestatyn
12.02.23	Gwasanaeth Dinesig Maer Rhuddlan Mayor of Rhuddlan's Civic Service	Rhuddlan
13.02.23	Gwobrwyo Enillwyr Cystadleuaeth Arlunio Sir Ddinbych/NSPCC – 'LLES – Beth sydd yn eich gwneud chi'n hapus' Presentation to the Winners of Denbighshire/NSPCC Art Competition - WELLNESS – What makes you happy'	Ysgol Twm o'r Nant Ysgol Uwchradd Dinbych Ysgol Bodnant Ysgol Melyd Ysgol Christchurch
17.02.23	Cinio Elusennol Maer Prestatyn Mayor of Prestatyn's Charity Dinner	The Beaches, Prestatyn
17.02.23	Ymweliad I NSPCC Prestatyn – Iansiad naid awyr Ann Lloyd Visit to NSPCC Prestatyn – launch of Ann Lloyd's Air Jump	
17.02.23	Ymweliad I Warchodfa Natur Rhuddlan Visit to Rhuddlan Nature Reserve	Rhuddlan
28.02.23	Gwobrwyo Enillydd Cystadleuaeth Arlunio Sir Ddinbych/NSPCC – 'LLES – Beth sydd yn eich gwneud chi'n hapus' Presentation to the Winner of Denbighshire/NSPCC Art Competition – WELLNESS – What makes you happy'	Rhuthun/Ruthin
28.02.23	Enwi Enillwyr Cystadleuaeth 'Cardiau Post o'r dyfodol' Announcing the winners of the Postcards from the Future Competition	Rhuthun/Ruthin

CYNGOR SIR

Cofnodion cyfarfod o'r Cyngor Sir a gynhaliwyd yn Siambr y Cyngor, Neuadd y Sir, Rhuthun a thrwy gynhadledd fideo, Dydd Mawrth, 31 Ionawr 2023 am 10.00 am.

YN BRESENNOL

Y Cynghorwyr Michelle Blakeley-Walker, Joan Butterfield, Jeanette Chamberlain-Jones, Ellie Chard, Kelly Clewett, Ann Davies, Karen Edwards, Pauline Edwards, Gwyneth Ellis, James Elson, Hugh Evans, Justine Evans, Bobby Feeley, Gill German, Jon Harland, Elen Heaton, Huw Hilditch-Roberts, Martyn Hogg, Carol Holliday, Alan Hughes, Hugh Irving, Alan James, Delyth Jones, Paul Keddie, Diane King, Geraint Lloyd-Williams, Julie Matthews, Jason McLellan, Barry Mellor, Terry Mendies, Win Mullen-James, Merfyn Parry, Pete Prendergast (Is-Gadeirydd), Arwel Roberts (Cadeirydd), Gareth Sandilands, Peter Scott, Rhys Thomas, Andrea Tomlin, Cheryl Williams, David Williams, Elfed Williams, Huw Williams, Emrys Wynne a/ac Mark Young

HEFYD YN BRESENNOL

Prif Weithredwr (GB); Cyfarwyddwr Corfforaethol: Llywodraethu a Busnes (GW); Cyfarwyddwr Corfforaethol: Cymunedau (NS); Cyfarwyddwr Corfforaethol: Economi a'r Amgylchedd (TW); Pennaeth Cyllid ac Eiddo (SG); Rheolwr Gwasanaethau Democrataidd (SP); Gwe-ddarlledwr a Gwesteiwr Zoom (RTJ) a Gweinyddwr Pwyllgor (SLW)

1 YMDDIHEURIADAU

Derbyniwyd ymddiheuriadau am absenoldeb oddi wrth y Cynghorwr(wyr) Chris Evans a/ac Raj Metri

2 DATGANIADAU O FUDDIANT

Dim.

3 MATERION BRYD FEL Y'U CYTUNWYD GAN Y CADEIRYDD

Dim.

Yn y fan hon, cydymdeimlad y Cadeirydd a'r aelodau â'r Cynghorydd Chris Evans ar golli ei fam yn ddiweddar.

Cydymdeimlwyd â'r Prif Weinidog, Mark Drakeford ar golli ei wraig, Clare Drakeford yn sydyn.

Cydymdeimlwyd hefyd â theulu'r cyn Gynghorydd Alice Jones. Talodd y Cadeirydd ac Arweinydd y Grwpiau deyrnged i'r ddiweddar Alice Jones am ei holl waith i'r Cyngor a Grwpiau eraill.

Dywedodd y Cadeirydd ei fod wedi mynychu Ysgol Tir Morfa ddydd Llun 30 Ionawr ynghyd â'r Cynghorydd Barry Mellor. Roedd gan ddisgyblion ddiddordeb mawr mewn newid hinsawdd ac roeddent yn ddiolchgar am y llyfrau a ddarparwyd gan y Cyngor a'r Cynghorydd Mellor.

Roedd beirniadu Cystadleuaeth Gelf Ysgolion Sir Ddinbych "Beth Syn Eich Gwneud Chi'n Hapus" "Beth Sy'n Eich Gwneud Chi'n Hapus", wedi digwydd ddydd Llun 30 Ionawr, a byddai'r canlyniadau'n cael eu cyhoeddi maes o law. Diolchodd y Cadeirydd i Sarah Dixon am ei holl waith caled a hefyd i'r holl blant a gymerodd ran yn y gystadleuaeth.

4 COFNODION

Cyflwynwyd cofnodion cyfarfod y Cyngor Llawn a gynhaliwyd ar 6 Rhagfyr, 2022.

PENDERFYNWYD cadarnhau cofnodion y Cyngor Llawn a gynhaliwyd ar 6 Rhagfyr 2022 fel cofnod cywir.

5 CYLLIDEB 2023/24 - CYNIGION TERFYNOL

Cyflwynodd yr Aelod Arweiniol dros Gyllid, Perfformiad ac Asedau Strategol, y Cynghorydd Gwyneth Ellis, Gyllideb 2023/24 – Adroddiad Cynigion Terfynol (a gylchlythyrwyd yn flaenorol).

Roedd yr adroddiad yn nodi goblygiadau Setliad Llywodraeth Leol 2023/24 a chynigion i gwblhau'r gyllideb ar gyfer 2023/24.

Roedd yn ofynnol yn gyfreithiol i'r Cyngor osod cyllideb gytbwys y gellid ei chyflawni cyn dechrau pob blwyddyn ariannol a gosod lefel canlyniadol Treth y Cyngor er mwyn caniatáu i filiau gael eu hanfon at drigolion.

Darparwyd trosolwg o broses y gyllideb ac effaith y Setliad Llywodraeth Leol. Gofynnwyd am gymeradwyaeth i gyllideb 2023/24 gan gynnwys lefel Treth y Cyngor.

Roedd y Cyngor wedi derbyn y Setliad Llywodraeth Leol Drafft ar gyfer 2023/24 ar 14 Rhagfyr a oedd wedi arwain at setliad cadarnhaol o 8.2%, o gymharu â chyfartaledd Cymru o 7.9%. Roedd disgwyl y Setliad Terfynol ddechrau mis Mawrth ond roedd Llywodraeth Cymru wedi nodi na ddylai fod llawer o newidiadau.

Roedd y setliad drafft yn cynnwys cynnydd o 3.0% ar gyfartaledd mewn setliad dangosol ar gyfer 2024/25. Er bod y cynnydd wedi'i groesawu, byddai angen gwneud penderfyniadau anodd dros y blynyddoedd i ddod.

Dangoswyd y cynigion terfynol i fantoli cyllideb 2023/24 yn y Cynllun Ariannol Tymor Canolig (CATC) yn Atodiad 1 i'r adroddiad.

Cyfanswm y pwysau a nodwyd yn y cynigion terfynol oedd £25.116m. Byddai angen setliad drafft o tua 14.5% er mwyn ariannu'r holl bwysau. Cynhyrnodd y

setliad net o +8.2% £14.231m o refeniw ychwanegol gan adael bwlch ariannu o £10.885m.

Cafodd y canlynol eu cynnwys yn y cynigion i bontio'r bwlch ariannu –

- Cyfanswm yr arbedion yn y Gyllideb Ariannu Cyfalaf oedd £1.067m.
- Roedd y cronfeydd wrth gefn corfforaethol yn ymwneud â'r elfen nas defnyddiwyd o'r gronfa wrth gefn covid a roddwyd o'r neilltu fel rhan o broses cyllideb y flwyddyn flaenorol yn dod i £1.200m.
- Roedd effaith yr adolygiad actiwaraid tair blynedd o Gronfa Bensiynau Clwyd yn golygu bod gan y Cyngor warged bach yn hytrach na diffyg sylweddol a arweiniodd at arbediad o £3.828m.
- Cadarnhawyd yr arbedion o ddod â'r Gwasanaeth Refeniw a Budd-daliadau yn ôl yn fewnol a gellir rhyddhau £300k pellach.
- Gofynnwyd i wasanaethau nodi 1% o arbedion/effeithlonrwydd a oedd yn nodi £961k o arbedion (wedi'u cynnwys yn llawn yn Atodiad 3 yr adroddiad).
- Ffioedd a Thaliadau Roedd Cyllidebau Incwm wedi'u chwyddo yn unol â'r Polisi Ffioedd a Thaliadau y cytunwyd arno a oedd yn cynyddu incwm allanol o £423k
- Roedd arbedion yn ymwneud â rhyw elfen o newid gwasanaeth yn dod i £371k.
- Cyfanswm y gostyngiadau technegol yn y gyllideb na chafodd unrhyw effaith ar y gwasanaethau a ddarperir oedd £167k
- Gofynnwyd hefyd i ysgolion gynllunio ar gyfer arbedion effeithlonrwydd o 1% sef cyfanswm o £816k.
- Argymhellwyd codi Treth y Cyngor 3.8% a fyddai, ynghyd â mân newidiadau i Sylfaen Treth y Cyngor, yn cynhyrchu £2.713mo refeniw ychwanegol. Roedd y lefel hon ar ben isaf y codiadau dangosol ledled Cymru. Roedd hefyd yn is na'r cyfartaledd o 4.35% dros y pedair blynedd diwethaf.

Yn dilyn trafodaethau diolchodd yr aelodau i'r Aelod Arweiniol a'r Swyddogion am eu holl waith yn darparu cyllideb gytbwys a fu'n broses anodd.

Cynigiodd y Cynghorydd Gwyneth Ellis gymeradwyo adroddiad y Gyllideb, a eiliwyd gan y Cynghorydd Barry Mellor.

Yn dilyn pleidlais, y canlyniadau oedd –

Cymeradwyo Adroddiad y Gyllideb – 38

Ymatal - 1

Yn erbyn – 3

Felly, yr oedd

PENDERFYNWYD bod y Cyngor Llawn:

- *Nodi effaith y Setliad Llywodraeth Leol Drafft 2023/24*
- *Cefnogi'r cynigion a amlinellir yn Atodiad 1, ac y manylir arnynt yn Adran 4, a chwblhau'r gyllideb ar gyfer 2023/24.*
- *Cymeradwyo'r cynnydd cyfartalog o 3.8% yn Nhreth y Cyngor a gynigir*
- *Dirprwyo awdurdod i'r Pennaeth Cyllid ac Eiddo mewn ymgynghoriad â'r Aelod Arweiniol dros Gyllid i addasu'r defnydd o arian parod sydd wedi'i gynnwys yn y cynigion cyllidebol hyd at £500k os oes symudiad rhwng ffigurau'r setliad drafft a'r*

setliad terfynol er mwyn caniatáu hynny. gosod Treth y Cyngor mewn modd amserol.

**AR Y GORFFENNAF HON (11.20 A.M.) ROEDD EGWYL 15 MUNUD.
AILYMGYNNUL Y CYFARFOD AM 11.35 A.M.**

6 CYNLLUN GOSTYNGIADAU TRETH Y CYNGOR 2023/24

Cyflwynodd yr Aelod Arweiniol dros Gyllid, Perfformiad ac Asedau Strategol, y Cynghorydd Gwyneth Ellis, Adroddiad Cynllun Gostyngiadau Treth y Cyngor 2023/24 (a gylchlythyrywyd yn flaenorol).

Yn ystod trafodaethau cadarnhawyd o dan 4.3 o'r adroddiad, y byddai hyn yn cynnwys ffoaduriaid o Syria, Afghanistan a'r Wcráin.

Cynigiodd y Cynghorydd Gwyneth Ellis dderbyn Cynllun Gostyngiadau Treth y Cyngor 2023/24 ac eiliwyd y cynnig gan y Cynghorydd Mark Young.

Yn dilyn pleidlais, y canlyniadau oedd –

Cymeradwyo Cynllun Gostyngiadau'r Dreth Gyngor 2023/2024 – 40

Ymatal - 0

Yn erbyn - 0

Felly, yr oedd

PENDERFYNWYD –

- Bod yr Aelodau'n mabwysiadu Rheoliadau Cynlluniau Gostyngiadau'r Dreth Gyngor a Gofynion Rhagnodedig (Cymru) 2013 a Rheoliadau Cynlluniau Gostyngiadau'r Dreth Gyngor (Gofynion Rhagnodedig a Chynllun Diofyn) (Cymru) (Diwygio) 2023 mewn perthynas â blwyddyn ariannol 2023/24.*
- Bod yr Aelodau'n cymeradwyo'r elfennau dewisol o'r cynllun a ddangosir yn adran 4.4, ar gyfer blwyddyn ariannol 2023/2024.*

7 AROLWG O AELODAU AR AMSER CYFARFODYDD

Cyflwynodd yr Aelod Arweiniol dros Strategaeth Gorfforaethol, Polisi a Chydraddoldeb, y Cynghorydd Julie Matthews, yr Arolwg o Aelodau ar Adroddiad Amseru Cyfarfodydd (a gylchlythyrywyd yn flaenorol).

Roedd yr adroddiad yn amlinellu gofynion statudol o dan Fesur Llywodraeth Leol (Cymru) 2011 mewn perthynas ag arolygu aelodau etholedig ar amseriad cyfarfodydd y Cyngor. Cynhaliwyd arolwg o aelodau etholedig yn ystod Rhagfyr 2022 ac Ionawr 2023.

Ar adeg ysgrifennu'r adroddiad roedd 34 o ymatebion (72% o'r aelodaeth) wedi dod i law. Roedd canlyniadau'r arolwg ynghlwm yn Atodiad 2 ac wedi'u crynhoi yma –

- Roedd yn well gan fwyafrif yr aelodau gyfarfodydd boreol.
- Nid oedd mwyafrif yr aelodau am weld amseru cyfarfodydd yn cylchdroi.

- Dywedodd yr aelodau mai cyfarfodydd gyda'r nos oedd yr anoddaf iddynt eu mynychu.

Cynhaliodd y Cyngor lawer o'i gyfarfodydd fel cyfarfodydd hybrid. Datblygodd cyfarfodydd hybrid o'r cyfarfodydd rhithwir a gyflwynwyd fel anghenraid yn ystod y pandemig COVID-19 ac fe'u gwnaed wedyn yn barhaol ar gyfer rhai cyfarfodydd o dan Ddeddf Llywodraeth Leol ac Etholiadau (Cymru) 2021.

Roedd polisi'r Cyngor ar gyfer cynnal cyfarfodydd wedi'i ddatblygu gan weithgor o aelodau a'i adolygu gan y Pwyllgor Gwasanaethau Democrataidd cyn ei fabwysiadu gan y Cyngor llawn ym mis Rhagfyr 2021.

Manteisiodd yr aelodau ar y cyfle i ddiolch i'r Rheolwr Gwasanaethau Democrataidd a'i dîm am eu gwaith i sefydlu'r cyfarfodydd hybrid.

Cynigiodd y Cynghorydd Julie Matthews gymeradwyo Adroddiad yr Arolwg o Aelodau ar Amseru Cyfarfodydd, a eiliwyd gan y Cynghorydd Paul Keddie.

Cytunwyd yn unfrydol trwy godi dwylo i gymeradwyo'r adroddiad.

PENDERFYNWYD bod yr Aelodau'n cymeradwyo ac yn cadarnhau'r trefniadau ar gyfer amseru cyfarfodydd y Cyngor, Pwyllgorau ac aelodau eraill.

8 RHAGLEN GWAITH I'R DYFODOL Y CYNGOR SIR

Cyflwynodd y Cyfarwyddwr Corfforaethol - Busnes a Llywodraethu, Raglen Gwaith Cychwynnol y Cyngor ynghyd â Rhaglen Gwaith Cychwynnol Gweithdy'r Cyngor (a gylchredwyd yn flaenorol).

Roedd cyfarfodydd nesaf y Cyngor i'w cynnal ar 28 Chwefror a 9 Mai (Cyngor Blyneddol).

Roedd cyfarfod nesaf Gweithdy'r Cyngor i'w gynnal ar 14 Chwefror.

PENDERFYNWYD cymeradwyo a nodi Rhaglen Gwaith Cychwynnol Gweithdy'r Cyngor a'r Cyngor.

GORFFENNA Y CYFARFOD AM 12.10 P.M.

Mae tudalen hwn yn fwriadol wag

Adroddiad i'r	Cyngor Sir
Dyddiad y cyfarfod	28 Chwefror 2023
Aelod / Swyddog Arweiniol	Y Cyngorydd Gwyneth Ellis, Aelod Arweiniol Cyllid, Perfformiad ac Asedau Strategol
Awdur yr adroddiad	Steve Gadd, Pennaeth Cyllid ac Eiddo
Teitl	Treth y Cyngor 23/24 a Materion Cysylltiedig

1. Am beth mae'r adroddiad yn sôn?

Wrth fabwysiadu penderfyniadau cyfarfod cyllideb y Cyngor ar 31 Ionawr 2023, mae angen i'r Cyngor wneud penderfyniadau ychwanegol mewn ffurf benodol i sicrhau bod Treth y Cyngor a'i materion cysylltiedig yn gyfreithiol ddilys.

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

Mae angen penderfyniad i osod lefelau Treth y Cyngor ar gyfer 2023/24.

3. Beth yw'r Argymhellion?

- 3.1. Mae'n ofynnol i'r Cyngor Sir, fel yr Awdurdod Bilio, ystyried y praeseptau a dderbyniwyd gan Gomisiynydd Heddlu a Throsedd Gogledd Cymru a'r Cyngorau Tref/Cymuned a chyhoeddi lefelau Treth y Cyngor ar gyfer blwyddyn ariannol 2023/24.
- 3.2. Argymhellir bod y symiau a gyfrifwyd gan y Cyngor ar gyfer blwyddyn ariannol 2023/24, yn unol ag Adrannau 32 i 34 (1) Deddf Cyllid Llywodraeth Leol 1992 (y Ddeddf) a'r Rheoliadau Addasu Cyfrifiadau Angenrheidiol (Cymru) 2008 fel ag y maent yn adran 3 Atodiad A.
- 3.3. Argymhellir bod y symiau a gyfrifwyd gan y Cyngor ar gyfer blwyddyn ariannol 2023/24, yn unol ag Adrannau 33 (2) i 36 (1) Deddf Cyllid Llywodraeth Leol 1992 (y Ddeddf) fel ag y maent yn adran 4 Atodiad A.

- 3.4. Bod symiau Treth y Cyngor ar gyfer blwyddyn ariannol 2023/24 ar gyfer pob un o'r categorïau o anheddau fel a'u cyflwynir yn Atodiad C.
- 3.5. Bod lefel y gostyngiad ar gyfer Dosbarth A, B a C fel a nodir yn Rheoliadau Treth y Cyngor (Dosbarthau Rhagnodedig ar Anheddau) (Cymru) 2004 yn cael ei gosod ar sero ar gyfer blwyddyn ariannol 2023/24 gyda'r cafeat bod hyn yn ddibynnol ar ddim newidiadau i ddeddfwriaeth nac amodau lleol.

4. Manylion yr adroddiad

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

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

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

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

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

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

Cwblhawyd asesiad lles ar gyfer y cynnydd yn Nhreth y Cyngor fel rhan o'r broses gyllidebol ac roedd yn ffurfio rhan o bapurau'r gyllideb a gyflwynwyd i'r Cyngor Llawn ar 31 Ionawr 2023.

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

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

9. Datganiad y Prif Swyddog Cyllid

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

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

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

11. Pŵer i wneud y penderfyniad

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

Mae tudalen hwn yn fwriadol wag

Appendix A

1.0 SETTING THE COUNCIL TAX FOR 2023/24

1.1 Background.

At the Council meeting on the 31 January 2023 members considered and approved Cabinet's budget proposals and resulting impact on Council Tax for next financial year.

The main features of the proposal included:

- A positive settlement of +8.2% in the Council's Local Government revenue from Welsh Government.
- A reduction in Welsh Government general capital funding of 9.6%.
- The provision of additional resources for the impact of inflationary pressures.
 - Pay pressures (including net impact of decrease in National Insurance) of £3.269m
 - Price and energy inflation of £2.897m
 - Fire Service Charge of £535k
 - Allowance for increase in Council Tax Reduction Scheme of £350k
 - Increase in insurance costs relating to impact of inflation of £150k
- An increase in funding to schools of £4.246m.
- The provision of £8.187m to recognise demand pressures and forecasts in Community Support Services as part of the council's long term strategy to manage care budgets as well as recognising the agenda to ensure all care staff are paid the Real Living Wage.
- £2.700m to recognise existing pressures in Education and Children's Services relating to Out of County Placements and Recoupment.
- Further pressures of £1.000m within School Transport have been recognised.
- Investment in priorities amounting to £0.500m:
 - Further investment in Carbon Zero Project of £0.134m
 - £0.235m increase to the Capital Finance Budget to support increased investment in the Highways Capital Programme
 - £0.131m to start to fund capital projects in year (e.g. those that were brought forward by the Horizon Scanning exercise or that came out of the new Capital Plan)
- Service non-strategic pressures of £1.282m
- The following savings were also agreed in order to help bridge the funding gap:
 - There are savings in the Capital Financing Budget and Corporate Contingencies amounting to £2.267m.
 - Savings relating to the impact of the triennial actuarial review of the Clwyd Pension Fund of £3.828m.

- The savings from bringing the Revenues and Benefits Service back in house are now confirmed and a further £300k can be released.
- Services were asked to identify 1% savings/efficiencies and were able to identify £961k of savings.
- Schools were also asked to plan for 1% efficiencies which amount to £816k.
- Council Tax increase of 3.8% was proposed and agreed
- Council also delegated authority to the Head of Finance and Property in consultation with the Lead Member for Finance to adjust the use of cash included in the budget proposals by up to £500k if there is movement between the draft and final settlement figures in order to allow the setting of Council Tax in a timely manner.

1.2 Section 151 Officer's statement

In accordance with the requirements of the Local Government Act 2003 the observations of the Section 151 Officer on the budget for 2023/24 are required to be presented to members.

a) Robustness of Budget Estimates

The budget proposals for 2023/24 contain a level of financial estimates. This is due to the uncertainty around the future impact upon the Council of current economic events. A considered view has been taken on the level of funding that services require and on the amount and timing of efficiency savings.

I consider the budget proposals for 2023/24 to be sensible and robust.

b) Adequacy of Reserves

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

In adopting the resolutions of the Council meeting of the 31 January 2023 it will be necessary for the Council to pass certain further resolutions in a particular form so as to ensure that the Council Tax and its associated matters are legally valid. I attach a copy of the required resolutions and request that these be approved.

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

	2022/23 £	2023/24 £	Increase %
Denbighshire County Council	1,479.16	1,535.35	3.80
Police & Crime Commissioner for North Wales	316.80	333.09	5.14
Town/Community Councils (Average)	57.49	59.40	3.33
Total	1,853.45	1,927.84	4.01

2.0 COUNCIL TAX RESOLUTION

It is necessary for the County Council, as the Billing Authority, to consider the precepts received from the Police & Crime Commissioner for North Wales and the Town/Community Councils and declare the Council Tax levels for the 2023/24 financial year.

2.1 TOWN/COMMUNITY COUNCILS – PRECEPTS

The following precepts have been received:-

	2022/23 £	2023/24 £
Aberwheeler	3,750	4,500
Betws Gwerfil Goch	3,112	3,132
Bodelwyddan	40,000	45,000
Bodfari	7,400	8,500
Bryneglwys	6,255	6,195
Cefn Meiriadog	6,720	7,104
Clocaenog	6,320	6,320
Corwen	100,463	118,300
Cyffylliog	12,270	12,270
Cynwyd	4,986	4,986
Denbigh	230,208	233,442
Derwen	6,000	7,170
Dyserth	48,500	48,500
Efenechtyd	7,626	7,626
Gwyddelwern	4,050	3,584
Henllan	16,128	16,422
Llanarmon yn Ial	22,440	22,440
Llanbedr D C	20,160	20,160
Llandegla	9,984	9,984
Llandrillo	6,613	7,945
Llandyrnog	11,222	11,784
Llanelidan	6,048	6,048
Llanfair D C	30,000	30,000
Llanferres	18,500	19,250
Llangollen Town	149,900	155,677
Llangynhafal	6,500	5,000

Llanrhaeadr Y C	15,840	17,490
Llantysilio	10,929	11,640
Llanynys	8,856	9,000
Nantglyn	6,138	6,483
Prestatyn	494,622	497,299
Rhuddlan	169,280	183,039
Rhyl	552,383	555,954
Ruthin	160,132	164,775
St. Asaph	109,736	139,902
Trefnant	5,255	5,255
Tremeirchion/Cwm/Waen	18,000	18,500
Total	2,336,326	2,430,676

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

It is recommended that the amounts calculated by the Council for the 2023/24 financial year, in accordance with Sections 32 to 36 of the Local Government Finance Act 1992 (the Act) and Alteration of Requisite Calculations (Wales) Regulations 2008 be as follows:-

	£
(a) The aggregate of the amounts which the Council estimates for the items set out in Section 32 (2) (a) to (e) of the Act.	356,367,678
(b) The aggregate of the amounts which the Council estimates for the items set out in Section 32 (3) (a) to (c) of the Act.	103,297,002
(c) The amount by which the aggregate of Section 32 (2) above, exceeds the aggregate of Section 32 (3) above, calculated in accordance with Section 32 (4) of the Act, as its budget requirement for the year.	253,070,676
(d) The aggregate amount which the Council estimates will be payable for the year into its general fund in respect of redistributed non-domestic rates and revenue support grant less cost of discretionary non-domestic rate reliefs.	187,811,457
(e) The amount at (c) above less the amount at (d) above, divided by council tax base for the year, 40,642.01, calculated by the Council in accordance with Section 33 (1) of the Act, (i.e. basic amount Council Tax).	1,594.75
(f) The aggregate amount of all special items referred to in Section 34 (1) of the Act (Town/Community Council Precepts).	2,430,676

- (g) The amount at (e) above less the result given by dividing the amount at (f) above by the council tax base, calculated by the Council, in accordance with Section 34 (2) of the Act, as the basic amount of its Council Tax for the year for dwellings in those parts of its area to which no special items relate. 1,535.35

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

It is recommended that the amounts calculated by the Council for the 2023/24 financial year, in accordance with Sections 34 (2) to 36 (1) of the Local Government Finance Act 1992 (the Act) be as follows:-

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

COUNCIL TAX 2023/24 BAND 'D'

<u>Community</u>	<u>County Council</u>	<u>Community Precept</u>	<u>Total</u>
	£	£	£
Aberwheeler	1,535.35	25.14	1,560.49
Betws G G	1,535.35	19.95	1,555.30
Bodelwyddan	1,535.35	52.82	1,588.17
Bodfari	1,535.35	40.48	1,575.83
Bryneglwys	1,535.35	35.00	1,570.35
Cefn Meiriadog	1,535.35	35.00	1,570.35
Clocaenog	1,535.35	50.97	1,586.32
Corwen	1,535.35	117.13	1,652.48
Cyffylliog	1,535.35	51.99	1,587.34
Cynwyd	1,535.35	17.13	1,552.48
Denbigh	1,535.35	66.00	1,601.35
Derwen	1,535.35	30.00	1,565.35
Dyserth	1,535.35	41.92	1,577.27
Efenechtyd	1,535.35	26.12	1,561.47
Gwyddelwern	1,535.35	16.00	1,551.35
Henllan	1,535.35	42.00	1,577.35
Llanarmon yn Ial	1,535.35	37.84	1,573.19
Llanbedr D C	1,535.35	40.08	1,575.43
Llandegla	1,535.35	31.50	1,566.85
Llandrillo	1,535.35	24.83	1,560.18
Llandyrnog	1,535.35	22.45	1,557.80
Llanelidan	1,535.35	35.79	1,571.14
Llanfair D C	1,535.35	46.66	1,582.01
Llanferres	1,535.35	46.95	1,582.30

Llangollen Town	1,535.35	83.16	1,618.51
Llangynhafal	1,535.35	14.37	1,549.72
Llanrhaeadr Y C	1,535.35	33.00	1,568.35
Llantysilio	1,535.35	46.01	1,581.36
Llanynys	1,535.35	24.59	1,559.94
Nantglyn	1,535.35	38.82	1,574.17
Prestatyn	1,535.35	63.74	1,599.09
Rhuddlan	1,535.35	106.48	1,641.83
Rhyl	1,535.35	57.85	1,593.20
Ruthin	1,535.35	65.65	1,601.00
St. Asaph	1,535.35	90.26	1,625.61
Trefnant	1,535.35	6.94	1,542.29
Tremeirchion/ Cwm/Waen	1,535.35	27.33	1,562.68

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

5.0 Police & Crime Commissioner for North Wales - PRECEPT

The precept for the Police & Crime Commissioner for North Wales for 2023/24 is £13,630,439.

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

Valuation Bands

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
222.06	259.07	296.08	333.09	407.11	481.13	555.15	666.18	777.21

6.0 AGGREGATE COUNCIL TAX – 2023/24 (including Police & Crime Commissioner for North Wales)

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

RECOMMENDED

That the amounts of Council Tax for the 2023/24 financial year for each of the categories of dwellings be as shown in Appendix C.

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

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

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

The classes are:-

Class A.

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

Class B

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

Class C

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

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

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

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

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

- a. The property owner would be contributing a full charge
- b. There is a financial incentive to the owner to occupy the property leading to.

- The potential of increasing accommodation availability
- The reduction in the number of empty properties in communities

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

Council Tax Premium

Section 139 of the Housing (Wales) Act 2014 allows for the Council to charge a premium of up to 300%.

It was decided to introduce a 50% premium at Council on the 4th December 2017. Therefore, unless there are exceptions to be applied in accordance with The Council Tax (Exceptions to Higher Amounts) (Wales) Regulations 2015, Council Tax shall be charged at a premium rate of 50% above the standard charge for properties defined as a 'Second Homes' or 'Long Term Empty' which has been empty for a continuous period of one year.

7.7 IT IS RECOMMENDED

That the level of discount for Class A, B, and C as prescribed under the Council Tax (Prescribed Class of Dwellings) (Wales) Regulations 2004 be set at zero for the financial year 2023/24 being the term of this Council with the caveat that this is dependent on, no changes to Legislation or local conditions.

The Council Tax Premium continue for 2023/24 at a rate of 50% for both Long Term Empty properties and Second Homes.

2023/24

DENBIGHSHIRE COUNCIL COUNCIL

Appendix B

Tudalen 27

	<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>COMMUNITY</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>BAND A</u>	<u>BAND B</u>	<u>BAND C</u>	<u>BAND D</u>	<u>BAND E</u>	<u>BAND F</u>	<u>BAND G</u>	<u>BAND H</u>	<u>BAND I</u>
	<u>PRECEPT</u>	<u>PRECEPT</u>										
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
ABERWHEELER	1,535.35	25.14	1,560.49	1,040.33	1,213.71	1,387.10	1,560.49	1,907.27	2,254.04	2,600.82	3,120.98	3,641.14
BETWS G G	1,535.35	19.95	1,555.30	1,036.87	1,209.68	1,382.49	1,555.30	1,900.92	2,246.54	2,592.17	3,110.60	3,629.03
BODELWYDDAN	1,535.35	52.82	1,588.17	1,058.78	1,235.24	1,411.71	1,588.17	1,941.10	2,294.02	2,646.95	3,176.34	3,705.73
BODFARI	1,535.35	40.48	1,575.83	1,050.55	1,225.65	1,400.74	1,575.83	1,926.01	2,276.20	2,626.38	3,151.66	3,676.94
BRYNEGLWYS	1,535.35	35.00	1,570.35	1,046.90	1,221.38	1,395.87	1,570.35	1,919.32	2,268.28	2,617.25	3,140.70	3,664.15
CEFN MEIRIADOG	1,535.35	35.00	1,570.35	1,046.90	1,221.38	1,395.87	1,570.35	1,919.32	2,268.28	2,617.25	3,140.70	3,664.15
CLOCAENOG	1,535.35	50.97	1,586.32	1,057.55	1,233.80	1,410.06	1,586.32	1,938.84	2,291.35	2,643.87	3,172.64	3,701.41
CORWEN	1,535.35	117.13	1,652.48	1,101.65	1,285.26	1,468.87	1,652.48	2,019.70	2,386.92	2,754.13	3,304.96	3,855.79
CYFYLLIOG	1,535.35	51.99	1,587.34	1,058.23	1,234.60	1,410.97	1,587.34	1,940.08	2,292.82	2,645.57	3,174.68	3,703.79
CYNWYD	1,535.35	17.13	1,552.48	1,034.99	1,207.48	1,379.98	1,552.48	1,897.48	2,242.47	2,587.47	3,104.96	3,622.45
DENBIGH	1,535.35	66.00	1,601.35	1,067.57	1,245.49	1,423.42	1,601.35	1,957.21	2,313.06	2,668.92	3,202.70	3,736.48
DERWEN	1,535.35	30.00	1,565.35	1,043.57	1,217.49	1,391.42	1,565.35	1,913.21	2,261.06	2,608.92	3,130.70	3,652.48
DYSERTH	1,535.35	41.92	1,577.27	1,051.51	1,226.77	1,402.02	1,577.27	1,927.77	2,278.28	2,628.78	3,154.54	3,680.30
EFENECHTYD	1,535.35	26.12	1,561.47	1,040.98	1,214.48	1,387.97	1,561.47	1,908.46	2,255.46	2,602.45	3,122.94	3,643.43
GWYDDELWERN	1,535.35	16.00	1,551.35	1,034.23	1,206.61	1,378.98	1,551.35	1,896.09	2,240.84	2,585.58	3,102.70	3,619.82
HENLLAN	1,535.35	42.00	1,577.35	1,051.57	1,226.83	1,402.09	1,577.35	1,927.87	2,278.39	2,628.92	3,154.70	3,680.48
LLANARMON YN IAL	1,535.35	37.84	1,573.19	1,048.79	1,223.59	1,398.39	1,573.19	1,922.79	2,272.39	2,621.98	3,146.38	3,670.78
LLANBEDR D C	1,535.35	40.08	1,575.43	1,050.29	1,225.33	1,400.38	1,575.43	1,925.53	2,275.62	2,625.72	3,150.86	3,676.00
LLANDEGLA	1,535.35	31.50	1,566.85	1,044.57	1,218.66	1,392.76	1,566.85	1,915.04	2,263.23	2,611.42	3,133.70	3,655.98
LLANDRILLO	1,535.35	24.83	1,560.18	1,040.12	1,213.47	1,386.83	1,560.18	1,906.89	2,253.59	2,600.30	3,120.36	3,640.42
LLANDYRNOG	1,535.35	22.45	1,557.80	1,038.53	1,211.62	1,384.71	1,557.80	1,903.98	2,250.16	2,596.33	3,115.60	3,634.87
LLANELIDAN	1,535.35	35.79	1,571.14	1,047.43	1,222.00	1,396.57	1,571.14	1,920.28	2,269.42	2,618.57	3,142.28	3,665.99
LLANFAIR DC	1,535.35	46.66	1,582.01	1,054.67	1,230.45	1,406.23	1,582.01	1,933.57	2,285.13	2,636.68	3,164.02	3,691.36
LLANFERRES	1,535.35	46.95	1,582.30	1,054.87	1,230.68	1,406.49	1,582.30	1,933.92	2,285.54	2,637.17	3,164.60	3,692.03
LLANGOLLEN TOWN	1,535.35	83.16	1,618.51	1,079.01	1,258.84	1,438.68	1,618.51	1,978.18	2,337.85	2,697.52	3,237.02	3,776.52
LLANGYNHAFAL	1,535.35	14.37	1,549.72	1,033.15	1,205.34	1,377.53	1,549.72	1,894.10	2,238.48	2,582.87	3,099.44	3,616.01
LLANRHAEDR Y C	1,535.35	33.00	1,568.35	1,045.57	1,219.83	1,394.09	1,568.35	1,916.87	2,265.39	2,613.92	3,136.70	3,659.48
LLANTYSILIO	1,535.35	46.01	1,581.36	1,054.24	1,229.95	1,405.65	1,581.36	1,932.77	2,284.19	2,635.60	3,162.72	3,689.84
LLANYNYS	1,535.35	24.59	1,559.94	1,039.96	1,213.29	1,386.61	1,559.94	1,906.59	2,253.25	2,599.90	3,119.88	3,639.86
NANTGLYN	1,535.35	38.82	1,574.17	1,049.45	1,224.35	1,399.26	1,574.17	1,923.99	2,273.80	2,623.62	3,148.34	3,673.06
PRESTATYN	1,535.35	63.74	1,599.09	1,066.06	1,243.74	1,421.41	1,599.09	1,954.44	2,309.80	2,665.15	3,198.18	3,731.21
RHUDDLAN	1,535.35	106.48	1,641.83	1,094.55	1,276.98	1,459.40	1,641.83	2,006.68	2,371.53	2,736.38	3,283.66	3,830.94
RHYL	1,535.35	57.85	1,593.20	1,062.13	1,239.16	1,416.18	1,593.20	1,947.24	2,301.29	2,655.33	3,186.40	3,717.47
RUTHIN	1,535.35	65.65	1,601.00	1,067.33	1,245.22	1,423.11	1,601.00	1,956.78	2,312.56	2,668.33	3,202.00	3,735.67
ST ASAPH	1,535.35	90.26	1,625.61	1,083.74	1,264.36	1,444.99	1,625.61	1,986.86	2,348.10	2,709.35	3,251.22	3,793.09
TREFNANT	1,535.35	6.94	1,542.29	1,028.19	1,199.56	1,370.92	1,542.29	1,885.02	2,227.75	2,570.48	3,084.58	3,598.68
TREMEIRCHION	1,535.35	27.33	1,562.68	1,041.79	1,215.42	1,389.05	1,562.68	1,909.94	2,257.20	2,604.47	3,125.36	3,646.25

Mae tudalen hwn yn fwiadol wag

2023/24

DENBIGHSHIRE COUNCIL COUNCIL

Appendix C

	<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>COMMUNITY</u>	<u>POLICE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>BAND A</u>	<u>BAND B</u>	<u>BAND C</u>	<u>BAND D</u>	<u>BAND E</u>	<u>BAND F</u>	<u>BAND G</u>	<u>BAND H</u>	<u>BAND I</u>
	<u>PRECEPT</u>	<u>PRECEPT</u>	<u>PRECEPT</u>										
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
ABERWHEELER	1,535.35	25.14	333.09	1,893.58	1,262.39	1,472.78	1,683.18	1,893.58	2,314.38	2,735.17	3,155.97	3,787.16	4,418.35
BETWS G G	1,535.35	19.95	333.09	1,888.39	1,258.93	1,468.75	1,678.57	1,888.39	2,308.03	2,727.67	3,147.32	3,776.78	4,406.24
BODELWYDDAN	1,535.35	52.82	333.09	1,921.26	1,280.84	1,494.31	1,707.79	1,921.26	2,348.21	2,775.15	3,202.10	3,842.52	4,482.94
BODFARI	1,535.35	40.48	333.09	1,908.92	1,272.61	1,484.72	1,696.82	1,908.92	2,333.12	2,757.33	3,181.53	3,817.84	4,454.15
BRYNEGLWYS	1,535.35	35.00	333.09	1,903.44	1,268.96	1,480.45	1,691.95	1,903.44	2,326.43	2,749.41	3,172.40	3,806.88	4,441.36
CEFN MEIRIADOG	1,535.35	35.00	333.09	1,903.44	1,268.96	1,480.45	1,691.95	1,903.44	2,326.43	2,749.41	3,172.40	3,806.88	4,441.36
CLOCAENOG	1,535.35	50.97	333.09	1,919.41	1,279.61	1,492.87	1,706.14	1,919.41	2,345.95	2,772.48	3,199.02	3,838.82	4,478.62
CORWEN	1,535.35	117.13	333.09	1,985.57	1,323.71	1,544.33	1,764.95	1,985.57	2,426.81	2,868.05	3,309.28	3,971.14	4,633.00
CYFYLLIOG	1,535.35	51.99	333.09	1,920.43	1,280.29	1,493.67	1,707.05	1,920.43	2,347.19	2,773.95	3,200.72	3,840.86	4,481.00
CYNWYD	1,535.35	17.13	333.09	1,885.57	1,257.05	1,466.55	1,676.06	1,885.57	2,304.59	2,723.60	3,142.62	3,771.14	4,399.66
DENBIGH	1,535.35	66.00	333.09	1,934.44	1,289.63	1,504.56	1,719.50	1,934.44	2,364.32	2,794.19	3,224.07	3,868.88	4,513.69
DERWEN	1,535.35	30.00	333.09	1,898.44	1,265.63	1,476.56	1,687.50	1,898.44	2,320.32	2,742.19	3,164.07	3,796.88	4,429.69
DYSERTH	1,535.35	41.92	333.09	1,910.36	1,273.57	1,485.84	1,698.10	1,910.36	2,334.88	2,759.41	3,183.93	3,820.72	4,457.51
EFENECHTYD	1,535.35	26.12	333.09	1,894.56	1,263.04	1,473.55	1,684.05	1,894.56	2,315.57	2,736.59	3,157.60	3,789.12	4,420.64
FIFYDELWERN	1,535.35	16.00	333.09	1,884.44	1,256.29	1,465.68	1,675.06	1,884.44	2,303.20	2,721.97	3,140.73	3,768.88	4,397.03
HENLLAN	1,535.35	42.00	333.09	1,910.44	1,273.63	1,485.90	1,698.17	1,910.44	2,334.98	2,759.52	3,184.07	3,820.88	4,457.69
LLANARMON YN IAL	1,535.35	37.84	333.09	1,906.28	1,270.85	1,482.66	1,694.47	1,906.28	2,329.90	2,753.52	3,177.13	3,812.56	4,447.99
LLANBEDR D C	1,535.35	40.08	333.09	1,908.52	1,272.35	1,484.40	1,696.46	1,908.52	2,332.64	2,756.75	3,180.87	3,817.04	4,453.21
LLANDEGLA	1,535.35	31.50	333.09	1,899.94	1,266.63	1,477.73	1,688.84	1,899.94	2,322.15	2,744.36	3,166.57	3,799.88	4,433.19
LLANDRILLO	1,535.35	24.83	333.09	1,893.27	1,262.18	1,472.54	1,682.91	1,893.27	2,314.00	2,734.72	3,155.45	3,786.54	4,417.63
LLANDYRNOG	1,535.35	22.45	333.09	1,890.89	1,260.59	1,470.69	1,680.79	1,890.89	2,311.09	2,731.29	3,151.48	3,781.78	4,412.08
LLANELIDAN	1,535.35	35.79	333.09	1,904.23	1,269.49	1,481.07	1,692.65	1,904.23	2,327.39	2,750.55	3,173.72	3,808.46	4,443.20
LLANFAIR DC	1,535.35	46.66	333.09	1,915.10	1,276.73	1,489.52	1,702.31	1,915.10	2,340.68	2,766.26	3,191.83	3,830.20	4,468.57
LLANFERRES	1,535.35	46.95	333.09	1,915.39	1,276.93	1,489.75	1,702.57	1,915.39	2,341.03	2,766.67	3,192.32	3,830.78	4,469.24
LLANGOLLEN TOWN	1,535.35	83.16	333.09	1,951.60	1,301.07	1,517.91	1,734.76	1,951.60	2,385.29	2,818.98	3,252.67	3,903.20	4,553.73
LLANGYNHAFAL	1,535.35	14.37	333.09	1,882.81	1,255.21	1,464.41	1,673.61	1,882.81	2,301.21	2,719.61	3,138.02	3,765.62	4,393.22
LLANRHAADR Y C	1,535.35	33.00	333.09	1,901.44	1,267.63	1,478.90	1,690.17	1,901.44	2,323.98	2,746.52	3,169.07	3,802.88	4,436.69
LLANTYSILIO	1,535.35	46.01	333.09	1,914.45	1,276.30	1,489.02	1,701.73	1,914.45	2,339.88	2,765.32	3,190.75	3,828.90	4,467.05
LLANYNYS	1,535.35	24.59	333.09	1,893.03	1,262.02	1,472.36	1,682.69	1,893.03	2,313.70	2,734.38	3,155.05	3,786.06	4,417.07
NANTGLYN	1,535.35	38.82	333.09	1,907.26	1,271.51	1,483.42	1,695.34	1,907.26	2,331.10	2,754.93	3,178.77	3,814.52	4,450.27
PRESTATYN	1,535.35	63.74	333.09	1,932.18	1,288.12	1,502.81	1,717.49	1,932.18	2,361.55	2,790.93	3,220.30	3,864.36	4,508.42
RHUDDLAN	1,535.35	106.48	333.09	1,974.92	1,316.61	1,536.05	1,755.48	1,974.92	2,413.79	2,852.66	3,291.53	3,949.84	4,608.15
RHYL	1,535.35	57.85	333.09	1,926.29	1,284.19	1,498.23	1,712.26	1,926.29	2,354.35	2,782.42	3,210.48	3,852.58	4,494.68
RUTHIN	1,535.35	65.65	333.09	1,934.09	1,289.39	1,504.29	1,719.19	1,934.09	2,363.89	2,793.69	3,223.48	3,868.18	4,512.88
ST ASAPH	1,535.35	90.26	333.09	1,958.70	1,305.80	1,523.43	1,741.07	1,958.70	2,393.97	2,829.23	3,264.50	3,917.40	4,570.30
TREFNANT	1,535.35	6.94	333.09	1,875.38	1,250.25	1,458.63	1,667.00	1,875.38	2,292.13	2,708.88	3,125.63	3,750.76	4,375.89
TREMEIRCHION	1,535.35	27.33	333.09	1,895.77	1,263.85	1,474.49	1,685.13	1,895.77	2,317.05	2,738.33	3,159.62	3,791.54	4,423.46

Produced by

Mae tudalen hwn yn fwiadol wag

Adroddiad i'r	Cyngor
Dyddiad y cyfarfod	28 Chwefror 2023
Aelod / Swyddog Arweiniol	Y Cyngorydd Gwyneth Ellis, Aelod Arweiniol Cyllid, Perfformiad ac Asedau Strategol
Awdur yr adroddiad	Steve Gadd, Pennaeth Cyllid ac Eiddo
Teitl	Cynllun Cyfalaf 2022/23 – 2025/26 ac Argymhellion Bwrdd y Gyllideb – Cyfalaf

1. Am beth mae'r adroddiad yn sôn?

Mae'r adroddiad yn rhoi diweddariad i'r aelodau ar elfen 2022/23 y Cynllun Cyfalaf. Hefyd ynghlwm mae argymhellion y Bwrdd Cyllideb - Cynigion Cyfalaf a argymhellir ar gyfer eu cynnwys yn y Cynllun Cyfalaf.

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

Darparu Cynllun Cyfalaf diwygiedig i'r aelodau gan gynnwys diweddariad ar brosiectau mawr a'r cynllun corfforaethol. Mae'r adroddiad hwn hefyd yn cynnwys Adroddiad Strategaeth Gyfalaf ar gyfer 2023/24. Mae'n darparu trosolwg lefel uchel, byr a chynhwysfawr i'r holl aelodau o sut mae gwariant cyfalaf, ariannu cyfalaf a gweithgaredd rheoli trysorlys yn cyfrannu at ddarpariaeth gwasanaethau'r Cyngor. Mae'r Atodiadau canlynol wedi'u cynnwys:

- Atodiad 1: Crynodeb o gyllid y cynllun cyfalaf
- Atodiad 2: Crynodeb o'r cynllun cyfalaf fesul gwasanaeth
- Atodiad 3: Manylion amcangyfrifon y cynllun
- Atodiad 4: Diweddariad ar brosiectau cyfalaf mawr
- Atodiad 5: Manylion yr argymhellion gan y Bwrdd Cyllideb - Cyfalaf
- Atodiad 6: Cynigion Cyfalaf a argymhellir i'w cymeradwyo
- Atodiad 7: Adroddiad Strategaeth Gyfalaf

- Atodiad 8 - 15: Adroddiad Asesiad o Effaith ar Les ar gyfer pob prosiect wedi'i ystyried gan y Bwrdd Cyllideb - Cyfalaf.

3. Beth yw'r Argymhellion?

- 3.1 Bod Aelodau'n nodi sefyllfa ddiweddaraf elfen 2022/23 y Cynllun Cyfalaf a'r diweddariad ynghylch y prosiectau mawr.
- 3.2 Bod Aelodau yn cefnogi argymhelliad y Bwrdd Cyllideb - Cyfalaf fel y manylir yn Atodiad 5 ac sydd wedi ei grynhoi yn Atodiad 6.
- 3.3 Bod Aelodau'n cymeradwyo Cynllun Cyfalaf 2023/24.
- 3.4 Bod aelodau'n cymeradwyo Adroddiad Strategaeth Cyfalaf 2023/24 fel y manylir yn Atodiad 7.

4. Manylion yr adroddiad

4.1 Gwariant Cyfalaf 2022/23

Y tro diwethaf i'r Cynllun Cyfalaf llawn gael ei adrodd i'r Cyngor oedd ym mis Chwefror 2023. Cyflwynir diweddariadau i'r Cabinet yn fisol. Mae'r Cynllun Cyfalaf Amcangyfrifedig bellach yn £55.1 miliwn.

4.2 Prosiectau o Bwys

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

- Ailddatblygu Marchnad y Frenhines, y Rhyl
- Ail-fodelu Gwasanaethau Gwastraff
- Rhaglen Ysgolion yr 21ain Ganrif - Band B

4.3 Cynllun Corfforaethol

Mae'r Cynllun Corfforaethol newydd hwn yn un uchelgeisiol iawn ac mae arno angen swm sylweddol o adnoddau ariannol i lwyddo. Fodd bynnag, mae'r rhan fwyaf o'r gweithgareddau eisoes wedi dechrau a'r adnoddau wedi'u nodi er mwyn eu cyflawni. Mae'r enghreifftiau o ymrwymadau mawr yn cynnwys buddsoddi mewn cynlluniau priffyrdd a chynlluniau llyfogydd, adeiladau ysgolion a rhoi ein Strategaeth Newid Hinsawdd ac Ecologol ar waith.

Ers y Cynllun Corfforaethol diwethaf mae proses gyllidebol gadarn wedi'i sefydlu ynghyd â dull newydd ar gyfer rheoli ein gwariant cyfalaf, a fydd yn sicrhau bod gwasanaethau yn gallu cyflwyno ceisiadau am ragor o gyllid fel rhan o broses flynyddol y gyllideb. Bydd hyn yn gymorth i atal dyrannu cyllid cyn bod angen ac i helpu i flaenoriaethu ar draws y Cyngor.

Fodd bynnag, mae'r Cyngor yn wynebu sefyllfa ariannol hynod ansefydlog oherwydd pwysau chwyddiant a'r galw am gyllid sydd ymhell y tu hwnt i'r lefel o gyllid a ragwelir. Fe all hyn wedyn effeithio ar argaeledd cyllid. Bydd y strategaeth arfaethedig yn caniatáu i'r Cyngor nodi adnoddau yn ôl yr angen ac o fewn y cyfyngiadau ariannol.

4.4 **Derbyniadau Cyfalaf**

Am ran o'i gyllid mae'r Cynllun Cyfalaf yn dibynnu ar dderbyniadau cyfalaf a gynhrychir drwy werthu asedau'r Cyngor. Mae'r tabl isod yn dangos y derbyniadau gros hynny a gyflawnwyd yn 2022/23. Yn ogystal â hynny, mae nifer o warediadau posibl hefyd yn cael eu datblygu.

	2022/23 £000
Gwaredu ffordd bengaead yn Ystâd Ddiwydiannol Colomendy	18
Fferm Geufon Bach	500
Cyfanswm	518

4.5 **Dangosyddion Darbodus 2022/23**

Pob blwyddyn mae'r Cyngor yn nodi Dangosyddion Darbodus sy'n pennu terfynau darbodus ar ei fenthyca. Mae dyled y Cyngor yn £273.7 miliwn ar hyn o bryd. Mae hyn o fewn y Ffin Weithredol (£315 miliwn) a Therfyn Awdurdodedig (£320 miliwn) ac mae'n llai na'r rhagolwg Gofyniad Cyllido Cyfalaf (£321.6 miliwn). Mae hyn yn golygu bod y

Cyngor yn cadw at y Cod Darbodus Cyllid Cyfalaf ac nid yw'n benthycu mwy na'i anghenion cyfalaf.

Mae'r gymhareb costau ariannu i'r llif refeniw net ar gyfer 2022/23 yn 6.83%. Mae'r gymhareb hon yn arwydd o fforddiadwyedd ac mae'n tynnu sylw at oblygiadau refeniw gwariant cyfalaf presennol ac arfaethedig trwy nodi cyfran o'r gyllideb refeniw sydd ei angen i dalu costau benthycu.

4.6 Argymhellion o'r Bwrdd Cyllideb - Cyfalaf

Mae'r Bwrdd Cyllideb - Cyfalaf wedi adolygu ceisiadau cyfalaf ac wedi gwneud argymhellion i'w cynnwys yn y Cynllun Cyfalaf o 2023/24 ymlaen. Manylir ar y rhain yn Atodiad 5 ac fe geir crynodeb yn Atodiad 6.

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

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

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

6.1 Goblygiadau Cost

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

6.2 Goblygiadau Staffio/TGCh/Gofod Swyddfa

Mae'n ofynnol llenwi ffurflen Achos Busnes ar gyfer pob prosiect newydd a thrafod y goblygiadau penodol yn ystod y cam hwnnw.

6.3 Asesiad o Effaith ar Newid Hinsawdd - Lliniaru ac Addasu

Mae prosiectau cyfalaf newydd yn destun craffu gan y Bwrdd Cyllideb - Cyfalaf (Grŵp Craffu Cyfalaf o Ebrill). Bydd pob achos busnes yn dangos, lle bo'n briodol, allyriadau

tunelli carbon perthnasol cyn ac ar ôl y prosiect, gan nodi a yw'r prosiect yn cynyddu, lleihau neu ddim yn cael effaith ar allyriadau carbon. Yn ogystal, mae angen sicrhau bod prosiectau cyfalaf newydd yn ddiogel ar gyfer y dyfodol ac yn gallu addasu i newid yn yr hinsawdd.

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

Cwblhawyd Asesiad o Effaith llawn ar gyfer pob cais cyfalaf a adolygwyd gan y Bwrdd Cyllideb - Cyfalaf. Mae'r rhain wedi'u cynnwys yn Atodiadau 8 i 15.

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

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

9. Datganiad y Prif Swyddog Cyllid

Ni ddylai unrhyw brosiect ddechrau nes iddo dderbyn cyllid llawn yn erbyn cynllun prosiect cadarn a chael ei drafod gyda'r Bwrdd Cyllideb - Cyfalaf.

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

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

10.1 Risgiau posibl yw cynlluniau'n methu â gwneud cynnydd, colli grant ac amhariad ar wasanaethau. Byddai cyflwr asedau yn parhau i ddirywio pe na bai unrhyw fuddsoddiad yn cael ei wneud, a gallai hynny arwain at golli gwasanaethau pwysig.

10.2 Nid oes unrhyw brosiect cyfalaf heb risg. Fodd bynnag, mae'r Bwrdd Cyllideb - Cyfalaf yn adolygu'r holl gynlluniau sydd hefyd yn cael eu monitro a'u hadrodd yn barhaus bob mis.

11. Pŵer i wneud y penderfyniad

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

Denbighshire County Council - Capital Plan 2022/23 - 2025/26

APPENDIX 1

Position to end JANUARY 2023

	2022/23 ORIGINAL ESTIMATE £000s	2022/23 LATEST ESTIMATE £000s	2023/24 LATEST ESTIMATE £000s	2024/25 LATEST ESTIMATE £000s	2025/26 LATEST ESTIMATE £000s
Capital Expenditure					
Total Estimated Payments - Other	23,771	35,233	15,370	428	0
Total Estimated Payments - Major Projects:					
Housing Improvement Grants	1,200	1,565	0	0	0
Highways Maintenance	4,710	5,608	500	0	0
East Rhyl Coastal Defence Scheme	3,575	2,333	0	0	0
Central Prestatyn Coastal Defence Scheme	0		16,420	4,773	4,633
Central Rhyl Coastal Defence Scheme	0		35,051	22,187	8,787
Rhyl Queens Market Redevelopment	3,493	3,676	2,848	0	0
Waste Service Remodelling	11,428	5,873	8,787	0	0
Contingency	500	764			
Total	48,677	55,052	78,976	27,388	13,420
Capital Financing					
External Funding	19,399	35,424	13,941	78	0
Receipts and Reserves	7,944	3,905	1,924	0	0
Prudential Borrowing	21,334	15,723	63,111	27,310	13,420
Unallocated Funding	0	(0)	0	0	0
Total Capital Financing	48,677	55,052	78,976	27,388	13,420

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

Mae tudalen hwn yn fwiadol wag

Denbighshire County Council - Capital Plan 2022/23 - 2025/26
Position to January 2023

APPENDIX 2

HEAD OF SERVICE CAPITAL PROGRAMME SUMMARY	2022/23 Estimated Programme £000	2023/24 Estimated Programme £000	2024/25 Estimated Programme £000	2025/26 Estimated Programme £000
Head of Legal, HR and Democratic Services	28			
Head of Finance and Property	10,373	3,961		
Head of Planning, Public Protection and Countryside Services	4,594	3,327		
Head of Business Improvement and Modernisation	244	200	350	
Head of Community Support Services	1,498	240		
Head of Highways, Facilities and Environmental Services	23,290	64,170	27,038	13,420
Head of Education and Childrens Services	14,261	7,078		
Contingency	764			
TOTAL HEAD OF SERVICE SUMMARY	55,052	78,976	27,388	13,420

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Based on service portfolios as at 8 February 2023

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Position to January 2022

CAPITAL PROGRAMME DETAILS OF SCHEMES	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
	Estimated Programme £000	Estimated Programme £000	Estimated Programme £000	Estimated Programme £000
Legal, HR and Democratic Services				
Relocation of Coroners Accommodation, County Hall, Ruthin	2			
Relocation of Registration Service to County Hall, Ruthin	26			
Total Legal, HR and Democratic Services	28	0	0	0
Finance and Property				
Agricultural Estates	135	50		
Property, Capital Maintenance Works - Block Allocation	1,705	10		
Fire Risk Assessment Works - Public Buildings	137	331		
Asbestos	188	427		
Equalities	103			
Reduction in Carbon Emissions from Council Assets	390	257		
Electric Vehicle Infrastructure - Public Charging Points	213			
Energy Efficiency/Reduction at Ysgol Dinas Bran	52			
Energy Efficiency/Reduction at Pavilion Theatre, Rhyl	616			
Energy Efficiency/Reduction at County Hall, Ruthin	209			
Corporate Fleet Electric Vehicle Charging Infrastructure Phase 1	770			
Corporate Fleet Electric Vehicle Charging Infrastructure Phase 2	759			
County Hall Improved Utilisation - Upgraded Building Management System	10			
County Hall Improved Utilisation - Relocation of Y Bont	2			
Corwen Pavilion Development		18		
Gypsy and Traveller Site Accommodation - feasibility		20		
Rhyl, Queen's Building Redevelopment	4,041	2,848		
West Rhyl Regeneration Area Ph 2 (3-23 Edward Henry Street)	932			
Rhyl former Post Office - Car Park				
Land acquisition at Glan Elwy	111			
Total Finance and Property	10,373	3,961	0	0
Planning, Public Protection and Countryside Services				
Housing Improvement Grants	1,564			
Enable 2022-23	200			
Town Centres Covid Response - Grant Assistance	38			
Rhyl Town Centre Gateway Ph 1 - Acquisition of 123-131 High Street	126			
Crown Hotel, Denbigh	42			
Traffic and Car Parks	504			
Local Transport Fund	239			
Active Travel Fund	500			
Woodland Creation on land owned by the Council phases 1 & 2	594			
Allotment Support Grant	56			
Clwyd South UK Gov Levelling Up Fund	731	3,327		
Total Planning, Public Protection and Countryside Services	4,594	3,327	0	0
Business Improvement and Modernisation				
ICT Strategy Phase 2	244	200	350	
Total Business Improvement and Modernisation	244	200	350	0
Community Support Services				
Minor Adaptations, Community Equipment and Telecare	210	240		
Sub - Regional Children's Residential Assessment Centre. (Meadow Lodge)	1,288			
Total Community Support Services	1,498	240	0	0
Highways, Facilities and Environmental Services				
Highways Maintenance	5,603			
Highways Maintenance - Capital Displacement	5	500		
Bridges	1,216	403		
Rights of Way	171			
Access Improvement Grant	64	78	78	
Rhyl Harbour/Marine Lake - Works to revetments	40			
Recovery from February 2020 Flooding	40			
Street Lighting	15			
Coastal Defence - Inspections and Essential Maintenance	188	200		
Prestatyn Coastal Defence - Outline Business Case	395			
Prestatyn Coastal Defence - Repairs to Open Stone Asphalt Revetment 2	4			
Prestatyn Coastal Defence - Construction Phase	267	16,420	4,773	4,633
Rhyl Central Coastal Defence - Outline Business Case	928			
Rhyl Central Coastal Defence - Construction Phase		35,052	22,187	8,787
East Rhyl Coastal Defence Scheme	2,333			
Flood Prevention Scheme - General	63	200		
Natural Flood Management in Denbighshire	947			

Position to January 2022

CAPITAL PROGRAMME DETAILS OF SCHEMES	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
	Estimated Programme £000	Estimated Programme £000	Estimated Programme £000	Estimated Programme £000
Vehicles, Plant & Equipment	1,000			
Electric Taxis Green Fleet Pilot/Ultra Low Emmissions Vehicles Transformation Fund	595			
Botanical Gardens,Rhyl - New Accommodation and Health & Safety Improvement Works	799	1,360		
Lon Parcwr Depot - Improvements to security and Depot Welfare	175			
Play Area Improvements - Year 1	166			
New Central Waste Depot, Denbigh	911			
Remodelling Waste Service	6,040	8,847		
Beach rake	58			
All Wales Play Accessibility	25			
Installation of Salt Barns at Corwen Depot	469	460		
Installation of Salt Barns at Lon Parcwr Depot	652	650		
Rhyl Green Infrastructure - Transforming Towns Funding	101			
Chewing gum removal machine	20			
Total Highways, Facilities and Environmental Services	23,290	64,170	27,038	13,420
Education and Children's Services				
Schools Capital Maintenance Block Allocation	5,648	2,327		
Universal Primary Free School Meals Phases 1 and 2	1,359	703		
School Workplace Transport	190	956		
Equalities	53	100		
Ysgol Emmanuel - Entrance Improvements	11	172		
Oaktree Centre - Expansion of 'Little Acorns' - WG Childcare Grant	978			
Ysgol Twm o'r Nant - Relocate Cylch Bodawen to Ysgol Twm o'r Nant - WG Childcare Grant	727	243		
Ysgol Dewi Sant - Relocation of 2 cylch groups - WG Childcare Grant	2	1,123		
Childcare Grants Small Grants Scheme	396			
Ysgol Penmorfa, Extension to Flying Start Accommodation	493			
21c Schools Band A - Ysgol Bro Dyfrdwy - New Area School (Final Retention)	33			
21c Schools Band A - Rhos Street and Ysgol Penbarras - Additional school yard	42			
21c Schools Band A - Ysgol Llanfair - New School (Final Retention)	31			
21c Schools Band A - Ysgol Carreg Emlyn - New School (Final Retention)	9			
21c Schools Band A - Rhyl, Christ the Word - New School	339			
21c Schools Band B - Ysgol Bryn Collen/Gwernant	197			
21c Schools Band B - Ysgol Pendref	126			
21c Schools Band B - Denbigh High School	156			
21c Schools Band B - Ysgol Plas Brondyffryn	1,704	536		
Rhyl Youth Centre - Refurbishment Works	226			
Ysgol y Castell, Rhyl - Classroom Extension	2	479		
Community Focused Schools Grant	688			
Brookhouse s106 funding allocation	75			
Learners with Additional Learning Needs	522			
Hydrotherapy pool, Ysgol Tir Morfa	165	439		
Prestatyn High School Prudential Borrowing schemes	89			
Total Education and Children's Services	14,261	7,078	0	0
Contingency	764			
Total Capital Plan Services	55,052	78,976	27,388	13,420

Appendix 4 - Major Capital Projects Update – January 2023

Rhyl Queens Market Redevelopment	
Total Budget	£13.242m
Expenditure to date	£8.583m
Estimated remaining spend in 22/23	£1.800m
Future Years estimated spend	£2.859m
Funding	WG £8.060m DCC Asbestos £0.272m. DCC £4.910m
Narrative: Construction commenced on Monday 15 August by Wynne Construction and is scheduled to finish July 2023. The procurement of an operator has stalled due to no tender submissions being received. A decision was made by the Project Board to go back out to the market. Aiming to go-live again in February.	
Forecast In Year Expenditure 22/23	£4.225m

Waste Service Re-modelling	
Total Budget	£21.101m
Expenditure to date	£8.490m
Estimated remaining spend in 22/23	£3.528m
Future Years estimated spend	£9.083m
Funding	WG £11.132m, DCC £9.969m
<p>Narrative:</p> <p>A number of work streams are being taken forward including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work is now underway on Phase 2 of the construction of the new waste transfer station (WTS) at the Colomendy Industrial Estate in Denbigh. It is anticipated works will be complete by autumn 2023. The precise dates for roll out of the new service from the new WTS to be confirmed in due course and is dependent on issue of a permit to operate the WTS from NRW. • Specification and procurement of the new fleet required to support the new model has been completed with delivery of this new fleet anticipated to commence ahead of the roll out of the new service to allow for commissioning and training on the new fleet before it goes operational. • Procurement of the new containers required for the new collections model are ongoing, with the main order for the trolley boxes for the recyclate awarded in October 2022. Further procurement of remaining containers required will continue during 2023. • A number of mobilisation and communication activities are ongoing to prepare for the service change and include developing the new collection routes; planning for any staffing changes/requirements and ongoing engagement and communication with stakeholders and residents. 	
Forecast In Year Expenditure 22/23	£6.564m

Sustainable Communities for Learning – Band B	
Total Budget	£51.9m
Expenditure to date	£0.6m
Estimated remaining spend in 22/23	
Future Years estimated spend	
Funding	WG £36.1m, DCC £15.8m
Narrative:	
<p>Progress continues to be made on the development of projects for Band B of the Sustainable Communities for Learning Programme in partnership with Welsh Government.</p> <p>The Outline Business Case for the Ysgol Plas Brondyffryn project was approved by Welsh Government and the pre planning consultation with the community on the proposed design of the new school has now taken place. The consultants are now reviewing the findings from this consultation exercise. The statutory notice for the proposed extension in capacity was published on the 8th November and the period for objection ran until the 5th December 2022. Two objections were received and these will be considered by Cabinet in February 2023.</p> <p>The feasibility works for options at Ysgol Bryn Collen / Ysgol Gwernant in Llangollen have been received and these will now be assessed to determine the shape of the project moving forward.</p> <p>Further discussions have taken place with local members regarding the options for Ysgol Pendref and feasibility works are now progressing on these options.</p> <p>The projects under Band B will be required to meet Net Carbon Zero requirements and Welsh Government have agreed to meet these additional costs to an agreed benchmark. Discussions have also taken place with Welsh Government regarding likely cost pressures for individual projects and how this will impact on the overall programme affordability.</p>	
Forecast In Year Expenditure 22/23	

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Appendix 5

Summary of Budget Board - Capital Recommendations (Capital Plan 2023/24)

1.1 Report Details

1.1 The available funding for 2023/24 is shown below:

Source	Amount £000
General Capital Grant	3,105
Un-hypothecated Supported Borrowing	3,024
Prudential Borrowing – Highways	4,000
Contribution from capital reserves	2,056
2022/23 underspend not rolled forward	683
Unused contingency b/f	500
Total Funds Available 2022/23	13,368

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

Recommendations of the Budget Board - Capital

- 1.3 The Budget Board - Capital decided to invite bids in line with previously agreed block allocations for services. Services were asked to provide a business case to support their bids however, the requirement for Heads of Service to present bids to the Strategic Investment Group was waived.
- 1.4 Each bid was submitted with approval of the relevant Head of Service. The proposed allocations are detailed in Appendix 6 and in summary are as follows:

- An allocation of £240k is recommended for Minor Adaptations, Community Equipment and Telecare. This funding is targeted at enabling the elderly and disabled to remain in their own homes.
- It is proposed to allocate £1.5m in support of Private Sector Housing Assistance. The funding will be used in the main on the provision of Disabled Facilities Grants.
- Both the school and non-school capital maintenance bids include provision for essential maintenance such as Asbestos Removal, Fire Risk Assessment Work, Equalities etc. It is recommended that £4.006m be allocated to Schools Capital Maintenance Works. It is also proposed to allocate £1.368m to non-schools capital maintenance work. It is further recommended that the appropriate Heads of Service determine the precise allocations to works required, in order of priority. The full allocations proposed meet the highest priority works identified across the schools and non-schools estate.
- Council on 31 January 2023 approved £235k for Highways as part of the 2023/24 Investment in Priorities. This will allow £4.000m of capital expenditure.
- In addition to this, it is proposed to allocate £710k block allocation for structural and other repairs including highway maintenance, street lighting and bridges. Also included within this recommendation is a further £470k for repairs to bridge structures. This is the seventh year of a proposed ten year Highways Structure Backlog Project.
- An allocation of £324k is recommended to carry out road safety improvements.
- An allocation of £250k is recommended for the replacement of structurally unsafe lighting columns.
- The Budget Board – Capital recommends maintaining the allocation set aside for any contingencies at £0.5m, in line with 2022/23.

2023/24 Capital Bids - Proposed Block Allocations

APPENDIX 6

WIA Ref	Project Name	Head of Service	Capital Plan Requirement 2023/24 £000	P B Highways £000	Contribution from capital reserves £000	Council Funds £000	TOTAL 2023/24 £000	Brief Description
G01	Minor Adaptations; Community Equipment, Telecare	David Soley/Ann Lloyd	240			240	240	Minor Adaptations and Equipment
G02	Private Sector Housing Assistance	Emlyn Jones	1,500			1,500	1,500	Housing Improvement Works to Private Sector Dwellings
G03	Schools Capital Maintenance Works	Steve Gadd	4,006		2,056	1,950	4,006	Works to a range of work streams in schools.
G04	Non School Public Buildings Capital Maintenance Works	Steve Gadd	1,368			1,368	1,368	Works to a range of work streams for Public Buildings
G05/G06/G07	Highways works	Andy Clark	5,180	4,000		1,180	5,180	Improvements to roads and bridges. Coastal Protection
G08	Traffic Works	Emlyn Jones	324			324	324	Road Safety Improvement Schemes.
G09	Street Lighting	Andy Clark	250			250	250	Replacement of structurally unsafe lighting columns.
	Capital Contingency		500			500	500	
	TOTALS		13,368	4,000	2,056	7,312	13,368	

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Denbighshire County Council
Capital Strategy Report 2023/24 to 2025/26

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

Capital Strategy Report 2023/24 to 2025/26

1 Introduction

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

2 Capital Expenditure and Financing

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

In 2023/24, the Council is planning capital expenditure of £119.68m as summarised below:

Table 1: Prudential Indicator: Estimates of Capital Expenditure

Capital Expenditure	2022/23 Approved £000	2022/23 Revised £000	2023/24 Estimate £000	2024/25 Estimate £000	2025/26 Estimate £000
Council Fund	48,677	55,052	78,976	27,388	13,420
Estimated New Projects	15,220	843	21,168	40,549	34,814
HRA	22,823	25,514	19,537	13,980	8,573
Total	86,720	81,409	119,681	81,917	56,807

- 2.2 For details of the capital projects please refer to Appendices 2-4 in the Capital Plan report. These give details of the capital plan by service, scheme estimates and major capital project updates. The estimated new projects include projects which are in the pipeline but have not been approved by Council, such as the Band B 21st Century Schools project and the 2023/24 bids.

- 2.3 The Housing Revenue Account (HRA) is a ring-fenced account which ensures that council housing does not subsidise, or is itself not subsidised, by other local services. HRA capital expenditure is therefore recorded separately. Details of the Housing capital budgets can be found in the Housing Rent Setting and Housing Revenue and Capital Budgets Report to Cabinet on 13 December 2022.

2.4 Governance:

The Budget Board - Capital provides an independent review of all business case proposals for capital investment regardless of value and has delegated authority to approve bids to the value of £1 million. It will also recommend schemes to either Cabinet or the full Council if the value of the application is

Capital Strategy Report 2023/24 to 2025/26

above £1m, or if for other reasons it is more appropriate for Cabinet or the full Council to approve.

Annually Budget Board invite bids from the Heads of Service and meet to review the bids and recommend the proposed allocation of the funding to Cabinet and Council. The recommendations for 2023/24 are included in Appendix 5 of the Capital Plan Report.

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

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

Table 2: Capital Financing

Capital Financing	2022/23 Approved £000	2022/23 Revised £000	2023/24 Estimate £000	2024/25 Estimate £000	2025/26 Estimate £000
Council Fund					
Capital Receipts	1,379	0	5,019	0	0
Grants & Contributions	7,018	21,284	8,923	78	0
Revenue Contributions & Reserves	6,565	3,904	1,923	0	0
Supported Borrowing	12,381	14,141	0	0	0
Prudential Borrowing	21,334	15,723	63,111	27,310	13,420
	48,677	55,052	78,976	27,388	13,420
Estimated New Projects					
Grants & Contributions	3,412	0	5,556	22,634	15,638
Revenue Contributions & Reserves	0	0	2,056	0	0
Supported Borrowing	0	0	3,024	3,024	3,024
Prudential Borrowing	11,808	843	10,532	14,891	16,152
	15,220	843	21,168	40,549	34,814
Total	63,897	55,895	100,144	67,937	48,234
HRA					
Capital Receipts	1,270	70	895	0	0
Grants & Contributions	4,356	8,608	4,698	2,373	3,573
Revenue Contributions & Reserves	1,966	1,836	1,944	1,107	0
Prudential Borrowing	15,231	15,000	12,000	10,500	5,000
Total	22,823	25,514	19,537	13,980	8,573

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2.6 Debt is only a temporary source of finance, since loans and leases must be repaid, and this is therefore replaced over time by other financing, usually from revenue, which is known as the Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP). Alternatively, proceeds from selling capital assets (known as capital receipts) may be used to replace debt finance. The Council's full MRP statement is included within the Treasury Management Strategy Statement (TMSS) 2023/24.

2.7 The Council's cumulative outstanding amount of debt finance is measured by the capital financing requirement (CFR). This increases with new debt-financed capital expenditure and reduces with MRP and capital receipts used to replace debt. The CFR is expected to increase by £75m during 2023/24. Based on the above figures for expenditure and financing, the Council's estimated CFR is as follows:

Table 3: Prudential Indicator: Estimates of Capital Financing Requirement

Capital Financing Requirement	2022/23 Approved £000	2022/23 Revised £000	2023/24 Estimate £000	2024/25 Estimate £000	2025/26 Estimate £000
Council Fund	254,051	238,940	306,082	338,837	357,274
HRA	88,083	82,622	90,958	97,495	98,140
Total CFR	342,134	321,562	397,040	436,332	455,414

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

Land and Property disposal

Land and property acquisition

Strategic property planning (including consideration of Asset Management Plans)

Innovative land and property usage / utilisation.

2.9 **Asset disposals:** When a capital asset is no longer needed, it may be sold so that the proceeds, known as capital receipts, can be spent on new assets or used to repay debt. The Council has received £517.5k of capital receipts to date in 2022/23 and has a programme of potential disposals which is reported to the Asset Management Group.

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3 Treasury Management

- 3.1 Treasury management is concerned with keeping sufficient but not excessive cash available to meet the Council's spending needs, while managing the risks. Surplus cash is invested until required, while a shortage of cash will be met by borrowing to avoid excessive credit balances or overdrafts in the bank current account. The Council is typically cash rich in the short-term as revenue income is received before it is spent, but cash poor in the long-term as capital expenditure is incurred before being financed. The revenue cash surpluses are offset against capital cash shortfalls to reduce overall borrowing.
- 3.2 Due to decisions taken in the past, the Council currently has £273.7m borrowing at an average interest rate of 4.08% and £45.5m treasury investments at an average rate of 3.44%.
- 3.3 **Borrowing strategy:** The Council's main objectives when borrowing are to achieve a low but certain cost of finance while retaining flexibility should plans change in future. These objectives are often conflicting, and the Council therefore seeks to strike a balance between cheap short-term loans (currently available at around 4.0%) and long-term fixed rate loans where the future cost is known but higher (currently 4.0 to 5.0%).

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

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

Capital Financing Requirement	31/03/23 Approved £000	31/03/23 Revised £000	31/03/24 Estimate £000	31/03/25 Estimate £000	31/03/26 Estimate £000
CFR	342,134	321,562	397,040	436,332	455,414
Debt	282,142	271,476	292,084	312,604	333,687

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

Capital Strategy Report 2023/24 to 2025/26

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

	2022/23 Approved £000	2022/23 Revised £000	2023/24 Estimate £000	2024/25 Estimate £000	2025/26 Estimate £000
Authorised Limit	320,000	320,000	350,000	370,000	400,000
Operational Boundary	315,000	315,000	345,000	365,000	395,000

Further details on borrowing are included in the Treasury Management Strategy.

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

Table 6: Treasury Management Investments

	31/03/22 Actual £000	31/03/23 Estimate £000	31/03/24 Estimate £000	31/03/25 Estimate £000	31/03/26 Estimate £000
Investments	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000

Further details on treasury investments are included in the Treasury Management Strategy.

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

4 Revenue Budget Implications

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

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

Ratio of Financing Costs to Net Revenue Stream	2022/23 Approved £000	2022/23 Revised £000	2023/24 Estimate £000	2024/25 Estimate £000	2025/26 Estimate £000
Financing Costs	16,695	15,955	20,525	21,025	21,225
Net Revenue Stream	233,693	233,696	255,909	264,497	271,703
Council Fund Ratio	7.14%	6.83%	8.02%	7.95%	7.81%
Financing Costs	6,631	6,327	7,471	8,347	8,986
Net Revenue Stream	17,235	17,223	18,233	19,335	19,708
HRA Ratio	38.47%	36.74%	40.98%	43.17%	45.60%

Note: The coastal defence schemes in Rhyl and Prestatyn were approved in December and the Welsh Government will be increasing our RSG settlement by £5.27m each year from 2023-24 to cover our Prudential Borrowing costs.

- 4.2 **Sustainability:** Due to the very long-term nature of capital expenditure and financing, the revenue budget implications of expenditure incurred in the next few years will extend for up to 50 years into the future. The Head of Finance and Property / Section 151 Officer is satisfied that the proposed capital programme is prudent, affordable and sustainable.

5 Knowledge and Skills

- 5.1 The Council's approach to ensuring that the requisite knowledge and skills are held and demonstrated when making capital, borrowing and investment decisions is three fold.
- Employment of professionally qualified and experienced staff with responsibility for making decisions.
 - Continuous and extensive training for Council members to aid informed decision making and effective scrutiny.
 - Employment of treasury management advisors, Arlingclose, to provide specialist advice in requisite areas.

6 Medium Term Capital Strategy

- 6.1 Work is continuing to develop a medium term strategy for capital. This will help identify projects that we are planning to develop and invest in over a 5 to 10 year period, but have not yet gone through the approval process. This will impact on the level of borrowing that the Council will require to undertake over the coming years. To complement and aid this work a new capital approval process has been developed which was reviewed by the Governance and Audit Committee in November and approved by Cabinet in December. This includes

Capital Strategy Report 2023/24 to 2025/26

setting up a new Capital Scrutiny Group, the papers of which will be available to all Members.

Capital Bid for Minor Adaptations and
Equipment 2023 - 2024
13th December 2022

Equality Impact Assessment

Capital Bid for Minor Adaptations and Equipment

Contact: Jane Moore

Updated: 13.12.2022

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

A strategic or service plan

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

To bid for Capital allocation for 2023/24:

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

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

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

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

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

No

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

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

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

It is well established from previous discussions between Councillors and the Older People's Commissioner for Wales that minor adaptations are vitally important for promoting independence. There is regular discussion with the 3rd Sector and we

will continue to work closely with Care and Repair in the provision of the Minor Adaptation Service. There are also evaluative mechanisms in place for citizens.

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

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

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

No

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

No	Not applicable
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- 8. Have you identified any further actions to address and / or monitor any potential negative impact(s)?**

No	Not applicable
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Action(s)	Owner	By when?
<Please describe>	<Enter Name>	<DD.MM.YY>
<Please describe>	<Enter Name>	<DD.MM.YY>
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9. Declaration

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

Review Date:	13.12.2022
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Name of Lead Officer for Equality Impact Assessment	Date
Jane Moore	13/12/2022

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



Block capital bid for delivery of Housing Adaptation & Improvements: 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: 1142

Brief description: Block capital bid for delivery of adaptations and improvements to private residential properties in Denbighshire. This is a statutory undertaking under Housing, Grants, Construction and Regeneration Act 1996

Date Completed: 18/01/2023 09:43:17 Version: 1

Completed by: Andrea Fisher

Responsible Service: Planning, Public Protection and Countryside Services

Localities affected by the proposal: Whole County,

Who will be affected by the proposal? Denbighshire residents

Was this impact assessment completed as a group? Yes

Summary and Conclusion

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

Score for the sustainability of the approach

3 out of 4 stars

Actual score : 25 / 36.

Summary for each Sustainable Development principle

Long term

The main focus of the team is to provide adaptations to enable disabled and vulnerable persons to remain in their own home for as long as possible. Although adaptations are focussed on the citizen's condition in the short to medium term a long term view is taken as the property is adapted for subsequent users. Works are to private sector dwellings only but infrastructural resilience and energy efficiency is considered in terms of effects on water use, drainage, lighting etc.

Prevention

The proposal will deliver adaptations to private dwellings in Denbighshire to enable those most vulnerable are able to remain independent for as long as possible and mitigate over-reliance on existing services (NHS etc). As the works are within existing dwellings it should have a neutral impact on biodiversity

Integration

The delivery of disabled facilities grants and empty homes is both a Welsh Government public accountability measure and a corporate priority. Adaptations increase the number of adapted homes in the County which adds to the stock of these properties which are an identified need in the LDP. Adapting homes is also more sustainable than building new specialist housing all of which have a bearing on the LDP and overall housing requirement in the county.

Collaboration

The bid is for yearly capital allocation to deliver housing adaptations and improvements to private dwellings in Denbighshire. It has been developed by our team with input from other teams (occupational therapists).

Involvement

Prior to adaptation commencing, preferred proposal is discussed and agreed with the citizen and any concerns taken into consideration.

Summary of impact

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

Main conclusions

The block capital bid is to allow the delivery of Disabled Facilities Grant for 23/24. This is a statutory undertaking as per the Housing Grants, Construction and Regeneration Act 1996.

Block capital bid for delivery of Housing Adaptation & Improvements

The delivery of DFGs allows vulnerable citizens of Denbighshire to continue to live independently within their own homes for as long as possible and thus reduce the reliance on other services, such as NHS, social services etc. and thus contribute to a resilient, healthier and more equal Denbighshire.

Working with colleagues from the Homelessness Team to identify and enable empty homes to be brought back into use will assist in helping Denbighshire to homelessness. It will also improve the amenity to the neighbourhood that the presence of empty homes can affect and thus contribute to a Denbighshire of cohesive communities.

Working with local contractors, where possible, will contribute to a more prosperous Denbighshire.

The likely impact on Denbighshire, Wales and the world.

A prosperous Denbighshire

Overall Impact

Positive

Justification for impact

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

Improvements to energy efficiency will reduce the carbon footprint of older dwellings through adaptations

Further actions required

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

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

Improvements to energy efficiency will reduce the carbon footprint of older dwellings through adaptations

Positive impacts identified:

A low carbon society

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

Quality communications, infrastructure and transport

N/A as works to private dwellings

Economic development

Block capital bid for delivery of Housing Adaptation & Improvements

Projects are awarded to local contractors who in turn use local sub-contractors and local builders merchants.

Quality skills for the long term

Local contractors potential to opportunities for training, which in turn can create links to local colleges, apprenticeships etc.

Quality jobs for the long term

Improved training and skills, enable workers to be more specialized and get higher paid employment in the longer term

Childcare

Protects care providers for disabled children from injury by providing specialist equipment

Negative impacts identified:

A low carbon society

Works are to mainly older dwellings with a higher carbon footprint.

Quality communications, infrastructure and transport

No impacts identified

Economic development

No impacts identified

Quality skills for the long term

No impacts identified

Quality jobs for the long term

No impacts identified

Childcare

No impacts identified

A resilient Denbighshire

Overall Impact

Positive

Justification for impact

Properties that receive energy conservation financial assistance will be more energy efficient and therefore lower energy consumption and reduced energy usage

Energy conservation advice offered to householders via signposting to potential financial support for energy conservation measures

Further actions required

Opportunities to include biodiversity enhancement measures when external building works required.
Install bird and bat boxes etc

Positive impacts identified:

Biodiversity and the natural environment

Improving energy efficiency may help reduce impacts of climate change which can impact negatively on biodiversity in an area.

Biodiversity in the built environment

Improving energy efficiency may help reduce impacts of climate change which can impact negatively on biodiversity in an area.

Reducing waste, reusing and recycling

Most of the works are permanent but where possible recycling is undertaken - eg. recycling of stairlifts

Reduced energy/fuel consumption

Where possible the energy efficiency of the dwelling will be enhanced by the works in line with Building Regulation requirements

People's awareness of the environment and biodiversity

Signposting to energy efficiency financial assistance and advice available to householders

Flood risk management

Works primarily internal

Negative impacts identified:

Biodiversity and the natural environment

Some adaptations may require extensions which may reduce garden space.

Biodiversity in the built environment

Some adaptations may require extensions which may reduce garden space.

Reducing waste, reusing and recycling

No impact identified

Reduced energy/fuel consumption

No impact identified

People's awareness of the environment and biodiversity

No impact identified

Flood risk management

No impact identified

A healthier Denbighshire

Overall Impact

Positive

Justification for impact

Adaptation of dwellings for the benefit of the disabled occupants will provide an environment to promote independence.

Provision of improved access to and from the dwelling and to and from the garden encourages a healthier more active lifestyle.

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

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

Further actions required

Keep abreast of good practice to ensure citizens of Denbighshire receive the best possible service.

Positive impacts identified:

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

The work promotes independent living and therefore contributes to a healthier mental and physical life style

Access to good quality, healthy food

Improved access to gardens may give opportunities to grow own veg etc.

People's emotional and mental well-being

The work promotes independent living and therefore contributes to a healthier mental and physical life style for not only the vulnerable citizen but also immediate family / care givers.

Access to healthcare

Block capital bid for delivery of Housing Adaptation & Improvements

The work should ensure less reliance on healthcare - visits to hospitals from falls etc

Participation in leisure opportunities

Removal of trip hazards / steps etc will allow citizens to access leisure opportunities

Negative impacts identified:

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

No impact identified

Access to good quality, healthy food

No impact identified

People's emotional and mental well-being

No impact identified

Access to healthcare

No impact identified

Participation in leisure opportunities

No impact identified

A more equal Denbighshire

Overall Impact

Positive

Justification for impact

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

Block capital bid for delivery of Housing Adaptation & Improvements

Access to disabled facilities grants have had means testing restricted to large adaptations to ensure no discrimination to those who are equity rich but cash poor.

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

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

The new Empty Homes officer is working with Supporting Communities to find appropriate empty dwellings that could be brought back into use for homelessness team

Further actions required

Keep abreast of good practice to ensure all citizens of Denbighshire receive the best possible service.

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

Housing Renewal assistance helps to provide better quality of housing and living conditions for people in greatest need, which will include many people with one or more of the protected characteristics listed above

People who suffer discrimination or disadvantage

Projects enable vulnerable people (due to age / disability) to live as independently as possible
Provides assistance to Supporting Communities team tackling homelessness through finding potential empty homes for use

People affected by socio-economic disadvantage and unequal outcomes

Most DFGs are for medium adaptations. Means testing of these have been removed such that people who maybe classed as equity rich but cash poor can access necessary adaptations

Areas affected by socio-economic disadvantage

People in areas of disadvantage are more likely to have poorer health outcomes and therefore be in

Block capital bid for delivery of Housing Adaptation & Improvements

more need of adaptations. This is a positive project which will assist in reducing disadvantage by removing barriers within the home.

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

No impact identified

People who suffer discrimination or disadvantage

No impact identified

People affected by socio-economic disadvantage and unequal outcomes

No impact identified

Areas affected by socio-economic disadvantage

No impact identified

A Denbighshire of cohesive communities

Overall Impact

Positive

Justification for impact

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

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

Further actions required

Ensure that adaptations are provided that can enable people to continue to live in an area that they have local connections to.

Positive impacts identified:

Safe communities and individuals

Assistance is offered to make dwellings safe and secure to benefit the occupants.

Bringing empty homes back into use helps to reduce anti-social behaviour and sense of threat within communities

Community participation and resilience

Financial assistance enables those most vulnerable to remain independently in their own home for as long as possible thus keeping the sense of community and resilience

The attractiveness of the area

Improvements to the visual amenity of an area will be achieved through bringing empty properties back into use as these properties can have a negative impact on an area

Connected communities

Adaptations can enable people to continue to live in an area that they have local connections to.

Rural resilience

Financial assistance enables those most vulnerable to remain independently in their own home for as long as possible thus keeping the sense of community and resilience

Negative impacts identified:

Safe communities and individuals

No impacts identified

Community participation and resilience

No impacts identified

The attractiveness of the area

No impacts identified

Connected communities

No impacts identified

Rural resilience

No impacts identified

A Denbighshire of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language

Overall Impact

Neutral

Justification for impact

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

Further actions required

Improvements in promoting the Welsh language could be made through encouraging contractors to use bi-lingual signage, company stationary and their websites etc.

Encourage team members to learn / use the Welsh language

Positive impacts identified:

People using Welsh

We have a number of Welsh speakers within the team

Promoting the Welsh language

All literature is bilingual

Culture and heritage

May enable Welsh speakers to remain within their communities and thus continue to use Welsh and thus enhance Welsh culture and heritage.

Negative impacts identified:

People using Welsh

Not all of the team are Welsh speaking

Promoting the Welsh language

Contractors may not be Welsh speaking

Culture and heritage

No impact identified

A globally responsible Denbighshire

Overall Impact

Positive

Justification for impact

Advice and physical environmental improvements to properties and behaviours of residents are a key element in delivering housing adaptation and improvement projects

Further actions required

Block capital bid for delivery of Housing Adaptation & Improvements

Ensure that energy efficiency of dwellings is improved as part of the project to contribute towards having a positive impact on reducing climate change.

Positive impacts identified:

Local, national, international supply chains

Where possible, local contractors and supply chains are used to deliver projects

Human rights

People who are disadvantaged (older people, those with protected characteristics) are more likely to have poorer health outcomes and therefore be in more need of adaptations. This is a positive project which will assist in reducing disadvantage by removing barriers within the home and access to the community.

Broader service provision in the local area or the region

We are working with other local authorities to stream-line the service

Reducing climate change

Improving energy efficiency will have a positive impact on reducing climate change.

Negative impacts identified:

Local, national, international supply chains

No impact identified

Human rights

No impact identified

Broader service provision in the local area or the region

No impact identified

Reducing climate change

Block capital bid for delivery of Housing Adaptation & Improvements

No impact identified

Mae tudalen hwn yn fwriadol wag



Capital Investment - Essential H&S Works to Buildings 2023/24: 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: 1165

Brief description: The maintenance program will ensure that Council buildings are safe, secure and energy efficient. The delivery of the programme of works will protect Denbighshire County Council's assets, workforce, school children and residents. Works identified on the programme may also lead to savings in future maintenance and running costs.

Date Completed: 07/02/2023 10:32:36 Version: 1

Completed by: Mark Cassidy

Responsible Service: Finance and Property Services

Localities affected by the proposal: Whole County,

Who will be affected by the proposal? All schools and non-schools building users

Was this impact assessment completed as a group? No

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

The programme is fundamental to ensure the Council meets its statutory obligations in terms of accommodation to deliver services across the corporate spectrum. As an example, poor maintenance of educational and leisure facilities etc. will impact negatively on the delivery of statutory and non statutory services which improve the prospects and wellbeing of DCC residents and in some cases the commercial viability of providing opportunities for growth within the public and private sector.

Prevention

The maintenance of building fabric and systems is essential in reducing heating & power needs. Where possible, increased levels of insulation are incorporated into the proposed works and any upgrading of heating and/or power systems incorporates more modern & efficient equipment and controls.

Integration

Poor maintenance of educational and leisure facilities will impact negatively on the delivery of statutory and non statutory services which improve the prospects and wellbeing of DCC residents. Our works program will prevent negative impacts.

Collaboration

The program is focussed on Denbighshire schools and non-school users only. We work closely with schools finance and property managers to develop our plan.

Involvement

We aim to offer clear, achievable projects to our customers. By engaging with them and applying the principles, we will develop a compliant plan.

Summary of impact

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

Main conclusions

Council buildings that are safe, secure and energy efficient. The delivery of the programme of works will protect Denbighshire County Council's assets, workforce, school children and residents. Works identified on the programme may also lead to savings in future maintenance and running costs.

The likely impact on Denbighshire, Wales and the world.

A prosperous Denbighshire

Overall Impact

Positive

Justification for impact

The programme will ensure Council buildings comply with H&S legislation and improve the energy efficiency of the building stock.

Further actions required

Where practical (i.e. following a cost benefit analysis) specify suitable energy efficient materials and equipment. Contractors to provide details of their waste management procedures wherever practical.

Positive impacts identified:

A low carbon society

The maintenance of building fabric and systems is essential in reducing heating & power needs. Where possible, increased levels of insulation are incorporated into the proposed works and any upgrading of heating and/or power systems incorporates more modern & efficient equipment and controls.

Quality communications, infrastructure and transport

[TEXT HERE]

Economic development

The works programme will provide opportunities for the local contracting community and help deliver wider community benefits such as training and employment opportunities created via the procurement process.

Local supply chains will be supported in terms of both specific materials and labour and supporting

local employment.

Quality skills for the long term

Maintenance framework set up by Property will be utilised to deliver elements of this programme. Reporting on KPI's is embedded into this framework and will be regularly monitored to ensure the providers are delivering the committed community benefits which include training, apprenticeships and up skilling their work force.

Improved educational facilities will help deliver the curriculum and improve educational standards.

Quality jobs for the long term

Opportunity for the local contracting community and help deliver wider community benefits such as training and employment opportunities

Improve and enhance the working environment for employees including school teaching and support staff and also provide improved facilities for pupils and customers of the Council. Investment in this programme will provide the local contracting community with an opportunity to invest in their staff and offer training placement to the wider community where applicable.

Maintenance framework set up by Property will be utilised to deliver elements of this programme. Reporting on KPI's is embedded into this framework and will be regularly monitored to ensure the providers are delivering the committed community benefits which include training, apprenticeships and up skilling their work force.

Childcare

Maintaining the Council's property stock provides buildings which are suitable for a range of service delivery requirements, including pre/after school clubs, youth centres, schools and leisure centres which contribute to the education and wellbeing of children in controlled environments.

Negative impacts identified:

A low carbon society

[TEXT HERE]

Quality communications, infrastructure and transport

[TEXT HERE]

Economic development

[TEXT HERE]

Quality skills for the long term

[TEXT HERE]

Quality jobs for the long term

[TEXT HERE]

Childcare

[TEXT HERE]

A resilient Denbighshire

Overall Impact

Positive

Justification for impact

Buildings that are compliant with H&E legislation and provide safe and suitable working, learning, leisure and customer environments.

Further actions required

N/A

Positive impacts identified:

Biodiversity and the natural environment

[TEXT HERE]

Biodiversity in the built environment

No impact foreseen on biodiversity, where individual projects are identified that may impact on the biodiversity, consultation will be carried out with the Ecology Officer and an Ecologist may be appointed to advise in such cases.

Reducing waste, reusing and recycling

Larger project will require contractors to provide and comply with their waste management plan, which sets out how they intend to deal with waste associated with a project.

Reduced energy/fuel consumption

Upgrading / improving the building services and fabric of our school stock will create more energy efficient buildings and therefore lower carbon emissions

People's awareness of the environment and biodiversity

[TEXT HERE]

Flood risk management

[TEXT HERE]

Negative impacts identified:

Biodiversity and the natural environment

[TEXT HERE]

Biodiversity in the built environment

[TEXT HERE]

Reducing waste, reusing and recycling

[TEXT HERE]

Reduced energy/fuel consumption

[TEXT HERE]

People's awareness of the environment and biodiversity

[TEXT HERE]

Flood risk management

[TEXT HERE]

A healthier Denbighshire

Overall Impact

Positive

Justification for impact

Buildings that are compliant with H&E legislation and provide safe and suitable working, learning, leisure and customer environments.

Further actions required

N/A

Positive impacts identified:

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

Poor maintenance of educational and leisure facilities will impact negatively on the delivery of statutory and non statutory services which improve the prospects and wellbeing of DCC residents.

Access to good quality, healthy food

Well maintained school kitchens provide healthy meals to children during school term.

People's emotional and mental well-being

Well maintained educational facilities contribute to learning opportunities including access to educational and health care professionals

Access to healthcare

Maintaining office accommodation to provide potential space sharing opportunities with health agencies etc.

Participation in leisure opportunities

Ensures well maintained and updated leisure provision via Leisure Centres, Youth Clubs, Libraries and public realm.

Negative impacts identified:

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

[TEXT HERE]

Access to good quality, healthy food

[TEXT HERE]

People's emotional and mental well-being

[TEXT HERE]

Access to healthcare

[TEXT HERE]

Participation in leisure opportunities

[TEXT HERE]

A more equal Denbighshire

Overall Impact

Positive

Justification for impact

The work packages have potential to address physical shortfalls in access to services for all.

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

Larger improvement schemes will encompass accessibility improvements across all portfolios.

People who suffer discrimination or disadvantage

[TEXT HERE]

People affected by socio-economic disadvantage and unequal outcomes

[TEXT HERE]

Areas affected by socio-economic disadvantage

[TEXT HERE]

Negative impacts identified:

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

[TEXT HERE]

People who suffer discrimination or disadvantage

[TEXT HERE]

People affected by socio-economic disadvantage and unequal outcomes

[TEXT HERE]

Areas affected by socio-economic disadvantage

[TEXT HERE]

A Denbighshire of cohesive communities

Overall Impact

Positive

Justification for impact

Improvements to the internal and external fabric and appearance of buildings and open spaces will ensure safe use and improve the visual appearance of public areas.

Further actions required

N/A

Positive impacts identified:

Safe communities and individuals

The works will address identified H&S issues within the Council's building stock

Community participation and resilience

[TEXT HERE]

The attractiveness of the area

Improvements to the external appearance of buildings and open spaces, including improving access, will enhance the appearance of street scenes and public realm

Connected communities

[TEXT HERE]

Rural resilience

[TEXT HERE]

Negative impacts identified:

Safe communities and individuals

[TEXT HERE]

Community participation and resilience

[TEXT HERE]

The attractiveness of the area

[TEXT HERE]

Connected communities

[TEXT HERE]

Rural resilience

[TEXT HERE]

A Denbighshire of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language

Overall Impact

Positive

Justification for impact

Opportunities to communicate in Welsh and promote the language via bilingual signs, public notices etc. are incorporated into the contract tenders & awards.

Further actions required

N/A

Positive impacts identified:

People using Welsh

Well maintained buildings enhance learning opportunities and interpretation opportunities. All tendering of works includes opportunities to communicate via the medium of Welsh.

Promoting the Welsh language

All site information boards etc. are bilingual. Welsh Language Standards are promoted through contracts

Culture and heritage

[TEXT HERE]

Negative impacts identified:

People using Welsh

[TEXT HERE]

Promoting the Welsh language

[TEXT HERE]

Culture and heritage

[TEXT HERE]

A globally responsible Denbighshire

Overall Impact

Positive

Justification for impact

Opportunities for local growth, reduced carbon emissions, more attractive and safer buildings and open spaces are maximised wherever possible and the nature of the works undertaken is to maintain and improve service provision from the Council and its partner organisations.

Further actions required

N/A

Positive impacts identified:

Local, national, international supply chains

Opportunities for the local contracting community and help deliver wider community benefits such as training and employment opportunities. Where applicable, OJEU compliant tendering is undertaken

Human rights

[TEXT HERE]

Broader service provision in the local area or the region

[TEXT HERE]

Reducing climate change

Upgrading / improving the building services and fabric of our school stock will create more energy efficient buildings and therefore lower carbon emissions

Negative impacts identified:

Local, national, international supply chains

[TEXT HERE]

Human rights

[TEXT HERE]

Broader service provision in the local area or the region

[TEXT HERE]

Reducing climate change

[TEXT HERE]

Mae tudalen hwn yn fwriadol wag

Highways Block Allocation Bid

Well-being Impact Assessment Report

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

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

IMPACT ASSESSMENT SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

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

Score for the sustainability of the approach

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

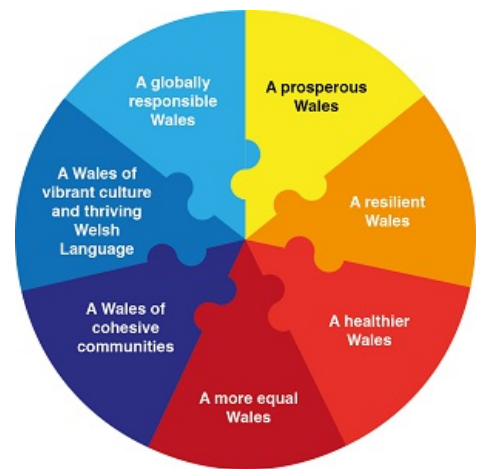
Implications of the score

Summary of impact

Well-being Goals

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

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



Main conclusions

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

Evidence to support the Well-being Impact Assessment

- We have consulted published research or guides that inform us about the likely impact of the proposal
- We have involved an expert / consulted a group who represent those who may 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	This funding will be used to boost access opportunities for many
Further actions required	

Positive impacts identified:

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

Negative impacts identified:

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

A resilient Denbighshire

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

Further actions required	
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Positive 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	Greater access to the countryside will enhance visitor's experience of the environment
Flood risk management	

Negative impacts identified:

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

A healthier Denbighshire

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

Positive impacts identified:

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

Negative impacts identified:

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	as far as possible this proposal supports the desire to provide a more equal Denbighshire
Further actions required	

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

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	
Areas with poor economic, health or educational outcomes	
People in poverty	

A Denbighshire of cohesive communities

Overall Impact	Neutral	Tudalen 102
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Justification for impact	
Further actions required	

Positive impacts identified:

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

Negative impacts identified:

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

A Denbighshire of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language

Overall Impact	Neutral
Justification for impact	
Further actions required	

Positive impacts identified:

People using Welsh	
Promoting the Welsh language	
Culture and heritage	

Negative impacts identified:

People using Welsh	
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Promoting the Welsh language	
Culture and heritage	

A globally responsible Denbighshire

Overall Impact	Neutral
Justification for impact	
Further actions required	

Positive impacts identified:

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

Negative impacts identified:

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

Highway Capital programme

Well-being Impact Assessment Report

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

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

IMPACT ASSESSMENT SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

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

Score for the sustainability of the approach

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

Implications of the score

Summary of impact

Well-being Goals

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

- Positive
- Negative
- Positive
- Positive
- Neutral
- Neutral
- Positive



Main conclusions

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

Evidence to support the Well-being Impact Assessment

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

THE LIKELY IMPACT ON DENBIGHSHIRE, WALES AND THE WORLD

A prosperous Denbighshire

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

Positive impacts identified:

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

Negative impacts identified:

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

A resilient Denbighshire

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

Positive 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	As part of the normal maintenance we tend to clean and upgrade drainage systems thus reducing risk

Negative impacts identified:

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

A healthier Denbighshire

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

Positive impacts identified:

A social and physical environment that encourage and support health and well-being	This proposal would certainly provide a safer environment
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Access to good quality, healthy food	
People's emotional and mental well-being	
Access to healthcare	A good network aids movement
Participation in leisure opportunities	A good quality network encourages cycling and walking due to a reduction in hazards such as potholes

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	A good quality road and footway network with adequate dropped kerbs creates a better environment for all
Further actions required	

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

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

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	
Areas with poor economic, health or educational outcomes	
People in poverty	

A Denbighshire of cohesive communities

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

Positive impacts identified:

Safe communities and individuals	
Community participation and resilience	

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

Negative impacts identified:

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

A Denbighshire of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language

Overall Impact	Neutral
Justification for impact	
Further actions required	

Positive impacts identified:

People using Welsh	
Promoting the Welsh language	
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	
Further actions required	

Positive impacts identified:

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

Negative impacts identified:

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

Investment in Highway Bridges and Retaining Walls

Well-being Impact Assessment Report

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

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

IMPACT ASSESSMENT SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

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

Score for the sustainability of the approach

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

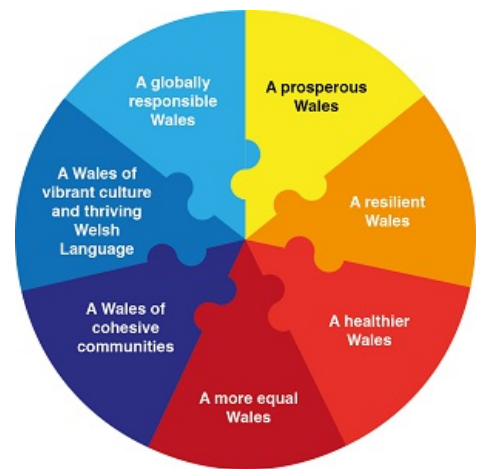
Implications of the score

Summary of impact

Well-being Goals

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

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



Main conclusions

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

Evidence to support the Well-being Impact Assessment

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

THE LIKELY IMPACT ON DENBIGHSHIRE, WALES AND THE WORLD

A prosperous Denbighshire

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

Positive impacts identified:

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

Negative impacts identified:

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

A resilient Denbighshire

Overall Impact	Neutral
Justification for impact	
Further actions required	

Positive 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	As part of the normal maintenance we tend to clean out watercourses and upgrade adjacent drainage systems thus reducing risk

Negative impacts identified:

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

A healthier Denbighshire

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

Positive impacts identified:

A social and physical environment that encourage and support health and well-being	Open bridges allow greater access for walkers, cyclists etc.
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Access to good quality, healthy food	
People's emotional and mental well-being	
Access to healthcare	Open bridges allow greater access to all our facilities
Participation in leisure opportunities	Open bridges allow greater access for walkers, cyclists etc.

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	Where possible the maintenance work will incorporate improvements to enable greater access
Further actions required	

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

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	
Areas with poor economic, health or educational outcomes	
People in poverty	

A Denbighshire of cohesive communities

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

Positive impacts identified:

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

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

Negative impacts identified:

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

A Denbighshire of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language

Overall Impact	Neutral
Justification for impact	
Further actions required	

Positive impacts identified:

People using Welsh	
Promoting the Welsh language	
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 road network contributes to many service provision aims
Further actions required	

Positive impacts identified:

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

Negative impacts identified:

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



Traffic Block Capital 2023-24: 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: 1163

Brief description: Package of traffic management, road safety and car park related projects included within the block capital bid

Date Completed: 02/02/2023 20:54:37 Version: 1

Completed by: Mike Jones

Responsible Service: Planning, Public Protection and Countryside Services

Localities affected by the proposal: Whole County,

Who will be affected by the proposal? People with impaired vision, or impaired mobility. Pedestrians generally. Cyclists. Residents Businesses. Highway users

Was this impact assessment completed as a group? Yes

Summary and Conclusion

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

Score for the sustainability of the approach

3 out of 4 stars

Actual score : 30 / 36.

Summary for each Sustainable Development principle

Long term

The block bid includes numerous projects to provide and enhance active travel infrastructure thereby encouraging increased levels of walking and cycling for utility journeys. Switching journeys to active travel modes will reduce carbon emissions and improve health, with associated long term benefits. Traffic signal replacement projects will see a switch to lower energy versions, also reducing associated carbon emissions compared to the current infrastructure it will be replacing.

Prevention

Active travel infrastructure is intended to shift journeys from car to walking and/or cycling

Integration

Active travel routes provide more transport connections and increase options, connecting land uses.

Collaboration

We work closely with other DCC teams and with external partners such as T&CCs, WG and Transport for Wales when delivering active travel projects

Involvement

The active travel projects have been developed in accordance with the WG requirements for engagement as it is a statutory requirement to consult our communities on the development of future active travel mapping proposals.

Summary of impact

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

Main conclusions

The projects contained within the block allocation contain multiple benefits, especially the numerous active travel projects. This benefits include reduced carbon emissions, improved transport connections, improved accessibility, and health benefits through healthier travel choices.

The likely impact on Denbighshire, Wales and the world.

A prosperous Denbighshire

Overall Impact

Positive

Justification for impact

Carbon reducing measures, improved transport connectivity benefitting the local economy

Further actions required

Continue to develop projects with good public engagement to ensure they're optimised

Positive impacts identified:

A low carbon society

Reduced car journeys

Lower carbon emissions from lower energy signals using LED lights etc

Quality communications, infrastructure and transport

Active travel routes improve accessibility and travel choices

Economic development

Better active travel links improve connectivity, providing travel options for those without a car to access employment opportunities

Quality skills for the long term

N/A

Quality jobs for the long term

N/A

Childcare

N/A

Negative impacts identified:

A low carbon society

[TEXT HERE]

Quality communications, infrastructure and transport

[TEXT HERE]

Economic development

[TEXT HERE]

Quality skills for the long term

[TEXT HERE]

Quality jobs for the long term

[TEXT HERE]

Childcare

[TEXT HERE]

A resilient Denbighshire

Overall Impact

Neutral

Justification for impact

N/A

Further actions required

N/A

Positive 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

Doesn't directly impact upon DCC energy consumption

People's awareness of the environment and biodiversity

N/A

Flood risk management

N/A

Negative impacts identified:

Biodiversity and the natural environment

[TEXT HERE]

Biodiversity in the built environment

[TEXT HERE]

Reducing waste, reusing and recycling

[TEXT HERE]

Reduced energy/fuel consumption

[TEXT HERE]

People's awareness of the environment and biodiversity

[TEXT HERE]

Flood risk management

[TEXT HERE]

A healthier Denbighshire

Overall Impact

Positive

Justification for impact

Health and wellbeing benefits of active travel

Further actions required

Good promotion and publicity to raise awareness of routes

Positive impacts identified:

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

Active travel encourages healthier lifestyles through incorporating exercise into daily routines

Access to good quality, healthy food

N/A

People's emotional and mental well-being

Exercise is known to potentially benefit emotion and mental well-being

Access to healthcare

N/A

Participation in leisure opportunities

Although active travel journeys are defined as being for utility purposes, as a secondary benefit, the routes may also provide leisure opportunities

Negative impacts identified:

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

[TEXT HERE]

Access to good quality, healthy food

[TEXT HERE]

People's emotional and mental well-being

[TEXT HERE]

Access to healthcare

[TEXT HERE]

Participation in leisure opportunities

[TEXT HERE]

A more equal Denbighshire

Overall Impact

Positive

Justification for impact

Accessibility improvements, infrastructure for walking and cycling - especially if individuals don't have access to a car, this can provide a safe alternative option

Further actions required

Undertake design in accordance with Wales Active Travel Design Guidance

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

Active travel routes are constructed to be accessible. As well as the provision of new routes, they also include improvements to existing infrastructure accessibility - such as widening paths, providing dropped kerbs, ramps etc.

People who suffer discrimination or disadvantage

Active travel routes are constructed to be accessible. As well as the provision of new routes, they also include improvements to existing infrastructure accessibility - such as widening paths, providing dropped kerbs, ramps etc.

People affected by socio-economic disadvantage and unequal outcomes

Active travel infrastructure can potentially provide a safe travel option for someone without access to a car

Areas affected by socio-economic disadvantage

Active travel infrastructure can potentially provide a safe travel option for someone without access to a car

Negative impacts identified:

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

[TEXT HERE]

People who suffer discrimination or disadvantage

[TEXT HERE]

People affected by socio-economic disadvantage and unequal outcomes

[TEXT HERE]

Areas affected by socio-economic disadvantage

[TEXT HERE]

A Denbighshire of cohesive communities

Overall Impact

Positive

Justification for impact

Improvement to safety of existing walking and cycling routes.

Further actions required

Considerate design.

Positive impacts identified:

Safe communities and individuals

Improve safety of existing routes e.g. wider paths. less hidden/dark corners/ better lighting

Community participation and resilience

Involving the community in mapping is a essential part of the active travel mapping which we undertake as a statutory duty, in the identification of new routes and routes that need improvement

The attractiveness of the area

Well-designed active travel routes can help to improve the attractiveness of an area, improving pedestrian space, improving the quality of the public realm

Connected communities

Improvements to travel options, alternatives to the private car

Rural resilience

N/A

Negative impacts identified:

Safe communities and individuals

[TEXT HERE]

Community participation and resilience

[TEXT HERE]

The attractiveness of the area

A badly-designed project can detract from the attractiveness of an area

Connected communities

[TEXT HERE]

Rural resilience

[TEXT HERE]

A Denbighshire of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language

Overall Impact

Positive

Justification for impact

All worded traffic signs will be bilingual (Welsh above English) as per DCC policy.

All consultation materials will be bilingual

Further actions required

Consider further ways to promote Welsh language as part of the projects, where possible.

Positive impacts identified:

People using Welsh

All worded traffic signs will be bilingual (Welsh above English) as per DCC policy.

All consultation materials will be bilingual

Promoting the Welsh language

All worded traffic signs will be bilingual (Welsh above English) as per DCC policy.

All consultation materials will be bilingual

Culture and heritage

N/A

Negative impacts identified:

People using Welsh

[TEXT HERE]

Promoting the Welsh language

[TEXT HERE]

Culture and heritage

[TEXT HERE]

A globally responsible Denbighshire

Overall Impact

Positive

Justification for impact

Use of local contractors and suppliers. Active travel infrastructure.

Further actions required

Consider use of local suppliers and contractors wherever this is possible/feasible.

Positive impacts identified:

Local, national, international supply chains

Local contractors and suppliers will be able to bid for work through Sell2Wales. Local suppliers used for smaller value items/tasks i.e. below threshold for obtaining more than 1 quote

Human rights

N/A

Broader service provision in the local area or the region

N/A

Reducing climate change

Active travel projects are intended to transfer journeys from car to walking and cycling. Low energy traffic signal infrastructure proposed to replace existing

Negative impacts identified:

Local, national, international supply chains

[TEXT HERE]

Human rights

[TEXT HERE]

Broader service provision in the local area or the region

[TEXT HERE]

Reducing climate change

[TEXT HERE]

**Block capital bid for structural lighting
column replacement programme**

Wellbeing Impact Assessment

Structural lighting column replacement programme: Well-being Impact Assessment Report

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

Assessment Number: 1095

Brief description: To implement a programme of lighting column replacement to mitigate against structural failure of the assets.

Date Completed: [TEXT HERE] Version: 0

Completed by: [TEXT HERE]

Responsible Service: Highways and Environmental Services

Localities affected by the proposal: Whole County,

Who will be affected by the proposal? All residents and road users within Denbighshire County Council

Was this impact assessment completed as a group? No

Summary and Conclusion

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

Score for the sustainability of the approach

2 out of 4 stars

Actual score : 24 / 36.

Summary for each Sustainable Development principle

Long term

The project is replacing existing assets but in a quicker timeframe than existing budget will allow to prevent increasing risk to residents and road users. This will have very limited impact on climate, environmental or ecological issues.

Prevention

The project is replacing existing assets but in a quicker timeframe than existing budget will allow to prevent increasing risk to residents and road users. This will have very limited impact on climate, environmental or ecological issues.

Integration

The project will improve safety for residents, road users and pedestrians but will not deliver towards the LDP

Collaboration

The project will be delivered to conclusion by our existing team

Involvement

Structural lighting column replacement programme

The project is replacing existing highway assets and consultation will be carried out if disruption is expected.

Summary of impact

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

Main conclusions

[TEXT HERE]

The likely impact on Denbighshire, Wales and the world.

A prosperous Denbighshire

Overall Impact

[TEXT HERE]

Justification for impact

[TEXT HERE]

Further actions required

[TEXT HERE]

Positive impacts identified:

A low carbon society

[TEXT HERE]

Quality communications, infrastructure and transport

[TEXT HERE]

Economic development

[TEXT HERE]

Quality skills for the long term

[TEXT HERE]

Quality jobs for the long term

[TEXT HERE]

Childcare

[TEXT HERE]

Negative impacts identified:

A low carbon society

[TEXT HERE]

Quality communications, infrastructure and transport

[TEXT HERE]

Economic development

[TEXT HERE]

Quality skills for the long term

[TEXT HERE]

Quality jobs for the long term

[TEXT HERE]

Childcare

[TEXT HERE]

A resilient Denbighshire

Overall Impact

[TEXT HERE]

Justification for impact

[TEXT HERE]

Further actions required

[TEXT HERE]

Positive impacts identified:

Biodiversity and the natural environment

[TEXT HERE]

Biodiversity in the built environment

[TEXT HERE]

Reducing waste, reusing and recycling

[TEXT HERE]

Reduced energy/fuel consumption

[TEXT HERE]

People's awareness of the environment and biodiversity

[TEXT HERE]

Flood risk management

[TEXT HERE]

Negative impacts identified:

Biodiversity and the natural environment

[TEXT HERE]

Biodiversity in the built environment

[TEXT HERE]

Reducing waste, reusing and recycling

[TEXT HERE]

Reduced energy/fuel consumption

[TEXT HERE]

People's awareness of the environment and biodiversity

[TEXT HERE]

Flood risk management

[TEXT HERE]

A healthier Denbighshire

Overall Impact

[TEXT HERE]

Justification for impact

[TEXT HERE]

Further actions required

[TEXT HERE]

Positive impacts identified:

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

[TEXT HERE]

Access to good quality, healthy food

[TEXT HERE]

People's emotional and mental well-being

[TEXT HERE]

Access to healthcare

[TEXT HERE]

Participation in leisure opportunities

[TEXT HERE]

Negative impacts identified:

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

[TEXT HERE]

Access to good quality, healthy food

[TEXT HERE]

People's emotional and mental well-being

[TEXT HERE]

Access to healthcare

[TEXT HERE]

Participation in leisure opportunities

[TEXT HERE]

A more equal Denbighshire

Overall Impact

[TEXT HERE]

Justification for impact

[TEXT HERE]

Further actions required

[TEXT HERE]

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

[TEXT HERE]

People who suffer discrimination or disadvantage

[TEXT HERE]

People affected by socio-economic disadvantage and unequal outcomes

[TEXT HERE]

Areas affected by socio-economic disadvantage

[TEXT HERE]

Negative impacts identified:

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

[TEXT HERE]

People who suffer discrimination or disadvantage

[TEXT HERE]

People affected by socio-economic disadvantage and unequal outcomes

[TEXT HERE]

Areas affected by socio-economic disadvantage

[TEXT HERE]

A Denbighshire of cohesive communities

Overall Impact

[TEXT HERE]

Justification for impact

[TEXT HERE]

Further actions required

[TEXT HERE]

Positive impacts identified:

Safe communities and individuals

[TEXT HERE]

Community participation and resilience

[TEXT HERE]

The attractiveness of the area

[TEXT HERE]

Connected communities

[TEXT HERE]

Rural resilience

[TEXT HERE]

Negative impacts identified:

Safe communities and individuals

[TEXT HERE]

Community participation and resilience

[TEXT HERE]

The attractiveness of the area

[TEXT HERE]

Connected communities

[TEXT HERE]

Rural resilience

[TEXT HERE]

A Denbighshire of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language

Overall Impact

[TEXT HERE]

Justification for impact

[TEXT HERE]

Further actions required

[TEXT HERE]

Positive impacts identified:

People using Welsh

[TEXT HERE]

Promoting the Welsh language

[TEXT HERE]

Culture and heritage

[TEXT HERE]

Negative impacts identified:

People using Welsh

[TEXT HERE]

Promoting the Welsh language

[TEXT HERE]

Culture and heritage

[TEXT HERE]

A globally responsible Denbighshire

Overall Impact

[TEXT HERE]

Justification for impact

[TEXT HERE]

Further actions required

[TEXT HERE]

Positive impacts identified:

Local, national, international supply chains

[TEXT HERE]

Human rights

[TEXT HERE]

Broader service provision in the local area or the region

[TEXT HERE]

Reducing climate change

[TEXT HERE]

Negative impacts identified:

Local, national, international supply chains

[TEXT HERE]

Human rights

[TEXT HERE]

Broader service provision in the local area or the region

[TEXT HERE]

Reducing climate change

[TEXT HERE]

Mae tudalen hwn yn fwriadol wag

Adroddiad i'r	Cyngor
Dyddiad y cyfarfod	22 Chwefror 2023
Aelod / Swyddog Arweiniol	Gwyneth Ellis, Aelod Arweiniol Cyllid, Perfformiad ac Asedau Strategol
Awdur yr adroddiad	Steve Gadd, Pennaeth Cyllid
Teitl	Datganiad Strategaeth Rheoli'r Trysorlys 2023/24 a Dangosyddion Darbodus 2023/24 i 2025/25 (Atodiad 1)

1 Am beth mae'r adroddiad yn sôn?

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

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

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

3 Beth yw'r Argymhellion?

- 3.1 Bod y Cyngor yn cymeradwyo'r Datganiad Strategaeth Rheoli'r Trysorlys ar gyfer 2023/24 (Atodiad 1).
- 3.2 Bod y Cyngor yn cymeradwyo pennu Dangosyddion Darbodus ar gyfer 2023/24, 2024/25 a 2025/26 (Atodiad 1 Ychwanegiad A).
- 3.3 Bod y Cyngor yn cymeradwyo'r Datganiad Darpariaeth Isafswm Refeniw (Atodiad 1 Adran 6).

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

4 Manylion yr adroddiad

Cefndir

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

Wrth fuddsoddi, blaenoriaethau'r Cyngor yw:

- cadw arian yn ddiogel (diogelwch);
- sicrhau bod yr arian yn dod yn ôl pan fydd ei angen (hylifedd);
- sicrhau y ceir cyfradd dda o enillion (arenillion).

DSRhT 2023/24

- 4.3 Mae'r DSRhT ar gyfer 2023/24 wedi ei amlinellu yn Atodiad 1. Mae'r adroddiad yn cynnwys Dangosyddion Darbodus Rheoli Trysorlys sy'n gosod cyfyngiadau ar weithgarwch rheoli trysorlys y Cyngor fel y dangosir yn Atodiad 1, Ychwanegiad A.

Dangosyddion Darbodus Cyfalaf

- 4.4 Mae'r Dangosyddion Darbodus sy'n ymwneud â Chyfalaf wedi'u cynnwys yn yr Adroddiad Strategaeth Cyfalaf. Ei fwriad yw rhoi trosolwg lefel uchel, byr a chynhwysfawr i'r holl aelodau etholedig o sut mae gwariant cyfalaf, ariannu cyfalaf a gweithgaredd rheoli trysorlys yn cyfrannu at ddarpariaeth gwasanaethau'r Cyngor.
- 4.5 Mae'r adroddiad ar y Strategaeth Gyfalaf wedi'i gynnwys gyda'r adroddiad ar y Cynllun Cyfalaf i'r Cyngor ac yn cynnwys y Dangosyddion Darbodus canlynol sy'n ymwneud â chyfalaf:

Amcangyfrifon o Wariant Cyfalaf ac Ariannu

Cymhareb o Gostau Ariannu i Ffrwd Refeniw Net

Nawdd Cyfalaf Gofynnol

Terfyn Awdurdodedig a Ffin Weithredol ar gyfer Dyled Allanol

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

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

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

6.1 Nid oes yna oblygiadau cost ychwanegol yn codi o ganlyniad i bennu Dangosyddion Darbodus. Pwrpas y Strategaeth Rheoli Trysorlys yw i gael yr enillion gorau o fewn fframwaith risg a reolir yn briodol.

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

7.1 Dylai cynllunio ariannol a gwneud penderfyniadau sicrhau y rhoddir ystyriaeth briodol i ofynion Deddf Llesiant Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol ac, yn benodol, ystyriaeth briodol i effaith hirdymor penderfyniadau ariannol, gan gynnwys y cyfnod ad-dalu a chostau oes gyfan penderfyniadau buddsoddi cyfalaf, cynigion cyllideb â'u heffaith wedi eu hasesu'n briodol a strategaethau dyled a buddsoddiad hirdymor (rheoli trysorlys). Mae egwyddorion pwyll, fforddiadwyedd a chynaliadwyedd eisoes wedi'u cynnwys o fewn gofynion y Cod Darbodus a dylent fod yn sail i gynllunio ariannol a gwneud penderfyniadau.

7.2 Yng nghyd-destun rheoli trysorlys, mae'r gofynion presennol i asesu ac adrodd ar ganlyniadau ariannol hirdymor penderfyniadau buddsoddi a benthyca, gan ddefnyddio dangosyddion darbodus a chynllunio dyled hirdymor, yn cefnogi nodau cynaliadwyedd y Ddeddf Llesiant.

7.3 Mae'r adroddiad ar yr Asesiad o Effaith ar Les wedi ei gynnwys yn Atodiad 2 sy'n dangos sut mae strategaeth Rheoli Trysorlys effeithlon yn hyrwyddo nodau lles y Ddeddf.

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

8.1 Adolygwyd Datganiad y Strategaeth gan y Pwyllgor Llywodraethu ac Archwilio ar 25 Ionawr 2023.

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

9 Datganiad y Prif Swyddog Cyllid

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

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

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

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

11 Pŵer i wneud y Penderfyniad

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

Mae tudalen hwn yn fwriadol wag

Denbighshire County Council

**Treasury Management Strategy Statement
and Investment Strategy 2023/24 to 2025/26**

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Annexes

- A. Prudential Indicators**
- B. Interest Rate Outlook**
- C. Glossary**
- D. Liability Benchmark Chart**
- E. Debt Maturity Profile**

Treasury Management Strategy Statement and Investment Strategy 2023/24 to 2025/26

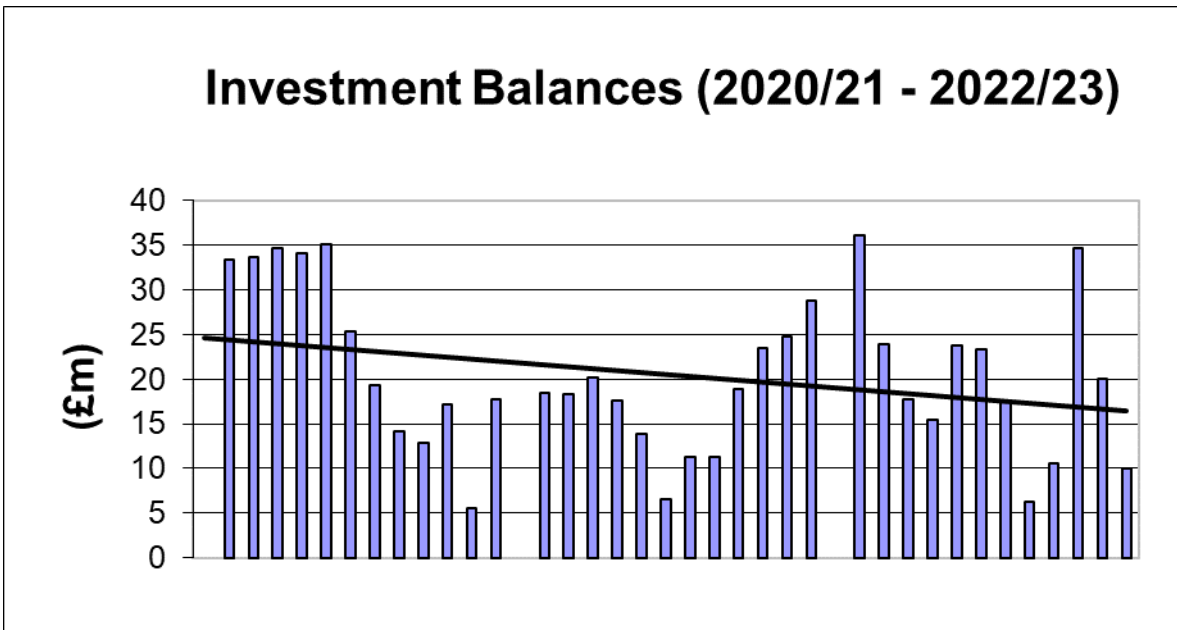
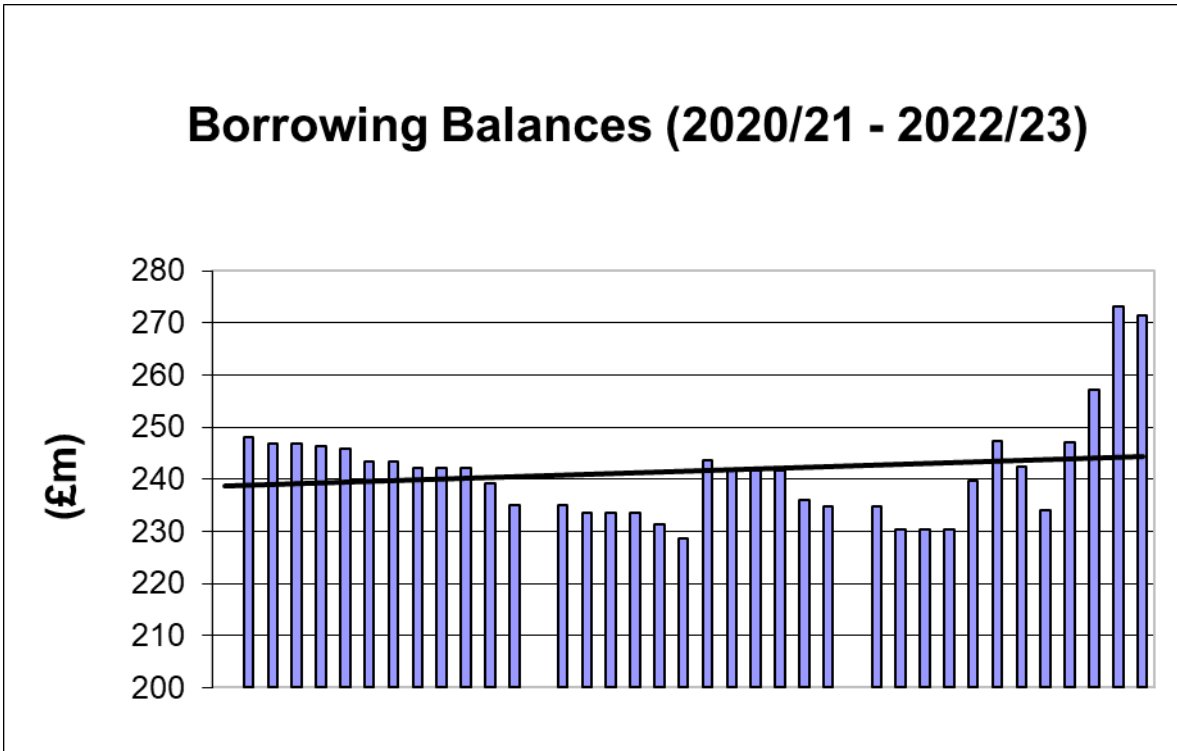
1 Background

- 1.1 The Council is responsible for its Treasury Management decisions and activity which involves looking after the Council's cash. This is a vital part of the Council's work because approximately £0.5bn passes through the Council's bank account every year.
- 1.2 In December 2021, CIPFA published its revised Prudential Code and Treasury Management Code of Practice. The Code requires the Authority to approve a treasury management strategy statement (TMSS) before the start of each financial year. There is also a new requirement to add the Liability Benchmark as a Treasury Management Prudential Indicator (see Annex A Section 5). There is also now a requirement to provide quarterly Treasury Management update reports to members to be implemented during the 2023/24 financial year.
- 1.3 In addition, the Welsh Government (WG) issued revised *Guidance on Local Authority Investments* in November 2019 that requires the Authority to approve an investment strategy before the start of each financial year. It also requires the Authority to include details of investments and loans which are not held for Treasury Management purposes. Following a review, the Authority has concluded that it doesn't have any non-Treasury related arrangements which fall within the scope of this guidance.
- 1.4 This report fulfils the Authority's legal obligation under the *Local Government Act 2003* to have regard to both the CIPFA Code and the WG Guidance.
- 1.5 The purpose of the TMSS is to set the:
- Treasury Management Strategy for 2023/24
 - Annual Investment Strategy for 2023/24
 - Prudential Indicators for 2023/24, 2024/25 and 2025/26 (Annex A)
 - Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP) Statement

2 Treasury Position

- 2.1 The levels of the Council's borrowing and investment balances over the last three years are shown in the graphs below. The first chart shows the Council's borrowing has increased slightly over this period. The second chart shows a slight decrease in the amount of money which is available for investment.

**Treasury Management Strategy Statement
and Investment Strategy 2023/24 to 2025/26**



3 Treasury Investment Strategy

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

Treasury Management Strategy Statement and Investment Strategy 2023/24 to 2025/26

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

Table 1: Treasury Investment Counterparties and Limits

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

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

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

Treasury Management Strategy Statement and Investment Strategy 2023/24 to 2025/26

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

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

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

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

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

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

Treasury Management Strategy Statement and Investment Strategy 2023/24 to 2025/26

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

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

**Treasury Management Strategy Statement
and Investment Strategy 2023/24 to 2025/26**

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

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

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

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

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

Table 3: Non-Specified Investment Limits

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

4 Borrowing Strategy

4.1 The Council has continued to undertake temporary borrowing from other local authorities as required to cover short-term cash flow requirements as this is a good source of readily available cash at historically low rates.

Treasury Management Strategy Statement and Investment Strategy 2023/24 to 2025/26

4.2 At the same time, the Council will also continue to monitor its cash position and interest rate levels to ensure that further long-term borrowing is undertaken at the optimal time to fund on-going Capital commitments.

4.3 The approved sources of borrowing are listed below:

- PWLB and any successor body
- any institution approved for investments
- any other bank or building society authorised to operate in the UK
- any other UK public sector body
- UK public and private sector pension funds (except Clwyd Pension Fund)
- capital market bond investors
- UK Municipal Bonds Agency plc and other special purpose companies created to enable local authority bond issues

5 Debt Rescheduling

5.1 The Council is able to pay off loans earlier than it has to and to replace them with cheaper loans in order to save money or to reduce the risk to the Council. Sometimes, these loans will be replaced and sometimes not, depending on market conditions and interest rates.

5.2 The lower interest rate environment and changes in the rules regarding the premature repayment of PWLB loans has adversely affected the scope to undertake meaningful debt rescheduling although occasional opportunities arise. A weekly update on this is received from the Council's treasury management advisers so the position is kept under review.

6 Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP) Statement

6.1 The Council sets aside money each year to repay debt and this is known as the Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP).

6.2 There are four different methods of calculating MRP and the Council needs to say each year which methods it will use. This is known as the MRP Statement.

6.3 The MRP Statement is submitted to Council before the start of each financial year. If the terms of the original MRP Statement are revised again during the year, a revised statement will be put to Council at that time.

Treasury Management Strategy Statement and Investment Strategy 2023/24 to 2025/26

6.4 MRP Statement

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

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

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

6.5 MRP on housing assets funded through prudential borrowing is charged on a straight line basis over 20 years for improvement works to comply with the Welsh Housing Quality Standards (WHQS) and for property appropriated by the HRA, and over 50 years for new build properties and for the loans used to buy the HRA out of the government subsidy scheme on 31st March 2015. For capital expenditure incurred before the introduction of the WHQS the authority charges MRP on a 2% reducing balance basis.

7 Reporting Treasury Management Activity

7.1 The Section 151 Officer (Chief Finance Officer) will report to the Governance and Audit Committee on treasury management activity / performance as follows:

- (a) The Treasury Management Strategy Statement and Prudential Indicators will be submitted to the committee in January each year prior to approval by Council.
- (b) Two treasury management updates will be submitted to the committee in January and July each year.
- (c) An annual report on treasury activity will be submitted to the committee in July each year for the preceding year prior to approval by Cabinet.

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

Treasury Management Strategy Statement and Investment Strategy 2023/24 to 2025/26

8 Other items

8.1 Investment Training

8.1.1 Member Training

The CIPFA Code of Practice on Treasury Management requires the Section 151 Officer to ensure that all members tasked with treasury management responsibilities, including scrutiny of the treasury management function, understand fully their roles and responsibilities. The last Treasury Management training session for all members was given on 28 October 2022.

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

8.1.2 Staff Training

Staff attend training courses, seminars and conferences provided by Arlingclose and CIPFA. One member of the TM team retired at the end of June and his replacement was already part of the TM team so she will continue to undertake her TM duties. Two new employees have also been added to the TM rota to provide additional cover and they have received training and have recently started their TM duties. There is therefore a team of four members of staff who cover TM duties on a rota basis to ensure that their knowledge is kept up to date. These members of staff are also members of professional accountancy bodies including the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) and the Association of Accounting Technicians (AAT). The operational processes which staff must follow are shown within the Treasury Management Practices (TMPs) which have been updated recently.

8.2 Treasury Management Advisers

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

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

The Council maintains the quality of the service with its advisers by holding quarterly strategy meetings and tendering every 5 years. The Council's current contract is due to end on 31 December 2023 and a tendering exercise will therefore be undertaken before the end of this year.

Treasury Management Strategy Statement and Investment Strategy 2023/24 to 2025/26

8.3 Markets in Financial Instruments Directive (MIFID)

8.3.1 Under the Markets in Financial Instruments Directive (MIFID), local authorities can be classed as professional clients if they have at least a £10m investment balance and staff with relevant experience. Local authorities not meeting the criteria have been reclassified as retail clients. Retail clients have greater protection when placing investments because there is a requirement for firms to ensure that investments are suitable for the client. Professional clients are assumed to have greater knowledge and therefore need less protection.

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

8.4 Investment of Money Borrowed in Advance of Need

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

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

8.5 Policy on Use of Financial Derivatives

In the absence of any explicit legal power to do so, the Authority will not use standalone financial derivatives (such as swaps, forwards, futures and options). Derivatives embedded into loans and investments, including pooled funds and forward starting transactions, may be used, and the risks that they present will be managed in line with the overall treasury risk management strategy.

Treasury Management Strategy Statement and Investment Strategy 2023/24 to 2025/26

8.6 Housing Revenue Account (HRA)

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

**Treasury Management Strategy Statement
and Investment Strategy 2023/24 to 2025/26**

ANNEX A

PRUDENTIAL INDICATORS 2023/24 TO 2025/26

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

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

	2022/23 Approved %	2023/24 Estimate %	2024/25 Estimate %	2025/26 Estimate %
Upper Limit for Fixed Interest Rate Exposure	100	100	100	100
Upper Limit for Variable Rate Exposure	40	40	40	40

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

2 Maturity Structure of Fixed Rate borrowing

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

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and Investment Strategy 2023/24 to 2025/26**

Maturity structure of fixed rate borrowing	Actual %	Lower Limit %	Upper Limit %
under 12 months	4.06	0	40
12 months and within 24 months	4.10	0	40
24 months and within 5 years	11.18	0	40
5 years and within 10 years	16.20	0	40
10 years and above	64.46	30	100

3 Credit Risk

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

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

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

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

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

4 Upper Limit for total principal sums invested over 1 year

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

Upper Limit for total principal sums invested over 1 year	2022/23 Approved £m	2023/24 Estimate £m	2024/25 Estimate £m	2025/26 Estimate £m
	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00

Treasury Management Strategy Statement and Investment Strategy 2023/24 to 2025/26

5 Liability Benchmark

- 5.1 To compare the Council's actual borrowing against an alternative strategy, a liability benchmark has been calculated showing the lowest risk level of borrowing. This assumes that cash and investment balances are kept to a minimum level of £10m at each year-end to maintain sufficient liquidity but minimise credit risk.

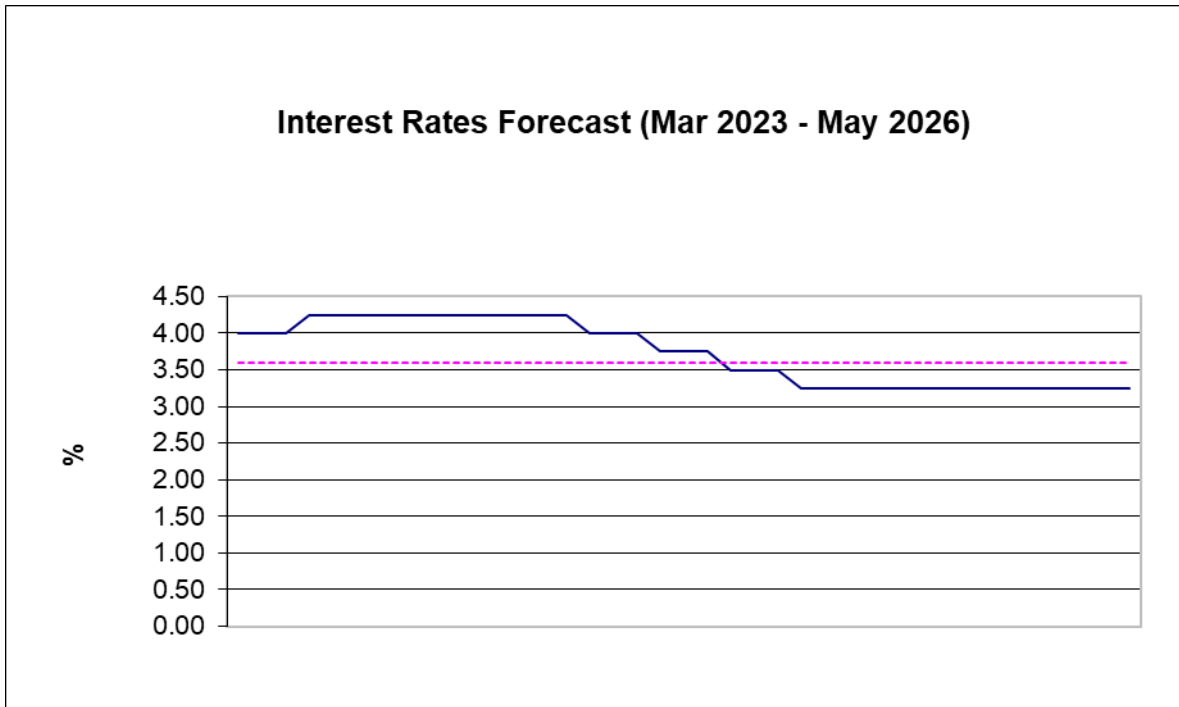
	2021/22 Actual £m	2022/23 Estimate £m	2023/24 Forecast £m	2024/25 Forecast £m	2025/26 Forecast £m
Loans CFR	287.973	321.562	397.040	436.332	455.414
Less: Balance Sheet Resources	84.833	-73.381	-67.733	-62.733	-62.733
Net Loans Requirement	203.140	248.181	329.307	373.599	392.681
Plus: Liquidity Allowance	28.70	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
Liability Benchmark	231.840	258.181	339.307	383.599	402.681

- 5.2 The liability benchmark is an important tool to help establish whether the Council is likely to be a long-term borrower or long-term investor in the future, and so shape its strategic focus and decision making. The liability benchmark itself represents an estimate of the cumulative amount of external borrowing the Council must hold to fund its current capital and revenue plans while keeping treasury investments at the minimum level required to manage day-to-day cash flow.
- 5.3 This is shown in the liability benchmark chart in Annex D together with the Council's debt maturity profile in Annex E.

INTEREST RATES FORECAST

The graph below shows the interest rate forecast for the Official UK Bank Rate and the 50 year GILT rate from March 2023 to May 2026. The Official Bank Rate influences the rate at which the Council can invest. The GILT rate is the rate at which the Government borrows money and therefore this affects the rate at which the Council can borrow from the PWLB which is approximately 1% above GILT rates.

As the graph shows, it's slightly more expensive to borrow than to invest at the moment with the Official UK Bank Rate expected to decrease and then to remain fairly constant over the period.



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

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ANNEX C

GLOSSARY - Useful guide to Treasury Management Terms and Acronyms

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

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



Treasury Management Strategy Statement 2023/24: Well-being Impact Assessment Report

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

Assessment Number: 148

Brief description: The Treasury Management strategy for 2023/24

Date Completed: 19/12/2022 14:45:05 Version: 25

Completed by: Rhys Ifor Jones

Responsible Service: Finance and Property Services

Localities affected by the proposal: Whole County,

Who will be affected by the proposal? Proposals have little or no direct impact on the vast majority of residents as the strategy involves managing the Council's investments and borrowing.

Was this impact assessment completed as a group? No

Summary and Conclusion

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

Score for the sustainability of the approach

2 out of 4 stars

Actual score : 23 / 36.

Summary for each Sustainable Development principle

Long term

The impact of this report is neutral in this particular area.

Prevention

The impact of this report is neutral in this particular area.

Integration

The impact of this report is neutral in this particular area.

Collaboration

The impact of this report is neutral in this particular area.

Involvement

The impact of this report is neutral in this particular area.

Summary of impact

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

Main conclusions

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

The likely impact on Denbighshire, Wales and the world.

A prosperous Denbighshire

Overall Impact

Positive

Justification for impact

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

Further actions required

Sound financial planning and efficient long term treasury management strategies ensure that the positive impact of this report on the County's prosperity is maximised.

Positive impacts identified:

A low carbon society

Not applicable

Quality communications, infrastructure and transport

Financial planning and decision making ensures that proper consideration of the long term impact of financial decisions is given, including the payback period and whole life costs of capital investment decisions, properly impact assessed budget proposals and long term debt and investment (treasury management) strategies.

Economic development

The Treasury Management strategy and Prudential Indicators ensure that the Council's cash is safeguarded as much as possible by making investments in banks recommended in the annual strategy statement.

Quality skills for the long term

The strategy ensures that the Council's borrowing is monitored and is within set limits and is affordable. It identifies current financing requirements for the Capital Plan and estimates the proposed capital requirements for the next three financial years.

Quality jobs for the long term

Sound investment and borrowing decisions relating to the Council's cash will maximise the Council's income within the guidelines set in the Treasury Management strategy.

Childcare

The Prudential Indicators are a statutory requirement which demonstrate the affordability of our plans and contribute towards the overall financial wellbeing of Denbighshire.

Negative impacts identified:

A low carbon society

Not applicable

Quality communications, infrastructure and transport

Not applicable

Economic development

Not applicable

Quality skills for the long term

Not applicable

Quality jobs for the long term

Not applicable

Childcare

Not applicable

A resilient Denbighshire

Overall Impact

Positive

Justification for impact

A sound Treasury Management strategy ensures that the Council's cash is secure and new borrowing is affordable. It also enables the Council to react quickly to market volatility by continual monitoring of the financial institutions throughout the year.

Further actions required

Good investment decisions will help the Council to develop more efficient working practices which will use less resources which will help to maximise the positive impact of this report on the County's resilience.

Positive impacts identified:

Biodiversity and the natural environment

Not applicable

Biodiversity in the built environment

Not applicable

Reducing waste, reusing and recycling

Good investment decisions will help the Council to develop more efficient working practices which will use less resources.

Reduced energy/fuel consumption

The strategy is set at the start of the financial year but it is monitored carefully throughout the year to ensure that the Council reacts quickly to any market volatility and the impact on the banking institutions.

People's awareness of the environment and biodiversity

Not applicable

Flood risk management

Not applicable

Negative impacts identified:

Biodiversity and the natural environment

Not applicable

Biodiversity in the built environment

Not applicable

Reducing waste, reusing and recycling

Not applicable

Reduced energy/fuel consumption

Not applicable

People's awareness of the environment and biodiversity

Not applicable

Flood risk management

Not applicable

A healthier Denbighshire

Overall Impact

Neutral

Justification for impact

Proposals have little or no direct impact on the vast majority of residents as the strategy involves managing the Council's investments and borrowing.

Further actions required

The impact of this report is neutral in this particular area so this is not applicable.

Positive impacts identified:

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

Not applicable

Access to good quality, healthy food

Not applicable

People's emotional and mental well-being

Not applicable

Access to healthcare

Not applicable

Participation in leisure opportunities

The strategy contributes to the overall financial health of Denbighshire and therefore supports the delivery of the annual budget.

Negative impacts identified:

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

Not applicable

Access to good quality, healthy food

Not applicable

People's emotional and mental well-being

Not applicable

Access to healthcare

Not applicable

Participation in leisure opportunities

Not applicable

A more equal Denbighshire

Overall Impact

Neutral

Justification for impact

A good treasury management strategy contributes to the overall financial resilience of the Council and supports the on-going work of the Authority without impacting on residents.

Further actions required

The impact of this report is neutral in this particular area so this is not applicable.

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

Not applicable

People who suffer discrimination or disadvantage

Not applicable

People affected by socio-economic disadvantage and unequal outcomes

An efficient treasury management strategy contributes to the financial resilience of the Council and supports service delivery.

Areas affected by socio-economic disadvantage

Not applicable

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

Not applicable

People who suffer discrimination or disadvantage

Not applicable

People affected by socio-economic disadvantage and unequal outcomes

Not applicable

Areas affected by socio-economic disadvantage

Not applicable

A Denbighshire of cohesive communities

Overall Impact

Neutral

Justification for impact

A good treasury management strategy contributes to the overall financial resilience of the Council and supports the on-going work of the Authority without impacting on residents.

Further actions required

The impact of this report is neutral in this particular area so this is not applicable.

Positive impacts identified:

Safe communities and individuals

Not applicable

Community participation and resilience

Not applicable

The attractiveness of the area

Not applicable

Connected communities

Not applicable

Rural resilience

Not applicable

Negative impacts identified:

Safe communities and individuals

Not applicable

Community participation and resilience

Not applicable

The attractiveness of the area

Not applicable

Connected communities

Not applicable

Rural resilience

Not applicable

A Denbighshire of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language

Overall Impact

Neutral

Justification for impact

A good treasury management strategy contributes to the overall financial resilience of the Council and supports the on-going work of the Authority. It has no direct impact on the language and the culture because any treasury management decisions are based on the treasury strategy and advice from financial consultants.

Further actions required

The impact of this report is neutral in this particular area so this is not applicable.

Positive impacts identified:

People using Welsh

Not applicable

Promoting the Welsh language

Not applicable

Culture and heritage

Not applicable

Negative impacts identified:

People using Welsh

Not applicable

Promoting the Welsh language

Not applicable

Culture and heritage

Not applicable

A globally responsible Denbighshire

Overall Impact

Neutral

Justification for impact

A good treasury management strategy contributes to the overall financial resilience of the Council and supports the on-going work of the Authority. It has no direct impact on the local area.

Further actions required

The impact of this report is neutral in this particular area so this is not applicable.

Positive impacts identified:

Local, national, international supply chains

Not applicable

Human rights

All investments are undertaken from national institutions in line with the strategy and financial advice. The strategy determines the institutions with the minimum credit rating which the Authority is permitted to invest with.

Broader service provision in the local area or the region

All borrowing is undertaken from central Government as detailed in the strategy and in line with other local authorities.

Reducing climate change

Not applicable

Negative impacts identified:

Local, national, international supply chains

Not applicable

Human rights

Not applicable

Broader service provision in the local area or the region

Not applicable

Reducing climate change

Not applicable

Mae tudalen hwn yn fwriadol wag

Adroddiad i'r	Cyngor Sir
Dyddiad y cyfarfod	Dydd Mawrth, 28 Chwefror 2023
Aelod Arweiniol / Swyddog	Y Cyng. Jason McLellan, Arweinydd Cyngor Sir Ddinbych a chadeirydd BGC; Nicola Kneale, Pennaeth Interim Busnes Gwella a Moderneiddio
Awdur yr adroddiad	Iolo McGregor, Arweinydd Tîm Cynllunio Strategol a Pherfformiad, Cyngor Sir Ddinbych
Teitl	Cynllun Lles BGC Conwy a Sir Ddinbych 2023 i 2028

1. Am beth mae'r adroddiad yn sôn?

1.1. Mae'r adroddiad yn cyflwyno Cynllun Lles Bwrdd Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus Conwy a Sir Ddinbych 2023 i 2028.

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

2.1. Mae angen penderfyniad ynghylch a yw'r Cyngor yn cefnogi'r Cynllun Lles fel partner Bwrdd Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus Conwy a Sir Ddinbych.

3. Beth yw'r Argymhellion?

3.1. Bod y Cyngor yn nodi Cynllun Lles y BGC yn atodiad 1 (yn arbennig yng nghydestun Cynllun Corfforaethol y Cyngor) ac yn cymeradwyo a chefnogi'r Cynllun.

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

4. Manylion yr adroddiad

- 4.1. Yn 2015, sefydlwyd Byrddau Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus (BGC) ar gyfer pob ardal awdurdod lleol yng Nghymru fel rhan o [Ddeddf Llesiant Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol \(Cymru\)](#). Ar gyfer Sir Ddinbych, mae'r BGC ar y cyd gyda Chyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Conwy. Mae'n rhaid i Aelodau pob Bwrdd Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus gynnwys: i. Yr awdurdod (neu awdurdodau) lleol; ii. Y Bwrdd Iechyd Lleol; iii. Awdurdod Tân ac Achub Cymru; a iv. Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru. Yn ogystal â'r aelodau hyn, mae'n rhaid i bob BGC wahodd y bobl ganlynol i gymryd rhan yn y Bwrdd: i. Gweinidogion Cymru; ii. Y Prif Gwnstabl; iii. Comisiynydd yr Heddlu a Throsedd; iv. Y Gwasanaethau Prawf; ac v. o leiaf un corff sy'n cynrychioli'r sefydliadau gwirfoddol perthnasol.
- 4.2. Maer ddeddf yn gosod gofyniad statudol ar bob BGC i gynhyrchu Cynllun Lles Lleol ar gyfer eu hardal sy'n amlinellu sut mae'n bwriadu gwella elfennau economaidd, cymdeithasol, amgylcheddol a lles diwylliannol ei ardal. Mae'n gwneud hyn drwy osod amcanion lleol a fydd yn gwneud y gorau o'r cyfraniad a wneir gan y bwrdd i gyflawni Nodau Lles Cymru yn ei ardal. Rhaid cyhoeddi'r Cynllun Lles Lleol cyn pen blwyddyn ar ôl cyhoeddi'r Asesiad Lles. Felly, rydym yn gweithio tuag at ddyddiad cau arfaethedig o Fawrth / Ebrill 2023 ar gyfer cyhoeddi'r Cynllun Lles Lleol (yn dilyn cadarnhad gan sefydliadau partner).
- 4.3. Y peth cyntaf i'w bwysleisio mewn perthynas â'r adroddiad hwn yw bod Cynllun Lles y BGC (a gyflwynir yn atodiad 1) wedi'i ddatblygu ochr yn ochr â Chynllun Corfforaethol y Cyngor (a gan yr un tîm): Ni ddylai'r ddau gynllun wrthdaro o gwbl, na rhoi baich ychwanegol ar y cyngor. Gobeithir y bydd Cynllun y BGC yn atgyfnerthu, a thrwy waith partneriaeth, yn gwella nifer o'r ymrwymadau mae'r Cyngor wedi'u gwneud yn ein Cynllun Corfforaethol ein hunain, yn arbennig mewn perthynas â'r themâu sy'n cefnogi iechyd, cydraddoldeb a thegwch, ffyniant, gwytnwch yn erbyn y newid yn yr hinsawdd, a thai.
- 4.4. Gydag arweiniad yr Asesiad Lles, mae'r BGC wedi cynnal nifer o drafodaethau blaenoriaethu (yn Ionawr, Mawrth a Mai) gyda chefnogaeth Rhwydwaith Cyd-gynhyrchu Cymru, i ystyried pa feysydd o bryder fyddai'n elwa fwyaf o ymyrraeth y BGC. Roedd y trafodaethau hyn yn ceisio adnabod achosion y problemau a nodwyd yn yr asesiad, gan ystyried eu perthynas â'i gilydd a lefel y dylanwad neu reolaeth sydd gan y BGC. Yn olaf, cytunwyd y dylid cyflwyno un prif thema sy'n ceisio lliniaru amddifadedd ac anghydraddoldeb.

- 4.5. Bu i'r BGC gwrdd eto ym mis Gorffennaf a chytuno ar amlinelliad Cynllun sy'n ceisio **gwneud Conwy a Sir Ddinbych yn lle mwy cyfartal gyda llai o amddifadedd.** Yna cyhoeddwyd ymgynghoriad cyhoeddus ar 17 Awst, a oedd yn weithredol tan 9 Tachwedd. Ar yr un pryd, cychwynwyd y cyfnod o 14 wythnos ble roedd gofyn i Gomisiynydd Llesiant Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol ddarparu adborth ar ein cynllun drafft.
- 4.6. Cwblhawyd gwaith sylweddol rhwng mis Medi a mis Tachwedd 2022 i ddatblygu'r Cynllun yn seiliedig ar yr adborth a gafwyd a'r wybodaeth sydd wedi dod â ni at y pwynt hwn, gan gyfarfod ddwywaith gyda chynrychiolydd Comisiynydd Llesiant Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol, i drafod eu hadborth ar y Cynllun. Mae swyddogion cefnogi BGC hefyd wedi cwrdd ddwywaith i ddatblygu'r Cynllun a thrafod adborth o'r ymgynghoriad, gan gynnwys ymateb manwl gan bartneriaid yn CNC a BIPBC. Y drafft a gyflwynir yn atodiad 1 yw penllanw'r gwaith hwn, a gafodd ei gymeradwyo gan bartneriaid yng nghyfarfod y BGC a 30 Tachwedd.
- 4.7. Mae bellach yn fater i sefydliadau aelodau unigol gadarnhau'r Cynllun yn ystod y gaeaf drwy eu sianeli cymeradwyo a ddewiswyd, a fydd yn galluogi'r BGC i fabwysiadu'r Cynllun Lles yn ffurfiol ym mis Mawrth 2023.

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

- 5.1. Datblygwyd Cynllun Lles y BGC ochr yn ochr â Chynllun Corfforaethol y cyngor ac mae'n ategu at addewidion y cyngor mewn perthynas â:
- Tai o ansawdd yn Sir Ddinbych sydd yn bodloni anghenion pobl
 - Sir Ddinbych ffyniannus
 - Sir Ddinbych iachach, hapusach a gofalus
 - Sir Ddinbych mwy gwyrdd
 - Sir Ddinbych mwy teg, diogel a chyfartal.
- 5.2. Drwy weithio mewn partneriaeth ehangach drwy'r Bwrdd Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus ar y themâu hyn, gobeithir y bydd y Cyngor yn gallu gwella'r cyfraniad a wnawn ar y cyd er lles cymunedau yn Sir Ddinbych.

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

6.1. Nid oes unrhyw gostau uniongyrchol yn codi o ganlyniad i'r Cynllun neu'r adroddiad hwn, er wrth ddatblygu rhywfaint o'i gamau, bydd y BGC angen asesu'r gofynion ar gyfer adnoddau a chapasiti, byddai'n rhaid i bartneriaid ddarparu hyn (gan nad oes gan y BGC gyllideb). Ond fel y soniwyd eisoes, mae'r ymrwymadau a wneir yn y Cynllun Lles eisoes yn ategu at yr ymrwymadau mae'r Cyngor wedi'u gwneud yn y Cynllun Corfforaethol.

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

- 7.1. Ar y cyfan, mae'r Asesiad o Effaith wedi darparu canlyniad cadarnhaol i effaith y Cynllun Lles, gydag ond 'Cymru â diwylliant bywiog lle mae'r Gymraeg yn ffynnu' yn cael asesiad niwtral.
- 7.2. Fe ddylai'r BGC barhau i ail-ymweld â'r asesiad o effaith yn rheolaidd ac adolygu'r canfyddiadau i lywio'r dull ar gyfer datblygu, ymgysylltu ac ymgynghori pellach ar y Cynllun Lles. Dylid parhau i ymgysylltu â grwpiau nas clywir ganddynt yn aml ar draws y rhanbarth. Dylai'r BGC hefyd ddefnyddio'r asesiad o effaith fel nodyn atgoffa, gan ddefnyddio'r pynciau a'r cyngor i lywio ei asesiad lles ac ymgysylltu.
- 7.3. Dylid nodi ac ystyried y cyfleoedd a amlygwyd ar ddiwedd bob egwyddor datblygu cynaliadwy a'r saith nod lles yn drylwyr. Mae hefyd yn bwysig nodi bod lefel y BGC o ddylanwad a rheolaeth yn amrywio ar draws rhai o'r camau yr ydym wedi'u nodi a bydd hyn yn effeithio ar allu'r BGC i gyflwyno effeithiau cadarnhaol mewn rhai meysydd. Bydd yr hinsawdd economaidd a gallu partneriaid i ddarparu hefyd yn cael effaith ar lwyddiant y Cynllun.

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

8.1. Mae'r Cynllun Lles wedi'i seilio ar dystiolaeth o'r Asesiad Lles, sydd wedi bod allan ar gyfer ymgysylltu â'r cyhoedd drwy gydol mis Chwefror a mis Mawrth 2022. Yn ogystal â hyn, fe'i cyflwynwyd i Gyd-Bwyllgor Trosolwg a Craffu Conwy a Sir Ddinbych yn Chwefror. Mae dau weithdy a chyfarfod cyhoeddus o'r BGC wedi trafod canfyddiadau'r asesiad a blaenoriaethu themâu. Cefnogwyd y rhain gan Rwydwaith Cyd-gynhyrchu Cymru.

- 8.2. Cynhaliwyd ymgynghoriad ar y cynllun drafft rhwng 17 Awst a 9 Tachwedd. Yn ystod y cyfnod hwn, cynhaliwyd trafodaethau gyda Swyddfa Comisiynydd Llesiant Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol, yn cefnogi swyddogion ac aelodau'r BGC a'r cydbwyllgor Craffu.
- 8.3. Cyn rhannu'r adroddiad hwn gyda'r Cyngor, mae eisoes wedi cael ei drafod a'i gefnogi gan yr Yr Uwch Dîm Arwain a'r Cabinet.

9. Datganiad y Prif Swyddog Cyllid

- 9.1. Nid oes angen datganiad gyda'r adroddiad hwn.

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

- 10.1. Os na fydd y Cyngor yn cefnogi'r Cynllun neu'n cynnal ei ymrwymiad i'r Bwrdd Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus, mae risg y bydd y cyngor, drwy ganolbwyntio ar ei ddarpariaeth ei hun, yn dyblygu gwaith sy'n digwydd mewn sefydliadau eraill; neu na fydd gwaith partneriaeth i gefnogi amcan y BGC yn darparu'r buddion gorau i drigolion Sir Ddinbych.
- 10.2. Mae risgiau eraill ynghlwm â'r Cynllun Lles a fydd yn cael eu rheoli gan y Bwrdd Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus, gan gynnwys:
- Mae risg nad oes gan y BGC y capasiti, dylanwad na'r rheolaeth i gyflawni'r Cynllun. Caiff y risg ei lliniaru wrth i'r BGC feithrin dull arweinyddiaeth gan y cydnabyddir prinder adnoddau'r BGC, yn yr un modd â phartneriaid yn yr argyfwng cyfredol mewn perthynas â recriwtio a chadw staff.
 - Mae risg fod blaenoriaethau'r BGC yn dyblygu'r gwaith sy'n digwydd mewn sefydliadau eraill. Mae'n bwysig felly i weithio'n agos â phartneriaid a budd-ddeiliaid i nodi sut y gallai rôl arweinyddiaeth y BGC ychwanegu'r gwerth gorau.
 - Mae risg bod adborth gan y comisiynydd, partneriaid neu'r cyhoedd yn rhoi pwysau ar Gynllun Lles y BGC i gymryd mwy na'r hyn all ei gyflawni'n rhesymol.
 - Mae risg na fydd y Cynllun Lles yn barod i'w gymeradwyo gan y BGC ym mis Mawrth 2023, gan gollu'r dyddiad cau statudol. Yn seiliedig ar gynnydd presennol, mae hyn yn annhebygol.

11. Pŵer i wneud y penderfyniad

11.1. Pennod 2, adran 43, Deddf Llesiant Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol (Cymru) 2015



Conwy and Denbighshire Public Services Board

Well-being Plan 2023 to 2028

This document outlines the Conwy and Denbighshire Public Services Board's Well-being Plan under the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015, which seeks to make Conwy and Denbighshire a more equal place with less deprivation.

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Contact us

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Bodlondeb

Conwy

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BT Relay Service Customers with hearing or speech impairments can contact any Council service by dialling 18001 before the number they require.

We are happy to provide this document in alternative formats on request, including large print, audio and braille.

We welcome correspondence in Welsh. We will respond to any correspondence in Welsh, which will not lead to a delay.

Introduction

The Conwy and Denbighshire Public Services Board (PSB) is pleased to present this Local Well-being Plan for our two counties. It is the culmination of work that began in 2021, and represents our conclusions on what we feel are the key areas that pose the greatest need or challenge for our communities, and where we feel the PSB can make the greatest contribution without duplicating good work already taking place within existing partnerships and organisations.

A lot of work has already taken place to get us to this point, but this is only the start of the PSB's journey. This plan is an outline of what it is we would like to achieve, but there is more work to be done to develop our programme of work, and we would welcome your input into this as part of our ongoing conversation with our communities. If you would like to be kept informed of our work, get involved or provide feedback to us, please see our contact details on the previous page.

A requirement of the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015, the PSB affords public services an exciting opportunity to come together to challenge serious problems in our community areas. To achieve this aim, the Board will play a greater **Leadership Role** with this Plan than perhaps its previous plan had allowed, tending to be too focussed on operational delivery. Through this approach it is hoped that the Board will provide strong shared direction and responsibility for effective long-term change, using our collective voice as partners to influence and advocate on behalf of our communities.

We must of course be realistic about the financial constraints that our sectors are facing, but at the same time see this as a chance to effect real change and remain open to working in different ways. All partners on the board are committed to working collaboratively to deliver sustainable and effective services that prevent problems emerging in the long-term. We want to support our communities to be prosperous, resilient and healthier. We want to contribute to the Welsh Government vision of a more equal and globally responsible Wales, where we have cohesive communities and vibrant culture.

About the Conwy and Denbighshire Public Services Board

In April 2016, the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 established a statutory board, known as a Public Services Board (PSB), in each local authority area in Wales. Conwy and Denbighshire have used the power within the Act to merge both of their separate PSBs into a single board for the Conwy and Denbighshire region.

The PSB is a collection of public bodies working together to improve the well-being of their county. This means that as a Board the Conwy and Denbighshire PSB must improve the economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being of the Conwy and Denbighshire area by working towards the seven national Well-being goals.

Membership consists of senior representatives from the organisations listed below. However, membership will be reviewed regularly to ensure that there is sufficient representation to deliver our priorities.

We also have a [website](#) where the public can access the Local Well-being Plan and Assessment, as well as meeting minutes and papers, newsletters, and find further information about our partners.

- [Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board](#)
- [Community and Voluntary Support Conwy](#)
- [Conwy County Borough Council](#)
- [Denbighshire County Council](#)
- [Denbighshire Voluntary Services Council](#)
- [National Probation Service](#)
- [Natural Resources Wales](#)
- [North Wales Fire and Rescue Service](#)
- [North Wales Police](#)
- [Police and Crime Commissioner's Office](#) (for North Wales)
- [Public Health Wales](#)
- [Welsh Government](#)

How has the Well-being Plan been developed?

The first step in the development of the Well-being Plan involved members of the Conwy and Denbighshire Public Services Board working together on developing our [Local Assessment of Well-being](#) for the area, which is available to view online. This joint approach was taken to ensure that the assessment was shaped using the expertise, knowledge and insight of all organisations.

The assessment aims to capture the strengths and positives about Conwy and Denbighshire's people, communities and places. It also describes the challenges and opportunities faced both now and in the future. It has been informed by data, national and local research, and most importantly feedback provided to us by residents, visitors and businesses through our 'County Conversation'.

During the summer and autumn of 2021, we spoke to as many people as possible to ask their views about what works well in Conwy and Denbighshire, and what we needed to focus on for the benefit of future generations. We asked people to talk about their experiences and their communities so that we could understand a bit more about local concerns and strengths. We also engaged with a wide cross section of the community, including:

- Community groups and forums, covering a range of community interests in a mix of urban and rural locations.
- Residents.
- Disabled people.
- Business networks.
- City, Town and Community Councils.
- Young people (through schools and youth school councils).
- North Wales Race Equality Network.
- Other public sector partner organisations.

Common to the rest of Wales, consultation and engagement work has proved challenging during the Covid-19 pandemic. Nonetheless, in addition to engaging with the above groups, we used a variety of communication methods to promote our County Conversation, including the use of internal partner channels and staff networks, such as

the Conwy Bulletin, Denbighshire's County Voice newsletter, Business e-Bulletins and mailing lists; but also through social media and press releases. We also monitored the County Conversation to ensure that we had received feedback from every age range, every geographic area of the county, and every subject interest area. Whilst we are confident that we have reached out to a wide cross section of the community, in terms of geography and protected characteristics, we feel that we can do more as we take our work forward to improve the depth of consultation with some groups of people who may have been underrepresented.

In early 2022 we began to discuss the findings of our Well-being Assessment in more detail, and identified the strategic issues where we could collectively make a difference as a group of partners. This work was supported by the [Co-Production Network for Wales](#). From our analysis, the Board came up with a long list of strategic issues. A series of workshops were then held in the summer of 2022 to prioritise areas of greatest need along Social, Cultural, Environmental and Economic themes, and to develop potential solutions. This was done by considering the synergies between priorities, the impact the PSB could have, the long-term implications, and where work was already taking place. This resulted in our redefining the plan into a single priority area focusing on **Conwy and Denbighshire being a more equal place with less deprivation**.

Further consultation was held with the public and partners on our draft plan between August and November 2022. This included discussions with the Well-being of Future Generations Commissioner's Office, and our Joint Overview and Scrutiny Committee for Conwy and Denbighshire. Having analysed all the feedback and finalised the final draft in November 2022, partner organisations then individually discussed and affirmed their commitment to our Well-being Plan prior to its final approval in March 2023.

Well-being Statement and Our Objective

Our objective is to make **Conwy and Denbighshire a more equal place with less deprivation**. As described above, our Well-being Assessment, which examines data and the views of local people through the lens of the Well-being Goals for Wales, has supported the setting of this objective for our area. Our objective, therefore, directly contributes to the achievement of the national goals. This gives us confidence that we are

focusing our resources on delivering the right outcomes that will be of the greatest benefit to our communities.

Our [Assessment of Local Well-being](#) detailed some sixty topics on a range of subjects, arranged by the seven national well-being goals. Fourteen of these were highlighted as areas of particular concern or opportunity. 'A more equal Wales' came out most strongly as commonly connecting well-being assessment themes, aligned with the following root causes that we have identified as contributing to socio-economic disadvantage and inequality in our counties:

- The cost of living
- A need for greater physical and digital infrastructure
- Lack of confidence and aspiration
- Skill and employment opportunity gaps
- The availability of healthy housing
- Access to services
- Anti-social behaviour
- The impact of Covid-19

Our plan will seek tackle deprivation and issues relating to poverty in Conwy and Denbighshire in the long-term, including **Social, Environmental, Cultural, and Economic** inequality. This aspiration means we may not see the benefits of our plan within its lifetime, but that we will make sure that we are looking ahead to the needs of two, three or four generations in the future. The Public Services Board's work will focus on areas where collaboratively, we can make a difference and have a long term impact. We do not, however, wish to duplicate work. Our Plan is based on analysis of other partnership boards already working to improve the North Wales region, such as with community safety or economic growth.

It is important that **sustainability** and the Climate and Nature Emergency is embedded in everything that we do. People and communities must not be disadvantaged or left behind by the necessary changes that are coming because of Climate Change, and we must make sure that we adapt and collaborate to fully realise the opportunities ahead.

Sustainable development is the overriding principle of the Conwy and Denbighshire PSB's activities, and we are committed to applying the 5 ways of working (collaboration,

prevention, integration, long term and involvement) to achieving Well-being priorities. In developing our priority area, we focused on the **long-term** by looking at past, current and (predicted) future data trends, and also by discussing consultees long-term aspirations for each of the national well-being goals. Looking at future trends - and considering associated risks and opportunities – enabled us to cover the principle of **prevention**. **Involvement** was a key driving principle. We have invested a lot of time in holding discussions with our communities as well as focused workshops with professionals. We endeavoured to make these representative of our community areas (reflecting age, gender, social status, occupations, etc.). The development of our plan and its delivery could not, and will not be isolated to one Public Services Board partner alone; it will require the continuing **collaboration** and commitment of all partners to guarantee its success.

Further detailed planning will take place during the first year of the plan to define or work programme and timescales. This ‘detailed planning’ is one of the places where meaningful co-production and involvement can occur. Where there is time for people to be involved, and tangible, relevant discussions to involve them in. It should also be noted though that our objective is not considered to be short-term in nature, so delivery is likely to take place over the medium to longer-term. We must also accept, however, that not everything in the Plan is within the Public Services Board’s control, especially in the long-term. For example, the success of our economy will depend on more factors outside of our circle of influence, than within it.

Below are the principles that we will apply to How We Will Work in delivering this Plan. This is followed by the four key themes that the PSB will take forward in support of its objective to make **Conwy and Denbighshire a more equal place with less deprivation**.

How we will work

It is important to us that the PSB is set-up in the right way from the very start of this Well-being Plan, to ensure that it delivers the right benefits for our communities in the most effective and efficient way. In the undertaking of all our activities, the Public Services Board will work collectively in its partnership role to:

- **Leadership:** Provide strong shared leadership and responsibility for effective long-term change, using our collective voice as partners to influence and advocate on behalf of our communities.
- **Co-production:** Foster an environment, and encourage strong networks, that promote meaningful engagement and communication with our communities, supporting a culture where co-production and involvement thrives.
- **Fairness:** Promote fairness, equality and diversity through all of our work.
- **Informed decision-making:** Maintain effective governance that allows for strong, evidence-based decision making, acting on recommendations made through quality research and engagement.
- **Transparency:** Have clear and transparent performance management arrangements in place.
- **Assess:** Ensure that our activities and decisions are assessed for their impact in terms of the national Well-being Goals, the sustainable development principle, and five ways of working. This includes taking account of short and long-term needs, applying 'Futures Thinking' to identify and address root causes of the issues that we face, and preventing, rather than reacting to, high risk events wherever possible.
- **Reflect:** Use the advice given by the office of the Well-being of Future Generation's Commissioner, Natural Resources Wales and others to focus our discussions as we take forward our steps.

- **Development:** Explore and support joint opportunities for training and workforce development, such as secondment opportunities between our organisations.
- **Language:** Support and promote the Welsh Language in all that we do, integrating the Welsh Language strategies of partners.

We will apply these nine principles to all of our work as we take forward the steps that we have identified in support of our objective to make **Denbighshire and Conwy a more equal place with less deprivation**. These are things that we can do collectively over and above the existing roles and responsibilities of our individual members, and they will help us to define our actions and structure the detailed planning that will support this Plan's implementation. They will also help us to hold ourselves to account by monitoring and measuring our progress and success.

Well-being – Communities are happier, healthier and more resilient in the face of challenges, such as the Climate Change and Nature Emergency, or the rising cost of living.

What do we know now?

Our Well-being Assessment looks at [emerging threats to health and well-being](#). Issues of specific concern are:

- Developing resistance to antibiotics and other drugs and medicines.
- The potential for the rapid spread of infectious diseases in an increasingly interdependent and interconnected world (pandemics).
- The potential impact of Climate Change and extreme weather events on public health.
- The impact of Covid-19 on emotional and mental-health (restrictions, changed response and anxiety associated with infection, and loss of social support structures for people).
- Communities are facing significant challenges in meeting their living costs, with an increased risk of food and fuel poverty.
- Long-term predictions suggest that these issues will only increase or get worse over time.

Our communities expressed their desire to be supported and empowered to help tackle these issues with a community-led focus. One respondent said “I would like to see even more investment in resources to help the whole county tackle Climate Change and progress forward more quickly with carbon reduction solutions. I want to see Councils have the resources to help the community have an impact too, rather than just focusing on internal functions.”

What steps can we take?

In support of this area, below are some of the steps that we can collectively take forward as partners on the Public Services Board during the five-year duration of this plan:

- Engage with residents to improve equal access and signposting to the right information, advice, assistance and services that support people with what they need to thrive, including education, health and well-being, and employment.
- Stimulate and support community groups to help people remain resilient; for example, supporting healthy lifestyles, or providing help with cost of living pressures.
- Work with our partners to provide information, advice and support to those at risk of fuel or food poverty, which may include reducing costs and maximising income. We will also start to identify steps to safeguard food and energy in the longer-term and protect our natural resources.
- Give support to sustainable and green transport plans that improve overall air quality, including active and healthy travel schemes that encourage walking and cycling.
- Decrease carbon emissions and energy consumption, and increase renewable energy capacity.
- Encourage and support communities to mitigate and cope with the impacts of Climate Change, bringing together the right expertise, including lived experience, to better inform delivery and decision-making. In particular, community engagement and an assessment of local Climate Change risk will help prioritise where adaption is needed.
- Addressing the Nature Emergency and the well-being needs of communities, protect, restore and enhance biodiversity and natural habitats, whilst increasing and encouraging equal access to our natural environment. This includes access to green countryside spaces, and blue coastal spaces.

Who will be involved in delivering our steps?

All PSB partner organisations and potentially others including:

- Citizen Advice
- North Wales Social Care and Well-being Improvement Collaborative
- Third sector organisations

What levels of prevention might our steps achieve?

Secondary prevention: Targeting action towards areas where there is a high risk of a problem occurring. A targeted approach, which cements the principle of progressive universalism.

What could success look like?

Short-term (1 to 5 years)	Medium-Term (5 to 10)	Long-Term (10+ years)
<p>Our understanding of the impact of climate change on our communities improves.</p> <p>When faced with an emergency climate event, harm to people or property has been reduced through clear advice and support.</p> <p>Residents are also able to access the advice and support that they need to support their health and well-being, and alleviate the impact of the rising cost of living.</p> <p>There is enhanced biodiversity and increased equal access to green countryside spaces and blue coastal spaces, benefitting the well-being of residents.</p>	<p>Carbon emission from our estates decreases, and natural habitats are resilient.</p> <p>Hardship arising from poverty is alleviated, and the number of those facing fuel and food poverty decreases.</p> <p>The use of sustainable and active travel schemes increases.</p> <p>Planned and coordinated community engagement that is meaningful.</p>	<p>Disruption from climate events is less prevalent.</p> <p>People and communities thrive, and are resilient to challenges.</p> <p>Long-term challenges are recognised and planned for.</p>

Links to other themes in our Well-being Plan

Economy – There is a flourishing economy, supported by a skilled workforce fit for the future:

Having a healthy economy, where people are in secure and rewarding employment, improves wellbeing and builds social and economic resilience.

Equality – Those with protected characteristics face fewer barriers:

Ensuring people from diverse backgrounds, seldom-heard groups and those at a socio-economic disadvantage are heard and help shape decisions and services, improves wellbeing and builds social and cultural resilience.

Housing – There is improved access to good quality housing:

Good quality, affordable and energy efficient housing improves individual and community wellbeing and builds resilience against the rising cost of living, fuel poverty and climate change.

How we will apply the 5 ways of working

Collaboration

Each PSB organisation recognises its individual and collective role to provide the advice and assistance our communities need to build their resilience and thrive.

Involvement

The PSB will continue to involve and engage with our communities to explore what information and support they need to build their social, cultural, economic and environmental resilience.

Integration

The PSB recognises that social, cultural, economic and environmental wellbeing are cross-cutting and will take an integrated approach to supporting its communities in building resilience and reducing deprivation in these areas.

Prevention

The PSB will support our communities to become more resilient and better prepared to respond to social, cultural, economic and environmental changes, preventing further declines in mental and physical wellbeing.

Long-Term

The PSB will support our communities by taking a balanced approach, ensuring that improving community wellbeing in the short term does not compromise building further resilience and reducing deprivation in the long term.

How our steps will maximise our contribution to the Well-being Goals

Prosperous

By supporting access to advice, information and assistance that our communities need, the PSB will help alleviate the impact of the rising cost of living, maximise income and improve overall contribution to the local economy.

Healthier

By supporting access to advice, information and assistance that our communities need, the PSB will help people become better informed to make healthier lifestyle choices, leading to healthier lives.

Resilient

By supporting and influencing Climate Change mitigation and adaptation in our communities, the PSB will help people be better equipped and prepared for the impacts of climate change.

Equal

By supporting equal access to information, advice and services, the PSB will help our communities access the information and help they need in a way that does not create disadvantage.

Cohesive Communities

By continuing to involve and engage our communities, the PSB will help people feel connected and able to contribute to their communities in a range of ways.

Culture and Welsh Language

Our communities can access support in their language of choice. The PSB will encourage and improve the use of Welsh language in everyday life.

Globally Responsible

Each PSB organisation recognises its individual and collective role to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and use of natural resources and protect the natural environment and habitats. The PSB will support our communities to help mitigate the global impacts of Climate Change.

Economy – There is a flourishing economy, supported by a skilled workforce fit for the future.

What do we know now?

Our Well-being Assessment looks at [employment opportunities](#) in our counties. It tells us that:

- It is not just the number of available jobs that is important, but also the types of employment opportunities on offer, and how well employers keep-up with changes in the global economy, as well as local priorities. Secure, well paid employment affects not just the economic well-being of people and communities, but can also help with mental well-being as it fosters a sense of purpose and a sense of belonging within society.
- In addition to the mismatch between the number of jobs and number of working residents, the area has a significantly lower than average weekly wage for full-time jobs – £451 in Conwy, and £501 in Denbighshire (compared to £540 for Great Britain as a whole).
- There are also higher proportions of part-time jobs on offer in the area than the national average – 46% of employees in Conwy and 39% of employees in Denbighshire are part-time, compared to 32% across Great Britain and 35% in Wales.

Within the current economic climate, jobs and employment was an area of focus throughout our engagement. One respondent gave the following feedback when asked what could be improved in the area to meet future well-being goals: “help and support to get people into jobs and keep jobs. Would like to see more permanent lower level jobs in the area and not just seasonal work. More initiatives where Councils provide employment experience for people with limited work experience and employment experience for people with a disability.”

What steps can we take?

In support of this area, below are some of the steps that we can collectively take forward as partners on the Public Services Board during the five-year duration of this plan:

- Work collaboratively with communities and partners to deliver projects and initiatives that will stimulate economic growth in specific sectors, including the green economy. This includes Ambition North Wales and the North Wales Growth Deal projects.
- Maximise the benefits that come with our unique natural assets and grow our sustainable tourism offer.
- Work with partners (including school, colleges and universities) to ensure that people of all ages, including those who are vulnerable or in our care, are resilient and prepared for employment, further education, or training. This includes looking at Green Skills for the future.
- Provide greater opportunities for quality volunteering, work experience and apprenticeships.
- Collectively promote public and third sector jobs to help with recruitment and retention.
- Enact socially responsible public procurement, benefitting the local supply chain and promoting a circular economy locally.
- Working regionally and within the context of the Wales Transport Strategy, we will enable those at a socio-economic disadvantage to access education, employment, services and activities.

Who will be involved in delivering our steps?

All PSB partners and potentially others including:

- Schools, colleges, universities and youth services
- Careers Wales
- Department of Work and Pensions
- Partnerships, such as the Regional Skills Partnership, Ambition North Wales, North Wales decarbonisation ambition board.

What levels of prevention might our steps achieve?

Secondary prevention: Targeting action towards areas where there is a high risk of a problem occurring. A targeted approach, which cements the principle of progressive universalism.

What could success look like?

Short-term (1 to 5 years)	Medium-Term (5 to 10)	Long-Term (10+ years)
<p>Those in need of employment are supported into work.</p> <p>There is an improved skills offer that enables people to access better paid employment.</p>	<p>Businesses are attracted to, and thrive in Conwy and Denbighshire, utilising the strong skills base, and giving people the right opportunities for work. This includes a low carbon, regenerative economy, and sustainable green jobs.</p>	<p>Our green, sustainable economy flourishes.</p> <p>The average household income increases.</p>

Links to other themes in our Well-being Plan

Well-being – Communities are happier, healthier and more resilient in the face of challenges, such as the Climate Change and Nature Emergency, or the rising cost of living:

Ensuring people have access to the information and assistance they need to help with the rising cost of living and food and fuel poverty and safeguarding food and natural resources in the long term, helps to improve the resilience of our local economy.

Equality – Those with protected characteristics face fewer barriers:

Ensuring people from diverse backgrounds, seldom-heard groups and those at a socio-economic disadvantage have equal access to employment, learning and healthcare, helps to improve the resilience of our local economy.

Housing – There is improved access to good quality housing:

Sufficient provision of good quality, affordable, energy efficient housing, where people can live independently and healthily, helps to improve the resilience of the local economy.

How we will apply the 5 ways of working

Collaboration

Each PSB organisation recognises its individual and collective role to promote public and third sector jobs to help with recruitment and retention.

Involvement

The PSB will engage with other agencies and partners to ensure a skilled and resilient workforce and stimulate growth in key sectors, including the environmental sector.

Integration

The PSB recognises that a flourishing local economy has a direct impact upon social, cultural and environmental wellbeing and will take an integrated approach to supporting its communities in building resilience and reducing deprivation in this area.

Prevention

The PSB will support our communities to become more resilient and better prepared to respond to economic changes, building a sustainable workforce by preventing rising unemployment and attracting young people to work in the region.

Long-Term

The PSB will support our communities in building a sustainable workforce with a strong skills base, supporting a thriving economy which attracts businesses to the region, giving people the right opportunities for work.

How our steps will maximise our contribution to the Well-being Goals

Prosperous

By ensuring people of all ages are prepared for employment, further education or training, the PSB will help people acquire the skills and knowledge to get good quality jobs, which support local communities and the wider economy.

Healthier

By working with our communities and partners to build a sustainable workforce, the PSB will help people have access to secure and rewarding work and skills opportunities, contributing positively to their physical, mental and emotional well-being.

Resilient

By working with our communities and partners to stimulate economic growth in key sectors, the PSB will help to build a resilient workforce and flourishing economy.

Equal

By working with our communities and partners to provide equal opportunities for employment, further education and training, the PSB will help people of all abilities and backgrounds have the opportunity to achieve their potential.

Cohesive Communities

By working with our communities and partners in providing opportunities for employment, further education and training, the PSB will help support people to live and work in their communities, enhancing the local economy.

Culture and Welsh Language

By working to maximise the benefits of our unique natural assets and sustainable tourism, the PSB will help protect the region's culture and heritage, including the Welsh language.

Globally Responsible

By working with our communities and partners to develop a strong local economy, including the green economy and socially responsible procurement, the PSB will help the local economy mitigate the global impacts of climate change.

Equality – Those with protected characteristics face fewer barriers.

What do we know now?

Our Well-being Assessment looks at [equality and diversity](#) within our communities in Conwy and Denbighshire. It tells us that:

- Those from diverse backgrounds or with a disability often face barriers to employment learning and health care. Our population is becoming more diverse and we need to reflect this in the services that we deliver, to ensure equality of access and opportunity for all.
- We need to better reflect the diversity of our populations when involving people in decision making, ensuring representation from all groups.
- People with protected characteristics are more likely to live in the most deprived 10% of Lower Layer Super Output Areas (LSOA) in Wales. They are most likely to suffer from socio-economic disadvantage, and will have been disproportionately affected by the impact of the pandemic. They are also, therefore, vulnerable to inflationary cost of living pressures.
- The impacts of Climate Change will also increase inequalities within our communities.

Our engagement from seldom heard groups suggests that we need to work collaboratively to ensure we do not overburden the same communities with numerous requests for the same, or similar information and that we feedback regarding the actions taken on the basis of their engagement.

What steps can we take?

In support of this area, below are some of the steps that we can collectively take forward as partners on the Public Services Board during the five-year duration of this plan:

- Support the Welsh Government's Anti-Racist Wales Action Plan, to help realise the vision of Wales as an anti-racist nation and understand what that looks like for our communities.

- Reduce inequalities by ensuring that the experiences of people from diverse backgrounds, seldom-heard groups, and those at a socio-economic disadvantage are heard and inform decision making and shape our services.
- Address the emotional burden of those living with the effects of poverty and social exclusion, treating them with the respect and dignity they deserve.
- Working with our partners and networks, we will work to address gaps in our Well-being Assessment, commissioning quality research and engagement.
- Foster community cohesion by ensuring people are protected from harm, abuse and exploitation.
- Ensure that the transition to a net zero Wales is equitable and fair.

Who will be involved in delivering our steps?

All PSB partners and potentially others including:

- Citizen Advice
- Joseph Rowntree Foundation
- North Wales Social Care and Well-being Improvement Collaborative
- Third sector organisations

What levels of prevention might our steps achieve?

Primary prevention: Building resilience – creating the conditions in which problems do not arise in the future. A universal approach.

What could success look like?

Short-term (1 to 5 years)	Medium-Term (5 to 10)	Long-Term (10+ years)
Challenges facing community cohesion and personal safety, and gaps in service or advice provision that	The co-production and shaping of services through the involvement of those from seldom-heard groups is embedded practice.	Inequality is removed from service provision, allowing everyone to access the services that they need to thrive.

Short-term (1 to 5 years)	Medium-Term (5 to 10)	Long-Term (10+ years)
<p>disadvantages those with protected characteristics or those who are at a socio-economic disadvantage, are identified with any immediate solutions put in place.</p> <p>We better understand and act upon the disproportionate impacts of climate change on those experiencing deprivation, and manage our transition to a net zero Wales fairly and equitably.</p>	<p>People are confident that public services will act to protect and help them.</p> <p>The most vulnerable communities who are exposed to multiple health inequalities are surrounded by an environment that makes managing and taking actions to improve health and well-being easier – for example, reducing communities’ exposure to air pollution and flooding.</p>	<p>All residents are safe from harm, abuse or exploitations.</p> <p>Those experiencing deprivation are safeguarded from the impacts of Climate Change.</p>

Links to other themes in our Well-being Plan

Well-being – Communities are happier, healthier and more resilient in the face of challenges, such as the Climate Change and Nature Emergency, or the rising cost of living:

Ensuring people from diverse backgrounds, seldom-heard groups and those at a socio-economic disadvantage have fair and equal access to the information and assistance they need to help with the rising cost of living and food and fuel poverty and safeguarding food and natural resources in the long term, helps to reduce inequalities and remove barriers.

Economy – There is a flourishing economy, supported by a skilled workforce fit for the future:

Ensuring people from diverse backgrounds, seldom-heard groups and those at a socio-economic disadvantage have equal access to employment, learning and healthcare, helps to reduce inequalities and remove barriers.

Housing – There is improved access to good quality housing:

Ensuring people from diverse backgrounds, seldom-heard groups and those at a socio-economic disadvantage have fair and equal access to good quality, affordable, energy efficient housing, where people can live independently and healthily, helps to reduce inequalities and remove barriers.

How we will apply the 5 ways of working

Collaboration

Each PSB organisation recognises its individual and collective role to reduce inequalities and ensure that people from diverse backgrounds, seldom-heard groups and those at socio-economic disadvantage have the opportunities to inform decision-making and shape services.

Involvement

The PSB will continue to engage and ensure that the lived experience of people from diverse communities inform decision making and shape our services.

Integration

The PSB recognises that equality of access for our communities is integral to delivery of our priorities and therefore underpins delivery of our Wellbeing Plan.

Prevention

The PSB will work with our partners and networks to carry out quality research and engagement to address gaps in our Wellbeing Assessment with the aim of continuing to prevent future inequalities and remove barriers.

Long-Term

The PSB will work with partners, networks and communities to ensure inequality is removed from service provision, allowing everyone to access the advice, assistance and services that they need to thrive.

How our steps will maximise our contribution to the Well-being Goals

Prosperous

By removing barriers and reducing inequalities, the PSB will help people of all abilities and backgrounds have the opportunity to achieve their potential.

Healthier

By involving and engaging with people from diverse communities in decision making and shaping services, the PSB will help people face fewer health inequalities.

Resilient

By working with our communities and partners to reduce inequality and remove barriers, the PSB will help to address social exclusion, making communities more resilient.

Equal

By working with our partners to reduce inequality and remove barriers, the PSB will support our communities and all those who live in them, irrespective of background or circumstances.

Cohesive Communities

By working with our partners to protect people from harm, abuse and exploitation, the PSB will help to foster community cohesion.

Culture and Welsh Language

By working with our partners to reduce inequality and remove barriers, the PSB will help to support the diverse cultures within our communities and protect the Welsh language.

Globally Responsible

By supporting our communities to respond to the impacts of climate change, the PSB will help to ensure the steps taken to reduce greenhouse gas emissions are fair and proportionate.

Housing – There is improved access to good quality housing.

What do we know now?

Our Well-being Assessment looks at the [provision of housing](#) in our counties. It tells us that:

- Good quality and low carbon housing is vital for individual and community well-being, providing security, privacy, good health, and space for personal identity, growth and development.
- Demand for homelessness support has increased significantly in recent years, which includes the overall amount of casework involved in preventative work. As finances are squeezed and costs rise, we will see further rises in homelessness numbers.
- A person's physical environment, including access to green space, plays a key role; with poor health associated with homelessness, poor quality accommodation, and fuel poverty. Risk factors for poor mental health disproportionately affect people from higher risk and marginalised groups, including homeless people. A recent study found more patients who died by suicide were reported as having economic problems, including homelessness (Centre for Mental Health and Safety, 2016).
- In the year ending March 2021, 439 new homes were built in the area (310 in Conwy County Borough, 124 in Denbighshire), despite Local Development Plans (LDPS) predicting an annual new dwelling requirement of about 950 homes would be required across the two local authorities.
- Access to affordable housing was particularly highlighted as a concern among residents through our County Conversation. In August 2021, the average house price for a property in Conwy County Borough was £202,485, and £181,538 in Denbighshire.

This direct quote taken from the online analysis, where the respondent was asked what could be improved, gives a flavour of the feedback and concerns given throughout the engagement and in particular the public and councillor focus groups. "More availability of affordable housing for local people. House prices have increased rapidly over the last year and are out of reach of many, including young people who are unable to stay in their communities."

What steps can we take?

In support of this area, below are some of the steps that we can collectively take forward as partners on the Public Services Board during the five-year duration of this plan:

- Support the Welsh Government's Rapid Rehousing approach to prevent homelessness and ensure that any instances of it are rare, brief, and unrepeated.
- Review the amount of available housing in our county to ensure that there is quality provision that meets the needs of residents, assisting them to lead independent lives in appropriate accommodation for as long as possible.
- Identify the barriers related to people's immediate environment, such as green and blue spaces, that affects their quality of life and civic participation.
- Work with our communities to identify and overcome barriers to housing, ensuring equal access to advice and information on available options and routes to housing.
- Advocate standards of housing that supports the good health of people and families living in them, including promotion of low carbon housing that are affordable to run and resilient to the impacts of Climate Change.
- Bring together new and old partners to review innovative approaches to housing provision and upgrading.

Who will be involved in delivering our steps?

All PSB partners and potentially other bodies, including:

- Welsh Water
- Registered Social Landlords
- Healthy Housing
- Private Rented Sector
- Energy saving trust Wales
- Building Control

What levels of prevention might our steps achieve?

Tertiary prevention: Intervening once there is a problem, to stop it getting worse and prevent it reoccurring in the future. An intervention approach.

What could success look like?

Short-term (1 to 5 years)	Medium-Term (5 to 10)	Long-Term (10+ years)
<p>Residents are better informed about housing options and routes to housing.</p> <p>Safe housing.</p> <p>Those facing homelessness are helped into accommodation within a reasonable timeframe.</p>	<p>The number and quality of housing increases.</p> <p>Instances of homelessness reduce.</p>	<p>Housing need will be met.</p> <p>Instances of homelessness will be rare, brief and unrepeated.</p> <p>Homes are more energy efficient.</p>

Links to other themes in our Well-being Plan

Well-being – Communities are happier, healthier and more resilient in the face of challenges, such as the Climate Change and Nature Emergency, or the rising cost of living:

Ensuring people have access to the information and assistance they need will help them access the right housing solutions which enhance their quality of life and wellbeing.

Equality – Those with protected characteristics face fewer barriers:

Ensuring people from diverse backgrounds, seldom-heard groups and those at a socio-economic disadvantage are involved in decision making and shaping services and are not socially excluded will help them access the right housing solutions.

Economy – There is a flourishing economy, supported by a skilled workforce fit for the future:

Ensuring a sustainable and skilled workforce will help provide the housing sector with the resources it needs to meet the housing demand.

How we will apply the 5 ways of working

Collaboration

Each PSB organisation recognises its individual and collective role to help our communities access good quality housing and support homelessness prevention.

Involvement

The PSB will engage with other agencies and partners in this area to support access to quality housing and homelessness prevention.

Integration

The PSB recognises that access to good quality housing has a direct impact upon social, cultural, economic and environmental wellbeing and will take an integrated approach to supporting its communities in building resilience and reducing deprivation in this area.

Prevention

The PSB will work with partners and networks to help reduce and prevent homelessness and remove barriers which negatively impact people's quality of life and civic participation, further preventing wellbeing decline.

Long-Term

The PSB will work with partners, networks and communities to ensure housing provision is sustainable and has a positive impact on people's lives.

How our steps will maximise our contribution to the Well-being Goals

Prosperous

By supporting the provision of good quality housing which people can afford, the PSB will help improve people's quality of life.

Healthier

By supporting the provision of good quality, affordable housing, the PSB will help to improve community well-being, security, privacy, good health, and space for personal identity, growth and development.

Resilient

By supporting the provision of good quality, affordable housing, the PSB will help to reduce deprivation associated with homelessness and poor quality housing, making communities more resilient.

Equal

By supporting equal access to housing related advice, information and assistance, the PSB will help to reduce housing related inequalities and remove barriers.

Cohesive Communities

By supporting the provision of good quality, affordable housing, the PSB will help people being able to stay and live in their local community.

Culture and Welsh Language

By supporting local people to stay in their local communities, the PSB will help protect and conserve the Welsh culture and language.

Globally Responsible

By supporting the provision of good quality, energy efficient housing, the PSB will help people play their part in reducing global greenhouse gas emissions and mitigate climate change.

Delivery of the plan and monitoring progress

In its Programme Board role, the delivery of this Plan will be monitored by the PSB through regular highlight and progress reports to its meetings. As part of our monitoring arrangements, we will produce an annual report detailing the progress made by the PSB to achieve and deliver the Well-being Plan. Reporting will focus on activities discussed by the Board, and the progress of any sub-groups (to be determined) set-up to deliver on specific streams of work. The Well-being Assessment sets the baseline for the success of this plan, and we will use indicators already highlighted there to measure the progress of our activities.

A Joint Overview and Scrutiny Committee also exists between Conwy and Denbighshire, and is responsible for scrutinising the effectiveness of the PSB's governance, the decisions that it makes, and the actions that it takes. The intention is to place responsibility for challenge and accountability locally.

On-going conversation

Engagement through our County Conversation was an important part of gathering local views on well-being within communities. We want to continue engaging with people and communities across Conwy and Denbighshire in a meaningful way, as well as with the workforce of our organisations. It is vital that we take account of the importance of involving people with an interest in achieving the well-being goals, and of ensuring that those persons reflect the diversity of our populations.

We will take additional steps outside of meetings to ensure that the public and professional voice is heard and continues to help shape the Well-being Plan going forward. Each PSB partner organisation has its own mechanism for engagement, including digital engagement through social media. The PSB has committed to sharing key messages between PSB organisations on engagement events, as well as promoting PSB activities. However, we will also explore opportunities to engage cohesively as partners around our shared themes, and enabling a more holistic approach to action.

All our formal meetings are held in public and are open for anyone to observe. For a list of dates and venues please visit [our website](#).

Mae tudalen hwn yn fwriadol wag



Conwy and Denbighshire Public Services Board

Well-being Plan 2023 to 2028:

Well-being Impact Assessment

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

Well-being Impact Assessment

Assessment Number: 1115

Brief description: This document outlines the Conwy and Denbighshire Public Services Board's Well-being Plan (2023 to 2028) under the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015, which seeks to make Conwy and Denbighshire a more equal place with less deprivation.

Localities affected by the proposal: Conwy and Denbighshire Counties

Who will be affected by the proposal? The Plan covers both the counties of Conwy and Denbighshire and will affect communities, businesses, visitors, public sector partners (regional and local), including children and young people and people with protected characteristics.

Was this impact assessment completed as a group? Yes

Well-being 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: 32 / 36**

Summary for each Sustainable Development principle

Long term

The Plan is aspirational and its development has stretched our thinking around many of the key issues it seeks to address. Our prioritisation work has maintained a focus on addressing the long-term root-causes to deprivation. However, the Plan's success will be hampered by capacity and resource to deliver meaningful long-term change, and the suggested steps will need further scoping and agreement by the PSB to make progress; this includes arrangements for securing the legacy of any action.

Prevention

The Plan actively seeks to promote the resilience of individuals and communities against the impacts of Climate Change. The promotion of the well-being and safety of individuals and communities is also prevalent throughout, particularly where inequality currently exists.

Integration

This is a partnership plan that integrates the objectives of members of the Conwy and Denbighshire Public Services Board, and has been developed with their input throughout. Steps to be taken in the future will be delivered through the agreement of the collective PSB.

Well-being Impact Assessment

Collaboration

Considerable work has been undertaken with partners throughout 2021 and 2022 to develop the current Well-being Plan, with excellent contributions being made through multiple prioritisation workshops, and particularly in the later stages of developing the final draft. It is hoped that the energy that has brought this Plan together will now continue through to the development of our steps and their implementation.

Involvement

We are confident that we are applying all ten principles, and the commissioned work to engage seldom heard groups continues to be an important part of our approach and evidence base. Our engagement has faced challenges (social distancing, online meeting fatigue), but the quality of feedback received has been excellent. It is a firm principle in the new Plan that the PSB will build on its engagement work and involve people in the delivery of its steps.

Summary of impact

Well-being Goal	Overall Impact
A prosperous Wales	Positive
A resilient Wales	Positive
A healthier Wales	Positive
A more equal Wales	Positive
A Wales of cohesive communities	Positive

Well-being Impact Assessment

Well-being Goal	Overall Impact
A Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language	Neutral
A globally responsible Wales	Positive

Main conclusions

We should continue to revisit the impact assessment on a regular basis and review our findings to inform the approach to further development, engagement and consultation on our Well-being Plan. Engagement with seldom heard groups (serving and ex-armed forces, offenders and ex-offenders, in addition to people with protected characteristics), across the region, should continue. We should also use the impact assessment as an aide memoir, using the topics and the tooltips to inform our engagement and well-being assessment.

The opportunities highlighted at the end of each sustainable development principle and each of the seven well-being goals should be noted and considered thoroughly. It is also important to note that our level of influence and control varies across some of the steps that we have identified, and this will affect our ability to bring about positive impacts in some areas. So too will the economic climate and capacity of partners to deliver impact on the success of our Plan.

Well-being Impact Assessment

The likely impact on Conwy, Denbighshire, Wales and the world

A prosperous Wales

Overall Impact

Positive

Justification for impact

We are estimating a positive impact because the Well-being Plan is proposing more focussed work to support a green economy, remove barriers to work, and to support people to secure better employment. The Wales Centre for Public Policy has produced research on the impact of Covid-19 and Brexit on economic well-being and this is included in our well-being assessment.

Further actions required

We will need to work with businesses more closely, and link into regional work via the North Wales Economic Ambition Board (NWEAB). There is the potential to maximise skills development around a low carbon economy in particular.

Positive impacts identified:

A low carbon society

Supporting a green economy is a core part of the Plan. The extent of positive impacts will need to be assessed once detailed actions are agreed and projects scoped. However, following the leadership set by NWEAB should lead to positive outcomes.

Quality communications, infrastructure and transport

Support for sustainable and active travel schemes is identified within the Plan.

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Economic development

Sustainable tourism, green economy, social economy, and the growth deal feature within the Plan.

Quality skills for the long term

Ensuring that we have the right skills for the future is an important aspect of our Plan in support of the Economy. If we do this well, our skills base will attract new businesses, whilst helping the prosperity of individuals.

Quality jobs for the long term

Again, our Plan pledges support for the economy and removing barriers to work for those with protected characteristics, or who are at a socio-economic disadvantage.

Childcare

There is no support directly offered in support of childcare within our Plan, but this may be something that the PSB considers when considering steps that it can take to remove barriers that people face to attend work, employment, education or healthcare. In taking forward any steps the PSB must consider any disproportionate impact that may incur in that regard.

Negative impacts identified:

A low carbon society

There should be no negative impacts as a result of our work, but the PSB must remain vigilant of any potential increases in Carbon as a result of its work.

Quality communications, infrastructure and transport

None identified at present (this should continue to be reviewed).

Economic development

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None identified at present (this should continue to be reviewed).

Quality skills for the long term

There is widespread recognition, which has been highlighted in our well-being assessment, that women and people with protected characteristics and people experiencing socio-economic disadvantage are less likely to benefit from opportunities from the green sector.

Quality jobs for the long term

The draft well-being assessment still lacks up to date analysis about local jobs.

Childcare

The draft well-being assessment includes some analysis of how childcare can be a barrier for women in particular, who may disproportionately arrange and ferry children to/from providers (this could impact active travel and visibility in the workplace).

The new childcare provision cited above brings with it questions around sustainability, for carbon, and overall provision across the sector. These should be assessed in more detail within each individual well-being impact assessment.

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A resilient Wales

Overall Impact

Positive

Justification for impact

Environmental well-being is a key feature of our Well-being Assessment, the engagement feedback that we have received, and the content of the Well-being Plan as a consequence.

Further actions required

Further work is needed to understand the risks that are faced by our communities. Most recently we have had to adjust our thinking around climate risk resilience to include resilience to hotter, drier summers, for example.

Positive impacts identified:

Biodiversity and the natural environment

The Well-being Plan has made a commitment to mitigating the impacts of Climate Change and the Nature Emergency.

Biodiversity in the built environment

The Well-being Plan has made a commitment to mitigating the impacts of Climate Change and the Nature Emergency.

Reducing waste, reusing and recycling

The Plan does seek to encourage a circular economy, but currently has no defined plans around reducing, reusing or recycling waste.

Reduced energy/fuel consumption

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Energy efficient housing, alleviating fuel poverty, and choosing sustainable / active travel feature in the Plan. It is also worth noting that this was a consideration throughout our engagement and consultation. We didn't print excessive paper copies of our surveys, due to the environmental impacts.

People's awareness of the environment and biodiversity

From our engagement, we have found that people feel strongly about being empowered to tackle climate change, and were particularly vocal about active travel. We want to keep people involved and harness their enthusiasm as we take this plan forward.

Flood risk management

The plan will seek to identify those communities most at risk of the impacts of climate change and encourage / support their resilience against future climate events.

Negative impacts identified:

Biodiversity and the natural environment

There should be no negative impacts as a result of our work, but the PSB must remain vigilant of any potential increases in Carbon as a result of its work.

Biodiversity in the built environment

There should be no negative impacts as a result of our work, but the PSB must remain vigilant of any potential increases in Carbon as a result of its work.

Reducing waste, reusing and recycling

None identified at present (this should continue to be reviewed).

Reduced energy/fuel consumption

Our well-being assessment shows that some people, particularly those experiencing socio-economic disadvantage, may be less likely to benefit from schemes to reduce

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their carbon footprint and reduce their energy bills. EV cars are likely to remain within the reach of those with a sizeable disposable income for a while yet.

People's awareness of the environment and biodiversity

Some people are vocal about wildflower meadows and see these as an eyesore. This needs to be resolved.

Flood risk management

None identified at present (this should continue to be reviewed).

Well-being Impact Assessment

A healthier Wales

Overall Impact

Positive

Justification for impact

The Well-being Plan is pledging to support happier, healthier and more resilient communities and should positively contribute to all of the above areas.

Further actions required

Topics such as mental-well-being should be kept under review as we continue to emerge from the pandemic, but move into a space with increased stresses around cost of living. There may be new evidence to consider. Constantly reviewing and assessing our intelligence is, however, a core part of the Plan.

Positive impacts identified:

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

This now features strongly in the Plan and cuts across many, if not all, of the themes. There are also a range of steps that aim to secure better health and well-being outcomes for disadvantaged or marginalised groups.

Access to good quality, healthy food

There are specific steps identified within the Plan that seek to alleviate food poverty.

People's emotional and mental well-being

The Plan specifically focusses on securing better well-being outcomes for people, particularly those dealing with the emotional burden of living with the effects of poverty and social exclusion.

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Access to healthcare

Access to health advice and services is a focus within the Well-being Plan. Waiting lists, and the impact these have on service delivery, staff well-being, in addition to the health and well-being of patients is likely to be subject to further analysis.

Participation in leisure opportunities

Sustainable and active travel features, as does increasing access to green countryside spaces and blue coastal spaces.

Negative impacts identified:

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

None identified at present (this should continue to be reviewed).

Access to good quality, healthy food

None identified at present (this should continue to be reviewed).

People's emotional and mental well-being

Some groups may be at risk of worse emotional and mental well-being as a result of the social distancing measures of Covid-19. The plan, as it is worked up into more detail, will need to consider how some interventions will need to be targeted to be effective.

Access to healthcare

None identified at present (this should continue to be reviewed).

Participation in leisure opportunities

Some people may be less likely to participate either because of access issues (cost, transport, living in a rural area) or perhaps due to accessibility barriers for people with protected characteristics.

Well-being Impact Assessment

A more equal Wales

Overall Impact

Positive

Justification for impact

Overall there is a greater focus in Well-being Plan around mobilising collective resources to tackle poverty, hence the overall impact being positive. However, it is not clear currently how any proposed areas of focus will truly reduce poverty (increase household incomes) given the turbulence of the geopolitics and the global economy.

Further actions required

There has been considerable discussion about how experiences of Covid-19, and now the cost of living crisis will have exacerbated inequality – although the consequences are not yet fully understood. We will need to continually review our intelligence as we take our Plan forward.

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

The Well-being Plan has a particular focus on addressing the inequalities faced by those with protected characteristics, or who are at a socio-economic disadvantage. Above all it seeks to remove barriers and reduce harms, exploitation and abuse experienced by people, ensuring that their voices are heard and that we act on intelligence informed by lived experiences.

People who suffer discrimination or disadvantage

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The Well-being Plan includes proposals to support marginalised or seldom heard groups. The draft well-being assessment includes analyses to consider the well-being of (some) marginalised groups, such as refugees for example. There is also, while limited, a little more understanding of the long-term resilience of people who suffer discrimination and disadvantage due to climate change for example.

People affected by socio-economic disadvantage and unequal outcomes

Deprivation and tackling poverty is featuring strongly in the Well-being Plan, with a particular focus on reducing the impacts of poverty (e.g. hunger and rising fuel costs) and improving opportunities for skills.

Areas affected by socio-economic disadvantage

The draft well-being assessment includes analysis at a smaller local area level (both in terms of data and engagement feedback). There is no specific geographic area of focus at present, although one will likely emerge as specific steps are developed.

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

The well-being assessment specifically highlighted disabled people has having poorer well-being. We will need to critically review our steps to see whether they will enhance or pose further challenges to people with protected characteristics as actions are developed further.

People who suffer discrimination or disadvantage

The draft well-being assessment includes analyses to consider the well-being of (some) marginalised groups, such as refugees. However, this is limited, and reflects, in part, challenges we faced with engagement. There is also, while limited, a little more understanding of the long-term resilience of people who suffer discrimination and disadvantage to climate change, for example.

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Some of our steps may not be able to partly, let alone, fully alleviate poverty and disadvantage given the turbulence in the wider global economy.

People affected by socio-economic disadvantage and unequal outcomes

As already stated, the impacts of the pledges may not be able to partly, let alone, fully alleviate poverty and disadvantage given the turbulence in the wider global economy.

Areas affected by socio-economic disadvantage

There is no specific geographic area of focus at present, although one will likely emerge as specific pledges are developed. As stated elsewhere, some interventions will need to be targeted to ensure the benefits are felt by the people/places needing them most.

Well-being Impact Assessment

A Wales of cohesive communities

Overall Impact

Positive

Justification for impact

There are a great many positive contributions within the above headings as a result of commitments made within this Plan. Although community cohesion is not directly addressed, many of the steps we will take should lead to tangential benefit.

Further actions required

These aspects may need more extended discussion as we go forward to determine any negative impacts, as well as opportunities to maximise collective efforts to support cohesive communities over the longer term. We must too better understand how the experiences of Covid-19 and the current cost of living crisis have exacerbated inequality that may lead to poor community cohesion.

Positive impacts identified:

Safe communities and individuals

The Well-being Plan emphasises the ongoing commitment of partners to safeguarding vulnerable in our counties. Homelessness, and good housing also features, alongside steps that focus on supporting community initiatives and resilience.

Community participation and resilience

Again, this is a key principal that can be found in the How We Will Work section of the plan, and throughout we reference our desire to work with communities to maximise the benefits from the steps we take, particularly with regard to community resilience.

The attractiveness of the area

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The steps we have pledged in support of our natural environment and the improvement of access to green countryside spaces and blue coastal spaces should have a positive impact.

Connected communities

The Well-being Plan does not want to isolate or exacerbate inequalities. We want to better understand where there are barriers to connected communities and address the reasons why. The plan also pledges to support sustainable and active travel schemes to help improve connectivity.

Rural resilience

Again, addressing inequalities is a key aspect of the plan, and this includes rural inequality and poverty.

Negative impacts identified:

Safe communities and individuals

None identified at present (this should continue to be reviewed).

Community participation and resilience

None identified at present (this should continue to be reviewed).

The attractiveness of the area

Wildflower meadows remain contentious with some residents regarding them as an eyesore. There will be work that needs to be done here to bring people along with us on our journey to environmental good health and sustainability.

Connected communities

Our control in securing better phone signal and broadband is limited and likely to fall outside the scope of this Plan.

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Rural resilience

There will be no negative impacts as a result of this Well-being Plan on the longer term resilience of rural areas, and should seek to safeguard vital rural assets where possible.

Well-being Impact Assessment

A Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language

Overall Impact

Neutral

Justification for impact

The overall impact is expected to be neutral as the Plan's focus is on addressing inequality, not advancing language or cultural strategies. However, as noted, there are opportunities for partners to integrate their Welsh language strategies and continue to support the promotion of the language.

Further actions required

Further discussion needed, particularly at a North Wales Economic Ambition Board level. There could be tensions across the region with some areas wanting to limit tourism and others wanting to stimulate more tourism. We may need to pay more attention to the rural economy and the importance of agriculture to culture. The PSB must be wary not to clash with cultural regeneration work being undertaken by partners elsewhere and should seek to integrate where possible with the steps that it takes forward.

Positive impacts identified:

People using Welsh

The Well-being Plan contains within the How We Will Work section a principle that the PSB will support and promote the Welsh Language in all that we do. This will be key in particular as we ImpactAssess our decisions going forward.

Promoting the Welsh language

Well-being Impact Assessment

As stated above, the Well-being Plan contains within the How We Will Work section a principle that the PSB will support and promote the Welsh Language in all that we do. The PSB should proactively consider this requirement as it takes its steps forward.

Culture and heritage

The new Plan does not give specific focus to Culture and Heritage, but these things could play a part within the work we take forward to enhance our natural assets, and support the well-being of individuals through community initiatives.

Negative impacts identified:

People using Welsh

None identified at present (this should continue to be reviewed).

Promoting the Welsh language

None identified at present (this should continue to be reviewed).

Culture and heritage

The PSB must be wary not to clash with cultural regeneration work being undertaken by partners elsewhere and should seek to integrate where possible with the steps that it takes forward.

Well-being Impact Assessment

A globally responsible Wales

Overall Impact

Positive

Justification for impact

The Well-being Plan sets out clearly the steps that the PSB can take in support of adaption and mitigation against Climate Change, including socially and environmentally responsible procurement.

Further actions required

The PSB's Well-being Plan has been produced through collaboration. There should be no conflict between the plans and strategies of our partner organisations and that of the PSB, integrating well our collective ambition to address deprivation and inequality as a partnership body. We must continue to foster the environment and networks that promote meaningful engagement and communication with our partners and communities, supporting a culture where co-production and involvement thrives.

Positive impacts identified:

Local, national, international supply chains

In line with the draft social partnerships Bill, the latest draft of the Well-being Plan makes a specific pledge around procurement and securing community benefits.

Human rights

Preservation of Human Rights are a core part of partner procurement and HR policies currently. Our commitments around equalities within this Plan emphasises ongoing support as part of Wales's declaration as a Nation of Sanctuary.

Well-being Impact Assessment

Broader service provision in the local area or the region

The Well-being Plan will set out our commitment as partners within the Conwy and Denbighshire sub-region to address deprivation and inequality. There are also strong ties between PSBs across the region. It will support a shared analysis and narrative around long term trends, opportunities and aspirations in this important area of work.

Reducing climate change

Reducing climate change is a core part of the well-being assessment, and was a particular feature of engagement feedback. As a consequence, our Well-being Plan has a clear focus on mitigating the impacts of Climate Change.

Negative impacts identified:

Local, national, international supply chains

We will need to work seamlessly with partners and Welsh Government to support small and medium sized businesses to ensure they are prepared and well-positioned for the changes.

Human rights

None identified at present (this should continue to be reviewed).

Broader service provision in the local area or the region

In terms of our evidence base, there are some gaps across topics, which are identified very clearly in our well-being assessment. These gaps are often due to partners experiencing capacity issues while they deliver business as usual in addition to the additional demands placed upon them by Covid-19. These capacity issues may also hamper the success of our delivery.

Reducing climate change

None identified at present (this should continue to be reviewed).

Mae tudalen hwn yn fwriadol wag

RHAGLEN GWAITH I'R DYFODOL Y CYNGOR

Cyfarfod	Eitem (Disgrifiad / Teitl)		Pwrpas yr Adroddiad	Angen Penderfyniad y Cyngor (oes/nag oes)	Aelod Arweiniol a Swyddog Cyswllt
9 Mai 2023 (Cyngor Blynyddol)	1	Ethol Cadeirydd ac Is-gadeirydd Cyngor Sir Ddinbych	Ethol Cadeirydd ac Is-Gadeirydd y Cyngor ar gyfer blwyddyn y cyngor 2023/2024	Nag oes	Cyng. Julie Matthews / Gary Williams / Steve Price
	2	Adroddiad Blynyddol Craffu	Adolygu Adroddiad Blynyddol Craffu	Nag oes	Cyng. Hugh Irving Rhian Evans / Steve Price
	3	Adolygiad Blynyddol o Gydbwysedd Gwleidyddol	Ystyried y trefniadau cydbwysedd gwleidyddol cyfredol, swyddi gwag ar bwllgorau a sut mae Cadeiryddion Craffu yn cael eu penodi	Oes	Cyng. Julie Matthews Steve Price
	4	Ymgynghoriad ar Strategaeth Ddewisol y Cynllun Datblygu Lleol Newydd	Ymgynghoriad ar Strategaeth Ddewisol y Cynllun Datblygu Lleol Newydd	Oes	Aelod Arweiniol - Y Cyng. Win Mullen-James Pennaeth Gwasanaeth - Emlyn Jones Awdur yr Adroddiad - Angela Loftus (Laura Griffiths)
	5	Datganiad Polisi Tâl	Ystyried adroddiad sy'n ceisio cymeradwyaeth y Cyngor i newidiadau i'r Polisi Tâl 2023/24	Oes	Aelod Arweiniol - Y Cyng. Gwyneth Ellis Pennaeth Gwasanaeth - Louise Dougal Awdur yr Adroddiad - Louise Dougal a Sophie Vaughan
	6	Cynllun Deisebau	Cymeradwyo Cynllun Deiseb ar gyfer y Cyngor	Oes	Aelod Arweiniol – Y Cyng Julie Matthews

RHAGLEN GWAITH I'R DYFODOL Y CYNGOR

					Awdur y Adroddiad – Gary Williams
4 Gorffennaf 2023	1	Hunan-asesiad y Cyngor o'i Berfformiad	Cyflwyno'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf ynghylch perfformiad y Cyngor yn erbyn ei swyddogaethau, gan gynnwys amcanion y Cynllun Corfforaethol a Chydraddoldeb Strategol.	Oes	Aelod Arweiniol - Y Cyng. Gwyneth Ellis Swyddog Arweiniol - Nicola Kneale Awdur yr Adroddiad - Emma Horan
5 Medi 2023					
14 Tachwedd 2023					

Tudalen 256

EITEMAU'R DYFODOL

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

<i>Cyfarfod</i>	<i>Dyddiad cau</i>	<i>Cyfarfod</i>	<i>Dyddiad cau</i>	<i>Cyfarfod</i>	<i>Dyddiad cau</i>
				28.02.2023	14.02.2023
09.05.2023	24.04.2023	04.07.2023	20.06.2023	05.09.2023	21.08.2023
14.11.2023	31.10.2023				

RHAGLEN GWAITH I'R DYFODOL Y CYNGOR

Diweddarwyd ar 03/02/2023 SLW

Mae tudalen hwn yn fwiadol wag

Gweithdai'r Cyngor 2022/23

DYDDIAD GWEITHDY'R CYNGOR	PWNC (PYNCIAU)	TÎM ARWAIN STRATEGOL / AELOD ARWEINIOL	
DYDDIADAU 2023 Dydd Mawrth 2pm			
14 Mawrth	1	Gweithredu Adolygiad y Tîm Arwain Strategol	Graham Boase
	2	Cyfathrebu/Marchnata/Ymgysylltu a Newid Ymddygiad (yn cynnwys y protocol Datganiadau i'r Wasg, Gweithio gyda Rheoli Cyswllt Cwsmer ac ati)	Cyfarwyddwyr Corfforaethol / Penaethiaid Gwasanaeth perthnasol Y Cyngorydd Julie Matthews
18 Ebrill		Iechyd a Gofal Cymdeithasol, yn cynnwys Gofal Preswyl i Bobl Hŷn (sut mae'n cael ei strwythuro a'i ariannu)	Nicola Stubbins Y Cyngorydd Elen Heaton
16 Mai		Model Gwastraff, cyn cyflwyno'r model newydd	Tony Ward Y Cyngorydd Barry Mellor
13 Mehefin		Cymunedau Cynaliadwy ar gyfer Addysg (h.y. ysgolion yr 21 ^{ain} Ganrif)	Geraint Davies Y Cyngorydd Gill German
11 Gorffennaf		Y Gyllideb	Steve Gadd Y Cyngorydd Gwyneth Ellis
12 Medi		Dull Llifogydd Strategol (yn cynnwys Strategaeth Cyngor Sir Ddinbych)	Tony Ward ac Emlyn Jones Y Cyngorydd Barry Mellor
10 Hydref		Hyrwyddo'r Gymraeg (yn y Cyngor, Cymunedau ac Ysgolion – Cynllun Strategol Cymraeg mewn Addysg, Categoriaddio newydd o ran Iaith).	Cyfarwyddwyr Corfforaethol perthnasol Y Cyngorydd Emrys Wynne
7 Tachwedd		Cefnogi iechyd meddwl a lles pobl ifanc	Geraint Davies a Rhian Morrle

Gweithdai'r Cyngor 2022/23

			Y Cyngorydd Gill German
5 Rhagfyr		Y Diweddaraf ar Gynnal a Chadw Priffyrdd	Tony Ward Y Cyngorydd Barry Mellor

Rhestr wrth gefn i'w hystyried ar ôl 2023:

1. Diwygio Anghenion Dysgu Ychwanegol, Cwricwlwm newydd Cymru a'r gefnogaeth gan y Gwasanaeth Gwella Ysgolion Rhanbarthol (GWE)
2. Gwasanaeth Cynhwysiant a'r Uned Cyfeirio Disgyblion
3. Sut ydym yn cefnogi ysgolion drwy Dderbyniadau, Cludiant, Llywodraethu a Rheoli Adnoddau.
4. Trechu Tlodi/Amddifadedd
5. Twristiaeth, yn cynnwys rheoli cyrchfan a'r Strategaeth Dwristiaeth
6. Diwylliant / Y Celfyddydau / Treftadaeth
7. Pobl Ifanc mewn Democratiaeth
8. AHNE a Pharc Cenedlaethol arfaethedig
9. Y Wybodaeth Ddiweddaraf gan y Cydbwyllgor Corfforaethol i gynnwys Cynllunio Strategol Rhanbarthol, Cynllun Cludiant ac ati
10. Gwaith Bwrdd Uchelgais Economaidd Gogledd Cymru, yn cynnwys y Fargen Dwf
11. Cynllun Cludiant Cynaliadwy a Theithio Llesol
12. CDLI
13. Ymagwedd at Ddigartrefedd
14. Canol Trefi
15. Dechrau'n Deg, Cefnogi Teuluoedd ac Atal Cynnar
16. Diogelu a Diogelwch Cymunedol
17. Cronfeydd Ffyniant Bro a Ffyniant Cyffredin
18. Prosiectau a Chyllid y Gronfa Integreiddio Rhanbarthol
19. Ffyrdd Newydd o Weithio a Strategaeth Swyddfa
20. Y Cynllun Corfforaethol
21. Hamdden Sir Ddinbych a Chyngor Sir Ddinbych
22. Gweithdy ar gyfer pob un o themâu'r Cynllun Corfforaethol

Diwygiwyd ar 13/2/2023 – SP