

Pecyn Dogfen Cyhoeddus



At: Aelodau'r Cabinet

Dyddiad: 16 Hydref 2024

Rhif Union: 01824712568

ebost: democrataidd@sirddinbych.gov.uk

Annwyl Gyngorydd

Fe'ch gwahoddir i fynychu cyfarfod y **CABINET, DYDD MAWRTH, 22 HYDREF 2024** am **10.00** am yn **SIAMBR Y CYNGOR, NEUADD Y SIR, RHUTHUN A THRWY GYNHADLEDD FIDEO.**

Yn gywir iawn

G Williams
Swyddog Monitro

AGENDA

1 YMDDIHEURIADAU

2 DATGAN CYSYLLTIAD

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

3 MATERION BRYG

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

4 COFNODION (Tudalennau 7 - 12)

Derbyn cofnodion cyfarfod y Cabinet a gynhaliwyd ar 24 Medi 2024 (copi ynghlwm).

5 DARPARIAETHAU CODI FFI OEDD AC AWDURDOD DIRPRWYEDIG - CYNLLUN TRWYDDEDU GORFODOL AR GYFER TRINIAETHAU ARBENNIG (Tudalennau 13 - 40)

Ystyried adroddiad gan y Cynghorydd Alan James, Aelod Arweiniol dros Ddatblygu Lleol a Thai (copi'n amgaeedig) yn gofyn am gymeradwyaeth y Cabinet i fabwysiadu'r strwythur ffioedd a gytunwyd yn genedlaethol ar gyfer y Cynllun Trwyddedu Gorfodol Arbennig newydd a dirprwyo pwerau sydd wedi'u cynnwys yn Neddf Iechyd y Cyhoedd (Cymru) 2017 i Bennaeth Gwasanaethau Cynllunio, Gwarchod y Cyhoedd a Chefn Gwlad.

6 STRATEGAETH RHEOLI ASED AU 2024 – 2029 (Tudalennau 41 - 86)

I ystyried adroddiad gan y Cynghorydd Gwyneth Ellis, Aelod Arweiniol Cyllid, Perfformiad ac Asedau Strategol (copi'n amgaeedig) sy'n cyflwyno'r Strategaeth Rheoli Asedau 2024 - 2029 ar gyfer ei fabwysiadu.

7 PREMIWM TRETH CYNGOR AR AIL GARTREFI / CARTREFI GWAG HIRDY MOR (Tudalennau 87 - 92)

Ystyried adroddiad gan y Cynghorydd Gwyneth Ellis, Aelod Arweiniol Cyllid, Perfformiad ac Asedau Strategol (copi'n amgaeedig) yn gofyn i'r Cabinet gymeradwyo polisi codi tâl y Cyngor ar gyfer 1 Ebrill 2025 a chymeradwyo'r amserlen arfaethedig i adolygu'r polisi ar gyfer 2026/27.

8 Y WYBODAETH DDIWEDDARAF AM Y STRATEGAETH A CHYNLLUN ARIANNOL TYMOR CANOLIG AR GYFER 2025/26 - 2027/28 (Tudalennau 93 - 118)

Ystyried adroddiad gan y Cynghorydd Gwyneth Ellis, Aelod Arweiniol Cyllid, Perfformiad ac Asedau Strategol (copi ynghlwm) yn gofyn i'r Cabinet gymeradwyo'r Strategaeth Ariannol Tymor Canolig a'r Cynllun Ariannol Tymor Canolig, ac ystyried y cynnigion arbedion cynnar ar gyfer pennu cyllideb 2025/26.

9 ADRODDIAD CYLLID (Tudalennau 119 - 136)

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

**10 SYSTEM RHEOLI GWYBODAETH GOFAL CYMDEITHASOL NEWYDD -
DYFARNU CONTRACT** (Tudalennau 137 - 152)

Ystyried adroddiad ar y cyd (**sy'n cynnwys atodiadau cyfrinachol**) gan y Cynghorwyr Julie Matthews, Dirprwy Arweinydd ac Aelod Arweiniol Polisi, Cydraddoldeb a Strategaeth Gorfforaethol, Elen Heaton, Aelod Arweiniol Iechyd a Gofal Cymdeithasol a Diane King, Aelod Arweiniol Addysg, Plant a Theuluoedd (copi ynghlwm) yn gofyn am gymeradwyo'r Achos Busnes a chymryd rhan yn y Rhaglen genedlaethol Cysylltu Gofal.

11 RHAGLEN WAITH Y CABINET (Tudalennau 153 - 160)

Derbyn Rhaglen Waith y Cabinet sydd ynghlwm a nodi'r cynnwys.

MEMBERSHIP

Y Cynghorwyr

Gwyneth Ellis
Elen Heaton
Alan James
Diane King
Julie Matthews

Jason McLellan
Barry Mellor
Rhys Thomas
Emrys Wynne

COPIAU I'R:

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

Mae tudalen hwn yn fwriadol wag

DEDDF LLYWODRAETH LEOL 2000

Cod Ymddygiad Aelodau

DATGELU A CHOFRESTRU BUDDIANNAU

Rwyf i,
(enw)

*Aelod /Aelod cyfetholedig o
(*dileuer un)

Cyngor Sir Ddinbych

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

Dyddiad Datgelu:

Pwyllgor (nodwch):

Agenda eitem

Pwnc:

Natur y Buddiant:

(Gweler y nodyn isod)*

Llofnod

Dyddiad

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

Mae tudalen hwn yn fwriadol wag

CABINET

Cofnodion cyfarfod y Cabinet a gynhaliwyd yn Siambr y Cyngor, Neuadd y Sir, Rhuthun a thrwy gynhadledd fideo ddydd Mawrth, 24 Medi 2024 am 10.00am.

YN BRESENNOL

Y Cyngorwyr Jason McLellan, yr Arweinydd ac Aelod Arweiniol Twf Economaidd a Threchu Amddifadedd; Gwyneth Ellis, Aelod Arweiniol Cyllid, Perfformiad ac Asedau Strategol; Elen Heaton, Aelod Arweiniol Iechyd a Gofal Cymdeithasol; Alan James, Aelod Arweiniol Datblygu Lleol a Chynllunio; Julie Matthews, y Dirprwy Arweinydd ac Aelod Arweiniol Polisi, Cydraddoldeb a Strategaeth Gorfforaethol; Barry Mellor, Aelod Arweiniol yr Amgylchedd a Chludiant; Rhys Thomas, Aelod Arweiniol Tai a Chymunedau; ac Emrys Wynne, Aelod Arweiniol y Gymraeg, Diwylliant a Threftadaeth

Arsylwyr: Cyngorwyr Michelle Blakeley-Walker, Joan Butterfield, Justine Evans, Bobby Feeley, Huw Hilditch-Roberts, Brian Jones, a Cheryl Williams

HEFYD YN BRESENNOL

Y Prif Weithredwr (GB); Cyfarwyddwyr Corfforaethol: Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol ac Addysg (NS), Llywodraethu a Busnes / Swyddog Monitro (GW), a'r Amgylchedd a'r Economi (TW); Penaethiaid Gwasanaeth: Cyllid ac Archwilio (LT) a Gwasanaethau Cymorth Corfforaethol: Perfformiad, Digidol ac Asedau (HVE); Rheolwr Newid Hinsawdd (JH), a Gweinyddwyr Pwyllgorau (KEJ a NPH [Gweddarlledwr])

1 YMDDIHEURIADAU

Ni chafwyd unrhyw ymddiheuriadau.

2 DATGAN CYSYLLTIAD

Ni ddatganwyd unrhyw gysylltiad.

3 MATERION BRYD

Ni nodwyd unrhyw faterion bryd.

4 COFNODION

Cyflwynwyd cofnodion cyfarfod y Cabinet a gynhaliwyd ar 30 Gorffennaf 2024.

Materion yn Codi - Tudalen 9: Eitem 7 Dyfarnu Cyllid Ffyniant Bro Gyffredin Llywodraeth y DU (Rownd 3) - Etholaeth Dyffryn Clwyd - wrth ymateb i gwestiwn gan y Cyngorydd Brian Jones, dywedodd yr Arweinydd y byddai cyhoeddiad yn cael ei wneud ym mis Hydref yn rhan o Adolygiad Gwariant Llywodraeth y DU mewn cysylltiad â chyllid ac amserlenni.

PENDERFYNWYD derbyn cofnodion y cyfarfod a gynhaliwyd ar 30 Gorffennaf 2024 a chadarnhau eu bod yn gywir.

5 CYNLLUN YNNI ARDAL LEOL SIR DDINBYCH

Cyflwynodd y Cynghorydd Barry Mellor yr adroddiad yn ceisio cymeradwyaeth y Cabinet ar gyfer Prif Adroddiad ac Adroddiad Technegol Cynllun Ynni Ardal Leol Sir Ddinbych (CYAL). Roedd y CYAL wedi cael ei lunio yn rhan o Brosiect gan Lywodraeth Cymru.

Roedd y CYAL yn system ynni cyfan, oedd yn cael ei yrru gan ddata oedd yn nodi'r llwybr er mwyn i'r ardal leol symud tuag at gyrraedd targedau sero net yn rhan o ddull cydlynol. Roedd Uchelgais Gogledd Cymru yn rheoli contract gydag ymgynghorwyr sy'n llunio'r CYAL i Sir Ddinbych a siroedd eraill yng ngogledd Cymru, a bydd pob Awdurdod Lleol yng Nghymru yn berchen ar y cynlluniau. Bydd pob CYAL yn cael eu cydgrynhoi i hysbysu datblygiad y Cynllun Ynni Cenedlaethol. Roedd y CYAL wedi cael ei adolygu gan Fwrdd Sir Ddinbych Werddach, y Gweithgor Gwleidyddol Trawsbleidiol (Newid Hinsawdd ac Argyfwng Ecolegol), y Grŵp Cynllunio Strategol a'r Pwyllgor Craffu Cymunedau ac roedd yr adroddiad yn cynnwys yr adborth hwnnw. Roedd y camau nesaf yn cynnwys Briff i Aelodau am y CYAL, creu dull darparu/monitro er mwyn symud ymlaen â chamau gweithredu CYAL, ac adolygu'r Cynllun mewn tua phum mlynedd.

Cafodd y Cabinet wybod bod y CYAL yn cynnwys costau dangosol lefel uchel gyda chamau gweithredu wedi'u neilltuo i nifer o sefydliadau. Roedd y camau gweithredu a neilltuwyd i'r Cyngor yn cyd-fynd â'r Strategaeth Hinsawdd a Natur ac roeddynt yn amodol ar sicrhau a chynnal y cyllid angenrheidiol. Byddai cyflawni'r camau gweithredu yn rhywbeth ar gyfer amrywiaeth o fudd-ddeiliaid ac yn amodol ar gefnogaeth wleidyddol ac ariannol ddigonol.

Roedd Pennaeth y Gwasanaeth Cymorth Corfforaethol: Perfformiad, Digidol ac Asedau a'r Rheolwr Newid Hinsawdd hefyd yn bresennol ar gyfer y eitem hon.

Fe ystyriodd y Cabinet yr adroddiad cynhwysfawr gan gydnabod pwysigrwydd y CYAL a dull cydlynol i ddarparu ar uchelgeisiau ar gyfer targedau sero net.

Roedd y prif feysydd trafod yn canolbwyntio ar y canlynol –

- er bod yna un Aseiad o'r Effaith ar Les ar gyfer y cynllun cyfan, roedd yn aseiad lefel uchel oedd yn canolbwyntio ar feysydd eang, tra y byddai prosiectau unigol yn debygol o fod angen Aseiad pellach, o faint priodol, neu astudiaeth ddichonoldeb benodol er mwyn canfod beth oedd angen ei wneud a'r effeithiau.
- gofynnwyd cwestiynau ynghylch defnyddio systemau ynni penodol mewn adeiladau preifat, megis paneli solar ar ben toeau ac ati, a cheisiwyd sicrwydd eu bod yn cael eu cofnodi'n gywir i gael eu cynnwys mewn adroddiadau yn y dyfodol. Cadarnhaodd Swyddogion fod yr Ymddiriedolaeth Garbon wedi defnyddio data ffynhonnell agored yn rhan o'r broses er mwyn sicrhau bod inswleiddiad mewn adeiladau preifat yn cael ei gynnwys yn rhan o waelodlin yr adroddiad. Serch hynny, fe dynnodd yr adroddiad sylw at yr angen am lefel o

fonitro a goruchwylio'r systemau ynni hynny, ac fel rhanbarth gogledd Cymru, byddai rhagor o waith yn cael ei wneud i archwilio tracio gyda Llywodraeth Cymru drwy Uchelgais Gogledd Cymru er mwyn dylanwadu ar y gwaith hwnnw ac ymgysylltu gyda datblygwyr cartrefi preifat a pherchnogion tai preifat. Fe dynnwyd sylw at yr angen i fod â mecanweithiau yn eu lle i roi cyfle i bawb gyfrannu.

- cafodd cyflymder y newid ei gydnabod, ac o ystyried y nifer o ffactorau gwahanol ac elfennau amrywiol oedd yn cyfrannu at y CYAL, byddai'r data fyddai'n dylanwadu arno yn newid yn gyflym. Y bwriad oedd adolygu a diweddarau'r CYAL mewn tua phum mlynedd wrth i 2030, sef y dyddiad targed i fod yn ddi-garbon net agosáu, ond fe fyddai monitro blynyddol yn digwydd hefyd a chysylltiadau gyda strategaethau ynni rhanbarthol a pholisïau cenedlaethol a fyddai'n cael eu cynnal yn llawer cynharach ac yn fwy aml
- mae llawer o waith wedi cael ei wneud mewn cysylltiad â ffermydd gwynt yn y môr ac ar y tir, a bydd rhagor o waith yn cael ei wneud i gynyddu capasiti ar y grid i ddal y trydan ychwanegol a fyddai'n cael ei gynhyrchu o ganlyniad i hynny. Trafodwyd yr anhawster wrth symud ymlaen o ran storio ynni adnewyddadwy a'r angen am fwy o ddulliau arloesol mewn cysylltiad â hynny i fod ar flaen y gad datblygiadau o'r fath. Roedd y potensial ynglŷn â defnyddio tir ar gyfer rhai o'r technolegau yma wedi cael eu trafod ac roedd y CYAL yn rhoi sail dystiolaeth ar gyfer llwybrau yn y rhanbarth tuag at ddyfodol ynni diogel a dull i gwmnïau ynni ddylanwadu ar eu cynlluniau ynni eu hunain a diweddarau'r grid, ynghyd â systemau ynni ardal leol
- tynnwyd sylw at angen i uno generaduron ynni gyda defnyddwyr ynni ar draws sectorau a'r rhanbarth a Chymru, ynghyd â'r potensial am ddefnydd deuol y tir i gynhyrchu ynni solar ac amaeth, a sut y gallai hynny gael ei reoli i gael y canlyniadau gorau
- o ran y camau nesaf, tynnwyd sylw at grynodedb defnyddio cyfansoddion ynni allweddol ar draws Sir Ddinbych a phwysigrwydd tracio'r newidiadau hynny a mewnfuddsoddi i Sir Ddinbych a'r rhanbarth.

Roedd y Cynghorydd Rhys Thomas yn gobeithio y byddai'r ddogfen yn galluogi defnyddio adnoddau yng Nghymru mewn ffordd a fyddai ar flaen y gad o ran cynhyrchu a storio ynni. Fe ychwanegodd yr Arweinydd y byddai dull cydgysylltiedig yn cynorthwyo â darparu'r CYAL wrth weithio tuag at gyrraedd targedau sero net.

PENDERFYNWYD bod y Cabinet yn –

- cymeradwyo Prif Adroddiad ac Adroddiad Technegol Cynllun Ynni Ardal Leol Sir Ddinbych (Atodiadau 1 a 2), gan ddeall bod y camau gweithredu sydd wedi'u rhoi i Gyngor Sir Ddinbych yn amodol ar sicrhau a chynnal y cyllid angenrheidiol, a*
- cadarnhau ei fod wedi darllen, deall ac ystyried yr Asesiad o Effaith ar Les (Atodiad 3 yr adroddiad) fel rhan o'i ystyriaethau.*

6 ADRODDIAD CYLLID

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

Rhodddwyd crynodeb o sefyllfa ariannol y Cyngor fel a ganlyn –

- y gyllideb refeniw net ar gyfer 2024/25 oedd £271.021 miliwn (£250.793 miliwn yn 2023/24)
- rhagwelwyd y byddai gorwariant o £240,000 mewn cyllidebau gwasanaeth a chorfforaethol
- y risgiau ar hyn o bryd a'r rhagdybiaethau yn ymwneud â chyllidebau corfforaethol a meysydd gwasanaeth
- arbedion ac arbedion effeithlonrwydd ar gyfer cyllideb 2024/25 (£10.384m)
- y wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am Ysgolion, y Cyfrif Refeniw Tai a Rheoli'r Trysorlys.

Cynigiodd y Cynghorydd Gwyneth Ellis ddiwygiad i'r argymhelliad yn yr adroddiad, i gynnwys cymeradwyaeth y Cabinet o ddefnydd bwriadedig taliad untro cyfran y Cyngor o ail ariannu Partneriaeth Trin Gwastraff Gweddilliol Gogledd Cymru i dalu am y costau ychwanegol yn y Gwasanaeth Gwastraff fel yr amlinellir ym mharagraff 6.2 yr adroddiad, a chafodd hyn ei eilio gan y Cynghorydd Julie Matthews.

Arweiniodd y Pennaeth Cyllid ac Archwilio yr Aelodau drwy'r adroddiad. Rhagwelwyd gorwariant o £240,000 yn fuan yn y flwyddyn ariannol o'i gymharu â dim tanwariant pan adroddwyd am hyn ddiwethaf ym mis Gorffennaf. Roedd y prif feysydd o orwariant yng Ngwasanaethau Addysg a Phlant a Gwasanaeth Priffyrdd a'r Amgylchedd, ac i raddau llai, Gofal Cymdeithasol i Oedolion a Digartrefedd oedd yn cael eu gwrthbwysu gan danwariant ar gyllidebau corfforaethol ar gyfer eitemau yn cynnwys cyflogau ac ynni a ddigwyddodd yn hwyr ym mlwyddyn ariannol 2023/24, a rhagwelwyd y byddant yn digwydd eto yn 2024/25. Pwysleiswyd hefyd y gallai llawer o bethau newid yn rhai o'r meysydd risg uwch yn y misoedd nesaf, yn enwedig newidiadau i leoliadau preswyl yng Ngwasanaethau Plant, niferoedd o bobl ddigartref, gofal a gomisiynwyd yng Ngofal Cymdeithasol i Oedolion a Chludiant Ysgol. Roedd y Cyfrif Refeniw Tai wedi adrodd tanwariant bychan yn ystod y flwyddyn a rhagwelwyd balans o ychydig o dan £1.3m. Rhagwelwyd gostyngiad ym malansau ysgolion ac roedd gwaith yn mynd rhagddo gydag ysgolion i geisio lleihau costau rhywfaint o'r defnydd bwriadedig a ragwelwyd.

Fe ymatebodd yr Aelod Arweiniol a Swyddogion i gwestiynau ynglŷn â'r taliad untro yr oedd y Cyngor wedi'i gael o'i gyfran am ail ariannu Partneriaeth Trin Gwastraff Gweddilliol Gogledd Cymru. Fe eglurwyd bod y risgiau sy'n gysylltiedig â Phartneriaeth Trin Gwastraff Gweddilliol Gogledd Cymru wedi lleihau ers iddo gael ei sefydlu ac wrth i'r prosiect symud ymlaen o'r cam datblygiadol i'r cam gweithredol. Roedd ail ariannu Partneriaeth Trin Gwastraff Gweddilliol Gogledd Cymru yn hwyrach o ystyried y risg llai, a'r modd y cawsant eu hariannu ar farchnadoedd cyfalaf, wedi golygu bod y pum Awdurdod Lleol wedi derbyn cyfran enillion. Roedd gwaith mewn cysylltiad â hynny wedi bod yn barhaus ers peth amser, ond o ystyried natur dechnegol y gwaith oedd ei angen, dim ond yn y pythefnos diwethaf yr oedd yr arian wedi cyrraedd. Gan mai taliad untro oedd o, y Cabinet ddylai benderfynu sut i'w ddefnyddio. O ran y cyllid ychwanegol oedd ei angen ar gyfer y Gwasanaeth Gwastraff wrth symud ymlaen, byddai'r mater yn cael

ei drafod ymhellach yng Ngweithdy'r Cyngor ar 26 Medi, cyfarfod arbennig o'r Cabinet ar 1 Hydref a Phwyllgor Craffu Cymunedau ar 24 Hydref, ac felly roedd yna gyfleoedd i ystyried a thrafod y manylion ynglŷn â darpariaeth gwasanaeth ac adnoddau ychwanegol oedd eu hangen.

Ar ôl ystyried yr adroddiad a'r diwygiad i'r argymhelliad -

PENDERFYNWYD bod y Cabinet yn –

- (a) *nodir cyllidebau a bennwyd ar gyfer 2024/25 a'r cynnydd yn ôl y strategaeth y cytunwyd arni, a*
- (b) *cadarnhau bod y gyfran enillion o £1.2 miliwn a gafwyd o ail ariannu Partneriaeth Trin Gwastraff Gweddilliol Gogledd Cymru fel y nodir ym mharagraff 6.2 yr adroddiad yn cael ei drin fel incwm ar gyfer y Gwasanaeth Gwastraff a'i ddefnyddio i wrthbwyso costau ychwanegol.*

7 RHAGLEN WAITH Y CABINET

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

- Ymateb drafft Rheolwyr i Asesiad Perfformiad Panel - Tachwedd
- Cytundeb Gofal Cartref Gogledd Cymru - Ionawr

Fe nodwyd hefyd y dylai'r eitem ar Drefniadau Llywodraethu'r Cyd-bwyllgor Corfforedig a oedd wedi'i threfnu at fis Hydref gael ei gohirio wrth ddisgwyl am fanylion yr adroddiad gan Gyngor Gwynedd fel yr awdurdod arweiniol i'w rannu â'r holl Awdurdodau Lleol yng ngogledd Cymru.

PENDERFYNWYD nodi rhaglen waith y Cabinet.

Daeth y cyfarfod i ben am 10.50am.

Mae tudalen hwn yn fwriadol wag

Adroddiad i'r	Cabinet
Dyddiad y cyfarfod	22 Hydref 2024
Aelod / Swyddog Arweiniol	Alan James, Aelod Arweiniol dros Ddatblygu Lleol a Thai
Pennaeth Gwasanaeth	Emlyn Jones, Pennaeth Cynllunio, Gwarchod y Cyhoedd a Gwasanaethau Cefn Gwlad
Awdur yr adroddiad	Glesni Owen, Rheolwr Busnes Gwarchod y Cyhoedd
Teitl	Darpariaethau Codi Ffioedd ac Awdurdod Dirprwyedig - Cynllun Trwyddedu Gorfodol ar gyfer Triniaethau Arbennig

1. Am beth mae'r adroddiad yn sôn?

- 1.1. Mae'r adroddiad yn ymwneud â gosod strwythur ffioedd priodol a chynllun awdurdod dirprwyedig ar gyfer Deddf Iechyd Cyhoeddus (Cymru) 2017 ("y Ddeddf") ar gyfer Trwyddedu Gorfodol Triniaethau Arbennig. Mae'r gweithgareddau sy'n rhan o Drwyddedu Gorfodol Triniaethau Arbennig wedi eu hamlinellu yn Atodiad 1.

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

- 2.1. Gofyn am gymeradwyaeth y Cabinet i fabwysiadu'r strwythur ffioedd a gytunwyd yn genedlaethol ar gyfer y Cynllun Trwyddedu Gorfodol Triniaethau Arbennig newydd sy'n dod i rym ar 29 Tachwedd 2024 yn unol â Deddf Iechyd Cyhoeddus (Cymru) 2017.
- 2.2. I'r Cabinet ddirprwyo pwerau yn y Ddeddf Iechyd Cyhoeddus (Cymru) 2017 i Bennaeth Cynllunio, Gwarchod y Cyhoedd a Gwasanaethau Cefn Gwlad.

3. Beth yw'r Argymhellion?

- 3.1. Bod y Cabinet yn mabwysiadu'r strwythur ffioedd a gytunwyd yn genedlaethol ar gyfer y Cynllun Trwyddedu Gorfodol Triniaethau Arbennig fel nodir yn Nhabl 1 Atodiad 2.
- 3.2. Bod y Cabinet yn dirprwyo'r swyddogaethau o dan y Rheoliadau newydd i'r Pennaeth Cynllunio, Gwarchod y Cyhoedd a Gwasanaethau Cefn Gwlad.
- 3.3. Bod y Cabinet yn awdurdodi Pennaeth Cynllunio, Gwarchod y Cyhoedd a Gwasanaethau Cefn Gwlad i ddiwygio'r ffioedd a'r taliadau yn unol â'r cynllun statudol, fel bo'n briodol, o hyn ymlaen.
- 3.4. Bod y Cabinet yn cadarnhau eu bod wedi darllen, deall ac ystyried yr Asesiad o Effaith ar Les (Atodiad 4) fel rhan o'u hystyriaethau.

4. Manylion yr adroddiad

- 4.1. Mae'r fframwaith deddfwriaethol gyfredol ar gyfer Triniaethau Arbennig yn annigonol. Deddf Llywodraeth Leol (Darpariaethau Amrywiol) 1982 ("Deddf 1982") yw'r prif fodd o orfodi safonau yn y sector hwn trwy ddefnyddio cynllun cofrestru. Fodd bynnag, mae'r dewis i awdurdodau lleol fabwysiadu'r cynllun hwn yn wirfoddol ac ni all y rhai sydd wedi ei fabwysiadu wrthod cofrestru'r unigolyn neu eiddo oni bai eu bod wedi eu cael yn euog o drosedd o dan Ran VIII o Ddeddf 1982. Yn bwysig, nid yw Deddf 1982 yn nodi bod angen 'prawf cynhwysedd' ar gyfer y rhai sy'n gwneud y triniaethau i ddangos gwybodaeth briodol am hylendid a rheoli heintiau.
- 4.2. Cafodd Deddf Iechyd y Cyhoedd (Cymru) 2017 Gydsyniad Brenhinol ar 3 Gorffennaf 2017. Mae Rhan 4 y Ddeddf yn nodi cynllun trwyddedu gorfodol i ymarferwyr sy'n gwneud 'triniaethau arbennig' yng Nghymru.
- 4.3. Bwriad y cynllun trwyddedu yw gwella a chynnal safonau atal a rheoli haint yn y diwydiant triniaethau arbennig a sicrhau iechyd a diogelwch cleientiaid ac ymarferwyr.

4.4. Mae Adran 76 a Rhan 4 o Ddeddf Iechyd Cyhoeddus (Cymru) 2017 yn caniatáu i awdurdodau lleol sydd wedi cyflwyno Trwydded Triniaethau Arbennig neu Dystysgrif Safleoedd Cymeradwy i godi ffi. Dylid penderfynu ar y ffi sydd i'w chodi gan yr awdurdod lleol trwy ystyried y costau a ysgwyddir neu'r costau y disgwylir y bydd yr awdurdod yn eu hysgwyddo. Cafodd y ffioedd cenedlaethol ar gyfer ceisiadau newydd a ffioedd adnewyddu eu cymeradwyo gan Gyfarwyddwyr Gwarchod y Cyhoedd (CGC) yn Nhachwedd 2023, cafodd yr amrywiad a ffioedd eraill eu cymeradwyo gan CGC yn Awst 2024. CGC yw'r sefydliad ar y cyd o swyddogion sy'n gyfrifol am arwain gwasanaethau gwarchod y cyhoedd awdurdodau lleol. Yn unol â'r rheoliadau bydd y ffioedd hyn yn cael eu hadolygu ar y cyd ar ôl blwyddyn o'u gweithredu ac yna ar ddiwedd bob cyfnod o dair blynedd.

5. Sut mae'r penderfyniad yn cyfrannu at Gynllun Corfforaethol 2022 i 2027: Y Sir Ddinbych a Garem?

- 5.1 Mae strwythur ffioedd a gytunwyd yn genedlaethol yn sicrhau cysondeb costau i fusnesau a allai fod yn weithredol o fewn yr awdurdod hwn a thu hwnt. Mae'r cynllun newydd yn sicrhau tegwch i bob busnes sy'n gwneud triniaethau arbennig.
- 5.2 Sicrhau ein bod yn adennill ein costau wrth weithredu'r cynllun trwyddedu newydd a bod pwerau yn cael eu dirprwyo i'r Swyddogion mwyaf priodol sy'n wybodus ac wedi eu hyfforddi ar gyflwyno'r ddeddfwriaeth newydd hon.

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

- 6.1 Mae'r ffioedd cenedlaethol ar gyfer y cynllun trwyddedu newydd wedi eu cyfrifo yn seiliedig ar egwyddorion adennill costau. Yn unol â'r rheoliadau bydd y ffioedd hyn yn cael eu hadolygu ar y cyd ar ôl blwyddyn o'u gweithredu ac yna ar ddiwedd bob cyfnod o dair blynedd. Gellir addasu'r ffioedd trwydded pan fo diffyg neu warged.
- 6.2. Bydd y gwaith yn rhan o adnoddau presennol yng Ngwarchod y Cyhoedd ac ni fydd unrhyw effaith ar wasanaethau eraill.

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

- 7.1. Mae'r ddeddfwriaeth newydd yn caniatáu i awdurdodau lleol godi ffi ar y busnesau a'r unigolion hynny sy'n dymuno gwneud triniaethau arbennig. Mae'r ffioedd hyn yn cael eu codi ar sail adennill costau a byddant yn cael eu hadolygu mewn 12 mis i sicrhau fod y ffioedd hynny yn gymesur â'r gwaith a wneir i weithredu'r cynllun. Gallai busnesau ac unigolion a effeithir gan y ddeddfwriaeth newydd benderfynu stopio gwneud y triniaethau hyn, fodd bynnag gallai hyn gynyddu busnes i eraill yn y sector.
- 7.2. Gallai gynyddu nifer y safleoedd/ymarferwyr heb drwydded a allai gynyddu'r angen ar gyfer ymyrraeth orfodi.
- 7.3. Swyddogion yn cael awdurdod priodol i gymryd camau gorfodi fel bo angen
- 7.4. Gwella safonau mewn busnesau cyfredol a busnesau newydd.

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

- 8.1. Mae ffioedd ar gyfer y drefn trwyddedu triniaethau arbennig wedi eu cyfrifo gan y Grŵp Gweithredu Triniaethau Arbennig a'u cymeradwyo gan Gyfarwyddwr Diogelu'r Cyhoedd Cymru i'w cyflwyno'n gyson gan awdurdodau lleol ledled Cymru.

9. Datganiad y Prif Swyddog Cyllid

- 9.1. Fel nodir yn yr adroddiad mae'r strwythur ffioedd diwygiedig wedi ei ddylunio i sicrhau cysondeb o ran costau i fusnesau, ond hefyd egwyddorion adennill costau ar gyfer awdurdodau lleol yn unol â'n polisi ffioedd a thaliadau ein hunain. Bydd yn bwysig adolygu incwm a chostau ar ôl y flwyddyn gyntaf ac i fwydo'r wybodaeth i'r adolygiad cenedlaethol o ffioedd.

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

- 10.1. Y risg y gallai costau trwyddedu wneud i rai ymarferwyr benderfynu peidio â gwneud triniaethau arbennig os yw'r gost yn fwy na'r incwm o'r triniaethau hynny.

11. Pŵer i wneud y penderfyniad

11.1. Mae Adran 76 a Rhan 4 o Ddeddf Iechyd Cyhoeddus (Cymru) 2017 yn caniatáu i awdurdodau lleol sydd wedi cyflwyno Trwydded Triniaethau Arbennig neu Dystysgrif Safleoedd Cymeradwy i godi ffi

11.2. Adran 13 Deddf Llywodraeth Leol (2000), swyddogaeth weithredol y Cabinet i ddirprwyo pwerau.

Mae tudalen hwn yn fwriadol wag

APPENDIX 1 - GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Electrolysis

A technique used to remove unwanted hair, skin tags and blemishes from the face or body. This procedure works by sending an electric current through the skin, targeting the cells that are responsible for the growth and development of these blemishes.

Tattooing

A tattoo is a marking made by inserting ink into the layers of skin to change the pigment for decorative or other reasons. It is done with a tattoo machine.

Semi-permanent skin colouring

Semi-permanent colouring or cosmetic tattooing is a method of implanting pigmentation into the upper layer of the skin to create a cosmetic enhancement.

Cosmetic piercing

Piercing or cutting part of the human body to create an opening in which jewellery may be worn.

Acupuncture

Fine needles are inserted at certain points of the body for therapeutic or preventative purposes, most commonly for pain control.

Dry Needling

Dry needling is a technique that acupuncturists, physical therapists and other trained healthcare providers use to treat mainly musculoskeletal pain and movement issues. The needles used for dry needling are thicker than those used for acupuncture.

Mae tudalen hwn yn fwriadol wag

Appendix 2 – Proposed Fee Structure - Mandatory Licensing Scheme for Special Procedures

1.1 Each local authority is required to approve fees as per the following table. Total fees for practitioners and premises are divided into application fee and compliance fee which is payable once the application has been granted. The application fee covers the cost of processing the application, inspection and issuing documentation. The compliance fee is a reasonable contribution to the running of the licensing scheme, advising licence holders, following up complaints, additional inspections, and ongoing support.

Table 1		
Licence Type	New	Renewal
Special Procedures Licence (3yr licence)	£203 (£159 Application / £44 Compliance)	£189 (£148 Application / £41 Compliance)
Approved Premises Certificate (3yr licence)	£385 (£244 Application / £141 Compliance)	£345 (£204 Application / £141 Compliance)
Other Fees		
Special Procedure Licence - Variation (Add Procedure)	£131	
Special Procedure Licence - Variation (Change of Detail)	£26	
Special Procedure Licence - Replacement Licence	£13	
Temporary Special Procedure Licence	£92	

Approved premises / Vehicle - Variation (Add Procedure)	£189
Approved Premises / Vehicle - Variation (Structural Change	£189
Approved Premises / Vehicle - Change of Detail	£26
Approved Premises / Vehicle - Replacement Certificate	£13
Approved Premises / Vehicle - Temporary Approval (Ancillary Event)	£385
Approved Premises / Vehicle -Temporary Approval (Convention / Main Purpose)	£680

Appendix 3

Delegated Authority

- 1.0 In order to deal efficiently with applications and enforcement, it is proposed that the powers listed below be delegated to The Head of Planning, Public Protection and Regulatory Services:

Section 65(2) - Power to issue a refusal notice for a special procedure licence

Section 65(3) - Power to issue a Special Procedures Licence where all the applicable licensing criteria is met.

Section 66(3&6) - Power to issue a refusal notice for a special procedure licence (in the case of a relevant offence)

Section 67 - Power to renew a Special Procedures Licence where all the applicable licensing criteria is met.

Section 68 - Power to issue a revocation notice for a special procedure licence

Section 70(1) - Power to issue an approval certificate for a premises or vehicle.

Section 70(1) - Power to renew an approval certificate for a premises or vehicle.

Section 70(1) - Power to refuse an approval certificate for a premises or vehicle.

Section 72(4) - Power to take reasonable steps for bringing a voluntary termination notice to the attention of appropriate persons.

Section 77(2) - Power to issue a stop notice.

Section 78(1) - Power to issue a remedial action notice in respect of a Special Procedures Licence.

Section 79(1) - Power to issue a remedial action notice in respect of an Approved Premises Certificate.

Section 80(2) - Power to issue a completion certificate in respect of a Special Procedure Licence or an Approved Premises Certificate.

Section 97 - Power to carry out enforcement action and consultation in respect of intimate piercing.

Schedule 3 Paragraph 15(3) - Power to issue a warning notice.

- 2.0 The officer specified above be deemed authorised officer for the purposes of Sections 98 to 107 and shall have the power to nominate any supplementary officers as appropriate.

Mae tudalen hwn yn fwriadol wag



Adoption of the nationally agreed Fee Structure for Mandatory Licensing of Special Procedures and Delegation of Powers: 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: 1395

Brief description: Proposal to adopt a fee structure and scheme of delegated authority for the Public Health (Wales) Act 2017 ("the Act") in respect of special procedure licensing.

Date Completed: 25/09/2024 10:20:31 Version: 1

Completed by: Glesni Owen

Responsible Service: Planning, Public Protection and Countryside Services

Localities affected by the proposal: Whole County,

Who will be affected by the proposal? Businesses and individual who undertake special procedures will be affected by the introduction of the licensing fees, which is an increase costs compared to the current Registration scheme. Likely the additional costs maybe passed onto their customers through increase in cost of treatments.

Was this impact assessment completed as a group? Yes

Summary and Conclusion

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

Score for the sustainability of the approach

2 out of 4 stars

Actual score : 21 / 36.

Summary for each Sustainable Development principle

Long term

This report is only to approve an appropriate fee structure and scheme of delegated authority for the Public Health (Wales) Act 2017 in respect of special procedure licensing. The national fees concerning the new licensing scheme have been calculated based on the principles of cost recovery. As required by regulations these fees will collectively be reviewed after one year from implementation and at the end of each subsequent three-year period.

Prevention

Fees have been agreed national on a cost recovery basis. The proposal has neutral impact of climate and nature

Integration

A nationally agreed fees structure ensure consistency of costs for businesses which may operate within this authority and beyond. The new scheme allow for a level playing field for all businesses. The scheme ensure higher standards with a skilled workforce within the sector. Standard fees ensuring that we recover our costs in implementing the new scheme and that powers are delegated to the most appropriate Officers who are knowledgeable and trained in implementing this new legislation.

Collaboration

Fees for the special procedure licensing regime have been calculated by the Special Procedures Implementation Group, made up of the 22 local authorities and approved by Public Protection Wales to be consistently applied by local authorities across Wales.

Involvement

Business were involved during the formal consultation by Welsh Government when drafting the new regulations. The setting of fees were the responsibility of local authorities, businesses were not consulted as the exercise to agree the fees were undertaken by the local authorities in Wales to ensure cost recovery in implementing the scheme. The fees will be reviewed as per regulation after 12 months of implementation to ensure cost incurred by the authority are consistent to the fees charged.

Summary of impact

Well-being Goals	Overall Impact
A prosperous Denbighshire	Neutral
A resilient Denbighshire	Neutral
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

he nationally agreed Fee Structure for Mandatory Licensing of Special Procedures and Delegati

ensure costs recovery and review as per regulation.

keep a log of time spent to feed into the review

Business and individuals deciding to stop undertaking SP, therefore less licensing practitioners.

Could increase unlicensed premises/practitioners which could increase the need for enforcement intervention

Officers duly authorised with appropriate powers to take enforcement action as necessary

Drive up standards on existing and new businesses

The likely impact on Denbighshire, Wales and the world.

A prosperous Denbighshire

Overall Impact

Neutral

Justification for impact

Higher standards of businesses and practitioners working within the sector due to implementation of the licensing scheme. However there is the potential that some business or individual could cease to undertake some of these treatment due increase in fees for licensing, therefor less suitably trained and licensed practitioners in the sector.

Further actions required

The fees will be collectively reviewed in 12months to ensure they are calculated on the principals of cost recovery.

Positive impacts identified:

A low carbon society

N/A

Quality communications, infrastructure and transport

N/A

Economic development

Higher standards within the sector

Quality skills for the long term

N/A

Quality jobs for the long term

skilled workforce within the sector

Childcare

N/A

Negative impacts identified:

A low carbon society

N/A

Quality communications, infrastructure and transport

N/A

Economic development

Fees could inhibit some to licence special procedures

Quality skills for the long term

N/A

Quality jobs for the long term

N/A

Childcare

N/A

A resilient Denbighshire

Overall Impact

Neutral

Justification for impact

No impact as this proposal relate to setting of fees and delegating of powers

Further actions required

NA

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

N/A

People's awareness of the environment and biodiversity

N/A

Flood risk management

N/A

Negative impacts identified:

Biodiversity and the natural environment

N/A

Biodiversity in the built environment

N/A

Reducing waste, reusing and recycling

N/A

Reduced energy/fuel consumption

N/A

People's awareness of the environment and biodiversity

N/A

Flood risk management

N/A

A healthier Denbighshire

Overall Impact

Neutral

Justification for impact

No impact as this proposal relate to setting of fees and delegating of powers, however the actual licensing scheme will ensure those undertaking these special procedures are knowledgeable in infection prevention and control ensuring these treatment are undertaken safely.

Further actions required

N/A

Positive impacts identified:

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

N/A

Access to good quality, healthy food

N/A

People's emotional and mental well-being

N/A

Access to healthcare

N/A

Participation in leisure opportunities

N/A

Negative impacts identified:

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

N/A

Access to good quality, healthy food

N/A

People's emotional and mental well-being

N/A

Access to healthcare

N/A

Participation in leisure opportunities

N/A

A more equal Denbighshire

Overall Impact

Neutral

Justification for impact

Business may decide to pass on increased costs to their customers, however customers would be reassured that the treatment which they are paying for is undertaken by practitioners which have complied with the licensing standards

Further actions required

The fees will be collectively reviewed in 12 months to ensure they are calculated on the principles of cost recovery.

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

Higher Standards within businesses achieved through the licensing scheme

People who suffer discrimination or disadvantage

N/A

People affected by socio-economic disadvantage and unequal outcomes

N/A

Areas affected by socio-economic disadvantage

N/A

Negative impacts identified:

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

N/A

People who suffer discrimination or disadvantage

N/A

People affected by socio-economic disadvantage and unequal outcomes

Businesses may increase treatment costs to recoup the licensing fees

Areas affected by socio-economic disadvantage

N/A

A Denbighshire of cohesive communities

Overall Impact

Neutral

Justification for impact

No impact as this proposal relate to setting of fees and delegating of powers

Further actions required

N/A

Positive impacts identified:

Safe communities and individuals

N/A

Community participation and resilience

N/A

The attractiveness of the area

N/A

Connected communities

N/A

Rural resilience

N/A

Negative impacts identified:

Safe communities and individuals

N/A

Community participation and resilience

N/A

The attractiveness of the area

N/A

Connected communities

N/A

Rural resilience

N/A

A Denbighshire of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language

Overall Impact

Neutral

Justification for impact

Welsh Language Standards will be adhered to when implementing the new licensing scheme through bilingual communication with businesses and practitioners.

Further actions required

N/A

Positive impacts identified:

People using Welsh

Document produced for the scheme will be available bilingually.

Promoting the Welsh language

Document produced for the scheme will be available bilingually.

Culture and heritage

N/A

Negative impacts identified:

People using Welsh

N/A

Promoting the Welsh language

N/A

Culture and heritage

N/A

A globally responsible Denbighshire

Overall Impact

Neutral

Justification for impact

No impact as this proposal relate to setting of fees and delegating of powers

Further actions required

N/A

Positive impacts identified:

Local, national, international supply chains

N/A

Human rights

N/A

Broader service provision in the local area or the region

N/A

Reducing climate change

N/A

Negative impacts identified:

Local, national, international supply chains

N/A

Human rights

N/A

Broader service provision in the local area or the region

N/A

Reducing climate change

N/A

Mae tudalen hwn yn fwriadol wag

Adroddiad i'r	Cabinet
Dyddiad y cyfarfod	22 Hydref 2024
Aelod Arweiniol / Swyddog	Y Cyng. Gwyneth Ellis (Aelod Arweiniol Cyllid, Perfformiad ac Asedau Strategol) / Helen Vaughan-Evans (Pennaeth Gwasanaethau Cefnogi Corfforaethol – Perfformiad, Digidol ac Asedau)
Pennaeth Gwasanaeth	Helen Vaughan-Evans (Pennaeth Gwasanaethau Cefnogi Corfforaethol – Perfformiad, Digidol ac Asedau)
Awdur yr adroddiad	Bryn Williams (Rheolwr Asedau)
Teitl	Strategaeth Rheoli Asedau 2024 - 2029

1. Am beth mae'r adroddiad yn sôn?

1.1 Mae'r adroddiad yn amlinellu'r Strategaeth Rheoli Asedau arfaethedig ar gyfer 2024-2029 (Atodiad 1).

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

2.1. Cyflwyno'r Strategaeth Rheoli Asedau a adolygwyd ac a ddiweddarwyd er mwyn i'r Cabinet wneud penderfyniad ynghylch ei mabwysiadu.

3. Beth yw'r Argymhelliad?

3.1 Bod y Cabinet yn cymeradwyo mabwysiadu Strategaeth Rheoli Asedau 2024 – 2029 (Atodiad 1).

3.2 Bod Aelodau'r Cabinet yn cadarnhau eu bod wedi darllen, deall ac ystyried yr Asesiad o'r Effaith ar Les (Atodiad 2) fel rhan o'u hystyriaethau.

4. Manylion yr adroddiad

- 4.1 Mabwysiadwyd y Strategaeth Rheoli Asedau presennol gan y Cyngor ym mis Gorffennaf 2017 gyda'r bwriad o'i hadolygu ar ôl 5 mlynedd – yn 2021. Felly mae'n hen bryd adolygu'r Strategaeth Rheoli Asedau – achosodd effaith y pandemig ar flaenoriaethau a rhaglenni gwaith beth oedi.
- 4.2 Mae Strategaeth Rheoli Asedau arfaethedig 2024-2029 yn Atodiad 1.
- 4.3 Mae'r Strategaeth Rheoli Asedau newydd yn ceisio alinio cynlluniau asedau a chanlyniadau bwriadedig y strategaeth gyda themâu strategol y Cyngor fel yr amlinellir yn y Cynllun Corfforaethol, gan wneud yn siŵr bod ein hasedau yn chwarae rhan allweddol wrth gyflawni'r blaenoriaethau yma. Ar gyfer y strategaeth hon rydym ni'n cynnig bod canlyniad cyntaf Strategaeth 2017-2021 yn cael ei ddiwygio ac yn cael ei wneud yn egwyddor sylfaenol wrth wneud penderfyniadau ynghylch ein portffolio eiddo. Sef: ***Byddwn yn darparu'r asedau cywir, yn y lle cywir ac yn y cyflwr cywir i ddiwallu anghenion gwasanaethau rŵan ac i'r dyfodol, gan ystyried pwy yw'r perchennog gorau ar gyfer pob ased a chyfleoedd ar gyfer cydweithio.***
- 4.4 Mae'r pedwar canlyniad blaenoriaeth canlynol wedi'u nodi yn Strategaeth Rheoli Asedau 2024-2029, gan gyd-fynd â Chynllun Corfforaethol y Cyngor:
- **Gweithredu ar Newid Hinsawdd ac Adfer Natur** – a fyddai'n cynnwys gwella perfformiad adeiladau, lleihau ôl-troed adeiladau, hwyluso llai o deithio, atafaelu mwy o garbon o eiddo presennol a newydd, a gwella bioamrywiaeth ein safleoedd ac ati. Yn ogystal â gwella gwytnwch ein hasedau yn wyneb newid hinsawdd a'n dealltwriaeth ni o hynny
 - **Moderneiddio Addysg** – bydd hyn yn cael ei gyflawni'n bennaf gan yr Adran Addysg ond bydd hefyd yn cynnwys buddsoddiad sylweddol yn adeiladau ein hysgolion dros y pum mlynedd nesaf
 - **Adfywio** – lle bydd y Cyngor yn ymyrryd yn uniongyrchol yn y farchnad eiddo i hyrwyddo adfywio a datblygu economaidd, yn enwedig yng nghanol ein trefi
 - **Dulliau Gweithio Newydd a Chydweithio** – gan edrych yn benodol ar ein portffolio o swyddfeydd a sut mae angen ei newid yn sgil y cynnydd sylweddol yn nifer y bobl sy'n gweithio gartref (ar ôl COVID), ynghyd â datblygu cyfleoedd i gydweithio i greu model perchnogaeth a gweithredu sy'n gynaliadwy

- 4.5 Bydd cyflawni'r canlyniadau a amlinellir yn y strategaeth hon yn dibynnu ar gael y cyllid angenrheidiol drwy fanteisio ar gyfleoedd i ddenu cyllid allanol a blaenoriaethu'r adnoddau prin sydd gennym ni fel Cyngor.

5. Sut mae'r penderfyniad yn cyfrannu at Gynllun Corfforaethol 2022-2027: Y Sir Ddinbych a Garem?

- 5.1. Mae'r strategaeth hon yn cefnogi thema Sir Ddinbych Wyrddach, gan fod rheoli ynni yn well a'r posibilrwydd o gynhyrchu ynni adnewyddadwy o fewn y portffolio cyfan yn mynd i helpu'r Cyngor i gyrraedd ei darged Carbon Sero-Net a bod yn Ecolegol Gadarnhaol erbyn 2030.
- 5.2. Mae'r strategaeth hefyd yn cefnogi'r thema Sir Ddinbych Ffyniannus gan fod ein portffolio asedau yn gallu gwella ffyniant economaidd os caiff swyddfeydd dros ben eu defnyddio fel llety ar gyfer busnesau bach neu eu gwaredu, er enghraifft.
- 5.3. Mae'r strategaeth yn cefnogi'r thema Dysgu a Thyfu Sir Ddinbych drwy gefnogi'r gwaith o greu cymunedau cynaliadwy ar gyfer dysgu, gan gefnogi codi adeiladau ysgol newydd a gwaith ailwampio mawr i'r stad ysgolion.
- 5.4. Mae'r egwyddor sylfaen 'yr adeiladau cywir, yn y lle cywir' hefyd yn cefnogi'r thema 'Cyngor sy'n cael ei gynnal yn dda ac sy'n uchel ei berfformiad' – gan ddefnyddio asedau i gefnogi dulliau gweithio hyblyg a phartneriaethau.

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

- 6.1. Mae'r strategaeth wedi'i datblygu'n fewnol ac felly ni yw wedi achosi unrhyw gost ychwanegol i'r Cyngor. Yn amlwg, mae gan benderfyniadau a wneir am eiddo gost ynghlwm wrthynt. Bydd cyflawni'r canlyniadau a amlinellir yn y strategaeth hon yn dibynnu ar gael y cyllid angenrheidiol, drwy fanteisio ar gyfleoedd i ddenu cyllid allanol a blaenoriaethu'r adnoddau prin sydd gennym fel Cyngor.
- 6.2. Gwneir yr holl benderfyniadau ynghylch eiddo drwy fecanweithiau sy'n bodoli'n barod, yn cynnwys drwy'r Grŵp Rheoli Asedau, Grŵp Craffu Cyfalaf a'r Cabinet ac ati, i sicrhau eu bod yn cael eu hystyried yn briodol ac yn destun craffu.

- 6.3. Bydd pob gwasanaeth yn cael ei effeithio, gan fod pob gwasanaeth yn defnyddio eiddo. Bydd gwasanaethau yn rhan o ymgynghoriadau ynghylch unrhyw benderfyniad a fydd yn effeithio arnynt neu'r ffordd maent yn darparu eu gwasanaeth.

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

- 7.1 Mae canlyniad terfynol yr Asesiad o'r Effaith ar Les yn un cadarnhaol (Atodiad 2). Roedd y sgôr ar gyfer cynaliadwyedd y dull yn 3 seren o 4. Aseswyd bod cyfraniad cadarnhaol at 4 o'r 7 nod lles, a chyfraniad niwtral at y 3 arall.

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

- 8.1. Cynhaliwyd ymgynghoriad ar lefel swyddogion drwy'r Cynlluniau Portffolio amrywiol, sy'n grwpio tir ac adeiladau gydag eiddo o fathau tebyg gyda'i gilydd yn hytrach na fesul gwasanaethau tebyg. Mae'r Cynlluniau Portffolio hyn wedi'i datblygu drwy gyfres o gyfarfodydd a thrafodaethau gyda swyddogion y Cyngor sydd naill ai'n defnyddio neu'n rheoli tir neu adeiladau yn y portffolio, a thrwy ddadansoddi ychydig o fesurau perfformiad sy'n berthnasol i'r eiddo.
- 8.2. Cafodd y strategaeth ei chyflwyno i dîm y Prif Weithredwr fis Ebrill, lle cafodd ei chymeradwyo gyda diwygiadau. Mae'r strategaeth wedi'i chylchredeg i'r Uwch Dîm Rheoli ar gyfer sylwadau ehangach. Cafodd y strategaeth ei hystyried gan y Grŵp Rheoli Asedau a 1 Mai, lle cafodd ei derbyn cymeradwyo diwygiadau. Mae'r Aelod Arweiniol wedi cyfrannu at y strategaeth ddrafft, ynghyd â'r Cabinet drwy sesiynau briffio. Ystyriodd y Pwyllgor Craffu Partneriaethau'r strategaeth ar 12 Mai, gan ddarparu adborth cadarnhaol.
- 8.3. Ymgynghorwyd â'r Landlord Corfforaethol, sydd wedi darparu'r datganiad canlynol: *Mae eiddo yn cynrychioli gwariant mawr a goblygiadau cynhyrchu carbon i'r Cyngor. Mae'n adnodd strategol ar gyfer Cyngor Sir Ddinbych ac felly mae'r Strategaeth Rheoli Asedau yn ddogfen strategol graidd a fydd yn chwarae rhan hanfodol wrth ddarparu gwasanaethau i bobl y sir heddiw ac i'r dyfodol. Bydd y Strategaeth Rheoli Asedau yn sicrhau bod y Cyngor yn defnyddio'i asedau yn effeithlon ac yn gynaliadwy, a bydd yn rhaid craffu arni a'i diweddarau'n rheolaidd wrth i wybodaeth berthnasol ddod i law drwy'r Cynlluniau Portffolio.*

9. Datganiad y Prif Swyddog Cyllid

9.1 O ystyried y cyfyngiadau ariannol sy'n wynebu'r Cyngor rŵan ac yn y tymor canolig, mae'n hollbwysig bod y Cyngor yn manteisio i'r eithaf ar werth ac effeithlonrwydd yr asedau a ddefnyddir ganddo ac sydd yn ei feddiant. Mae'r Strategaeth Rheoli Asedau yn nodi'r angen i flaenoriaethu'r adnoddau cyfyngedig, manteisio ar gyfleoedd i ddenu cyllid allanol ble bynnag y bo'n bosibl, ystyried effaith dulliau gweithio newydd ar ein hasedau a datblygu cyfleoedd i gydweithio ble bynnag y bo'n bosibl.

10. Beth yw'r peryglon ac a oes unrhyw beth y gallwn ni ei wneud i'w lleihau?

10.1 Does dim risgiau sylweddol yn gysylltiedig â datblygu a mabwysiadu Strategaeth Rheoli Asedau.

11. Pŵer i wneud y penderfyniad

11.1 Deddf Llywodraeth Leol 1972

Mae tudalen hwn yn fwriadol wag

Asset Management Strategy 2024 - 2029



FINAL DRAFT – August 2024

FOREWORD

Like all Councils across Wales, the Council is dealing with significant financial pressures resulting from insufficient government funding, inflation and growing demand for the services the Council provides. Our physical assets are critical to our financial resources, and to delivering our corporate objectives, without which our corporate objectives could not be successfully delivered. We need to make savings, and a fundamental part of this will be ensuring that we utilise our assets wisely and strategically. In this context, our Asset Management Strategy is more important than ever. It is imperative that we manage our assets responsibly to ensure we obtain value for money for our residents and support our wider corporate objectives.

The strategy has set out four key outcomes which are there to help guide all our asset management activity and ensure that it is undertaken legally, transparently and with a proper understanding of the impact on our local communities – now and into the future. The strategy also has a specific outcome around reducing the environmental impact of our assets and outlines how we will reduce our energy consumption/carbon emissions by improved insulation, energy reduction initiatives and pro-active facilities management. We will also reduce our carbon footprint through the investigation of and investment in renewable energy.

We acknowledge that delivering the four key outcomes will require some significant changes in the way we currently manage our assets, and will result in new ways of working and, in some cases, changing responsibilities. The Council is committed to making this change and will provide the clear leadership and support that will be needed to ensure success.

This integrated approach will enable us to make informed choices regarding the utilisation of our property holdings and acquisitions to deliver national policies, including the 'Wellbeing of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015'. The Act has set out the parameters whereby we must ensure our actions meet the needs of today and do not compromise the needs of future generations. We must take account of the long-term implications and benefits that can result from our asset management, investment and delivery, as part of our ongoing drive to deliver more for less.

Asset management is a key part of business planning and an important tool in meeting the current and future fiscal challenges. Through this unified approach we will ensure the value and importance of our assets is clearly recognised within all our future delivery plans and programmes.

Councillor Gwyneth Ellis
Lead Member for Finance, Performance and Strategic Assets

1. CONTEXT

- 1.1 Along with Finance, People and ICT, Property is one of the four principle corporate resources that support the delivery of all services. As such, how that resource is utilised can have a significant impact on the Council's delivery of services and financial standing. The effective and efficient management of the Council's property portfolio will help ensure that the Council is not wasting money on assets that are not required to meet service needs or are unnecessarily costly to run but are providing buildings that are of good physical quality and make services easy for the public to access.
- 1.2 The strategy is underpinned by a series of Portfolio Plans, which will group land and buildings with similar types of property, rather than along services lines. These Portfolio Plans have been developed through a series of meetings and discussions with several council officers who either occupy or manage land or buildings in the portfolio, and through an analysis of a few performance measures relating to the properties. In developing the Portfolio Plans, the review of properties in each portfolio are tested against the following high-level outcomes which underpin the Asset Management Strategy.

2. OUR LAND AND BUILDINGS

- 2.1 Like all local authorities, Denbighshire County Council owns and operates a significant property estate, with 669 buildings distributed across 519 sites. This figure excludes our housing portfolio and highways infrastructure, but does include schools, libraries, offices, depots, care facilities and heritage buildings. The value of this estate, with those exclusions of housing and highways infrastructure, was estimated to be £426,884,849 in March 2023. In total, the estate covers an area of 2,274.58 hectares and provides 295,756m² of gross internal area (GIA).
- 2.2 To help manage our land and buildings, our assets have been organised into the following portfolios:
 1. **Corporate Support** – those properties held to support mainstream service delivery, including offices and corporate stores.
 2. **Education** – those properties held to support the provision of education services, including Primary Schools, High Schools, Special Schools and Integrated Centres.
 3. **Community** – those properties from which services to the community are delivered, including Town Halls, Community Centres, Libraries/one-stop-shops, Youth Centres, Public toilets and car parks.
 4. **Countryside, Parks & Open Space** – those properties which are characterised by land rather than buildings, including parks, playing fields, open spaces, cemeteries and countryside properties.

5. **Commercial** – those properties that generate rent or income, and often have important local economic impact, including agricultural estate, economic development estate and Coastal properties.
6. **Care** – those properties that provide specialist care to vulnerable residents, including Residential & Care Homes, Supported Businesses and Equipment Stores.
7. **Maintenance** – those properties held to ensure the ongoing maintenance and upkeep of the county, including Main/Sub Highways Depots and Waste Facilities
8. **Denbighshire Leisure Limited** – those properties leased to the council’s arm’s length company for the delivery of sports and recreation services
9. **Surplus/Other** – miscellaneous properties that do not fit neatly into any of the above, including quarries and surplus/vacant land & property.

Excluded from this approach are:

10. **Council Housing** – those properties and land held specifically to support and provide public housing, which have separate management arrangements to other Council land and building assets; and.
11. **Highways infrastructure** - that held specifically to support and provide the highway infrastructure and covered for management purposes by the Local Transport Plan.

3. KEY ACHIEVEMENTS SINCE 2017

3.1 During the last Asset Management Strategy period – 2017 to 2023, several key property projects were delivered, including:

- Continued investment in our school estate, including a new school building in Llanfair Dyffryn Clwyd, funded 50% through the Welsh Government 21st Century Schools Band A grant funding programme.
- Continued investment in improving the energy efficiency of our buildings, reducing energy costs and carbon emissions.
- The development of SC2 – an indoor water park operated by Denbighshire Leisure Limited – as part of the wider regeneration programme for Rhyl funded in part through external Town Council contribution and Welsh Government grants and loans.
- The acquisition and demolition of Queens Buildings – a significant complex of dilapidated and predominantly vacant buildings in Rhyl town centre – which have been replaced with the recently completed major mixed-use development ‘Queens Market’ to drive the regeneration of the town centre. The demolition and construction phases were funded in part by Welsh Government grants.
- Establishment of Community Resource Team in County Hall – a shared space for Health and Social Care staff to help deliver more joined up, client focussed services.

- Improved utilisation of County Hall through the development of a dedicated Coroners Court which was funded by all of North Wales’s Local Authorities, new accommodation for Y Bont (a supported enterprise run by Community Support Services) which was funded in part by Welsh Government Integrated Care Fund, and the relocation of Registrars from Ruthin Town Hall into County Hall.
- Ongoing delivery of our Agricultural Estates Strategy – selling our farms to existing tenants – which has raised significant capital receipts.
- Establishment of a county tree nursery to produce trees of local provenance, funded by a combination of Welsh Government – Local Places for Nature Funding and UK Government Shared Prosperity Fund.

3.2 It is also worth noting that the Asset Management Team have played an important role during the COVID-19 pandemic, helping to facilitate accommodation for COVID testing and vaccination centres.

4. CORE UNDERLYING PRINCIPAL

4.1 All decisions made in relation to council properties are guided by the following underlying principle:

We will provide the right assets, in the right place, and in the right condition to meet current and projected future service delivery needs, considering who best to own and operate each asset and opportunities for collaboration.

4.2 The Council has a Portfolio Plan Review and Challenge process as the core mechanism to deliver upon this underlying principle and the priority areas identified in Section 5. For further information on our Portfolio Plan Review and Challenge process please see appendix 1.

5. STRATEGIC ALIGNMENT

5.1 The Corporate Plan for 2022 – 2027 was officially adopted in October 2022 and include several new priorities. In relation to our land and building portfolio, the following four priorities have been identified:

1. **Climate Action & Nature Recovery** – which would include improving energy performance of buildings, reducing the overall building footprint, facilitating reduced travel, increasing carbon sequestration from existing and new properties, improving biodiversity on our sites, etc. In addition to increasing the understanding of, and improving, our assets resilience to climate impacts.

2. **Modernising Education** – delivered primarily by Education but will involve significant investment in our school buildings over the next five years.
 3. **Regeneration** – where the council is directly intervening in the property market to promote regeneration and economic development, particularly in town centres.
 4. **New Ways of Working (NWOW) and Collaboration** – looking specifically at our office portfolio and how this needs to change considering significant increase in home working (post-COVID) , along with progressing collaboration opportunities to create an asset ownership and operation model that is sustainable.
- 5.2 In property terms these are corporately the most important priorities to be addressed in the next 5 years. More detailed information on each of these priorities is contained in the following sections, but we also recognise that there are some links and inter-dependencies between these priorities. For example, reducing the office footprint as part of NWOW also serves to reduce carbon emissions.
- 5.3 Delivery of the outcomes outlined in this strategy will be dependent on securing the necessary funding, through leveraging opportunities to bring in external funding and prioritising the limited resource we hold as a Council.

6. PRIORITY 1: CLIMATE ACTION AND NATURE RECOVERY

6.1 Why is this a priority?

- 6.1.1 As the amount of carbon dioxide human society has emitted into the earth's atmosphere has increased so to have global temperatures. Without reducing CO₂e emissions the earth will get warmer and warmer. This rise in global temperature is causing our climate and planet to change. These changes to our climate include; hotter drier summers, warmer wetter winters, more extreme weather events and sea level rise. This causes: more drought and wildfire, stronger storms, more heat waves, flooding, damaged corals, less snow and ice, thawing of permafrost, changes in plant life cycles and changes to animal migration and life cycles.
- 6.1.2 At the same time, nature is in decline with a reported 68% decline in the world's wildlife population between 1970 and 2020. Human activity is reducing the quality and the amount of habitat available for wildlife and habitats are increasingly fragmented reducing the ability of species to migrate to stay in their required climate to sustain life. As temperatures continue to rise, and habitats extent and connectivity continue to decline, climate change will become an increasing driver for species losses.
- 6.1.3 The climate is changing everywhere on our planet including here in North Wales. The region has experienced in recent years wider and more frequent flooding, extreme heat and stronger and more frequent storms. 354 of species known to be present in Wales are at risk of extinction.

6.1.4 The realisation that time is fast running out has resulted in a climate emergency being declared by many organisations including Denbighshire County Council in July 2019, and we have subsequently developed the Carbon and Ecological Change Strategy which was adopted by the council in February 2021. The two goals set out in this strategy are:

- For the total carbon emitted by the Council minus the total carbon absorbed from Council owned and operated land to equal zero by 31st March 2030. This is our net carbon zero ambition; and
- To protect, manage and restore our land as well as create new spaces for nature so that the ecosystems in Denbighshire are diverse, connected, big in scale and extent, in a healthy condition and adaptable and thus not only maintains biodiversity but enhances it. This is our Ecologically Positive Council goal.

6.1.5 In 2023/24 the Council completed the Year 3 update of the Strategy which is being tabled at Council in July 2024 for adoption. A new area of focus for the Council in the Year 3 Updated version of its Climate and Ecological Change Strategy is increasing climate risk resilience as a Council and across the County. This is in recognition that even if emissions are dramatically decreased over the coming decade, further warming is now unavoidable, and adaptation is needed to deal with the climatic changes we are already experiencing and further changes that are now already 'baked in'. This second iterative of the strategy includes actions on the Council to increase the understanding of the Council's climate risk resilience and putting plans and actions in place to increase its resilience to climate impacts.

6.1.6 To achieve our Net Carbon Zero goal, the Council needs to reduce the amount of carbon it emits and increase the amount of carbon it absorbs, and our property portfolio has a major contribution to make to both these goals, given that emissions from our buildings currently represent 60% of the councils total emissions (excluding the supply chain), and more land will be required to offset the carbon we still expect to be emitting by our 2030 target date. Efforts to reduce energy use and carbon emissions also save the Council money in our utility bills. Based on delivered and modelled projects the financial benefit appears to consistently be - £2 of financial benefit for every £1 invested.

6.1.7 Similarly, property will play a fundamental role in helping to achieve our Ecologically Positive goal, as we will need to restore and change how we manage land that we currently own and operate to increase species diversity, and increase our land ownership to creating new spaces (ecological niches) for nature.

6.2 What outcomes are we trying to achieve?

6.2.1 The Carbon & Ecological Change Strategy is broad in scope and ambition, but from a property perspective we aim to achieve the following outcomes:

1. **Reducing Carbon Emissions** - By the end of March 2030, we will have reduced carbon emissions from the electricity, gas, LPG, oil, biomass and water we use in council owned buildings by 60% (from 2019/20 baseline).
2. **Increasing Carbon Sequestration** - By the end of March 2030, we will have increased the amount of carbon sequestered from property the council owns and operates by 575% (from 2019/20 baseline) through additional planting to existing property and the acquisition of new sites.
3. **Improving Biodiversity** - By the end of March 2030, we will have used the land and property we own and operate – both existing and new sites – to create diverse, connected, and large ecosystems which enhance biodiversity in the county.
4. **Increasing Our Resilience to the Impacts of Climate Change** - Build on exploratory work conducted in 2023/24, we will have increased our knowledge of the climate impact on property and the subsequent resilience of services utilising those assets. We will have capitalised on opportunities to utilise our land across the county for multiple objectives e.g. natural flood risk management via tree planting.

6.3 How will we measure progress towards these outcomes?

6.3.1 We will measure progress through the following set of performance indicators:

- i. Net Tonnes CO² of emissions and absorption from council buildings and operations.
- ii. Tonnes CO² of emissions through staff commuting.
- iii. Tonnes CO² of emissions through business travel.
- iv. Tonnes CO² of emissions through supply chains.
- v. Percentage of council owned and operated land categorised as “Highest Species Richness”.

6.3.2 Appendix 2 outlines the base data for the above performance measures. A report will be taken annually to the ‘Asset Management Group’ to report and monitor the above data.

6.4 What are we going to do to achieve the outcome?

6.4.1 The outcomes will be achieved through a combination of activities which may include:

- Improving the energy efficiency of our buildings.
- Converting buildings to low carbon heat solutions like ground and air source heat pumps.
- Designing and constructing all new buildings to be low carbon in their operation.
- Increasing the amount of on-site renewable energy generation.
- Disposing of redundant buildings which are no longer required.

- Increase tree cover in sites already owned by the council.
- Acquire additional sites to achieve our carbon absorption target and help achieve our net carbon zero and ecologically positive target.
- Undertake works to improve the biodiversity of sites already owned by the council.
- Review and change how we design new buildings to maximise the biodiversity potential (e.g. hedging rather than fencing, hedgehog tunnels, bat/bird boxes, etc.)
- Support the reintroduction of indigenous species on council owned sites where suitable habitats exist.
- Build on exploratory work conducted in 2023/24 around social care climate resilience to increase knowledge and implement improvements to resilience of services.

7. PRIORITY 2: MODERNISING EDUCATION

7.1 Why is this a priority?

7.1.1 After decades of under-investment, the Modernising Education programme has started to reverse the decline in the condition and suitability of our school buildings. With significant financial contributions from both the Welsh Government and the council, the first phase of this programme – Band A – delivered £95 million of investment in improving our school estate. This investment included new primary schools in Ruthin and Clocaenog, a new extension and major refurbishment of Ysgol Glan Clwyd in St Asaph, and a brand new High School building in Rhyl.

7.1.2 The next stage of investment in the school estate has seen Welsh Government move away from 5 year bands of investment to a more flexible approach over a longer 9 - year time period with the 9 years divided into 3 blocks of 3 years each. All local authorities have been requested to create a Rolling Programme. Denbighshire's approach for the Rolling Programme is focused on providing high quality buildings and facilities that meet the needs of pupils, families, and their wider community, including working with the Welsh Government's Sustainable Communities for Learning Programme. The broader strategy also reflects wider targets such as the role education can play in delivering the national target for Cymraeg 2050 and delivering Net Carbon Zero.

7.2 What outcomes are we trying to achieve?

7.2.1 Creating Sustainable Communities for Learning is multi-faceted, but from a property perspective we aim to achieve the following outcomes:

1. **Surplus Pupil Places** – by the end of March 2029, we will have ensured that the overall level of surplus pupil places is reduced by 25% (from 2019/20 baseline).
2. **Building Condition** - by the end of March 2029, we will have improved condition of school buildings with a 35% reduction in the number of buildings considered poor (from 2019/20 baseline).

3. **Reducing Carbon Emissions** - By the end of March 2030, we will have reduced carbon emissions from the electricity, gas, LPG, oil, biomass and water we use in school buildings by 60% (from 2019/20 baseline).

7.3 How will we measure progress towards these outcomes?

7.3.1 We will measure progress through the following set of performance indicators:

- i. Number of surplus school places across the school portfolio
- ii. Number of surplus Primary school places
- iii. Number of surplus Secondary school places
- iv. Number of school buildings categorised as poor in physical condition terms (Grade C or D)
- v. Tonnes CO₂ of emissions from school buildings

7.3.2 Appendix 2 outlines the base data for the above performance measures. A report will be taken annually to the 'Asset Management Group' to report and monitor the above data.

7.4 What are we going to do to achieve the outcomes?

7.4.1 The outcomes will be achieved through a combination of activities which may include:

- Physical improvements to school buildings, including extensions and refurbishments, to accommodate forecast school numbers and improve learning environments.
- Construction of new school buildings.
- Works to improve energy efficiency and reduce carbon emissions from school buildings.

8. PRIORITY 3: REGENERATION

8.1 Why is this a priority?

8.1.1 The decline in the fortunes of town centres across the UK is well documented, and the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated the problems in many places. Denbighshire has a number of town centres, all of which are feeling the impact of changing retail patterns to some degree. Some, like Prestatyn and Ruthin – which came first and second in a “vitality index” of Welsh town centres in 2021 – seem to be faring relatively well in the circumstances. Others, like Rhyl, are faring less well, with high vacancy rates and poorly maintained buildings combining to create a poor shopping environment and deterring people from visiting.

8.1.2 The private sector has lost confidence in these areas and is not investing in property, either in terms of new builds or refurbishment of existing buildings. In order to restore private sector confidence, the council may wish to proactively intervene in the property market, dependent on funding being available, to improve the visual appearance of our towns, create new opportunities for businesses and more generally deliver our regeneration objectives. We already have a track record in doing this with our acquisition of Queens Building and other

High Street properties in Rhyl, maximising on the draw down of external funding, but other interventions may be needed going forward in order to create new, high quality public realm spaces, upgrade buildings to set a new benchmark for quality design in our town centres and introduce a better mix of uses.

8.2 What outcomes are we trying to achieve?

8.2.1 Regeneration is wide-ranging and multi-faceted, but from a property perspective we aim to achieve the following outcomes:

1. **Physical Appearance** – by the end of March 2029 we will have significantly improved the physical appearance of some of our town centres as a result of intervening in key properties and either refurbishing them for new uses or demolishing and redeveloping them with new buildings or public spaces.
2. **New businesses and jobs** – by the end of March 2029, through refurbishment or redevelopment, we will have created quality commercial spaces in some town centres that will be occupied by new businesses creating new jobs.
3. **New Homes** – by the end of March 2029, through refurbishment or redevelopment, we will have created quality new homes, attracting new residents to come and live in some of our town centres.

8.2.2 Note that in relation to outcome 3 we will be working closely with the private sector, Registered Social Landlords and the council's own housing department to create a balanced mix of housing types and tenures, but with a real focus on trying to attract young professional singles/couples into our town centres.

8.3 How will we measure progress towards these outcomes?

8.3.1 In terms of the property elements of our regeneration efforts, we will measure progress through the following set of performance indicators in relation to properties where we have been directly involved as a council:

- i. m² of unused/dilapidated floorspace demolished
- ii. m² of commercial floorspace created
- iii. number of businesses accommodated
- iv. m² of residential floorspace created
- v. Number of residential units created

8.3.2 Appendix 2 outlines the base data for the above performance measures. A report will be taken annually to the 'Asset Management Group' to report and monitor the above data.

8.4 What are we going to do to achieve the outcomes?

8.4.1 The outcomes will be achieved through a combination of activities which may include:

- Reviewing the future uses for the Queens Market with the aim of starting in 2024.
- Refurbishing town centre properties acquired for the “Contemporary Living” project.
- Refurbishing 26 Wellington Road.
- Identifying and acquiring other town centre properties in either poor condition or in key locations, and subsequently refurbishing or redeveloping them.
- Identifying and acquiring any properties that may be required to improve traffic circulation in town centres.

9. NEW WAYS OF WORKING AND COLLABORATION

9.1 Why is this a priority?

9.1.1 The COVID-19 pandemic demonstrated that the majority of Denbighshire County Council office-based staff can work very successfully from home. For the whole of the lockdown periods very few office-based staff attended the workplace. This has demonstrated that the council can operate the majority of its office-based functions with officers working from home. As such, the expectation is that home working will remain an integral part of working life going forward for many office-based staff.

9.1.2 Having established that the majority of office functions can be undertaken successfully at home, there are opportunities to rethink the office environment to suit a more “blended” approach to working – with some time being spent in the office but a much greater incidence of home working than pre-COVID levels, with perhaps between 30% to 50% of staff attending the workplace on any working day. Furthermore, the reasons people attend the workplace is more likely to be driven by the need to meet and collaborate with others rather than to undertake day to day transactional operations which can be undertaken at home.

9.1.3 This change in ways of working is being experienced across business and the public sector in North Wales. Opportunities to collectively rationalise estates in localities and across sectors are likely in the next 5 years with the establishment of multi-use / multi agency assets releasing surplus sites to be repurposed for other requirements and priorities (e.g., Housing, Community Resilience etc).

9.1.4 To consider and deliver a broad range of benefits that could derive from an increase in staff working from home, the council undertook a New Ways of Working (NWOW) review and from a property perspective we need to reconsider what we provide in terms of office accommodation, specifically:

- Changing the layout and organisation of our offices to improve utilisation;

- Considering the number and type of meeting spaces we provide, if one of the prime reasons for people attending the office is to meet others and collaborate; and
- Reducing the overall amount of space dedicated to office uses.

Delivery upon these conclusions and proactively seeking opportunities to collaborate will continue to feature for the coming 5 years.

9.2 What outcomes are we trying to achieve?

9.2.1 The New Ways of Working in the Council is broad in its scope, but from a property perspective we aim to achieve the following outcomes:

1. **Workplace Design** – By the end of March 2029 we will have reduced the amount of floorspace dedicated for office use and redesigned those spaces to meet the needs of a workforce which will spend a significant proportion of time working from home.
2. **Property Utilisation** – By the end of March 2029 we will have rationalised our property portfolio and achieved revenue savings through the improved utilisation of our office buildings facilitated by an increase in home working by office-based staff and collaborative working with other public bodies.

9.2.2 Collaboration in assets can take many forms, but from an asset management perspective we aim to achieve the following outcomes:

3. **Sustainable Asset Ownership and Operation** – By the end of March 2029 we will have completed a review of our assets utilising the Portfolio Plan and Challenge process to question who best to own and operate each asset and how the ownership and operation model can best service residents and corporate priorities, along with working collaboratively across the public and third sector and within localities to explore opportunities for multi-use/ multi- agency asset collaboration.

9.3 How will we measure progress towards these outcomes?

9.3.1 We will measure progress through the following set of performance indicators:

- i. m² of space allocated for office use and associated (storage, meetings, reception, etc.) across our portfolio
- ii. £ income achieved through shared costs, rented out space and/or specific revenue grant funding (e.g. for establishment of Remote Working Hubs) facilitated by improved utilisation of offices
- iii. £ revenue savings achieved through property disposals facilitated by improved utilisation of offices
- iv. m² of Gross Internal Area (GIA) in the overall DCC corporate property portfolio

9.3.2 Appendix 2 outlines the base data for the above performance measures. A report will be taken annually to the 'Asset Management Group' to report and monitor the above data.

9.4 What are we going to do to achieve the outcomes?

9.4.1 The outcomes will be achieved through a combination of activities which may include:

- Considering the number and location of DCC buildings office-based staff will be able to operate from, and making changes to those buildings where required to enable remote working.
- Liaising with public sector partners in the North Wales region to agree reciprocal / collaborative arrangements for staff to work in partners' office buildings.
- Agree the basis on which a reduced number of desks will be allocated going forward (i.e. team rotas or hot-desking) and implement required system for allocating space accordingly.
- Re-allocating space in our offices to reduce the number (and possibly size) of desks.
- Reviewing dedicated single or double occupancy office spaces where they currently exist and consider the establishment "management suites" as an alternative to improve space utilisation.
- Reviewing the requirement for formal meeting spaces (and associated video conferencing facilities and booking systems) and implementing any agreed changes.
- Designing and providing more informal meeting/collaboration spaces.
- Consider scope for improving staff welfare facilities (e.g. more showers to encourage cycling to work, improved kitchen/dining areas, etc.).
- Consider opportunities to bring some service functions into the Administration portfolio (e.g. libraries, Registrars, etc.) and implement where feasible.
- Consider options for sharing or leasing out space in our office buildings to other public sector partners, and collaborative working, where feasible.
- Consider options for leasing out space in our office portfolio commercially, and implement where feasible.
- Consider the use of some of DCC's buildings for the establishment of WG's "Remote Working Hubs" concept of shared space, and implement where feasible.
- Identify and implement opportunities to dispose of buildings in DCC ownership reduce the number of buildings DCC own and operate.

10. DAY TO DAY MANAGEMENT

10.1 Over and above the strategic elements outlined above, there are a number of "day to day" activities where there is scope for improvement which need to be addressed over this next Asset Management Strategy period, including:

1. More robust and programmed process for condition surveys and ensuring they have value for maintenance teams;

2. Better information and knowledge of listed buildings in our ownership;
3. Ensure all properties have clear and understood managing service;
4. Review properties in Environmental Services – currently outside property maintenance regimes and thus inconsistent with Corporate Landlord model;
5. Improve compliance monitoring and processes;
6. Continue EDRMS programme for lease information;
7. Review Acquisition /Disposal process;
8. Review and communicate Community Asset Transfer process;
9. Review Asset Management Group (AMG) Terms of Reference (and ensure consistency with Capital Strategy Group [CSG]);
10. As part of the Asset Challenge Process proactively explore collaboration opportunities with other Public Sectors.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1 – Portfolio Plan Review and Challenge Process

A1.1 Portfolio Plans will have been established for all portfolio areas by the end of 2024. Following this, a property review process will be instigated using these plans for the basis of initial challenge at service level, escalating to area asset reviews once portfolios and service need are established.

A1.2 Portfolio plans will

- Be completed in conjunction with the relevant services
- Identify links between our buildings
- Scrutinise building utilisation, performance and condition
- Give services an opportunity to highlight their challenges
- Trigger the Asset challenge process

A1.3 Portfolio plans will be categorised as follows:

- **Corporate Support** – those properties held to support mainstream service delivery, including offices and corporate stores.
- **Education** – those properties held to support the provision of education services.
- **Community** – those properties from which services to the community are delivered, including Leisure Centres, Town Halls, Libraries/one-stop-shops, Youth Centres, public toilets and car parks.
- **Countryside, Parks & Open Space** – those properties which are characterised by land rather than buildings, including parks, playing fields, open spaces, cemeteries and countryside properties.
- **Commercial** – those properties that generate rent or income including agricultural estate, economic development estate, Coastal & Maritime properties.

- **Care** – those properties that provide specialist care to vulnerable residents, including Residential & Care Homes, Supported Businesses and Equipment Stores.
- **Maintenance** – those properties held to ensure the ongoing maintenance and upkeep of the county, including Main/Sub Highways Depots, Roadside Highways Depots, Street Scene Depots and Waste Facilities
- **Surplus/Other** – miscellaneous properties that do not fit neatly into any of the above, including quarries and surplus/vacant land & property.

A1.4 Initial review at the Council's Asset Management Group will form the basis of more in depth challenge at service level which will be largely based on Sufficiency, Suitability and Condition/Performance. It is unlikely that every asset will be subject to challenge, with some being obviously required to deliver essential/statutory services.

A1.5 Where potential alternative/shared use or vacation and disposal are identified, the established policies, consultation and approval processes will be implemented to bring proposals forward. This will include presenting findings and proposals to the relevant Member Area Groups for consideration and comment.

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Appendix 2 – Performance Indicators

Priority 1: Climate Action and Nature Recovery

We will measure progress through the following set of performance indicators:

- i. Net Tonnes CO² of emissions and absorption from council buildings and operations.
- ii. Tonnes CO² of emissions through staff commuting.
- iii. Tonnes CO² of emissions through business travel.
- iv. Tonnes CO² of emissions through supply chains.
- v. Percentage of council owned and operated land categorised as “Highest Species Richness”.

Measure	2019-2020 Baseline	2022–2023 Data	2023–2024 Data	2024–2025 Data	2025–2026 Data	2026–2027 Data	2027–2028 Data	2028-2029 Data	2029-2030 Data	2030 Target
Net Carbon Zero – Total carbon tonnage emitted and absorbed by the Council (excluding supply chain) – Benchmarked Locally	14,030	12,062								0
Total carbon tonnage emitted through staff commuting. – Benchmarked Locally	1,848	2,860								1,478
Total carbon tonnage emitted through business travel. – Benchmarked Locally	550	251								110
Total carbon tonnage emitted through supply chains. – Benchmarked Locally	25,125	36,912								16,311
Percentage of council owned and operated land in the highest categories of species richness. – Benchmarked Locally	37.6	42.0								51

Priority 2: Modernising Education

We will measure progress through the following set of performance indicators:

- i. Number of surplus school places across the school portfolio
- ii. Number of surplus Primary school places
- iii. Number of surplus Secondary school places
- iv. Number of school buildings categorised as poor in physical condition terms (Grade c or D)
- v. Tonnes CO2 of emissions from school buildings

Measure	2024 Baseline	2025 Data	2026 Data	2027 Data	2028 Data	2029 Data
Number of surplus school places across the school portfolio– Benchmarked Locally	2,492					
Number of surplus Primary schools – Benchmarked Locally	1,170					
Number of surplus Secondary schools – Benchmarked Locally	1,322					
Number of school buildings categorised as poor in physical condition terms (Grade c or D)– Benchmarked Locally	0					
Tonnes CO2 of emissions from school buildings– Benchmarked Locally	3,362					

Priority 3: Regeneration

In terms of the property elements of our regeneration efforts, we will measure progress through the following set of performance indicators in relation to properties where we have been directly involved as a council:

- i. m² of unused/dilapidated floorspace demolished
- ii. m² of commercial floorspace created
- iii. number of businesses accommodated
- iv. m² of residential floorspace created
- v. Number of residential units created

Measure	2023-2024 Baseline	2024-2025 Data	2025-2026 Data	2026-2027 Data	2027-2028 Data	2028-2029 Data
m ² of unused/dilapidated floorspace demolished – Benchmarked Locally	0					
m ² of commercial floorspace created – Benchmarked Locally	1,500					
Number of businesses accommodated – Benchmarked Locally	0					
m ² of residential floorspace created – Benchmarked Locally	0					
Number of residential units created – Benchmarked Locally	0					

Priority 4: New Ways of Working and Collaboration

We will measure progress through the following set of performance indicators:

- i. m² of space allocated for office use and associated (storage, meetings, reception, etc.) across our portfolio
- ii. £ income achieved through shared costs, rented out space and/or specific revenue grant funding (e.g. for establishment of Remote Working Hubs) facilitated by improved utilisation of offices
- iii. £ revenue savings achieved through property disposals facilitated by improved utilisation of offices
- iv. m² of Gross Internal Area (GIA) in the overall DCC corporate property portfolio

Measure	2023-2024 Baseline	2024-2025 Data	2025-2026 Data	2026-2027 Data	2027-2028 Data	2028-2029 Data
m ² of space allocated for office use and associated (storage, meetings, reception, etc.) across our portfolio	8,132					
£ income achieved through shared costs, rented out space and/or specific revenue grant funding (e.g. for establishment of Remote Working Hubs) facilitated by improved utilisation of offices	TBC					
£ revenue savings achieved through property disposals facilitated by improved utilisation of offices	0					
m ² of Gross Internal Area (GIA) in the overall DCC corporate property portfolio	11,165					

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Asset Management Strategy 2024-2029: 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: 1358

Brief description: Asset Management Strategy

Date Completed: 09/10/2024 11:09:12 Version: 4

Completed by: Bryn Williams

Responsible Service: Corporate Support Service: Performance, Digital and Assets

Localities affected by the proposal: Whole County,

Who will be affected by the proposal? All DCC Services

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 : 35 / 36.

Summary for each Sustainable Development principle

Long term

We will provide the right assets, in the right place, and in the right condition to meet current and projected future service delivery needs, considering who best to own and operate each asset and opportunities for collaboration. To this end, the new Asset Management Strategy has sought to align asset plans with the council's longer term strategic wellbeing objectives, making sure that our property assets play a key role in delivering on these priorities.

Prevention

Climate Action & Nature Recovery is a core objective of this strategy – which would include improving energy performance of buildings, reducing the overall building footprint, facilitating reduced travel, increasing carbon sequestration from existing and new properties, improving biodiversity on our sites, etc. In addition to increasing the understanding of, and improving, our assets resilience to climate impacts. All action in relation to this objective is subject to necessary funding.

Integration

The new Asset Management Strategy has sought to align asset plans with the council's longer term strategic priorities/wellbeing objectives, making sure that our property assets play a key role in delivering on these priorities. For example through its regeneration and modernising education

objectives

Collaboration

Consultation has been carried out at officer level through the various Portfolio Plans, which group land and buildings with similar types of property, rather than along services lines. These Portfolio Plans have been developed through a series of meetings and discussions with several council officers who either occupy or manage land or buildings in the portfolio, and through an analysis of a few performance measures relating to the properties.

Involvement

Services will continue to shape and contribute to asset decisions through portfolio plans and asset challenges. Councillors will be involved via discussions at MAGs. Any major changes to front line service assets e.g. schools will be subject to significant internal and external involvement and engagement conducted by the service 'holding' the asset.

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	Positive
A Denbighshire of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language	Neutral

Well-being Goals	Overall Impact
A globally responsible Denbighshire	Positive

Main conclusions

The strategy aligns well with the Wellbeing Goals providing positive contribution to 4 of the goals and neutral for the rest. This is particular evident in the underlying principle for the strategy and the core priorities of the strategy. The ethos of collaboration supports delivery against the Wellbeing of future generation sustainable development principles and will only grow during the term of this strategy and public sector finances continue to retract.

Interaction and collaboration between services is key in identifying and addressing areas of success and opportunities for improvement. Periodic review of the report content will also ensure it remains relevant and applicable.

In order to manage any actions arising from this impact assessment, we regularly meet with Ystadau Cymru, which is a North Wales regional property officers forum to ensure there is regular and effective communication between key partner organisations and opportunities for joint working are identified and delivered.

The likely impact on Denbighshire, Wales and the world.

A prosperous Denbighshire

Overall Impact

Positive

Justification for impact

The strategy is designed to contribute well to the Council contributing to a prosperous Denbighshire. Particularly through its objectives around climate action and nature recovery and regeneration.

Further actions required

Action around this is subject to securing necessary funds and there could be possible missed opportunities due to limited resource/capacity to make connections and leverage impact within property and other key teams across the Council. Continuing close working across the Council and with our partners should help with these potential barriers.

Positive impacts identified:

A low carbon society

Climate Action & Nature Recovery is a core objective of this strategy – which would include improving energy performance of buildings, reducing the overall building footprint, facilitating reduced travel, increasing carbon sequestration from existing and new properties, improving biodiversity on our sites, etc. In addition to increasing the understanding of, and improving, our assets resilience to climate impacts.

Quality communications, infrastructure and transport

Using assets for broad objectives through collaboration is a feature of this strategy e.g. how our assets can support the roll out of Internet of Things technology through wifi / LoRoWan infrastructure. Also how our open space portfolio can improve access to open green space and biodiversity hot spots.

Economic development

Regeneration is one of the strategies objectives – where the council is directly intervening in the property market to promote regeneration and economic development, particularly in town centres.

Quality skills for the long term

none anticipated

Quality jobs for the long term

none anticipated

Childcare

none anticipated

Negative impacts identified:

A low carbon society

All action in relation to this objective is subject to necessary funding. Working directly with services should reduce any missed opportunities to leverage as much funding as possible

Quality communications, infrastructure and transport

Possible Missed opportunities due to limited resource/capacity to make connections and leverage impact

Economic development

Possible missed opportunities due to limited resource/capacity to make connections and leverage impact

Quality skills for the long term

None anticipated

Quality jobs for the long term

None anticipated

Childcare

None anticipated

A resilient Denbighshire

Overall Impact

Positive

Justification for impact

Climate Action & Nature Recovery is one of the core priorities in the strategy – which would include improving energy performance of buildings, reducing the overall building footprint, facilitating reduced travel, increasing carbon sequestration from existing and new properties, improving biodiversity on our sites, etc. In addition to increasing the understanding of, and improving, our assets resilience to climate impacts.

Further actions required

Action around this is subject to securing necessary funds and there could be possible missed opportunities due to limited resource/capacity to make connections and leverage impact within property and other key teams across the Council. Continuing close working across the Council and with our partners should help with these potential barriers. Equally to continue to develop staff awareness and knowledge about biodiversity risk, mitigation and enhancement opportunities.

Positive impacts identified:

Biodiversity and the natural environment

Climate Action & Nature Recovery is one of the core priorities in the strategy – which would include increasing carbon sequestration from existing and new properties and improving biodiversity on our sites.

Biodiversity in the built environment

Climate Action & Nature Recovery is one of the core priorities in the strategy – which would include increasing carbon sequestration from existing and new properties and improving biodiversity on our sites.

Reducing waste, reusing and recycling

The portfolio plan approach referenced in this strategy takes a legislative lens so that collective compliance with regulation such as the Workplace Recycling Regs can be progressed through asset challenge and portfolio plan updating process annually.

Reduced energy/fuel consumption

Climate Action & Nature Recovery is one of the core priorities in the strategy – which include improving energy performance of buildings, reducing the overall building footprint, facilitating reduced travel.

People's awareness of the environment and biodiversity

none anticipated

Flood risk management

Climate Action & Nature Recovery is one of the core priorities in the strategy – which includes increasing the understanding of, and improving, our assets resilience to climate impacts. This includes flood risk and cascading risk linked to this. Portfolio plan approach advocated in this strategy Provides service managers with an opportunity to discuss issues / potential issues around flooding and gives the Asset management team an opportunity to review and mitigate risk

Negative impacts identified:

Biodiversity and the natural environment

Potential lack of knowledge from individual services. Possible missed opportunities due to limited resource/capacity to make connections and leverage impact

Biodiversity in the built environment

Potential lack of knowledge from individual services. Possible missed opportunities due to limited

resource/capacity to make connections and leverage impact

Reducing waste, reusing and recycling

None anticipated

Reduced energy/fuel consumption

All action in relation to this objective is subject to necessary funding. Working directly with services should reduce any missed opportunities to leverage as much funding as possible

People's awareness of the environment and biodiversity

None anticipated

Flood risk management

Potential lack of knowledge from individual services. Possible missed opportunities due to limited resource/capacity to make connections and leverage impact

A healthier Denbighshire

Overall Impact

Neutral

Justification for impact

Limited impact in this goal apart from the underlying principle of the strategy applying to the leisure facilities in DCC ownership and run by DLL. That principle is: We will provide the right assets, in the right place, and in the right condition to meet current and projected future service delivery needs, considering who best to own and operate each asset and opportunities for collaboration.

Further actions required

Continued engagement by DLL in our portfolio plan discussions will be key to continue to work well together.

Positive impacts identified:

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

N/A

Access to good quality, healthy food

N/A

People's emotional and mental well-being

none anticipated

Access to healthcare

none anticipated

Participation in leisure opportunities

Leisure Centres are part of the Council's assets run by DLL with some being dual use sites at High Schools where the centre is used to deliver physical education curriculum. The Strategies core principle supports the continued safe, efficient management and use of these leisure facilities which in turn supports participation opportunities.

Negative impacts identified:

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

None anticipated

Access to good quality, healthy food

none anticipated

People's emotional and mental well-being

None anticipated

Access to healthcare

none anticipated

Participation in leisure opportunities

Continued engagement by DLL in our portfolio plan discussions will be key to continue to work well together.

A more equal Denbighshire

Overall Impact

Neutral

Justification for impact

Beside the strategy ensuring asset management and facilities management of property complying with Equalities Act and other duties this strategy has a neutral impact for equalities.

Further actions required

none anticipated

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

Beside the strategy ensuring asset management and facilities management of property complying with Equalities Act and other duties this strategy has a neutral impact for equalities

People who suffer discrimination or disadvantage

none anticipated

People affected by socio-economic disadvantage and unequal outcomes

none anticipated

Areas affected by socio-economic disadvantage

none anticipated

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

none anticipated

People who suffer discrimination or disadvantage

none anticipated

People affected by socio-economic disadvantage and unequal outcomes

none anticipated

Areas affected by socio-economic disadvantage

none anticipated

A Denbighshire of cohesive communities

Overall Impact

Positive

Justification for impact

By providing the right buildings, in the right places for the right service delivery considering who best to own and operate each asset and opportunities for collaboration; the strategy identifies opportunities for community interaction, resilience through exploring opportunity for CAT transfers and

collaborative ownership and management of assets. New Ways of Working (NWOW) and Collaboration is one of the core priorities of the strategy – looking specifically at our office portfolio and how this needs to change considering significant increase in home working (post-COVID) , along with progressing collaboration opportunities to create an asset ownership and operation model that is sustainable.

Further actions required

Continuous collaboration with all concerned parties and services. Continued work on the CAT transfer process for the Council to ensure it is clear and widely understood.

Positive impacts identified:

Safe communities and individuals

none anticipated

Community participation and resilience

By providing the right buildings, in the right places for the right service delivery considering who best to own and operate each asset and opportunities for collaboration; . The strategy identifies opportunities for community interaction , resilience through exploring opportunity for CAT transfers and collaborative ownership and management of assets.

The attractiveness of the area

none anticipated

Connected communities

By providing the right buildings, in the right places for the right service delivery . The report identifies opportunities for community interaction and education.

Rural resilience

none anticipated

Negative impacts identified:

Safe communities and individuals

None anticipated

Community participation and resilience

None anticipated. Is reliant on capacity within the property department to facilitate CAT transfers which tend to be resource intensive.

The attractiveness of the area

None anticipated

Connected communities

None anticipated

Rural resilience

None anticipated

A Denbighshire of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language

Overall Impact

Neutral

Justification for impact

Beside the strategy ensuring asset management and facilities management of property complying with Welsh Language Standards and other Welsh language duties (e.g. bilingual signage and verbal notifications in lifts etc) this strategy has a neutral impact for welsh language. Limited impact in the culture part of this goal apart from the underlying principle of the strategy applying to the culture and heritage assets/sites in DCC ownership. That principle is: We will provide the right assets, in the right place, and in the right condition to meet current and projected future service delivery needs, considering who best to own and operate each asset and opportunities for collaboration.

Further actions required

Keeping abreast of changes in Welsh language standards and being proactive in opportunities to work collaboratively to ensure longevity of culture and heritage attractions.

Positive impacts identified:

People using Welsh

None anticipated

Promoting the Welsh language

Strategy ensuring asset management and facilities management of property complying with Welsh Language Standards and other Welsh language duties (e.g. bilingual signage and verbal notifications in lifts etc)

Culture and heritage

Underlying principle of the strategy applying to the culture and heritage assets/sites in DCC ownership. That principle is: We will provide the right assets, in the right place, and in the right condition to meet current and projected future service delivery needs, considering who best to own and operate each asset and opportunities for collaboration.

Negative impacts identified:

People using Welsh

None anticipated

Promoting the Welsh language

None anticipated

Culture and heritage

None anticipated

A globally responsible Denbighshire

Overall Impact

Positive

Justification for impact

Both the underlying principle, the climate action and nature recovery priority and the NWOW and collaboration priority directly looks to contribute to this well being goal.

Further actions required

Interaction with service professionals as to minimise any unintended negative impacts.

Positive impacts identified:

Local, national, international supply chains

None anticipated

Human rights

None anticipated

Broader service provision in the local area or the region

The underlying principle in the strategy includes “considering who best to own and operate each asset and opportunities for collaboration” as well as New Ways of Working (NWOW) and Collaboration being a core priority– “along with progressing collaboration opportunities to create an asset ownership and operation model that is sustainable”. This is about using our assets creatively to support public sector partners, third sector and private partners to deliver public good for Denbighshire and the region.

Reducing climate change

Climate Action & Nature Recovery is one of the core priorities in the strategy – which would include improving energy performance of buildings, reducing the overall building footprint, facilitating reduced travel, increasing carbon sequestration from existing and new properties, improving

biodiversity on our sites, etc. In addition to increasing the understanding of, and improving, our assets resilience to climate impacts.

Negative impacts identified:

Local, national, international supply chains

None anticipated

Human rights

None anticipated

Broader service provision in the local area or the region

None anticipated

Reducing climate change

None anticipated

Mae tudalen hwn yn fwriadol wag

Adroddiad i'r	Sesiwn Frifio'r Cabinet
Dyddiad y cyfarfod	7 Hydref 2024
Aelod / Swyddog Arweiniol	Y Cyngorydd Gwyneth Ellis, Aelod Arweiniol Cyllid, Perfformiad ac Asedau Strategol / Pennaeth Cyllid ac Archwilio
Awdur yr Adroddiad:	Prif Reolwr Refeniw, Budd-daliadau a Chontractau / Rheolwr Ansawdd a Pherfformiad // Rheolwr Darparu Gwasanaeth
Teitl:	Premiwm Treth y Cyngor ar Ail Gartrefi / Eiddo Gwag Hirdymor

1. Am beth mae'r adroddiad yn sôn?

- 1.1 Polisi'r cyngor ar gyfer codi premiwm treth y cyngor ar ail gartrefi ac eiddo gwag hirdymor, gan gynnwys paratodau ar gyfer adolygu'r polisi fel y gellir gwneud unrhyw ddiwygiadau ar ddechrau blwyddyn ariannol 2026/27.

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

- 2.1 Ym mis Medi 2023, gosododd y cyngor bolisi codi tâl a oedd yn cwmpasu blynyddoedd ariannol 2024/25 a 2025/26. Mae'r adroddiad hwn yn gofyn am eich cadarnhad i'r polisi yn barod ar gyfer y flwyddyn ariannol newydd (2025/26).
- 2.2 ofyn am gymeradwyaeth y Cabinet i adolygu'r polisi codi tâl ar gyfer 2026/27 gyda'r amserlenni arfaethedig a nodir yn 4.5

3. Beth yw'r Argymhellion?

- 3.1 Nodi a chymeradwyo polisi codi tâl y cyngor ar gyfer 1 Ebrill 2025 fel y nodir ym mharagraff 4.1.

- 3.2 Ystyried a chymeradwyo'r amserlen arfaethedig a nodir yn y papur hwn ar gyfer adolygu'r polisi ar gyfer 2026/27.

4. Manylion yr adroddiad

- 4.1 Ar 5 Medi 2023 yn y Cyngor Llawn, cymeradwywyd y polisi codi tâl Premiwm Cartrefi Gwag ac Ail Gartrefi Hirdymor ar gyfer 2024/25 a 2025/26. Cadarnhawyd y taliadau y cytunwyd arnynt:

O 1 Ebrill 2024 ymlaen

- 100% dros dâl safonol Treth y Cyngor o fis Ebrill 2024 ar gyfer yr holl Ail Gartrefi ac eiddo Gwag Hirdymor, sydd wedi bod yn wag ers llai na 5 mlynedd ac
- 50% ychwanegol ar eiddo sydd wedi bod yn wag a heb ddodrefn ers 5 mlynedd neu fwy

O 1 Ebrill 2025 ymlaen:

- 150% dros dâl safonol Treth y Cyngor o fis Ebrill 2025 ar gyfer yr holl Ail Gartrefi ac eiddo Gwag Hirdymor, sydd wedi bod yn wag ers llai na 5 mlynedd ac:
- 50% ychwanegol ar eiddo sydd wedi bod yn wag a heb ddodrefn ers 5 mlynedd neu fwy

Bwriad y penderfyniad i ddatblygu polisi codi tâl dwy flynedd oedd rhoi elfen o sicrwydd ariannol i'r trethdalwyr yr effeithir arnynt gan y premiwm.

- 4.2 Nid oedd y polisi'n cwmpasu blwyddyn ariannol 2026/27 ymlaen ac felly mae angen dechrau cynllunio adolygiad i ddeall effaith y polisi presennol er mwyn llywio penderfyniadau yn y dyfodol.
- 4.3 Rydym yn cynnig dadansoddi gwybodaeth reoli a chymharu data a pholisi gyda phartneriaid rhanbarthol a chenedlaethol. Bydd hyn yn cynnwys adolygu unrhyw adborth a dderbyniwyd a pholisïau/eithriadau dewisol sydd wedi'u datblygu mewn mannau eraill i gefnogi grwpiau penodol e.e. Prynwyr Tro Cyntaf.

4.4 Rydym wedi datblygu cynllun gweithredol gyda cherrig milltir allweddol yn cyd-fynd â'r llinellau amser yn adran 4.5. Bydd hyn yn caniatáu digon o amser i gasglu naw mis o ddata ar effaith cynnydd premiwm 2024/25 ar gyfer adolygiad y Cabinet.

4.5 Bydd cyfathrebu ag Aelodau cyn dechrau'r Ymgynghoriad Cyhoeddus.

Terfynau Amser	
3 Mawrth 2025	Cyflwyno canlyniad dadansoddiad data 2024/25 a chynigion i sesiwn friffio'r Cabinet.
26 Mawrth 2025	Hysbysiad o ymgynghoriad cyhoeddus ymlaen llaw i'r Uwch Dîm Arwain/Cynghorwyr/Aelodau/Partneriaid Allweddol
28 Mawrth	Datganiad i'r Wasg/ Cyfryngau Cymdeithasol/ Llythyr i Berchnogion Tai Gwag ac Ail Gartrefi a nodwyd.
3 Ebrill i 2 Mai 2025	Ymgynghoriad cyhoeddus
26 Mehefin 2025	Cyflwyno cynigion a chanlyniad yr ymgynghoriad cyhoeddus i'r Pwyllgor Craffu Cymunedau.
7 Gorffennaf 2025	Cyflwyno adroddiad canlyniad ac Asesiad o'r Effaith ar Les i Sesiwn Friffio'r Cabinet.
29 Gorffennaf 2025	Cyflwyno adroddiad canlyniad ac Asesiad o'r Effaith ar Les i'r Cabinet.
9 Medi 2025	Cyflwyno adroddiad canlyniad a chynnig ar gyfer 2026/27 ac ymlaen i'r Cyngor Llawn.

Sylwch, yn y Cyngor llawn ym mis Medi 2023, y pasiwyd y penderfyniad canlynol mewn perthynas ag incwm a gynhyrchir gan y premiwm -

(vi) bod yr arian ychwanegol a gynhyrchir gan y cynnig hwn yn cael ei ddyrannu ar gyfer cymunedau lleol, amwynderau ac i fynd i'r afael â digartrefedd

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

5.1. Pwrpas y premiwm yw cynyddu nifer y tai fforddiadwy yn Sir Ddinbych a chynnal a meithrin cymunedau cynaliadwy. Ni fydd y cynllun yn cael unrhyw effaith ar ymdrechion y Cyngor i fod yn garbon sero net ac yn ecolegol gadarnhaol erbyn 2030.

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

6.1 Bydd cynyddu'r premiwm yn effeithio ar adnoddau staff, gan arwain at fwy o ymgysylltu â chwsmeriaid ac apeliadau i dîm treth y cyngor. Bydd angen i'r arolygydd eiddo gynnal mwy o ymweliadau i leihau twyll ac osgoi treth. Fodd bynnag, bydd codi canran y premiwm yn cynhyrchu refeniw ychwanegol, gan gefnogi nod y Tîm Tai Gwag i leihau eiddo gwag hirdymor ac effeithio'n gadarnhaol ar ymdrechion Atal Digartrefedd. Bydd unrhyw anghenion adnoddau ychwanegol ar gyfer y tîm Refeniw yn cael sylw yn adroddiad Gwanwyn 2025.

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

7.1 Cynhaliwyd asesiad o'r effaith ar les fel rhan o'r ymgynghoriad blaenorol ym mis Gorffennaf 2023. Cynigir y bydd un arall yn cael ei gynnal cyn mynd â hwn yn ôl i'r cabinet ym mis Mehefin 2025.

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

- 8.1. Cynhaliodd yr awdurdod ymgynghoriad cyhoeddus yn flaenorol ym mis Mai 2023 a byddai'n cynnig ei ailadrodd ym mis Ebrill 2025. Mae gennym gynlluniau i ymgysylltu â'r broses graffu ym mis Mehefin 2025.

9. Datganiad y Prif Swyddog Cyllid

- 9.1 Mae'n briodol bod y cyngor yn ailgadarnhau'r sefyllfa o ran premiymau treth y cyngor ar ail gartrefi ac eiddo gwag hirdymor ar gyfer 2025/26. Bydd hyn yn codi ymwybyddiaeth trigolion a'r rhai yr effeithir arnynt. Mae angen dechrau cynllunio i adolygu'r polisi wrth symud ymlaen yn seiliedig ar dystiolaeth o'r effaith y mae'r polisi wedi'i gael o ran newid ymddygiad ac ati hyd yma.

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

- 10.1 Gallai risg o amrywio cyfradd y premiwm ar y cam hwn cyn gwerthusiad llawn o'r cynnydd presennol gael effaith negyddol bosibl ar yr awdurdod, y diwydiant twristiaeth, ac effaith ariannol andwyol ar unigolion.

11. Pŵer i wneud y penderfyniad

- *Deddf Tai (Cymru) 2014*
- *Rheoliadau'r Dreth Gyngor (Eithriadau rhag Symiau Uwch) Cymru 2015*
- *Rheoliadau'r Dreth Gyngor (Anheddau Gwag Hirdymor ac Anheddau a Feddiannir yn Gyfnodol) (Cymru) 2022*

Mae tudalen hwn yn fwriadol wag

Adroddiad i'r	Cabinet
Dyddiad y cyfarfod	22 Hydref 2024
Aelod / Swyddog Arweiniol	Aelod Arweiniol Cyllid, Perfformiad ac Asedau Strategol / Pennaeth Cyllid ac Archwilio
Awdur yr adroddiad	Pennaeth Cyllid ac Archwilio
Teitl	Y Wybodaeth Ddiweddaraf am y Strategaeth a Chynllun Ariannol Tymor Canolig ar gyfer 2025/26 – 2027/28.

1. Am beth mae'r adroddiad yn sôn?

- 1.1. Mae'r adroddiad yn rhoi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am y Strategaeth a Chynllun Ariannol Tymor Canolig ar gyfer 2025/26 – 2027/28.

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

- 2.1. Mae'r adroddiad yn rhoi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf i'r Cabinet am y

- strategaeth gyllidebol arfaethedig ar gyfer gosod y gyllideb ar gyfer 2025/26 fel y nodir yn y Strategaeth Ariannol Tymor Canolig (SATC)
- rhagamcanion ariannol ar gyfer y cyfnod 3 blynedd 2025/26 i 2027/28 yn y Cynllun Ariannol Tymor Canolig (CATC).
- cynigion cynilo sy'n cael eu datblygu

3. Beth yw'r Argymhellion?

- 3.1. Bod y Cabinet yn cymeradwyo'r SATC a'r CATC yn Atodiadau 1 a 3.
- 3.2. Bod y Cabinet yn ystyried cynigion arbedion cynnar ar gyfer gosod cyllideb 2025/26 fel nodir yn Atodiad 2.
- 3.3. Bod y Cabinet yn nodi'r gwaith parhaus i bennu cyllideb gytbwys yn 2025/26.

4. Manylion yr adroddiad

4.1. Mae'r Cabinet wedi cytuno i gael diweddariadau rheolaidd o SATC a CATC 2025/26 – 2027/28 drwy gydol y flwyddyn. Ystyriwyd yr iteriad cyntaf gan y Cabinet yn Ebrill ac ystyriwyd yr ail iteriad yng Ngorffennaf. Mae'r ddau fersiwn o'r SATC a'r CATC wedi eu hystyried gan y Pwyllgor Llywodraethu ac Archwilio a'r Pwyllgor Craffu Perfformiad. Cafodd adborth (iteriad 1) gan y ddau bwyllgor hyn ei grynhoi yn adroddiad mis Gorffennaf, ac ni chynigiwyd unrhyw adborth pellach o iteriad 2.

Strategaeth a Chynllun Ariannol Tymor Canolig 2025/26 – 2027/28 – Atodiadau 1, 2 a 3

- 4.2. Mae Atodiad 1 yn nodi'r rhagamcanion cyllideb cyfredol ar gyfer 2025/26 – 2027/28 ynghyd â'r tybiaethau sy'n sail i'r rhagamcanion. Wrth i ni symud yn nes at osod ein cyllideb ar gyfer 2025/26 mae pwysau cost wedi eu hadnewyddu i adlewyrchu gwybodaeth gyfredol sydd ar gael yn y CATC. Mae'r tabl yn parhau i gynnwys ystod o ragdybiaethau i ddarparu amcangyfrifon isel, canolig ac uchel o gostau ar gyfer pob pwysau, gan ddangos ansicrwydd y ffigurau a'r gwaith parhaus i barhau i adnewyddu a mireinio'r rhagamcanion hyn dros y misoedd nesaf. Mae effaith y cynnydd a amcangyfrifir yn Nhreth y Cyngor a chyllid gan Lywodraeth Cymru hefyd wedi ei gynnwys yn y CATC.
- 4.3. Atodiad 3 yw'r SATC sy'n nodi dull strategol y Cyngor o reoli ei gyllid ac yn amlinellu rhai o'r problemau ariannol a fydd yn wynebu'r Cyngor dros y tair blynedd nesaf.
- 4.4. Dyma drydydd iteriad y dogfennau hyn ac mae wedi'i lunio gyda'r data a'r wybodaeth oedd ar gael ar ddechrau mis Hydref 2024. Bydd y dogfennau hyn yn parhau i gael eu diweddarau fel nodir yn y SATC wrth i'r Cyngor baratoi i osod ei gyllideb ar gyfer 2025/26 yn Chwefror 2025.
- 4.5. Mae'r Cyngor wedi wynebu her ariannol sylweddol wrth bennu ei gyllideb ar gyfer 2024/25, a fydd yn parhau yn y tymor canolig. Mae hyn oherwydd cyfuniad o ddiffyg cynnydd mewn cyllid gan Lywodraeth Cymru (rhagdybiaeth weithredol), effaith barhaus chwyddiant a chynnydd yn y galw am wasanaethau, yn ogystal â chymhlethdod yr angen amdanynt. Ni ddylid diystyru maint yr her ariannol sy'n wynebu'r Cyngor. Y pwyntiau allweddol yw:

- Mae'n anodd rhagweld y pwysau ond ar hyn o bryd maent yn amrywio o £12 miliwn i £26 miliwn yn 2025/26 gydag ystod ganolig o £18 miliwn. Rhagwelir ystodau tebyg ar gyfer 2026/27 a 2027/28.
- Ni roddodd setliad cyllid 2024/25 gan Lywodraeth Cymru unrhyw arwydd o gyllid yn y dyfodol fel y mae wedi'i wneud yn y blynyddoedd diwethaf. Mae cyllid yn y dyfodol o fewn y CATC yn seiliedig ar asesiadau gan Ddadansoddi Cyllid Cymru, gyda gostyngiadau ychydig yn negyddol yn absenoldeb unrhyw beth arall.
- Mae'r rhagdybiaethau a wneir ynghylch codiadau Treth y Cyngor yn amrywio o 6% - 12% ar gyfer 2025/26 a chyfartaledd hirdymor o 5.5% wedi hynny ar gyfer y ddwy flynedd. Mae'n bwysig nodi nad oes unrhyw benderfyniad wedi ei wneud eto. Mae rhagdybiaeth ganolig o gynnydd yn Nhreth y Cyngor o 9% ar gyfer 2025/26 yn rhoi £6.8 miliwn ychwanegol. Fodd bynnag, dim ond mynd i'r afael â thraean o'r bwlch ariannu y mae hyn, mae'r bwlch sy'n weddill yn sylweddol ar £12 miliwn. Bydd trafodaethau aelodau o ran lefel Treth y Cyngor yn cael eu cynnal yn yr hydref.

4.6. Mae newidiadau a wnaed i'r SATC wedi'u nodi'n felyn yn Atodiad 3 er hwylustod y Cabinet ac wedi'u crynhoi isod;

- Mae pwysau ar y gyllideb wedi eu diweddarau i gynnwys y rhagolygon diweddaraf.
- Risgiau – diweddariadau ar ddyfarniadau cyflog
- Mae'r adran ffioedd a thaliadau wedi ei diweddarau ynghyd â'r adran gyfalaf.

4.7. Fel nodir yn y SATC bydd angen i'r dull o osod cyllidebau cytbwys dros y blynyddoedd nesaf adnabod arbedion a buddsoddi mewn prosiectau trawsnewidiol. O ran arbedion 2025/26, mae gostyngiadau gwasanaeth canran targed wedi eu cyflwyno ac mae'r gwasanaethau wedi bod yn gweithio tuag atynt ochr yn ochr ag ystyried yr effaith ar ddarparu gwasanaeth o ganlyniad. Wedi'u gynnwys yn Atodiad 2 i'w hystyried gan y Cabinet mae cynigion arbedion cynnar y mae Penaethiaid Gwasanaeth yn eu hystyried wedi'w datblygu digon i'w cyflwyno rwan i'w hystyried. Mae hyn yn rhoi lefel o sicrwydd bod cynnydd yn cael ei wneud i bawb.

4.8. Er bod arbedion sylweddol wedi'u datblygu hyd yma yn Atodiad 2, nid yw'r rhain yn ddigonol ar eu pennau eu hunain i bontio'r bwlch cyllido fel y mae. Mae llawer o

ansicrwydd ar hyn o bryd a allai newid maint y bwlch, er enghraifft efallai y bydd angen newid tybiaethau cyflogau, efallai y bydd cyllid gan Lywodraeth Cymru yn newid. Mae pob Pennaeth Gwasanaeth yn parhau i ddatblygu cynigion arbedion pellach y bydd angen eu hystyried ochr yn ochr â'r holl opsiynau eraill sydd ar gael i osod cyllideb gytbwys gan gynnwys penderfyniadau ynghylch Cyllidebau Ysgolion a'r Dreth Gyngor wrth i'r Cyngor agosáu at bennu ei gyllideb ar gyfer 2025/26.

5. Sut mae'r penderfyniad yn cyfrannu at Gynllun Corfforaethol 2022 i 2027: Y Sir Ddinbych a Garem?

5.1. Mae rheoli cyllidebau'r Cyngor yn effeithiol a chyflawni'r strategaeth gyllidebol a gytunwyd arni yn gosod y sail ar gyfer gweithgarwch ym mhob maes. Mae'r cynigion hyn yn cynnwys dyraniadau i ddal i gefnogi blaenoriaethau corfforaethol a gwasanaeth.

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

6.1. Fel y nodir yn yr adroddiadau cyllideb hyd yma ar gyfer 2025/26. Bydd goblygiadau ariannol a goblygiadau eraill ar gyfer cyllidebau yn y dyfodol yn dod yn gliriach wrth i ni symud strategaeth y gyllideb yn ei blaen.

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

7.1. Cwblhawyd Asesiad o Effaith ar Les ar gyfer pob cynnig arbedion mawr wrth bennu cyllideb 2024/25. Cafodd pob asesiad eu casglu a'u hadolygu gan swyddogion cynllunio strategol a pherfformiad. Bydd hyn yn amlygu unrhyw themâu a phatrymau sy'n dod i'r amlwg ac yn rhoi diweddariadau rheolaidd ar yr effaith gyfanredol mewn perthynas â phob un o'r nodau lles. Bydd hefyd yn edrych ar p'un a oedd yr arbedion yn effeithio'n anghymesur ar unrhyw grŵp gwarchodedig penodol. Cafodd y rhain eu casglu i ffurfio Asesiad o Effaith ar Les cyffredinol o'r mesurau gostyngiad cyfunol yn y gyllideb. Diweddarwyd hyn trwy gydol 2024/25.

7.2. Caiff proses debyg ei rhoi ar waith wrth bennu cyllideb 2025/26.

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

8.1. Mae Cynllun Cyfathrebu wedi'i ddatblygu ar gyfer y gyllideb er mwyn sicrhau yr ymgynghorir â'r grwpiau canlynol ar yr adegau priodol: Y Pwyllgor Llywodraethu ac Archwilio, y Tîm Arwain Strategol, y Cabinet, Arweinwyr Grŵp, holl Aelodau'r Cyngor, y Fforwm Cyllidebau Ysgolion, Undebau Llafur, ein gweithwyr, busnesau lleol a'n trigolion.

9. Datganiad y Prif Swyddog Cyllid

9.1. Mae'r Cyngor, ynghyd â chynghorau eraill yng Nghymru yn wynebu heriau ariannol digynsail. Nod y SATC yw sicrhau bod y Cyngor yn cyflwyno cyllidebau cytbwys yn y dyfodol. Bydd nodi'r rhagamcanion a'r strategaeth yn yr adroddiad hwn yn helpu i sicrhau bod y Cyngor yn meddu ar wybodaeth gyflawn ac yn barod i bennu cyllideb yn ystod y cyfnod heriol hwn.

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

10.1. Mae'r broses gyllidebol ynddi ei hun yn ddull o reoli risg, gyda'r nod o nodi cynigion ar gyfer y gyllideb, eu hasesu a'u cymeradwyo mewn ffordd drefnus a phrydlon. Byddai methu â chytuno ar y cynigion hyn heb gynnig cynigion posibl eraill, yn peryglu cyflawni cyllideb gytbwys ar gyfer 2025/26.

10.2. Mae adran fanwl ar risg wedi'i chynnwys yn y SATC yn Atodiad 3.

10.3. Fel yr amlygwyd yn flaenorol, mae risgiau o ran capasiti'r tîm Cyllid y mae angen i Aelodau fod yn ymwybodol ohonynt. Cyflwynwyd system ariannol newydd i'w defnyddio o 1 Ebrill. Wrth gyflwyno unrhyw system newydd bu rhywfaint o darfu o ganlyniad gyda thimau yn gorfod gweithio i ganfod atebion i'r problemau hyn.

10.4. Dros amser mae'r Cyngor wedi datblygu ffordd awtomataidd effeithlon o gynhyrchu'r diweddariad cyllid misol i'r Cabinet yn gyflym. Fel arfer mae'r adroddiadau misol hyn yn weithredol erbyn mis Mehefin mewn unrhyw flwyddyn ariannol newydd. Bydd datblygu monitro cyllideb yn awtomataidd o'r system newydd, yn digwydd dros yr haf ac ni fydd yn weithredol tan fis Medi. Tra bod cynnydd da wedi ei wneud, mae'n parhau i gael ei ddatblygu ar hyn o bryd sy'n

risg i'r Cyngor. Er mwyn lliniaru'r risg, mae'r tîm cyllid yn adolygu'r cyllidebau â llaw, gan ganolbwyntio ar feysydd risg uchel, i ddiweddarau'r Cabinet ar feysydd lle mae risg sylweddol o orwariant ac maent wedi gweithio gyda'r holl Benaethiaid Gwasanaeth i ddiweddarau'r traciwr arbedion.

11. Pŵer i wneud y penderfyniad

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

APPENDIX 1

MTFP Summary	Forecast 2025/26			Forecast 2026/27			Forecast 2027/28		
	Low Gap	Medium Gap	High Gap	Low Gap	Medium Gap	High Gap	Low Gap	Medium Gap	High Gap
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Pay Pressure	2,769	3,462	4,154	2,880	3,635	4,403	2,995	3,817	4,668
Pay Grades Pressure	-1,760	-1,760	-1,760	1,760	1,760	1,760	1,300	1,300	1,300
Price Inflation	250	250	250	250	250	500	250	250	500
CTRS	500	500	950	350	500	700	350	500	700
Fire Levy	500	600	700	200	300	400	200	300	400
Adults Social Care	2,565	4,165	5,969	1,500	2,000	4,000	1,500	2,500	3,500
Childrens Services	2,600	4,284	5,900	2,000	3,000	4,000	2,000	3,000	4,000
Schools Inflation	3,000	4,000	5,000	3,000	4,000	5,000	3,000	4,000	5,000
Schools Demography	350	700	800	350	700	800	350	700	800
Investment in Priorities	0	250	500	967	967	1,500	892	892	1,000
Additional Service Pressures	1,000	1,875	3,197	1,000	1,500	2,000	1,000	1,500	2,000
Total Pressures	11,774	18,326	25,660	14,257	18,612	25,063	13,837	18,759	23,868
Inc/dec in Revenue Support Grant	-2,008	602	2,008	-2,002	1,001	2,002	-2,002	0	2,002
Council Tax Increase	-8,944	-6,822	-4,700	-4,764	-4,764	-4,764	-5,055	-5,055	-5,055
Total Increase in Revenue	-10,952	-6,219	-2,692	-6,766	-3,763	-2,762	-7,057	-5,055	-3,053
Annual Budget Gap	822	12,107	22,968	7,491	14,849	22,301	6,780	13,704	20,815
Cumulative Budget Gap	822	12,107	22,968	8,313	26,955	45,269	15,093	40,659	66,084

Note on Main Assumptions:

- Pay: based on 4% (L), 5%(M) and 6% (H) increase for each year
- Pay Grading: Pressure has been moved 2 years due to WG commitment to a revised national pay spine
- Priorities: 25/26 - Carbon Project only
26/27 - Carbon (£250k), and Coastal Schemes (£717)
27/28 - Carbon (£250k), Schools Building (£506k) and Archives (£136k)
- Childrens Pressure: 25/26 - Forecasts updated in October based on current placements and estimates for inflationary uplifts. Worst case assumes additional new complex placements will occur
- Adults Social Care Pressure: 25/26 - Forecasts updated in October assuming real living wage increase Oct 2024 at 3.75% and CPI at 2.2%. Includes pressures for Complex Disabilities - re-contracting and a forecast increase in demand, and Extra Care Housing at Llys Awelon Ruthin
- Additional Service Pressures: 25/26 - Waste (£1.067m), Winter Maintenance (£600k), Indexation on corporate contracts (£165k), Strategic Assets cost increases (£45k)
- Schools Pressure: No detailed calculation done yet but broadly in line with pay pressure elsewhere (most of inflation is pay)
- Revenue Support Grant: Based on Wales Fiscal Analysis data (-0.3%, -0.5%, 0%). Further analysis likely available after UK Gov Budget in
- Council Tax: 25/26: 6% (L), 9% (M) & 12% (H)
26/27 and 27/8: all scenarios based on the long term average of 5.5%

Mae tudalen hwn yn fwiadol wag

Appendix 2 : 2025/26 Budget - Early savings proposals

Service	Brief Description	Estimated Saving (£k)	Category	Service Total
Adult Social Care and Homelessness	Reforming the model for delivering homelessness services. Focus on prevention and moving away from temporary emergency accommodation through use of hotels and B&Bs. Moving towards the use of leased accommodation, dispersed, primarily within the private rented sector.	1,100	Transformation project	1,168
	Voluntary exit scheme - reduction in employees	68	Reduction in service delivery	
Corporate Support, Performance Digital and Assets	ICT rationalising contracts/ licensing	61	Efficiency	263
	Recharging more ICT support costs to grants	60	Grant maximisation	
	Climate and ecological change service - cost recovery	50	Internal fee income	
	Property budget reduction	36	Efficiency	
	Service redesign - property condition surveys	10	Efficiency	
	Property service - cost recovery	46	Internal fee income - capital projects	
Corporate Support Services: People	Recharging of management costs of procurement	10	Increase in income - fees and charges	10
Education	Review of local authority school improvement services	300	Efficiency	338
	Review of contracts and contributions to third parties in light of changes to grants and other income streams available.	38	Reduction in service delivery	
Finance and Audit	Reduction in Accountancy team - part year effect of voluntary exit scheme	45	Reduction in service delivery	87
	Reduction in Revenues and Benefits Service by deleting vacant posts	42	Reduction in service delivery	
Capital and Corporate	2023/24 Pay Awards - reduction of budget in line with costs	1,000	Reduction in budget not required	2,000
	Energy - reduction of budget in line with forecast costs	1,000	Efficiency	
Housing and Communities	Restructuring with Youth Services and Community Resilience Team	14	Efficiency	72
	Charging for street naming	14	Increase in income - fees and charges	
	Review of external contracts within libraries service	23	Efficiency	
	Removal of base budget - working denbighshire	21	Grant maximisation	
Planning, Public Protection and Countryside Services	Further reduction in Economic and Business Development Team through not recruiting to a vacant lead officer post. Impact - further deminishment of service unable to bid for external funding such as Level Up Funds etc.	57	Reduction in service delivery	76
	New income from the issuing of licenses for certain procedures eg acupuncture, tattooing, etc	10	Increase in income - fees and charges	
	Review of fees charges for administering Home to college transport for Post 16 Learners	9	Increase in income - fees and charges	

4,014

Mae tudalen hwn yn fwriadol wag

Medium Term Financial Strategy 2025/26 – 2027/28 (Oct 2024 Update)

The Medium-Term Financial Strategy (MTFS) sets out the Council's strategic approach to the management of its finances and outlines some of the financial issues that it will face over the next three years.

This is the **third** iteration of the MTFS 2025/26 – 2027/28 and it has been compiled with data and information available as at **October** 2024. The document will be subject to refinement as the financial year 2024/25 progresses and updated as workstreams identified progress during the year.

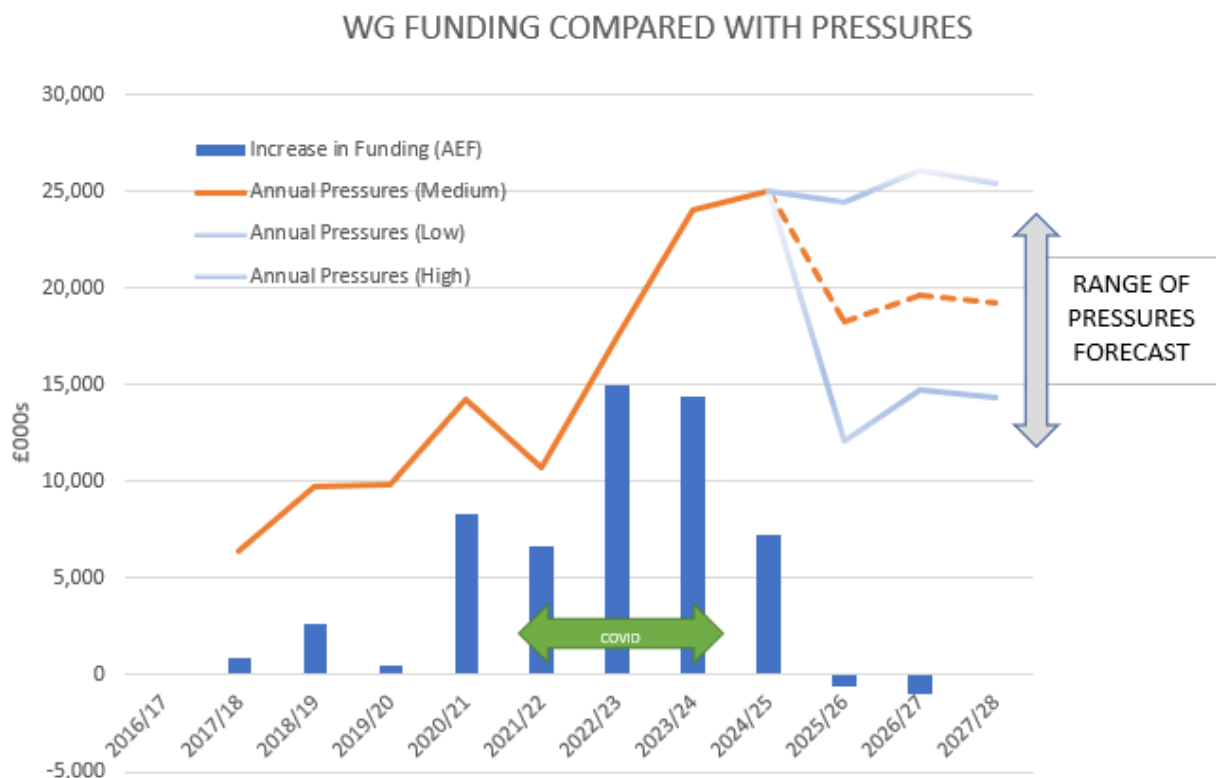
Summary of the Financial Outlook

The medium term economic and political environment within which the Council operates remains extremely uncertain making forecasting budget projections with accuracy difficult. Demand for services from our communities continues to grow and the complexity of needs has intensified in areas such as education and children's services and adult social care. Whilst inflation has eased it will continue to have an impact by increasing costs of service delivery by exerting pressure on pay, commissioned care, food and fuel prices etc. There is often a time lag between the headline rate of inflation and the increase in cost of the expenditure that the Council incurs, particularly on pay related expenditure which feeds through to expenditure on commissioned care.

The 2024/25 funding settlement from Welsh Government provided no future indication of funding as it has done for the past 2 years. As circa 75% of the council's budget (net) is funded by the settlement this adds a level of uncertainty. **The current predictions for future funding from Welsh Government are based on forecasts from the Wales Fiscal Analysis for cash flat and even slightly negative funding settlements. More recent forecasts from the Wales Fiscal Analysis reflecting the post-election fiscal outlook for Wales look slightly more positive, however this will not materially alter the Council's financial outlook.**

The graph below shows how funding received from Welsh Government compares with the cost pressures the council is subject to. It covers a 10-year period, looking back to

2017/18 and forecasts forward to 2027/28 using current Medium Term Financial Plan (MTFP) estimates of pressures using a range of cost assumptions from low to high.



The council has faced a significant financial challenge in setting recent budgets as outlined in the table below:

	Pressures requiring additional budget (£m)	Council Tax (£m)	AEF (Funding from WG) (£m)	Savings (£m)
2023/24	25	3 (3.8%)	14 (8.2%)	8
2024/25	25	7 (9.34%)	7 (3.8%)	11

The significant financial challenge is set to continue in the medium term due to a combination of no increase in funding from Welsh Government (working assumption), increases in demand for and complexity of needs for services and the continued impact of inflation. At the time of updating the strategy the Council awaits the incoming UK governments first budget statement on 30th October. This will be followed by the Welsh Government publishing its budget and draft funding settlement for local government in

early December. It is possible that the Council will receive a higher than forecast funding settlement, but this is highly unlikely to change the scale of the financial challenge facing the Council in the medium term, which should not be underestimated.

Appendix 1 sets out the current budget projections in the Medium-Term Financial Plan (MTFP) for 2025/26 – 2027/28 (revised at October 2024) along with the assumptions that underpin the projections. The MTFP has been updated to reflect latest estimates of known pressures whereas the impact of increases in Council Tax and funding from Welsh Government remain as high-level estimates. The table includes a range of assumptions to provide a low, medium and high estimate of costs for each pressure, illustrating both the uncertainty of the figures and that work will continue to refine these projections.

Budget Pressures

Corporate pressures currently included in the MTFP;

- Pay pressure - Non-Teaching Pay Awards. Current estimates are on the high side, when compared with current rates of inflation and these may be revised down in future updates.
- Pay Grades Pressure - In recent years increases to the National Living Wage driven by high levels of inflation has had an impact on the Council's pay structure. Grades have compressed at the lower end of the structure due to the removal of some spinal points and there is an increasing need to review the structure. The pressure whilst still included in the MTFP has been pushed back reflecting the commitment made by the national employers in recent pay negotiations to redesign the national pay spines and the time that may take. The Council recognises the need to review its pay structure, but it would not be feasible to complete that review when changes to the national pay spine are planned.
- General price inflation
- Council Tax Reduction Scheme - Funding for CTRS transferred into the Local Government settlement a number of years ago and has not changed. Additional costs as a result of increases in Council Tax fall on the council
- Levy from North Wales Fire and Rescue Authority
- Schools inflation – covering teaching and non-teaching pay awards for those employees working in schools, and price inflation.

- Schools Demography – reflecting changes in overall pupil numbers.
- Investment in Priorities - impact of capital programme repayment of borrowing and interest costs.

Service Pressures currently included in the MTFP;

- Adult Social Care – updated to reflect current estimates for increases in inflation, demand / complexity.
- Children’s Services – updated to reflect current estimates for increases in inflation, demand / complexity.
- Additional Service Pressures – added to reflect short, focused business cases submitted by Head of Service and approved by CET.

All pressures will continue to be reviewed and refined as the year develops to reflect updated demands. Demands for some service provision is increasing in Adults and Childrens Services but also the complexity of care required by individuals is increasing.

The majority of the pressures faced by the council are outside of its control, for example pay inflation is set nationally.

Risks

This section of the MTFP provides details of the strategic risks that the council is facing that it has not been possible to quantify in the MTFP at this stage, or there is still a degree of uncertainty if it will materialise.

- Pay Award (non-teaching) – The 2024/25 pay award has yet to be confirmed. Should it be settled at an amount in excess of what has been set aside in the 2024/25 budget, with no additional funding available from government, then the council would need to use reserves in year to fund and to correct the base budget in 2025/26 which adds to the overall pressures in the MTFP for 2025/26. In negotiations to date the employees’ side requested 10% or a lump sum of £3,000 whichever the greater, the employers have responded with a final offer of a lump sum of £1,290 on all pay spines up to point 43 with a 2.5% increase to those above point 43. The 3 trade unions balloted their members over the summer, 2 of 3 trade

unions rejected the offer and are currently balloting their members on industrial action. The Council has budgeted for 5% in 2024/25.

- Teachers Pay Award – The Cabinet Secretary has indicated that the Teachers Pay Award for September 2024 is 5.5%, higher than most Councils would have budgeted for. Denbighshire Schools budgets were increased by 5% (full year) to cover the teachers' pay award. We await confirmation of additional funding from Welsh Government. Should no funding to cover the additional costs be available the Council would need to correct the base budgets in 2025/26 which adds to the overall pressure in the MTFP for 2025/26.
- Clwyd Pension Fund Triennial Review – revised employer contributions would take effect from 2026/27.
- Children's Services Placements – demand is difficult to forecast, complexity of needs coupled with inflation have driven up costs significantly in recent years. WG have set a priority of eliminating private profit from the care of looked after children, this could have an impact on the market in Wales.
- Adult Social Care – care fees and an increase in the number of complex cases could be in excess of budgeted levels.
- Homelessness – The general lack of social and affordable housing coupled with changes in legislation during the pandemic has seen a significant increase in the number of people presenting as homeless in recent years. This has led to significant additional cost, particularly in relation to temporary accommodation. Whilst there are a number of workstreams being progressed with positive results to reduce the costs and numbers in temporary accommodation the situation can change quickly.
- Council Tax Reforms – WG consulted on plans to reform the way CT is calculated and charged, this has the potential to impact on how much funding the council receives. Changes will now not take place until 2028 which therefore reduces the immediate risk.

Funding Additional Pressures

The net revenue budget is funded from Aggregate External Finance (AEF) (75%) and Council Tax (25%). The AEF is made up of Revenue Support Grant (RSG) and Non Domestic Rates Pool funding (NDR).

Aggregate External Funding - Projected funding from Welsh Government.

The 2024/25 funding settlement from Welsh Government provided no future indication of funding as it has done for the past 2 years. Future funding within the MTFP is based on assessments by Wales Fiscal Analysis at slightly negative reductions of -0.3% in 2025/26, -0.5% in 2026/27, and 0% in 2027//28 in the absence of anything else. **More recent forecasts from the Wales Fiscal Analysis reflecting the post-election fiscal outlook for Wales look slightly more positive, however this will not materially alter the Council's financial outlook in the medium term.**

At the time of updating the strategy the Council awaits the incoming UK governments first budget statement on 30th October. This will be followed by the Welsh Government publishing its budget and draft funding settlement for local government in early December. It is possible that the Council will receive a higher than forecast funding settlement if recurring funding for the increase in Teacher Pensions in April 2024, any recurring funding for above inflation pay awards is included in the settlement, etc. At this point in the year there is no certainty that this will happen and therefore we have been cautious and have not increased the funding forecast in the MTFP.

It is essential that we continue advocating for more resources from national governments especially considering increasing demand in services or rising costs as a result of policy decisions. It is worth noting that a 1% increase in AEF equates to an additional c£2m in funding.

Council Tax

In 2024/25, Denbighshire's Band D Council Tax is £1,679 which compares to the Welsh average of £1,631 and the North Wales average of £1,666. Across Wales, Band D Council Tax varies between £1,446 (Caerphilly) and £1,975 (Merthyr Tydfil) and in North Wales between £1,572 (Ynys Mon) and £1,755 (Gwynedd). The Band D Council Tax of our immediate neighbours is £1,733 at Conwy and £1,658 at Flintshire. We are the 3rd highest in North Wales.

Assumptions made about Council Tax increases in the MTFP range from 6% - 12% for 2025/26 and a 5.5% long term average thereafter for both years though it is important to note that no decisions have been made yet. A mid-range assumption of a Council Tax

increase of 9% for 2025/26 yields an additional £6.8m but only addresses a third of the funding gap, the remaining gap is substantial at £12m.

To the extent that increases in AEF and Council Tax are insufficient to meet the financial demand, then the Council is faced with the need to make budget reductions, generate income or use its one-off reserves and balances to fund any remaining resource shortfall.

Budget Reductions, Savings and Efficiencies

Given the scale of the Council's current financial position and the cumulative impact of finding annual efficiencies for over a decade, no service can be protected in its entirety from the need to find savings, and this unfortunately includes front line services.

Prioritisation of services will need to feature in future discussions.

- We will need to invest more in provision of statutory services to our most vulnerable (eg children and adults needing social care), the demand for these services are going up and the costs are increasing. These are services we need to prioritise in terms of additional year on year investment.
- Other services are highly valued, and we will need to continue to provide additional funding, their budgets will increase year on year in cash terms, but in real terms additional funding may not keep pace with inflation. For example, the position with schools this year.
- Other services will receive less budget than last year. For example, as seen with libraries this year.
- It will be necessary to remove the budgets for some functions entirely and therefore we will either cease to provide that service or work with partner organisations, if possible, for them to run the service or at least pay the full costs for delivering it. For example, the current position with public toilets.

It is important to understand that there are some budgets within the overall net revenue budget where it is not possible to implement any savings, for example the Levy to the North Wales Fire and Rescue Authority, Members' allowances etc. The council cannot operate without support services functions; however they will need to be reshaped so that they operate effectively and as efficiently as possible.

The scope for efficiencies is limited given the scale of budget reductions over the past ten years, which has delivered a wide range of efficiencies. However, technologies and other practices continue to evolve, and we therefore need to work hard to identify and deliver further efficiencies where we can in order to preserve services for residents.

There is a need to develop a more transformational approach to the council's need to reduce its costs (see below). Our approach to transformation is a priority and is under development but it will take time and investment. For the next few years, the approach will be to identify savings and invest in transformational projects. In terms of 2025/26 savings, target percentage service reductions have been issued which services are working towards achieving and considering what services will look like as a result. The combined percentage reduction to budgets will equate to the Council's funding gap. Percentages are being treated in a broad sense, and it is not considered appropriate to apply a consistent level of budget reductions across all services. Appendix 2 provides an update of savings proposals to date, though the work continues.

Budgetary control measures introduced covering recruitment, and use of overtime and agency will continue into 2025/26.

Fees and Charges

Annual work on fees and charges has always been undertaken every year as part of budget setting. The fees and charges policy is under review and will be updated as necessary. A more focused review of fees and charges had been planned this year. Whilst it has not been possible to conduct that review due to capacity within the Finance team, Heads of Service in developing savings proposals are actively considering ways of generating income and these will be clearly identified in savings proposals brought to Members.

Capital

The Council's capital plan has an impact on its revenue budget. Schemes funded from borrowing have associated interest and debt repayment costs (minimum revenue provision) which must be charged to the revenue account. There is also the additional day to day running costs associated with large capital schemes that develop additional / new services. The Council has a well-developed process for assessing individual capital

business cases and associated revenue costs. In setting its revenue and capital budgets for the current year the Council recognised the need to limit the impact of the capital plan on the revenue budget as much as possible and introduced the additional principles.

- The Council should work towards capping the annual block allocations at the level of the capital funding received from Welsh Government.
- Urgent Health and Safety issues should be prioritised.
- Consideration given to Invest-to-save schemes, even if the benefit is reducing pressures in the medium term.
- Capital receipts or delays to other projects will be the only source of funding available for 2024/25 and 2025/26
- Grant Funded Schemes – more reliance on using grant funding as effectively as possible. 100% grant funded schemes are obviously preferable, but it is recognised that sometimes match funding will be required. Consideration should also be made on any ongoing revenue impact of capital grant, on-going maintenance costs for example.

A workstream **continues** to review how the block allocations are funded in the capital budget. All block allocations are being reviewed, including those funded from capital receipts or prudential borrowing, with the aim that in total they match available funding from Welsh Government through the settlement, as far as possible. The results of the review will be brought forward for Members **discussion as part of setting the Capital Plan for next year**. Affordability and links to the Council Plan will guide those discussions and outcomes. We are also reviewing the policy for repaying debt and have engaged our Treasury Management advisors to assist with the review whilst also undertaking an independent review of the impact of the capital plan on the revenue budget. The results of these reviews will be available for wider consideration in the autumn.

Schools

The approach, as it has been in recent years, will be to continue to fully fund inflationary pressures including pay awards, pension contributions, energy, etc and demography, and then apply a budget reduction. In 2024/25 this equated to a gross increase to schools of £7.616m before we applied savings of 3% which equated to £2.7m. The net position was

an increase of £4.916m a 5.82% increase in the schools' budget. The schools' budget is our biggest budget, the council cannot fund all inflationary pressures without expecting our schools to contribute to the savings effort. The additional level of funding the Council received from WG in broad terms at 3.8% in 2024/25, did not cover inflationary costs including that of our schools. The impacts of decisions and changes in 2024/25 will need to be assessed and considered in reaching decisions on the percentage reduction for schools in 2025/26. A range of between 3 – 5% is under consideration.

Reserves and Balances

The Council will hold many different reserves at any point in time, though the amounts are only confirmed at the end of a financial year. The Statement of Accounts will split reserves into 2 categories usable and unusable reserves. As the name suggest unusable reserves cannot be used and relates to technical reserves associated with timing of accounting adjustments relating to fixed assets and pensions. Usable reserves are split into capital and revenue reserves. This section of the MTFs focuses on the revenue reserves and the strategy for their use over the medium term.

The table below set outs the useable reserves held by the Council as at the end of financial years 2022/23 and 2023/24.

Useable Reserves	1st April 2023 (£m)	1st April 2024 (£m)	Purpose
Council Fund balance	5.577	5.577	Sums set aside for more general purposes to meet any unforeseen costs pressures and unexpected events outside of the council's control.
Earmarked Revenue Reserves – Services	14.514	14.178	Sums set aside for specific purposes to support Service needs.
Earmarked Reserves - Corporate	17.147	17.607	Sums set aside for specific purposes to support corporate needs.
Earmarked Revenue	8.939	3.681	School reserves which are delegated to school governing bodies.

Reserves - Schools			
Housing Revenue Account Reserve	1.566	1.178	Housing reserves which are ringfenced for housing purposes as required in law.
Earmarked Capital	19.240	22.186	Capital monies set aside for funding ongoing capital schemes per the Capital Plan.
Capital Reserves (capital receipts reserve and capital grants unapplied account reserve)	15.122	12.845	Capital receipts and grants to fund ongoing capital schemes per the Capital Plan. These sums generally cannot be used to support Revenue expenditure.
Total Useable Reserves	82.107	77.252	

The Council Fund balance currently stands at £5.6m. In setting its 2024/25 budget the council agreed to keep this minimum £5.6m unearmarked reserve, to meet any unforeseen cost pressures and unexpected events outside of the council's control. Should there ever be a call on this reserve, there would need to be a plan to replenish the reserve to its level of £5.6m.

There is no determined level of reserves that is necessary for councils to hold as that is a matter of judgement for each council to make. Previously £5m has been the level for some years and as the council's net revenue budget has increased (due to high levels of inflation) in recent years its value has been eroded. £5m is 1.84% of the current net revenue budget (2024/25) and it is an aim to increase the level of unearmarked reserves over the medium term. Given the scale of the financial challenge it is not be feasible to plan to build our general balance by earmarking budget however the intention is to increase the balance should any opportunity arise, e.g., from windfall income etc.

The Council also has earmarked reserves which are set aside for specific purposes, to fund a known future pressure, loss of income or to mitigate against a possible risk. Some are restricted in their use by, for example, the terms and conditions of grants where their source is government funding. Earmarked reserves are also used by services to manage

their budgets and are regularly reviewed and challenged as part of budget monitoring and work on setting annual budgets.

The Council holds limited centrally held earmarked reserves including its budget mitigation reserve which is used to fund any in year overspend. In setting the 2024/25 budget the council approved targeted use of corporate earmarked reserves to cover one-off exit costs, and as mitigation for risks from ongoing discussions around reviewing the Council's pay structure which is necessary given the unprecedented financial position faced.

A workstream to review the council's policy for reserves **continues and includes a** review and challenge of both corporate and service reserves held to confirm that they are still needed for the purpose they were set aside for.

Transformation

The Council **has** a Transformation Programme of coordinated, accelerated activity to deliver change projects across the Council's services and functions to enable the organisation to respond to the current and future financial and demand challenges. The Programme will reshape the way in which services are delivered, ensuring they operate as efficiently as possible, while also investigating creative ways to best serve our residents. The Programme's financial targets will align with the Council's MTFS / MTFP with the goal to be a financially sustainable Council.

Projects within this Programme will take some time to develop and, in all probability, may not materialise in time for 2025/26 budget setting.

The projects within the Programme will be organised into 3 main workstreams with each Corporate Director providing day to day cross-council challenge and strategic direction. The workstreams are as follows;

- Commercialisation and Enterprise
- Collaboration and Partnership
- Influencing Demand and Digital

The programme will be managed by the Budget and Transformation Board which consists of Cabinet Members and the Corporate Executive Team (CET). The Board meets regularly and will review and decide on which projects should progress through various project gateways, allocation on funding, etc.

Although most decisions in respect of transformation proposals will be taken by the Executive arm of the Council, i.e., officers, lead members and Cabinet, there will be regular engagement with the wider membership of the Council as proposals are developed. There will be opportunities for all members to be briefed informally in a workshop setting but there will also be a need for formal consideration of more significant proposals by Scrutiny Committees.

Processes for keeping Members informed and Governance of the Budget

The process for setting the 2024/25 budget evolved during the last financial year reflecting the severity of the budgetary situation.

Heads of Service came forward with proposals for budget reductions following discussions with Lead Members. Proposals were categorised into 2; Major Savings Proposals and Non-Strategic Savings.

Each Major Savings Proposal was reviewed by CET for deliverability before being reported informally to Cabinet for political challenge/acceptability. If a project was informally supported by Cabinet, the relevant Lead Member ensured that all Members were advised of the project by sharing a brief report and a Wellbeing Impact Assessment. Each project was the subject of a virtual Teams meeting for all Members so the proposal could be further explained, and any initial questions answered. Some projects needed to be reported to Scrutiny and were the subject of a public consultation. Final decisions were taken as appropriate e.g. at Cabinet, Lead Member Delegated Decision, Head of Service delegated decision etc.

Heads of Service also proposed a range of non-strategic efficiencies/smaller scale reductions to budgets. These efficiencies/reductions to budget were discussed with Lead Members and in most cases were progressed via a Head of Service delegated decision.

These processes for sharing information with Members will continue going forward as in general feedback from Members has been that they did feel informed about the budget.

Regular Council Workshops/Member Briefings will be arranged to update Members on development of MTFs (overall budget approach), latest projections in MTFP, progress on delivery regarding closing the budget gap and the transformation agenda.

There will also be more reporting to update the MTFS and MTFP this year, with updates for Cabinet planned in July, October and January, before the budget is set a month later in February. These reports will be the subject of agenda items for Governance and Audit Committee for assurance that the council has robust processes in place to make effective decisions in a timely manner to deliver balanced budgets in future and a scrutiny committee to review those decisions. It is also planned to debate budget setting proposals at Council much earlier on than in recent years and a report is planned for November. Final budget proposals will need to be approved with Council Tax setting at a Council meeting in February, when the settlement from WG is known.

Communications Plan

The communications plan for the budget is as follows:

- Elected Members – as per processes for keeping Members informed section (above).
- The Leader, Chief Executive and Corporate Director Governance & Business meet regularly with Group Leaders, who update their Groups. Groups can invite Chief Executive, Corporate Directors and Section 151 Officer to any of their meetings to discuss the budget proposals.
- Employees - Regular updates on budget are provided at the monthly Staff Council meetings. Staff roadshows **took place** on 12th March – 1st May to give employees an opportunity to better understand the Council's financial position and to ask questions / offer feedback. Further briefing sessions will be arranged as necessary.
- Trade Unions - Senior Officers meet regularly with the Unions to update them on saving proposals.
- Schools - Senior Officers attend the School Budget Forum on a regular basis to update them on saving proposals, particularly regarding implications for schools. Senior Officers attended the annual Headteachers conference to discuss the Council's financial position and school budgets.
- Public / residents - Major projects have and will continue to be subject to specific public consultation e.g. reduction in library opening hours, and public conveniences. Engagement with the public last year focused on developing budgetary information on the council's website which was shared through our social media channels.

Further work is needed this year to develop our residents understanding of the council's financial challenges and the impact it will have on our ability to deliver services.

- City, Town and Community Councils – We held an information session with all of our City, Town and Community Councils to fully brief them of the council's financial situation in July. Further briefing sessions will be arranged as necessary.

Wellbeing impact assessments were completed on all major savings proposals along with an overarching assessment for the whole of the budget. This is being updated periodically as proposals are refined and reported to the Strategic Equalities and Diversity Group.

Timetable

Table below includes a timetable of likely budget activity for the year;

Budget Activity	Date
Staff Roadshows - Budget	12 th March – 1 st May
Members Budget Workshop - Governance and Business	13 th March
Members Budget Workshop – Economy and Environment	15 th March
Members Budget Workshop – Social Service and Education	11 th April
Cabinet – Medium Term Financial Strategy (including MTFP update) and assessment of financial resilience report.	23 rd April
Governance and Audit Committee - Medium Term Financial Strategy (including MTFP update) and assessment of financial resilience report.	24 th April
Budget discussion with Chairs and Vice Chairs of Scrutiny	20 th May
Performance Scrutiny – Medium Term Financial Strategy (including MTFP update) and assessment of financial resilience report.	6 th June
Members Workshop - Transformation	6 th June
Members Budget Workshop – MTFS / MTFP update	19 th June
Cabinet MTFS / MTFP update	30 th July
Governance and Audit Committee MTFS / MTFP update	24 th July

Performance Scrutiny MTFS / MTFP update (For information)	26 th September
Members Budget Workshop – MTFS / MTFP update	16 th October
Cabinet MTFS / MTFP update	22 nd October
UK Government Budget	30 th October
Members Budget Workshop – MTFS / MTFP update	6 th November
Full Council – Early debate – Budget 2025/26	12 th November
Governance and Audit Committee MTFS / MTFP update	20 th November
Performance Scrutiny MTFS / MTFP update	28 th November
Welsh Government Budget and LG Draft Settlement	Early December
Members Budget Workshop – MTFS / MTFP update	December / January
Cabinet MTFS / MTFP update	21 st January
Governance and Audit Committee MTFS / MTFP update	22 nd January
Cabinet – Set budget 2025/26 and proposed Council Tax	18 th February
Full Council – Set Budget 2025/26 and Council Tax	20 th February

Conclusion

The Medium Term Financial Plan (MTFP) sets out the financial forecast for the next three years. It is based on a range of assumptions, most of which at this stage are uncertain and are likely to change. However, the level of uncertainty, in terms of the UK economic outlook, funding from governments and service demands, leaves us with significant risk. As a result of the volatility, the plan will be reviewed and updated on a regular basis.

Whilst the plan does not provide us with any real certainty, it nonetheless does provide a clear indication of the direction of travel and scale of the financial pressures, to determine actions and strategic considerations we need to take in the immediate term (to set the 2025/26 budget) and mid-term (to set the 2026/27 and 2027/28 budgets) and sets out the need for transformation.

Adroddiad i'r	Cabinet
Dyddiad y cyfarfod	22 Hydref 2024
Aelod / Swyddog Arweiniol	Y Cynghorydd Gwyneth Ellis, Aelod Arweiniol Cyllid, Perfformiad ac Asedau Strategol / Liz Thomas, Pennaeth Cyllid ac Archwilio
Awdur yr adroddiad	Rhian Evans, Prif Gyfrifydd (Dirprwy Swyddog Adran 151)
Teitl	Adroddiad Cyllid (Medi 2024/25)

1. Am beth mae'r adroddiad yn sôn?

Mae'r adroddiad yn rhoi manylion am gyllideb refeniw ac arbedion y Cyngor fel y'u cytunwyd ar gyfer 2024/25 yn ogystal â'r Cyfrif Refeniw Tai a Chynllun Cyfalaf Tai.

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

2.1 Mae'r adroddiad yn rhoi diweddariad ar sefyllfa ariannol bresennol y Cyngor ac yn cadarnhau'r cyllidebau gwasanaeth y cytunwyd arnynt ar gyfer 2024/25.

3. Beth yw'r Argymhellion?

3.1 Bod yr Aelodau'n nodi'r cyllidebau a osodwyd ar gyfer 2024/25 a chynnydd yn seiliedig ar y strategaeth y cytunwyd arni.

4. Manylion yr adroddiad

4.1 Cyllideb refeniw net y Cyngor yw £271.021 miliwn (£250.793 miliwn yn 23/24) - fel y gwelir yn Atodiad 1. Rhagwelir y bydd tanwariant o £400,000 (gorwariant o £240,000 y mis diwethaf) ar gyllidebau gwasanaethau a chorfforaethol. Mae'r symudiad y mis hwn yn ymwneud yn bennaf â phwysau o fewn gwasanaethau parcio, a osodir yn erbyn costau is Digartrefedd. Mae hi'n dal yn gynnwys y flwyddyn ariannol ac ni fydd sefyllfa gyllidebol

rhai meysydd gwasanaeth yn glir tan nes ymlaen yn y flwyddyn. Mae meysydd risg uchel yn cynnwys newidiadau i leoliadau preswyl o fewn Gwasanaethau Plant, Gofal Cymdeithasol i Oedolion a chludiant ysgolion. Ceir esboniad ar y risgiau a'r rhagdybiaethau cyfredol sy'n sail i'r asesiad hwn yn Adran 6 ac Atodiad 2.

4.2 Wrth osod y gyllideb ar gyfer 2024/25 roedd y Cyngor yn wynebu pwysau costau o £24.6 miliwn o ganlyniad i gynnydd chwyddiannol megis cyflogau a chynnydd yn y galw am, a chostau darparu Gofal Cymdeithasol. Roedd y cynnydd yng nghyllid Llywodraeth Cymru ac yn lefel Treth y Cyngor yn golygu bod rhaid i wasanaethau ddod o hyd i arbedion ariannol ac effeithlonrwydd gwerth £10.384 miliwn yng nghyllideb 2024/2025, fel y dangosir isod:

- **Cynigion ar gyfer gwneud Arbedion Sylweddol** - Prosiectau gwneud arbedion ar raddfa fawr (£2.388 miliwn)
- **Arbedion heb fod yn strategol** –Arbedion effeithlonrwydd gweithredol/arbedion ar raddfa lai o fewn maes cyfrifoldeb dirprwyedig Pennaeth Gwasanaeth mewn ymgynghoriad ag Aelodau Arweiniol. Mae'r rhain yn cynnwys y cynigion a ddynodwyd eisoes yn adroddiad gosod y gyllideb yn ogystal â'r targed £3 miliwn ychwanegol a roddwyd i Benaethiaid Gwasanaeth ar adeg gosod y gyllideb er mwyn galluogi gosod cyllideb fantoledig (£5.296 miliwn).
- Derbyniodd yr **Ysgolion** gyllid ar gyfer yr holl bwysau chwyddiannol yn cynnwys dyfarniadau cyflog, cyfraniadau pensiwn ac ynni, a chynnydd ar gyfer demograffeg. O ystyried maint yr heriau, gofynnwyd i'r ysgolion ddod o hyd i arbedion o 3% (£2.7 miliwn). Y sefyllfa net oedd cynnydd o £4.916 miliwn (5.82%).

4.3 **Monitro Darpariaeth yr Arbedion** - mae cynnydd o ran darparu'r arbedion a gymeradwywyd fel rhan o osod cyllideb 2024/25 yn cael ei olrhain a cheir diweddariad ar y sefyllfa bresennol yn Atodiad 3. Mae un o'r cynigion ar gyfer arbedion arwyddocaol wedi eu cyflawni ac mae'r gweddill yn symud yn eu blaen. Mae 66% o'r arbedion nad ydynt yn rhai strategol wedi'u cyflawni a bydd y Cabinet yn cael diweddariadau rheolaidd ar gynnydd y cynigion am arbedion sy'n weddill nad ydynt yn rhai strategol. Oherwydd amseriad eu rhoi ar waith, ni fydd rhai cynigion yn gwireddu arbediad blwyddyn lawn yn 2024/25, sy'n creu pwysau ar y gyllideb yn y flwyddyn i'r gwasanaethau hynny. Bydd y pwysau hyn yn ystod y flwyddyn yn cael eu monitro gyda'r gyllideb gwasanaeth.

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

Mae rheoli cyllidebau'r Cyngor yn effeithiol a chyflawni'r strategaeth gyllidebol y cytunwyd arni yn gosod y sail ar gyfer gweithgarwch ym mhob maes. Mae cyllideb 2024/25 yn cynnwys dyraniadau i barhau i gefnogi blaenoriaethau corfforaethol a gwasanaethau, ond bydd yn rhaid i'r Cyngor ystyried rhagolygon ariannol y dyfodol ac edrych yn realistig ar yr hyn y gellir ei wireddu gyda'r cyllid sydd ar gael.

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

Ceir gwybodaeth fanwl am bwysau a risgiau gôr a than wario i wahanol wasanaethau yn Atodiad 2, ond dylid nodi'r materion canlynol hefyd:

6.1 Y Gwasanaeth Addysg a Phlant – Er bod pwysau ychwanegol o £2.0 miliwn wedi'i gynnwys yn y gyllideb ar gyfer 2024/25, mae hwn yn dal i fod yn faes sy'n peri pryder. Y sefyllfa derfynol a ragwelir ar hyn o bryd yw gorwariant o £1.968 miliwn (£1.961 miliwn yn flaenorol) oherwydd gwasgfeydd ym maes gofal cymdeithasol plant (£1.546 miliwn) ac yn y gwasanaethau Addysg (£422,000).

6.2 Gwasanaethau Priffyrdd a'r Amgylchedd – Y sefyllfa derfynol bresennol a ragwelir ar gyfer y gwasanaeth cyfan yw £1.124 miliwn o orwariant (£1.124 miliwn yn flaenorol) yn sgil pwysau ar gyllideb cynnal a chadw'r gaeaf a pheidio â chyflawni arbedion blwyddyn lawn o gynigion y gyllideb. Mae cyflwyno'r model gwastraff newydd wedi golygu bod angen defnyddio adnoddau ychwanegol dros dro, sy'n fwy na'r gyllideb, yn ystod cyfnod gweithredu estynedig o fis Mehefin i fis Medi. Cytunwyd ar lwybrau ailgylchu diwygiedig o fis Hydref. Rhagwelir y bydd y costau ychwanegol cyfunol hyn yn ystod y flwyddyn ar gyfer gwastraff yn £1.200 miliwn. Fodd bynnag, caiff hyn ei rwydo gan dderbynneb untro y mae'r Cyngor wedi'i gael o'i gyfran o ail ariannu Partneriaeth Trin Gwastraff Gweddilliol Gogledd Cymru. Daw hyn â'r gwasanaeth gwastraff yn gytbwys ar gyfer y flwyddyn.

6.3 Gofal Cymdeithasol Oedolion a Digartrefedd - Cafodd pwysau ychwanegol o £7.969 miliwn ei gynnwys yn y gyllideb ar gyfer 2024/25, mae'r maes hwn yn faes sy'n peri pryder. Y rhagfynegiad alldro cyfredol yw tanwariant o £510,000 (gorwariant o £390,000 yn flaenorol) oherwydd tanwariant (-£1 miliwn) ym maes Digartrefedd. Daw hyn yn sgil gostyngiad mewn lleoliadau llety dros dro brys, wedi'i rwydo oddi ar orwariant ym maes

Gofal Cymdeithasol i Oedolion (£490,000). Roedd hyn oherwydd newidiadau i rai pecynnau ym maes gwasanaethau iechyd meddwl, anableddau cymhleth a byw yn y gymuned.

6.4 Cyllidebau Corfforaethol – Mae'n anodd rhagweld gyda sicrwydd beth fydd sefyllfa'r cyllidebau arian at raid a gedwir yn ganolog gan nad ydym yn gwybod eu natur yn iawn nes y ceir costau gwirioneddol a bod y sefyllfa derfynol yn cael ei chadarnhau ar ddiwedd y flwyddyn. Amcangyfrifir y gellir rhyddhau £3.26 miliwn; arian at raid ar gyfer costau pensiwn (£500,000) ac ynni (£1 miliwn) a gall yr arian at raid a gedwir ar gyfer yr adolygiad cyflog a graddio (£1.76 miliwn) gael ei ryddhau oherwydd oedi yn y broses yn genedlaethol.

6.5 Ysgolion – Roedd y gyllideb a gymeradwyodd y Cyngor ar gyfer 2024/25 yn cynnwys cyfanswm buddsoddiad ychwanegol net o £4.09 miliwn yng nghyllidebau dirprwyedig ysgolion (heb gynnwys cynnydd mewn grantiau Llywodraeth Cymru). Mae cyllidebau ysgolion a gariwyd ymlaen i 2024/25 o £3.681 miliwn yn isel o'i gymharu â blynyddoedd diwethaf. Mae ysgolion yn rhagweld gostyngiad i'w balansau o £6.340 miliwn gan arwain at falans debyd net o £2.659 miliwn yn cael ei gario ymlaen i 2025/26. Mae trafodaethau yn parhau gydag ysgolion gefnogi'r gwaith sydd ei angen i leihau'r graddau y defnyddir balansau.

6.6 Y Cyfrif Refeniw Tai (CRT) Cyllidebwyd y bydd balansau'r CRT a gariwyd ymlaen i 2024/25, sef £1.180 miliwn, yn cynyddu i £1.288 miliwn erbyn diwedd y flwyddyn. Mae cyllideb gyfalaf y Cyfrif Refeniw Tai o £20 miliwn yn cael ei rhannu'n bennaf rhwng gwelliannau wedi'u cynllunio i'r stoc dai bresennol (£12 miliwn) a chaffaeliadau a datblygiadau tai newydd (£8 miliwn).

6.7 - Rheoli'r Trysorlys - Ar ddiwedd mis Medi, roedd cyfanswm benthyciadau'r Cyngor yn £302.114 miliwn ar gyfradd gyfartalog o 4.44%. Roedd y balansau buddsoddi'n £3 miliwn ar gyfradd llog gyfartalog o 4.88%.

6.8 Mae crynodeb o **Gynllun Cyfalaf** y Cyngor i'w weld yn Atodiad 4. Mae'r Cynllun Cyfalaf cymeradwy yn £96.1 miliwn gyda'r gwariant hyd yma'n £22.6 miliwn. Mae Atodiad 5 yn cynnwys y wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am y prif brosiectau sydd wedi'u cynnwys yn y Cynllun Cyfalaf cyffredinol.

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

Cyflwynwyd Asesiad o Effaith ar Les (AEL) yn cwmpasu'r mesurau lleihau'r gyllideb gyfunol ac effaith y cynnydd yn Nhreth y Cyngor i'r Cyngor ar 30 Ionawr.

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

Yn ogystal â'r adroddiadau rheolaidd i'r Pwyllgor Llywodraethu ac Archwilio, cafodd proses y gyllideb ei hystyried gan y Tîm Arwain Strategol, yng nghyfarfodydd Briffio'r Cabinet, gan Arweinwyr Grŵp ac yng nghyfarfodydd Briffio'r Cyngor. Mae'r Fforwm Cyllideb Ysgolion 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

9.1 Mae'r Cyngor, ynghyd â phob Cyngor arall yng Nghymru, yn wynebu heriau ariannol digynsail. Cafodd pwysau costau mewn meysydd risg uchel, yn seiliedig ar y rhagolygon o alw a chostau ar y pryd, eu cynnwys yng nghyllideb 2024/25 er mwyn ei gwneud yn fwy gwydn. Bydd y pwysau sydd wedi'u cynnwys yn y Cynllun Ariannol Tymor Canolig yn cael eu hadolygu'n barhaus. Er y rhagwelir ar hyn o bryd y bydd tanwariant yn y gyllideb, mae lefel y pwysau ar wasanaethau yn gyffredinol yn parhau i fod yn bryder a bydd angen ei fonitro'n agos. Disgwylir risgiau a phwysau pellach yn y misoedd nesaf.

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

10.1 Wynebodd y Cyngor her ariannol sylweddol wrth osod ei gyllideb ar gyfer 2024/25, a bydd hyn yn parhau yn y tymor canolig o ganlyniad i gyfuniad o ddiffyg cynnydd digonol mewn cyllid gan Lywodraeth Cymru i gadw i fyny â phwysau chwyddiannol parhaus, cynnydd yn y galw am wasanaethau a chymhlethdod yr angen amdanynt. Mae strategaeth ariannol tymor canolig y Cyngor yn ffurfio'r sail ar gyfer yr ymdriniaeth o ran rheoli'r risgiau hyn.

10.2 Er gwaethaf monitro cyllidebau'n ofalus a thracio cynigion arbedion, os ceir gorwariant sylweddol yn ystod 2024/25, bydd yn rhaid galw ar gronfeydd wrth gefn. Bydd hyn yn lleihau lefelau cynaliadwyedd a gwydnwch ariannol y Cyngor wrth symud ymlaen.

Mae'r sefyllfa ariannol yn hynod heriol ac mae rheolaeth ariannol effeithiol a disgybledig yn ystod y flwyddyn ar ran yr holl ddeiliaid cyllideb yn hanfodol bwysig.

11. Pŵer i wneud y penderfyniad

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

Appendix 1

DENBIGHSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL REVENUE BUDGET 2024/25

Sep-24	Net Budget	Budget 2024/25			Projected Outturn			Projected Variance				Variance
	2023/24	Expenditure	Income	Net	Expenditure	Income	Net	Expenditure	Income	Net	Net	Previous Report
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	%	£'000
Housing and Communities	2,822	3,073	-744	2,329	4,722	-2,291	2,431	1,649	-1,547	102	4.38%	118
Education and Children's Service	22,016	35,066	-11,508	23,558	39,055	-13,529	25,526	3,989	-2,021	1,968	8.35%	1,961
Corporate Support: Performance, Digital, Assets	8,024	11,247	-3,787	7,460	11,253	-3,787	7,466	6	0	6	0.08%	6
Corporate Support: People	4,351	5,944	-1,953	3,991	5,892	-1,953	3,939	-52	0	-52	-1.30%	-99
Finance and Audit	3,200	5,068	-2,274	2,794	5,068	-2,274	2,794	0	0	0	0.00%	0
Highways and Environmental Services	18,366	29,576	-11,635	17,941	24,973	-5,908	19,065	-4,603	5,727	1,124	6.26%	1,124
Planning, Public Protection and Countryside	12,150	18,810	-8,195	10,615	19,178	-8,341	10,837	368	-146	222	2.09%	0
Adult Social Care and Homelessness	52,397	80,786	-21,642	59,144	76,968	-18,334	58,634	-3,818	3,308	-510	-0.86%	390
Leisure - Retained Budgets	3,402	3,402	0	3,402	3,402	0	3,402	0	0	0	0.00%	0
Total Services	126,728	192,972	-61,738	131,234	190,511	-56,417	134,094	-2,461	5,321	2,860	2.18%	3,500
Corporate	18,285	53,032	-29,271	23,761	49,772	-29,271	20,501	-3,260	0	-3,260	-13.72%	-3,260
Precepts & Levies	6,064	6,780	0	6,780	6,780	0	6,780	0	0	0	0.00%	0
Capital Financing	15,243	20,534	0	20,534	20,534	0	20,534	0	0	0	0.00%	0
Total Corporate	39,592	80,346	-29,271	51,075	77,086	-29,271	47,815	-3,260	0	-3,260	-6.38%	-3,260
Council Services & Corporate Budget	166,320	273,318	-91,009	182,309	267,597	-85,688	181,909	-5,721	5,321	-400	-0.22%	240
Schools & Non-delegated School Budgets	84,473	92,734	-4,022	88,712	86,394	-4,022	82,372	-6,340	-0	-6,340	-7.15%	-6,722
Total Council Budget	250,793	366,052	-95,031	271,021	353,991	-89,710	264,281	-12,061	5,321	-6,740	-2.49%	-6,482
Housing Revenue Account	922	19,831	-19,770	61	19,831	-19,770	61	0	0	0		0

Mae tudalen hwn yn fwiadol wag

Appendix 2 - Service Variance - Overspend and Underspend Risks Narrative

Service	Variance Last Month £000	Variance This Month £000	Change £000	Description
Housing and Communities	118	102	-16	Budget overspend due to libraries saving proposal being implemented two months into the financial year and pressure across the service in-year from implementation of the non-strategic savings being in progress and not achieving a full-year saving. Reduction this month due to increase in projected income.
Education and Children's Service	1,961	1,968	7	Budget pressure in Children's Social Care (£1.546m) due to a significantly complex placement after budget was set. All placements have been costed to realistic timescales, however no allowance has been made for any new or changes to placements for this year. Budget pressure in Education services (£422k) and the increase this month, due to education placements and additional learning needs and the service is looking to maximise grant income and find smaller-scale efficiencies to mitigate this.
Corporate Support: Performance, Digital, Assets	6	6	0	Minor variances
Corporate Support: People	-99	-52	47	Budget underspend from non-replacement of staff which enables early achievement of savings required for 2025/26, reduced this month due to timing differences of contract end dates. This underspend offsets a pressure from increased translation costs for 2024/25.
Finance and Audit	0	0	0	Balanced budget projected
Highways and Environmental Services	1,124	1,124	0	Budget overspend from not achieving full-year savings from the saving proposals from across the service (£554k) and on winter maintenance (£570k) based on the level of costs incurred in 2023/24; the extent of the pressure from additional support to safeguard highways during severe weather conditions will become clearer during the winter months up to the year-end. Costs associated with the roll-out of the new waste collection model are being monitored carefully to assess the costs that are one-off in nature, and the recurring costs of the revised model to determine the impact on future years budgets. The estimated cost in-year is netted off by a windfall payment (£1.2m) as a result of the refinancing of the North Wales Residual Waste Treatment Partnership contract. A review of the Council's fleet will help further identify the extent of a budget pressure due to increasing fuel costs.
Planning, Public Protection and Countryside	0	222	222	Budget pressure this month (£222k) reflects a predicted shortfall against the major saving proposal for 2024/25 for car parking and traffic income. There are risks, outside of the Council's control, in under-achieving income budgets for both planning and parking fees. There are also risks around School Transport budget. The position will become clearer by the November monitoring period as the Autumn term contracts are agreed but with a degree of uncertainty continuing thereafter due to emergency and/or discretionary transport requirements throughout the school year.
Adult Social Care and Homelessness	390	-510	-900	The £510k underspend is due to a budget underspend in Homelessness (-£1m) netted off by overspend in Adult Social Care services (£490k). The pressures in Adult Social Care are due to placement costs for Complex Disabilities, Mental Health and increased this month (+£100k) due to new Community Living costs. Good progress is being made with implementing the saving proposals which helps to offset the pressures. A risk remains this early in the financial year as new demand on the service may create a budget pressure where that increased demand also has more complex need requirements. The underspend in Homelessness this month (-£1m) is due to a reduction in emergency temporary accommodation placements.
Leisure - Retained Budgets	0	0	0	Balanced budget projected
Corporate & Miscellaneous	-3,260	-3,260	0	Budget saving from release of contingencies with the savings achieved in 2023/24 projected to recur; pension costs (£500k) and energy (£1m) and a release of the contingency held for the pay and grading review (£1.76m) due to delays in the process nationally. Uncertainties remain on budgets held for impact of pay awards and general inflation. A grant is anticipated to be received towards the costs of Teachers' pension costs which formed part of the budget pressures in setting the 2024/25 budget; the level of funding is unknown at the moment but will be available to mitigate against the risk, remaining on services, which will not crystallise until later in the year.
Precepts & Levies	0		0	Balanced budget projected
Capital Financing	0		0	The position on capital financing is very much related to progress on capital projects and variances do not fully crystallise until the final outturn is known.
Council Services & Corporate Budget	240	-400	-640	

Mae tudalen hwn yn fwiadol wag

Appendix 3: Major Savings Proposals 2024/25

Service: Title	Brief Description	Original Budget Saving £'000	JULY CABINET EST. £000	Current Status	Current Update	OCTOBER CABINET EST. £000
Childrens' Services: Fostering Care	Project to invest to save in the fostering service - aim to reduce reliance on external agencies and increase in house foster carers.	141	141	In Progress	Recruitment officer (grant funded) has seen an upturn in enquires; 2 general approvals made (target to year end is 5), 9 Connected Person Foster Carers approved. Monitoring analysis of savings/cost avoidance for these new carers ongoing. Project to improve the corporate offer to foster carers is ongoing.	141
PPP: Car Parking fees and project to review provision	Report detailing proposals went to Scrutiny in October - main aspect to review fees that has been delayed due to the pandemic.	700	700	In Progress	New charges implemented from the 4th of March. Saving achievement reduced due to delay in implementing some service changes (eg implementation of charging in some carparks) and a less than predicted increase in parking fees over the summer.	478
H&C: Review of Libraries Provision	Reduction in opening hours but keeping all libraries open.	360	300	In Progress	New model went live on 2 June as planned; part year savings to be achieved in 2024/25 (full-year savings in 2025/26) Total cost of redundancies = £79k	300
ASC&H: Social Care Packages	Review of adult social care packages.	416	416	In Progress	Revised practice guidance for adult services' packages of care implemented to support the right-sizing of care packages. Work has continued on reducing double-handed care packages to single and revised processes put in place to approve care fees.	470
ASC&H: Homelessness prevention	Homelessness Prevention Service - Rapid rehousing plan	421	421	Achieved	Homelessness activity has seen a reduction in numbers in emergency accommodation through targeted intervention.	421
CSSPDA: Asset Strategy	Review of all aspects of asset management. Revenue savings on a number of properties already agreed for disposal. Consideration to reduce office accommodation and possible alternative uses.	150	150	In Progress	Caledfryn decant project progressing well. Caledfryn has now closed with all staff & storage being relocated to County Hall, Russell House, Bodelwyddan Depot or new Waste depot in Denbigh. Estimated saving figure assumes 'moth balling' the site. Removal of running cost base budget will only come once DCC vacated so only 6 months worth of saving expected in 2024/25. Opportunity is to not only remove running costs but also increase income coming in via capital receipt. Informal tenders closed on 27th September 2024.	150
HES: Public Conveniences	Project to review provision	200	-	Deferred	Consultation undertaken on the needs analysis and will inform an updated PC Strategy. The strategy will be consulted upon in due course, and a report to Cabinet in Spring. The delay to the needs analysis consultation due to the election period has meant a delay to the decision process and any potential savings deferred to 2025/26.	-
		2,388	2,128			1,960

Not reported as major project:

HES: Reduction to capital investment in highways	Highways capital budget is funded by prudential borrowing, by reducing the capital budget the associated costs of borrowing (revenue) also reduce.	150		Achieved
CSSPDA: Reduce net carbon zero and ecologically positive council 2030 pressure	During 2024/25 prioritise workstreams that reduce costs as well as carbon (buildings and fleet) at an investment level that enables the prudential borrowing costs in 2024/25 and 2025/26 for new projects initiated in 2024/25 to be funded from reserves held.	200		Achieved

Appendix 3: £3m Savings and Non-Strategic Savings 2024/25

Service	Category	JULY CABINET EST. £000	Current Status	OCTOBER CABINET EST. £000	Service Total £'000	Service Target (Budget Report) £'000	Shortfall / Over (-/+) £'000
Education & Childrens Service	Service Change	62	Achieved	62			
	Voluntary Exit Scheme	23	In Progress	23			
	Insourcing of contracts	22	In Progress	22			
	Service Change	13	In Progress	13			
	Service Review	15	Achieved	15			
		11	Not Achieved or Replaced	11			
		93	Achieved	93			
Adult Social Care and Homelessness	Other	104	Review	104			
	Service Review	20	In Progress	20			
	Service Review	54	Not Achieved	0			
	External Income Maximisation	36	In Progress	36			
		0	Not Achieved or Replaced	0			
		223	Achieved	223			
Corporate Support Services: Performance Digital and Assets	Technical Budget Reduction	60	In Progress	60			
	Review of vacant posts	22	In Progress	22			
	Technical Budget Reduction	3	Achieved	3			
	Technical Budget Reduction	7	Achieved	7			
	Technical Budget Reduction	20	Achieved	20			
	Other	6	Achieved	6			
	New Ways of Working	50	Achieved	50			
		0	Not Achieved or Replaced	0			
		515	Achieved	515			
Corporate Support Sevices: People	Systems Changes	4	Replaced	4			
	External Income Maximisation	20	In Progress	20			
	Systems Changes	5	Replaced	5			
		0	Not Achieved or Replaced	0			
		298	Achieved	298			

Service	Category	JULY CABINET EST. £000	Current Status	OCTOBER CABINET EST. £000	Service Total £'000	Service Target (Budget Report) £'000	Shortfall / Over (-/+) £'000
Finance and Audit	Service Review	65	In Progress	65	407	407	0
	External Income Maximisation	150	In Progress	150			
		0	Not Achieved or Replaced	0			
		192	Achieved	192			
Capital and Corporate	Technical Budget Reduction	300	In Progress	300	928	928	0
		0	Not Achieved or Replaced	0			
		628	Achieved	628			
Housing and Communities	Service Review	0	Deferred	0	138	190	-52
		0	Not Achieved or Replaced	0			
		138	Achieved	138			
Highways and Environment Service	Service Review	244	In Progress	213	803	1,157	-354
	Service Review	100	Review	0			
	External Income Maximisation	140	In Progress	100			
	Voluntary Exit Scheme	100	Review	0			
	Review of vacant posts	73	Review	0			
	Service Review	60	In Progress	60			
		0	Not Achieved or Replaced	0			
		430	Achieved	430			
Planning, Public Protection and Countryside Services	Service Review	51	Achieved	51	835	835	0
		0	Not Achieved or Replaced	0			
		784	Achieved	784			

TOTALS

TOTALS

4,743

5,296

-553

By Status	Oct Est and Target	%age
Achieved	3,515	66.4%
In Progress	1,104	20.8%
Shortfall / Not Achieved	553	10.4%
Review	104	2.0%
Replaced	20	0.4%
Total	5,296	100.0%

Mae tudalen hwn yn fwriadol wag

Appendix 4

Denbighshire County Council - Capital Plan 2023/24 - 2026/27

Position to end September 2024

		2023/24	2024/25	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
		OUTTURN	ORIGINAL	LATEST	LATEST	LATEST
		POSITION	ESTIMATE	ESTIMATE	ESTIMATE	ESTIMATE
		£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
<u>Capital Expenditure</u>						
	Total Estimated Payments - Other	30,859	27,361	51,269	6,399	2,308
	Total Estimated Payments - Major Projects:					
	Housing Improvement Grants	1,693	1,500	1,725	0	0
	Highways Maintenance	4,366	3,217	3,329	0	0
	Central Prestatyn Coastal Defence Scheme	10,741	9,199	8,144	6,713	0
	Central Rhyl Coastal Defence Scheme	28,270	24,340	26,161	10,969	0
	Waste Service Remodelling	6,932	0	4,982	0	0
	Contingency		171	500		
	Total	82,861	65,788	96,110	24,081	2,308
<u>Capital Financing</u>						
	External Funding	23,349	22,230	39,741	6,240	506
	Receipts and Reserves	3,715	738	4,408	0	0
	Prudential Borrowing	55,797	42,820	51,961	17,841	1,802
	Unallocated Funding	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Capital Financing	82,861	65,788	96,110	24,081	2,308

Note: 2024/25 Original Estimate is the position as approved by Council on 27 February 2024

Mae tudalen hwn yn fwiadol wag

Major Capital Projects Update – September 2024

Central Prestatyn and Central Rhyl Coastal Defence Schemes – Construction Phase	
Total Budget	Prestatyn £26.094m Rhyl £66.026m
Expenditure to date	Prestatyn £13.465m Rhyl £36.661m
Estimated remaining spend in 24/25	Prestatyn £5.916m Rhyl £18.396m
Future Years' estimated spend	Prestatyn £6.713 Rhyl £10.969m
Funding	Prestatyn: WG £22.18m; DCC £3.914m Rhyl: WG £56.122m; DCC £9.904m
Narrative:	
<u>Prestatyn</u>	
<p>Through the Summer a new beach access has been constructed while the settlement period for phase two of the bund was taking place. Piles for phase three will be delivered shortly and installation of these will commence in October. The scheme is approximately six months ahead of schedule overall.</p>	
<u>Rhyl</u>	
<p>Work is progressing well and the scheme is a little ahead of the programme. Most revetment units are in place and construction of the main access ramp is ongoing. Placement of the rear wall units begins w/c 30/9/24. Demolition of the SeaQuarium building will take place in October.</p>	
Forecast In Year Expenditure 24/25	Prestatyn £8.144m Rhyl £26.161m

Waste Service Re-modelling	
Total Budget	£21.992m
Expenditure to date	£21.977m
Estimated remaining spend in 24/25	£0.562m
Future Years estimated spend	£0m
Funding	WG £12.022m, DCC £9.955m
Narrative:	
<p>The new Service launched in June 2024:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The new Waste Transfer Station was completed in May 2024 and ahead of Go Live of the new Service, a number of trials and operational training exercise on the Sortline and Balers, tipping sequences and general operations were undertaken on site. • NRW have conducted their first site visit in August 2024 under the remit of the Permit awarded to the site with no issues reported. • Various issues experienced since launch of the new service. Residual rounds have been tweaked and recycling rounds have been redesigned. Original AHP trial now opened up to the whole county. 	
Forecast In Year Expenditure 23/24	£4.982m

Adroddiad i'r	Cabinet
Dyddiad y cyfarfod	22 Hydref 2024
Aelod Arweiniol /	
Swyddog	Aelod Arweiniol Polisi, Cydraddoldeb a Strategaeth Gorfforaethol, Aelod Arweiniol Iechyd a Gofal Cymdeithasol a'r Dirprwy Arweinydd ac Aelod Arweiniol Addysg, Plant a Theuluoedd / Cyfarwyddwr Corfforaethol: y Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol ac Addysg
Pennaeth Gwasanaeth	Penaethiaid Gofal Cymdeithasol i Oedolion a Digartrefedd; Addysg a Gwasanaethau Plant; a Chefnogaeth Gorfforaethol: Perfformiad, Digidol ac Asedau.
Awdur yr adroddiad	Cyfarwyddwr Corfforaethol: Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol ac Addysg a Phartneriaid Busnes TGCh
Teitl	System Rheoli Gwybodaeth Gofal Cymdeithasol newydd - Dyfarnu Contract

1. Am beth mae'r adroddiad yn sôn?

- 1.1. Cymeradwyodd y Cabinet gais i Sir Ddinbych gymryd rhan mewn proses gaffael ar gyfer system rheoli gwybodaeth gofal cymdeithasol newydd yn seiliedig ar yr Achos Busnes a gyflwynwyd yn ei gyfarfod ar 30 Gorffennaf 2024. Mae'r adroddiad hwn yn ceisio awdurdod i ddyfarnu contract i'r cynigydd llwyddiannus.

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

- 2.1. Ceisio awdurdod i ddyfarnu'r contract a pharhau i gymryd rhan yn y rhaglen genedlaethol Cysylltu Gofal.

3. Beth yw'r Argymhellion?

Bod y Cabinet:

- 3.1. yn cymeradwyo'r adroddiad Dyfarnu Contract sydd ynghlwm fel Atodiad Dau.
- 3.2. yn parhau i gefnogi cyfranogiad Sir Ddinbych yn y rhaglen genedlaethol Cysylltu Gofal.

4. Manylion yr adroddiad

- 4.1. Yn dilyn yr adroddiad i'r Cabinet ar 30 Gorffennaf 2024, fel rhan o glwstwr o'r chwe awdurdod yng Ngogledd Cymru, hysbysebodd Sir Ddinbych y cyfle i gontractio ar gyfer system rheoli gwybodaeth gofal cymdeithasol gydag ail glwstwr o awdurdodau. Rheolwyd yr hysbyseb gan Rhondda Cynon Taf.
- 4.2. Caeodd y tendrau ar 26 Awst 2024 a chynhaliwyd proses werthuso leol yn fewnol. Cyflwynwyd y sgoriau o'r broses honno mewn sesiwn gymedroli ranbarthol ar 18 Medi 2024.
- 4.3. Cynhaliwyd sesiwn gymedroli bellach gyda'r clwstwr arall ar 2 Hydref ac roedd sgoriau'r ddau glwstwr yn debyg, a llwyddwyd i gytuno ar y rhai oedd yn amrywio. Mae hyn yn golygu y bydd y ddau glwstwr yn ceisio dyfarnu contractau i'r un cynigydd llwyddiannus.
- 4.4. Hyd yma, mae pob awdurdod wedi bod yn cymryd rhan yn y rhaglen 'heb unrhyw rwymedigaeth', ond rydym bellach wedi cyrraedd pwynt ble mae arnom angen penderfynu p'un ai i ddyfarnu contract i'r cyflenwr a ffefir. Mae'r amserlen bresennol yn dangos y bydd Rhondda Cynon Taf yn rhoi gwybod i gynigwyr am y canlyniad ar 24 Hydref a bydd canlyniad y trafodaethau a'r broses ddethol yn parhau'n gyfrinachol ac yn sensitif yn fasnachol tan hynny.
- 4.5. Yn ôl yr amserlen bresennol, dyfernir y contractau ar 5 Tachwedd yn dilyn cyfnod segur o 10 diwrnod.
- 4.6. Bydd gan gontractau a ddyfernir o ganlyniad i'r broses dendro gyfnod cychwynnol o 7 mlynedd, gyda'r opsiwn i'w hystyngiadau fesul 2 flynedd hyd at uchafswm o 21 mlynedd. Bydd pob awdurdod yn dyfarnu eu contractau eu hunain a byddant yn gyfrifol am eu trefniadau rheoli contractau eu hunain.
- 4.7. Mae crynodeb o gostau'r tendr yn Atodiad un, sy'n fersiwn diwygiedig o'r tabl a gyflwynwyd i'r Cabinet fel rhan o'r Achos Busnes.

4.8. Mae copi drafft o'r adroddiad Dyfarnu Contract, fel sy'n ofynnol gan Reolau'r Weithdrefn Gontractau ar gael yn Atodiad dau.

5. Sut mae'r penderfyniad yn cyfrannu at Gynllun Corfforaethol 2022 i 2027: Y Sir Ddinbych a Garem?

5.1. Bydd y System Rheoli Gwybodaeth Gofal Cymdeithasol newydd yn cyfrannu at y themâu canlynol yn y Cynllun Corfforaethol:

- Sir Ddinbych iachach, hapusach a gofalgarg
- Sir Ddinbych sy'n dysgu a thyfu
- Sir Ddinbych teg, diogel a mwy cyfartal

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

6.1. Mae'r costau wedi'u cynnwys yn Atodiadau un a dau.

6.2. Mae llawer o hyder y bydd Llywodraeth Cymru yn gwneud cyfraniad ariannol tuag at gostau'r system, ac rydym wrthi'n gweithio gyda CLILC ar achos busnes cenedlaethol i danategu'r broses geisiadau. Fodd bynnag, gallwn ariannu'r costau sydd ynghlwm â'r caffael hwn gyda chyllid o'r Gronfa Trawsnewid Gofal Cymdeithasol os na fyddwn yn cael arian ar wahân gan Lywodraeth Cymru.

6.3. Byddwn yn adrodd yn ôl i'r Cabinet yn ddiweddarach gydag achos busnes wedi'i ddiweddarau ac adroddiad ar gynnydd.

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

7.1. Nid oes angen Asesiad o Effaith ar Les ar gyfer y System Rheoli Gwybodaeth Gofal Cymdeithasol newydd oherwydd ei bod yn disodli un system gyda'r llall. Fodd bynnag, wedi rhoi'r system newydd ar waith, rhagwelir y bydd yr Awdurdodau Lleol yn cydweithio i archwilio cyfleoedd i ddatblygu'r system yn y dyfodol i alluogi rhyngweithio uniongyrchol â dinasyddion. Os bydd hyn yn

digwydd, byddai Cyngor Sir Ddinbych yn gweithio gyda'r rhaglen genedlaethol Cysylltu Gofal i ddatblygu Asesiad o'r Effaith ar Les i Gymru gyfan.

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

8.1. Bydd yr Achos Busnes yn cael ei gyflwyno i'r Grŵp Craffu Cyfalaf.

8.2. Mae Cyngor Sir Ddinbych yn aelod o Grŵp Cynghori SRO Llywodraeth Leol Cysylltu Gofal CLILC a'i nod yw darparu arbenigedd, arweiniad a gwneud penderfyniadau i sicrhau bod llais llywodraeth leol yn cael ei gynrychioli'n briodol a bod ei gofynion yn cael eu bodloni wrth roi'r Rhaglen Cysylltu Gofal genedlaethol ar waith.

9. Datganiad y Prif Swyddog Cyllid

9.1. Fel y nodir yn adran 6 yr adroddiad, mae cronfa wrth gefn wedi'i chlustnodi i ariannu'r costau untro sy'n gysylltiedig â gweithredu'r System Rheoli Gwybodaeth Gofal Cymdeithasol newydd a nodir yn Atodiad 1. Wrth i'r amserlenni ddod yn gliriach, bydd angen cynnwys y cyllidebau refeniw cylchol fel y nodir yn Atodiad 1, yn y Cynllun Ariannol Tymor Canolig.

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

10.1. Mae cofrestr risg fanwl yn yr Achos Busnes, fydd yn cael ei diweddarau maes o law.

11. Pŵer i wneud y penderfyniad

11.1. a111 Deddf Llywodraeth Leol 1972

11.2. a151 Deddf Llywodraeth Leol 1972

11.3. Rheol 2.7.2 yn Rheolau'r Weithdrefn Contractau

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

Document is Restricted

Mae tudalen hwn yn fwriadol wag

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

Document is Restricted

Mae tudalen hwn yn fwriadol wag

Cynllun Gwaith i'r Dyfodol y Cabinet

Cyfarfod	Eitem (disgrifiad / teitl)	Pwrpas yr Adroddiad	Angen penderfyniad (oes / nac oes)	Awdur – Aelod Arweiniol a Swyddog Cyswllt	Dyddiad Cofnodi / Diweddarydd gan		
Tudalen 153	19 Tachwedd	1	Gwaredu Caledfryn	Ceisio cymeradwyaeth ar gyfer cael gwared â Chaledfryn fel rhan o'r cynigion arbedion	Oes	Y Cyng. Gwyneth Ellis Swyddog Arweiniol/Awdur yr Adroddiad – Helen Vaughan-Evans / Daniel Roebuck	23.05.24 KEJ wedi gohirio o fis Medi i fis Tachwedd 02/07/24
		2	Y wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am Hunanasesiad y Cyngor o'i Berfformiad – mis Gorffennaf i fis Medi	Ystyried adroddiad gan y Tîm Cynllunio Strategol i'r Cyngor gymeradwyo Hunanasesiad Perfformiad mis Gorffennaf i fis Medi.	I'w gadarnhau	Y Cyng. Gwyneth Ellis Swyddog Arweiniol / Awdur yr Adroddiad – Helen Vaughan-Evans / Iolo McGregor, Emma Horan	
		3	Grant Cymorth Tai – Prosiect Cadw fy Nghartref	Gofyn am gymeradwyaeth y Cabinet i ddyfarnu'r contract ar gyfer y gwasanaeth newydd	Oes	Y Cynghorydd Rhys Thomas Swyddog Arweiniol / Awdur yr Adroddiad – Ann Lloyd / Nigel Jones / Sharon Whalley	03.09.24 KEJ
		4	Grant Cymorth Tai – Uned	Gofyn am gymeradwyaeth y	Oes	Y Cynghorydd Rhys	03.09.24

Cynllun Gwaith i'r Dyfodol y Cabinet

Tudalen 154

Cyfarfod	Eitem (disgrifiad / teitl)		Pwrpas yr Adroddiad	Angen penderfyniad (oes / nac oes)	Awdur – Aelod Arweiniol a Swyddog Cyswllt	Dyddiad Cofnodi / Diweddarwyd gan
		Diogelwch Cam-drin Domestig	Cabinet i ddyfarnu'r contract ar gyfer y gwasanaeth newydd		Thomas Swyddog Arweiniol / Awdur yr Adroddiad – Ann Lloyd / Nigel Jones / Alison Hay	KEJ
	5	Trefniadau Llywodraethu'r Cydbwyllgor Corfforedig	Cymeradwyo'r trefniadau llywodraethu diweddaraf	Oes	Y Cyng. Jason McLellan Swyddog Arweiniol/Awdur yr Adroddiad – Gary Williams	26.04.24, aildrefnwyd 11.06.24, 10.09.24 02.10.24 KEJ
	6	Llythyr Blynyddol Ombwdsmon Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus Cymru	I ddarparu trosolwg o gynodeb Ombwdsmon Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus Cymru o berfformiad Sir Ddinbych a'r camau gweithredu sydd angen eu cymryd	Oes	Y Cyng. Julie Matthews Swyddog Arweiniol / Awdur yr Adroddiad – Ann Lloyd / Kevin Roberts	10.09.24, aildrefnwyd 02.10.24 KEJ
	7	Adroddiad Cyllid	Rhoi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf i'r Cabinet am sefyllfa ariannol bresennol y Cyngor ar gyfer 2024/25	I'w gadarnhau	Y Cyng. Gwyneth Ellis Swyddog Arweiniol/Awdur yr Adroddiad – Liz Thomas	Eitem Sefydlog
	8	Eitemau o'r Pwyllgorau Craffu	Ystyried unrhyw fater a godwyd	I'w	Swyddog Arweiniol –	Eitem

Cynllun Gwaith i'r Dyfodol y Cabinet

Cyfarfod	Eitem (disgrifiad / teitl)		Pwrpas yr Adroddiad	Angen penderfyniad (oes / nac oes)	Awdur – Aelod Arweiniol a Swyddog Cyswllt	Dyddiad Cofnodi / Diweddarwyd gan	
			gan y Pwyllgorau Craffu er sylw'r Cabinet	gadarnha u	Cydlynwyr Craffu	Sefydlog	
Tudalen 155	17 Rhagfyr	1	Ymateb i Asesu Perfformiad y Panel	I'r Cabinet gymeradwyo ymateb rheolwyr y Cyngor i Adroddiad Asesu Perfformiad y Panel	Oes	Y Cyng. Gwyneth Ellis Swyddog Arweiniol – Helen Vaughan-Evans / Awdur yr Adroddiad – Iolo McGregor	12.04.24 KEJ
		2	Gosod Rhenti Tai a Chyllidebau Cyfalaf a Refeniw Tai 2025/26	Ceisio cymeradwyaeth i'r cynnydd rhent blynyddol ar gyfer tai cyngor, a gofyn am gymeradwyaeth i Gyllidebau Cyfalaf a Refeniw y Cyfrif Refeniw Tai ar gyfer 2025/26 a Chynllun Busnes y Stoc Dai.	Oes	Y Cyngorydd Rhys Thomas Swyddog Arweiniol/Awdur yr Adroddiad – Geoff Davies	28.06.24 KEJ
		3	Strategaeth Ddrafft Toiledau Lleol Cyngor Sir Ddinbych	Cymeradwyo'r Strategaeth ddrafft ar gyfer Ymgynghoriad Cyhoeddus	Oes	Y Cyng. Barry Mellor Swyddog Arweiniol / Awdur yr Adroddiad – Paul Jackson / Hayley Jones	14.10.24 KEJ
		4	Adroddiad Cyllid	Rhoi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf i'r Cabinet am sefyllfa ariannol	I'w gadarnha	Y Cyng. Gwyneth Ellis	Eitem Sefydlog

Cynllun Gwaith i'r Dyfodol y Cabinet

Tudalen 156

Cyfarfod	Eitem (disgrifiad / teitl)		Pwrpas yr Adroddiad	Angen penderfyniad (oes / nac oes)	Awdur – Aelod Arweiniol a Swyddog Cyswllt	Dyddiad Cofnodi / Diweddarwyd gan
			bresennol y Cyngor ar gyfer 2024/25	u	Swyddog Arweiniol/Awdur yr Adroddiad – Liz Thomas	
	5	Eitemau o'r Pwyllgorau Craffu	Ystyried unrhyw fater a godwyd gan y Pwyllgorau Craffu er sylw'r Cabinet	I'w gadarnhau	Swyddog Arweiniol – Cydlynwyr Craffu	Eitem Sefydlog
21 Ionawr	1	Cytundeb Gofal Cartref Gogledd Cymru	Cytundeb Dyfarnu Contract ar gyfer y tendr ffurfiol	Oes	Y Cyngorwyr Elen Heaton a Diane King Swyddog Arweiniol / Awdur yr Adroddiad – Nicola Stubbins / Ann Lloyd / Llinos Howatson	17.09.24 KEJ
	2	Gosod y Gyllideb Refeniw 2025/26	I adolygu a chymeradwyo cynigion y gyllideb ar gyfer y flwyddyn ariannol 2025/26	I'w gadarnhau	Y Cyng. Gwyneth Ellis Swyddog Arweiniol/Awdur yr Adroddiad – Liz Thomas	15.05.24 KEJ
	3	Cynllun Cyfalaf 2025/26 – 2027/28	I adolygu a chymeradwyo cynigion ar gyfer eu cynnwys yn y Cynllun	Oes	Y Cyng. Gwyneth Ellis	15.05.24 KEJ

Cynllun Gwaith i'r Dyfodol y Cabinet

Cyfarfod	Eitem (disgrifiad / teitl)		Pwrpas yr Adroddiad	Angen penderfyniad (oes / nac oes)	Awdur – Aelod Arweiniol a Swyddog Cyswllt	Dyddiad Cofnodi / Diweddarwyd gan
			Cyfalaf		Swyddog Arweiniol/Awdur yr Adroddiad – Liz Thomas	
	4	Adroddiad Cyllid	Rhoi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf i'r Cabinet am sefyllfa ariannol bresennol y Cyngor ar gyfer 2024/25	I'w gadarnhau	Y Cyng. Gwyneth Ellis Swyddog Arweiniol/Awdur yr Adroddiad – Liz Thomas	Eitem Sefydlog
	5	Eitemau o'r Pwyllgorau Craffu	Ystyried unrhyw fater a godwyd gan y Pwyllgorau Craffu er sylw'r Cabinet	I'w gadarnhau	Swyddog Arweiniol – Cydlynwyr Craffu	Eitem Sefydlog
18 Chwefror	1	Strategaeth Economaidd	Amlinelliad o Strategaeth a Chynllun Gweithredu Economaidd newydd Sir Ddinbych a chais i'r Cabinet gymeradwyo'r dogfennau terfynol.	Oes	Y Cyng. Jason McLellan Swyddog Arweiniol/Awdur yr Adroddiad - Emlyn Jones / James Evans	27.09.24 KEJ
	2	Cyllideb Refeniw a Gosod Treth y Cyngor 2025/26	I adolygu a chymeradwyo cynigion gosod y gyllideb a Threth y Cyngor ar gyfer y flwyddyn ariannol	I'w gadarnhau	Y Cyng. Gwyneth Ellis Swyddog	15.05.24 KEJ

Cynllun Gwaith i'r Dyfodol y Cabinet

Tudalen 158

Cyfarfod	Eitem (disgrifiad / teitl)		Pwrpas yr Adroddiad	Angen penderfyniad (oes / nac oes)	Awdur – Aelod Arweiniol a Swyddog Cyswllt	Dyddiad Cofnodi / Diweddarwyd gan
			2025/26		Arweiniol/Awdur yr Adroddiad – Liz Thomas	
	3	Adroddiad Cyllid	Rhoi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf i'r Cabinet am sefyllfa ariannol bresennol y Cyngor ar gyfer 2024/25	I'w gadarnhau	Y Cyng. Gwyneth Ellis Swyddog Arweiniol/Awdur yr Adroddiad – Liz Thomas	Eitem Sefydlog
	4	Eitemau o'r Pwyllgorau Craffu	Ystyried unrhyw fater a godwyd gan y Pwyllgorau Craffu er sylw'r Cabinet	I'w gadarnhau	Swyddog Arweiniol – Cydlynwyr Craffu	Eitem Sefydlog
25 Mawrth	1	Ffioedd Gofal Preswyl 2025/2026	I geisio cymeradwyaeth y Cabinet ar gyfer pennu ffioedd cartrefi gofal ar gyfer blwyddyn ariannol 2025/26.	Oes	Y Cynghorydd Elen Heaton Swyddog Arweiniol / Awdur yr Adroddiad – Nicola Stubbins / Ann Lloyd	25.09.24 KEJ
	2	Adroddiad Cyllid	Rhoi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf i'r Cabinet am sefyllfa ariannol bresennol y Cyngor ar gyfer 2024/25	I'w gadarnhau	Y Cyng. Gwyneth Ellis Swyddog Arweiniol/Awdur yr	Eitem Sefydlog

Cynllun Gwaith i'r Dyfodol y Cabinet

Cyfarfod	Eitem (disgrifiad / teitl)		Pwrpas yr Adroddiad	Angen penderfyniad (oes / nac oes)	Awdur – Aelod Arweiniol a Swyddog Cyswllt	Dyddiad Cofnodi / Diweddarwyd gan
					Adroddiad – Liz Thomas	
	3	Eitemau o'r Pwyllgorau Craffu	Ystyried unrhyw fater a godwyd gan y Pwyllgorau Craffu er sylw'r Cabinet	I'w gadarnhau	Swyddog Arweiniol – Cydlynwyr Craffu	Eitem Sefydlog
29 Ebrill	1	Strategaeth Toiledau Lleol Cyngor Sir Ddinbych	Cymeradwyo'r Strategaeth Toiledau Lleol	Oes	Y Cyng. Barry Mellor Swyddog Arweiniol / Awdur yr Adroddiad – Paul Jackson / Hayley Jones	14.10.24 KEJ
	2	Adroddiad Cyllid	Rhoi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf i'r Cabinet am sefyllfa ariannol bresennol y Cyngor ar gyfer 2024/25	I'w gadarnhau	Y Cyng. Gwyneth Ellis Swyddog Arweiniol/Awdur yr Adroddiad – Liz Thomas	Eitem Sefydlog
	3	Eitemau o'r Pwyllgorau Craffu	Ystyried unrhyw fater a godwyd gan y Pwyllgorau Craffu er sylw'r Cabinet	I'w gadarnhau	Swyddog Arweiniol – Cydlynwyr Craffu	Eitem Sefydlog

Cynllun Gwaith i'r Dyfodol y Cabinet

EITEMAU'R DYFODOL 2025

24 Mehefin 2025	Hunanasesiad y Cyngor o'i Berfformiad 2024 i 2025 (diwedd blwyddyn)	Ystyried adroddiad ar yr Hunan-asesiad o Berfformiad	I'w gadarnhau	Y Cyng. Gwyneth Ellis Swyddog Arweiniol / Awdur yr Adroddiad – Helen Vaughan-Evans / Emma Horan	03.10.24 KEJ
18 Tachwedd 2025	Y wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am Hunanasesiad y Cyngor o'i Berfformiad – Ebrill i fis Medi (QPR1a2)	Ystyried adroddiad diweddarau ar yr Hunan-asesiad o Berfformiad Ebrill – Medi	I'w gadarnhau	Y Cyng. Gwyneth Ellis Swyddog Arweiniol / Awdur yr Adroddiad – Helen Vaughan-Evans / Emma Horan	03.10.24 KEJ

Tudalen 160

Nodyn i swyddogion – Dyddiadau Cau Adroddiadau i'r Cabinet

<i>Cyfarfod</i>	<i>Dyddiad Cau</i>	<i>Cyfarfod</i>	<i>Dyddiad Cau</i>	<i>Cyfarfod</i>	<i>Dyddiad Cau</i>
<i>19 Tachwedd</i>	<i>5 Tachwedd</i>	<i>17 Rhagfyr</i>	<i>3 Rhagfyr</i>	<i>21 Ionawr</i>	<i>7 Ionawr</i>

Diweddarwyd 14/10/2024 - KEJ

Rhaglen Waith y Cabinet.doc