



At: Gadeirydd ac Aelodau'r Pwyllgor
Craffu Partneriaethau

Dyddiad: 13 Rhagfyr 2024

Rhif Union: 01824 712554

ebost: democrataidd@sirddinbych.gov.uk

Annwyl Gyngorydd

Fe'ch gwahoddir i fynychu cyfarfod y **PWYLLGOR CRAFFU PARTNERIAETHAU, DYDD IAU, 19 RHAGFYR 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 (Tudalennau 5 - 6)

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 BRYD FEL Y'U CYTUNWYD GAN Y CADEIRYDD

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

4 COFNODION Y CYFARFOD DIWETHAF (Tudalennau 7 - 14)

Derbyn cofnodion cyfarfod y Pwyllgor Craffu Partneriaethau a gynhaliwyd ar 7 Tachwedd 2024 (copi ynghlwm).

5 STATWS BANER LAS I DRAETHAU SIR DDINBYCH (Tudalennau 15 – 82)

Ystyried adroddiad ar y cyd (copi ynghlwm) gan y Pennaeth Priffyrdd a Gwasanaethau Amgylcheddol a'r Cyfarwyddwr Corfforaethol: Yr Amgylchedd a'r Economi ar y gwaith sy'n cael ei wneud gyda sefydliadau partner mewn ymgais i dderbyn achrediad statws baner las ar gyfer cynifer o draethau'r sir â phosibl.

10.05am – 11.30am

EGWYL 11.30am – 11.45am

6 ADRODDIAD BLYNYDDOL GWASANAETHAU CYNLLUNIO AT ARGYFWNG RHANBARTHOL GOGLEDD CYMRU 2023/24 (Tudalennau 83 - 102)

Ystyried adroddiad (copi ynghlwm) gan Bennaeth y Gwasanaeth Cymorth Corfforaethol: Pobl yn cyflwyno Adroddiad Blynyddol Gwasanaethau Cynllunio At Argyfwng Rhanbarthol Gogledd Cymru 2023/24.

11.45am - 12.15pm

7 RHAGLEN WAITH ARCHWILIO (Tudalennau 103 - 124)

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

12.15pm – 12.30pm

8 ADBORTH GAN GYNRYCHIOLWYR PWYLLGOR

Cael y wybodaeth ddiweddaraf gan gynrychiolwyr y Pwyllgor ar Fyrddau a Grwpiau amrywiol y Cyngor.

AELODAETH

Y Cynghorwyr

Y Cyngorydd Joan Butterfield
(Cadeirydd)

Jeanette Chamberlain-Jones
Kelly Clewett
Bobby Feeley
Jon Harland
Brian Jones

Y Cyngorydd Pauline Edwards (Is-
Gadeirydd)

Terry Mendies
Arwel Roberts
David Williams
Elfed Williams

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

PWYLLGOR CRAFFU PARTNERIAETHAU

Cofnodion cyfarfod y Pwyllgor Craffu Partneriaethau a gynhaliwyd yn Siambr y Cyngor, Neuadd y Sir, Rhuthun a thrwy gynhadledd fideo ddydd Iau, 7 Tachwedd 2024 am 10.00am.

YN BRESENNOL

Y Cyngorwyr Jeanette Chamberlain-Jones, Pauline Edwards (Is-Gadeirydd), Bobby Feeley, Brian Jones, Terry Mendies, Arwel Roberts a/ac David Williams

HEFYD YN BRESENNOL

Y Cyngorydd Elen Heaton, y Cyngorydd Jason McLellan a'r Cyngorydd Barry Mellor. Y Cyfarwyddwr Corfforaethol: yr Amgylchedd a'r Economi (TW), Cyfarwyddwr Corfforaethol: Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol ac Addysg (NS), Pennaeth Prifffyrdd a Gwasanaethau Amgylcheddol (PJ), Pennaeth Gwasanaeth Gofal Cymdeithasol i Oedolion a Digartrefedd (AL), Rheolwr Asedau a Risg (AR), Rheolwr Gwasanaeth – Gofal Cymdeithasol i Oedolion a Gwasanaeth Digartrefedd (MR), Cydlynnydd Craffu (RE) a Gweinyddwyr Pwyllgorau (KJ ac ED).

Hedd Vaughan-Evans – Pennaeth Gweithrediadau Uchelgais Gogledd Cymru
David Matthews – Rheolwr Rhaglen Tir ac Eiddo, Uchelgais Gogledd Cymru

1 YMDDIHEURIADAU

Derbyniwyd ymddiheuriadau am absenoldeb gan y Cyngorwyr Joan Butterfield (Cadeirydd), Kelly Clewett, Raj Metri ac Elfed Williams.

Dywedodd y Cyngorwyr Jeanette Chamberlain-Jones, Bobby Feeley a Terry Mendies y byddai angen iddynt adael y cyfarfod cyn iddo ddod i ben.

Yn absenoldeb y Cadeirydd, cafodd gweithrediadau'r Pwyllgor eu cadeirio gan yr Is-Gadeirydd.

Cyn bwrw ymlaen â'r materion i'w trafod yn y cyfarfod, dywedodd y Cadeirydd eu bod, ar ôl cyhoeddi'r rhaglen, wedi derbyn cais i newid trefn yr eitemau, fel bod modd trafod yr 'Adroddiad Ymchwiliad i Lifogydd Adran 19 - Storm Babet ar 20 Hydref 2023' (Eitem 6 ar y Rhaglen), cyn 'Adroddiad Blynyddol Bwrdd Uchelgais Gogledd Cymru 2023/24' (Eitem 5 ar y Rhaglen). Rhoddwyd caniatâd ar gyfer y cais hwn a diolchodd y Cadeirydd i'r holl Aelodau Arweiniol, swyddogion allanol a'r Cyngor, am addasu i'r newid hwyr hwn yn nhrefn yr eitemau.

2 DATGAN CYSYLLTIAD

Ni ddatganodd unrhyw aelodau gysylltiad personol, neu gysylltiad personol sy'n rhagfarnu ag unrhyw un o'r eitemau a restrwyd i'w trafod.

3 **MATERION BRYN Y CYTUNWYD ARNYNT GAN Y CADEIRYDD**

Ni thynnwyd sylw'r Cadeirydd at unrhyw eitemau brys cyn dechrau'r cyfarfod.

4 **COFNODION Y CYFARFOD DIWETHAF**

Cyflwynwyd cofnodion cyfarfod y Pwyllgor Craffu Partneriaethau a gynhaliwyd ar 12 Medi 2024. Felly:

Penderfynodd y Pwyllgor: y dylid derbyn a chymeradwyo cofnodion cyfarfod y Pwyllgor a gynhaliwyd ar 12 Medi 2024 fel cofnod gwir a chywir o'r gweithrediadau.

Materion yn codi: Eitem Rhif 3 – cadarnhaodd y Cydlynnydd Craffu fod y Cynghorydd Elfed Williams wedi derbyn y dogfennau y bu iddo ofyn amdanant mewn perthynas â'r 'Rhaglen Dreigl – Cymunedau Dysgu Cynaliadwy'. Roedd copiâu wedi'u dosbarthu bellach i holl aelodau'r Pwyllgor fel rhan o'r ddogfen 'Briff Gwybodaeth' yn gynharach yn yr wythnos.

Eitem Rhif 5 – mewn ymateb i ymholiad gan y Cynghorydd Brian Jones ar y sefyllfa bresennol ynghylch yr adolygiad o'r contract ar gyfer monitro gweithgarwch Teledu Cylch Caeëdig yn y Rhyl a threfi eraill yn Sir Ddinbych, cynigiodd y Cynghorydd Arwel Roberts rannu'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf â'r Cynghorydd Jones yn dilyn y cyfarfod.

5 **ADRODDIAD YMCHWILIAD I LIFOGYDD ADRAN 19 - STORM BABET**

Cyflwynodd Aelod Arweiniol yr Amgylchedd a Chludiant yr adroddiad (dosbarthwyd ymlaen llaw) i'r cyfarfod. Eglurwyd y cafwyd cyfnod o law trwm iawn ar 20 Hydref 2023 a effeithiodd ar sawl eiddo yng Ngogledd y Sir. Bu Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru (CNC), Cyngor Sir Ddinbych (CSDd) a Dŵr Cymru (DCWW) yn ymchwilio i'r hyn a achosodd y llifogydd. Diben yr adroddiad oedd cyflwyno'r canfyddiadau neu eu hymchwiliadau i'r Pwyllgor a gofyn am unrhyw sylwadau gan yr aelodau.

Dywedodd y Rheolwr Asedau a Risg ei fod yn fodlon mynychu holl gyfarfodydd Grwpiau Ardal yr Aelodau ynghylch hynny a rhannu'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf. Ychwanegodd Cyfarwyddwr Corfforaethol: yr Amgylchedd a'r Economi fod Storm Babet yn storm sylweddol ac y bu iddi effeithio ar 62 o gartrefi a chwe busnes.

Fel rhan o'r ymchwiliad, cynhaliwyd ymarfer curo drysau i gasglu'r wybodaeth a gyflwynwyd. Nodwyd bod yr adroddiad yn un amlochrog a'i fod yn canolbwyntio ar yr eiddo a effeithiwyd, gan geisio canfod datrysiadau i'r dyfodol. Tynnwyd sylw'r aelodau at Adrannau 7 ac 8 yn yr adroddiad (Atodiad 1 i'r adroddiad), a oedd yn canolbwyntio ar y llifogydd a'r gwelliannau a nodwyd.

Yna, rhoddwyd cyfle i'r aelodau ofyn cwestiynau. Awgrymodd yr aelodau y gellid gwneud mwy o waith cynnal a chadw i glirio ffosydd a cheuffosydd. O bosibl y gallai hyn fod wedi atal rhagor o lifogydd. Cafwyd sylwadau gan yr aelodau ynghylch cynnal a chadw'r orsaf bwmpio yn y Rhyl, nad oedd yn ymddangos yn ddigonol.

Ymatebodd y swyddogion gan ddweud fod angen cynnal a chadw asedau Dŵr Cymru a CNC, yn ogystal ag isadeiledd Cyngor Sir Ddinbych. Roedd yr awdurdod yn bwriadu gweithredu system newydd yn lle'r un oedd yn cael ei defnyddio ar y pryd i logi contractwyr unigol i glirio manau gwyrdd a chyflwyno system fwy ad-hoc, a fyddai'n nodi manau problemus ac yn mynd i'r afael â'r mater felly. Roedd yn bwysig nodi hefyd nad oedd yr awdurdod wedi rhoi'r gorau i glirio ffosydd. Roedd y gwaith hwn yn cael ei gyflawni ar sail risg.

Trafodwyd hefyd rôl ffermwyr o ran cyfrannu at y gwaith o gynnal a chadw'r ffosydd a'r ceuffosydd hyn sydd wrth ymyl eu tir. Dywedodd Pennaeth y Gwasanaethau Priffyrdd ac Amgylcheddol fod angen gwneud mwy o waith gyda ffermwyr a thirfeddianwyr, mewn ymgais i ddatblygu gwell perthnasoedd, er mwyn ceisio gwella'r problemau hyn, ond roedd hyn wedi profi'n her yn y gorffennol. Gofynnodd yr aelodau pa mor barod oedd ffermwyr i gydweithio a chyfrannu at y gwaith o gynnal a chadw gwrychoedd a ffosydd, er enghraifft. Nodwyd ei bod yn sefyllfa anodd. Roedd y Rheolwr Asedau a Risg blaenorol wedi ceisio mynd i'r afael â hyn, a chynyddu ymgysylltiad â'r undebau amaethwyr mewn ymgais i ddwyn pwysau ar y mater, ond yn y pen draw, er ei fod yn effeithio ar isadeiledd CSDd, roedd yn dir preifat. Ni allai'r Cyngor gael mynediad i unrhyw dir neu eiddo preifat heb ganiatâd y perchennog, felly roedd hi'n sefyllfa hynod anodd ei rheoli.

Mynegodd yr aelodau bryderon ynghylch archwiliadau o fyndiau afonydd, y gwaith o'u cynnal a'u cadw, a chydweithrediad CNC a Dŵr Cymru mewn perthynas â hyn. Gofynnwyd pryd y cafodd y byndiau hyn eu harchwilio ddiwethaf ac os nad oeddent wedi cael eu harchwilio, a allai hynny fod wedi achosi llifogydd difrifol. Nodwyd nad oedd yr union amserlen ar gyfer archwilio pob bwnd yn hysbys, ond bu i'r swyddogion gynnig adrodd yn ôl i'r aelodau ynghylch pa mor aml roedd hyn yn cael ei wneud. Dywedodd y swyddogion fod yr awdurdod yn cysylltu â Dŵr Cymru a CNC yn rheolaidd ynghylch cynnal a chadw'r holl asedau perygl llifogydd a rhoddwyd sicrwydd iddynt gan y ddau sefydliad bod gwaith cynnal a chadw rheolaidd yn cael ei wneud ar eu hasedau. Roedd y swyddogion yn brysur yn cysylltu â thrydydd partion, ond roedd gan y sefydliadau hyn eu cyfyngiadau cyllidebol eu hunain.

Dywedodd y swyddogion fod gwaith ataliol yn cael ei wneud a bod y gwaith hwn yn cynnwys archwilio ceuffosydd ledled y sir, yn enwedig y rhai sy'n agos at fannau lle bu llifogydd yn y gorffennol. Cyn gynted ag y derbyniwyd rhybuddion tywydd, bu i'r swyddogion ymweld â'r manau problemus hysbys hyn. Roedd yr awdurdod wedi buddsoddi mewn meddalwedd newydd a oedd yn ei alluogi i gasglu proffil ar gyfer pob ased isadeiledd. Byddai proffil data pob ased a gedwir ar y system hon yn llywio asesiadau risg llifogydd y Cyngor ym mhob ardal. Dros amser, po fwyaf o ddata a gasglwyd, y mwyaf cywir y gallai'r Cyngor nodi manau problemus mewn modd mwy clir a chyflym.

Rhoddwyd sicrwydd i'r aelodau gan y swyddogion y byddai'r camau datblygu, cynllunio ac ymgynghori yn cynnwys asesiadau risg llifogydd ar gyfer Cynllun Datblygu Lleol (CDLI) newydd y Cyngor.

Pwysleisiodd yr Aelodau yr angen i sefydlu a chefnogi Grwpiau Llifogydd gwirfoddol lleol ac roedd y rhain yn rhwydweithiau gwerthfawr i helpu trigolion i gynllunio ac ymdrin â llifogydd.

Ar ddiwedd trafodaeth fanwl, ac yn amodol ar y swyddogion yn trafod materion cysylltiedig â stad Maes y Gog yn y Rhyl gyda'r aelod lleol:

Penderfynodd y Pwyllgor:

- (i) gefnogi'r gwaith o gyflwyno'r gwelliannau neu'r arferion gwaith diwygiedig a nodir yn yr adroddiad, gan geisio eu lliniaru yn erbyn y perygl o lifogydd yn y sir yn y dyfodol; a***
- (ii) chyflwyno ffurflen Cynnig Craffu Aelodau i'r aelodau Pwyllgor perthnasol i'w llenwi gyda'r bwriad o wahodd cynrychiolwyr o Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru (CNC) i un o'r cyfarfodydd yn y dyfodol, er mwyn trafod materion yn ymwneud â llifogydd.***

6 ADRODDIAD BLYNYDDOL BWRDD UCHELGAIS GOGLEDD CYMRU 2023/24

Cyflwynodd Arweinydd y Cyngor yr adroddiad, yn ei rôl fel yr Aelod Arweiniol Twf Economaidd a Threchu Amddifadedd (dosbarthwyd ymlaen llaw) ac eglurodd fod hwn yn adroddiad blynyddol a gyflwynwyd gerbron y Pwyllgor. Dywedwyd mai nod y Bwrdd oedd denu buddsoddiad yn y sector preifat drwy'r prosiectau hyn a sicrhau swyddi o ansawdd uchel yng Ngogledd Cymru. Nodwyd mai dyma'r trydydd adroddiad yn y cynllun fesul 15 mlynedd. Diolchodd yr Aelod Arweiniol hefyd i'w ragflaenydd, y Cynghorydd Hugh Evans, am ei holl waith yn ystod y tymor blaenorol.

Rhannodd y Pennaeth Gweithrediadau a'r Rheolwr Rhaglen Tir ac Eiddo gyflwyniad PowerPoint a oedd yn dangos yr holl waith a gyflawnwyd gan y Bwrdd Uchelgais yn ei drydedd flwyddyn ac ers ei sefydlu. Roedd y cyflwyniad hwn yn pwysleisio mai nod Uchelgais Gogledd Cymru oedd gwireddu rhanbarth hyderus a chydlynol drwy ganolbwyntio ar wella ffactorau economaidd, cymdeithasol ac amgylcheddol Gogledd Cymru. Roedd prosiectau a hwyluswyd gan y Bwrdd yn canolbwyntio ar nifer o themâu gwahanol, gan gynnwys iaith, diwylliant a threftadaeth. Roedd pump o feysydd y rhaglen yn cynnwys cyfanswm o 23 prosiect a tharged o £1 biliwn, mewn ymgais i greu dros 4,000 o swyddi newydd yng Ngogledd Cymru. Yn ystod 2023-24, roedd dau brosiect allweddol wedi gwneud cynnydd sylweddol ac roedd pum prosiect newydd arall wedi ymuno â'r Fargen Dwf, ac mae manylion pob un ohonynt i'w cael yn yr adroddiad.

Rhoddyd cyfle i'r aelodau ofyn cwestiynau, a chafwyd rhai ynghylch hen safle Ysbyty Gogledd Cymru. Awgrymodd yr aelodau nad oedd llawer o waith wedi'i wneud mewn perthynas â hyn. Dywedodd y swyddogion wrth yr aelodau nad oedd hynny'n wir a bod y Gronfa Ffyniant Bro wedi'i sicrhau. Er bod y newid o ran llywodraeth wedi arwain at oedi anorfod mewn perthynas â'r cyhoeddiad ynghylch cyllid, roedd gwaith wedi parhau y tu ôl i'r llen, er enghraifft, bu i'r Bwrdd gymeradwyo'r Cynllun Busnes Amlinellol a gyflwynwyd gan Jones Brothers. Dywedodd y swyddogion, yn amodol ar ganiatâd cynllunio, y byddai llawer o gartrefi newydd yn ogystal ag eiddo masnachol yn cael eu hadeiladu ar y safle. Roedd

Jones Brothers eisoes yn recriwtio a chynnig prentisiaethau a chynlluniau i raddedigion a phobl ifanc, ac roedd y cwmni wedi symud ei adran hyfforddi i'r safle.

Gwaith arall a wnaed o ran hen Ysbyty Gogledd Cymru oedd sicrhau bod dogfennau cyfreithiol ar waith megis adran 106 a pharatoadau i drosglwyddo'r tir a'r adeiladau yn gyfreithlon o'r awdurdod lleol i Jones Brothers. Roedd ystlumod hefyd yn bresennol ar y safle, felly bu'n rhaid creu trwyddedau a chyfleusterau perthnasol i ystlumod. Mae'r camau nesaf wedi'u cynnwys er mwyn rheoli'r gwaith o ddymchwel rhannau o'r safle ac ymdrin â'r asbestos sydd yno. Dywedodd y swyddogion eu bod nhw'n ceisio diogelu a gwneud gwelliannau i'r prosiect lle bo modd, yn ogystal â sicrhau bod bioamrywiaeth yn cael ei chynnal.

Gofynnodd yr aelodau gwestiynau am gyflogaeth o ran y prosiect hwn. Mewn perthynas â chyflogaeth llawn amser, nodwyd bod disgwyl i 70 o swyddi llawn amser fod ar gael ar y safle yn ystod cam datblygu'r prosiect, ond o ran gwaith adeiladu a phrentisiaethau, dywedwyd y byddai o leiaf 300 o swyddi'n cael eu creu, ac roedd posibilrwydd i'r ffigur hwnnw fod yn fwy fyth.

Cododd yr aelodau gwestiynau ynghylch diffyg twristiaeth a chlodiant yn y Rhyl, yn arbennig o ran y cysylltiadau trên. Rhannwyd y wybodaeth ganlynol â'r aelodau:

- roedd Llywodraeth Cymru a Llywodraeth y DU wedi penderfynu na ddylid cynnwys cludiant yn y Fargen Dwf, felly nid oedd y Cynllun yn ymdrin â materion cludiant.
- Er nad oedd gan y Bwrdd rôl ffurfiol mewn perthynas â'r Parc Cenedlaethol newydd arfaethedig yng Ngogledd Ddwyrain Cymru, roedd ei uchelgais Bwyd-Amaeth a Thwristiaeth yn cefnogi gwella sgiliau twristiaeth ar draws pob maes ac yn hwyluso gwaith hyfforddi ac ailhyfforddi a fyddai'n canolbwyntio ar wella hyn.

Yn dilyn trafodaeth fanwl:

Penderfynodd y Pwyllgor: yn amodol ar y sylwadau uchod, dderbyn a chymeradwyo'r cynnydd a wnaed gan Fwrdd Uchelgais Gogledd Cymru yn ystod Chwarter 4 a blwyddyn ariannol 2023/24, wrth gyflawni trydedd flwyddyn Bargaen Dwf Gogledd Cymru.

Gohiriwyd y Pwyllgor am egwyl am 11:55am a bu iddynt ailymgynnull am 12pm.

Gan fod nifer o aelodau wedi gadael y cyfarfod erbyn y pwynt hwn, nid oedd cworwm gan y Pwyllgor ar gyfer llunio argymhellion. O ganlyniad, cytunodd yr aelodau hynny a oedd yn dal yn bresennol i barhau i drafod gweddill yr eitemau gan y Pwyllgor yn anffurfiol.

7 ADRODDIAD BLYNYDDOL AR DDIOGELU OEDOLION YN SIR DDINBYCH 2023/24

Cyflwynodd yr Aelod Arweiniol Iechyd a Gofal Cymdeithasol yr adroddiad (dosbarthwyd ymlaen llaw) i'r cyfarfod a thynnodd sylw at y perfformiad cadarn

oedd i'w weld drwy'r adroddiad, gan gynnwys amseroedd ymateb da o ran ymholiadau adran 126, lle pennwyd targed o 7 diwrnod gan Lywodraeth Cymru ar gyfer ymdrin ag ymholiadau o'r fath. Roedd y Cyngor wedi cyflawni'r targed hwn drwy ymdrin â 98.5% o'r 409 o ymholiadau a dderbyniwyd.

Dywedodd y Rheolwr Gwasanaeth y bu'n flwyddyn brysur i'r Tîm Diogelu Oedolion. Cafodd cyfradd o 98.5% o atgyfeiriadau diogelu eu gwneud o fewn y cyfnod 7 diwrnod. Cafodd sawl archwiliad ei gynnal a'i graffu, ac er y cynnydd o ran y llwyth gwaith, daliwyd ati â safon uchel y gwaith. Tynnwyd sylw at ymholiadau Adran 5 sy'n cyfeirio at 'unigolion mewn swyddi cyfrifol' a'r rhesymau dros y cynnydd. Nodwyd nad oedd y mater hwn yn unigryw i Sir Ddinbych. Roedd y cynnydd i'w weld ar draws y rhanbarth ac yn deillio o'r cynnydd yng nghymhlethdod anghenion cleientiaid, yn ogystal â'r ffaith bod mwy o ymwybyddiaeth o ran pwysigrwydd atgyfeirio.

Yna, rhoddodd y Cadeirydd gyfle i'r aelodau ofyn cwestiynau.

Holodd yr aelodau a oedd gofalmwr gwirfoddol/ di-dâl/ teuluol yn cael eu monitro gan y Tîm Diogelu. Dywedodd y Pennaeth Gwasanaethau Gofal Cymdeithasol i Oedolion a Digartrefedd nad oedd y tîm yn ymwneud â gofalmwr teuluol, oni bai bod hynny o safbwynt diogelu, er enghraifft pe bai cymydog yn codi pryderon. Eglurwyd bod y tîm yn dibynnu ar unigolion i adrodd am yr achosion hyn os bydd pryderon ynghylch unrhyw fath o gamdriniaeth.

Cwestiynwyd y cynnydd yn nifer yr atgyfeiriadau gan aelodau ac a oedd digon o staff ar gyfer y llwyth gwaith. Roedd y swyddogion yn pwysleisio nad oedd hyn yn unigryw i Sir Ddinbych a rhoddwyd sicrwydd i'r aelodau bod yna ddigon o staff i ddelio â'r cynnydd hwn. Pwysleisiwyd hefyd, er bod yr Heddlu yn brysur yn ymdrin ag ymchwiliadau cychwynnol, nad oedd pob atgyfeiriad yn datblygu i ymchwiliad llawn. Nid oedd cynnydd yn nifer yr atgyfeiriadau yn golygu cynnydd cyfatebol yn nifer yr ymchwiliadau llawn. Rhagwelwyd, unwaith y byddent ar gael, y byddai'r Canllawiau diwygiedig 'Unigolion mewn Swyddi Cyfrifol' yn cynnig cymorth pellach gyda'r ymchwiliad i atgyfeiriadau Adran 5.

Bu i'r Aelodau longyfarch y Tîm Diogelu am eu hymdrechion i sicrhau bod oedolion diamddiffyn yn Sir Ddinbych yn cael eu diogelu rhag niwed ac:

Argymhellwyd: yn amodol ar y sylwadau uchod, bod y Pwyllgor yn cydnabod pwysigrwydd ymagwedd gorfforaethol at ddiogelu oedolion mewn perygl a chyfrifoldeb y Cyngor i'w ystyried fel maes blaenoriaeth allweddol.

8 RHAGLEN WAITH CRAFFU

Cyflwynodd y Cydlynnydd Craffu'r adroddiad a'r atodiadau (dosbarthwyd ymlaen llaw) oedd yn gofyn i'r Pwyllgor adolygu ei raglen waith.

Yn ystod ei chyflwyniad, dywedodd fod yr adroddiad 'Canolfannau Ailgyrchu Gwastraff y Cartref' a oedd fod i gael ei gyflwyno yn y cyfarfod hwn, wedi'i aildrefnu ar gyfer cyfarfod y Pwyllgor ym mis Chwefror 2025, oherwydd pwysau o fewn y

gwasanaeth adrodd. Roedd dwy eitem wedi'u rhestru i'w cyflwyno yng nghyfarfod nesaf y Pwyllgor ar 19 Rhagfyr 2024:

- Adroddiad Blynyddol Gwasanaeth Cynllunio at Argyfwng Rhanbarthol Gogledd Cymru 2023/24; a
- Statws Baner Las i Draethau Sir Ddinbych

Roedd y Grŵp Cadeiryddion ac Is-Gadeiryddion Craffu (GCIGC) wedi trefnu i gynnal ei gyfarfod nesaf ar 25 Tachwedd a chafodd yr aelodau eu hatgoffa i lenwi a dychwelyd y Ffurflen Cynnig Aelodau yn Atodiad 2 yn yr adroddiad, os oedd ganddynt unrhyw faterion yr oeddent o'r farn y dylid craffu arnynt. Yn Atodiad 3 yn yr adroddiad, roedd copi o raglen waith y Cabinet er gwybodaeth i'r aelodau, ac roedd Atodiad 4 yn rhannu'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf ynghylch y cynnydd hyd yma o ran argymhellion y Pwyllgor o'i gyfarfod blaenorol. Roedd y ddogfen Briff Gwybodaeth a ddosbarthwyd i aelodau'r Pwyllgor yn gynharach yn yr wythnos yn cynnwys y wybodaeth ychwanegol y bu i'r aelodau ofyn amdani yng nghyfarfod blaenorol y Pwyllgor ynghyd ag Adroddiadau Gwybodaeth. Felly,

Argymhellodd: yr aelodau: yn amodol ar yr uchod, bod y Pwyllgor yn cadarnhau ei raglen waith fel y nodir yn Atodiad 1 yn yr adroddiad.

9 ADBORTH GAN GYNRYCHIOLWYR PWYLLGOR

Dim.

Daeth y cyfarfod i ben am 12.10pm

Mae tudalen hwn yn fwriadol wag

Adrodd i'r	Pwyllgor Craffu Partneriaethau
Dyddiad y cyfarfod	19 Rhagfyr 2024
Aelod Arweiniol / Swyddog	Barry Mellor: Aelod Arweiniol yr Amgylchedd a Chludiant, Paul Jackson: Pennaeth Priffyrdd a Gwasanaethau Amgylcheddol
Awdur yr Adroddiad	Paul Jackson: Pennaeth Priffyrdd a Gwasanaethau Amgylcheddol / Tony Ward: Cyfarwyddwr Corfforaethol yr Amgylchedd a'r Economi
Teitl	Statws Baner Las i Draethau Sir Ddinbych

1. Am beth mae'r adroddiad yn sôn?

1.1 Mae'r adroddiad hwn yn sôn am statws Baner Las i draethau Sir Ddinbych.

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

2.1 Ar gais y Pwyllgor, bydd yr adroddiad hwn yn galluogi Aelodau i graffu ar waith sy'n cael ei wneud gyda sefydliadau partner mewn cais i ennill achrediad statws Baner Las ar gyfer cynifer ag sy'n bosibl o draethau'r sir.

3. Beth yw'r Argymhellion?

3.1. Bod y Pwyllgor yn nodi'r gwaith sy'n cael ei wneud gyda sefydliadau partner a gwneud sylwadau ac argymhellion fel bo'n briodol.

4. Manylion yr Adroddiad

4.1. Mae Gwobrau Arfordir Cymru yn chwarae rôl allweddol wrth amddiffyn ein hamgylchedd forol ac maent yn cael eu cydnabod o amgylch y byd fel symbol o ansawdd. Credir mai gwobr traeth y Faner Las ydi'r safon aur ar gyfer traethau. Yng Ngwobrau Faner Las 2024, cafodd 184 o Faneri Glas eu dyfarnu yn Ynysoedd Prydain

(DU ac Iwerddon). Dyfarnwyd 21 o Faneri Gas yng Nghymru, a dim ond 1 yng ngogledd Cymru (Canol Prestatyn). Mae'r broses ardystio yn cael ei chynnal bob blwyddyn a gall traethau ennill neu golli eu statws Baner Las.

4.2. Er bod y mwyafrif o bobl yn gwybod bod ardystiad y Faner Las yn ystyried ansawdd y dŵr ymdrochi, dim ond rhan o'r meini prawf ydi hynny. Caiff meini prawf y Faner Las eu rhannu mewn i bedwar categori gyda chyfanswm o 33 targed unigol. Mae'r 33 maen prawf unigol o dan y pedwar categori wedi'u crynhoi yn Atodiad A, ac mae eglurhad llawn wedi'i roi yn Atodiad B: Meini Prawf Traeth y Faner Las a Nodiadau Eglurhaol, 2024 Y pedwar prif gategori yw:

- **Addysg a Gwybodaeth Amgylcheddol:** Mae hyn yn cynnwys gwybodaeth am ddyfarniad y Faner Las ynghyd â manylion am ansawdd y dŵr. Mae'n rhaid arddangos map sy'n cynnwys lleoliadau cyfleusterau hefyd.
- **Ansawdd dŵr:** Yr amod pwysicaf yw na ddylai gwastraff diwydiannol, dŵr gwastraff na gwastraff sy'n gysylltiedig â charthffosiaeth effeithio'r traeth.
- **Rheoli'r Amgylchedd:** Mae'r meini prawf yma'n cynnwys yr ochr weinyddol o bethau yn ogystal â chadw'r traeth yn lân. Mae hefyd yn nodi y dylai fod yna doiledau cyhoeddus ar gael.
- **Diogelwch a Gwasanaethau:** Fe ddylai achubwyr bywyd batrolïo'r traeth. Mae meini prawf arall yn cynnwys argaeledd dŵr yfed a nodweddion hygrych.

4.3. Un o feini prawf statws 'Y Faner Las' yw bod angen i ansawdd y dŵr fod yn 'Ardderchog', ac felly ni all traeth gyflawni statws Y Faner Las oni bai bod ansawdd y dŵr yn 'Ardderchog' (hyd yn oed os ydyw'n bodloni'r holl feini prawf eraill).

4.4. Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru (CNC) ydi'r asiantaeth arweiniol o ran rheoleiddio i amddiffyn ansawdd dŵr ymdrochi. Mae CNC yn gyfrifol am reoleiddio asedau Dŵr Cymru a gweithio gyda nhw ar fesurau rhagweithiol i atal bacteria o garthffosydd rhag effeithio ar ansawdd dŵr ymdrochi. Mae CNC hefyd yn rheoleiddio ac yn gweithio gyda'r sector amaeth. Dros y blynyddoedd diwethaf, mae CNC wedi canolbwyntio adnoddau ar ariannu cynlluniau i leihau bacteria gan dda byw yn afon isaf Clwyd. Mae crynodeb o waith/rôl CNC mewn cysylltiad ag ansawdd dŵr ymdrochi ynghlwm yn Atodiad C. Mae crynodeb tebyg sy'n ymwneud â gwaith/rôl Dŵr Cymru wedi'i gynnwys yn Atodiad D.

- 4.5. Mae gan Sir Ddinbych 4 man dŵr ymdrochi cydnabyddedig, mae 3 ohonynt yn Draethau Ymdrochi dynodedig (Canol y Rhyl, Dwyrain y Rhyl a Phrestatyn). Y Dŵr Ymdrochi dynodedig arall yw Marine Lake yn Y Rhyl.
- 4.6. Canol Prestatyn ydi'r unig Draeth Ymdrochi dynodedig yn Sir Ddinbych i gyflawni dosbarthiad 'Ardderchog' ar gyfer ansawdd dŵr. Felly dyma'r unig draeth yn Sir Ddinbych i ennill statws y Faner Las. Sawl blwyddyn yn ôl, defnyddiodd CSDd sampl o ddyfroedd ymdrochi yn Splash Point, Ffrith, Barkby a Gronant. Roedd yn credu efallai y bydd yna gyfle i Draeth Barkby gael statws Y Faner Las yn y dyfodol.
- 4.7. Roedd Gwobrau Arfordir Cymru 2024 wedi'u seilio ar ddsbarthiadau ansawdd dŵr 2023. Fe gyflawnodd Prestatyn ddsbarthiad 'Ardderchog' ar gyfer ansawdd dŵr yn 2023, gan alluogi iddo gadw statws y Faner Las yng Ngwobrau Arfordir Cymru 2024. Fe fydd Gwobrau Arfordir Cymru 2025 yn cael eu seilio ar ddsbarthiadau ansawdd dŵr 2024 a fydd yn cael eu cyhoeddi'n ffurfiol ym mis Rhagfyr 2024. Yn anffodus, yn dilyn canlyniadau â lefelau uchel mewn samplau y tymor yma, mae Prestatyn wedi disgyn dosbarthiad ac fe fydd bellach yn derbyn dosbarthiad 'Da' ar gyfer y dŵr ymdrochi. Gan fod angen ansawdd dŵr 'Ardderchog' ar gyfer statws Y Faner Las, ni fydd Prestatyn yn cadw ei Faner Las yn 2025. Fe fydd Gwobr Glan y Môr yn disodli'r Faner Las ar gyfer Prestatyn. Bydd ddsbarthiadau newydd ar gyfer ansawdd Dŵr Ymdrochi yn Sir Ddinbych fel a ganlyn:

	Canol y Rhyl	Dwyrain y Rhyl	Marine Lake	Prestatyn
2023/24	DIGONOL	DA	DIGONOL	ARDDERCHOG
2024/25	GWAEL	DA	DA	DA

- 4.8. Fe fydd hi'n anodd i'r Rhyl fyth gyflawni statws Y Faner Las, o ystyried yr agosatrwydd at Afon Clwyd a'i aber, a dyma'r prif broblem o ran ansawdd dŵr ymdrochi. Mae gollyngfeydd carthffosiaeth yn un o ddau brif ffactor sydd yn gallu effeithio ar ansawdd dŵr. Mae'r isadeiledd carthffosiaeth yn yr ardal wedi cael ei ddylunio i sicrhau bod Rhyl yn cyflawni statws 'Digonol', sydd yn bell iawn o statws 'Ardderchog' sydd ei angen ar gyfer statws Y Faner Las. Mae yna lawer o ffermio yn Nyffryn Clwyd hefyd,

a gall mynediad y da byw at y nentydd fod yn ffynhonnell sylweddol o facteria sydd yn effeithio ansawdd y dŵr.

- 4.9. Nid yr anallu i gyflawni statws y Faner Las yw'r broblem fwyaf i'r Rhyl, ond y ffaith y bydd Canol y Rhyl bellach yn cael ei ddsbarthu fel dŵr ymdrochi 'Gwael' ar gyfer 2025 yn dilyn nifer o samplau â lefelau uchel y tymor hwn. Mae hyn yn golygu y dylid cyngori pobl i beidio ag ymdrochi yn yr ardal honno nes bod y dosbarthiad yn dychwelyd i 'Digonol'. Caiff yr asesiad ei wneud yn flynyddol gan ddefnyddio set data pedair blynedd. Ar ddiwedd tymor 2025, fe fydd data 2021 yn cael ei dynnu o'r asesiad. Gan fod data 2021 yn cynnwys rhywfaint o ganlyniadau gwael, mae Canol y Rhyl yn debygol o ddychwelyd i 'Digonol' mewn 12 mis.
- 4.10. Roedd diwygiad Cyfarwyddeb Dŵr Ymdrochi 2015 yn adolygu'r terfynau ar gyfer lefelau derbyniol o facteria, a golygodd hyn bod y mwyafrif o draethau wedi symud o 'Ardderchog' i 'Da' ac o 'Da' i 'Digonol', fel sydd wedi digwydd yng Nghanol y Rhyl. Ers 2015, mae Canol y Rhyl wedi bod mewn perygl o ddisgyn i statws 'Gwael', ond mae defnyddio Darogan a Thynnu pan mae daroganau ansawdd dŵr dyddiol yn cael eu cyhoeddi yn caniatáu i hyd at 15% o ganlyniadau samplau gael eu tynnu o'r set data. Mae hyn wedi bod yn allweddol i atal Canol y Rhyl rhag disgyn i statws 'Gwael' cyn rŵan.
- 4.11. Nid yw'r problemau yng Nghanol y Rhyl mor amlwg yn Nwyrain y Rhyl, gan fod y rhan yna o'r traeth yn bellach i ffwrdd o Afon Clwyd a'i aber. Mae hyn yn golygu llai o effaith ar samplau ansawdd dŵr Dwyrain y Rhyl na Chanol y Rhyl, a bydd Dwyrain y Rhyl yn cadw ei statws 'Da' ar gyfer 2025. Felly er y bydd pobl yn cael cyngor i beidio ag ymdrochi yn y dŵr yng Nghanol y Rhyl, nid dyma fydd y cyngor ymhellach i lawr y traeth yn Nwyrain y Rhyl. Mae'r ardal o draeth sydd wedi'i ddynodi yn Ddwyrain y Rhyl yn dechrau ger gorsaf y bad achub ac yn ymestyn i'r dwyrain tuag at Splash Point.
- 4.12. Mae Tîm Harbwr CSDd yn gweithio gyda Dŵr Cymru a CNC i dynnu sylw at gyfnodau o ansawdd dŵr sydd ddim cystal, gan roi arwyddion allan pan fyddant yn cael gwybod y bydd ansawdd y dŵr yn gostwng. Mae Tîm yr Harbwr wedi gweithio'n agos gyda Dŵr Cymru a CNC i gael ansawdd dŵr gwell yn Marine Lake drwy fuddsoddi mewn system llifddor newydd a gweithio gyda Dŵr Cymru i osod system gau awtomatig ar y llifddor sy'n gysylltiedig â system gollyngfa brys ar Orsaf Bwmpio Westbourne Avenue. Mae Tîm yr Harbwr yn gyfrifol am ymgeisio am wobrau'r arfordir a sicrhau gydag adrannau eraill bod yr holl feini prawf yn cael eu bodloni. Yr unig faen prawf sydd y tu

hwnt i'n rheolaeth yw ansawdd y dŵr ac felly ein rôl yw herio (a chynorthwyo lle y bo'n bosibl) Dŵr Cymru a CNC i ymgymryd â gwaith a mentrau i wella safonau ansawdd y dŵr.

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

5.1. Mae gwobrau ansawdd dŵr ymdrochi a thraeth yn cyfrannu'n bennaf at y ddwy thema Cynllun Corfforaethol canlynol: "Sir Ddinbych Ffyniannus", a "Sir Ddinbych Mwy Gwyrdd".

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

6.1. Nid oes yna gostau uniongyrchol yn gysylltiedig â'r adroddiad yma heblaw am amser swyddog yn rheoli effeithiau asesiadau ansawdd dŵr a gweithio gyda sefydliadau partner, ac fe ellir cynnwys hyn o fewn adnoddau presennol.

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

7.1. Nid oes unrhyw Asesiad o'r Effaith ar Les wedi'i gynnal eto.

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

8.1. Nid oes ymgynghoriad arall wedi cael ei wneud cyn cyflwyno'r adroddiad yma i'r Pwyllgor.

9. Datganiad y Prif Swyddog Cyllid

9.1. Nid oedd angen rhai ar gyfer yr adroddiad hwn.

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

- 10.1. Mae yna risg na fydd pobl awydd ymweld â thraethau Sir Ddinbych yn sgil gostyngiadau yn y dosbarthiadau ar gyfer ansawdd dŵr ymdrochi yng Nghanol y Rhyl a Chanol Prestatyn, a cholli statws y Faner Les ym Mhrestatyn.
- 10.2. **Y Rhyl:** Fe fydd Dwyrain y Rhyl yn cael ei ddynodi yn draeth ymdrochi ar gyfer 2025 sydd gyferbyn â chaffi Kite Surf a allai fod o fudd i'r ardal yma o'r promenâd yn sgil y cynnydd yn nifer yr ymwelwyr. Fe fydd datganiadau i'r wasg yn cael eu cyhoeddi yn nes at yr amser i hysbysu'r cyhoedd o'r newid i'r ardal dŵr ymdrochi, a bydd arwyddion yn cael eu gosod ar hyd y promenâd. Yn ystod y cyfnodau prysuraf, bydd achubwyr bywyd yr RNLi wedi'u lleoli'n strategol ar lan y môr y traeth dŵr ymdrochi a byddant wedi'u marcio gydag uned achub bywyd.
- 10.3. **Prestatyn:** Fe fydd Canol Prestatyn yn colli ei statws Baner Las ar gyfer 2025 ac yn ei le fe fydd yn cael Gwobr Glan y Môr Cadwch Gymru'n Daclus, fe fydd yr holl isadeiledd yn cael ei gadw, bydd achubwyr bywyd yn bresennol, ni fydd y traeth dŵr ymdrochi'n cael ei effeithio.

11. Pŵer i wneud y penderfyniad

- 11.1. Adran 21 o Ddeddf Llywodraeth Leol 2000 ac Adran 7 o Gyfansoddiad y Cyngor.

Appendix A: Summary of the 33 individual Blue Flag Beach criteria under the four categories

A. ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION AND INFORMATION

1. Information about the Blue Flag Programme must be displayed.
2. Environmental education activities must be offered and promoted to beach users.
3. Information about bathing water quality must be displayed.
4. Information relating to local eco-systems, environmental elements and cultural sites must be displayed.
5. A map of the beach indicating different facilities must be displayed.
6. A code of conduct that reflects appropriate laws and/or regulations governing the use of the beach and surrounding areas must be displayed.

B. WATER QUALITY

The Blue Flag Programme requires that beaches achieve Excellent bathing water quality.

7. The beach must fully comply with the water quality sampling and frequency requirements.
8. The beach must fully comply with the standards and requirements for water quality analysis.
9. Industrial, waste-water or sewage-related discharges must not affect the beach area.
10. The beach must comply with the Blue Flag requirements for the microbiological parameter *Escherichia coli* (faecal coli bacteria) and intestinal enterococci (streptococci).

11. The beach must comply with the Blue Flag requirements for physical parameters (i.e. it must not be affected by physical and chemical parameters, such as oil and floatables).

C. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

12. The local authority/beach operator should establish a beach management committee.
13. The local authority/beach operator must comply with all laws and/or regulations affecting the location and operation of the beach.
14. Sensitive areas must be managed (some sites at/near the Blue Flag beach may be very sensitive and require special management).
15. The beach must be clean.
16. Algal vegetation (e.g. seaweed) or natural debris must be left on the beach.
17. Waste disposal bins/containers must be available at the beach in adequate numbers, and they must be regularly maintained.
18. Facilities for the separation of recyclable waste materials must be available at the beach.
19. An adequate number of toilet or restroom facilities must be provided.
20. The toilet or restroom facilities must be kept clean.
21. The toilet or restroom facilities must have controlled sewage disposal.
22. There must be no unauthorised camping or driving and no dumping on the beach
23. Access to the beach by dogs and other domestic animals must be strictly controlled.
24. All buildings and beach equipment must be properly maintained.

25. Marine and freshwater sensitive habitats (such as coral reefs or seagrass beds) in the vicinity of the beach must be monitored.
26. A sustainable means of transportation should be promoted in the beach area¹.

D. SAFETY AND SERVICES

27. Appropriate public safety control measures must be implemented.
28. First aid equipment must be available on the beach.
29. Emergency plans to cope with pollution risks must be in place.
30. There must be management of different users and uses of the beach so as to prevent conflicts and accidents.
31. There must be safety measures in place to protect users of the beach, and free access must be granted to the public.
32. A supply of drinking water should be available at the beach¹
33. At least one Blue Flag beach in each municipality must have access and facilities provided for the physically disabled.

¹ Guidance only

Mae tudalen hwn yn fwriadol wag



BLUE FLAG BEACH CRITERIA AND EXPLANATORY NOTES 2024

INTRODUCTION

The Blue Flag Programme for beaches, marinas and tourism boats is run by the international, non-governmental, non-profit organisation FEE (the Foundation for Environmental Education). The Blue Flag Programme started in France in 1985. It has been implemented in Europe since 1987 and in areas outside of Europe since 2001 when South Africa joined. Today, Blue Flag has become a truly global Programme, with an ever-increasing number of countries participating in it.

The Blue Flag Programme promotes sustainable development in freshwater and marine areas. It challenges local authorities and beach operators to achieve high standards in the four categories of water quality, environmental management, environmental education and safety. Over the years, the Blue Flag has become a highly respected and recognised award working to bring together the tourism and environmental sectors at local, regional and national levels.

The explanatory notes given in this document make up the common and shared understanding of the Blue Flag beach criteria and the requirements for the implementation thereof. The explanatory notes provide details on the assessment and management of compliance with the Blue Flag beach criteria.

The criteria are categorised as either imperative or guideline. Most beach criteria are imperative, i.e. the beach must comply with them in order to be awarded the Blue Flag. If they are guideline criteria, it is preferable that they are complied with, but not mandatory.

It must be emphasised that the Blue Flag beach international criteria in this document are the minimum criteria. A National Operator can choose to have stricter criteria to what is outlined here, as long as they are in the same line of philosophy as the Blue Flag international criteria. These more stringent criteria must be approved by the National Jury and communicated to the International Jury. Moreover, the beach administrator must be informed about the stricter criteria before the beginning of the following Blue Flag season.

These beach criteria and explanatory notes are to be used by all Blue Flag applicants in order to understand the requirements that must be met before a beach can receive the Blue Flag award. For guidance purposes, this document should also prove valuable for the management of those beaches already accredited with Blue Flag status. The beach criteria and explanatory notes also serve as a guide for the National, Regional and International Blue Flag Juries when making decisions about a Blue Flag beach candidate.

During the Blue Flag season, the flag must fly at the beach. The flag is both a symbol that the beach participates in the Programme but also an indication of compliance with the criteria. The flag may either be flown 24 hours a day during the Blue Flag season or only during the hours when the beach meets all the Blue Flag criteria. In the case of the former, there must be adequate signage indicating the time when services (e.g. life-saving), and facilities (e.g. toilets) are in operation.

If a beach that has the Blue Flag award does not comply with the Blue Flag criteria, the flag may be permanently or temporarily withdrawn from the beach. There are several degrees of non-compliance:

1. A **minor non-compliance** occurs when there is a problem with only one imperative criterion, which is of little or no consequence to visitor health and safety and the beach environment.

Should the non - compliance be to the detriment of visitor health and safety or the beach environment, it must be treated as major non - compliance.

When minor non-compliance occurs and can be immediately rectified, the flag is not withdrawn, and the non-compliance is only registered in the control visit report. If, however, a minor non-compliance cannot be rectified immediately, the beach is given ten days in which to comply fully with all criteria. The flag is withdrawn until all problems are rectified, and this is noted on the Blue Flag national and international websites.

2. **Multiple non-compliance** relates to non-compliance with two to three imperative criteria which are of little or no consequence to visitor health and safety and the beach environment.

Should any on the non - compliance be to the detriment of visitor health and safety or the beach environment, it/they must be treated as major non - compliance.

When multiple non-compliances occur, the beach is given ten days in which to comply fully with all criteria, the flag is withdrawn until all the problems are rectified, and the national and international websites are updated accordingly.

3. **Major non-compliance** occurs when the beach does not comply with one or several criteria, with a consequence for the health and safety of the beach user or to the environment, as well as the general perception of the beach and therefore the Programme.

When detecting a major non-compliance, the flag is withdrawn immediately and for the rest of the season. The beach information board must clearly indicate that the Blue Flag award has been withdrawn. The national and international websites are updated accordingly.

In all cases of non-compliance, the National Operator must immediately inform the local authority/beach operator about the observed areas of non-compliance. Information about the reason for a withdrawal of the flag must be posted clearly at the beach. The local authority/beach operator must inform the National Operator of re-compliance with the criteria and present the appropriate documentation needed. The flag can then be raised at the beach again. The National Operator should also consider a follow-up control visit to check that the beach does comply. In the event that the local authority/beach operator does not ensure and document re-compliance with the criteria within ten days, the National Operator must ensure that the Blue Flag is withdrawn for the rest of the season at the beach.

In the event that conditions on the beach change and the Blue Flag has to be temporarily withdrawn, e.g. when climatic events cause damage to the beach or an emergency arises, the beach management must inform the National Operator that the Blue Flag has been temporarily withdrawn and the national and international websites must be updated accordingly.

Apart from updating the national and international Blue Flag websites of the status of the beach, the National Operator must inform the Blue Flag International Head Office about the non-compliance. If the non-compliance is noted by an international controller, the National Operator has to give feedback to the Blue Flag International Head Office within 30 days.

The applicant for the Blue Flag award is the authority charged with responsibility for the beach. This may be a local municipality, private hotel, national park, or private beach operator. A beach may be eligible for the Blue Flag award if it is legally designated as a bathing area and it has the necessary facilities and services to comply with the Blue Flag criteria.

A beach must be accessible to all (regardless of age, gender, political views, religion) in order to be eligible for the Blue Flag award. It is preferable that beach users be granted free access to a Blue Flag beach, i.e. to use the beach and its facilities without paying a fee. Blue Flag, however, recognises that at some beaches, e.g. private beaches, members of the public are charged a small, reasonable fee to access the beach. Other payments may be levied for services in the area, e.g. for parking or hiring of equipment, but have to stay within the reasonable limits. If a beach wishes to have an entry fee higher than 30 US dollars, it must apply for a dispensation case to the International Jury.

FEE, and the National Operator in a country, reserve the right to refuse or withdraw the Blue Flag award from any beach where the local authority/beach operator is responsible for violations of national environmental regulations or otherwise acts in discord with the objectives and spirit of the Blue Flag Programme. Blue Flag beaches are subject to announced and unannounced control visits by the National Operator and FEE International.

ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION AND INFORMATION

Each beach must provide at least five environmental education activities to the public, preferably during its Blue Flag season. It is possible for beaches managed by the same municipality to provide the same five environmental education activities.

Each beach must have at least one Blue Flag information board in place, containing all the information required by the criteria listed below. For long beaches, it is recommended that more than one Blue Flag information boards are installed (approximately one every 500 metres). All Blue Flag information boards must follow national standards with respect to information, content and design. These Blue Flag information boards must be in place at all Blue Flag beaches.

Criterion 1. Information about the Blue Flag Programme must be displayed.

Information about the Blue Flag Programme must be displayed on the Blue Flag information board. The correct Blue Flag logo must be used, in accordance with the FEE branding guidelines. The essence of each of the four categories of the Blue Flag criteria must be explained in this information. The length of the Blue Flag season must also be included.

The information could also be posted at other locations, e.g. at major access points, lifeguard stations, other beach facilities, or in parking areas. Tourist information offices should also have information about the Blue Flag Programme.

Contact details for the local, national and international Blue Flag representatives must be posted as well.

In areas of international tourism, it is recommended that the information be provided in relevant languages.

In the event that the Blue Flag is temporarily withdrawn, a relevant notice must be posted at the beach informing the public as to the reasons why the flag was withdrawn.

Blue Flag beaches could promote the Green Key Programme as another eco-label run by FEE with a message such as: "Along with the Blue Flag, the Foundation for Environmental Education also develops another eco-label for various tourism enterprises: Green Key. Find more information at: www.greenkey.global (or the national Green key website of the country)"

Appendix B provides an example of how the Blue Flag information can be presented.

IMPERATIVE CRITERION	GUIDELINE CRITERION
All regions	

Criterion 2. Environmental education activities must be offered and promoted to beach users.

Environmental education activities promote the aims of the Blue Flag Programme by:

- increasing the awareness of, and care for, the local environment by recreational users and residents.
- training personnel and tourist service providers in environmental matters and best practices.
- encouraging the participation of local stakeholders in environmental management within the area.

- promoting sustainable recreation and tourism in the area.
- promoting the sharing of ideas and efforts between the Blue Flag Programme and other FEE Programmes (YRE, LEAF, Eco-Schools and Green Key).

The planned environmental education activities for the coming season must be included in the application documents, and so must a report on activities carried out during the previous Blue Flag season (if applicable).

At least five different activities must be offered to the municipality or community - preferably during the Blue Flag season. The activities should focus on the environment, environmental issues, Blue Flag issues or sustainability issues. At least some of the activities should be carried out at the beach and have a direct focus on the beach environment.

The educational activities must be effective and relevant, and each year the local authority must re-evaluate the activities that were implemented and work towards constantly improving them.

Where the planned environmental education activities are of interest to and involve, the general public or beach users, these activities must be publicised in good time to inform the public about the opportunities they offer. Such activities must also be publicised on the Blue Flag information board, but could also be publicised in other areas in the beach area, in local centres, in newspapers and other media.

The environmental education activities must be clearly disseminated to the public. Preferably, the activities should be posted on the common information board. However, dissemination could include an updatable list posted at the kiosk or clubhouse, SMS notification or other means of communication. Whatever the platform for dissemination is, it has to be stated on the information board where the user can find out more about the activities.

Furthermore, these environmental education activities must be offered for free. A small participatory fee is accepted if needed to cover costs such as lunches, water, etc. but no business benefits can be made through these environmental education activities.

Local authorities/beach operators are encouraged to implement and/or support sustainable development projects in which public participation is a key element, e.g. United Nations Sustainable Development Goals initiatives.

If specific sensitive natural areas (including Marine Protected Areas) exist near a Blue Flag beach (e.g. mangroves or seagrass beds), it is strongly recommended that some of the educational activities address these sensitive natural areas.

Examples of good educational activities can be downloaded from the internal pages of the Blue Flag international website (www.blueflag.global).

Appendix C provides further background on the environmental education activities.

IMPERATIVE CRITERION	GUIDELINE CRITERION
All regions	

Criterion 3. Information about bathing water quality must be displayed.

Bathing water quality information must be displayed on the Blue Flag information board. It is recommended that a table or figure with easily identifiable symbols that correspond to the results

be used. The information must also clearly explain how the water quality results relate to the imperative criteria for water quality, with specific reference to sampling frequency and the conditions under which Blue Flag status can be withdrawn.

The authority in charge of providing the bathing water quality results must do so shortly after the analysis so that the data can be updated regularly. It is the responsibility of the local authority to ensure that the beach operator/beach management receives the information no later than one month after the sampling date. The complete and detailed data must be made available by the local authority to anybody upon request.

Appendix D provides an example of how this information could be presented.

IMPERATIVE CRITERION	GUIDELINE CRITERION
All regions	

Criterion 4. Information relating to local eco-systems, environmental elements and cultural sites must be displayed.

The aim of this criterion is to ensure that beach users are well informed and educated about relevant environmental elements (including valuable cultural sites/communities), local ecosystems and any sensitive areas in the surrounding environment so that they are encouraged to learn about and experience the environment in a responsible way.

Information about coastal zone ecosystems, wetland areas, unique habitats or any sensitive natural areas must be displayed at or close to the Blue Flag beach. The information must include details about the natural area and a code of conduct for visitors to the area. If the full information is not available on the Blue Flag information board, there must at least be a short notice on the board informing the public about the nearby sensitive areas and where they can find further information.

Relevant environmental information could furthermore be displayed at tourist sites, at the natural areas, or in tourist information offices. The information can be published in tourist brochures, local newspapers or pamphlets created specifically for this purpose. In areas that are visited by a high number of tourists, it is recommended that the information be presented in more than one way, as listed above, and it should be presented in relevant languages.

In the case of sensitive underwater environments, specific information about these areas must be provided for divers and snorkelers.

IMPERATIVE CRITERION	GUIDELINE CRITERION
All regions	

Criterion 5. A map of the beach indicating different facilities must be displayed.

A map showing the boundaries of the Blue Flag beach area and the location of key facilities and services must be posted on the Blue Flag information board. The map must be of good quality, easy to read and properly oriented.

Pictograms should preferably be used.

The required map elements (where applicable) should include “You are here” pointers, and show the location of:

- lifeguards or lifesaving equipment
- the area patrolled (for beaches with lifeguards)
- first aid equipment
- telephones
- toilets (including toilets for disabled people)
- drinking water
- car and bicycle parking areas
- authorised camping sites at/near the beach
- recycling facilities
- location of water sampling point(s)
- access points and access for disabled persons
- zoning (swimming, surfing, sailing, boating, etc.) where applicable
- nearby public transport
- footpaths
- demarcation of Blue Flag area
- location of other information boards
- rivers and inflows
- local landmarks (where applicable)
- stormwater outlets
- nearby sensitive natural areas, etc.
- direction (North)
- scale bar

For guidelines on the design and suitability of maps for Blue Flag beaches, visit www.blueflag.global.

IMPERATIVE CRITERION	GUIDELINE CRITERION
All regions	

Criterion 6. A code of conduct that reflects appropriate laws and/or regulations governing the use of the beach and surrounding areas must be displayed.

The code of conduct must address the activities of beach users and their conduct on the beach. The beach code of conduct must be displayed on the Blue Flag information board. The information could furthermore be posted at other locations, e.g. at all major entrance points, near to the relevant activity (i.e. a “No Diving” sign on a pier) or as information at the relevant sites. Internationally recognised symbols, e.g. pictograms, must be used wherever possible.

The code of conduct must include rules about the presence of domestic animals, zoning (when appropriate), fishing, litter management, the use of vehicles, camping, fires, etc.

Laws and/or regulations governing beach usage and management should be available to the public at the office of the local authority/beach operator.

The period when the lifesaving equipment and/or lifeguards, and first aid, are available must be clearly marked on the Blue Flag information boards and at the lifeguard station. An explanation of the emergency flag system in use must also be provided.

IMPERATIVE CRITERION	GUIDELINE CRITERION
All regions	

WATER QUALITY

The Blue Flag Programme requires that beaches achieve Excellent bathing water quality. The bathing water quality standards have been based on the most appropriate international and national standards and legislation.

Blue Flag is an international award - and it, therefore, has one minimum global standard for water quality. The standards described here for bathing water quality for beaches must be adopted unless stricter national standards are already in existence, e.g. testing for total coliform bacteria. In that case, the beach must comply with the more demanding national standards for bathing water quality.

Criterion 7. The beach must fully comply with the water quality sampling and frequency requirements.

A Blue Flag beach must have at least one sampling point, which must be located where the concentration of bathers is highest. In addition, where there are potential sources of pollution, e.g. near streams, rivers or other inlets, stormwater outlets, etc. additional sampling points must be established at these sites to provide evidence that such inflows do not affect bathing water quality.

All sampling points of the applicant beach must comply with the Blue Flag bathing water quality criteria.

Samples for microbiological and physical-chemical parameters must be taken.

Similarly, in the case of inland waters where the water is supplemented by outside sources during dry periods, the water quality of the outside source must meet the Blue Flag bathing water quality standards.

Samples should be taken 30 cm below the water surface except for the mineral oil samples that should be taken at surface level.

How often must a sample be taken?

For each sampling point, there must be no more than 31 days between any two water samples during the Blue Flag season. This includes the gap between the preseason sample and the following in-season sample. The Blue Flag Programme does not accept applications from beaches, irrespective of the length of the Blue Flag season, where less than five samples have been taken. This means that a minimum of five samples must be taken, evenly distributed during the season. The first sample must be taken within 31 days before the official starting date of the Blue Flag season.

Only one sample value per day is to be recorded in the percentile calculation.

When sample results raise a concern about a possible increase in levels of pollution, it is recommended to temporarily increase the sampling frequency in order to track any possible pollution incident.

In the event of short-term pollution, one additional sample is to be taken to confirm that the incident has ended. This sample is not part of the set of bathing water quality data. If necessary to replace a discarded sample, an additional sample is to be taken seven days after the end of the short-term pollution. Discounting of samples because of short-term pollution during the last assessment period

is allowed for maximum 15% of the total number of samples provided for in the monitoring calendar established for that period, or one sample per bathing season, whichever is greater.

When calculating 15% of the total number of samples provided for that period, the result must be rounded up or down.

The rule is:

Anything lower or equal to 49 should be rounded down (for example: a result of 2,49 gives a possibility of discounting two samples).

Anything higher or equal to 50 should be rounded up (for example: a result of 2,50 gives a possibility of discounting three samples).

Both the original and the additional samples have to be sent as a dispensation case to the International Jury for the evaluation (see Appendix A on dispensation cases).

In case of an oil spill, abnormal weather or other extreme events which can have a serious adverse effect on the quality of the bathing water or the health of the bathers, the beach manager must temporarily take down the Blue Flag and clearly state the reason on the information board. It is recommended that the wording of this information is along the lines: "This beach has recently experienced abnormal weather/extreme event. Swimming is not recommended at this time due to the possibility of pollution/danger to the bathers."

IMPERATIVE CRITERION	GUIDELINE CRITERION
All regions	

Criterion 8. The beach must fully comply with the standards and requirements for water quality analysis.

An independent person, officially authorised and trained for the task, must collect the samples.

An independent laboratory must carry out the analysis of the bathing water samples. The laboratory must be nationally or internationally accredited to carry out microbiological and physical-chemical analyses. The testing method and data resulting from it must also be accredited.

In the event that the sampler or the laboratory is not independent, at the time of application, a dispensation must be requested and details provided as to why this is required, e.g. in some cases beaches are considerable distances away from the services necessary to meet this requirement.

Methods of analysis:

In the interest of increased quality and comparability of the bathing water quality data used for the evaluation of candidates for the Blue Flag, FEE finds that methods of analysis that ensure certain trueness, reproducibility, repeatability and comparability between methods should be used. FEE follows European (CEN) or International (ISO) standards in its recommendations regarding parameters and acceptable methods of analysis.

Water quality results must be provided to the National Operator as soon as they are made available but not later than one month after the sample has been taken.

A sampling calendar must be established prior to the start of the bathing season. Sampling must take place no later than four days after the date specified in the sampling calendar unless there are

exceptional circumstances preventing this. In such a case, the National Jury must submit the beach as a dispensation case to the International Jury (*see Appendix A for more information on dispensation cases*).

Sampling history:

The water quality results for the previous four seasons must accompany all applications. In order to be eligible for the Blue Flag, the beach must show -through these reports- that the bathing water quality standards were met in the previous seasons.

For new countries or new beaches, results from a minimum of 20 samples per sampling point taken within the proposed Blue Flag season must be available for the Blue Flag award to be considered. The sampling history may be taken in one Blue Flag season in order to be able to apply the following year. The applicant beach may also choose to take fewer samples and wait to apply when 20 samples per sampling point have been collected (for example taking ten samples in year 1, 10 more in year 2 and applying in year 3). Remember that a minimum of 5 samples has to be taken per Blue Flag season and that the sampling frequency detailed in criterion 7 must be respected.

The water quality information of the current season must be posted on the Blue Flag information board, in accordance with Criterion 3. *See Appendix D for a recommendation for presenting water quality information on Blue Flag beaches.*

IMPERATIVE CRITERION	GUIDELINE CRITERION
All regions	

Criterion 9. Industrial, waste-water or sewage-related discharges must not affect the beach area.

A bathing water profile must be compiled for every Blue Flag beach. A bathing water profile includes identification of potential sources of pollution, a description of the physical, geographical and hydrological characteristics of the bathing water, as well as an assessment of the potential for cyanobacteria and algae formation.

It is recommended that there should not be any industrial, urban wastewater or sewage-related discharges into the Blue Flag area or immediate buffer zone/surrounding area. If there are discharge points in the area of the beach, these must be documented at the time of application.

Where combined sewage overflow discharges or other urban/industrial wastewater discharges are identified within, or immediately adjacent to, the proposed award area, information to warn the public that there is an intermittent discharge which could, in the short term, impact the bathing water quality must be provided.

The collection, treatment and discharge of urban wastewater in the community must meet national/international standards and comply with national/international legislation. For EU member countries, there are requirements for the treatment and effluent quality given in the EU Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive (91/271/EEC). A number of new EU countries have been granted dispensation from the EU Directive. Regardless of national/ international standards and legislation, this wastewater or other discharges must not negatively affect the environment or compromise the water quality standards of a Blue Flag beach.

Regarding industrial pollution, notification must be given about industrial facilities and plants in the vicinity of the beaches, stating their likely influence on the environment. Moreover, the appropriate authorities must confirm in writing that the area is being monitored to ascertain the environmental

impacts of nearby industrial facilities and confirm that the facilities do not pose a public health risk or environmental hazard.

IMPERATIVE CRITERION	GUIDELINE CRITERION
All regions	

Criterion 10. The beach must comply with the Blue Flag requirements for the microbiological parameter Escherichia coli (faecal coli bacteria) and intestinal enterococci (streptococci).

The microbiological parameters to be monitored are given below:

Parameter	Coastal and transitional waters Limit values	Inland waters Limit values
Escherichia coli (Faecal Colibacteria)	250 cfu/100 ml	500 cfu/100 ml
Intestinal Enterococci (streptococci)	100 cfu/100 ml	200 cfu/100 ml

- cfu = colony forming units (of bacteria)

Accepted percentile:

For the evaluation of an applicant beach, the Blue Flag Programme requires 95th percentile compliance with the above limit values. This is in accordance with the EU Bathing Water Directive (2006) as well as the recommendation of the World Health Organisation. The percentile has to be calculated for each parameter and also met for each parameter. For example, if the 95th percentile is below the limit values for Escherichia coli but not for Intestinal Enterococci, then the beach cannot be awarded with the Blue Flag.

Details on how to calculate the 95th percentile can be found in Appendix F. A calculation spreadsheet, however, is available on the internal Blue Flag database. All bathing water sample results must be entered into the spreadsheet, and the percentiles will be calculated automatically. This sheet must be sent to Blue Flag International with the application.

For EU countries implementing the Blue Flag, it is imperative that an applicant beach is classified as having 'Excellent' water quality.

As stated previously, discounting of a sample may be considered in case of extreme (weather) conditions. Should this be necessary, applicant beaches must be sent in as dispensation cases. See *Appendix A for further details on dispensation cases.*

IMPERATIVE CRITERION	GUIDELINE CRITERION
All regions	

Criterion 11. The beach must comply with the Blue Flag requirements for physical parameters.

Water quality can also be affected by physical and chemical parameters such as oil and floatables:

- There must be no oil film visible on the surface of the water, and no odour detected. Ashore and on land the beach must be monitored for oil and emergency plans should include the required action to take in case of such pollution.

- No floatables may be present, such as tarry residues, wood, plastic articles, bottles, containers, glass or any other substances.

Immediate action should be taken if abnormal changes are detected. This includes abnormal changes in the colour, transparency and turbidity of the water. Should physical and chemical pollution be detected repeatedly, the Blue Flag must be taken down for the remainder of the season, and the beach will not be eligible for the Blue Flag the following year unless the applicant fulfils the conditions for applying as a dispensation case.

Other tests can be conducted, such as the pH value of the water (its value ranges from 6 to 9 in most bathing waters).

IMPERATIVE CRITERION	GUIDELINE CRITERION
All regions	

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

Criterion 12. The local authority/beach operator should establish a beach management committee.

The beach management committee should be charged with ensuring compliance with all environmental management criteria, including Coastal and Marine Protected Area requirements if appropriate. The committee should consist of all relevant stakeholders at the local level. Relevant stakeholders could be a local authority representative, hotel manager, beach manager, lifeguard, educational representative, local NGO, or other stakeholders such as community representatives, special user groups, Coastal and Marine Protected Area representatives, etc.

The beach management committee should co-operate with and support the local authority/beach operator and could institute environmental management systems and conduct environmental control visits of the beach and its facilities.

Where appropriate, a beach management committee may operate over a number of Blue Flag beaches within a local authority or an area/region, i.e. there is no need for a separate beach management committee for each individual Blue Flag beach.

IMPERATIVE CRITERION	GUIDELINE CRITERION
	All regions

Criterion 13. The local authority/beach operator must comply with all laws and/or regulations affecting the location and operation of the beach.

The beach must comply with laws and/or regulations pertaining to issues related to coastal zone planning, environmental management, wastewater management, environmental conservation, and others in order to receive and maintain Blue Flag status. The applicant must ensure that the facilities and activities under his/her responsibility comply with these laws and/or regulations. The management of the beach location, facilities, beach operation and immediate surrounding area must comply with official development plans and planning regulations. The legislation may include regulations for land-use zoning and planning, sewage/industrial waste effluent discharge, environmental health, conservation plans, operations licenses and permits, etc.

The location of facilities and use of the beach area and its vicinity must be subject to planning guidelines.

This includes environmental impact assessments. At the time of application for Blue Flag status, the applicant authority must provide written evidence from the planning department that all buildings on the beach meet local building regulations.

Existing beach facilities, construction and other use of the beach and its vicinity must be in compliance with laws regulating the use of the coastal zone or freshwater areas, including environmental conservation regulations. The inland beach area, including dunes, paths, and parking areas must be properly maintained according to coastal zone management principles.

IMPERATIVE CRITERION	GUIDELINE CRITERION
All regions	

Criterion 14. Sensitive areas must be managed.

Some sites at/near the Blue Flag beach may be very sensitive and require special management. In these cases, the beach operator must consult an appropriate conservation organisation or expert for advice on how to manage these sites. Where areas require special management, at the time of application, the applicant must provide confirmation that this consultation has taken place and that a management plan will be implemented.

However, the sensitivity of certain areas may prevent them from being part of a Blue Flag beach or from having information posted at the beach directing people to the area. An increased number of visitors could endanger wildlife and/or habitats, e.g. using land space for the construction of facilities, parking, paths, etc. As a general rule, the Blue Flag award is only given to sites that can demonstrate management of visitors and recreational use that prevents long-term irreversible damage to the local natural environment.

If a Blue Flag beach is in or near a Coastal and/or Marine Protected Area, it is necessary to consult with the Coastal and/or Marina Protected Area management in order to ensure compatibility with ecosystem conservation and biodiversity goals.

IMPERATIVE CRITERION	GUIDELINE CRITERION
All regions	

Criterion 15. The beach must be clean.

The beach and surrounding areas, including paths, parking areas, and access paths to the beach must always be clean and maintained. Litter should not be allowed to accumulate, causing these areas to become unsightly or hazardous.

The beach must comply with national guidelines or legislation concerning litter and waste management. Beach cleaning may be mechanical or manual, depending on the size, appearance, and sensitivity of the beach and its surroundings. In high use areas, where possible, mechanical sieving and deep cleaning of the sand should be carried out occasionally to remove small size waste, such as cigarette butts, etc.

During stormwater flows, the outlets and surrounding areas must be kept clean.

Cleaning of the beach must be carried out with consideration for local flora and fauna, e.g. where turtles may have buried eggs in the sand. The use of insecticides or chemicals for cleaning the sand or surrounding environment is not allowed. Cleaning in Protected Areas as well as sensitive areas (sand dunes, etc.), must be done in accordance with the existing laws and regulations, and advice from the relevant authority.

For information about the management of algal waste and seaweed, refer to criterion 16.

To determine the cleanliness level of the beach, it is recommended that a Beach Litter Measuring system, or similar system, be used. (See Appendix G for further details).

IMPERATIVE CRITERION	GUIDELINE CRITERION
All regions	

Criterion 16. Algal vegetation or natural debris must be left on the beach.

Algal vegetation is generally accepted as referring to seaweed. Seaweed and other vegetation/natural debris are natural components of both freshwater and marine ecosystems. These ecosystems must be considered as living and natural environments and not only as a recreational asset to be kept tidy. Thus, the management of seaweed or other vegetation/natural detritus on the shore should be sensitive to both visitor needs and biodiversity. Natural disposal by tides and waves at the beach is accepted, as long as it does not create a nuisance.

Vegetation should not be allowed to accumulate to the point where it becomes a hazard; however, only if it is absolutely necessary should vegetation be removed. This could include accumulation of seaweed in warm weather causing decay, which in turn produces odours that attract flies and their larvae. Rotting seaweed could also be slippery and become a hazard for people walking on the shoreline. It could also reduce access to the beach for recreational activities or for disabled users.

If vegetation is removed, then consideration must be given to its disposal in an environmentally-friendly way, e.g. through composting or for fertilizer use. It is recommended that not 100% of the seaweed is removed, but that removal focuses on the areas where the accumulation creates problems. Wherever possible, environmental specialists should be consulted regarding the management of algal vegetation on the beach.

In some areas, seaweed is dried on the beach for later use as fertilizer or dune stabiliser. While this good practice should not be discouraged, it is also necessary to ensure that it does not create a nuisance for beach users.

If vegetation accumulation is persistent on the beach, it is recommended that a seaweed management strategy is developed, as a part of the beach management plan.

IMPERATIVE CRITERION	GUIDELINE CRITERION
All regions	

Criterion 17. Waste disposal bins/containers must be available at the beach in adequate numbers, and they must be regularly maintained.

Waste disposal bins or litter bins (preferably with covers) should be of a suitable design and appearance as well as being functional. It is recommended that bins made of environmentally friendly products are used, e.g. bins made of recycled composite plastics or wood.

There should be an adequate number of bins on the beach, and they should all be regularly maintained, well secured, and spaced appropriately. Individual bin capacity, the number of users on the beach and how frequently the bins are emptied determine the number and minimum space between bins placed on the beach. During the peak tourist season, the spacing between bins and the frequency of emptying should be adjusted as necessary.

In summary, when choosing and locating bins, the following factors should be considered:

- Bin capacity.
- Environmentally friendly products.
- Type and source of litter.
- Volume of pedestrian traffic.
- Servicing methods and intervals (including peak times).
- Local environment, e.g. winds, high tides, scavenging seagulls.

- Accessibility, e.g. height, surface.

The collected waste should only be disposed of in licensed facilities that are approved by authorities on the basis of environmental requirements. The duty of the community receiving the Blue Flag is to make sure that the waste is properly disposed of.

IMPERATIVE CRITERION	GUIDELINE CRITERION
All regions	

Criterion 18. Facilities for the separation of recyclable waste materials must be available at the beach.

Should the community have a local recycling facility, containers must be made available at the beach for these materials, e.g. glass, cans, plastic, paper, etc. The receptacles should be properly designed and managed for the type of waste received, should be emptied regularly, and be well placed for accessibility.

The recycling facilities should accommodate the collection and separation of as many different types of materials as possible, three being the minimum.

On application, the local authority/beach operator must indicate whether the local authority has facilities for the recycling of waste. If no such facilities exist, the applicant must apply for a dispensation from this criterion.

Blue Flag encourages all local authorities/beach operators to promote recycling and waste separation at the beach, even if the community does not have a local recycling facility.

IMPERATIVE CRITERION	GUIDELINE CRITERION
All regions	

Criterion 19. An adequate number of toilet or restroom facilities must be provided.

The number of toilets/restrooms available at the beach must reflect the average number of beach visitors during the peak season, the length of the beach and the number and location of major access points.

The toilet or restroom facilities must be easy to locate through signage and through information on the map on the Blue Flag information board.

The presence of showers (on the beach or in the buildings), changing rooms and nappy changing facilities are furthermore encouraged. Restrooms/toilets may also be located in nearby shops, restaurants, cafeterias or other establishments open to the general public. Facilities for disabled visitors should also be provided (see criterion 32).

Toilet or restrooms facilities must be equipped with washbasins, soap and clean towels (paper or cloth) or a hand-dryer.

Access to the toilet/restroom facilities must be safe.

Consideration should also be given to the design and maintenance of these facilities. They should be well integrated within the built and natural environment, and they must be regularly maintained so as to present a well-maintained appearance and to prevent vandalism of buildings.

IMPERATIVE CRITERION	GUIDELINE CRITERION
All regions	

Criterion 20. The toilet or restroom facilities must be kept clean.

The toilet/restroom facilities must be kept clean at all times. The frequency of checking and cleaning the facilities must reflect the intensity of use. Beaches with a high number of daily visitors must have their facilities checked and cleaned every day or several times a day.

The use of environmentally friendly cleaning materials, soap and towels is recommended.

IMPERATIVE CRITERION	GUIDELINE CRITERION
All regions	

Criterion 21. The toilet or restroom facilities must have controlled sewage disposal.

Sewage or effluent from the toilets must not enter the ground or the water untreated. In villages, communities, or in a municipality with sewage treatment facilities, the toilet facilities must be connected to the municipal sewer.

For facilities located outside areas serviced by the municipal sewage system and/or at remotely located beaches, individual treatment and regularly emptied holding tanks that prevent untreated sewage, effluent or seepage from entering the ground or the water -and which do not adversely affect the environment- are acceptable.

IMPERATIVE CRITERION	GUIDELINE CRITERION
All regions	

Criterion 22. There must be no unauthorised camping or driving and no dumping on the beach

Unauthorised camping, driving and dumping must be prohibited on the beach. Information about these restrictions must be displayed at the beach (as part of the code of conduct, Criterion 6).

Vehicles (except for those used for the purpose of cleaning and safety, e.g. for moving lifeguard equipment, or emergency vehicles) must not be allowed on Blue Flag beaches. For cases, however, where vehicles cannot be entirely prohibited, this must be adequately justified, and they must be properly managed. Areas for driving and parking, as well as car-free zones, must be designated and, whenever the situation requires it, police or traffic guards must control the beach. If vehicles are allowed, they must be prohibited from entering the high water zone at any time. The major part of the beach must be designated entirely vehicle-free. These sites must submit their application with a dispensation claim for this criterion.

Where there are no physical barriers preventing access to the beach by vehicles and where there are problems with unauthorised vehicles, camping or dumping, bylaws must be put in place to prohibit these activities. Information about these by-laws must be displayed. The use of the beach or its nearby areas as dumps for litter and other waste is not accepted.

In the case of specially planned events that involve the use of vehicles on the beach, a special management plan must be drawn up and applied to prevent damage to the ecosystem, as well as risks to beach users. *See Appendix H for guidelines on events on Blue Flag beaches.*

Parking for emergency vehicles must be provided in close proximity to the beach.

IMPERATIVE CRITERION	GUIDELINE CRITERION
All regions	

Criterion 23. Access to the beach by dogs and other domestic animals must be strictly controlled.

Dogs or pets, other than assistance dogs are not allowed on a Blue Flag beach or in the Blue Flag area if it is part of a larger beach. If the presence of pets is permitted by the local and national legislation, animals are only allowed in the parking areas, walkways and promenades in the inland beach area and must under control.

If the beach is patrolled by mounted police measures must be taken to ensure that no faecal matter contaminates the beach.

Wherever possible stray animals must be managed, and systems should be in place to remove stray animals from the beach. Measures must also be put in place to prevent access to the beach by stray animals. If stray animals are able to access the beach and cannot be controlled, it is recommended that the beach operator/local authority erect signs informing the public about this fact. It is also recommended that information be displayed about what the public should do should stray animals be seen on the beach.

IMPERATIVE CRITERION	GUIDELINE CRITERION
All regions	

Criterion 24. All buildings and beach equipment must be properly maintained.

Consideration must be given to the appearance of buildings and structures at the beach. They should be well integrated within the natural and built environment, should adhere to construction standards and meet environmental and aesthetic requirements.

Equipment on the beach includes facilities or services not discussed in any other criteria, e.g. playgrounds and piers. Equipment must be regularly maintained and checked in order to ensure that it is safe to use. Consideration must be given to: the cleanliness of equipment, its condition, the environmental effects of paint and other materials used for maintaining the equipment/buildings and any potential risk associated with its deterioration and malfunction. Wherever possible, environmentally friendly products should be used.

All construction work or hazardous structures must be fenced off to prevent access by the public. When and if construction takes place during the Blue Flag season, all Blue Flag criteria must be met during the period of the construction. Also, construction activities must not affect beach users.

IMPERATIVE CRITERION	GUIDELINE CRITERION
All regions	

Criterion 25. Marine and freshwater sensitive habitats (such as coral reefs or seagrass beds) in the vicinity of the beach must be monitored.

If there is a sensitive habitat (such as a coral reef or seagrass beds) located within 500 metres from any part of a Blue Flag beach, a monitoring programme must be established to monitor the health

of the habitat (coral reef or seagrass beds) at least once a season.

An expert organisation or relevant authority must be consulted regarding the monitoring and management of this sensitive area.

The “Reef Check” Coral Reef Monitoring Programme could be used. *See Appendix G for further details of the Reef Check monitoring system.*

IMPERATIVE CRITERION	GUIDELINE CRITERION
All regions where applicable.	

Criterion 26. A sustainable means of transportation should be promoted in the beach area.

This criterion refers to all actions that:

- encourage public and collective transport.
- encourage bicycling, bike renting and facilities for bike parking.
- support plans to organise traffic and reduce the peak traffic periods.
- develop pedestrian access.

The Blue Flag Programme encourages the promotion of alternative means of transportation, e.g. beach shuttles, bicycle rental or free bicycles. Such initiatives should be given particular attention in communities with high traffic densities in the beach area or where the beach is located in a sensitive area.

It is recommended that the local authority/beach operator implements a traffic management plan to reduce traffic volumes and the impact of traffic on land use and air pollution in the Blue Flag and surrounding areas.

It is also recommended that information about the availability of sustainable transportation be made available on the Blue Flag information board.

IMPERATIVE CRITERION	GUIDELINE CRITERION
	All regions

Criterion 27. Appropriate public safety control measures must be implemented.

The beach operator must ensure that safety measures comply with the national legislation regarding beach safety.

Moreover, it is strongly recommended that the beach operator undertakes a safety risk assessment for each designated bathing area. This safety risk assessment is to be carried out by the appropriate national authorities or, where applicable, by a Full Member organisation of the International Life Saving Federation (ILS), see Appendix I.

The public safety control measures recommended by the safety risk assessment should be implemented as a priority, based on available resources.

Irrespective of the above, a Blue Flag beach with a high number of visitors must be guarded/patrolled by an adequate number of lifeguards placed at appropriate intervals as recommended in the risk assessment and according to the beach characteristics and use. The number of lifeguards must increase according to peak usage, and a minimum of two every 200m is recommended for those beaches which have not undertaken a risk assessment.

Lifeguards must have appropriate national or international qualifications. Certificates must be checked prior to employment and must be made available to the National Operator upon request. Lifeguards must only be employed for lifeguarding and not in combination with other duties, such as water sports, rentals and services, cleaning etc.

Lifeguards must be easily recognisable. It is therefore recommended that lifeguards wear the internationally recognised red/yellow uniform. Lifeguards must be provided with appropriate lifesaving equipment.

Bathing areas patrolled by lifeguards must be clearly marked out. The area must be defined on the map, on the information board and/or physically on the beach with markers or flags. The International Lifesaving Federation (ILS) recommends that flags and signs should be in accordance with ISO 20712. Additionally, Blue Flag international pictograms should be used.

On beaches, with low hazard risks and with few¹ users, public rescue equipment can replace lifeguards, unless the national legislation or the safety risk assessment states otherwise.

Public rescue equipment could include: lifebuoys, hooks, lifejackets, life rafts, etc. The equipment must be regularly inspected and must fulfil national/international guidelines.

Where public rescue equipment is provided, it must be clearly positioned, visible and located at regular intervals, allowing it to be reached quickly from any point on the beach. On beaches without lifeguards, maximum intervals of 100 metres between the equipment are recommended for those beaches which have not undertaken a risk assessment. Public rescue equipment must be accompanied by instructions for use and what to do in the event of a rescue. It is recommended that the location of equipment is identified by an emergency marker. The location of the lifesaving equipment/lifeguard tower must be indicated on the beach map on the Blue Flag information boards.

¹ Few = An average of less than 50 beach users per day over a period of 4 weeks during the high season.

The period when the public rescue equipment and/or lifeguards, and first aid are available must be clearly marked on the Blue Flag information boards and at the lifeguard station(s). An explanation of the beach safety flag system in use must be provided.

The lifesaving equipment must include access to an emergency phone unless the risk assessment states otherwise. The equipment must be regularly inspected and must fulfil national/international guidelines.

The beach operator must provide safety instructions which must be posted on the information board and other appropriate place(s) on the beach.

IMPERATIVE CRITERION	GUIDELINE CRITERION
All regions	

Criterion 28. First aid equipment must be available on the beach.

The first aid may be available by means of: a) a lifeguard on-site, and/or b) an attended first aid station with trained personnel, and/or c) equipment located in a shop or other beach facility at the beach, and/or d) directly available to the public on the beach. It is strongly recommended that busy beaches and family beaches have first-aid stations with staff in attendance. First-aid personnel must have appropriate qualifications.

First aid stations should have the following equipment a) adequate first aid stock (basic first aid supplies such as bandages, gloves, disinfectant, plasters, etc.) b) cold water and, preferably, hot water c) first aid bed d) oxygen cylinder and mask e) immobilizing trauma board (e.g. immobilizing blocks or spider harness) f) other equipment (shark attack pack), etc.

First-aid stations or the location of first-aid equipment must be clearly sign-posted so that beach visitors may easily locate them (including on the map of the Blue Flag information board). See Criterion 5. In addition, the period during which first aid is available must be clearly informed.

IMPERATIVE CRITERION	GUIDELINE CRITERION
All regions	

Criterion 29. Emergency plans to cope with pollution risks must be in place.

The emergency plan must provide a clearly identified procedure, facilitating efficiency in the case of an emergency. An emergency could result from oil spills, hazardous/toxic waste spills entering the beach from the sea, discharge of stormwater, hurricanes, algal blooms that could be dangerous, etc. An emergency in this context would be defined as an event which leads to a large scale impact on the beach or bathing water.

In order to quickly address pollution at the local level in coordination with local authorities, the following should be included:

- identification of individuals to contact in case of pollution.
- involvement of all administration services and individuals necessary to intervene.
- procedure for the protection or evacuation of people if necessary.
- procedure of public warning and information.
- withdrawal of the Blue Flag.

The emergency plan must specify who should be contacted in the case of a pollution incident. A responsible local person must be designated for this position. It must also specify who does what in the case of an emergency, including pollution incidents.

The emergency plan must furthermore prove compliance with other national legislation in the area, e.g. a national oil spill contingency plan.

As long as the hazard persists, the public should be informed of the pollution or potential danger by posting information at the beach, at all access points, in the media, tourist offices and through any other relevant means of communication. If the hazard is in the form of large scale polluted water, then the public must be informed that bathing is not safe and the beach should be closed to swimming. A case of pollution constitutes an infringement of Blue Flag criteria. To ensure the integrity of the Blue Flag, the flag must be temporarily withdrawn and information posted on the Blue Flag information board at the beach.

Emergency phone numbers for the police, first aid, and other relevant emergency numbers, along with the contact details for emergency services in the event of an oil or toxic chemical spill, must be posted at the beach, preferably on the Blue Flag information board.

IMPERATIVE CRITERION	GUIDELINE CRITERION
All regions	

Criterion 30. There must be management of different users and uses of the beach so as to prevent conflicts and accidents.

Beaches that support multiple activities must have management plans to prevent accidents and conflicts. This must include zoning for swimmers, surfers, windsurfers and motor craft. At the same time, recreational use of the beach must be managed without a negative impact on the natural environment or the biodiversity of the beach, and with consideration for aesthetic issues.

Swimmers should be protected from all sea craft (motor, sail or pedal). Where necessary, zoning through the use of buoys, beacons or signs must be in place. The same must be done for surfing areas. Distinctions should be made between motor, paddle or sail craft. The use of these various activities must be separated.

Powerboats and powered craft should operate at least 100-200 metres away from the swimming area. The exact distance is to be determined by the local regulatory authority. Furthermore, patrons who operate powered craft must be provided with guidelines regarding the use of their craft and the location of different zones.

The relevant authority or designated persons, for example, lifeguards, must enforce the zoning of the different recreational areas in the water. Different activities on the beach must also be clearly marked and zoned.

Consideration must also be given to potential noise impact from various activities (motorised activities, stereos and kites, etc.).

If special temporary events are to be held on the beach, then these should take place outside of the main swimming areas. If special activity events prevent the beach from complying with any of the Blue Flag criteria, then the flag must be withdrawn for the duration of the event. When such an event takes place, users of the beach must be notified through public warnings at the beach and,

preferably, in the local media prior to the event. See Appendix I for guidelines for events on Blue Flag beaches.

The beach itself must be managed in accordance with an environmental plan that protects sensitive species and habitats at the beach. This can be achieved through zoning or other preventative actions. In some cases, it may be necessary to restrict, disperse or otherwise manage certain activities. Beaches with sensitive dune or other habitats must be managed in such a way as to protect these sensitive habitats, e.g. protective fences. Recreational activities must be managed to prevent environmental degradation, e.g. coastal erosion or damage to vegetation, as well as to prevent birds and other wildlife, e.g. breeding turtles, from being disturbed.

Some particularly sensitive sites may require careful planning and management. In such cases, evidence must be provided to show that recognised local conservation organisations or groups have been approached and that a management plan has been drawn up.

Besides the use of physical separation of the different users, zoning must be clearly indicated on the map on the Blue Flag information board, and information could also be given at access and entry points (see Criterion 5).

IMPERATIVE CRITERION	GUIDELINE CRITERION
All regions	

Criterion 31. There must be safety measures in place to protect users of the beach, and free access must be granted to the public.

The public must have access to Blue Flag beaches without being a client of a certain hotel or beach club. Access to the beach should preferably be free, although at some beaches public access is provided through charging a small and reasonable fee (no more than 30 US dollars).

Access to the beach must be safe. Beaches that are physically challenging must have facilities for safe access, e.g. secured steps with handrails. Similarly, there must be designated pedestrian crossings on busy roads in the vicinity of the beach.

Beach promenades and steps onto the beach must be complete and in good condition. The car park surface must be in good order. Parking places reserved for the use of disabled persons must be available and must be clearly marked. See Criterion 22 for information related to parking on the beach. Other access paths must also be safe, with regulations for cars and bicycles. Bicycle paths should be encouraged whenever relevant.

Where promenade edges are higher than 2 metres above the beach, warning signs and/or a barrier must be in place to prevent accidents. This is especially important where the beach surface is rocky. Consult criterion 33 regarding access for people with physical disabilities.

Visitors to the beach should be safe while on the beach. Information about safety must be readily available. The times of availability of lifesaving services and first aid must be clearly marked on the Blue Flag information boards or at the lifeguard station. In addition, an explanation of the emergency flag system, if in use, must be provided.

If needed, adequate security must be available at the beach in the form of trained and qualified guards responsible for patrolling. The guards must wear easily identified uniforms and should be

able to present their licence as trained security personnel on request.

IMPERATIVE CRITERION	GUIDELINE CRITERION
All regions	

Criterion 32. A supply of drinking water should be available at the beach.

There should be a potable water source at the beach, e.g. from a fountain, pipe, tap, etc. This source can be in the restroom/toilet block or on the beachfront, and it must be protected from contamination by animals.

IMPERATIVE CRITERION	GUIDELINE CRITERION
	All regions

Criterion 33. At least one Blue Flag beach in each municipality must have access and facilities provided for the physically disabled.

It is strongly recommended that all Blue Flag beaches have facilities that allow access by the physically disabled, granting them access to the beach, surrounding buildings, and the restroom facilities. It is a Blue Flag requirement that at least one beach in every municipality must provide these facilities. It is a Blue Flag recommendation that at this beach, if possible, there is access to the water for the physically disabled.

Access to the beach must be facilitated by access ramps designed for users with various disabilities. It is recommended that the ramp design and material fit the natural environment and, wherever possible, environmentally friendly materials are used, i.e. recycled composite plastics.

Facilities must be designed for wheelchair and other disabled users and should comply with the ISO Standard Code for Access. The beach must comply with national regulations regarding access and facilities for people with disabilities. In addition, parking areas must have reserved spaces for disabled parking. If access ramps cannot be provided due to the topography, e.g. at steep cliffs, the local authority must apply for a dispensation for this criterion.

If none of the Blue Flag beaches in a local authority can provide access and facilities for the disabled, a request for a dispensation for this criterion must be documented in the application.

IMPERATIVE CRITERION	GUIDELINE CRITERION
All regions	

APPENDIX A: Dispensation cases

All imperative criteria have to be complied with in order to obtain the Blue Flag. In the event of discussions arising out of the National Jury processes, and if an applicant has failed to fulfil some of the imperative criteria, the National Jury could forward a beach to the International Jury as a dispensation case. In the case of an application requiring a dispensation, the National Jury must forward the case to the International Jury with the necessary background documentation and an explanation as to what imperative criteria have not been fulfilled and giving reasons as to why a dispensation is requested.

Dispensation cases may arise when a beach has exceeded the required limit values of bathing water quality criteria because of a known, documented incident during the bathing season. Dispensation cases argued on the basis of incidents considered unusual but not atypical of the site are not considered.

Most frequently, request for dispensation is caused by exceptional/extreme weather conditions impacting on compliance with the water quality criteria. A National Jury can, in such cases, give a dispensation to omit a sample if the national authority's controlling bathing water quality regulations officially approve such a dispensation. Furthermore, an official statement from national weather authorities stating that the weather was exceptional must accompany the request for dispensation. For EU-member countries: if the request for dispensation of omission of a sample has been approved by the European Commission, and written proof of the European Commissions' approval is provided to the International Coordination, then the case is not considered as a dispensation case.

If a case of high pollution levels can be attributed by way of documentary evidence to other issues, such as an accident or another unavoidable incident, it is also possible to forward to the National Jury, such a candidate as a dispensation case. The documentation must show that the problem has been rectified and that the pollution was undoubtedly linked to the incident in question.

A beach can apply for dispensation when:

- facilities are under construction at the time of the application but will be finished by the start of the season.
- owing to extreme weather conditions, the imperative criteria on the beach are not met, e.g. signage or walkways, access to the beach has been damaged, etc. However, these must be rectified by the start of the season.
- a beach is not accessible to the physically disabled, yet it is the only beach in a local authority to run the Blue Flag Programme. The beach must present a plan on how and when the beach can fulfil the relevant criteria as a central part of the dispensation application.
- the location of the beach is such that the distance from services renders it unable to meet an imperative criterion, e.g. an accredited laboratory.

APPENDIX B: Information about the Blue Flag Programme must be displayed.

[Criterion 1]

THE BLUE FLAG PROGRAMME

This beach has been given the Blue Flag award. The Blue Flag is an environmental award, given to communities that make a special effort to manage their coastal/inland water environment and beaches with respect for the local environment and nature. To attain the Blue Flag, the community and its beach operators have to fulfil a number of criteria covering water quality, environmental information and education, safety, service and facilities.

This effort by the local community and its beach operators ensures that you and your family can expect to visit clean and safe environments at selected bathing sites. And it makes sure that the local community maintains a basis for sound development.

Facts about the Blue Flag:

The Blue Flag is awarded by the Foundation for Environmental Education (FEE), a non-governmental environmental organisation, which is represented by national organisations in each of the participating countries.

The Blue Flag is an environmental award for beaches, sustainable boating tourism operators, and marinas. Only local authorities or private beach operators can apply for a Blue Flag for beaches. The criteria for Blue Flag beaches cover four main areas: a) water quality, b) environmental information and education, c) environmental management, and d) safety and services.

The criteria of the Programme are developed over time so that participating beach operators have to keep working on solving relevant environmental problems to get the Blue Flag. Blue Flag award is only given for one season at a time, and the award is only valid as long as the criteria are fulfilled. When this is not the case, the responsible persons at the local level are obligated to take the Blue Flag down.

The national FEE member organisation monitors the Blue Flag sites during the season.

You can help the Programme by also taking actions to protect the environment:

Use the litter-bins on the beach and recycle waste if possible.

Use public transport, walk or rent a bike to get to the beach.

Obey the beach code of conduct.

Enjoy the nature of the beach and its surroundings, and treat it with respect.

Choose a holiday destination that cares for its environment - and an environmentally friendly hotel too, if possible. Along with the Blue Flag, the Foundation for Environmental Education also develops another eco-label for touristic enterprises: Green Key. Find more information at: www.green-key.org

Local, National and International Blue Flag responsible parties:

Name and address of the local responsible person, national Blue Flag operator and the International Co-ordination must be posted.

Text to accompany the names and addresses could be the following: "These are the names and addresses of the local, national and international Blue Flag contacts. It will assist the Programme, if you could report on how these beaches comply with the Blue Flag standards. In this way, you can help ensure that the Blue Flag standard continues to be met."

Types of Activities

There must be a mixture of different types of environmental educational activities for different user groups. Some activities must be carried out at the beach and have a direct focus on the beach or coastal environment. The different types of activities can be divided into five categories:

Activities for Passive Participation: This could include exhibitions, films, presentations, slide shows, conferences, debates, presentations by international experts, etc.

Activities for Active Participation: This includes guided tours, educational games, theatre/plays, cleaning days, coast observation days, diving/snorkelling orientation sessions, beach inspections, photography or drawing contests, nature conservation projects, green technology projects, "Adopt a Beach" programmes, community coastal monitoring programmes, etc.

Training Activities: This could be training for teachers, beach or marina staff, persons in charge of children groups, lifeguards, cleaners, law enforcement officers, specific national training programmes, etc.

Publishing and Media: The production of leaflets, stickers, interpretive signs, postcards, school and municipal newsletters, books, T-shirts, bags, posters, radio broadcasts, etc.

Blue Flag Environmental Information Centre: It is strongly recommended that Blue Flag beaches provide an Environmental Information Centre (station, kiosk), where specific information about Blue Flag and environmental education issues can be provided. Such a centre must offer both activities and exhibitions and provide environmental and nature information in order to qualify as an environmental interpretation or education centre. Information about its location and activities must be provided at the beach or in nearby tourist information offices. The centre should be open to, and have activities and information for the general public, not only local school children.

Target groups

The activities should target a wide range of different groups. It is important that the beach operator, together with other operators in the area, organise a programme to educate and raise awareness within the many different interest groups that influence the use of the local environment. These interest groups could be visitors, locals, tourism employees, fishermen, local industries, etc.

The types, number and target groups of activities should match the situation. For example, in a major tourist destination, more than one activity per season should be available to the general public.

Connection with existing programmes

The activities can be part of already existing environmental education programmes, implemented either on-site or in the local community (Sustainable Development Goals related activities, Eco-Schools activities, etc.). It is also recommended that the beach operator work together with local NGOs in setting up educational activities.

Information about Activities

Information about the publicly accessible activities must be made available at the beach and preferably also in local tourism newspapers or magazines or posted in local tourism offices. The published information should include: the kind of activities, when and where are they going to take place, who they are for, etc.

Not Acceptable

Activities that are not acceptable for meeting this criterion are:

Activities held to meet other Blue Flag criteria such as the general cleaning of the beach, waste management, recycling, and posted environmental information otherwise required on the information board (i.e. information on surrounding sensitive environments), etc.

Activities focusing only on tourism without a specific focus on sustainable tourism.

Activities otherwise implemented by the local authority or beach operator as part of the standard management of health, safety, transportation or tourism.

APPENDIX D: Recommendations for presenting water quality information on Blue Flag beaches.
Example of a coastal water beach:
[Criterion 3]

Beach: _____
 Contact person: _____

Local authority: _____
 Telephone no: _____

Date												
Escherichiacoli / Faecal coliform												
☺ < 250cfu/100ml												
☹ >250cfu/100 ml												
Intestinal Enterococci / Faecal streptococci												
☺ <100/100 ml												
☹ >100/100 ml												

<p>Blue Flag and bathing water quality</p> <p>This beach has met the Blue Flag water quality standards. The bathing water is continuously monitored for the different types of bacteria shown in the tables. The bathing water is tested at least every 31 days. In the table, you can see when the water has been analysed and how many bacteria were found.</p> <p>A small number of bacteria tells you that the water is very clean - a high number of bacteria tells you that the water may be polluted and could contain bacteria from sewage.</p>	What do the results mean?	
	Faecal coliform / E.coli	Faecal streptococci / Intestinal enterococci
	☺ Below 250 <i>Excellent bathing water</i>	☺ Below 100
☹ Above 250 <i>Is allowed a few times during the season</i>	☹ Above 100	

APPENDIX E: the 95th percentile

The 95th percentile is a calculation method used to obtain the average amount of pollution. In terms of Bathing Water sampling results, the value shows the results that are less than or equal to the limit values 95% of the time. The standards refer to values that would be exceeded by less than 5% of the time.

The 95th percentile is derived through the following calculation (based on the explanation in the EU Bathing Water Directive 2006):

1. Take the log₁₀ value of all bacterial enumerations in the data sequence to be evaluated. Zero values cannot be used and should be replaced by a value of 1 (or the minimum value allowed)
2. Calculate the mean of the log₁₀ values (μ)
3. Calculate the standard deviation of the log₁₀ values (σ)
4. The upper 95 percentile is derived from the following equation: $\text{antilog}(\mu + 1,65 \sigma)$
5. The resulting value must be within the limit values as stated above

A calculating spreadsheet is available on the Blue Flag Podio Library.

APPENDIX F: Beach Litter Measuring System – a method of mapping the status of litter on a beach [Criterion 15]

In order to determine the cleanliness on the beach, the Beach Litter Measuring System could be used by the beach manager or the National Operator when conducting beach monitoring visits.

The system differentiates between bulky litter (>10 cm) and fine litter (<10 cm). It takes a closer look at the amount of litter in defined representative areas on the beach. According to the amount of litter, beaches are classified into different cleanliness levels (A+ to D). The method combines taking pictures and making counts.

At a Blue Flag Beach, the cleanliness level should be A+ or A.

Step by step guidance on how to define your beach's cleanliness level:

Bulky Litter

1. Define an area of 100 m² (10 m x 10 m) for your bulky litter count and take a photo (Choose the dirtiest 100 m² that you can find on the beach).
2. Count the units of bulky litter (>10 cm) within the area.
3. Take a picture of the area (to keep as proof),
4. Determine the cleanliness level with the help of the beach litter indicator (see below)

Fine Litter

1. Define an area of 1 m² for your fine litter count and take a photo (choose the dirtiest area within the 1 m²)
2. Count units of fine litter (<10 cm) within the area
3. Take a picture of the area (to keep as proof)
4. Determine the cleanliness level with the help of the beach litter indicator (see below)

Beach Litter Indicator

Number of litter units per area	Cleanliness level
0	A+ Very Clean
1-3	A Clean
4-10	B Moderately Clean
11-25	C Dirty
> 25	D Very Dirty

General

1. Keep a record of your measurements (date, time, location, circumstances, weather conditions, cleanliness level(s) for bulky litter, cleanliness level(s) for fine litter, other comments).
2. Repeat these steps at different locations along the beach if possible.
3. Repeat the measurement at different times during a season and different times of the day if possible.

It is important to keep in mind that starting to use this system might require more time in the beginning.

Once you get some exercise or training, it will be a quick, easy and helpful tool.

For a more detailed version of the beach litter indicator or a description of the system, please visit the Blue Flag website or contact the Blue Flag International Head Office.

1 The Beach Litter Measuring System was developed by the Keep Holland Tidy Foundation and the Royal Dutch Touring Club.

APPENDIX G: “Reef Check” system for coral reef monitoring

[Criterion 25]

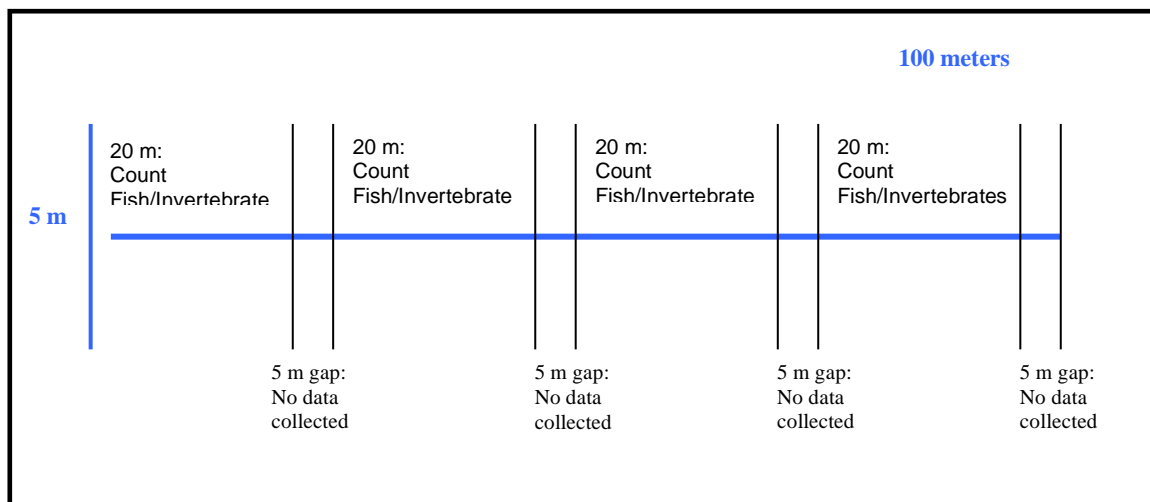
Below is a very brief description of the content of the “Reef Check” monitoring programme. For full information about the “Reef Check” system and information about national/international support, please consult <http://www.reefcheck.org>.

“Reef Check” is designed for use by volunteer, non-scientist snorkelers or scuba divers. A local “Reef Check” team should be established with a scientist and a group of snorkelers and divers trained to carry out the analyses. The team members must be skilled at identifying the indicator organisms and substrate categories. It is strongly recommended that the team attend a “Reef Check” training session. If there are already “Reef Check” teams established at the national or local level, these teams can be approached for support.

In order to carry out the monitoring, the following equipment is necessary: a copy of the instruction manual, indicator organism ID cards/books, GPS, transect lines, underwater paper and waterproof pencils/markers, buoys, plumb line and safety gear.

If possible, the monitoring should take place at two depths: shallow water (2-6 metre depth) and mid-reef (6-12 metre depth). Reefs in many areas are, however, not suitable for monitoring at more than one depth.

A 100-metre transect should be established (preferably parallel to the shore). The transect must be divided into 4 x 20-metre observation areas divided by 4 x 5-metre gaps. For re-survey, it is



important to document or permanently mark the transect start/endpoints.

The “Reef Check” coral reef monitoring program consists of four types of data collection methods: 1) Site description (environmental conditions and ratings of human impacts), 2) Fish counts, 3) Invertebrate counts, 4) Substrate type measurements.

The site description includes information about: location (overall and exact location), survey time, nearby population, weather conditions, rating of human impacts on the coral reef and the possible protection of the coral reef. The substrate survey includes the record of the substrate at points with 0.5-meter intervals along the 4 x 20-metre transect. The substrate must be classified in one of the following categories: hard coral, soft coral, recently killed coral, nutrient indicator algae, sponge, rock, rubble, sand, silt/clay, or other substrate. In the “Reef Check” manual, there is more information about how to conduct the substrate survey and classify the substrate.

The level of coral bleaching, presence of coral disease, presence of litter and coral damage must be

noted.

Each region has different indicator fish and invertebrate species that should be counted along the 4 x 20-metre transect. In the “Reef Check” website and manual, there is more information about the fish and invertebrate species to include in the counting and information about how to conduct the counts. Finally, it is recommended to supplement the survey with photo and/or video documentation.

APPENDIX H: Guidelines for events on Blue Flag beaches

[Criterion 30]

Should events be planned for Blue Flag beaches, it is recommended that the beach operator attempt to achieve a win-win situation regarding both hosting the event and maintaining Blue Flag status. Events on Blue Flag beaches are not incompatible with the management of the Blue Flag Programme. However, the event should not compromise Blue Flag standards. The Blue Flag should not be lowered simply because an event is planned on the beach.

The decision to allow events to take place on beaches is ultimately the decision of the beach operator managing that facility and would, as such, be guided by local by-laws and other legislation. Should the beach operator be concerned about potential impacts on Blue Flag standards,, early contact and discussion with the National Operator is recommended. It is reiterated that it is the responsibility of the beach operator to ensure that Blue Flag standards are met.

If necessary, additional resources, e.g. cleaning staff, portable toilets, etc. should be brought in to ensure that the standards do not drop.

Wherever possible, the Blue Flag area should be zoned (including the use of buoys – where appropriate – in the water) so that a designated Blue Flag swimming area is still retained and the beach can still fly the flag. It is not recommended that the whole beach be dedicated to the event.

Wherever possible, every attempt should be made to ensure that all the Blue Flag standards are still met on the beach during the event.

In terms of the criteria of Blue Flag, compliance with all environmental and building legislation also applies to any events and/or the construction of facilities on the beach. This includes the possibility of undertaking Environmental Impact Assessments or producing environmental reports on the impact of the event on the natural surroundings. In this case, permission from the relevant environmental authorities in the region would be necessary.

The public must be given advance warning of any events planned for Blue Flag beaches. This could be in the form of posters or other information at the beach, through announcements in the local media, or on local authority/beach operator websites if appropriate. A notice indicating details of the event, duration of the event, where more information can be obtained, where complaints can be made, etc. must be posted at the beach.

In case of an activity that takes place on the beach after hours, i.e. for those beaches that withdraw the flag at the end of the day when criteria are no longer met, the beach operator must ensure that the beach and the facilities are cleaned and returned to order before the flag is due to be raised the next morning, even if this means the cleaning teams must work through the night. So, if the flag is normally raised at 08h00 in the morning, the facilities must meet Blue Flag standards by 08h00 in the morning.

It is recommended that the local authority/beach operator consider a fee to be levied on the organisers of events hosted on Blue Flag beaches and that this income be used to make improvements to the beach or within the local area.

Appendix I – Guidance on ILS Safety Risk Assessment for Beaches [Criterion 27]

INTRODUCTION

The International Lifesaving Federation (ILS) is the world authority in the global effort to prevent drowning and works with national life-saving organisations to improve drowning prevention, water safety, water rescue, lifesaving, lifeguarding and lifesaving sport. FEE and ILS have therefore entered a Memorandum of Understanding where FEE recognises ILS as being the world authority in the global effort to prevent drowning.

FEE encourages National Operators and local authorities to work with ILS national organisations when possible.

ILS will undertake risk assessments all over the world and take care that information boards, according to ISO 20712, are placed at as many beaches as possible. When this is not possible, an independent risk assessment may be conducted. Below are guidelines produced by ILS.

BACKGROUND

Risk management can be defined as a logical and systematic approach of identifying, analysing, assessing, countering, monitoring and communicating risks associated with any activity or process. In its *Guidelines for safe recreational water environments (Vol.1)* the World Health Organization states: 'Assessment of hazard and risk inform the development of policies for controlling and managing risks to health and well-being in water recreation. ... The assessment of a beach or water should take into account several key considerations, including:

- the presence and nature of natural or artificial hazards,
- the severity of the hazards as related to health outcomes,
- the availability and applicability of remedial actions,
- the frequency and density of use,
- the level of development.

PRINCIPLES

The purpose of hazard and risk assessment is to assess the probability that certain events will take place and assess the potential adverse impact these events may have on people, property or the environment, or other adverse outcomes.

ILS sees the implementation of risk assessments for all aquatic locations as a key element of the strategies to reduce injury and loss of life or other adverse impacts on the aquatic environment.

A generic framework and the main elements of the risk management process identified are:

- Communication and consultation
- Establishing the context
- Risk identification
- Risk analysis
- Risk evaluation
- Development of a risk control measures plan
- Monitor and review

This framework is consistent with the international standard ISO 31000 – Risk Management – Guidelines on principles and implementation of risk management.

The basic rationale for conducting a risk assessment is:

1. Identify the hazards of a particular location and assess the risks of possible human interaction with the hazard.
2. Provide the basis for a risk management plan.
3. Improve safety and reduce the risk of death or injury at the location.
4. Ensure the best use of resources and encourage effective management and cost-effective operations.
5. Reduce the potential for litigation stemming from accident and management practices.
6. Provide guidance for the development of policy, procedure and practices.

A **hazard** is a source of potential harm or a situation with a potential to cause a loss.

The term **risk** is used to describe the probability that a given exposure to a hazard will lead to an adverse outcome.

The job of accurately analysing the potential personal risk to the public at a coastal and/or beach location is complex. The determination and evaluation of potential risks is made more complicated in coastal regions due to the continually changing nature of the environment. Coastal regions are dynamic environments where the presence and level of a potential danger varies with numerous factors such as time, water conditions, weather and human interaction.

In order to effectively assess hazards and their associated risks, the assessor must understand all the contributing factors that come together to create the danger, for example, the beach topography, the prevailing weather and wave climates, and the number of people who use the beach and their chosen activities.

Consideration is required to counter (control) and manage the risks to ensure visitors can enjoy the safest aquatic recreation possible. Solutions may include any one or combination of the following “hierarchy” of controls.

1. Removal of risk; hazards, people or both, where possible (Elimination).
2. Remove access to the location at which the hazard may present a risk (Isolation).
3. Share the risk with another party or parties, for example through contracts, partnerships or insurance (Transfer).
4. Install a barrier such as a fence or vegetation (Engineering control).
5. Management (Administrative) controls that may include:
 - a. Community education programmes to raise awareness of potential hazards.
 - b. International standard signage to ISP 20712, which will enable visitors to make informed decisions on whether they wish to proceed into an area or undertake a particular activity.
 - c. Supervision through the deployment of appropriately trained personnel, such as lifeguards.
 - d. Implementation of appropriate emergency management systems.
 - e. Use and appropriate positioning of public rescue equipment, such as lifebuoys/rings.
 - f. Zoning, such as the use of marker buoys and flags to define areas in which non-compatible activities should be conducted such as powerboats, swimming and sailing.
6. Retain and management of the risk (Residual risk).

REFERENCES

International Life Saving Federation (ILS), 2007, ILS Beach Risk Assessment Policy.
International Life Saving Federation of Europe (ILSE), 2007, ILSE Risk Assessment Guidelines.
International Life Saving Federation of Europe (ILSE), 2010, ILSE Designated Bathing Area Risk Assessment Report.
International Standards Organisation (ISO), 2008, ISO 20712 Water Safety Signs and Beach Safety Flags (Parts 1, 2 & 3).
Royal National Lifeboat Institution (RNLI), 2007, *A guide to coastal public rescue equipment*
World Health Organisation (WHO), 2003, *Guidelines for safe recreational waters Volume 1 - Coastal and freshwaters.*

Appendix J – Blue Flag Guidelines for further developments of your beach

ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION AND INFORMATION

Information about the Blue Flag Programme and the other FEE eco-labels must be displayed. **The staff on the beach must be educated about Blue Flag and be able to provide information about it to the beach users.**

Twice a year, there is a meeting with the staff about BF measurements/environment/sustainability.

This is preferably done before and after the Blue Flag season, but for those beaches with year-long seasons, meetings can be held every six months.

The discussions can be verified by reports of minutes of management meetings.

Every employee knows about BF, can communicate about BF with the guests

There is an internal system in the beach management so that new staff is informed about the Blue Flag Programme, and that, especially for new employees, there is training about what Blue Flag criteria mean in their job. Part-time staff employed in high-season is also informed about Blue Flag.

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

The water consumption in the sanitary facilities and showers must be controlled.

1. There is a maximum flow of 9 /minute out of showers
2. There is a maximum flow of 6 litres/minute out of the taps.
3. There is a maximum flow of 6 litres per toilet flush.

The beach uses water-saving measures in taps, showers and toilets. The flow of water taps for washbasins is up to 6 litres per minute. The flow of showers is up to 9 litres per minute. For the flushing of all toilets, not more than 6 litres of water are used.

The beach management should also influence the water consumption of private companies or businesses on the beach, such as restaurants, which could then implement the Green Key criteria and obtain the Green Key certification.

Exceptions:

When toilets have a greywater system or have a stop button, a maximum of 9 litres per flush is sufficient.

In addition to the reduction of water consumption, the beach takes additional measures. These could include the use of pressure or sensor faucets, a system to stop the water flow easily, payment system (coins, Sep key), use of greywater, a water recycling system, etc.

There must be an environmental policy and an environmental plan for the beach. The plan should include references to water management, waste and energy consumption, health and safety issues as well as the use of environmentally friendly products wherever possible. All employees must be informed and educated about these issues.

→ same as for marinas and boats

The beach, including the lifeguard station and private businesses, registers its annual consumption data of energy, water, waste, and (optionally) cleaning products. These data are converted into indices. An excel sheet is used for this purpose.

The records must show the following information:

- quantities of gas, electricity, water,
- all charges for gas, electricity, water,
- cost per unit consumption of gas, electricity, water.

There is an energy control visit every 5 years

The beach management has commissioned a further study of the energy performance of the recommended measures. The measures are included in the sustainability programme (guideline 2).

Only environmentally friendly cleaning products (which are certified with an ecolabel) must be used for the cleaning of the facilities on the beach.

Sanitary and interior cleaning products must have an accredited environmental label or must be products not included in the blacklist (see attachment 1: Green Key blacklist).

Sanitary and interior cleaners must have an eco-label, for example. European Ecolabel, Nordic Swan and Blue Angel).

When outsourcing the cleaning operations, the existing contract should be reviewed with the above terms to be included in the next contract review, and definitely within one year after the initial assessment for the Blue Flag.

Exception:

Specific cleaners that are regulated by laws for health and safety, hygiene and/or food safety (HACCP), either periodically or in case of an emergency, are not covered by this criterion.

For daily cleaning activities, only fibre cloth products are used.

Only environmentally-friendly toiletries, paper towels and toilet papers must be provided in the sanitary facilities on the beach. Soap and other personal care products must be provided in dispensers with a dosing system.

Paper towels and toilet paper must be made of non-chlorine bleached paper or must have an eco-label.

Only energy-efficient lighting must be used. Sensors which regulate the use of the light should be installed wherever considered as being useful.

All lighting is energy efficient (PSL, TL, SL, LED, etc.). Not later than one year after the inspection of the beach, energy-efficient lighting is used in and around (= outdoors) the buildings. For bulbs not meeting the criterion, the beach provides a substitution plan.

Energy-efficient lighting has a minimum light output of 40 lumen/watt. PL, TL, SL and LED lighting satisfy this condition. Halogen lighting and traditional light bulbs are not to be used on the beach anymore.

If there is no suitable alternative, a beach may get a dispensation for this point. The beach operator must demonstrate that it can not be technically realized or that the required investment has a payback period of > 5 years.

In and around the buildings on the beach, there is a substantial use of lighting sensors to prevent unnecessary illumination.

- Explanation: Lighting Sensors can turn lights on/off based on, for example, the presence of people (motion sensor) or too little light (light sensor). In this manner, unnecessary operation of lamps is prevented.

The energy supply on the beach should be based on renewable sources.

The beach uses renewable energy sources.

- Explanation: This includes renewable energy sources such as wind, solar and water; through solar, windmills, photovoltaic solar cells (electricity generation) or similar renewable energy, tylen hose for heating (tap) water etc.
100% of the total amount of electricity is generated sustainably.
- Explanation: Sustainably generated electricity refers to electricity generated from renewable energy sources such as solar, wind and water. There are various names used: green energy, green electricity or natural electricity.

Green gas: The total amount of purchased gas is generated sustainably from biomass. Explanation: Green gas is gas produced from biomass. This "biogas" is brought into the natural gas, thus reducing the use of existing fossil natural gas resources. If you purchase green gas, then this is accompanied by a certificate of origin.

The beach and beach equipment/facilities should aim at being climate neutral.

The beach management carries out a CO₂ study for its activities (e.g. to set a fixed CO₂ footprint) to investigate if it can be carbon neutral.

Explanation: Working with CO₂ emission certificates is always the culmination of activities. Save first, then see whether the beach itself can generate renewable energy. The third step is to neutralize CO₂ emissions by purchasing CO₂ certificates for the remaining CO₂ emissions.

Artificially made green areas and gardens on the beach must be maintained sustainably.

Chemical pesticides and fertilizers cannot be used more than once a year unless there is no organic or natural equivalent.

As no chemical pesticides or fertilizers should be used on the establishment's premises, an alternative could be to use gas flames or mechanical herbicides. By using gas flames, the best effect is achieved if the plants are not burned down to the ground but rather just scorched.

Flowers and gardens must be watered in the early morning or after sunset

This criterion aims to reduce the water consumption, especially when tap water is used for watering. It is the best way to avoid evaporation and have the best impact on the roots of plants.

Rainwater is collected and used for watering flowers and gardens

This criterion also aims to reduce tap water consumption. An alternative water system to store and use rainwater limits the use of freshwater for watering.

When planting new green areas, endemic or native species are used.

Endemic species use less water than non-endemic, and their use preserves the biodiversity of the surroundings.

When making a plan for new green areas, think of the following components:

- a. introduction (including business data);
- b. a global inventory of paved surfaces, plant and trees species on and around the beach and a description of present landscape elements;
- c. a description of how current and future natural areas on and around the beach are handled (e.g., in terms of pruning, lawn mowing, weed control etc.);
- d. a management plan for nature on and around the beach. This plan looks at the desired future development;
- e. summary measures and costs of the plan;
- f. + appendices outline.

Artificially made beaches must be created and maintained sustainably.

A beach which has been artificially created must be managed in a sustainable way. Ecological evaluations must be undertaken in order to ensure a positive impact.

For example, the ecological impact of the sand brought to create the beach must be minimised as much as possible.

The facilities on the beach must be made of environmentally friendly materials. Local suppliers should be preferably used when equipping the beach with new buildings, infrastructure or furniture.

Encompasses buildings, furniture, infrastructure etc.

Also: Environmental friendly painting

For painting works, less environmentally harmful paints that have an eco-label are used. Explanation: When painting the buildings on the beach, use only environmentally friendly interior and exterior paint. The paints have a label such as Ecolabel, EU ecolabel or similar.

During new construction, reconstruction or renovation of the beach, the business will take into account the environment and sustainability of materials used.

Explanation:

- The purchased wood that is used for building is durable'
- Certified wood that has been approved by national authorities is used, for example, TPAC (Timber Procurement Assessment Committee) approved.
- The Energy Performance Coefficient (EPC) is at least 5% lower than required in national legislation.
- Other measures could be: buffering rainwater, water conservation, protection of biodiversity, promotion of environmentally friendly mobility or reduction of emissions and pollution by equipment used for building or by innovations in the use of the building.

Based on the sustainable procurement policy, the beach management makes demands on its suppliers. The beach management asks suppliers for a signed declaration of delivery of sustainable products and services.

Explanation: A sustainability declaration is a document describing the requirements of the beach management from suppliers and in which the supplier declares to be committed to this effect.

CSR

The beach management has a CSR policy, covering the areas of Human Rights, Labour Equity, Environmental Education, and Anti-Corruption.

There is a declaration of CSR policy by the beach management

The beach management has a CSR policy statement in which it defines its objectives on sustainability and corporate social responsibility. The statement must be prominently displayed.

→ Explanation:

A CSR policy is a statement of the senior management of the beach, indicating that sustainability and CSR are an integral part of business.

The statement pays at least attention to:

- general CSR objectives/sustainability outline, policy concern for people/planet/profit, and structural part of business objectives,
- implementation activities, which should be in accordance with company policies and procedures established,

- general rules regarding the implementation of the company's sustainability policy, with regard to the fulfilment of legal requirements, staff training and recording/monitoring of the environmental performance of the company.

The beach develops a CSR programme for the next three years

The sustainability program covers three years, and shows which environmental sustainability actions will take place to reduce the consumption of gas, water, electricity and waste (prevention) in that period. The policy also includes activities and measures in the area of procurement, transport management, community involvement, etc. Take the international Blue Flag criteria as a guide.

Every employee can provide input to CSR

The beach management has the policy that all staff members can provide input to CSR/Sustainability. For example, there is a "suggestion box" where the staff can submit their ideas about increasing sustainability on the beach.

The beach management takes at least two measures during the controlling period to promote community involvement and social responsibility.

Social/community involvement

The beach management takes at least two measures to encourage sustainable relationships in the immediate environment and to fulfil its commitment to perform better in the social field.

For example, the beach management:

- promotes good relations with local residents/stakeholders, and works on a long-term relationship with them (offers free facilities, organizes free events, provides an annual offering to compensate for any inconvenience).
- stimulates the local economy/
- works with other local organizations, such as local associations, environmental organisations, etc.
- is actively involved in a charity or conservation organization.
- provides free communication platforms for charity.
- distributes sustainable gifts and/or sale items.
- sponsors social/community organisations, directly or indirectly, materially or immaterially, or is committed to a social purpose
- participates actively in charity work.

Blacklist Green Key cleaning products.

FEE/Green Key

Blacklist for cleaning products in the Green Key Programme

The Blacklist is prepared by the consultant organisation, Ecoconso.

This list covers multi-purpose and sanitation products (typical cleaning products). For cleaning in any other specific area that needs special products, one must check for compliance with national legislation.

Surfactants:

Surfactants that are not readily biodegradable under aerobic condition

Surfactants that are not biodegradable under anaerobic conditions and that are classified with H400/R50 (very toxic to aquatic life), Alkylphenoethoxylates (APEOs), onylphenoethoxylates (NPEOs) and derivatives.

Quaternary ammonium compounds that are not readily biodegradable.

Sequestering or anti-scaling agents:

EDTA (ethylenediamine tetraacetate) and its salts, phosphates.

Acids:

Phosphoric acid, hydrochloric acid, sulphuric acid.

Bases:

Ammonium hydroxide.

Solvents:

Detergents containing more than 6% by weight of VOCs with a boiling point lower than 150°C.

Chlorine:

Reactive chloro-compounds (such as sodium hypochloride).

Conservators:

Formaldehyde.

Antimicrobial or disinfecting ingredients added for other purposes than preservation.

Bioaccumulable preservatives classified as H410, H411, R50/53 or R51/53. Preservatives are not regarded as bioaccumulable if BCF < 100 (bioconcentration factor) or logKow < 3 (log octanol/water partition coefficient)

APPENDIX C: NATURAL RESOURCES WALES (NRW)

DENBIGHSHIRE BATHING WATER STATUS

Introduction

North Wales benefits from over forty EC designated bathing beaches / bathing waters (BW's). Natural Resources Wales monitor the bathing waters in Wales throughout the bathing season. Under the Regulations, we are required to sample our bathing waters a minimum of 5 times throughout the season. This year, the majority of our bathing waters were sampled 10 times, with some being sampled 16 or 20 times. It's our job to work with government, bathing water controllers, local authorities and businesses to maintain and improve bathing water quality in Wales.

At the end of the 2024 season, the four EC BW's in Denbighshire will have the following classifications :

	Rhyl	Rhyl East	Marine Lake	Prestatyn
2023	SUFFICIENT	GOOD	SUFFICIENT	EXCELLENT
2024	POOR	GOOD	GOOD	GOOD

The above table shows that both Rhyl and Prestatyn have dropped a classification. Marine Lake has improved a classification.

Further information for Rhyl and Prestatyn are below:

RHYL

The 2015 Bathing Water Directive revision (rBWD) reviewed the limits for acceptable levels of bacteria and this resulted in many beaches moving from 'Excellent' to 'Good' and from 'Good' to 'Sufficient', as in the case of Rhyl. Since 2015, Rhyl has been at risk of dropping to 'Poor' status but the use of Prediction & Discounting (P&D) where daily water quality predictions are published and allows up to 15 % of sample results to be discounted from the data set. This has been key in preventing such a drop in classification until 2024.

Following a number of elevated sample results this season, Rhyl will now be classified as a 'Poor' bathing water for 2025

What influences Rhyl BW water quality

Reductions in the bathing water quality at Rhyl can almost entirely be attributed to the proximity of the River Clwyd and its estuary. On an outgoing tide the river follows the Training Wall and appears to flow out to sea without affecting the bathing water sample point which is in line with Rhyl Seaquarium. As the tide turns, the long shore drift pushes the river water towards Rhyl Beach. Rivers are naturally higher in bacteria compared to that of coastal waters. In wet weather, river bacteria levels rise significantly above acceptable bathing water standards and if this coincides with an incoming tide at Rhyl, a reduction in water quality can be observed.

The bacteria in the river is normally from two significant sources:

Sewage – the majority of sewage is collected and treated by Welsh Water via their network of sewers, pumping stations and sewage works. There are many permitted overflows / outfalls on this system and designed to spill storm sewage in very wet weather, with significant outfalls near Marine Lake and Rhuddlan. The sewage infrastructure in the area has been designed to ensure Rhyl achieves Sufficient status.

Agriculture – the Clwyd Valley is farmed intensively with large dairy farms located in the lowlands, as well as sheep and beef cattle throughout. Livestock access to streams can be a significant source of bacteria if there is unrestricted access.

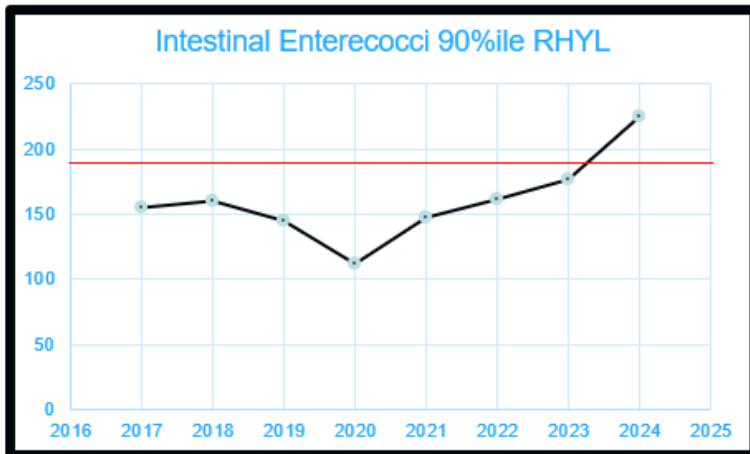
Other sources of bacteria local to Rhyl may include birds and dog. It is also possible for rough seas to disturb bacteria loaded sediment.

Levels of bacteria

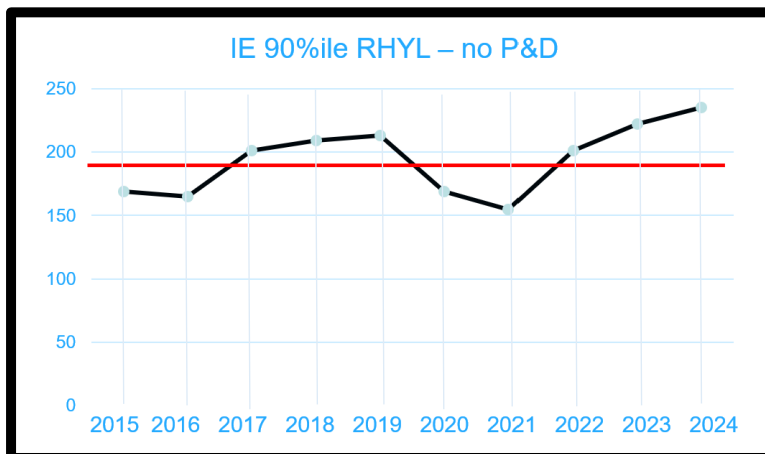
We sample for two bacteria at EC beaches – E Coli and Intestinal Enterococci (IE), both faecal indicators. Samples are taken between May and September and are roughly two weeks apart.

EColi levels would place Rhyl in Good status but IE levels have exceeded the threshold of 185 (red line below) and hence the 'Poor' status.

The graph below shows IE at Rhyl in recent years after the discounting of samples.



The graph below shows IE at Rhyl in recent years without discounting of samples – had there been no P&D :



The graph above shows that without P&D, Rhyl would have been classed as Poor in 2017 to 2019 and 2022 onwards.

NRW work to minimise the risk

Bacteria tends to die with time and therefore the further away the source of the bacteria, the less likely the bacteria are to reach Rhyl. We have therefore focused our work on the lower Clwyd catchment, from around Denbigh downstream to Rhyl.

The sewerage infrastructure was upgraded in 2012, designed to ensure Rhyl achieved Sufficient status. Our investigations and regulation indicate that assets in

the lower Clwyd are being operated in accordance with permit requirements, including storm overflows which are permitted to discharge in storm conditions.

We also work closely with Welsh Water on proactive issues such as misconnections in the surface water drains, reducing storm overflow discharges and nature based solutions to traditional sewage treatment that has the added benefit of bacteria reduction.

We have focused significant resource and investment towards reducing agricultural sources of bacteria. We have worked with the farming unions, Farming Connect, Rivers Trust and many farmers, initially on our Lower Clwyd Project and then the Clwyd Opportunity Catchment work to reduce agricultural bacteria input into the lower Clwyd. Livestock access to watercourses in the summer months is not a breach of any regulations, and we have therefore sought funding to fence out livestock and providing alternative sources of water. Since 2019, we have invested over £350k on such schemes in the lower Clwyd catchment.

Forward look

Rhyl will have 'Poor' status for 2025. The assessment is made using a rolling four year data set. At the end of the 2025 season, 2021 data will be removed from the assessment. As 2021 data contained some poor results, Rhyl is likely to return to 'Sufficient'.

We believe that the prediction model that has been successful since implementation in 2015 is now in need of updating. An improved model would likely allow a number of poor results to be discounted that currently aren't. We are looking to carry out this work prior to the start of next season. We will continue to work closely with Denbighshire County Council Harbour team to ensure the prediction requirements continue to be met.

We will continue to work with farmers in the catchment to restrict livestock access to stream. We will also look to work with other stakeholders to increase such work.

We will continue to regulate Welsh Water's assets in the area and work with them on proactive measures e.g. clean water removal from sewers.

PRESTATYN

Under the revised BWD in 2015, Prestatyn has achieved 'Excellent' classification until this year. Following some elevated sample results this season, Prestatyn will now be classified as a 'Good' bathing water for 2025. The Blue Flag status requires 'Excellent' water quality as one of the criteria. This will mean that Prestatyn will not retain its Blue Flag in 2025.

What influences Prestatyn BW water quality

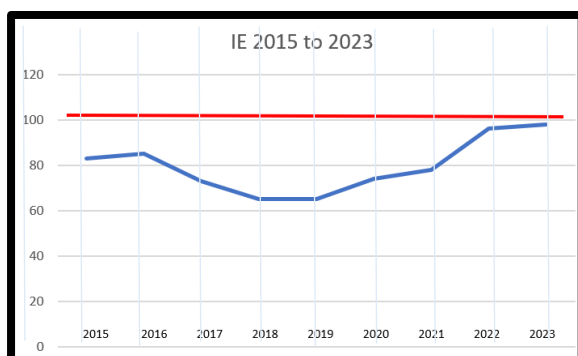
During high flows in the Clwyd catchment, the river water entering the sea at Rhyl (~4 miles to the west) is pushed on incoming tides towards Prestatyn bathing waters.

Rhyl Cut outfalls into bathing waters approximately two miles to the west. The catchment is of limited size with some agriculture and three sewer overflows.

Levels of bacteria

EColi levels would place Prestatyn just within 'Excellent' status but IE levels have exceeded the threshold of 100 (red line below) and hence the 'Good' status.

The graph below shows IE at Prestatyn in recent years after the discounting of samples.



At the end of 2024 season, Prestatyn IE exceeded the 100 threshold for 'Excellent' with 106 IE.

NRW work to minimise the risk

The work detailed above for Rhyl will also have had a positive impact on Prestatyn.

Forward look

Prestatyn will have 'Good' status for 2025. The assessment is made using a rolling four year data set. At the end of the 2025 season, 2021 data will be removed from the assessment. As 2021 data contained good results, Prestatyn is likely to remain as 'Good'.

The key piece of work is to improve the prediction model for Prestatyn. The four year data set (2021 – 24) contains 11 elevated results, of which five were predicted. We believe that an updated model would have predicted all but one of these results. We are looking to carry out this work prior to the start of next season.

Any future work in the Clwyd catchment will also benefit Prestatyn, along with catchment work in the limited area drained by Rhyl Cut.

Tom Lewis – Senior Officer, NRW

tom.lewis@cyfoethnaturiolcymru.gov.uk

Dŵr Cymru Welsh Water & Denbighshire Bathing Water Quality

December 2024

Wastewater process overview

DCWW operate a vast wastewater network across Denbighshire featuring pumping stations, wastewater treatment works and storm overflows. As a result of this infrastructure, DCWW are permitted to discharge 2 types of wastewater effluent:

1. **Treated final effluent** – this is the treated end product that is discharged from a wastewater treatment works and is returned back into the environment (either into a river or coastal waterbody). Wastewater undergoes up to 5 stages of treatment and the level of treatment is determined by works permit, issued to DCWW by Natural Resources Wales (NRW). Compliance against this permit is monitored through regulatory sampling and regulatory data submission to NRW as well as on site inspections
2. **Storm effluent** – in heavy rainfall/storm conditions the sewer network can become overwhelmed by sudden high flows of surface water/ rain water (as much of the network is combined, meaning sewage and rain water travels in the same pipes). In these circumstances, in order not to cause internal or external flooding, storm overflows are permitted to operate and allow storm effluent (a dilute mixture of sewage and rainwater) to be discharged into a river or coastal waterbody. Storm overflows must only discharge under permit conditions set out by NRW and compliance against these permits is monitored through regulatory data submissions to NRW as well as on site inspections where applicable. Note that storm effluent is not the same as raw sewage.

How do DCWW protect bathing waters?

- Welsh Water disinfect final effluent near bathing waters using ultra violet treatment but this is not usual practice in rivers. This helps maintain the bathing water quality by making bacteria in the treated wastewater inert.
- Where a bathing water does not meet good status, Welsh Water work with NRW to undertake investigations into bathing water quality
- Where it is identified that Welsh Water assets contribute to less than 'good' status, improvements will be incorporated into our 5 yearly investment plans
- Welsh water carry out UV treatment at Denbigh, Dyserth, Rhuddlan, St.Asaph and Llanasa wastewater treatment works

The impact of storm overflows on bathing water quality

Storm overflows have the potential to impact bathing water quality. However, a discharge from a storm overflow does not necessarily cause poor bathing water quality and the absence of storm overflow discharges does not guarantee good bathing water quality (due to the impacts from other sources and sectors). Data below examines the impact of nearby storm overflows on bathing water quality samples at Rhyl and Prestatyn

Prestatyn

There are 8 DCWW overflows in the vicinity (within 2km) of Prestatyn bathing water:

Permit No	Asset Name (SO Map)	EO/CSO
CG0317701	Prestatyn Nant Hall Road Foul	Emergency
CM0052701	Prestatyn Marine Park	Emergency
CM0052801	Prestatyn Coronation Gardens	Emergency
CM0148301	Prestatyn Bastion Gardens No 2	Emergency
CM0173101	Prestatyn Meliden Road	Storm
CM0193101	Prestatyn Bodnant	Storm
CM0193301	Prestatyn The Mall	Storm
CM0193501	Prestatyn Purbeck	Storm

How these assets operated on days that bathing water samples were collected can be seen below:

Bathing Water Sample Data				DCWW Overflow Data								Summary
Sample Date	Sample Time	escherichia coli count	intestinal enterococci count	Prestatyn Nant Hall Road Foul	Prestatyn Marine Park	Prestatyn Coronation Gardens	Prestatyn Bastion Gardens No 2	Prestatyn Meliden Road	Prestatyn Bodnant	Prestatyn The Mall	Prestatyn Purbeck	
07/05/2024	14:35:00	10	10	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No discharges - 'excellent' sample
24/05/2024	11:03:57	4300	713	No	No	22/05 255 mins	No	22/05 75 mins	No	No	No	Discharges - 'poor' sample
07/06/2024	14:50:00	10	18	No	No	06/06 15 mins	No	05/06 15 mins	No	No	No	Discharges - 'excellent' sample
24/06/2024	13:55:00	10	10	No	No	No	No	22/06 15 mins	No	No	No	Discharges - 'excellent' sample
10/07/2024	13:02:00	91	27	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No discharges - 'excellent' sample
25/07/2024	10:15:00	136	118	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No discharges - 'good' sample
13/08/2024	14:36:00	10	10	No	No	13/08 120 mins	No	13/08 60 mins	No	No	13/08 75 mins	Discharges - 'excellent' sample
27/08/2024	15:45:00	45	27	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No discharges - 'excellent' sample
02/09/2024	10:25:00	600	550	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No discharges - 'poor' sample
19/09/2024	11:45:00	100	10	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No discharges - 'excellent' sample

Across the bathing season, storm overflows were discharging on 4 sample days, one of these samples returned a 'poor' result. Note that 'exceptionally wet weather' was recorded by the Met Office on 24th May 2024

Rhyl Central

There are 7 DCWW overflows in the vicinity (within 2km) of Rhyl Central bathing water:

Permit No	Asset Name (SO Map)	EO/CSO
CG0317001	Rhyl Tynewydd Road	Storm
CG0347301	Rhyl Coast Road	Storm
CG0429601	Rhyl Westbourne Grove (Reservoir) Nra	Storm
CG0429701	Clifton Park Road CSO No 2	Storm
CM0044001	Rhyl Marine Lake	Storm
CM0173001	Clifton Park Rd CSO1, Rhyl	Storm
CM0193201	Dyserth Bay CSO	Storm

How these assets operated on days that bathing water samples were collected can be seen below:

Bathing Water Data				Storm Overflow Data							Summary
Sample Date	Sample Time	escherichia coli count	intestinal enterococci count	Rhyl Tynewydd Road	Rhyl Coast Road	Rhyl Westbourne Grove (Reservoir) Nra	Clifton Park Road CSO No 2	Rhyl Marine Lake	Clifton Park Rd CSO1, Rhyl	Dyserth Bay CSO	
07/05/2024	13.00	118	136	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No discharges - 'good' sample
24/05/2024	14.15	1700	360	No	23/05 465 mins	No	No	22&23/05 1395 mins	No	22&23/05 915mins	Discharges 'poor' sample
07/06/2024	13.50	10	18	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No discharges - 'excellent' sample
17/06/2024	12.45	10	10	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No discharges - 'excellent' sample
24/06/2024	13.20	10	10	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No discharges - 'excellent' sample
03/07/2024	12.50	10	10	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No discharges - 'excellent' sample
10/07/2024	11.50	82	109	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No discharges - 'good' sample
17/07/2024	11.47	18	10	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No discharges - 'excellent' sample
25/07/2024	11.15	245	64	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No discharges - 'excellent' sample
02/08/2024	13.01	191	136	No	No	01/08 45 mins	No	No	No	No	Discharges - 'good' sample
09/08/2024	11.30	260	64	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No discharges - 'good' sample
14/08/2024	14.14	45	10	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No discharges - 'excellent' sample
19/08/2024	13.20	182	280	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No discharges - 'poor' sample
27/08/2024	13.40	240	137	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No discharges - 'good' sample
02/09/2024 (discounted)	11.20	210	240	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No discharges - 'poor' sample
19/09/2024	11.01	460	350	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No discharges - 'poor' sample

Across the bathing season, storm overflows were discharging on 2 sample days, one of these samples returned a 'poor' result. Note that 'exceptionally wet weather' was recorded by the Met Office on 24th May 2024.

Water quality modelling and bacterial source apportionment

DCWW completed a coastal bathing waters study for Rhyl and Prestatyn in 2017 which indicated that diffuse pollution sources were the main factor affecting bathing water quality. Further support from DCWW was requested by NRW to expand understanding of diffuse sources and therefore the National Environment Programme (NEP) output for DCWW to complete another bathing water study was agreed for AMP7 (period 2020-2025).

DCWW worked closely with NRW to complete this 2nd study providing detailed reports. The outputs of this 2nd study were the same as the first AMP6 study but included sub catchment level detail of diffuse types and river inputs. Key points from the study outputs are included below:

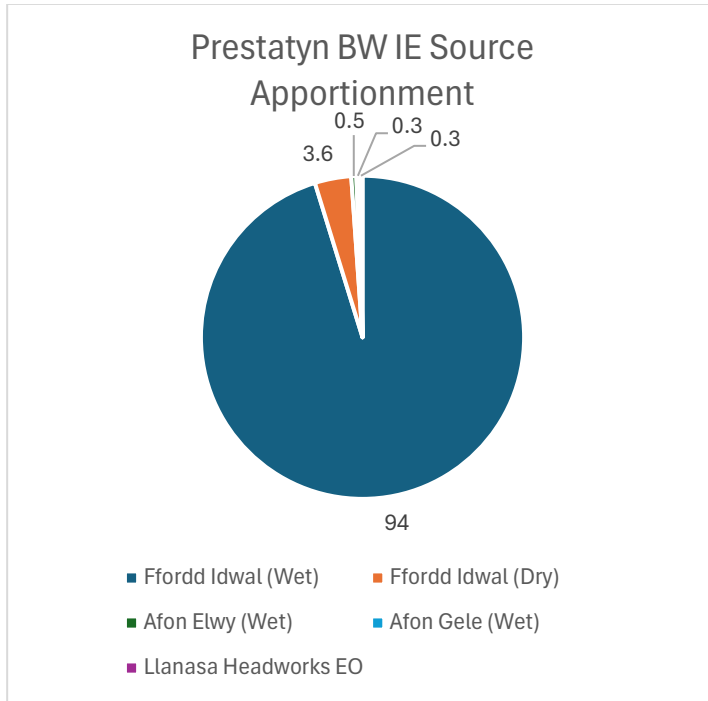
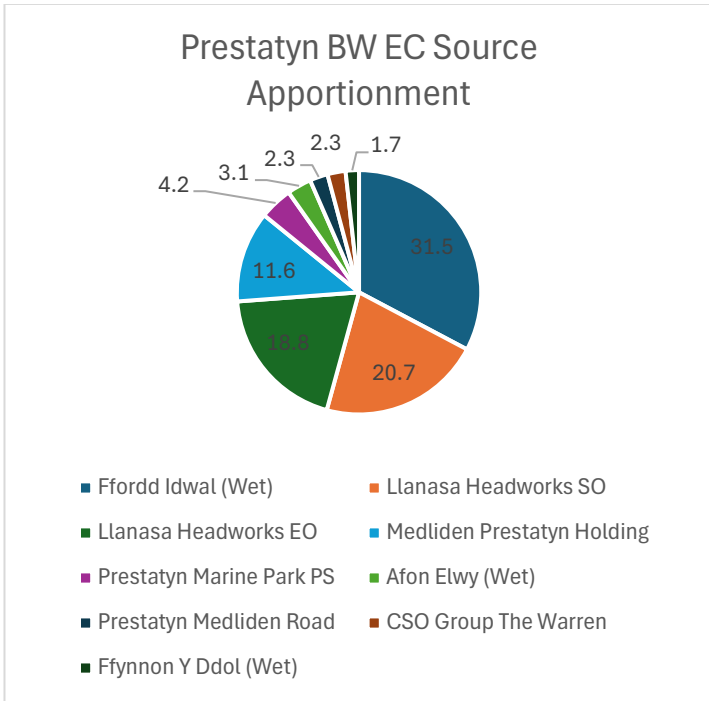
Finding 1 - The Rhyl bathing waters are predominantly impacted by diffuse loads from the upstream Clwyd catchment. These loads account for more than 75% of the bacteria impact and are due to faecal loading from cattle and sheep. Sheep account for the majority of livestock in the catchment and the majority of the load.

Finding 2 - Discharges from DCWW assets are predicted to account for less than 25% of the impact. Impacts are based on current best information regarding asset performance. Impact is greatest from the local Kinmel Bay catchment (3.5% IE at Rhyl and 5% IE at Rhyl East) due to its larger size and closer proximity. Upstream catchments are comparatively small, the largest contribute between 1% and 3% of the impact (Denbigh and Ruthin approx. 3% each, Rhuddlan and St Asaph approx. 1.5% each, Trefnant and Dyserth 0.5% each) and the remaining small catchments contribute approximately 1% of the total impact.

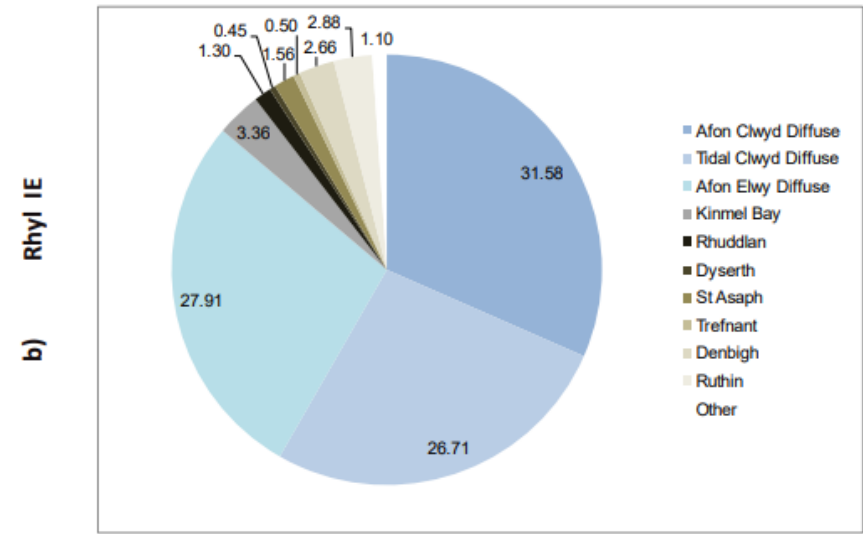
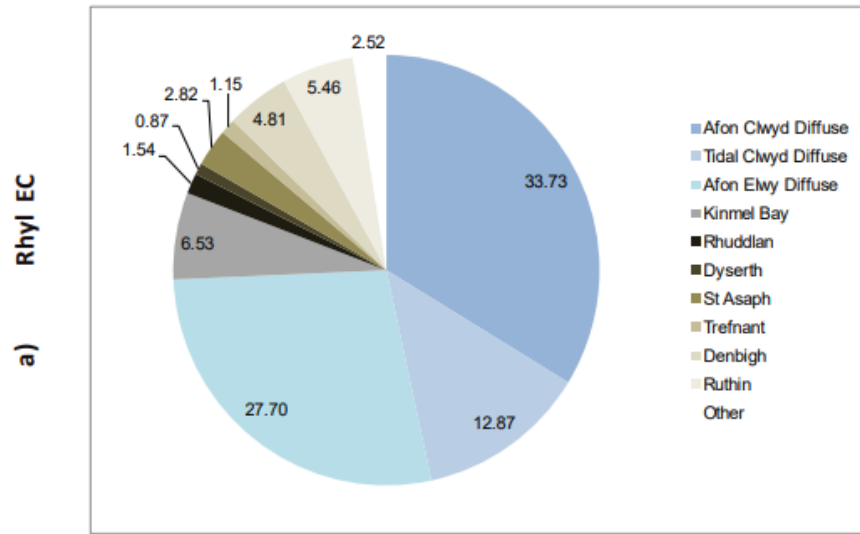
Finding 3 - Reducing discharges from DCWW assets is predicted to have relatively little effect due to the relatively small proportion of impact they represent. As a hypothetical exercise, the study included a scenario for removing all storm overflow discharges (which is impracticable). The scenario showed that this would reduce the DCWW impact to less than 5%, but the improvement in bathing water performance is relatively small and would not be sufficient to improve classification or remove the need for discounting.

A summary of source apportionment for bacterial load can be seen below:

Prestatyn



Rhyl Central



AMP8 Investment in Denbighshire

Final determination from Ofwat is due on 19th Dec and therefore all proposed schemes are subject to change. However, DCWW has proposed a number of improvements to wastewater facilities in Denbighshire in our AMP8 business plan. These include:

- Rhuddlan storm tank capacity increase
- Tremeirchion phosphorous removal scheme (nature based solution)
- Denbigh flow increase (increasing treatment capacity)
- Ruthin flow increase (increasing treatment capacity)

Near Real Time Data Platform

As of early 2024, DCWW have been publishing storm overflow data in near real time on our Storm Overflow Map. This allows the public to view asset by asset storm overflow data to within 1 hour of operation. Assets are still being added to the platform (which is currently in 'beta' version) but assets in the vicinity of bathing waters were prioritised in the first tranche of uploads and therefore the assets in the bathing water areas of Rhyl and Prestatyn are well represented on the map. This data is also voluntarily supplied to the campaign group 'Surfers Against Sewage' by Welsh Water and is used to populate the 'Safer Seas and Rivers App'. It is worth noting, however, that the Safer Seas and Rivers App aggregates data and applies a more generic 'area' warning/indicator, rather than providing granular, asset level detail which is available on DCWW's platform. A link to the DCWW Storm Overflow Map is available [here](#) and an example screenshot can be seen below



Adrodd i'r	Pwyllgor Craffu Partneriaethau
Dyddiad y cyfarfod	19 Rhagfyr 2024
Aelod / Swyddog Arweiniol	Y Cyngorydd Julie Matthews, Aelod Arweiniol Polisi, Cydraddoldeb a Strategaeth Gorfforaethol
Pennaeth Gwasanaeth	Catrin Roberts, Pennaeth Gwasanaethau Cymorth Corfforaethol - Pobl
Awdur yr Adroddiad	Helen Kilgannon, Gwasanaeth Cynllunio At Argyfwng Rhanbarthol Cyngorau Gogledd Cymru
Teitl	Adroddiad Blynyddol Gwasanaeth Cynllunio At Argyfwng Rhanbarthol Cyngorau Gogledd Cymru ar gyfer 2023/2024

1. Am beth mae'r adroddiad yn sôn?

- 1.1 Mae'r adroddiad hwn yn sôn am Adroddiad Blynyddol Gwasanaeth Cynllunio At Argyfwng Rhanbarthol Cyngorau Gogledd Cymru ar gyfer 2023/2024.

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

- 2.1 Hyrwyddo Adroddiad Blynyddol Gwasanaeth Cynllunio At Argyfwng Rhanbarthol Cyngorau Gogledd Cymru (GCARh-CGC) a rhoi hyder i Aelodau fod Sir Ddinbych wedi paratoi os bydd argyfwng yn codi. Mae GCARh-CGC yn sicrhau fod trefniadau digonol ar waith mewn perthynas â chynllunio rhag argyfwng o fewn y Cyngor ac mae'r adroddiad yn nodi'n benodol:

- Sut mae'r gwasanaeth rhanbarthol yn cyfrannu at wydnwch a diogelwch cymunedau yn Sir Ddinbych
- Rhaglen waith bresennol y Gwasanaeth
- Y strwythur o fewn Cyngor Sir Ddinbych i ymateb i argyfwng neu Achos Brys
- Darpariaeth cynllunio rhag argyfwng y tu allan i oriau
- Hyfforddiant a Datblygu i staff mewn rolau Cynllunio Rhag Argyfwng

3. Beth yw'r Argymhellion?

- 3.1 Gofynnir i'r Pwyllgor adolygu'r Adroddiad Blynyddol a rhoi sylwadau am gynnydd gwaith Gwasanaeth Cynllunio at Argyfwng Rhanbarthol Cyngorau Gogledd Cymru ar gyfer 2023/24.

4. Manylion yr adroddiad

- 4.1 Mae Cyngor Sir Ynys Môn, Cyngor Gwynedd, Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Conwy, Cyngor Sir Ddinbych, Cyngor Sir Y Fflint a Chyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Wrecsam yn cydweithio mewn partneriaeth ers sefydlu Gwasanaeth Cynllunio at Argyfwng Rhanbarthol Gogledd Cymru yn 2014.
- 4.2 Mae'r Gwasanaeth yn ymgymryd â swyddogaethau'r Cyngorau o ran argyfyngau sifil posibl ac mae'n atebol i Fwrdd Gweithredol sy'n cynnwys uwch-swyddogion o'r Cyngorau hynny. Mae GCARh-CGC yn darparu gwasanaeth i sicrhau fod Awdurdodau Lleol yn cydymffurfio â'r ddeddfwriaeth ganlynol:

- Y Ddeddf Argyfyngau Sifil Posibl, 2004
- Rheoliadau Rheoli Peryglon Damweiniau Mawr, 2015
- Rheoliadau Diogelwch Piblinellau, 1996
- Rheoliadau Ymbelydredd (Parodrwydd am Argyfwng a Gwybodaeth i'r Cyhoedd), 2019

- 4.2 Mae'r Gwasanaeth yn gweithio i:

- Leihau dyblygu gwaith ac ailadrodd tasgau
- Gwellu'r arfer o gysoni'r gwaith a gwytnwch y timau
- Defnyddio'r adnoddau sydd ar gael yn well drwy rannu cefnogaeth arbenigol a thasgau cyffredin
- Gwellu cysondeb o ran ymateb rhwng awdurdodau
- Gwellu sianeli cyfathrebu rhwng Fforwm Cymru Gydnerth y Gogledd ac awdurdodau lleol

Mae'r Adroddiad Blynyddol yn nodi'r gwaith y mae GCARh-CGC wedi'i wneud dros y flwyddyn ddiwethaf.

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

5.1 Nid yw'r penderfyniad yn cyfrannu'n uniongyrchol at y Cynllun Corfforaethol.

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

6.1 Cyfraniad blynyddol Cyngor Sir Ddinbych i'r gwasanaeth yw £83,401. Mae'r cyfraniad yn seiliedig ar gyfran o 14.865 % tuag at gyllideb flynyddol y gwasanaeth. Ers iddo ddechrau, mae'r gwasanaeth wedi lleihau cyfraniadau'r 6 awdurdod lleol o dros £300 mil.

6.2 Nid oes unrhyw gostau'n codi'n uniongyrchol o graffu ar yr adroddiad hwn.

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

7.1 Nid oes angen Aseiad o'r Effaith ar Les ar gyfer yr adroddiad hwn.

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

8.1 Nid oes unrhyw ymgynghoriadau wedi'u cynnal gydag eraill cyn y cyfarfod hwn.

9. Datganiad y Prif Swyddog Cyllid

9.1 Mae costau'r gwasanaeth wedi'u nodi yn adran 6 o'r adroddiad, mae'r costau hyn wedi lleihau dros y blynyddoedd o ganlyniad i ddarparu'r gwasanaeth yn rhanbarthol.

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

10.1 Nid oes unrhyw risgiau yn uniongyrchol gysylltiedig â chraffu ar yr adroddiad hwn.

11. Pŵer i wneud y penderfyniad

11.1 Mae pwerau'r Pwyllgor Craffu wedi'u nodi yn Adran 21 Deddf Llywodraeth Leol 2000 ac Adran 7.3 a 7.4 o Gyfansoddiad y Cyngor.

Mae tudalen hwn yn fwriadol wag



Tudalen 87

Adroddiad Blynyddol 2023/24

Dyma adroddiad blynyddol Gwasanaeth Cynllunio rhag Argyfwng Rhanbarthol Cynghorau Gogledd Cymru ar gyfer 2023-2024. Mae'n ymdrin â'r gwaith a gyflawnodd y Gwasanaeth yn y chwech o awdurdodau lleol yn y rhanbarth, yn ogystal â'r gweithgareddau amlasiantaethol i gefnogi Fforwm Lleol Cymru Gydnerth y Gogledd.



Gwasanaeth Cynllunio rhag Argyfwng Rhanbarthol Cynghorau Gogledd Cymru

enquiries@nwc-reps.org.uk
01352 702124



CYNGOR SIR
YNYS MÔN
ISLE OF ANGLESEY
COUNTY COUNCIL



CONWY
CYNGOR BOROIRIAETH ANGL
COUNTY BOROUGH COUNCIL



Cyngor
denbighshire
County Council



Wrexham
COUNTY BOROUGH
WRECSAM



CYNGOR
Sir y Fflint
Flintshire
COUNTY COUNCIL

Gwasanaeth Cynllunio at Argyfwng Rhanbarthol Cyngorau Gogledd Cymru (y Gwasanaeth)

Mae Cyngor Sir Ynys Môn, Cyngor Gwynedd, Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Conwy, Cyngor Sir Ddinbych, Cyngor Sir Y Fflint a Chyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Wrecsam yn cydweithio mewn partneriaeth ers sefydlu Gwasanaeth Cynllunio rhag Argyfwng Rhanbarthol Gogledd Cymru yn 2014. Mae'r Gwasanaeth yn ymgymryd â swyddogaethau'r Cyngorau o ran argyfyngau sifil posibl ac mae'n atebol i Fwrdd Gweithredol sy'n cynnwys uwch-swyddogion o'r Cyngorau hynny.

Mae'r Gwasanaeth yn sicrhau fod Awdurdodau Lleol yn cydymffurfio â'r ddeddfwriaeth ganlynol:

- Deddf Argyfyngau Sifil Posibl 2004.
- Rheoliadau Rheoli Peryglon Damweiniau Mawr 2015.
- Rheoliadau Diogelwch Piblinellau 1996.
- Rheoliadau Ymbelydredd (Parodrwydd am Argyfwng a Gwybodaeth i'r Cyhoedd) 2019.

Nod y gwasanaeth yw:

- Lleihau dyblygu gwaith ac ailadrodd tasgau.
- Hybu cysondeb yng ngwaith y gwahanol dimau a meithrin eu cydnerthedd.
- Defnyddio'r adnoddau sydd ar gael yn well drwy rannu cefnogaeth arbenigol a thasgau cyffredin.
- Hybu cysondeb yn ymatebion awdurdodau lleol.
- Hwyluso sianeli cyfathrebu rhwng Fforwm Cymru Gydnerth y Gogledd ac awdurdodau lleol.



Rheoli Digwyddiadau

Mae'r Gwasanaeth yn cyflogi Swyddog ar Ddyletswydd 24/7 gydol y flwyddyn i weithredu fel pwynt cyswllt cyntaf wrth ymateb i argyfwng.

Ym mlwyddyn ariannol 2023-24, rhoes y Gwasanaeth gymorth â:

- Derbyn ac asesu rhybuddion a hysbysiadau gan Gyfoeth Naturiol Cymru:

- 56 o Hysbysiadau o Lifogydd Cymunedol.
- 181 o Hysbysiadau o Lifogydd.
- 5 o Rybuddion Llifogydd Cymunedol.
- 8 o Rybuddion Llifogydd.
- 8 o Rybuddion Cynnar.

T Derbyn, ac asesu Rhybuddion Tywydd gan y Swyddfa Dywydd:

- Gwynedd = 104 (100 melyn / 4 oren).
- Conwy = 100 (95 melyn / 5 oren).
- Ynys Mon = 68 (65 yellow / 3 Amber).
- Sir Ddinbych = 92 (87 melyn / 5 oren).
- Sir y Fflint = 78 (72 melyn / 6 oren).
- Wrecsam = 86 (80 melyn / 6 oren).

- Derbyn ac ymateb i adroddiadau o ddigwyddiadau, gan gynnwys:

- Digwyddiad oren oherwydd eira Chwefror 2024.
- Storm Babet Hydref 2023.
- Storm Isha Ionawr 2024.



Dysgu a Datblygu

Gwaith a gyflawnwyd ym mlwyddyn ariannol 23/24

I ddysgu gwersi gan awdurdodau lleol eraill sydd wedi wynebu digwyddiadau mawr/ argyfyngau, trefnodd y Gwasanaeth gyfres o weithdai i drafod y digwyddiadau canlynol:

- [Arena Manceinion.](#)
- [ân mewn pencadlys.](#)
- [Gwenwyno yn Salisbury.](#)

Daeth swyddog o'r awdurdod lleol dan sylw i bob gweithdy i ddisgrifio'r digwyddiad.

Bu'n addysgiadol i glywed am beth weithiodd yn dda wrth ymateb i'r digwyddiad a'r problemau a wynebwyd a bydd yn fuddiol i'n gwaith paratoi.

Daeth nifer dda o bobl i'r gweithdai, a oedd yn werthfawr iawn ac yn destun cryn gae moliaeth.

E-ddysgu

Mae'r Uwch-swyddog Cynllunio at Argyfwng wedi adolygu'r 14 o fodiwlau i gyd ac maent bellach ar gael ar **Learning@Wales**. Drwy gael cronfa ddata bwrpasol, newydd ar gyfer hyfforddiant ac ymarferion bydd gennym gofnod mwy cywir o'r modiwlau sydd wedi'u cwblhau ac amserlen awtomatig ar gyfer hyfforddiant diweddarau.

- [Hyfforddiant ac Ymarferion.](#)
- [Aml-asiantaeth.](#)
- [Egwyddorion Rhyngweithredu Gwasanaeth Brys ar y Cyd \(JESIP\).](#)

Mae'r Gwasanaeth yn aelod blaenllaw o grŵp cynllunio a chyflawni JESIP ac yn cynorthwyo i drefnu pecynnau hyfforddiant Gweithredol a Thactegol.

- [JESIP Gweithredol.](#)
- [JESIP Tactegol / Arian Cymru.](#)
- [Hyfforddiant Cofnodi.](#)
- [Ymarferion.](#)

Toriad Trydan

Ymarfer i brofi effaith toriad trydan cyffredinol a magu cyd-ddealltwriaeth o'r goblygiadau i bartneriaid amlasiantaethol lleol wrth ymateb.

Aur Cymru

Ymarfer i baratoi arweinwyr strategol i weithio'n effeithiol mewn Grŵp Cydlynu Strategol a Grŵp Cydlynu Adferiad wrth ymateb i ddigwyddiad mawr ac adfer ar ei ôl.

Ymarfer Bardic Llif

Ymarfer cynllunio milwrol ar gyfer cefnogi awdurdodau sifil gyda gweithrediadau yn y Deyrnas Unedig. Rhoddwyd prawf ar allu Brigâd 160 (Cymru) i gynllunio amryw dasgau Cymorth Milwrol i Awdurdodau Sifil a'u cyflawni. Bu partneriaid sifil yn cynorthwyo'r Grŵp Cydlynu Strategol a Grŵp Rheoli'r Ymarfer yn ystod yr ymarfer byw hwn.

Ymarfer Electra

Bu nifer o aelodau tîm y Gwasanaeth a chydweithwyr mewn awdurdodau lleol yn rhan o'r ymarfer hwn, a drefnwyd gan Asiantaeth Cefnffyrdd Gogledd a Chanolbarth Cymru er mwyn dangos cydymffurfiaeth â gweithdrefnau argyfwng yn nhwnnel Pen-y-clip.

Ymarfer Tanau Gwyllt

Ym mis Mawrth 2024, bu'r Gwasanaeth yn cymryd rhan mewn cyfarfodydd ac ymarfer byw gan Wasanaeth Tân ac Achub Gogledd Cymru ar Foel Famau, ar y ffin rhwng Sir y Fflint a Sir Ddinbych.

Dysgu a Datblygu

Eraill

Ymarferion Canolfannau Gorffwys

Wedi inni gyflwyno'r Cynllun Canolfannau Gorffwys newydd yn llwyddiannus, roedd angen cynnal ymarferion i'w sefydlu ym mhob awdurdod lleol. Trefnwyd yr ymarferion mewn Canolfannau Gorffwys dynodedig ledled Gogledd Cymru. Dechreuodd yr ymarfer gyda chyflwyniad gan Gydlynnydd y Fforwm Lleol Cymru Gydherth ynglŷn â swyddogaeth y Fforwm yn ystod argyfyngau, a chyflwyniad gan Heddlu Gogledd Cymru a'r Gwasanaeth. Wedi hynny, esboniwyd y sefyllfa i bawb oedd yn bresennol. Rhoes hynny gyfle i bobl siarad am broblemau a allai godi wrth reoli canolfan orffwys.

Ar sail yr ymarferion hyn fe bennwyd camau gweithredu i Swyddogion Arweiniol Cynllunio rhag Argyfwng ac maent wrthi'n gweithio â'u cydweithwyr yn eu hawdurdodau lleol i gyflawni'r camau hynny, a sicrhau y bydd yr holl awdurdodau'n barod os bydd angen agor canolfan orffwys.

Ymarfer Cooper

Cynhaliwyd Ymarfer Cooper i brofi cywirdeb y wybodaeth mewn Cyfarwyddiaduron Cyswllt mewn Argyfwng awdurdodau lleol ynglŷn â staff oedd ar gael. Detholwyd 48 o aelodau o staff ar hap i wirio cywirdeb 107 o rifau cyswllt. Wedi'r ymarfer hwn, diwygiwyd y Cyfarwyddiaduron i gywiro'r wybodaeth.



Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Conwy

Gwaith a gyflawnwyd ym mlwyddyn ariannol 2023 to 2024

Ymateb i ddigwyddiad mawr

Wedi mabwysiadu templed y Gwasanaeth, derbyniodd yr Uwch-reolwyr gyflwyniad ym mis Mawrth er mwyn gwreiddio'r Cynllun a'r strwythur. Bu'n gyfle hefyd i godi ymwybyddiaeth o waith y Gwasanaeth a chyfrifoldebau awdurdodau lleol dan Ddeddf Argyfyngau Sifil Posibl 2004. Ategwyd hynny drwy ymgysylltu ynghylch y rhaglenni hyfforddiant Aur Cymru a JESIP yn 2024.

Mae Grŵp Partneriaeth Llifogydd Dyffryn Conwy'n cwrdd unwaith bob chwarter ac mae'r Gwasanaeth yn darparu cadeirydd ar y gweithgor i ddatblygu Cynllun Ymateb Amgysiantaethol i Llifogydd yn Nyffryn Conwy.

Bu Partneriaeth Llifogydd Cymunedol Morfa Rhuddlan yn canolbwyntio ar ymgyngori ynglŷn â'r amddiffynfeydd llifogydd arfaethedig.

Mae'r Gwasanaeth yn cymryd rhan yng nghyfarfodydd y Grŵp Rhaglen Ymateb i Seibrddigwyddiadau.

Rydym wrthi'n adolygu'r ddarpariaeth o ran Canolfannau Gorffwys a'r prosesau ar gyfer eu hagor, a byddwn yn cynnal profion ar ôl gorffen.

Gydol y flwyddyn bu'r Gwasanaeth yn gweithio â phartneriaid yng ngwasanaethau estynedig Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Conwy a chynghorwyr lleol wrth gefnogi mwy na dau gant o ffoaduriaid drwy Grŵp Cymorth Adsefydlu Ffoaduriaid o Wcráin.

Rheoli Parhad Busnes

Cyflwynodd y Gwasanaeth becyn o ddogfennau i Gonwy er ymgyngoriad. Cynhaliwyd gweithdy ag uwch-reolwyr i adolygu'r Cynllun Parhad Busnes Corfforaethol a Chynlluniau unigol pob Gwasanaeth. Mae'r drafft terfynol o'r Cynllun Corfforaethol ar fin derbyn cymeradwyaeth yn sgil ei ddiwygio.

Mae'r Gwasanaeth yn cymryd rhan mewn cyfarfodydd Polisiâu, Safonau, Gweithdrefnau a Chanllawiau a Grwpiau Cynghori ar Ddiogelwch ac yn cynorthwyo aelodau'r grwpiau gyda'r goblygiadau i awdurdodau lleol yn sgil cyflwyno Cyfraith Martyn.

Gwaith sydd wedi'i gynllunio ar gyfer blwyddyn ariannol 2024/2025

- Mae gwaith yn mynd yn ei flaen gyda Chyfoeth Naturiol Cymru ac Adain Drwyddedu CBSC ynglŷn â threfniadau gwacau parciau carafanau a gwyliau.
- Mae'r Gwasanaeth yn cydweithio â Dŵr Cymru a CBSC wrth ddatblygu trefniadau dosbarthu dŵr. Mae'n rhaid gwneud hynny fel bod gwahanol ffyrdd o ddarparu a dosbarthu dŵr i'r cyhoedd os bydd Dŵr Cymru'n datgan digwyddiad mawr sy'n effeithio ar gynhyrchu neu ddsbarthu cyflenwad dŵr drwy bibellau (dŵr wedi'i drin ar gyfer cwsmeriaid domestig ac annomestig).



Cyngor Sir Ynys Môn

Gwaith a gyflawnwyd ym mlwyddyn ariannol 2023 to 2024

Cynlluniau wrth Gefn ar gyfer Pontydd

Pan gyfarfu Pwyllgor Craffu ym mis Hydref 2023, holodd aelodau pa gynlluniau wrth gefn oedd wedi'u gwneud ar gyfer sefyllfa lle byddai'r ddwy bont yn cau'n ddisymwth. Roedd ansicrwydd ynglŷn â materion pwysig fel mynediad i Ysbyty Gwynedd a loriau trymion yn creu tagfeydd. Rhoes y Gwasanaeth gefnogaeth i'r Prif Weithredwr drwy ysgrifennu llythyr at Gadeirydd y Fforwm Lleol Cymru Gydnerth yn gofyn bod yr holl asiantaethau perthnasol yn canolbwyntio ar hyn. Ffurfiwyd grŵp tasg a gorffen yn sgil hynny dan gadeiryddiaeth Asiantaeth Cefnffyrdd Gogledd a Chanolbarth Cymru. Bu'r Gwasanaeth yn gweithio â Llywodraeth Cymru ac amryw asiantaethau wrth ymchwilio i swyddogaeth y llywodraeth mewn sefyllfa o'r fath a'r gwaith a gâi ei wneud i liniaru ar y risg. Mae'r gwaith yn dod yn ei flaen a disgwylir y bydd cynllun ar waith cyn diwedd y flwyddyn.

Ffili Adar

Canwyd brigiad o achosion o fflw adar mewn nythfeydd adar y môr ar Ynys Môn ym mis Awst 2023. Casglwyd mwy na 1,200 o adar yn gelain. Nid oedd prif gontractwr gwastraff yr awdurdod lleol yn meddu ar y trwyddedau angenrheidiol nac wedi'i hyfforddi i gasglu Sgîl-gynhyrchion Anifeiliaid Categori 1. Sefydlwyd contract dros dro â chontractwr arall a fedrai gasglu'r adar. Bu'r Gwasanaeth yn cymryd rhan mewn cyfarfodydd a thrafodaethau â Chyngor Sir Penfro, a fu'n delio ag achosion tebyg. Drwy hynny bu modd rhannu gwersi a ddysgwyd ac arferion gorau. Bu'r Gwasanaeth hefyd yn cymryd rhan yng nghyfarfodydd wythnosol Llywodraeth Cymru ynglŷn ag adar y môr. Gofynnwyd i Brifysgol Bangor am unrhyw wybodaeth neu batrymau oedd wedi dod i'r amlwg o ran afiechydon yr adar ar Ynys Seiriol ac Ynysoedd y Moelrhoniaid.

Parhad Busnes

Mae holl wasanaethau'r Cyngor bellach wedi llenwi'r templed newydd ar gyfer parhad busnes. Bu'r Gwasanaeth yn cynorthwyo'r Cyngor wrth gynnal ymarferion ar

gyfer y cynlluniau, drwy ddatblygu a hwyluso sesiynau pwrpasol. Gwneir cofnod ar fatrics hyfforddiant o'r holl staff sy'n cymryd rhan yn yr ymarferion ac yn eu cwblhau. Bydd yr ymarfer hefyd yn casglu sylwadau gan staff ynglŷn â'r modd yr ymatebir i ddigwyddiadau a phethau y gellid eu gwella, a bydd awdur y cynllun yn ystyried y sylwadau hynny wedyn. Mae'r gwasanaeth hefyd yn holi gwasanaethau ynglŷn ag unrhyw hyfforddiant neu ymarferion eraill y gallai fod angen eu cynnal.

- Mae'r Gwasanaeth yn meithrin cyswllt â Grŵp Cyngori ar Ddiogelwch y Cyngor, sy'n cynorthwyo'r swyddog dyletswydd ar alwad.
- Mae'r Gwasanaeth yn cynorthwyo'r Cyngor â Pholisïau, Safonau, Gweithdrefnau a Chanllawiau, yng nghyswllt Cyfraith Martyn yn benodol.
- Cyflwynodd y Gwasanaeth sesiwn briffio i aelodau ynglŷn â swyddogaeth y Gwasanaeth a chynllunio rhag argyfwng.
- Mae'r Gwasanaeth yn dal i gynorthwyo'r Cyngor gyda'r Ymchwiliad COVID-19.
- Mae cyrsiau e-ddysgu'r Gwasanaeth yn darparu gwybodaeth gyson i staff ynglŷn â'i swyddogaethau a chyfrifoldebau ym maes cynllunio rhag argyfwng ac ymateb i ddigwyddiadau.

Gwaith sydd wedi'i gynllunio ar gyfer blwyddyn ariannol 2024/2025

- Dal i gefnogi parhad busnes.
- Ystyried 'Cynllun Digwyddiadau' i'r Cyngor ar gyfer y ddwy bont yn cau.
- Penodi cofnodwr ymhob gwasanaeth a'u cefnogi drwy hyfforddiant ac ymarferion.
- Darparu cymorth gyda Chyfraith Martyn a chefnogi awdurdodau lleol i fod yn barod ar ei chyfer.
- Gweithio ar y camau gweithredu a'r heriau sy'n deillio o ymarferion Mighty Oak (colli trydan).
- Adnabod unrhyw anghenion hyfforddiant yn sgil yr ymarferion parhad busnes.
- Sefydlu cylch blynyddol o ymarferion ar y trefniadau parhad busnes.

Cyngor Gwynedd

Gwaith a gyflawnwyd ym mlwyddyn ariannol 2023 to 2024

Sefydlwyd tîm rheoli argyfyngau ac is-grwpiau yng Ngwynedd a threfnir cyfarfodydd rheolaidd. Yn y cyfarfodydd hynny, darperir y wybodaeth ddiweddaraf ynglŷn â chynnydd yr is-grwpiau ar waith a chynlluniau mewnol ac mae'r Panel Strategol yn darparu cefnogaeth, arweinyddiaeth a chyfarwyddyd.

Bu'r Gwasanaeth yn cynorthwyo Gwynedd ag amryw ddigwyddiadau, gan gynnwys hofrennydd Chinook yr Awyrlu Brenhinol a laniodd mewn cae yn Arthog fis Gorffennaf 2023, gollyngiad olew palmwydd ar draeth y Bermo, tân mewn tŷ yn Hirael, Bangor, amryw danau gwyllt yn y sir, tywydd garw, cynnal a chadw pontydd a nifer o alwadau gan Heddlu Gogledd Cymru am gymorth gyda ffermydd canabis.

Wedi sefydlu rota Aur newydd yng Ngwynedd, datblygodd y Gwasanaeth ymarfer penodol a gynhaliwyd ym mis Hydref 2023, yn ymdrin â sefyllfa lle'r oedd tŷ ar ddaer yng Nghaernarfon. Y nod oedd ymchwilio i'r prosesau oedd ar waith a ffyrdd y gellid eu gwella eto.

Clustnodwyd safleoedd i gynorthwyo Dŵr Cymru wrth agor gorsafoedd dŵr cyhoeddus mewn argyfwng.

Gwaith sydd wedi'i gynllunio ar gyfer blwyddyn ariannol 2024/2025

Mae templed y Cynllun Parhad Busnes wedi'i gymeradwyo. Bydd y Gwasanaeth yn cynorthwyo gwasanaethau i lenwi'r ddogfen cyn cadarnhau'r cynlluniau a chynnal ymarferion yn eu cylch.

Addaswyd cynnwys a lleoliadau'r blychau yn y Canolfannau Gorffwys a'r rhestr o gysylltiadau a chynhelir ymarferion ffurfiol ar gyfer y Canolfannau Gorffwys ymhob awdurdod.

Mae'r Gwasanaeth yn cymryd rhan mewn cyfarfod yn y Friog ddwywaith y flwyddyn. Mae gwaith yn mynd rhagddo â Grŵp Gweithrediadau'r Friog i ddatblygu a sefydlu cynllun gwacau oherwydd y perygl o lifogydd.



Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Wrecsam

Gwaith a gyflawnwyd ym mlwyddyn ariannol 2023/2024

Cymorth gan y Gwasanaeth yng nghyfarfodydd y Grŵp Cyngori ar Ddiogelwch

Cymryd rhan yng nghyfarfodydd misol y Grŵp a chyfrannu fel y bo'n briodol o safbwynt Cynllunio rhag Argyfwng. Darperir cefnogaeth â chyfarfodydd y Grŵp Cyngori ar Ddiogelwch ar gyfer Clwb Pêl-droed Wrecsam.

Mae staff CBS Wrecsam wedi mabwysiadu'r templed newydd ar gyfer Cynlluniau Parhad

Gwasanaeth ac wrthi'n trosglwyddo'r wybodaeth angenrheidiol o'r hen gynlluniau. Cynhaliwyd cyfarfod â phob cynrychiolydd i egluro'r cynlluniau newydd. Mae gwaith wedi dechrau ar gynnal Ymarfer Parhad Gwasanaeth unwaith y mae'r cynlluniau wedi'u cwblhau - gweithio ochr yn ochr â staff CBSW i lunio ymarfer addas y gellir ei dddefnyddio i brofi unrhyw Gynllun Parhad Gwasanaeth.

Cynhelir cyfarfodydd â Llywodraeth Cymru ynglŷn â Thomenni Glo, sy'n galluogi'r Gwasanaeth i weld yr hyn sy'n digwydd mewn rhannau eraill o Gymru ac adnabod arffurion gorau. Lluniwyd templed ar gyfer Cynlluniau Tomenni Glo, a gaiff ei ddatblygu'n gynllun drafft i'w rannu â chydweithwyr yn Wrecsam.

Mae **Is-grwpiau Templed Estynedig Adrodd** ar Fwynau yn cwrdd unwaith bob chwarter gyda chymorth y Gwasanaeth. Mae'r strwythurau ar gyfer ymateb ac adfer wedi'u sefydlu ac mae'r is-grwpiau'n cwrdd yn rheolaidd.

Bu'r Gwasanaeth yn cynorthwyo Wrecsam wrth ymateb i'r digwyddiadau canlynol:

- **Lori ar Dân ar yr A525 fis Mehefin 2023 - cymryd rhan mewn cyfarfodydd amlasiantaethol a meithrin cyswllt rhwng CBSW a sefydliadau eraill ar gais.**
- **Posibilrwydd o wacau Llety Myfyrwyr fis Hydref 2023 - meithrin cyswllt â'r Tîm Cymorth Dyngarol i agor Canolfan Orffwys ac yna'i chau ar gais Heddlu Gogledd Cymru.**
- **Tân yng Nghanolfan Fusnes Bryn fis Chwefror 2024 - bu Swyddog ar Ddyletswydd yn cynorthwyo i feithrin cyswllt rhwng Gwasanaeth Tân ac Achub Gogledd Cymru a CBSW.**

Grŵp Parodrwydd Mannau Cyhoeddus Wrecsam

cymryd rhan mewn cyfarfodydd a darparu cymorth yn ôl y gofyn.

Gwaith sydd wedi'i gynllunio ar gyfer blwyddyn ariannol 2023/2024

Ymarferion Parhad Gwasanaeth

Wedi i'r gwasanaethau gymeradwyo'r holl gynlluniau newydd, cynhelir ymarferion i'w rhoi ar brawf. Mae gwaith yn mynd rhagddo â Chadeirydd y Tîm Parhad Gwasanaeth i sicrhau bod y cynlluniau'n adlewyrchu'r gwersi a ddysgwyd.

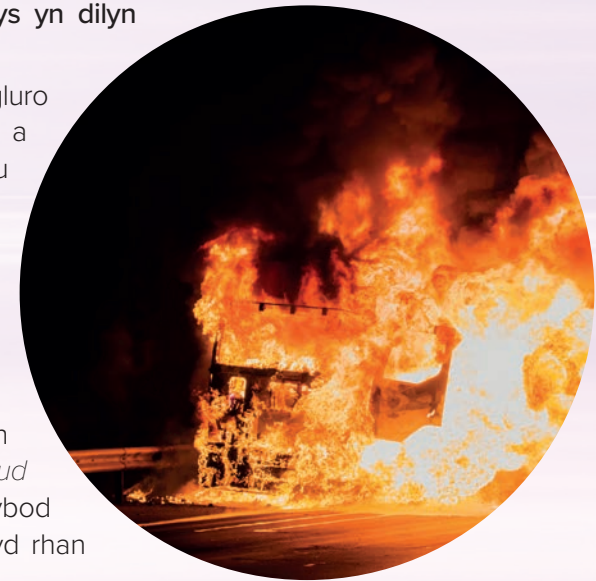
Datblygu a chyflwyno ymarferion micro i'r Tîm Rheoli Ymateb i Argyfwng a'r holl is-grwpiau er mwyn sicrhau bod y strwythur ar gyfer ymateb yn gadarn ac wedi'i brofi

Trefnu ymarfer prawf ar y cyd â Chadeirydd y Tîm y byddai modd i'r holl is-grwpiau ei efelychu wrth roi eu strwythurau ar brawf.

Hyfforddi staff Canolfannau Gorffwys yn dilyn ymgyrch recriwtio

Trafodaethau o amgylch bwrdd i egluro prosesau Canolfannau Gorffwys a swyddogaethau'r staff er mwyn sicrhau darpariaeth ledled y Fwrdeistref - cynhelir adolygiad blynyddol i sicrhau bod pob lleoliad yn addas at y diben ac ar gael i'w ddefnyddio fel canolfan orffwys.

Adolygu a diwygio'r holl gynlluniau angenrheidiol i sicrhau bod CBSW yn lliniaru ar yr *holl risgiau*. Wedi gwneud hynny, sicrhau bod yr holl staff yn gwybod am unrhyw newidiadau ac yn cymryd rhan mewn ymarferion lle bo angen.



Cyngor Sir Ddinbych

Gwaith a gyflawnwyd ym mlwyddyn ariannol 2023/2024

Yn 2023, aeth y Cyngor ati i ailstrwythuro ei uwch dîm arwain a gwasanaethau corfforaethol yn helaeth. Yn sgil hynny penodwyd nifer o wahanol bobl yn Gadeiryddion ac Is-gadeiryddion y Tîm Rheoli Argyfwng Strategol. Darparwyd hyfforddiant trylwyr i'r Cadeiryddion ac Is-gadeiryddion newydd.

Yn sgil y llifogydd difrifol ym mis Hydref yn ystod Storm Babet, trefnodd y Gwasanaeth asesiad o'r digwyddiad a gyflwynwyd i'r Tîm Rheoli Argyfwng Strategol, ac mae'r argymhellion wedi'u rhoi ar waith er mwyn gwella ein hymateb i ddigwyddiadau yn y dyfodol.

Mae cofnodwyr yn prinhau oherwydd trosiant staff ac nid oedd y drefn yn gadarn mwyach. Mae'r Tîm Gwybodaeth Argyfwng Corfforaethol wedi adnabod carfan newydd o gofnodwyr sy'n creu mwy o gadernid a pharhad.

Yn sgil yr ymarfer pen desg ynglŷn â chanolfannau gorffwys, cydnabu'r Cyngor fod angen cynnal ymarfer byw er mwyn profi ei gynllun ymhellach. Trefnodd y Gwasanaeth ymarfer byw mewn ar 15 Chwefror 2024 yng Nghanolfan Hamdden y Rhyl. Tîm Cymorth Dyngarol Sir Ddinbych a fu'n arwain yr ymateb. Cymerodd mwy na hanner cant o bobl ran yn ystor y diwrnod. Bu'r ymarfer yn destun canmoliaeth a lluniwyd adroddiad yn amlygu arferion da Sir Ddinbych ac yn argymhell gwelliannau i'r dyfodol.

Gwaith sydd wedi'i gynllunio ar gyfer blwyddyn ariannol 2024/2025

- Sicrhau y defnyddir y templed Cynllun Parhad Busnes yn yr holl wasanaethau ac y cynhelir ymarferion fel y bo'n briodol.
- Dal i hybu datblygiad y Cadeiryddion ac Is-gadeiryddion newydd yn strwythur y Tîm Rheoli Argyfwng Strategol.
- Cynnal ymarferion â'r Tîm Rheoli Argyfwng Strategol a'r holl is-grwpiau er mwyn sicrhau ymateb cydlynol ac adnabod unrhyw anghenion am hyfforddi a datblygu ymhellach.



Cyngor Sir y Fflint

Gwaith a gyflawnwyd ym mlwyddyn ariannol 2023/2024

Cefnogi'r Cyngor, ymgynghori a rhoi cyngor ynglŷn ag Argyfyngau Sifil Posibl yng nghyswllt y Tîm Adsefydlu Ceiswyr Lloches yn Sir y Fflint.

Mae'r Gwasanaeth wedi trefnu nifer o ymweliadau i ymgyfarwyddo â safleoedd Rheoli Peryglon Damweiniau Mawr, gan gynnwys canolfan ddisbarthu Great Bear ac FMC Agro yng Nglannau Dyfrdwy. Rhoddwyd canmoliaeth i'r ymweliadau hynny.

Trefnodd Cyngor Sir y Fflint ymarfer Dosbarthu Dŵr mewn Argyfwng gyda Dŵr Cymru ar 29 Mehefin 2023. Bu'n fodd o ymarfer ymateb y Cyngor a sicrhau bod ganddo drefniadau cadarn ar gyfer digwyddiad sy'n amharu ar gyflenwadau dŵr.

Bu'r Gwasanaeth yn cynorthwyo Sir y Fflint yn ystod amryw ddigwyddiadau'r tymor hwn, gan gynnwys:

1) Storm Larissa (9-12 Mawrth 2023)

2) Storm Babet (19-21 Hydref 2023)

3) Rhybudd oren oherwydd eira (Chwefror 2024).

Trefnodd y Gwasanaeth adroddiadau ar ôl y digwyddiadau hyn i'w cyflwyno i'r Tîm Rheoli Ymateb i Argyfwng ac mae'r gwersi a ddysgwyd wedi arwain at ymateb mwy cadarn.

Gwaith sydd wedi'i gynllunio ar gyfer blwyddyn ariannol 2024/2025

- Mae'r Tîm Cymorth Dyngarol yn bwriadu cynnal ymarfer arall ym mis Awst 2024 ar ôl yr Ymarfer Canolfannau Gorffwys ym mis Tachwedd 2022.
- Adolygu staff cefnogol Canolfannau Gorffwys Cyngor Sir y Fflint a dadansoddi'r anghenion hyfforddiant.
- Darparu hyfforddiant i aelodau o'r tîm gweithredol ynglŷn â safleoedd Rheoli Peryglon Damweiniau Mawr mewn amryw fannau yn Sir y Fflint.



- Bydd y Grŵp Parhad Busnes yn adolygu'r Cynlluniau Parhad Gwasanaeth ar gyfer 2023.
- Llunio drafft o Gynllun Cyngor Sir y Fflint ar gyfer Ymateb ac Adfer yn sgil Seibrddigwyddiadau.
- Mae angen cynnal adolygiad o leoliadau Canolfannau Gorffwys, fel y nodwyd yn yr adroddiadau yn sgil Storm Babet a'r llifogydd yn Ffynngroyw.
- Mae pecyn hyfforddiant newydd ar y gweill ar gyfer Rheolwyr Canolfannau Gorffwys, yn dilyn cymharu'r hyfforddiant â'r hyn y mae Tîmau Cynllunio rhag Argyfwng awdurdodau lleol eraill yn ei ddarparu.
- Mae gwaith yn mynd rhagddo i gasglu gwybodaeth HAVG ar gyfer mapio data ar JIGSO.

Gwaith ar Reoli Peryglon Damweiniau Mawr, Piblinellau a Safleoedd Niwclear

Gwaith a gyflawnwyd ym mlwyddyn ariannol 2023/2024

Cynlluniau ac Ymarferion Rheoli Peryglon Damweiniau Mawr

- Cydlynu a gweithredu'r amserlen ar gyfer cynlluniau amlasiantaethol rhag argyfwng ac ymarferion, yng nghyswllt canolfan ddogsbartu Great Bear ac FMC Agro, i sicrhau bod yr awdurdod lleol yn cydymffurfio â Rheoliadau Rheoli Peryglon Damweiniau Mawr 2015. Wrth ddarparu'r amserlenni hynny, adolygwyd Cynlluniau rhag Argyfwng Allanol Cyngor Sir y Fflint ar gyfer y safleoedd hynny, a chyhoeddwyd rhai diwygiedig.

Tudalen 98

Cynrychioli'r Gwasanaeth;

- Mewn cyfarfod o Awdurdodau Cymwys y rhanbarth i drafod cydymffurfiaeth â'r Rheoliadau Rheoli Peryglon Damweiniau Mawr.
- Mewn cyfarfod o Grŵp Cenedlaethol Awdurdodau Lleol i rannu Arferion Da wrth Reoli Peryglon Damweiniau Mawr.

Cynlluniau ac Ymarferion yng nghyswllt Piblinellau â Pheryglon Damweiniau Mawr/Rheoliadau Diogelwch Piblinellau

Gweithio a gweithredwyr piblinellau pwysedd uchel a darpar weithredwyr er mwyn sicrhau cydymffurfiaeth â'r rheoliadau yn y chwech o awdurdodau lleol yng ngogledd Cymru:

- Meithrin cyswllt ag Uniper UK ac ENI LBOC i gytuno ynghylch y newidiadau sydd eu hangen yng Nghynlluniau Cyngor Sir y Fflint ar gyfer Piblinellau â Pheryglon Damweiniau Mawr, o safbwynt datblygiadau yn yr isadeiledd o biblinellau pwysedd uchel sy'n cludo nwy.
- Dal i fonitro ac adolygu gwaith achosion yr Arolygiaeth Gynllunio genedlaethol ym maes Isadeiledd Piblinellau Dal a Storio Carbon Hynet, sy'n brosiect isadeiledd o bwys cenedlaethol.



Cynlluniau ac Ymarferion ar gyfer Safleoedd Niwclear/y Rheoliadau (Parodrwydd a Gwybodaeth Gyhoeddus) Argyfyngau Ymbelydrol

Monitro ac adolygu'r ddeddfwriaeth ynghylch cynllunio rhag argyfwng yng nghyswllt safleoedd niwclear, i gynorthwyo'r awdurdodau lleol i ddal i gydymffurfio â'r rheoliadau:

- Datblygu fframwaith rhanbarthol i gynghori awdurdodau lleol ynghylch ymateb i ddiwyddiadau niwclear, er mwyn sicrhau y cydymffurfir â Rheoliadau (Parodrwydd a Gwybodaeth Gyhoeddus) Argyfyngau Ymbelydrol 2019 (Rheoliad 22).

- Dal ati i gynrychioli'r Gwasanaeth mewn cyfarfodydd budd-ddeiliaid i drafod datgomisiynu gorsafoedd ynni'r Wylfa a Thrawsfynydd.
- Dal i gynrychioli'r Gwasanaeth ar y cyrff cenedlaethol canlynol:
 - Gweithgor Niwclear Awdurdodau Lleol.
 - Gweithgor Fforwm Cynghori ar Waddol Niwclear.

Gweithgorau Amlasiantaethol Rhanbarthol

Dal i gefnogi awdurdodau lleol gogledd Cymru yn y grwpiau canlynol sy'n rhan o Fforwm Lleol Cymru Gydnerth y Gogledd:

- Grŵp Isadeiledd a Pharodrwydd Logistaidd.
- Gweithgor Peryglon Technoleg â Batris Li-Ion.
- Gweithgor Dosbarthu Dŵr mewn Argyfwng.
- Grŵp Cau Pontydd Afon Menai.
- Grŵp yr Amgylchedd.
- Gweithgor Cynlluniau ac Ymarferion Tanau Gwylt.
- Gweithgor Ymateb i Ddigwyddiadau Morol (Cwch Pleser yn Suddo).

Gwaith sydd wedi'i gynllunio ar gyfer blwyddyn ariannol 2024/2025

Cynlluniau ac Ymarferion Rheoli Peryglon Damweiniau Mawr

- Cydlynu a gweithredu'r amserlen ar gyfer cynlluniau amlasiantaethol rhag argyfwng ac ymarferion yng nghyswllt Synthite Ltd, gan gynnwys adolygu Cynllun rhag Argyfwng Allanol Cyngor Sir y Fflint ar gyfer y safle, a chyhoeddi un diwygiedig.
- Adolygu ac ailgyhoeddi cynlluniau amlasiantaethol Cyngor Sir y Fflint a Chyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Wrecsam ar gyfer FMC Agro, Great Bear a Kronospan.

Cynlluniau ac Ymarferion yng nghyswllt Piblinellau â Pheryglon Damweiniau Mawr/Rheoliadau Diogelwch Piblinellau

- Adolygu'r Cynlluniau ar gyfer Piblinellau â Pheryglon Damweiniau Mawr sydd gan Uniper UK, ENI LBOC, National Gas a Wales & West Utilities yn y chwech o awdurdodau lleol.
- Cydlynu a chynnal digwyddiad i godi ymwybyddiaeth o Gynlluniau ar gyfer Piblinellau â Pheryglon Damweiniau Mawr ymysg y chwech o awdurdodau lleol.
- Cydlynu a chynnal ymarferion argyfwng amlasiantaethol gydag Uniper UK a National Gas.
- Cydlynu astudiaeth dichonolrwydd amlasiantaethol gydag ENI LBOC i ganfod a fyddai datblygu piblinell carbon deuocsid Hynet yn Sir y Fflint yn creu'r gofyn am Gynllun ar gyfer Piblinell â Pheryglon Damweiniau Mawr; mae tebygolrwydd o'r perygl o ddamwain fawr yn gysylltiedig ag isadeiledd gweithredol ar gyfer carbon deuocsid, ond nid yw'r Rheoliadau Diogelwch Piblinellau cyfredol (1996) yn ei wneud yn ofyniad statudol i lunio cynlluniau rhag argyfwng yng nghyswllt cludo carbon deuocsid dan wasgedd.

Cynlluniau ac Ymarferion ar gyfer Safleoedd Niwclear/y Rheoliadau (Parodrwydd a Gwybodaeth Gyhoeddus) Argyfyngau Ymbelydrol

- Datblygu fframwaith rhanbarthol i gynghori awdurdodau lleol ynghylch ymateb i ddigwyddiadau niwclear, er mwyn sicrhau y cydymffurfir â Rheoliadau (Parodrwydd a Gwybodaeth Gyhoeddus) Argyfyngau Ymbelydrol 2019 (Rheoliadau 19 a 22).

Gweithgorau Amlasiantaethol Rhanbarthol:

- Gweithgor Dosbarthu Dŵr mewn Argyfwng - cyfrannu at gwblhau cynlluniau Dŵr Cymru a Hafren Dyfrdwy ar gyfer dosbarthu dŵr mewn argyfwng (dan eu harweiniad hwy).
- Grŵp Cau Pontydd Afon Menai - cyfrannu at ddatblygu fframwaith amlasiantaethol ar gyfer y risg hon gyda Chynghorau Ynys Môn a Gwynedd (dan arweiniad Asiantaeth Cefnffyrdd Gogledd a Chanolbarth Cymru).
- Grŵp Cynlluniau ac Ymarferion Tanau Gwylt - cyfrannu at gynnal ymarfer tân gwylt ac adolygu'r cynllun amlasiantaethol presennol (gan arweiniad Gwasanaeth Tân ac Achub Gogledd Cymru).
- Gweithgor Ymateb i Ddigwyddiadau Morol (Risg o Gwch Pleser yn Suddo) - cyfrannu at ddatblygu cynllun ymateb morol amlasiantaethol ar gyfer y risg hon ar y cyd ag awdurdodau lleol ar yr arfordir (dan arweiniad Gwylwyr y Glannau).
- Gweithgor Peryglon Technoleg â Batris (Iliniaru ar risgiau damweiniau cerbydau trydan / Systemau Storio Ynni mewn Batris ar lefel y Grid Cenedlaethol) - cyfrannu at y maes newydd hwn o safbwynt cynllunio amlasiantaethol, gyda'r chwech o awdurdodau lleol (dan arweiniad Gwasanaeth Tân ac Achub Gogledd Cymru).



Targedau 2024/2025

Cronfa Ddata Hyfforddiant

Bydd y gronfa ddata'n darparu cofnod trylwyr a chyfoes o'r hyfforddiant a datblygu a gwblhawyd gan bawb sy'n ymwneud â Chynllunio rhag Argyfwng ledled gogledd Cymru. Mae'r gronfa ddata bron yn barod ond bu'n rhaid oedi cyn bwrw ymlaen oherwydd blaenoriaethau'r tîm Datrysiadau Busnes TG. Adolygu'r Strategaeth Dysgu a Datblygu.

Buom yn cynorthwyo Heddlu Gogledd Cymru wrth ddatblygu Cynllun Canolfan Dderbyn yng nghyswllt Caethwasiaeth Fodern. Datblygir ymarfer pen desg i sefydlu'r cynllun a'i roi ar brawf.

Ymarfer Adfer

wedi adolygu'r Cynllun Adfer, rydym yn bwriadu cynnal ymarfer pen desg i roi prawf arno.

Mae'r tîm Cynllunio rhag Argyfwng wedi datblygu pecyn o sefyllfaoedd posib o ran parhad busnes ar ôl cwblhau a sefydlu'r Cynlluniau Parhad Busnes, ac mae'r rheolwyr'n barod i'w darparu.

Cynlluniau

Cynllun Adfer Fforwm Lleol Cymru Gydnerth y Gogledd

Cynhaliwyd adolygiad o'r cynllun a darparwyd drafft i'r chwech o awdurdodau lleol er ymgynghoriad a sylw. Ar ôl cymeradwyo'r cynllun, cynhelir prawf arno drwy ymarfer pen desg.

Cynllun Llygredd Arfordirol Fforwm Cymru Gydnerth y Gogledd

Gan fod llygredd arfordirol yn un o'r risgiau yn y Gofrestr Risg, mae'r Gwasanaeth wrthi'n llunio cynllun llygredd arfordirol drafft. Mae hyn hefyd wedi'i gynnwys yn rhaglenni cyfarfodydd Grŵp yr Amgylchedd.

Parhad Busnes a'r Sector Gwirfoddol

Mae'r Gwasanaeth wedi creu canllaw i gynorthwyo busnesau bach a chanolig i ddatblygu dulliau o ymateb i ddigwyddiadau aflonyddol a rheoli eu heffaith ar eu busnesau. Bydd y canllaw ar gael ar wefannau'r awdurdodau lleol a bydd HAVG yn ei rannu ymysg cysylltiadau ym myd busnes.

Agweddau Dynol ar Ymateb i Argyfwng

Lluniwyd y ddogfen hon fel rhestr wirio i'w defnyddio wrth ystyried sut i gynllunio ar gyfer yr agweddau dynol ar ddigwyddiadau mawr ac argyfyngau ac ymateb iddynt. Mae agweddau dynol yn golygu pobl – goroeswyr, teuluoedd, ffrindiau, pobl wedi'u symud o'u lle fel ffoaduriaid, cymunedau ac ymatebwyr. Mae darparu cymorth dyngarol amlasiantaethol yn brydlon ac mewn ffyrdd addas yn helpu pobl i adfer yn gynt a gall liniaru ar rai o'r effeithiau hirdymor.

Blaenoriaethau i'r dyfodol

Cefnogi'r chwech o awdurdodau lleol yng ngogledd Cymru a'u cynghori ynghylch gweithredu Cyfraith Martyn. Bydd y gyfraith arfaethedig hon ar gyfer y Deyrnas Unedig gyfan yn hybu diogelwch a pharoddrwydd sefydliadau drwy fynnu, am y tro cyntaf erioed, bod y bobl sy'n gyfrifol am rai safleoedd a digwyddiadau penodol yn ystyried y risg o ran terfysgaeth a sut fyddent yn ymateb i ymosodiad.

Sefydlu Gweithwyr

Lluniwyd llyfryn i aelodau newydd o'r tîm er mwyn sicrhau cysondeb yn y wybodaeth a gyflwynir iddynt.



Tudalen 102



Adroddiad i'r	Pwyllgor Craffu Partneriaethau
Dyddiad y Cyfarfod	19 Rhagfyr 2024
Pennaeth Gwasanaeth	Catrin Roberts, Pennaeth Gwasanaeth Cymorth Corfforaethol: Pobl
Awdur yr Adroddiad	Rhian Evans, Cyd-lynydd Craffu
Teitl	Rhaglen Waith Craffu

1. Am beth mae'r adroddiad yn sôn?

- 1.1 Mae'r adroddiad yn gofyn i'r Pwyllgor Craffu Partneriaethau adolygu ei raglen gwaith i'r dyfodol drafft (gweler Atodiad 1). Wrth ei hadolygu gofynnir i'r Pwyllgor adlewyrchu ar sut y gall Craffu gefnogi'r gwaith o gyflawni Cynllun Corfforaethol y Cyngor a'i nod o ddod yn Ddi-Garbon Net ac yn Ecolegol Bositif erbyn 2030, tra ar yr un pryd flaenoriaethu materion sydd yn nhŷb y Pwyllgor yn bwysig craffu arnynt.

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

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

3. Beth yw'r Argymhellion?

Bod y Pwyllgor yn:

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

4. Manylion yr adroddiad

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

- unrhyw eitemau eraill a gytunwyd gan y Pwyllgor Craffu (neu'r GCIGC) fel blaenoriaeth uchel (yn seiliedig ar y meini prawf profion PAPER - gweler ochr gefn y 'Ffurflen Cynnig gan Aelodau' yn Atodiad 2); a
- Materion brys, na ragwelwyd neu flaenoriaeth uchel

4.6 Ffurflenni Cynnig ar gyfer Craffu

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

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

Rhaglen Gwaith i'r Dyfodol y Cabinet

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

Datblygiad Penderfyniadau'r Pwyllgor

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

5. Grŵp Cadeiryddion ac Is-Gadeiryddion Craffu

- 5.1 Dan drefniadau craffu'r Cyngor mae'r Grŵp Cadeiryddion ac Is-gadeiryddion Craffu (GCIGC) yn gweithredu fel pwyllgor cydlynu. Cyfarfu'r Grŵp ar 25 Tachwedd i ystyried ceisiadau a dderbyniwyd ar gyfer pynciau i'w craffu. Yn ystod y cyfarfod hwnnw cyfeiriwyd un pwnc i'r Pwyllgor hwn i'w archwilio'n fanwl. Mae'n ymwneud ag adroddiad Archwilio Cymru, gyhoeddwyd ym mis Chwefror 2024, ar y testun '[Gofal Brys ac Mewn Argyfwng: Llif Allan o'r Ysbyty](#)' a'i [ymateb sefydliadol cyfunol](#) cysylltiedig. Mae adroddiad o ran cynnydd yr holl bartneriaid mewn ymateb i'r argymhellion wedi'i amserlennu yn rhaglen waith y Pwyllgor i'w gyflwyno yn y cyfarfod ym mis Ebrill 2025, yn amodol ar argaeledd yr holl gynrychiolwyr i fynychu y cyfarfod penodol hwnnw.
- 5.2 Cytunodd y Grŵp hefyd i gais i drefnu cyfarfod anffurfiol ar y cyd rhwng Pwyllgor Craffu Partneriaethau Sir Ddinbych a Phwyllgor Trosolwg a Chraffu Gofal Cymdeithasol ac Iechyd Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Conwy at ddiben archwilio'r cynnydd a wnaed gan Gyd-Wasanaeth Cyfiawnder Ieuenctid Conwy a Sir Ddinbych yn gweithredu argymhellion y Rheoleiddiwr yn dilyn ei [arolygiad](#) o'r Gwasanaeth ym mis Mai 2024. Cynhelir y cyd-gyfarfod anffurfiol o'r ddau bwyllgor craffu trwy gynhadledd fideo am 2pm ar 18 Mawrth 2025 (gweler Atodiad 1 ynghlwm).
- 5.3 Cynhelir cyfarfod nesaf y GCIGC ar 20 Ionawr 2025.

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

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

6.2. Er bydd y penderfyniad ar flaenraglen waith y Pwyllgor ei hun yn gyfraniad niwtral tuag at nod y Cyngor o ddod yn Ddi-Garbon Net ac yn Ecolegol Bositif erbyn 2030, gall y Pwyllgor, trwy graffu'n effeithol ar yr holl faterion a ystyrir ganddo gefnogi'r gwaith o gyflawni'r uchelgais hwn.

7. Beth fydd y gost a sut y bydd yn effeithio ar wasanaethau eraill?

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

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

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

9. Pa ymgynghoriadau a gynhaliwyd gyda Chraffu ac eraill?

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

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

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

11. Pŵer i wneud y Penderfyniad

11.1. Adran 21 o Ddeddf Llywodraeth Leol 2000.

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

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

Meeting	Lead Member(s)	Item (description / title)	Purpose of report	Expected Outcomes	Author	Date Entered
13 February 2025	<i>Cllr. Elen Heaton</i>	1. <i>North Denbighshire Community Hospital Project</i> <i>(TBC)</i>	<i>To consider the latest position with regards to the project's delivery, including WG's support for the project, identification of potential funding streams along with the expected timescale for various phases involved with its delivery</i>	<i>An understanding of current timescales and project brief to support the Council to plan its services for residents across the county</i>	<i>BCUHB</i>	Updated by RhE - March 2024
	Cllr. Barry Mellor	2. Household Waste Recycling Centres	To review the management and operation of the contract with Bryson Recycling Ltd (including whether the contract had delivered the anticipated level of savings and generated projected income levels)	Support the delivery of a greener Denbighshire and a well-run, high performing Council	Tony Ward/Paul Jackson/Alan Roberts	By SCVCG January 2024 (rescheduled October 2024 RhE)
<i>19 March 2025 (1pm – virtual joint informal meeting with Conwy County</i>	<i>Cllr. Diane King</i>	1. <i>Joint Conwy & Denbighshire Youth Justice Service</i>	<i>To review the progress made to date in complying and addressing the</i>	<i>Assurances that all recommendations have been addressed or are being</i>	<i>Nicola Stubbins/Jenny Williams/ Anest Gray FRAZER</i>	<i>By SCVCG November 2024</i>

Meeting	Lead Member(s)	Item (description / title)	Purpose of report	Expected Outcomes	Author	Date Entered
<i>Borough Council's Social Care & Health O&S Committee)</i>			<i>recommendations made by HM Inspectorate of Probation following its inspection of the service in 2024</i>	<i>progressed and that all partners are working effectively together to support the delivery of Corporate Plan themes and priorities</i>		
3 April	Cllr. Elen Heaton	1. <i>Urgent & Emergency Care: Flow Out of Hospital (TBC)</i>	<i>To examine the progress made by all partners in addressing the recommendations made in the 2024 Audit Wales report 'Urgent & Emergency Care: Flow Out of Hospital – North Region' report, including causes for delayed transfer of care</i>	<i>Ensuring that co-ordinated and streamlined process are in place to aid safe and supported discharge from hospital for vulnerable residents to help them sustain their independence and reduce reliance on statutory services</i>	<i>Nicolas Stubbins/Ann Lloyd/ Gethin Morgan (NWSSIC) & Gareth Evans BCUHB</i>	<i>By SCVCG November 2024</i>
22 May						
10 July	Cllr. Elen Heaton	1. Annual Report on Adult Safeguarding 2024/25	To consider the annual report on adult safeguarding, and information in place to meet the statutory requirements of the Social Services and	An evaluation of whether the Authority is meeting its statutory duty with respect to adult safeguarding and has sufficient resources to	Ann Lloyd/ Michael Reay/Nerys Tompsett	October 2024 (RhE)

Meeting	Lead Member(s)	Item (description / title)	Purpose of report	Expected Outcomes	Author	Date Entered
			Well-being Act 2014 and an evaluation of the financial and resource impact of the Supreme Court's 2014 Judgement on deprivation of liberty on the Service and its work (data to include actual numbers in each category as well as % figures and the actual number of allegations proven)	undertake this work along with the additional work in the wake of the Supreme Court's judgement		
11 September	Cllr. Rhys Thomas	1. Community Safety Partnership [Crime and Disorder Scrutiny Committee]	To detail the Partnership's achievement in delivering its 2024 /25 action plan and its progress to date in delivering its action plan for 2025/26. The report to include financial sources and the progress made in spending the allocated funding.	Effective monitoring of the CSP's delivery of its action plan for 2024/25 and its progress to date in delivering its plan for 2025/26 will ensure that the CSP delivers the services which the Council and local residents require	Helen Vaughan-Evans/Sian Taylor	<i>Sept 2024</i>

Meeting	Lead Member(s)	Item (description / title)	Purpose of report	Expected Outcomes	Author	Date Entered
			(report to include actual numbers as well as percentages to enable the Committee to effectively evaluate the impact of measures put in place)			
	Cllr. Elen Heaton	2. North Wales Regional Partnership Board Annual Report 2024/25	To provide an overview of the Regional Partnership Board's activities during 2024/25 and its priority areas for 2025/26	Ensure that the Board is working effectively to support the delivery seamless health, social care and well-being services for Denbighshire residents and the wider North Wales region	Nicola Stubbins/Gethin Morgan - Head of Regional Collaboration	<i>Sept 2024</i>
23 October						
18 December						

Future Issues

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

For future years

Information/Consultation Reports

Information / Consultation	Item (description / title)	Purpose of report	Author	Date Entered
Information Report (for circulation Dec 2024)	Quarterly Monitoring of External Care Providers	To provide details of the regular monitoring of external care service providers commissioned by the council for social care services, identifying any escalating concerns or other areas of concern	Liana Duffy/Zoe Bradley-Ashcroft	By SCVCG 2018
INFORMATION REPORT (for circulation in Sept (Q1), Nov/Dec (Q2) & February (Q3) each year) Sept & Nov 2024 & Feb 2025	North Wales Economic Ambition Board	To provide information on the Board's performance and progress in delivering its priorities and projects in line with the stipulations and conditions laid out between the Board and the UK & Welsh Governments	NWEAB/Tony Ward	December 2021
INFORMATION REPORT (September 2025)	Collaborative Procurement Service's Annual Report	To receive information on the collaborative Service's activity and performance during 2023/24	Catrin Roberts/Karen Bellis	September 2023

Updated 03/12/2024 – RhE

Note for officers – Committee Report Deadlines

Meeting	Deadline	Meeting	Deadline	Meeting	Deadline
13 February 2025	30 January 2025	3 April	20 April	22 May	8 May

Partnerships Scrutiny Work Programme.doc

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

Ystyried addasrwydd pwnc ar gyfer craffu

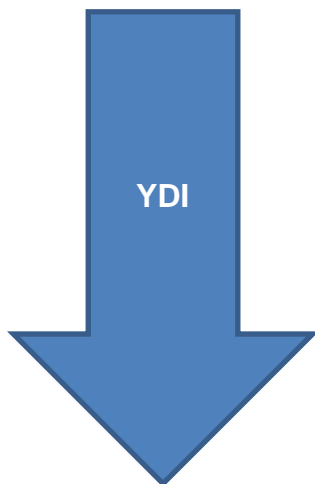
Ffurflen Gynnig / Cais a dderbyniwyd

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



Ydi o'n bodloni'r gofynion canlynol?

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



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

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

Cabinet Forward Work Plan

Meeting	Item (description / title)		Purpose of Report	Decision required (yes/no)	Author – Lead member and contact officer	Date Entered / Updated By
21 Jan	1	North Wales Domiciliary Care Agreement	Contract Award Agreement of the formal tender	Yes	Cllrs Elen Heaton & Diane King Lead Officer/Report Author – Nicola Stubbins / Ann Lloyd / Llinos Howatson	17.09.24 KEJ
	2	Public Services Ombudsman for Wales Annual Letter	To provide an overview of Denbighshire's summary of performance from the PSOW and actions required	Yes	Cllr Julie Matthews Lead Officer/Report Author – Ann Lloyd / Kevin Roberts	10.09.24, rescheduled 02.10.24, rescheduled 22.10.24 KEJ
	3	Corporate Joint Committee Governance Arrangements	To agree the governance arrangements for the transfer of the NWEAB into the CJC	Yes	Cllr Jason McLellan Lead Officer/Report Author – Gary Williams	26.04.24, rescheduled 11.06.24, 10.09.24, 25.10.24 KEJ
	4	Updated Contract Procedure Rules	To seek approval of the updated Contract Procedure Rules	Yes	Cllr Julie Matthews Lead Officer/Report Author – Karen Bellis	12.11.24 KEJ
	5	Revenue Budget Setting 2025/26	To review and approve the budget proposals for forthcoming financial year 2025/26	Tbc	Cllr Gwyneth Ellis Lead Officer/Report Author Liz Thomas	15.05.24 KEJ
	6	Capital Plan 2025/26 – 2027/28	To review and approve proposals for inclusion in the Capital Plan	Yes	Cllr Gwyneth Ellis Lead Officer/Report Author Liz Thomas	15.05.24 KEJ

Cabinet Forward Work Plan

Meeting	Item (description / title)		Purpose of Report	Decision required (yes/no)	Author – Lead member and contact officer	Date Entered / Updated By
	7	Finance Report	To update Cabinet on the Council's current financial position for 2024/25	Tbc	Cllr Gwyneth Ellis Lead Officer/Report Author Liz Thomas	Standing Item
	8	Items from Scrutiny Committees	To consider any issues raised by Scrutiny for Cabinet's attention	Tbc	Lead Officer – Scrutiny Coordinators	Standing Item
18 Feb	1	Economic Strategy	Outline of Denbighshire's new Economic Strategy & Action Plan and request for Cabinet to approve the final documents.	Yes	Cllr Jason McLellan Lead Officer/Report Author – Emlyn Jones / James Evans	27.09.24 KEJ
	2	Former North Wales Hospital – Approval to Issue Third Party Agreement	To seek Cabinet approval to issue the third party contract	Yes	Cllr Jason McLellan Lead Officer/Report Author – Emlyn Jones / Gareth Roberts / Amy Selby	21.11.24 KEJ
	3	Panel Performance Assessment Response	To approve the Council's management response to the Panel Performance Assessment Report	Yes	Cllr Gwyneth Ellis Lead Officer/Report Author – Helen Vaughan-Evans / Heidi Barton Price	12.04.24 KEJ, rescheduled 25.10.24 KEJ
	4	Interim Position on the Proposal for a new National Park in North East Wales	To consider a draft interim position on the National Park proposal that attempts to capture the initial view of members and officers. To then confirm the 'next steps' process for	Yes	Cllr Alan James Lead Officer/Report Author – Emlyn Jones / Huw Rees	28.11.24 KEJ

Cabinet Forward Work Plan

Meeting	Item (description / title)		Purpose of Report	Decision required (yes/no)	Author – Lead member and contact officer	Date Entered / Updated By
			DCC to adopt the interim position before it is sent to NRW.			
	5	Revenue Budget and Council Tax Setting 2025/26	To review and approve the budget and Council Tax setting proposals for the forthcoming financial year 2025/26	Tbc	Cllr Gwyneth Ellis Lead Officer/Report Author Liz Thomas	15.05.24 KEJ
	6	Finance Report	To update Cabinet on the Council's current financial position for 2024/25	Tbc	Cllr Gwyneth Ellis Lead Officer/Report Author Liz Thomas	Standing Item
	7	Items from Scrutiny Committees	To consider any issues raised by Scrutiny for Cabinet's attention	Tbc	Lead Officer – Scrutiny Coordinators	Standing Item
25 March	1	Residential Care Fees 2025/2026	To seek Cabinet approval for the setting of care home fees for the financial year 2025/26.	Yes	Cllr Elen Heaton Lead Officer/Report Author – Nicola Stubbins / Ann Lloyd	25.09.24 KEJ
	2	Finance Report	To update Cabinet on the Council's current financial position for 2024/25	Tbc	Cllr Gwyneth Ellis Lead Officer/Report Author Liz Thomas	Standing Item
	3	Items from Scrutiny Committees	To consider any issues raised by Scrutiny for Cabinet's attention	Tbc	Lead Officer – Scrutiny Coordinators	Standing Item
29 April	1	Denbighshire County Council Local Toilet Strategy	To approve the Local Toilet Strategy	Yes	Cllr Barry Mellor	14.10.24 KEJ

Cabinet Forward Work Plan

Meeting	Item (description / title)		Purpose of Report	Decision required (yes/no)	Author – Lead member and contact officer	Date Entered / Updated By
					Lead Officer/Report Author – Paul Jackson/Hayley Jones	
	2	Finance Report	To update Cabinet on the Council's current financial position for 2024/25	Tbc	Cllr Gwyneth Ellis Lead Officer/Report Author Liz Thomas	Standing Item
	3	Items from Scrutiny Committees	To consider any issues raised by Scrutiny for Cabinet's attention	Tbc	Lead Officer – Scrutiny Coordinators	Standing Item

FUTURE ITEMS 2025

24 June 2025	Council Performance Self-Assessment 2024 to 2025 (year-end)	To consider a report on the Performance Self-Assessment	Tbc	Cllr Gwyneth Ellis Lead Officer/Report Author – Helen Vaughan-Evans / Emma Horan	03.10.24 KEJ
29 July 2025	Second Home / Long-term Empty Council Tax Premium	To provide information and an update on the proposed Council Tax premiums for second homes and long-term empty properties	Yes	Cllr Gwyneth Ellis Lead Officer/Report Author – Liz Thomas / Paul Barnes / Elaine Edge / Leah Grey	04.12.24 KEJ
18 November 2025	Council Performance Self-Assessment Update - April to September (QPR1&2) 2025	To consider an update report on the Performance Self-Assessment April to September	Tbc	Cllr Gwyneth Ellis Lead Officer/Report Author – Helen	03.10.24 KEJ

Cabinet Forward Work Plan

				Vaughan-Evans / Emma Horan	
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Note for officers – Cabinet Report Deadlines

<i>Meeting</i>	Deadline	<i>Meeting</i>	Deadline	<i>Meeting</i>	Deadline
<i>21 January</i>	7 January	<i>18 February</i>	4 February	<i>25 March</i>	11 March

Updated 04/12/2024 – KEJ

Cabinet Forward Work Programme.doc

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Progress with Committee Resolutions

Date of Meeting	Item number and title	Resolution	Progress
7 November 2024	5. Section 19 Flood Investigation Report – Storm Babet	<p><u>Resolved:</u></p> <p><i>(i) to support the implementation of the improvements or the revision of working practices identified within the report with a view to mitigating against the future risk of flooding in the county; and</i></p> <p><i>(ii) that a Member Scrutiny Proposal form be issued to the relevant Committee members for completion with a view to inviting representatives from Natural Resources Wales (NRW) to a future meeting to discuss flood related matters.</i></p>	<p>Lead Member and officers advised of the Committee's recommendations.</p> <p>Scrutiny proposal form issued to the relevant Committee members for completion.</p>
	6. Ambition North Wales Board Annual Report 2023/24	<p><u>Resolved:</u> <i>subject to the above observations, to receive and endorse the progress made by the Ambition North Wales Board during both Quarter 4 and the 2023/24 financial year in delivering the third year of the North Wales Growth Deal.</i></p>	<p>Lead Member, relevant Council officers and Ambition North Wales Board representatives advised of the Committee's recommendations.</p>
	7. Safeguarding Adults in Denbighshire Annual Report 2023/24	<p><u>Recommended:</u> <i>subject to the above observations that the Committee acknowledge the importance of a corporate approach to the safeguarding of adults at risk and the responsibility of the Council to view this as a key priority area.</i></p>	<p>The recommendation has been conveyed to the Lead Member and relevant officers.</p>

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