

# Public Document Pack

## Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr

### Bridgend County Borough Council



Swyddfeydd Dinesig, Stryd yr Angel, Pen-y-bont, CF31 4WB / Civic Offices, Angel Street, Bridgend, CF31 4WB

*Rydym yn croesawu gohebiaeth yn Gymraeg.  
Rhowch wybod i ni os mai Cymraeg yw eich  
dewis iaith.*

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Annwyl Cyngorydd,

#### **CYNGOR**

Cynhelir Cyfarfod Cyngor O bell Trwy Timau Microsoft ar **Dydd Mercher, 20 Gorffennaf 2022** am **15:00**.

#### **AGENDA**

1. Ymddiheuriadau am absenoldeb  
Derbyn ymddiheuriadau am absenoldeb gan Aelodau.
2. Datganiadau o fuddiant  
Derbyn datganiadau o ddiddordeb personol a rhagfarnol (os o gwbl) gan Aelodau / Swyddogion yn unol â darpariaethau'r Cod Ymddygiad Aelodau a fabwysiadwyd gan y Cyngor o 1 Medi 2008.
3. Cymeradwyaeth Cofnodion 5 - 22  
I dderbyn am gymeradwyaeth y Cofnodion cyfarfod y 15/06/2022
4. I dderbyn cyhoeddiadau oddi wrth:  
(i) Maer (neu'r person sy'n llywyddu)  
(ii) Aelodau'r Cabinet  
(iii) Prif Weithredwr
5. Derbyn cyhoeddiadau gan yr Arweinydd
6. Canlyniad y Rhaglen Gyfalaf 2021-22 ac Adroddiad Diweddarau Chwarter 1 2022-23 23 - 50
7. Adroddiad ar Sefydlogrwydd y Farchnad 51 - 106
8. Maint ac Aelodaeth y Pwyllgor Safonau 107 - 110
9. Canlyniad Arolwg o Amseroedd Cyfarfodydd 111 - 126

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11. Derbyn y Cwestiynau canlynol gan:1. **Cyng Martin Williams i'r Arweinydd**

A yw'r Arweinydd yn cytuno y dylai'r Cabinet wrthdroi ei bolisi o adennill costau llawn ar gyfer clybiau chwaraeon a digwyddiadau elusennol, gan roi terfyn ar orfodi clybiau a threfi i orfodi cynghorau cymuned i ymgymryd â throsglwyddiadau asedau neu wynebu cynnydd o hyd at 500% mewn ffioedd meysydd chwarae?

Ymhellach, ar ôl canslo'r polisi, a yw'n cytuno i barhau i gynnal a chadw cyfleusterau chwaraeon Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr i gynnal y manau chwarae i'r safon angenrheidiol ar gyfer cynnal chwaraeon wrth weithio gyda phob tîm ym mhob un o'r chwaraeon, y cyrff llywodraethu a chynghorau tref a chymuned i ddatblygu a gweithredu strategaeth chwaraeon a hamdden gynhwysfawr sy'n gweithio i bawb. Y nod yw sefydlu Bwrdeistref Sirol Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr fel yr awdurdod lleol mwyaf blaenllaw ar gyfer cynnal chwaraeon a hamdden yng Nghymru?

2. **Cyng Steven Bletsoe i'r Aelod Cabinet Llesiant a Chenedlaethau'r Dyfodol**

Pa feini prawf y mae Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr yn eu defnyddio i benderfynu bod person wedi'i ddynodi'n "berson sy'n cysgu ar y stryd" ym Mwrdeistref Sirol Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr? A fyddai'r aelod cabinet yn gallu nodi sut y mae person sy'n cael ei ystyried yn "cysgu ar y stryd" wedi'i gofrestru a'i ddogfennu at ddibenion adrodd swyddogol ac a allai'r aelod cabinet roi rhifau'r rhai a gafodd eu dynodi'n "bobl sy'n cysgu ar y stryd" a'u cofrestru a'u dogfennu ym mis Medi 2021, Ionawr 2022, Ebrill 2022 a'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf (os yn hwyrach nag Ebrill 2022).

3. **Cyng Ross Thomas i'r Aelod Cabinet Adfywio**

Beth mae'r awdurdod lleol yn ei wneud i gefnogi'r stryd fawr yng nghanol trefi ar draws y fwrdeistref sirol?

4. **Cyng Alex Williams i'r Arweinydd**

A fyddai'r Arweinydd yn gallu cadarnhau a yw'n disgwyl y bydd yr holl ymrwymadau a gafodd eu cynnwys ym maniffesto Plaid Lafur Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr ar gyfer Etholiad Llywodraeth Leol 2022 yn cael eu cwblhau o fewn yr amserlen a'r gyllideb a nodwyd?

5. **Cyng Della Hughes i'r Aelod Cabinet Cymunedau**

Beth mae Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr yn ei wneud i sicrhau nad yw cymunedau'n cael eu hynysu gan ddiffyg darpariaeth trafndiaeth gyhoeddus?

12. Materion Brys

I ystyried unrhyw eitemau o fusnes y, oherwydd amgylchiadau arbennig y cadeirydd o'r farn y dylid eu hystyried yn y cyfarfod fel mater o frys yn unol â Rhan 4 (pharagraff 4) o'r Rheolau Trefn y Cyngor yn y Cyfansoddiad.

Nodyn: Sylwch: Oherwydd rhesymau iechyd a diogelwch ni fydd y cyfarfod hwn yn cael ei gynnal yn ei leoliad arferol. Bydd hwn yn gyfarfod rhithwir a bydd Aelodau a Swyddogion yn mynychu o bell. Bydd y cyfarfod cael ei recordio i'w drosglwyddo drwy wefan y Cyngor. Os oes gennych unrhyw gwestiwn am hyn, cysylltwch â cabinet\_committee@bridgend.gov.uk neu ffoniwch 01656 643147 / 643148.

Yn ddiffuant

**K Watson**

Prif Swyddog, Gwasanaethau Cyfreithiol a Rheoleiddio, AD a Pholisi Corfforaethol

**Dosbarthiad:**

Cynghowrwyr

S Aspey  
H T Bennett  
A R Berrow  
F D Bletsoe  
S J Bletsoe  
JPD Blundell  
E L P Caparros  
N Clarke  
RJ Collins  
HJ David  
C Davies  
C L C Davies  
P Davies  
M J Evans  
N Farr  
P Ford  
J Gebbie

Cynghorwyr

W R Goode  
RM Granville  
H Griffiths  
S J Griffiths  
D T Harrison  
M L Hughes  
D M Hughes  
RM James  
P W Jenkins  
M R John  
M Jones  
MJ Kearn  
W J Kendall  
M Lewis  
J Llewellyn-Hopkins  
RL Penhale-Thomas  
J E Pratt

Cynghorwyr

E Richards  
R J Smith  
JC Spanswick  
I M Spiller  
T Thomas  
JH Tildesley MBE  
G Walter  
A Wathan  
A Williams  
AJ Williams  
HM Williams  
I Williams  
MJ Williams  
R Williams  
E D Winstanley  
T Wood

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CYNGOR - DYDD MERCHER, 15 MEHEFIN 2022

COFNODION CYFARFOD Y CYNGOR A GYNHALIWIYD O BELL TRWY TIMAU MICROSOFT  
DYDD MERCHER, 15 MEHEFIN 2022, AM 15:00

## Presennol

Y Cyngorydd M Jones – Cadeirydd

S Aspey	H T Bennett	F D Bletsoe	S J Bletsoe
JPD Blundell	E L P Caparros	N Clarke	RJ Collins
HJ David	C Davies	C L C Davies	P Davies
M J Evans	N Farr	P Ford	J Gebbie
W R Goode	RM Granville	H Griffiths	S J Griffiths
D T Harrison	M L Hughes	D M Hughes	RM James
P W Jenkins	M R John	MJ Kearn	W J Kendall
M Lewis	J Llewellyn-Hopkins	RL Penhale-Thomas	J E Pratt
E Richards	R J Smith	JC Spanswick	I M Spiller
T Thomas	G Walter	A Wathan	A Williams
AJ Williams	HM Williams	I Williams	MJ Williams
R Williams	E D Winstanley	T Wood	

## Ymddiheuriadau am Absenoldeb

A R Berrow a/ac JH Tildesley MBE

## Swyddogion:

Lindsay Harvey	Cyfarwyddwr Corfforaethol – Addysg a Chymorth i Deuluoedd
Rachel Keepins	Swyddog Gwasanaethau Democrataidd - Craffu
Carys Lord	Prif Swyddog - Cyllid, Perfformiad a Newid
Claire Marchant	Cyfarwyddwr Corfforaethol - Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol a Lles
Janine Nightingale	Cyfarwyddwr Corfforaethol - Cymunedau
Michael Pitman	Swyddog Gwasanaethau Democrataidd – Pwyllgorau
Mark Shephard	Prif Weithredwr
Kelly Watson	Prif Swyddog – Gwasanaethau Cyfreithiol, Adnoddau Dynol a Rheoleiddio

## 20. DATGANIADAU O FUDDIANT

Cyng Heidi Bennett – Eitem 6 – Rhagfarnllyd – Cyflogai i sefydliad sy'n derbyn cyllid gan Fwrdeistref Cyngor Sirol Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr

Cyng Colin Davies – eitem 7 – rhagfarnllyd – Mae ei wraig yn uwch reolwr yn Ysgol Gynradd Coety

Cyng Jon Paul Blundell – Eitem 7 – Rhagfarnllyd – Llywodraethwr AALI Ysgol Gyfun Bryntirion

Cyng Amanda Williams – Eitem 7 – Rhagfarnllyd – Cadeirydd Llywodraethwyr Ysgol Gynradd Coety ac mae wedi bod yn ymgyrchu dros gynyddu capasiti yno.

Cyng Ian Williams – Eitem 7 – Personol – Mae ei blant yn mynychu Ysgol Gyfun Bryntirion ac mae ganddo blentyn a fydd yn mynd i'r ysgol ym mis Medi hefyd.

Cyng Martin Williams – Personol – eitem 7 – Merch yn mynychu Ysgol Gynradd Coety

Cyng Maxine Lewis – Personol – eitem 9

21. **CYMERADWYO COFNODION**

**DATRYSWYD:** Bod cofnodion 09/03/2022 a 18/05/2022 yn cael eu cymeradwyo fel cofnod cywir.

22. **DERBYN CYHOEDDIADAU:**

Dyma gyhoeddiadau'r maer:

Gobeithio i'r aelodau fwynhau gŵyl banc y Jiwbilî Platinwm yn ddiweddar, a'ch bod i gyd wedi gweld yr anrhydedd haeddiannol a gafodd ei rhoi i arweinydd ein cyngor yn fuan cyn i'r dathliadau gael eu cynnal.

Rwyf yn cyfeirio, wrth gwrs, at Orchymyn yr Ymerodraeth Brydeinig sydd wedi'i gyflwyno i'r Cynghorydd Huw David.

Enwebwyd y Cynghorydd David ar gyfer y wobr hon gan Gymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru.

Fe'i cyflwynwyd i gydnabod yr arweinyddiaeth gref y mae wedi'i dangos yn gyson drwy gydol pandemig Covid-19, i'r awdurdod lleol ac fel Llywydd CLILC a Llefarydd Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol.

Mae'r wobr yn cydnabod yr holl waith caled, brwdfrydedd ac ymrwymiad y mae wedi'i neilltuo i wasanaethu'r gymuned leol, yn enwedig yn ystod un o'r cyfnodau mwyaf heriol rydym erioed wedi'i wynebu mewn llywodraeth leol.

Wrth roi sylwadau ar y wobr, cydnabu'r Cynghorydd David ei hun sut y mae'n adlewyrchu ymdrechion pawb sydd wedi gweithio drwy gydol y pandemig i sicrhau bod gwasanaethau wedi gallu parhau, a bod pobl sy'n agored i niwed wedi gallu derbyn gofal a chymorth hanfodol.

Mae hyn, wrth gwrs, yn gamp eithriadol, ac rwyf yn siŵr y bydd aelodau am ymuno â mi i estyn ein llongyfarchiadau cynhesaf i'r Cynghorydd David.

Mae'n bleser gennyf gyhoeddi ei fod wedi bod yn ddechrau prysur iawn i dymor y Maer hwn.

Mae swyddfa'r maer yn derbyn sawl cais am gymorth sy'n wych ac efallai'n arwydd o fywyd yn dychwelyd i ryw fath o normalrwydd ar ôl y pandemig.

Mae detholiad o ddigwyddiadau rwyf wedi'u mynychu yn cynnwys Sioe Ffasiwn Coleg Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr a gafodd ei chynnal yng Nghaerdydd.

Dyma'r tro cyntaf i mi, ond mae'n brofiad anhygoel i weld creadigrwydd, talent a gwaith caled y myfyrwyr sydd â thalent anhygoel.

Gall Coleg Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr fod yn falch iawn o'r adran celfyddydau creadigol deinamig a llwyddiannus sy'n cefnogi myfyrwyr i ffynnu ym mha bynnag lwybrau y maent yn penderfynu eu dilyn.

A allaf ddiolch i'm gwesteigr am y noson, Viv Buckley sy'n aelod o staff?

Mae'r brwdfrydedd a'r ymrwymiad i ddatblygu'r Coleg nid yn unig drwy'r celfyddydau creadigol ond â materion pwnc eraill ledled y Fwrdeistref sirol yn amlwg.

Ymunais â Chymdeithas Anemia Niweidiol Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr lle cwrddais â phobl wych sy'n profi anawsterau iechyd eithafol wrth geisio byw eu bywydau gyda diffyg fitamin B12.

Roedd y digwyddiad yn sicr yn ysbrydoledig lle'r oeddwn yn gallu dysgu nid yn unig am yr anawsterau o ddydd i ddydd y mae'n rhaid i bobl eu dioddef ond am y gwaith arloesol sy'n cael ei wneud i'w cefnogi.

Hoffwn ddiolch i Karyl a Martyn Hooper unwaith eto am y gwahoddiad a'u lletygarwch yn y digwyddiad.

Dros benwythnos Jiwbilî'r Frenhines, roeddwn wrth fy modd yn cyflwyno darnau arian coffa i blant yng Nghanolfan Gymunedol Phillip Squire yn Coytrahen i ddathlu Jiwbilî Platinwm Ei Mawrhydi'r Frenhines.

Roedd yn ddigwyddiad anhygoel a oedd yn golygu bod y gymuned gyfan yn dod at ei gilydd fel llawer o bobl eraill i ddathlu'r achlysur anhygoel hwn.

Derbyniodd tua 30 i 40 o blant ddarn coffa a oedd yn dipyn o gamp i bawb a oedd yn ymwneud â threfnu'r digwyddiad.

Llongyfarchiadau i Mel James a'r tîm i gyd am gynnal y digwyddiad hwn.

Ar ddydd Gwener 10 Mehefin cefais fy anrhydeddu a'm braint i ddadorchuddio paentiad yn ysbyty Tywysoges Cymru Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr. Cafwyd eitem ar y digwyddiad y noson honno ar newyddion ITN.

Cafodd y paentiad ei gomisiynu gan Gymdeithas Caredigrwydd Ar Hap i'r Anabl Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr i gydnabod y gwaith anhygoel y mae staff ysbytai yn ei wneud i gefnogi dinasyddion Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr a thu hwnt.

Roedd yn dda iawn cwrdd â staff y GIG, y Weithrediaeth Ysbytai, a Chadeirydd y Bwrdd Iechyd.

Mae'r paentiad a'r plac i'w gweld yn y coridor ger y brif fynedfa ac mae'n darlunio'r chwedloniaeth Florence Nightingale gydag un o'n haelodau staff ysbyty presennol Sophie.

Roeddwn yn teimlo'n wylaidd yn gwrando ar brofiadau Sophie o weithio fel nyrs adeg y pandemig. Rwyf yn siŵr y bydd y siambr gyfan yn ymuno â mi i ddiolch i holl staff y GIG a Mr Tom Weaver am drefnu'r achlysur arbennig hwn.

Penwythnos diwethaf, bûm yng Nghinio Pen-blwydd 50 Dawnsio Gwerin Pen y Fai yng Ngwesty'r Heronston.

Ymunodd y Cynghorydd Tim Wood a'i gymar a oedd yn cynrychioli Cyngor Tref Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr â mi yn y digwyddiad.

Roedd yn bleser cael profi'r diwylliant Cymreig o ddawns, traddodiad a chyfeillgarwch.

Ymunodd y Cynghorydd Wood a minnau â llawer o bobl eraill i geisio gwneud y symudiadau cymhleth niferus dawnsio gwerin traddodiadol ar y llawr dawnsio.

Nid yw hyn i'r rhai gwangalon ond mae'n bleserus iawn.

Digwyddiad arbennig iawn.

Diolch i Ddawnsywyr Gwerin PENYFAI.

Hoffwn fanteisio ar y cyfle hwn i ddiolch i'r Dirprwy Faer, y Cynghorydd William Kendall a'i gymar am fynychu'r Sioe Amrywiaeth ar gyfer Wcráin yn Neuadd Les Heol y Cyw yr un penwythnos.

Roedd y digwyddiad hwn yn gwrthdaro â'm hymrwymiad yng Ngwesty Heronston.

Rwyf yn deall bod pawb wedi mwynhau'r noson, a bydd arian a gafodd ei godi yn cael ei roi i Gronfa Drychineb Wcráin.

Diolch i bawb a drefnodd y digwyddiad hwn.

Ac yn olaf

Edrychaf ymlaen at fynychu Seremoni Wobrwyo'r Arwyr Di-glod nos Wener yma ym Mhafiliwn y Grand, Porthcawl.

### **Cyhoeddiadau gan y Dirprwy Arweinydd:**

Yn ddiweddar, gwnaethom nodi Wythnos Gofalwyr ym Mwrdeistref Sirol Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr gyda chyfres o ddigwyddiadau wedi'u cynllunio i dynnu sylw at y cymorth sydd ar gael i drigolion lleol.

Fel ymgyrch genedlaethol flynyddol, nod Wythnos Gofalwyr yw codi ymwybyddiaeth o faterion gofalu, tynnu sylw at yr heriau y mae gofalwyr cyflogedig a di-dâl yn eu hwynebu bob dydd, a chydabod eu gwerth i deuluoedd a chymunedau ledled y DU.

Gall gofalwr fod yn unrhyw oedran, ac mae'n rhywun sy'n cefnogi aelod o'r teulu, partner neu ffrind na all ymdopi ar ei ben ei hun fel arall.

Credwn fod tua 18,000 o ofalwyr sy'n oedolion a 2,000 o ofalwyr ifanc rydym yn gwybod amdany'n nhw ym Mwrdeistref Sirol Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr, er ei bod yn debygol y bydd llawer mwy. Bydd y rhan fwyaf ohony'n nhw yn ymdopi â'u cyfrifoldebau gofalu am waith, addysg neu fywyd teuluol.

Os ydych chi'n ymwybodol o rywun sy'n gweithredu o fewn swydd gofalu â thâl neu ddi-dâl yn eich ward, gall aelodau helpu drwy sicrhau eu bod yn ymwybodol bod cymorth a chyngor ar gael.

Gallwch gael rhagor o wybodaeth am hyn a hefyd manylion llawn am sut y cafodd Wythnos Gofalwyr ei nodi drwy ymweld â gwefannau'r cyngor, y Ganolfan Gofal ar y Cyd neu Ganolfan Gofalwyr Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr.

Diolch.

### **Cyhoeddiadau gan Aelodau'r Cabinet Adnoddau:**



Efallai yr hoffai'r Aelodau atgoffa eu hetholwyr o'r angen i fod yn wylidwrus am sgamiau a gafodd eu cynllunio i argyhoeddi deiliaid tai i dalu arian neu drosglwyddo gwybodaeth gyfrinachol y gellid ei defnyddio yn eu herbyn.

Gorfodwyd y troseddwyd y tu ôl i'r sgamiau hyn i ddod yn fwy creadigol ar anterth y cyfnod clo pandemig, ac rydym yn parhau i dderbyn cwynion ac adroddiadau gan drigolion pryderus.

Un o'r sgamiau mwyaf cyffredin yw galwad ffôn yn cynghori deiliaid tai bod ad-daliad yn ddyledus iddynt ar eu taliadau treth gyngor.

Mae'r sgamwyr yn mynd ymlaen i ofyn am fanylion cyfrif banc cyfrinachol er mwyn trefnu i'r ad-daliad gael ei dalu, ond mae dioddefwyr y sgâm hwn wedyn yn canfod bod eu cyfrifon banc wedi'u gwacáu.

Mae sgamiau tebyg yn bodoli mewn amrywiaeth o ffurfiau, ac rydym hefyd yn derbyn cwyn gan bobl sydd wedi cael cynnig ad-daliadau ffug ar eu biliau dŵr, trydan neu nwy.

Cofiwch na fydd Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr byth yn ffonio deiliad tŷ i ofyn iddynt am fanylion eu cyfrif banc dros y ffôn.

Dylai unrhyw un sy'n teimlo eu bod wedi dioddef sgam o'r fath gysylltu â'u banc ar unwaith, a rhoi gwybod i'r heddlu drwy ffonio 101.

Mae rhagor o gyngor ar amddiffyn eich hun rhag sgamiau ar gael ar wefan y Gwasanaethau Rheoliadol a Rennir.

Diolch.

### **Cyhoeddiadau gan Yr Aelod Cabinet dros Adfywio:**

Yn dilyn y newyddion diweddar bod Rest Bay, Bae Trecco a Marina Porthcawl wedi cadw eu gwobrau Baner Las mawreddog, mae'n wych gweld bod achubwyr bywyd yr RNLi yn patrolio'r arfordir lleol unwaith eto.

Mae'r achubwyr bywyd wedi dychwelyd i Rest Bay ynghyd â menter newydd sy'n galluogi ymwelwyr i sganio cod QR i dderbyn yr wybodaeth ddiweddaraf i wneud eu taith i'r traeth hyd yn oed yn fwy diogel.

Maen nhw eisoes yn darparu patrolau dyddiol ar Draeth Coney, Sandy Bay a Bae Trecco rhwng 10am a 6pm.

Mae'r patrolau hyn wedi cael eu hariannu ar y cyd gan Gyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr a Parkdean Resorts, gyda'r RNLi yn talu costau ychwanegol drwy eu gweithgareddau codi arian cenedlaethol a lleol.

Bydd yr RLNI hefyd yn y marina o 9am ddydd Sul i gynnig gwersi am ddim ar gynnal siacedi bywyd personol a dangos sut i chwilio am wisgo a rhwygo, amnewid poteli nwy a mwy.

Disgwylir i dorfeydd enfawr ymweld â'r arfordir unwaith yn rhagor yr haf hwn, felly mae'n dda gwybod y bydd yr RLNI yn cadw llygad barcud.

Diolch.

**Cyhoeddiadau gan Aelodau'r Cabinet Cymunedau:**

Hoffwn dynnu sylw'r aelodau at ymgynghoriad newydd a lanswyd yn gynharach yr wythnos hon, ac a fydd, gobeithio, yn helpu i annog eich etholwyr i gymryd rhan.

Mae Strategaeth Garbon Sero Net Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr 2030 yn gofyn i bobl am eu barn ar faterion sy'n amrywio o ddatgarboneiddio a newid yn yr hinsawdd i ymrwymadau'r cyngor a mentrau arfaethedig ar gyfer lleihau ôl troed carbon yr ardal.

Datganodd Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr ei argyfwng hinsawdd ei hun ym mis Mehefin 2020 a sefydlodd raglen Ymateb i Argyfwng Hinsawdd i ymrwymo i darged Net Zero 2030 fel sefydliad.

Fel y gwyddoch, ein targed yw sicrhau statws Carbon Sero Net erbyn 2030, ac mae derbyn barn a syniadau pobl ar sut y gallwn weithio tuag at hyn yn rhan bwysig o'r broses gyffredinol.

Rydym am i hyn fod yn bartneriaeth y mae gan bawb ran ynddi, felly gobeithiaf y byddwch chi'n helpu i hysbysu pobl am hyn.

Bydd yr ymgynghoriad yn fyw tan 30 Awst 2022 a gall pobl gymryd rhan drwy ymweld â gwefan y cyngor, neu gysylltu â'r tîm Ymgynghori i ofyn am fformat arall.

Diolch.

**Cyhoeddiadau gan Yr Aelod Cabinet Addysg:**

Efallai y bydd gan yr Aelodau ddiddordeb mewn gwybod bod paratodau ar y gweill i gyflwyno'r Cynllun Cenedlaethol newydd ar gyfer Addysg Gerdd i ysgolion ledled Bwrdeistref Sirol Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr yr hydref hwn.

Nod y fenter hon gan Lywodraeth Cymru yw sicrhau na fydd unrhyw blentyn yn colli allan ar hyfforddiant neu weithgareddau cerddorol oherwydd diffyg dulliau ariannol.

Diolch i gefnogaeth Gwasanaeth Cerdd Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr, bydd plant lleol rhwng tair ac un ar bymtheg oed yn gallu elwa o'r cynllun o fis Medi 2022 ymlaen.

Gall cerddoriaeth chwarae rhan bwysig o ran cynyddu hyder plentyn a chefnogi ei iechyd a'i lesiant cyffredinol.

Bydd y fenter hon hefyd yn helpu i ddiogelu'r celfyddydau a diwylliant lleol yn y fwrdeistref sirol, a gobeithiaf y bydd yn annog pobl ifanc i ddatblygu mwy o ddiddordeb mewn cerddoriaeth tra'n ei gwneud yn haws iddynt gynnig ar wahanol offerynnau na fydden nhw wedi cael mynediad iddynt fel arall.

Diolch.

**Cyhoeddiadau gan Yr Aelod Cabinet Addysg:**

Rwyf yn siŵr y bydd aelodau'n ymwybodol bod y rhyfel yn Wcráin bellach wedi bod yn digwydd ers cant a deuddeg diwrnod, a bod mwy na phymtheg miliwn o bobl wedi'u dadleoli.

Gan fod Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr yn un o nifer o awdurdodau lleol sy'n chwarae eu rhan i gefnogi cynllun 'Cartrefi i Wcráin' Llywodraeth y DU, roeddwn i'n

meddwl y gallai'r aelodau werthfawrogi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am y sefyllfa bresennol.

Yn gryno, cafodd gweithgor corfforaethol ei sefydlu i oruchwylio ein hymateb, ac mae wedi sefydlu prosesau i sicrhau ein bod yn bodloni holl ddisgwyliadau'r cynllun.

Mae Tai Taf wedi'u comisiynu i gefnogi'r gwaith o weithredu'r cynllun yn lleol wrth i ffoaduriaid adael 'canolfannau croeso' sefydledig Cymru.

Maen nhw'n recriwtio tîm newydd a all ddarparu adnoddau ychwanegol a darparu cymorth cofleidiol i deuluoedd a gwsteiwyr.

Yn y cyfamser, rydym yn diwallu anghenion drwy ddefnyddio sgiliau staff presennol y cyngor sydd eisoes yn rhoi cymorth i ffoaduriaid o Syria ac Afghanistan.

Hyd yn hyn, mae 64 o aelwydydd lleol wedi gwneud cais i'r Swyddfa Gartref i weithredu fel gwsteiwyr.

O fwy na 180 o geisiadau am fisâu, mae 116 wedi'u cymeradwyo gan y Swyddfa Gartref, ac mae 65 yn dal i aros am gymeradwyaeth.

Mae cyfanswm o 59 o bobl Wcráin eisoes wedi cyrraedd Bwrdeistref Sirol Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr ac yn cael cefnogaeth lawn, ac rydym yn rhagweld y bydd y ffigur hwn yn codi'n fuan i 64.

Credwn hefyd y gallai'r ardal o bosibl ddenu 117 o ffoaduriaid eraill yn yr wythnosau a'r misoedd nesaf.

Mae gwaith ar y gweill i nodi gwsteiwyr newydd a all gefnogi'r fenter ymhellach, a hyd yn hyn, mae tua 100 wedi dod o hyd i tua 100 a chysylltwyd â nhw.

Hyd yma, rydym wedi derbyn diddordeb gan 18 o westeion sydd bellach yn y broses o gwblhau gwiriadau eiddo a chefnidir, ac mae un cynnig eisoes wedi'i wneud.

Ynghyd â chynghorau eraill sy'n cymryd rhan, rydym yn parhau i holi beth fydd y trefniadau ar gyfer cefnogi anghenion llety tymor hwy.

Ar hyn o bryd, mae trefniadau lletyol yn rhai tymor byr eu natur, a dim ond 12 mis y mae'r taliadau 'diolch' yn para.

Rydym yn dal i aros i gael cyfarwyddiadau ariannu ffurfiol gan y Swyddfa Gartref neu gan Lywodraeth Cymru, ac rydym hefyd yn ceisio eglurhad ynghylch nifer o faterion gweithredol parhaus.

Mae'r rhain yn amrywio o gadarnhad ynghylch camau sgrinio iechyd i sefydlu sut rydym yn derbyn manylion am anghenion ffoaduriaid sy'n cyrraedd drwy'r llwybr Visa Teuluol.

Fel pob cyngor, rydym yn wynebu galwadau enfawr ar ein gwasanaethau tai a digartrefedd, a rhaid inni ystyried nifer o bwysau ehangach ychwanegol hefyd.

Serch hynny, mae swyddogion yn buddsoddi llawer iawn o waith caled i sicrhau y gallwn gynnig ein cefnogaeth i ffoaduriaid o'r gwrthdaro, ac rwyf yn siŵr y bydd aelodau am estyn eu diolch a'u gwerthfawrogiad am hyn.

Byddaf wrth gwrs yn dod â diweddariadau pellach i chi wrth i'r sefyllfa ddatblygu ymhellach.

Diolch.

23. **DERBYN CYHOEDDIADAU GAN YR ARWEINYDD**

Roedd cyhoeddiadau'r Arweinwyr fel a ganlyn:

Ers cyhoeddi bod y cyngor am ddiwygio'r dynodiad ar gyfer sut y bydd bron i 20 hectar yn ardal Sandy Bay a Pharc Griffin yn cael eu defnyddio i hwyluso camau adfywio Porthcawl yn y dyfodol, rydym eisoes wedi cael llawer o adborth.

Er bod hyn yn rhagorol ac rydym yn parhau i annog pobl i astudio'r cynigion a nodir yn Strategaeth Creu Lleoedd Porthcawl a'r cynlluniau ar gyfer rhoi tir ar waith, mae hefyd wedi arwain at rai tybiaethau dryslyd ac anghywir, yn enwedig ar y cyfryngau cymdeithasol.

Hoffwn fanteisio ar y cyfle hwn i egluro un neu ddau o bwyntiau.

Yn gyntaf, mae rhai pobl yn pryderu y gallai Parc Griffin gael ei wneud yn llai neu fod tai'n cael eu hadeiladu arno, ond mae'r gwrthwyneb yn wir.

Unwaith y bydd yr estyniad a'r tir a gafodd ei ddefnyddio'n flaenorol ar gyfer y parc anghenfil wedi'u hychwanegu, byddai'r parc mewn gwirionedd yn dyblu o ran maint o bedair i wyth erw.

Ac yn lle adeiladu tai arno, rydym am gadw'r Parc Griffin newydd hwn, a sicrhau ei fod yn parhau i fod wrth galon y gymuned leol i genedlaethau'r dyfodol ei fwynhau.

Mae eraill wedi gofyn a yw Porthcawl ar fin colli ei gyrtiau tenis.

Er bod angen y lleoliad presennol ar gyfer llwybr mynediad i ardal ddatblygu ehangach Sandy Bay, y cynnig yw adleoli'r cyrtiau tenis i leoliad newydd, darparu cyfleusterau pob tywydd newydd yn lle hynny, a sicrhau y gall Porthcawl elwa o gyrtiau tenis o ansawdd uchel a fyddai'n cael eu hadeiladu i safon fodern.

Rydym hefyd wedi gweld ystadegau tai anghywir yn cael eu dyfynnu nad yw'n sôn am ffaith ein bod eisoes wedi lleihau nifer yr anheddau rydym yn bwriadu eu hadeiladu fel rhan o'r cynlluniau, yn enwedig ar safle Salt Lake gerllaw lle mae tir ar gyfer tai wedi'i leihau gan draean i wneud lle i barc glan môr newydd sbon.

Cafodd hyn ei gyflwyno mewn ymateb uniongyrchol i adborth a gasglwyd drwy ymgynghoriad cyhoeddus blaenorol, ac mae'n dangos sut mae barn pobl yn dylanwadu'n weithredol ar yr hyn sy'n digwydd.

Mae'n hanfodol i bobl astudio'r cynigion yn uniongyrchol, ac ystyried beth allai'r manteision posibl fod cyn dweud eu dweud.

Mae manylion llawn am sut y gallwch chi wneud hyn ar-lein neu drwy ymweld â Llyfrgell Porthcawl ar gael ar wefan y cyngor.

Efallai y bydd gan Aelodau ddiddordeb hefyd mewn gwybod bod y Swyddfa Gartref yn gwahodd ceisiadau i gronfa newydd sydd â'r nod o wella mesurau diogelwch mewn eglwysi, mosgiau a manau addoli eraill.

Mae'r enw a elwir yn Gynllun Ariannu Diogelwch Amddiffynnol Mannau Addoliad, yn agored i bob cymuned ffydd yng Nghymru a Lloegr sy'n teimlo bod eu man addoli yn agored i droseddau casineb.

Mae enghreifftiau o sut y gellid defnyddio'r cyllid yn cynnwys gosod camerâu teledu cylch cyfyng, systemau larwm diogelwch, ffensys perimedr a mwy.

Anogir pob addoldy sy'n teimlo eu bod yn agored i droseddau casineb wneud cais, ac mae rhagor o wybodaeth ar gael ar wefan y Swyddfa Gartref.

Y dyddiad cau ar gyfer ceisiadau yw 14 Gorffennaf 2022.

Diolch.

#### **24. ALLDRO'R GYLLIDEB REFENIW 2021-22**

Cyflwynodd y Prif Swyddog Cyllid, Perfformiad a Newid adroddiad a roddodd yr wybodaeth ddiweddaraf i'r Cyngor am berfformiad ariannol refeniw'r Cyngor ar gyfer y flwyddyn a ddaeth i ben ar 31 Mawrth 2022, a gofynnodd am gymeradwyaeth ar gyfer trosglwyddiadau cyllideb rhwng £100,000 a £500,000, fel sy'n ofynnol gan Reolau Gweithdrefn Ariannol y Cyngor.

Esboniodd fod y Cyngor, ar 24 Chwefror 2021, wedi cymeradwyo cyllideb refeniw net o £298.956 miliwn ar gyfer 2021-22. Fel rhan o'r Fframwaith Rheoli Perfformiad, caiff amcanestyniadau cyllideb eu hadolygu'n rheolaidd a'u hadrodd i'r Cabinet bob chwarter. Mae'r gwaith o gyflawni'r gostyngiadau yn y gyllideb y cytunwyd arno hefyd yn cael ei adolygu a'i adrodd i'r Cabinet fel rhan o'r broses hon.

Darparodd y Prif Swyddog Cyllid, Perfformiad a Newid y sefyllfa ariannol gryno ar 31 Mawrth 2022 a thynnodd sylw at y newidiadau niferus a ddigwyddodd drwy gydol y flwyddyn o ganlyniad i bandemig Covid-19. Esboniodd fod Llywodraeth Cymru wedi dyrannu £206.6 miliwn yn ei chyllideb i'r Gronfa Caledi i gefnogi llywodraeth leol ar gyfer chwe mis cyntaf 2021-22 ynghyd â thaliadau cymorth amrywiol eraill drwy gydol y chwarteri. Roedd rhagor o fanylion am y cronfeydd hyn yn 4.1.1 o'r adroddiad.

Amlinellodd y Prif Swyddog Cyllid, Perfformiad a Newid ddau newid arwyddocaol arall a ddigwyddodd rhwng chwarter 3 a chwarter 4 y flwyddyn, sef:

- y cyfraniad o £1.151 miliwn gan Lywodraeth Cymru ym mis Mawrth 2022 i gydnabod y cyfraddau casglu treth gyngor is a brofwyd gan Gynghorau yn 2021-22, o ganlyniad i bandemig Covid-19, ac;
- y cynnydd untro i'r Grant Cynnal Refeniw o £2.703 miliwn yng nghyd-destun pwysau chwyddiant a gwasanaeth, dod â Chronfa Galedi Llywodraeth Cymru i ben yn ogystal â pharhau i ddatgarboneiddio gwasanaethau ac ymateb i'r argyfwng hinsawdd a natur, gan gynyddu cyllideb net y Cyngor o £298.956 miliwn i £301.659 miliwn ar gyfer 2021-22 (Tabl 1).

Ychwanegodd, o ystyried y newidiadau sydd wedi digwydd sydd wedi arwain at well sefyllfa ariannol ar ddiwedd 2021-22, fod y Cyngor wedi gallu cymhwyso rhywfaint o'r arian hwn i fuddsoddiadau i gefnogi ei drigolion. Roedd manylion am hyn yn atodiad 4 yr adroddiad. Darparodd Adran 4 yr adroddiad dablau amrywiol yn tynnu sylw at drosglwyddiadau'r Gyllideb/addasiadau technegol, hawliadau cost covid 19 yn ogystal â hawliadau colli incwm ar gyfer y flwyddyn 2021/2022.

Nododd y Prif Swyddog Cyllid, Perfformiad a Newid, fel yr amlinellwyd mewn adroddiadau monitro blaenorol yn ystod y flwyddyn, fod £2.376 miliwn o gynigion i leihau cyllideb y flwyddyn flaenorol yn dal heb eu bodloni'n llawn. Mae cyfarwyddwyr wedi bod yn gweithio i wireddu'r arbedion hyn yn ystod blwyddyn ariannol 2021-22. Ceir crynodeb o'r sefyllfa ddiweddaraf yn Atodiad 1. Ychwanegodd fod Tabl 5 a Thabl 6 yn amlinellu'r gostyngiadau yn y flwyddyn flaenorol wrth i'r gyllideb leihau'r flwyddyn. Cafodd y ffigurau eu dadansoddi yn ôl cyfarwyddiaeth.

Tynnodd y Prif Swyddog Cyllid, Perfformiad a Newid sylw at y gyllideb net ar gyfer pob cyfarwyddiaeth a rhai meysydd allweddol a gyfrannodd at y sefyllfa alldro well. Ceir rhagor o fanylion yn adran 4.3 o'r adroddiad.

Diolchodd Adnoddau Aelodau'r Cabinet i'r Prif Swyddog a'r tîm am y gwaith caled a gafodd ei wneud i dynnu arian o wahanol ffynonellau, yn enwedig y gronfa galedi, ac roedd hyn yn rhywbeth na ddylid ei fychanu. Ychwanegodd ei bod yn braf gweld bod y Cyngor wedi dod â'r flwyddyn i ben mewn sefyllfa ariannol ddiogel a'r gwaith gan CLILC ar sicrhau bod Llywodraeth Cymru yn gwrandao ar Lywodraethau Lleol ac wedi darparu'r cymorth angenrheidiol.

**DATRYSWYD:**

Bod y Cyngor:

- yn nodi'r sefyllfa o ran alldro refeniw ar gyfer 2021-22, a;
- chymeradwyo'r trosglwyddiadau rhwng £100,000 a £500,000 fel yr amlinellir ym mharagraff 4.1.15

**25. Y DIWEDDARAF AM Y RHAGLEN GYFALAF**

Cyflwynodd y Prif Swyddog Cyllid, Perfformiad a Newid adroddiad a oedd yn gofyn am gymeradwyaeth gan y Cyngor ar gyfer rhaglen gyfalaf ddiwygiedig ar gyfer 2021-22 i 2031-32 (Atodiad A).

Esboniodd fod Rheoliadau Awdurdodau Lleol (Cyllid Cyfalaf a Chyfrifyddu) (Cymru) 2003 fel y'u diwygiwyd, yn cynnwys darpariaethau manwl ar gyfer y rheolaethau cyllid cyfalaf a chyfrifyddu, gan gynnwys y rheolau ar ddefnyddio derbyniadau cyfalaf a'r hyn sydd i'w drin fel gwariant cyfalaf. Cymeradwywyd Strategaeth Gyfalaf y Cyngor, sy'n ymgorffori'r Dangosyddion Darbodus ar gyfer 2022-23, gan y Cyngor ar 23 Chwefror 2022. Ar y dyddiad hwn, cymeradwyodd y Cyngor hefyd raglen gyfalaf ar gyfer y cyfnod 2021-22 i 2031-32 fel rhan o'r Strategaeth Ariannol Tymor Canolig (MTFS). Ers hynny, cafodd adolygiad ei gynnal o'r adnoddau cyfalaf sydd ar gael, gan ystyried cyllid heb ei neilltuo yn y rhaglen gyfalaf, y sefyllfa refeniw a ragwelir ar ddiwedd y flwyddyn ar gyfer 2021-22, y sefyllfa o ran cronfeydd wrth gefn a chyllidebau refeniw a glustnodwyd sydd ar gael ar gyfer 2022-23. Roedd cefndir pellach yn adran 3 o'r adroddiad.

Eglurodd y Prif Swyddog Cyllid, Perfformiad a Newid fod y rhaglen gyfalaf a gafodd ei chymeradwyo gan y Cyngor ym mis Chwefror 2022 ar gyfer y cyfnod 2021-22 i 2031-32 yn dod i gyfanswm o £230.174 miliwn, y bydd £123.542 miliwn ohono'n cael ei dalu o adnoddau Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr, gan gynnwys derbyniadau cyfalaf a chyfraniadau refeniw o gronfeydd wrth gefn a glustnodwyd, gyda'r £106.632 miliwn sy'n weddill yn dod o adnoddau allanol, gan gynnwys Grant Cyfalaf Cyffredinol. Derbyniwyd nifer o gynigion ar gyfer cynlluniau cyfalaf newydd, ac mae'r rhain wedi cael eu hystyried a'u blaenoriaethu gan y Cabinet a'r Bwrdd Rheoli Corfforaethol, yn unol â Strategaeth Gyfalaf y Cyngor.

Amlinellodd y Prif Swyddog Cyllid, Perfformiad a Newid y cynlluniau cyfalaf newydd arfaethedig yn ogystal ag ariannu cynlluniau cyfalaf newydd fel y nodir yn Nhabl 1 a Thabl 2 yr adroddiad. Amlygwyd rhai meysydd allweddol isod:

- Prosiect Trawsnewid Teleofal (£1,405,209)
- Metro a Mwy Prifddinas-Ranbarth Caerdydd – Pont Ffordd Penprysg (£500,000)
- Trosglwyddo Asedau Cymunedol (£500,000)
- Adnewyddu Maes Chwarae Plant (£500,000)
- Cosy Corner (£500,000)
- Y Gerbyttfordd Priffyrdd ac Adnewyddu Llwybrau Troed (£1,500,000)
- Ffyrdd heb eu mabwysiadu (£500,000)

Ceir rhagor o fanylion am y rhain yn adran 4 o'r adroddiad.

Croesawodd Adnoddau Aelodau'r Cabinet yr adroddiad a nododd fod yr ychwanegiadau i'r rhaglen gyfalaf a gafodd eu crybwyll yn Nhabl un yn gyfleoedd cyffrous yr oedd mawr eu hangen. Ychwanegodd fod rhai o'r eitemau hyn ar gyfer cynlluniau hysbys tra bydd angen adrodd mwy ar nifer ohonynt i'r cabinet a'r cyngor.

Cyfeiriodd Aelod at y ffigur yn yr adroddiad sy'n ymwneud ag all daliadau i Fargen Ddinesig Prifddinas-Ranbarth Caerdydd, sef cyfanswm o £7.7 miliwn. Gofynnodd am rywfaint o eglurhad ynghylch beth fyddai'r arian yn cael ei ddefnyddio ar ei gyfer. Gofynnodd hefyd a fyddai'r taliadau i Fargen Ddinesig Prifddinas-Ranbarth Caerdydd yn dod i ben ar ôl 2025, gan nad oedd unrhyw gyfeiriad pellach at ffigurau y tu hwnt i'r dyddiad hwn.

Eglurodd y Prif Swyddog Cyllid, Perfformiad a Newid mai cyfanswm y £7.7 miliwn oedd cyfanswm y gwariant mewn perthynas â chynlluniau a gafodd ei dalu i mewn neu a gefnogwyd gan Fargen Ddinesig Prifddinas-Ranbarth Caerdydd, nid cyfanswm yr arian a dalwyd i mewn. Ychwanegodd nad oedd ganddi'r ffigurau ar yr hyn a dalwyd hyd yma ond y gallai gasglu'r wybodaeth honno a'i rhoi i'r Aelodau yn dilyn y cyfarfod.

Eglurodd y Prif Swyddog Cyllid, Perfformiad a Newid fod nifer o'r cynlluniau'n cynnig manteision rhanbarthol yn ogystal â manteision lleol. Roedd nifer o'r cynlluniau a restrir yn nhabl 1 yn fuddion lleol nad oedd Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Pen-y-bont a'r Ogwr efallai wedi gallu dod o hyd i'r arian ar eu cyfer, a dyna pam mai dim ond yn ddiweddar y maent wedi'u clustnodi. Ychwanegodd hefyd mai un o'r prif ysgogwyr Bargaen Ddinesig Prifddinas-Ranbarth Caerdydd yw'r cysylltiadau creu swyddi a thrafnidiaeth y bydd cyllid yn eu darparu, ac roedd hyn yn rhywbeth a oedd o fudd i'r rhanbarth cyfan.

Amlinellodd y Cyfarwyddwr Corfforaethol Cymunedau nifer o feysydd penodol yr oedd cyllid Bargaen Ddinesig Prifddinas-Ranbarth Caerdydd yn darparu cymorth ynddynt. Dywedodd y Prif Weithredwr hefyd y byddai sesiwn frifio yn y dyfodol o fudd i Aelodau gael gwell dealltwriaeth o'r gwahanol elfennau a oedd yn rhan o'r Fargen Ddinesig Prifddinas-Ranbarth Caerdydd.

Gofynnodd Aelod am eglurhad ar yr arian a gafodd ei ddyrannu i adnewyddu'r gerbyttfordd, y priffyrdd a'r droetfordd a'r hyn yr oedd hynny'n ei olygu i drefi a phentrefi hanesyddol yn ardal Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr.

Eglurodd y Cyfarwyddwr Corfforaethol Cymunedau y byddai'r arian hwn yn cael ei ddyrannu ar sail blaenoriaeth lle cynhaliwyd gwerthusiadau ledled Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr a'u bwydo'n ôl i gronfa ddata dechnegol. . Yna, cafodd hyn ei werthuso a byddai'r ffyrdd hynny yr oedd angen eu hatgyweirio'n sylweddol yn cael eu trin yn gyntaf.

Gofynnodd Aelod am eglurhad ar Bont Ffordd Penprysg a'r hyn yr oedd hynny'n ei olygu yn ogystal â pha fath o fuddsoddiad dros y blynyddoedd nesaf y byddai ei angen ar hyn.

Eglurodd y Cyfarwyddwr Corfforaethol Cymunedau y byddai £500,000 yn ariannu dyluniad manwl Pont Penprysg, a fyddai hefyd yn cynnwys pont teithio llesol ar safle'r groesfan reilffordd. Ychwanegodd ein bod wedi gweithio gyda Network Rail a chytunwyd, gan y byddai'r pontydd yn mynd dros brif reilffordd, y byddant yn cael eu comisiynu i ddatblygu dyluniadau'r bont ar gyfer Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Pen-y-bont a'r Ogwr.

Dywedodd y Cyfarwyddwr Corfforaethol Cymunedau fod yr ymgynghoriad yn llwyddiannus iawn a bod llawer o adborth wedi'i roi gan gynnwys rhai mân bryderon, ynghylch caffael tir, Ychwanegodd fod y Cyngor, pan gyrhaeddom sefyllfa fanylach, am ymgysylltu â'r gymuned, er mwyn rhoi sicrwydd bod eu barn wedi'i hystyried.

Esboniodd hefyd y byddai'r cynllun hwn yn cael ei gyflwyno fel rhan o gais i gynyddu'r gronfa ac amcangyfrifwyd y byddai'r bont yn costio tua £25 i £30 miliwn. Mae wedi bod yn anodd gwneud asesiadau manwl ar gost lawn y cynllun gan ei fod yn brif linell a dim ond pan nad oedd trenau'n rhedeg y gellir cynnal ymchwiliadau i'r safle. Felly, mae risg wrth gefn mawr wedi'i hychwanegu. Mae cais Gronfa Codi'r Gwastad yn mynd i mewn ar 6 Gorffennaf 2022 a byddwn yn gwybod a fu'n llwyddiannus rywbryd yn yr Hydref.

Ychwanegodd yr Arweinydd bwynt ynghylch cyllid Bargen Ddinesig Prifddinas-Ranbarth Caerdydd a bod cynllun Metro De Cymru yn enghraifft o gynllun na fyddai wedi mynd yn ei flaen heb yr arian cyfatebol gan Fargen Ddinesig Prifddinas-Ranbarth Caerdydd.

Roedd Aelod yn falch o weld y buddsoddiad yn Ysgol Gynradd Coety gan ei bod wedi bod yn brwydro'n galed amdano ac roedd mawr ei angen. Ychwanegodd, gan fod cydnabyddiaeth o'r ysgol bresennol yno gan ei bod yn rhy fach i anghenion yr ardal, y byddem yn dal i aros tan 2025 am yr ysgol newydd. Gofynnodd a oedd modd darparu rhai atebion dros dro ar y safle presennol i ganiatáu ar gyfer y disgyblion ychwanegol nes i'r ysgol newydd gael ei hadeiladu.

Gofynnodd yr Aelod hefyd mewn perthynas â'r ysgol ddwyflwydd oed ym Mhencoed sydd hefyd angen ei hehangu, pam na ragwelwyd hyn yn ystod y cam datblygu.

Dywedodd y Cyfarwyddwr Corfforaethol Addysg a Chymorth i Deuluoedd mai dim ond o ddatblygiadau preswyl sydd wedi cael caniatâd cynllunio ar y pryd yr oedd Llywodraeth Cymru wedi derbyn nifer y disgyblion a ragamcanwyd yn ystod yr amser yr oedd yr ysgolion hyn yn cael eu cynllunio. Felly, ni ellid cynnwys unrhyw ddatblygiadau tai pellach yn yr ardal, yn ogystal ag unrhyw gynlluniau cyfredol ar gyfer datblygiadau nad oeddent wedi'u cymeradwyo eto, yn y dybiaeth wreiddiol. Ar y pryd, y canllawiau cynllunio atodol SPG16 a oedd yn gymwys ar gyfer Band A ac a ddefnyddiwyd i gyfrifo maint y ddarpariaeth. Yn 2019, dangosodd adolygiad o gyfraddau cynnyrch disgyblion ar gyfer y datblygiadau tai newydd newid demograffig sylweddol yn y boblogaeth ac ers hynny mae'r SPG16 wedi'i ddiweddarau i adlewyrchu'r cyfraddau diwygiedig ac mae bellach wedi'i fabwysiadu gan y cyngor.

Ychwanegodd y Cyfarwyddwr Corfforaethol Addysg a Chymorth i Deuluoedd ei fod, mewn perthynas â'r atebion dros dro yn Ysgol Gynradd Coety, yn croesawu'r awgrymiadau ac yn cytuno i fwrw ymlaen â'r awgrymiadau i Fwrdd y Rhaglen Moderneiddio Ysgolion i'w hystyried ymhellach.

Gofynnodd Aelod mewn perthynas â thabl 1 o'r adroddiad ynghylch y ffyrdd sydd heb eu mabwysiadu. Gofynnodd am eglurhad ar yr hyn y byddai hyn yn cael ei ddefnyddio ar ei gyfer. Rhoddodd y Cyfarwyddwr Corfforaethol Cymunedau ymateb manwl ar y broses o fabwysiadu ffyrdd a sut y byddai'r cyllid hwnnw'n cael ei ymgorffori yn y broses.



Mynegodd Aelod bryderon na fyddai'r cyllid yn cyflwyno llawer o ffyrdd mabwysiedig, ond roedd yn obeithiol y gellid rhoi strategaeth ar waith i fynd i'r afael â hyn yn y dyfodol agos.

Gofynnodd Aelod ynglŷn â'r cyllid i wella ardaloedd chwarae yn y fwrdeistref, a oedd unrhyw ran o'r arian hwn yn mynd i gael ei ddefnyddio i wella hygyrchedd gan fod amryw o blant ag anghenion cymhleth nad ydynt efallai'n gallu cael mynediad i'r mannau chwarae na'u defnyddio ar hyn o bryd. Gofynnodd hefyd am rywfaint o eglurhad ar y gwahaniaeth rhwng y ffigurau yn yr adroddiad.

Eglurodd y Cyfarwyddwr Corfforaethol Cymunedau fod 107 o ardaloedd chwarae yn y fwrdeistref a oedd mewn gwahanol raddau o gyflwr. Bob blwyddyn, cafodd asesiad chwarae blynyddol ei gynnal a oedd yn edrych ar addasrwydd a chyflwr ardaloedd chwarae ac yn tynnu sylw at y rhai yr oedd angen buddsoddi arnynt. Y llynedd, addawodd Bwrdeistref Cyngor Sirol Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr £800,000 ar gyfer buddsoddi mewn ardaloedd chwarae a chynhaliwyd proses dendro. Gan fod tanwariant o gyllideb y llynedd, ychwanegwyd £500,000 arall at y rhaglen fuddsoddi sy'n dod i gyfanswm o ychydig o dan £1.3miliwn ar gyfer 22/23

Ychwanegodd na fyddai pob lle chwarae yn gallu cael ei godi i safon sylweddol a fyddai'n sicrhau bod pob plentyn ag anableddau yn cael ei gynnwys, ond y nod yw cynnwys cymaint o agweddau yn y llefydd chwarae sy'n cynnwys cymaint o anghenion plant â phosibl.

Soniodd Aelod ei bod yn ymddangos bod llawer o ffyrdd a lonydd ym Maesteg ar safon y gellir ei mabwysiadu a'u bod yn eistedd yn gyfochrog â ffyrdd a oedd yn edrych yr un fath ag a oedd eisoes wedi'u mabwysiadu. Gofynnodd pam na fabwysiadwyd y ffyrdd hyn os oeddent yr un fath â ffordd a gafodd ei mabwysiadu eisoes yn y stryd nesaf.

Diffiniodd y Cyfarwyddwr Corfforaethol Cymunedau beth oedd y gwahaniaeth rhwng ffordd wedi'i mabwysiadu a ffordd heb ei mabwysiadu. Esboniodd, lle'r oedd ffyrdd ar safon y gellir eu mabwysiadu, y byddent yn cael eu mabwysiadu gan y Cyngor. Pe na baent yn cael eu mabwysiadu, mae rheswm pam, a allai fod yn fân waith a oedd yn atal hynny. Esboniodd fod gan y fwrdeistref, yn hanesyddol, nifer fawr o ffyrdd heb eu mabwysiadu. Mae'n cymryd amser i godi ffyrdd i safon y gellir ei mabwysiadu a byddai adnodd ariannol presennol y Cyngor yn atal pob ffordd sydd heb ei mabwysiadu rhag cael ei mabwysiadu ar hyn o bryd. Ychwanegodd, pe bai'r aelod yn dymuno cyfeirio'r achos, y gallem edrych ar y safle i weld beth oedd y gwahaniaethau rhwng y ffyrdd hyn er mwyn cael gwell dealltwriaeth.

**DATRYSWYD:** Cymeradwyodd y Cyngor hwnnw'r Rhaglen Gyfalaf ddiwygiedig ar gyfer 2021-22 i 2031-32 (Atodiad A).

26. **POLISI CYFARFODYDD AML-LEOLIAD**

Cyflwynodd y Swyddog Monitro adroddiad a oedd yn gofyn am gymeradwyaeth y Cyngor ar gyfer y Polisi Cyfarfodydd Aml-Leoliad.

Ar ddechrau Pandemig Covid-19 ym mis Mawrth 2020 roedd Rheoliadau Awdurdodau Lleol (Coronafeirws) (Cyfarfodydd) (Cymru) 2020 yn galluogi awdurdodau lleol i gynnwll cyfarfodydd drwy ddulliau anghysbell.

Esboniodd y Swyddog Monitro, o dan Ddeddf Llywodraeth Leol ac Etholiadau (Cymru) 2021, ei bod yn ofynnol i awdurdodau lleol sefydlu, a chyhoeddi, trefniadau ar gyfer cyfarfodydd aml-leoliad, hynny yw, cyfarfodydd ffurfiol lle nad yw'r rhai sy'n cymryd rhan yn yr un lle ffisegol o bosibl. Roedd cefndir pellach yn adran 3 o'r adroddiad.

Esboniodd y Swyddog Monitro fod y polisi drafft sydd ynghlwm fel Atodiad 1 yn ystyried canllawiau statudol interim a gyhoeddwyd gan Lywodraeth Cymru, a oedd yn nodi nifer o egwyddorion arweiniol i'w hystyried wrth ddatblygu trefniadau cyfarfodydd aml-leoliad, yn ogystal ag ystyriaethau ymarferol.

Dywedodd fod y Cyngor, ers mis Mehefin 2020, wedi cynnal ei holl gyfarfodydd drwy ddulliau anghysbell, o'r blaen drwy Skype for Business, a nawr Microsoft Teams. Tynnodd sylw at y manteision yr oedd cyfarfodydd o bell wedi'u darparu fel y nodir yn adran 4.3 o'r adroddiad.

Dywedodd y Swyddog Monitro y byddai'r Cyngor yn parhau i ddefnyddio Microsoft Teams fel ei brif lwyfan cyfarfod o bell. Caiff hyn ei ddefnyddio gan Aelodau Etholedig o'u dyfeisiau a ddarperir gan y Cyngor i sicrhau diogelwch effeithiol. Gellir defnyddio dyfeisiau nad ydynt yn rhai Cyngor er y gall y swyddogaethau sydd ar gael wrth ddefnyddio'r dyfeisiau "gwestai" hyn fod yn wahanol i'r hyn a ddarperir gan y Cyngor. Gall cyfranogwyr eraill ymuno â chyfarfodydd gan ddefnyddio dolenni a ddarperir gan y Cyngor sydd wedi'u cynnwys yng ngwahoddiad y cyfarfod.

Ychwanegodd fod gwaith yn mynd rhagddo yn Siambr y Cyngor i uwchraddio'r systemau i ganiatáu cyfarfodydd hybrid. Rhagwelir y bydd y gwaith hwn yn cael ei gwblhau erbyn diwedd mis Mehefin a fydd yn caniatáu i sesiynau hyfforddi a rhai cyfarfodydd gael eu cynnal, ar sail hybrid, ym mis Gorffennaf, yn amodol ar ganllawiau lechyd a Diogelwch.

Croesawodd Aelod yr adroddiad a chredai y byddai llawer o Aelodau'n cytuno bod y dull hybrid yn caniatáu dewis o ran dulliau mynychu yn dibynnu ar yr hyn sydd orau ganddynt. Gofynnodd mewn perthynas â'r feddalwedd pleidleisio fod angen mawr am hyn gan nad oedd y dull galw'r gofrestr a ddefnyddiwyd yn flaenorol yn addas i'r diben, gan ei fod yn cymryd llawer o amser Cytunodd y Swyddog Monitro ac roedd hyn yn rhywbeth yr edrychwyd arno. Unwaith y bydd gwaith Siambr y Cyngor wedi'i gwblhau, byddem yn edrych ar ddulliau pleidleisio.

**DATRYSWYD:** Cymeradwyodd y Cyngor hwnnw'r polisi sydd ynghlwm fel Atodiad 1.

27. **DERBYN Y CWESTIWN CANLYNOL GAN:**

Y Cyngorydd Tim Thomas i'r Aelod Cabinet – Adnoddau

Cwestiwn:

A wnaiff yr Aelod Cabinet dros Adnoddau roi sylwadau ar yr hyn y mae'r Cyngor hwn yn ei wneud i fynd i'r afael â'r argyfwng costau byw i drigolion y Fwrdeistref Sirol?

Ymateb:

Mae'r Cyngor wedi rhoi cymorth i drigolion y Fwrdeistref Sirol drwy nifer o ddulliau gwahanol yn ddiweddar ac mae'n parhau i wneud hynny nawr.

**Taliadau Tai yn ôl Disgresiwn**

Telir Taliadau Tai yn ôl Disgresiwn o gyllideb sy'n gyfyngedig o ran arian parod, a ddarperir gan yr Adran Gwaith a Phensiynau, a'u bwriad yw helpu pobl i dalu costau tai, fel arfer pan fo diffyg rhwng eu Budd-dal Tai, neu elfen tai o Gredyd Cynhwysol, a'u rhent. Dim ond os yw'r hawlydd yn hawlio Budd-dal, neu Gredyd Cynhwysol gyda chostau tai tuag at atebolrwydd rhent, y gellir dyfarnu Taliadau Tai yn ôl Disgresiwn.

Gellir dyfarnu Taliadau Tai yn ôl Disgresiwn am flaendal rhent neu rent ymlaen llaw ar gyfer eiddo nad yw'r hawlydd wedi symud iddo eto os oes ganddo hawl eisoes i Fudd-dal neu Gredyd Cynhwysol yn ei gartref presennol, a hefyd daliadau am gostau tai yn y gorffennol (gan gynnwys ôl-ddyledion rhent).

Taliadau brys yw'r taliadau hyn ac mae'n rhaid i'r cyngor sicrhau bod unrhyw daliad yn cyrraedd y rhai sydd â'r angen mwyaf. Y dyraniad cyllid cychwynnol i Ben-y-bont ar Ogwr yn y flwyddyn gyfredol yw £253,067.

Rydym yn hyrwyddo'r gwasanaethau hyn drwy ein hadnoddau ein hunain a hefyd yn gweithio gyda sefydliadau cynghori am ddim fel Cyngor ar Bopeth, sy'n cynnig cyngor am ddim i breswylwyr ac yn hyrwyddo'r cymorth hwn.

#### Cynllun Gostyngiadau'r Dreth Gyngor

Mae Cynllun Gostyngiadau'r Dreth Gyngor yn helpu pobl ar incwm isel i dalu eu treth gyngor. Darperir y cymorth hwn drwy broses ymgeisio a gall unigolion gael y cymorth hwn i dalu eu treth gyngor p'un a ydynt yn cael budd-daliadau eraill, yn gweithio, yn ddi-waith, yn gofalu am oedolyn neu blentyn neu wedi ymddeol ai peidio.

Amcangyfrifir mai cyfanswm y cymorth ariannol a roddir i unigolion ym Mhen-y-bont ar Ogwr drwy'r llwybr hwn yw £15 miliwn yn y flwyddyn gyfredol. Ar hyn o bryd mae 12,671 o unigolion neu deuluoedd yn cael cymorth ariannol drwy'r cynllun hwn.

Unwaith eto, mae gwybodaeth am sut i hawlio'r cymorth hwn ar gael ar ein gwefan.

#### Taliadau Tanwydd

Yn ystod y flwyddyn ariannol ddiwethaf, gweithredodd y Cyngor fel asiant i Lywodraeth Cymru a thalodd yr arian ar gyfer biliau Tanwydd Gaeaf. Roedd y cynllun hwn yn cefnogi aelwydydd cymwys gyda'r gost o wresogi eu cartrefi drwy gydol misoedd y gaeaf ac yn rhoi taliad untro o £200 i ymgeiswyr. Roedd y cynllun yn agored i aelwydydd lle'r oedd rhywun yn hawlio budd-dal cyffredinol, cymhorthdal incwm, credydau treth gwaith, budd-daliadau lles sy'n seiliedig ar brawf modd, lwfans ceisio gwaith yn gysylltiedig ag incwm neu lwfans cyflogaeth a chymorth.

Gwnaed cyfanswm o 8,649 o daliadau, sef cyfanswm o £1,729,700

#### Cynllun Costau Byw

Mae'r cynllun costau byw yn fenter arall gan Lywodraeth Cymru sy'n cael ei rheoli'n lleol gan y cyngor hwn. Bwriad y cynllun yw darparu cymorth wrth i Gymru adfer ar ôl y pandemig a chefnogi aelwydydd i ddelio ag effaith cynyddu ynni a chostau eraill. Mae'r meini prawf ar gyfer cael mynediad i'r cynllun wedi'u pennu gan Lywodraeth Cymru. Bydd pob aelwyd gymwys yn y fwrdeistref sirol yn derbyn taliad o £150.

Cyfanswm yr arian a ddyrennir i Ben-y-bont ar Ogwr ar gyfer prif ran y cynllun hwn yw £7.514 miliwn, gyda £1.236 miliwn arall tuag at gynllun dewisol y bydd y Cyngor hefyd yn ei weinyddu, a dylid dosbarthu'r cyllid ar gyfer y ddau erbyn mis Medi 2022.

#### Rhyddhad Ardrethi Busnes i fusnesau yn yr ardal

Rhodddwyd cymorth i fusnesau lleol drwy'r Cynlluniau Rhyddhad Ardrethi i Fusnesau Bach a'r Cynllun Rhyddhad Ardrethi Manwerthu, Hamdden a Lletygarwch i sicrhau y gallant barhau i fasnachu i gefnogi'r economi leol a chynnal lefelau cyflogaeth yn y Fwrdeistref Sirol.

Drwy'r cynllun Rhyddhad Ardrethi i Fusnesau Bach mae 3187 o fusnesau ym Mhen-y-bont ar Ogwr sydd â gwerth ardrethol o dan £12,000 yn cael rhyddhad ar raddfa symudol o rhwng 0% a 100% yn dibynnu ar eu gwerth ardrethol.

Ar hyn o bryd mae 267 o fusnesau sy'n elwa o Ryddhad Ardrethi Manwerthu, Hamdden a Lletygarwch o 50%.

#### Treth y Cyngor 2022/2023

Wrth bennu'r gyllideb refeniw ar gyfer y flwyddyn gyfredol, cytunodd y Cyngor i gynydd o 0% yn y Dreth Gyngor. O fewn adroddiad y gyllideb mae'n nodi'n glir mai'r rhesymeg dros hyn oedd cefnogi dinasyddion Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr i ddelio â chostau byw cynyddol, megis cynnydd mewn biliau ynni a bwyd, codiadau chwyddiant eraill, codiadau llog morgais a chynnydd mewn yswiriant gwladol.

#### Parcio am ddim

Yn ystod y pandemig mae'r cyngor wedi cael cynnig parcio hael o barcio am ddim am 3 awr yn ei brif feysydd parcio.

#### Grantiau

Rydym wedi bod yn darparu grantiau cyfalaf ar draws y Fwrdeistref Sirol ar gyfer busnesau a pherchnogion cartrefi newydd, i bontio'r bwlch o ran gallu mynd ar yr ysgol eiddo neu ganiatáu i fusnesau weithredu'n wahanol.

Ers mis Mawrth 2021, dyfarnwyd £371k mewn grant i 23 o berchnogion cartrefi newydd yn ein cymunedau yn y Cymoedd i'w galluogi i fynd ymlaen i'r ysgol eiddo a dod ag eiddo preswyl a oedd gynt yn wag yn eu cymunedau lleol yn ôl i feddiant.

Rhodddwyd bron i £600k o grantiau cyfalaf hefyd i 83 o fusnesau ledled y Sir o ganlyniad i covid i fuddsoddi yn eu hadeiladau ac mewn mannau awyr agored. Roedd y newidiadau'n galluogi busnesau i barhau i fod yn hyfyw ac yn weithredol, a byddant yn cefnogi eu busnes wrth symud ymlaen.

#### Tlodi Bwyd

Sefydlwyd y pantrïoedd cymunedol fel rhan o'n prosiect a ariannwyd gan y Cynllun Datblygu Gwledig (LEADER) ar Leoliadau Cymunedol Cynaliadwy. Cafodd y prosiect ei ailffocysu ar ddechrau'r pandemig er mwyn rhoi rhyddhad i breswylwyr o ran mynediad at fwyd fforddiadwy.

Nod y pantrïoedd oedd darparu bag fforddiadwy o fwyd yr wythnos (£5/bag) ac aeth yr incwm yn uniongyrchol i dalu costau dosbarthu bwyd gan FareShare Cymru a'r ffi aelodaeth roedd yn rhaid i bob canolfan dalu FairShare i fod yn rhan o'r cynllun. Aeth gweddill yr arian yn syth i'r canolfannau cymunedol i gefnogi eu costau a oedd yn cefnogi nodau cyffredinol y prosiect i gefnogi canolfannau cymunedol i ffynnu a pharhau i ddarparu gwasanaethau i'w cymunedau.

Ariannodd y Cyngor y pantrïoedd tan fis Hydref 2021 ac mae bellach yn cael ei ddarparu drwy Gwmni Buddiannau Cymunedol sydd wedi sicrhau cyllid o nifer o ffynonellau eraill. Mae hon yn llwyddiant gwirioneddol i Gyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr gan fod y prosiect nid yn unig yn llwyddiannus iawn o ran cefnogi cymunedau mewn wardiau gwledig ond aeth ymlaen i barhau ar ôl y cyfnod peilot ac mae wedi creu Canolfan Allgymorth Cymunedol a swyddi cysylltiedig.

Hyd at fis Hydref 2021, gwnaethom gyflenwi 6037 o fagiau bwyd sy'n cyfateb i tua 53,750Kg o fwyd.

Yn ogystal â'r pantrïoedd cymunedol, mae'r Cyngor yn helpu i gefnogi'r gwaith o roi cynllun Bocs Bwyd Mawr Llywodraeth Cymru ar waith ar draws y Fwrdeistref Sirol. Mae'r cynllun yn cefnogi rhwydwaith o siopau 'tal fel y teimlwch' mewn cynwysyddion llongau wedi'u haddasu ar dir yr ysgol. Enw'r prosiect yw Bocs Bwyd Mawr, bydd 60 o'r prosiectau hyn yn eu lle ledled Cymru erbyn diwedd 2022 ac mae ardal Awdurdod Lleol Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr wedi derbyn y nifer fwyaf o'r prosiectau hyn mewn un sir – cyfanswm o 16. Mae'r Bocs Bwyd Mawr hyn yn darparu bwyd fforddiadwy, i deuluoedd yr ysgol ac i'r cymunedau ehangach.

Mae'r Cyngor yn rhan o'r Rhwydwaith Tlodi Bwyd o ddarparwyr, a gydlynir gan BAVO, ac mae wedi gweithio gyda BAVO i ddarparu cronfa grant cyfalaf/refeniw i gefnogi sefydliadau cymunedol sy'n mynd i'r afael â phryderon yn eu hardaloedd.

#### Cyflogadwyedd Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr

Drwy raglen Cyflogadwyedd Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr, mae'r Cyngor yn parhau i ddarparu cyfleoedd hyfforddi ac yn cynorthwyo ein trigolion i ddychwelyd i waith drwy fentrau fel "Cyflogadwyedd Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr" sy'n cefnogi cyfranogwyr difreintiedig ar draws y Cyngor cyfan, waeth beth fo'u lleoliad, drwy gynnig cyfres o ymyriadau sy'n anelu at dorri patrymau o fod heb waith a thlodi aml-genhedlaeth.

Mae'r cynlluniau'n gweithio'n agos gyda lleoliadau cymunedol, yn enwedig gyda'n prosiect newydd o Gronfa Gymunedol y DU (Cysylltu, Ymgysylltu, Gwranddo, Trawsnewid) CELT i sicrhau ein bod yn darparu gwasanaethau lleol sy'n diwallu anghenion lleol.

Rhwng mis Ebrill 2021 a diwedd mis Mawrth 2022, helpodd y Tîm Cyflogadwyedd 954 o bobl o Ben-y-bont ar Ogwr i gymryd rhan yn y rhaglen, gan gynnwys 84 o bobl a oedd eisoes mewn gwaith yn cael cymorth i wella eu sefyllfa yn y farchnad lafur; Mae 342 o bobl wedi ennill cymwysterau ac mae 556 wedi mynd i waith.

Cwestiwn Atodol gan y Cynghorydd Tim Thomas:

Ar ôl cael trafodaethau gyda chyfansoddiadau amrywiol a oedd wedi cyllidebu ar gyfer taliadau Costau Byw, a allai Adnoddau Aelodau'r Cabinet ymddiheuro am yr oedi mewn taliadau a oedd wedi achosi pryder mawr i etholwyr.

Ymateb:

Dywedodd Yr Aelod Cabinet, Adnoddau, nad oedd yr oedi wedi bod yn ddymunol. Fodd bynnag, roedd yn bwysig sicrhau bod y broses briodol yn cael ei rhoi a bod y taliadau'n cael eu gwneud yn gywir i'r bobl yr oedd eu hangen arnynt.

Ychwanegodd y Prif Swyddog Cyllid, Perfformiad a Newid fod tua 30,000 o'r 50,000 o daliadau eisoes wedi'u cwblhau. Fodd bynnag, roedd y broses yn cael ei hystyried i weld a ellid gwneud unrhyw welliannau pellach i gyflymu'r broses.

Cwestiwn Atodol gan y Cynghorydd Maxine Lewis:

A oedd unrhyw gyllid pellach ar gael i helpu gyda thlodi bwyd ym Mhen-y-bont ar Ogwr.

Ymateb:

Dywedodd Yr Aelod Cabinet o'r Adran Adnoddau fod elfen ddewisol i'r taliad costau byw a ddarperir gan Lywodraeth Cymru a byddai rhywfaint o hynny'n cael ei ddefnyddio i gefnogi'r pantri bwyd.

Cwestiwn Atodol gan y Cynghorydd Ross Penhale Thomas:

A allai'r Arweinydd roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am awgrym y comisiwn gwirionedd ar dlodi a gyflwynwyd.

Dywedodd yr Arweinydd nad oedd llawer o gynnydd wedi'i wneud ar yr elfen hon oherwydd yr heriau y mae Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr wedi'u cael drwy gydol y pandemig, ond byddai'n siarad â'r swyddog dan sylw ac yn sicrhau bod diweddariad yn cael ei ddarparu.

28. **EITEMAU BRYD**

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## BRIDGEND COUNTY BOROUGH COUNCIL

### REPORT TO COUNCIL

20 JULY 2022

#### REPORT OF THE CHIEF OFFICER – FINANCE, PERFORMANCE AND CHANGE

#### CAPITAL PROGRAMME OUTTURN 2021-22 AND QUARTER 1 UPDATE 2022-23

##### 1. Purpose of report

1.1 The purpose of this report is to:-

- comply with the requirement of the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy's (CIPFA) 'The Prudential Code for Capital Finance in Local Authorities' (2021 edition)
- provide details of the capital outturn for 2021-22 (**Appendix A**)
- provide an update of the capital position for 2022-23 as at 30 June 2022 (**Appendix B**)
- seek approval for a revised capital programme for 2022-23 to 2031-32 (**Appendix C**)
- note the projected Prudential and Other Indicators for 2021-22 and 2022-23 (**Appendix D**)

##### 2. Connection to corporate well-being objectives / other corporate priorities

2.1 This report assists in the achievement of the following corporate well-being objectives under the **Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015**:-

1. **Supporting a successful sustainable economy** – taking steps to make the county borough a great place to do business, for people to live, work, study and visit, and to ensure that our schools are focused on raising the skills, qualifications and ambitions for all people in the county borough.
2. **Helping people and communities to be more healthy and resilient** – taking steps to reduce or prevent people from becoming vulnerable or dependent on the Council and its services. Supporting individuals and communities to build resilience, and enable them to develop solutions to have active, healthy and independent lives.
3. **Smarter use of resources** – ensuring that all resources (financial, physical, ecological, human and technological) are used as effectively and efficiently as possible and support the creation of resources throughout the community that can help to deliver the Council's well-being objectives.

2.2 Capital investment in the Council's assets is a key factor in meeting the Council's well-being objectives as set out in the Council's Corporate Plan.

### **3. Background**

3.1 The Local Authorities (Capital Finance and Accounting) (Wales) Regulations 2003 as amended, contain detailed provisions for the capital finance and accounting controls, including the rules on the use of capital receipts and what is to be treated as capital expenditure. They modify accounting practice in various ways to prevent adverse impacts on authorities' revenue resources.

3.2 As well as the legislation, the Council manages its Treasury Management and Capital activities in accordance with the following associated guidance:-

- CIPFA's Treasury Management in the Public Services: Code of Practice
- CIPFA's The Prudential Code for Capital Finance in Local Authorities
- Welsh Government (WG) revised Guidance on Local Authority Investments

3.3 The Prudential Code for Capital Finance in Local Authorities requires Local Authorities to have in place a Capital Strategy which demonstrates that the Authority takes capital expenditure and investment decisions in line with service objectives and properly takes account of stewardship, value for money, prudence, sustainability and affordability. To demonstrate that the Council has fulfilled these objectives, the Prudential Code sets out a number of Indicators that must be set and monitored each year. The Council's Capital Strategy, incorporating the Prudential Indicators for 2022-23, was approved by Council on 23 February 2022.

3.4 On 24 February 2021 Council approved a capital budget of £62.363 million for 2021-22 as part of a capital programme covering the period 2021-22 to 2030-31 and Council received regular updates and approved revisions through the year. Although Council approved new schemes for the 2022-23 capital programme in June 22, the programme for 2021-22 was last updated and approved by Council on 23 February 2022. This report provides an update on the following:

- Capital Programme outturn 2021-22
- Capital Programme monitoring quarter 1 2022-23
- A revised Capital Programme for 2022-23 to 2031-32
- Capital Strategy monitoring
- Prudential and other indicators

### **4. Current situation/proposal**

#### **4.1 Capital Programme Outturn Position 2021-22**

4.1.1 This section of the report provides Members with an update on the Council's capital programme for 2021-22. The original budget approved by Council on 24



February 2021 has been revised and approved by Council during the year to incorporate budgets brought forward from 2020-21 and any new schemes and grant approvals. The programme for 2021-22, approved by Council in February 2022, totalled £50.082 million, of which £28.800 million is met from Bridgend County Borough Council (BCBC) resources, including capital receipts, revenue contributions from earmarked reserves and borrowing, with the remaining £21.282 million coming from external resources.

4.1.2 **Appendix A** provides details of the individual schemes within the capital programme, showing the budget available in 2021-22 compared to the actual spend. Since the last report presented to Council in June 2022 there have been a few minor amendments to the 2021-22 Programme. The main changes are:

- new approvals of £2.306 million mainly as a result of new grant schemes from Welsh Government (WG) – these include £1.162 million for Free Schools Meals Capital, £0.250 million Transforming Towns for Maesteg Town Hall, £0.159 million Transforming Towns for Urban Centre Property Enhancement and £0.163 million Integrated Care Funding (ICF) for the Children’s Residential Hub. There has also been a £0.441 million revenue contribution to capital to fund the installation of upgraded ICT infrastructure in schools.
- £0.046 million funding brought back from 2022-23 to reflect updated spend profiles.

WG awarded the Council with £2.880 million grant towards Band B Land Purchase which, whilst not changing the total cost of the scheme, the funding profile has been changed to reflect this additional funding.

This brings the revised budget for 2021-22 to £52.434 million.

4.1.3 Total expenditure as at 31 March 2022 was £29.741 million which, after slippage of £21.252 million into 2022-23 and adjustments to grant funded schemes of £1.395 million, results in a total under spend of £0.046 million, which will be returned to Council funding. During the year a number of schemes have commenced but not been completed or have been moved wholly into 2022-23. These include the Children’s Residential Accommodation Hub, Cosy Corner, Bridgend’s capital contribution to City Deal, and Bridgend Heat Scheme. Slippage has arisen as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic and also due to a number of other reasons, including delays in starting projects due to the need to undertake more detailed survey works, supply chain issues and ongoing discussions with funding bodies and other general programme delays.

4.1.4 Slippage forecast to be spent in 2022-23 of £21.252 million is required, the main schemes being;

- £2.260 million Llynfi Loan. The works were unable to be tendered until September 2021 following which only one tender was returned and this was substantially greater than envisaged and beyond that previously agreed by Welsh Government. A request for an extension

of time to allow for the retender and delivery of the works was therefore submitted to Welsh Government with ministerial approval being obtained in March 2022. Following the necessary subsequent revision to the engineering scope of works and to the works specification in order to reflect recent changes in legislation and ensure compliance, the works were retendered in May 2022. Welsh Government grants panel has now approved the revised project costs pending ministerial approval.

- £2.092 million School Capital Maintenance. Following the Council being awarded a School Capital Maintenance grant of £2.436 million in quarter 3, there have been a number of underspends due to internal and external resource availability, which have meant that the grant has been used to fund various other schemes in the capital programme, as allowed in the grant terms and conditions, and the retrospective earmarked reserve and capital receipts funding displaced and slipped for use in 2022-23.
- £2.028 million Land Purchase Band B. The land transactions in relation to the proposed new English-medium school to serve the traditional catchment areas of Corneli and Afon Y Felin Primary Schools, the replacement Ysgol y Ferch o'r Sger and the replacement Heronsbridge School have not yet completed. All are progressing well. Currently the agreements are in the form of Option Agreements which are likely to delay the timing of the capital required to complete the purchases. This approach firmly aligns the acquisitions to the consultation processes attributed to these proposed school developments and reduces the financial risk profile considerably. We anticipate £0.678 million to be spent during 2022-23 with the remainder £1.350 million to be fully utilised in 2023-24.
- £1.677 million of funding for minor capital works has slipped due to delays in completing a number of schemes.
- £0.998 million Maesteg Town Hall. The scheme has slipped mainly due to the active realisation of the impact Covid-19 is having in the supply of materials and workforce. This has meant that lead in times for materials has been longer than anticipated and there is a reduction in available workforce.
- £0.797 million Welsh Medium Childcare provision at Ogmore. The scheme has slipped as a result of a retender necessitated by the demise of WRW Construction Limited (who had been the appointed contractor for the scheme).
- £0.553 million Economic Stimulus. A significant amount of resource was made available from Welsh Government to support the local economy as a result of the pandemic. This resource, and the requirement to deliver it efficiently to the business community, has meant that the funding can be rolled forward to 2022-23 to support

the economy as it looks to develop resilience following the pandemic and grow in future years.

- £0.484 million Welsh Medium Childcare provision at Bettws. The scheme was delayed due to additional drainage investigations and supply chain issues.

## 4.2 Capital Programme Quarter 1 Update 2022-23

4.2.1 This section of the report provides Members with an update on the Council's capital programme for 2022-23 since the budget was last approved by Council and incorporates any new schemes and grant approvals. The revised programme for 2022-23 currently totals £98.134 million, of which £59.148 million is met from Bridgend County Borough Council (BCBC) resources, including capital receipts, revenue contributions from earmarked reserves and borrowing, with the remaining £38.986 million coming from external resources, including General Capital Grant. Table 1 below shows the capital programme for each Directorate from the June 2022 approved Council position to quarter 1:

**Table 1 – Capital Programme per Directorate 2022-23**

Directorate	Approved Council June 2022 £'000	Slippage Brought forward from 2021-22** £'000	New Approvals £'000	Virements £'000	Slippage to future years £'000	Revised Budget 2022-23 £'000
Education & Family Support	11,335	7,386	383	-	(1,350)	17,754
Social Services and Well-being	2,857	831	98	123	-	3,909
Communities	54,858	9,910	5,125	-	-	69,893
Chief Executive's	2,720	2,402	530	(123)	-	5,529
Council Wide	372	677	-	-	-	1,049
<b>Total</b>	<b>72,142*</b>	<b>21,206</b>	<b>6,136</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(1,350)</b>	<b>98,134</b>

\* Includes £0.184 million approved via delegated power subsequent to June Council

\*\*£21.252 million from 2021-22 net of £0.046 million brought forward from 2022-23

4.2.2 Table 2 below summarises the current funding assumptions for the capital programme for 2022-23. The capital resources are managed to ensure that maximum financial benefit for the Council is achieved. This may include the realignment of funding to maximise government grants.

**Table 2 – Capital Programme 2022-23 Resources**

<b>CAPITAL RESOURCES</b>	<b>£'000</b>
<b><i>BCBC Resources:</i></b>	
Capital Receipts	20,084
Earmarked Reserves	21,376
Unsupported Borrowing	7,774
Supported Borrowing	3,953
Other Loans	4,306
Revenue Contribution	1,655
<b>Total BCBC Resources</b>	<b>59,148</b>
<b><i>External Resources:</i></b>	
WG General Capital Funding	8,282
Grants	30,704
<b>Total External Resources</b>	<b>38,986</b>
<b>TOTAL RESOURCES</b>	<b>98,134</b>

4.2.3 **Appendix B** provides details of the individual schemes within the capital programme, showing the budget available in 2022-23 compared to the projected spend at 30 June 2022.

4.2.4 There are a number of amendments to the capital programme for 2022-23, such as new and amended schemes, since the capital programme was last approved including:

Levelling Up Fund - £4.500 million

On 14 June 2022 Cabinet approved the request to submit two bids to the Levelling up Fund (LUF), part of the UK Government's new levelling up and community investment suite of programmes. The two bids are for the redevelopment of Porthcawl Grand Pavilion and the replacement of Penprysg Railway Bridge. The Grand Pavilion bid is principally to address the issues of risk to the building fabric that exist in the condition of the structure, but also, to invest in a redevelopment of the building to accommodate extended and improved arts, hospitality and workshop spaces. With regard to Penprysg Railway Bridge, the bridge will be replaced and a new fully accessible active travel bridge will be provided at the level crossing.

These are two large scale priority projects for the authority and it is acknowledged that the delivery of these projects will require significant financial and grant investment. The LUF requires a 10% match funding contribution for the projects. The cost and split of grant and match funding for the two schemes is as follows:

Scheme	Timescale	Levelling Up Funding (90%)	BCBC Match Funding (10%)	Total Cost
		£	£	£
Porthcawl Pavilion	2022-2025	17,998,200	1,999,800	<b>19,998,000</b>
Penprysg Railway Bridge	2022-2026	22,500,000	2,500,000	<b>25,000,000</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>40,498,200</b>	<b>4,499,800</b>	<b>44,998,000</b>

The match funding requirement for the two projects is £4,499,800, for which funding has been set aside in earmarked reserves, and demonstration of a commitment to match fund the schemes is a requirement of the funding bids.

These projects have not yet been tendered, and it is only at this point that confirmation of total project costs and a detailed financial breakdown can be confirmed. It is anticipated that a decision on the application will be made in late Autumn 2022, so no capital funding will be spent in advance of an approval. The grant will only be included in the capital programme should the bids be approved. If they aren't, the associated match funding will be removed from the programme. Only once approval for the grant contribution has been given will any spend on the schemes be permitted. The Council will seek to secure match funding towards these schemes where possible, and where opportunities arise, to replace the Council's contribution.

#### Sustainable Communities for Learning Band B - £15.461 million

The second wave of Welsh Government's (WG) 21st Century Schools programme (recently renamed Sustainable Communities for Learning) began in April 2019. At that time WG produced a set of costs and size standards to support schemes. The WG grant intervention rates for capital schemes is 65% for mainstream schools, 75% for special schools and the capital costs associated with the revenue funded schemes (that is, Mutual Investment Model) funded at 65%. The remaining balances are funded by local authorities which will include any additional provision that is required over and above the size standards (for example, part-time nursery places).

The 2019 cost standard rates have been fixed since that time. However, following Brexit and the COVID-19 pandemic, the industry has seen a significant increase in construction costs. WG has responded to this increase accordingly and has produced a set of revised cost standard rates. The revised rates have been applied to the local authority's Band B schemes, which has resulted in the need for an increased capital contribution in order to deliver the planned programme.

In addition, schemes will be required to demonstrate delivery of Net Zero Carbon in operation plus a 20% reduction on the amount of embodied carbon (that is, the carbon emitted through construction materials and the construction process). WG has advised that 100% of the additional costs to meet this commitment under this current wave of investment will be fully funded.

However, the additional costs required to deliver on local policy (for example, part-time nursery places) will need to be met by the local authority.

On 30 May 2022, WG confirmed the funding process in terms of the Mutual Investment Model Stage 1 capital design fees for the Bridgend West Primary Schools scheme. BCBC is required to contribute 35% of the cost of the stage 1 design fees, in addition to its one-off contributions to ICT and fixed furniture and equipment. Welsh Government will fund the remaining 65%. For Bridgend the design fees contribution is an additional £0.172 million, out of a total fee of £0.491 million, which is now built into the overall capital cost.

The revised capital budget for the programme is now £64.966 million, compared to £49.505 million previously. The increase in Welsh Government grant funding is £12.080 million, and approval is sought to increase the Council's capital contribution to the above programme by £3.381 million, for which funding has been set aside in earmarked reserves.

#### Active Travel Fund - £4.242 million

WG has awarded the Council with £4.242 million funding in relation to the Active Travel fund. The purpose of the Active Travel Fund is to increase levels of active travel, improve health and well-being, improve air quality, reduce carbon emissions, connect communities and improve active travel access to employment, education and key services, destinations and public transport. It will include an allocation for Pyle to Porthcawl (Phase1) and Bridgend to Pencoed (Phase 3), as well as various other smaller schemes.

#### Community Focused Schools - £0.930 million

WG has awarded the Council with £0.930 million funding to be used to safely adapt and effectively open schools outside traditional hours through a number of targeted small and medium scale capital investments, thus enabling community use of existing facilities.

#### Homelessness and Housing £0.530 million

To respond to increasing housing and homelessness cases it is proposed that the Council provides funding to Valleys to Coast (V2C) to support a refurbishment programme which will bring back into use 35 long term empty properties, or 'voids', which require significant investment. V2C has secured £2.1 million of grant funding from Welsh Government to undertake these works and the Council will provide match funding of £530,000, funded from a revenue contribution from existing housing budgets. V2C has confirmed that the properties will be available to the Council for nomination rights and to support those individuals and families in temporary accommodation. The properties will be refurbished to meet the Welsh Housing Quality Standards with increased energy efficiency and, in some cases, will be extended and adapted to meet identified housing needs. The Council has received independent legal advice on this arrangement which has confirmed that this action is compliant with the Services of Public Economic Interest (SPEI) requirements. The appropriate legal agreements will be put in place before funding is released.

#### 20mph Default Speed - £0.580 million

WG has awarded the Council with £0.580 million of funding to be used to support the roll out of a 20mph default speed limit on restricted roads across Wales.

#### Coychurch Crematorium Works - £0.096 million

The current capital budget for planned works is £0.569 million but an additional £0.096 million is required to meet the planned capital maintenance spending requirements as agreed by the Crematorium Joint Committee in their meeting on 4 March 2022. This will be funded by a revenue contribution from the crematorium budget.

#### Brilliant Basics - £0.065 million

WG has awarded the Council with £0.052 million of funding to enable the completion of the Porthcawl Cycle Scheme and for the Installation of Smart recycle bins. An additional £0.013 match funding is also required which will be met from within existing Strategic Regeneration Fund (SRF) revenue budgets.

#### Fleet - £0.042 million

To enable the purchase of one minibus for Coleg Cymunedol Y Dderwen (CCYD), funding of £0.042 million has been included in the capital programme in 2022-23, to be funded from a revenue contribution from the school budget.

4.2.5 A revised Capital Programme is included as **Appendix C**.

### **4.3 Prudential and Other Indicators 2022-23 Monitoring**

4.3.1 In February 2022, Council approved the Capital Strategy for 2022-23, which included the Prudential Indicators 2022-23 to 2024-25 together with some local indicators.

4.3.2 The Capital Strategy is intended to give an overview of how capital expenditure, capital financing and treasury management activity contribute to the provision of services along with an overview of how associated risk is managed and the implications for future sustainability. To this end, a number of prudential indicators were included, and approved by Council. In line with the requirements of the Prudential Code, the Chief Finance Officer is required to establish procedures to monitor both performance against all forward-looking prudential indicators and the requirement specified.

4.3.3 **Appendix D** details the actual indicators for 2021-22, the estimated indicators for 2022-23 set out in the Council's Capital Strategy and the projected indicators for 2022-23 based on the revised Capital Programme. These show that the Council is operating in line with the approved limits.

### **4.4 Capital Strategy Monitoring**

4.4.1 The Capital Strategy also requires the monitoring of non-treasury management investments and other long term liabilities. The Council does have an existing

investment portfolio which is 100% based within the County Borough and primarily the office and industrial sectors. The income streams are generally spread between the single and multi-let office investments on Bridgend Science Park, the multi-let industrial estates and the freehold ground rent investments. The total value of Investment Properties was £5.585 million at 31 March 2022.

- 4.4.2 The Council has a number of Other Long Term Liabilities which are included within the Capital Strategy, the most significant being the Maesteg School Private Finance Initiative (PFI). The Council has a PFI arrangement for the provision of a Secondary School in Maesteg. This forms a long-term liability for the Council which is £13.902 million at 31 March 2022. This is a 25 year agreement which will end during the 2033-34 financial year. Other long term liabilities totalling £0.227 million include lease arrangements for the Innovation Centre and the Council's Waste Contract.

## **5. Effect upon policy framework and procedure rules**

- 5.1 As required by Financial Procedure Rule 3.5.3 within the Council's Constitution, "The Chief Finance Officer shall report quarterly to Cabinet an update on the Capital Strategy and the Prudential Indicators."

## **6. Equality Act 2010 implications**

- 6.1 The protected characteristics identified within the Equality Act, Socio-economic Duty and the impact on the use of the Welsh Language have been considered in the preparation of this report. As a public body in Wales, the Council must consider the impact of strategic decisions, such as the development or the review of policies, strategies, services and functions. Projects within the capital programme will be subject to the preparation of Equality Impact Assessments before proceeding. It is considered that there will be no significant or unacceptable equality impacts as a result of this report.

## **7. Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 implications**

- 7.1 The well-being goals identified in the Act were considered in the preparation of this report. It is considered that there will be no significant or unacceptable impacts upon the achievement of well-being goals/objectives as a result of this report. Specifically the development of a 10 year capital programme, which reflects the Council's affordability in terms of capital receipts and borrowing, supports the principle of sustainability over the long term.

## **8. Financial implications**

- 8.1 The financial implications are outlined in the body of the report.

## **9. Recommendations**

- 9.1 It is recommended that Council:
- notes the capital outturn for 2021-22 (**Appendix A**)



- notes the Council's Capital Programme 2022-23 Quarter 1 update to 30 June 2022 (**Appendix B**)
- approves the revised Capital Programme (**Appendix C**)
- notes the projected Prudential and Other Indicators for 2021-22 and 2022-23 (**Appendix D**)

Carys Lord  
**Chief Officer – Finance, Performance and Change**  
July 2022

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**Background documents:** None

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	Budget 21-22 (Council Feb 22) £'000	New Approvals £'000	Virement £'000	Slippage From 2022-23 £'000	Revised Budget 2021-22 £'000	Total Exp 2021-22 £'000	Over / (Under) spend £'000	Slippage to 2022-23 £'000	Impact on Grant Funded Schemes £'000	Impact on BCBC Resources £'000
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**Education & Family Support**

21ST CENTURY SCHOOLS BAND B	100				100	-	(100)	100		-
YSGOL BRYN CASTELL	92	61			153	62	(91)	91		-
LITCHARD PRIMARY SOLAR PANELS	43				43	39	(4)	-		(4)
MYNYDD CYNFFIG PRIMARY SCHOOL	98				98	19	(79)	79		-
BRYNMENYN PRIMARY	44				44	-	(44)	44		-
LAND PURCHASE BAND B SCHOOLS	4,910				4,910	2,882	(2,028)	2,028		-
GATEWAY TO THE VALLEYS SECONDARY SCHOOL	135	78			213	103	(110)	110		-
GARW VALLEY PRIMARY PROVISION	139				139	-	(139)	139		-
PENCOED PRIMARY SCHOOL	54				54	1	(53)	53		-
GARW VALLEY PRIMARY HIGHWAYS	30				30	-	(30)	30		-
PENCOED PRY SCH HIGHWAYS WORKS	56				56	-	(56)	56		-
BRYNMENYN SCHOOL HIGHWAYS WORK	12				12	-	(12)	12		-
CCYD CLASSROOMS	30				30	28	(2)	-		(2)
ABERCERDIN PRIMARY HUB	300				300	13	(287)	287		-
YGG BRO OGWR	-		3		3	3	-			
CROESTY PRIMARY SCHOOL	15		(3)		12	2	(10)			(10)
CYNFFIG COMP CANOPY	42				42	42	-			
MINOR WORKS	36				36	16	(20)	20		
HERONSBRIDGE SCHOOL	40				40	36	(4)	4		
MAES YR HAUL SOLAR PANELS	32				32	29	(3)	-		(3)
SCHOOLS TRAFFIC SAFETY	208	127			335	127	(208)	208		
SCHOOLS MODERNISATION	60				60	7	(53)	53		
EDUCATION S106 SCHEMES	169				169	-	(169)	169		
SCHOOLS CAPITAL MAINTENANCE GRANT	2,119	896			3,015	923	(2,092)	2,092		
WELSH MEDIUM GRANT - BETTWS	697				697	213	(484)	484		
WELSH MEDIUM GRANT - BRIDGEND	53				53	-	(53)	53		
WELSH MEDIUM GRANT - OGMORE	857				857	60	(797)	797		
WELSH MEDIUM GRANT - PORTHCAWL	53				53	-	(53)	53		
ICT - SCHOOL EQUIPMENT	40				40	40	-			
WELSH MEDIUM - HIGHWAYS	100				100	-	(100)	100		
BRYNTEG COMPREHENSIVE ALL WEATHER PITCH	324				324	-	(324)	324		
<b>TOTAL Education &amp; Family Support</b>	<b>10,888</b>	<b>1,162</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>12,050</b>	<b>4,645</b>	<b>(7,405)</b>	<b>7,386</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(19)</b>

**Social Services and Wellbeing**

BRIDGEND RECREATION	150				150	150	-	-		-
ACCESSIBILITY WORKS HALO/AWEN	150				150	139	(11)	11		
COMMUNITY CENTRES	280				280	54	(226)	226		
BRYNGARW PARK - ACCESS	49				49	26	(23)	23		-
BRYN Y CAE-UPGRADE HFE'S	40				40	-	(40)	40		-
TY CWM OGWR	340				340	9	(331)	331		
VARIOUS MINOR WORKS	163				163	28	(135)	135		-
TREM Y MOR - ACCOMODATION	175				175	171	(4)	4		-
BAKERS WAY MINOR WORKS	10				10	-	(10)	10		-
GLAN YR AFON CARE HOME	51				51	-	(51)	51		-
CHILDRENS RESIDENTIAL HUB	114	40			154	154	-			-
HARTSHORN HOUSE REFURB	68				68	68	-	-		-
<b>TOTAL Social Services &amp; Wellbeing</b>	<b>1,590</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,630</b>	<b>799</b>	<b>(831)</b>	<b>831</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

	Budget 21-22 (Council Feb 22) £'000	New Approvals £'000	Virement £'000	Slippage From 2022-23 £'000	Revised Budget 2021-22 £'000	Total Exp 2021-22 £'000	Over / (Under) spend £'000	Slippage to 2022-23 £'000	Impact on Grant Funded Schemes £'000	Impact on BCBC Resources £'000
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**Communities**  
**Street Scene**

COMMUNITY PLAY AREAS	100				100	10	(90)	90		
PARKS/PAVILIONS/COMMUNITY CENTRES CAT	580				580	267	(313)	313		-
ABERFIELDS PLAYFIELDS	11				11	-	(11)	11		-
PORTHCAWL TOWN SEA DEFENCE	27				27	-	(27)	-		(27)
COYCHURCH CREMATORIUM WORKS	350				350	246	(104)	104		-
ACCESSIBILITY & ROAD SAFETY	148		98		246	246	-			
CIVIL PARKING ENFORCEMENT CAR	8				8	-	(8)	8		-
ULTRA LOW EMISSIONS VEHICLES TRANSFORMATION FUND	462				462	119	(343)	343		
TRAFFIC SIGNAL REPLACEMENT	250				250	-	(250)	250		
FLEET TRANSITION-ULTRA LOW EMISSIONS VEHICLES	300				300	-	(300)	300		
TONDU WASTE DEPOT UPGRADE FIRE SAFETY	140				140	-	(140)	140		
RESILIENT ROADS FUND	475				475	475	-			
ROAD SAFETY SCHEMES	200	15		12	227	227	-			-
PYLE TO PORTHCAWL ATR PHASE 1	348		(98)		250	29	(221)		(221)	
PENCOED TECH PARK ACT TRAVEL	1,841				1,841	1,734	(107)	-	(107)	-
HIGHWAYS STRUCTURAL WORKS	425	7			432	432	-	-		-
CARRIAGEWAY CAPITAL WORKS	255				255	255	-	-		-
ROAD SAFETY IMPROVEMENTS	339				339	321	(18)	-	(18)	-
PUBLIC RIGHTS OF WAY CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS	181	38			219	167	(52)	52		-
HIGHWAYS MAINTENANCE GRANT	810				810	810	-	-		-
CARRIAGEWAY & FOOTWAYS RENEWAL	1,560	20			1,580	1,580	-	-		-
REPLACEMENT OF STREET LIGHTING	388				388	372	(16)	16		-
BRIDGE STRENGTHENING A4061	51				51	27	(24)	24		-
COMMUNITIES MINOR WORKS	461				461	70	(391)	391		-
RIVER PROTECTION MEASURES	80	10			90	90	-	-		-
PYLE PARK AND RIDE METRO	180				180	108	(72)	-	(72)	-
PENPRYSG ROAD BRIDGE	150				150	85	(65)		(65)	-
SAFE ROUTES - COITY HIGHER	224				224	175	(49)	-	(49)	-
RESIDENTS PARKING BRIDGEND TC	28				28	4	(24)	24		-
FLEET VEHICLES	-			34	34	34	-			-
RELOCATE RECYCLING CENTRE	798	8			806	806	-			-
AHP WASTE	207				207	183	(24)	24		-
HEOL MOSTYN JUNCTION	540				540	371	(169)	169		-
CORNELLY CEMETERY EXT	66				66	22	(44)	44		-
PORTHCAWL CEMETERY EXT	19				19	16	(3)	3		-
STREET LIGHTING ENERGY SALIX	629				629	370	(259)	-	(259)	-
S106 HIGHWAYS SMALL SCHEMES	60				60	15	(45)	45		-
<b>TOTAL Streetscene</b>	<b>12,691</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>12,835</b>	<b>9,666</b>	<b>(3,169)</b>	<b>2,351</b>	<b>(791)</b>	<b>(27)</b>

**Regeneration & Development**

BRIDGEND BUSSINESS SUPPORT NETWORK	135		7		142	142	-			-
PORTHCAWL RESORT INVESTMENT FOCUS	70		(8)		62	41	(21)		(21)	-
COSY CORNER (PRIF)	150				150	124	(26)	26		-
EU CONVERGANCE SRF BUDGET	455		(19)		436	-	(436)	436		-
VRP - BRYNGARW PARK	164				164	164	-	-		-
VRP - PARK SLIP	75				75	55	(20)	-	(20)	-
URBAN CENTRE PROPERTY ENHANCE	687	159			846	846	-			-
PORTHCAWL REGENERATION PROJECT	100				100	6	(94)	94		-
BERWYN CENTRE AND OGMORE VALE	183				183	133	(50)	-	(50)	-
COVID RECOVERY TOWN CENTRES	334				334	81	(253)	-	(253)	-
COMMERCIAL PROPERTY ENHANCEMENT FUND	60				60	16	(44)	44		-
BRIDGEND COLLEGE RELOCATION	650		20		670	670	-			-
ECONOMIC STIMULUS GRANT (WG)	831				831	278	(553)	553		-
COASTAL RISK MANAGEMENT P'CAWL	4,309				4,309	3,931	(378)	378		-
LLYNFI DEVELOPMENT SITE	2,260				2,260	-	(2,260)	2,260		-

	Budget 21-22 (Council Feb 22) £'000	New Approvals £'000	Virement £'000	Slippage From 2022-23 £'000	Revised Budget 2021-22 £'000	Total Exp 2021-22 £'000	Over / (Under) spend £'000	Slippage to 2022-23 £'000	Impact on Grant Funded Schemes £'000	Impact on BCBC Resources £'000
BRIDGEND HEAT SCHEME	390				390	40	(350)	350		-
MAESTEG TOWN HALL CULTURAL HUB	2,695	250			2,945	1,947	(998)	998		-
TOWN & COMMUNITY COUNCIL FUND	74				74	32	(42)	42		-
PORTHCAWL THI	15	6			21	16	(5)	5		-
<b>TOTAL Regeneration &amp; Development</b>	<b>13,637</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>14,052</b>	<b>8,522</b>	<b>(5,530)</b>	<b>5,186</b>	<b>(344)</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Corporate Landlord</b>										
CORPORATE LANDLORD ENERGY EFFICIENCY SAVINGS	1,279				1,279	889	(390)	390		-
ENTERPRISE HUB INNOVATION CENTRE	100				100	47	(53)	53		-
RAVENS COURT	447				447	-	(447)	447		-
BRIDGEND MARKET	10				10	10	-			-
DDA WORKS	408				408	373	(35)	35		-
MINOR WORKS	295				295	25	(270)	270		-
FIRE PRECAUTIONS MINOR WORKS	249				249	125	(124)	124		-
BRYNCETHIN DEPOT FACILITIES	531				531	64	(467)	467		-
NON OPERATIONAL ASSETS	480				480	-	(480)	480		-
EVERGREEN HALL	130				130	24	(106)	106		-
INVESTING IN COMMUNITIES	47				47	-	(47)	47		-
<b>Total Corporate Landlord</b>	<b>3,976</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,976</b>	<b>1,557</b>	<b>(2,419)</b>	<b>2,419</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>TOTAL Communities</b>	<b>30,304</b>	<b>513</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>30,863</b>	<b>19,745</b>	<b>(11,118)</b>	<b>9,956</b>	<b>(1,135)</b>	<b>(27)</b>
<b>Chief Executive</b>										
CORPORATE CAPITAL FUND	173				173	-	(173)	173		-
<b>TOTAL Corporate Capital Fund</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(173)</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
MANDATORY DFG RELATED EXPENDITURE	1,992	123	(112)		2,003	1,680	(323)	323		-
TARGET HARDENING GRANTS	19		10		29	29	-			-
HOUSING RENEWAL AREA	118				118	-	(118)	118		-
EMPTY HOMES GRANTS-GRANTS ONLY	300				300	-	(300)	300		-
COMFORT SAFE & SECURITY GRANTS	4		4		8	8	-			-
WESTERN VALLEY EMPTY HOMES	260				260	-	(260)	-	(260)	-
DISCRETIONARY HOUSING GRANTS	200				200	-	(200)	200		-
EMERGENCY REPAIR LIFETIME GRANT	78		98		176	176	-			-
ENABLE-SUPPORT FOR INDEPENDENT LIVING GRANT	198	27			225	225	-			-
HEALTH & WELLBEING VILLAGE	480				480	-	(480)	480		-
<b>TOTAL Housing/Homelessness</b>	<b>3,649</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,799</b>	<b>2,118</b>	<b>(1,681)</b>	<b>1,421</b>	<b>(260)</b>	<b>-</b>
ICT INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPORT	450				450	152	(298)	298		-
CCTV SYSTEMS REPLACEMENT	667				667	240	(427)	427		-
HWB SCHOOLS IT	305	441			746	690	(56)	56		-
WCCIS HARDWARE REFRESH	1,352				1,352	1,352	-			-
DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION	200				200	-	(200)	200		-
<b>TOTAL ICT</b>	<b>2,974</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,415</b>	<b>2,434</b>	<b>(981)</b>	<b>981</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
UNALLOCATED	504	-	-	-	504	-	(504)	504		-
<b>TOTAL Chief Executive</b>	<b>7,300</b>	<b>591</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7,891</b>	<b>4,552</b>	<b>(3,339)</b>	<b>3,079</b>	<b>(260)</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>50,082</b>	<b>2,306</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>52,434</b>	<b>29,741</b>	<b>(22,693)</b>	<b>21,252</b>	<b>(1,395)</b>	<b>(46)</b>

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# Bridgend County Borough Council

## CAPITAL MONITORING REPORT

QUARTER 1 TO 30 June 22

APPENDIX B

	Budget 22-23 (Council June 22)	2021-22 Slippage b/f	New Approvals and Adjustments	Virement	Slippage to Future Years	Revised Budget 2022- 23	Total Exp to date	Projected Spend	Over / (Under) spend	Impact on BCBC Resources
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000

### Education & Family Support

HIGHWAYS SCHEMES BAND B	3,400	-		-		3,400	-	3,400	-	-
21st CENTURY SCHOOLS BAND B	2,771	100	(547)	-		2,324	-	2,324	-	
YSGOL BRYN CASTELL	-	91		(61)		30	9	30		
LLANGYNWYD WELSH COMP	50	-				50	-	50		
BRYNMENYN PRIMARY		44				44	-	44		
LAND PURCHASE BAND B SCHOOLS		2,028			(1,350)	678	-	678		
GATEWAY TO THE VALLEYS SEC SCH	-	110		(78)		32	(5)	32		
GARW VALLEY SOUTH PRY PROVIS.	-	139				139	1	139		
PENCOED PRIMARY		53				53	-	53		
GARW VALLEY PRIMARY HIGHWAYS		30				30	-	30		
PENCOED PRY SCH HIGHWAYS WORKS		56				56	-	56		
ABERCERDIN PRIMARY HUB	-	287				287	5	287		
BRYNTEG COMP ALL WEATHER PITCH		324				324	-	324		
BRYNMENYN SCHOOL HIGHWAYS WORK		12				12	-	12		
MINOR WORKS	325	20		-		345	49	345	-	-
SCHOOLS TRAFFIC SAFETY	-	208		(127)		81	7	81		
HERONSBRIDGE SCHOOL	280	4				284	7	284		
SCHOOLS MODERNISATION	333	53		-		386	-	386	-	-
PENCOED PRIMARY	52					52	-	52	-	-
COETY PRIMARY	44	-				44	-	44	-	-
BRYNTIORION COMPREHENSIVE CLASSROOMS	650					650	-	650		
EDUCATION S106 SCHEMES		169				169	-	169		
MYNYDDCYNFFIGPRIMARYSCHOOL	-	79				79	0	79		
CEFN CRIBWR PRIMARY ALN	-					-	(11)	-		
SCHOOLS CAPITAL MAINT GRANT	2,436	2,092		(896)		3,632	129	3,632	-	-
WELSH MEDIUM GRANT - BETTWS	-	484				484	101	484		
WELSH MEDIUM GRANT - BRIDGEND	497	53		-		550	-	550	-	-
WELSH MEDIUM GRANT - OGMORE	-	797				797	6	797		
WELSH MEDIUM GRANT - PORTHCAWL	497	53		-		550	-	550	-	-
EAST HUB - BRYNTEG COMP	-			-		-	0	-	-	-
WELSH MEDIUM - HIGHWAYS		100				100	-	100		
FREE SCHOOL MEALS				1,162		1,162	-	1,162		
COMMUNITY FOCUSED SCHOOLS	-	-	930			930	-	930		
<b>TOTAL Education &amp; Family Support</b>	<b>11,335</b>	<b>7,386</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(1,350)</b>	<b>17,754</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>17,754</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

### Social Services and Wellbeing

BRYNGARW PARK - ACCESS	-	23				23	(21)	23	-	-
BRYN Y CAE-UPGRADE HFE'S		40				40	-	40		

	Budget 22-23 (Council June 22)	2021-22 Slippage b/f	New Approvals and Adjustments	Virement	Slippage to Future Years	Revised Budget 2022- 23	Total Exp to date	Projected Spend	Over / (Under) spend	Impact on BCBC Resources
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
TREM Y MOR - ACCOMODATION	-	4				4	1	4	-	-
TY CWM OGWR	-	331				331	0	331	-	
VARIOUS MINOR WORKS	-	135				135	11	135	-	-
BAKERS WAY MINOR WORKS		10				10	-	10		
GLAN YR AFON CARE HOME		51				51	-	51		
CHILDRENS RESIDENTIAL HUB	2,374	-		123		2,497	8	2,497	-	-
TELECARE TRANSFORMATION	483					483	-	483		
ACCESSIBILITY WORKS HALO/AWEN		11				11	-	11		
COMMUNITY CENTRES	-	226				226	-	226	-	
PORTHCAWL GRAND PAVILLION	-	-	98			98	-	98		
<b>TOTAL Social Services &amp; Wellbeing</b>	<b>2,857</b>	<b>831</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,909</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>3,909</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

### **Communities**

#### **Street Scene**

COMMUNITY PLAY AREAS	1,196	90				1,286	-	1,286	-	
PARKS/PAVILIONS/OTHER CAT	500	313				813	68	813	-	-
ABERFIELDS PLAYFIELDS	-	11				11	-	11		
CITY DEAL	3,138	-				3,138	-	3,138	-	-
COYCHURCH CREM WORKS	465	104	96			665	-	665	-	-
ACCESSIBILITY & SAFETY ROAD						-	(117)	-		
MINOR CROSSINGS	-		392			392	-	392		
REMEDIAL MEASURES - CAR PARKS	135	-				135	-	135	-	-
CIVIL PARKING ENFORCEMENT CAR	30	8				38	-	38	-	-
20 MPH DEFAULT SPEED			580			580	-	580		
ROAD SAFETY SCHEMES	136	(12)				124	7	124	-	-
PYLE TO PORTHCAWL	-		387			387	2	387		
PENCOED TECH PARK ACT TRAVEL	-		3,463			3,463	(63)	3,463	-	-
HIGHWAYS STRUCTURAL WORKS	340	-				340	(49)	340	-	-
CARRIAGEWAY CAPITAL WORKS	250	-				250	(8)	250	-	-
HEOL MOSTYN JUNCTION	-	169				169	(15)	169	-	
PROW CAPITAL IMP STRUCTURES	-	52				52	(12)	52	-	-
HIGHWAYS MAINTENANCE GRANT	2,000	-				2,000	(75)	2,000	-	-
CARRIAGEWAY & FOOTWAYS RENEWAL	1,500					1,500	(283)	1,500	-	-
REPLACEMENT OF STREET LIGHTING	400	16				416	24	416	-	-
BRIDGE STRENGTHENING A4061	-	24				24	-	24	-	-
COMMUNITIES MINOR WORKS	-	391				391	-	391	-	-
ULEVT FUND	-	343				343	5	343		
FLEET TRANSITION-ULEV	-	300				300	-	300		
TRAFFIC SIGNAL REPLACEMENT	-	250				250	-	250		
ULEV VEHICLES	320	-				320	-	320		
PORTHCAWL BUS STATION CCRMETRO	1,900	-				1,900	-	1,900		
PENPRYSG ROAD BRIDGE	735	-				735	(12)	735	-	-
RESIDENTS PARKING BRIDGEND TC	100	24				124	-	124	-	-
FLEET VEHICLES	1,376	(34)	42			1,384	85	1,384	-	-
AHP WASTE	-	24				24	18	24	-	-



	Budget 22-23 (Council June 22)	2021-22 Slippage b/f	New Approvals and Adjustments	Virement	Slippage to Future Years	Revised Budget 2022- 23	Total Exp to date	Projected Spend	Over / (Under) spend	Impact on BCBC Resources
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
CORNELLY CEMETERY EXT	235	44				279	4	279		
PORTHCAWL CEMETERY EXT	180	3				183	1	183		
S106 HIGHWAYS SMALL SCHEMES	-	45				45	-	45		
ROAD SAFETY IMPROVEMENTS	500	-				500	(15)	500	-	-
TONDU WASTE DEPOT UPGRADE FIRE	-	140				140	-	140		
BRIDGEND TO BRACKLA ACT TRAVEL	-					-	(14)	-	-	-
RIVER PROTECTION MEASURES	-					-	(49)	-	-	-
PYLE PARK AND RIDE METRO	-	-				-	2	-	-	-
SAFE ROUTES - COITY HIGHER	-					-	(6)	-	-	-
RELOCATE RECYCLING CENTRE	-	-				-	(56)	-	-	-
LEVELLING UP - PENPRYSG ROAD BRIDGE	-	-	100			100	-	100		
<b>TOTAL Streetscene</b>	<b>15,436</b>	<b>2,305</b>	<b>5,060</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>22,801</b>	<b>(559)</b>	<b>22,801</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

### **Regeneration & Development**

EU CONVERGANCE SRF BUDGET	-	436				436	-	436		
COSY CORNER (PRIF)	2,649	26				2,675	14	2,675	-	-
PORTHCAWL REGENERATION PROJECT	3,398	94				3,492	-	3,492	-	-
ECONOMIC STIMULUS GRANT	-	553				553	-	553	-	-
COASTAL RISK MANAGEMENT P'CAWL	2,150	378				2,528	593	2,528	-	-
EWENNY ROAD INDUSTRIAL ESTATE	3,500	-				3,500	-	3,500		
ARBED PHASE 1 CESP	3,505	-				3,505	-	3,505		
LLYNFI DEVELOPMENT SITE		2,260				2,260	-	2,260		
BRIDGEND HEAT SCHEME	3,000	350				3,350	-	3,350	-	-
MAESTEG TOWN HALL CULTURAL HUB	2,976	998				3,974	337	3,974	-	-
TOWN & COMMUNITY COUNCIL FUND	200	42				242	-	242	-	-
CAERAU HEAT SCHEME	5,904	-				5,904	-	5,904	-	-
PORTHCAWL THI	119	5				124	-	124	-	-
BRILLIANT BASICS	-	-	65			65	-	65		
COMM PROP ENHANCEMENT FUND	90	44				134	-	134		
BRDGND BUS SUP NETWORK	-	-				-	11	-		
<b>TOTAL Regeneration &amp; Development</b>	<b>27,491</b>	<b>5,186</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>32,742</b>	<b>954</b>	<b>32,742</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

### **Corporate Landlord**

CAPITAL ASSET MANAGEMENT FUND	820	-				820	-	820	-	-
CORP LANDLORD ENERGY EFFIC SAV	-	390				390	2	390	-	-
ENTERPRISE HUB INNOVATION CENT	1,837	53				1,890	5	1,890	-	-
RAVENS COURT	-	447				447	0	447	-	-
RELOCATION OF REGISTRARS	-	-				-	-	-	-	-
DDA WORKS	-	35				35	7	35	-	-
MINOR WORKS	1,130	270				1,400	-	1,400	-	-
FIRE PRECAUTIONS MINOR WORKS	-	124				124	22	124	-	-
BRYNCETHIN DEPOT FACILITIES	-	467				467	6	467	-	-
NON OPERATIONAL ASSETS		480				480	-	480		
WATERTON UPGRADE	8,144	-				8,144	-	8,144	-	-
EVERGREEN HALL	-	106				106	13	106	-	-

	Budget 22-23 (Council June 22) £'000	2021-22 Slippage b/f £'000	New Approvals and Adjustments £'000	Virement £'000	Slippage to Future Years £'000	Revised Budget 2022- 23 £'000	Total Exp to date £'000	Projected Spend £'000	Over / (Under) spend £'000	Impact on BCBC Resources £'000
INVESTING IN COMMUNITIES		47				47	-	47		
<b>Total Corporate Landlord</b>	11,931	2,419	-	-	-	14,350	55	14,350	-	-
<b>TOTAL Communities</b>	<b>54,858</b>	<b>9,910</b>	<b>5,125</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>69,893</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>69,893</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

**Chief Executive**

MANDATORY DFG RELATED EXPEND	1,750	323		(123)		1,950	240	1,950	-	-
TARGET HARDENING GRANTS	-					-	-	-	-	-
DISCRETIONARY HOUSING GRANTS	200	200				400	-	400		
HOUSING RENEWAL AREA	100	118				218	0	218	-	-
EMPTY HOMES GRANTS-GRANTS ONLY		300				300	-	300		
ENABL-SUP FOR IND LIVING GRANT	270	-				270	-	270	-	-
HOMELESSNESS AND HOUSING			530			530	-	530	-	-
HEALTH & WELLBEING VILLAGE		480				480	-	480		
<b>TOTAL Housing/Homelessness</b>	<b>2,320</b>	<b>1,421</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>(123)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,148</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>4,148</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

ICT LAPTOP REPLACEMENT	-	-				-	-	-	-	-
ICT INFRA SUPPORT	400	298				698	299	698	-	-
HWB SCHOOLS IT	-	56				56	40	56		
DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION	-	200				200	-	200		
CCTV SYSTEMS REPLACEMENT	-	427				427		427		
COMMUNITY CARE INFOR SYS	-	-				-	1	-		
<b>TOTAL ICT</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>981</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,381</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>1,381</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

<b>TOTAL Chief Executive</b>	<b>2,720</b>	<b>2,402</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>(123)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,529</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>5,529</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
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**Council Wide Capital Budgets**

CORPORATE CAPITAL FUND	200	173				373	-	373	-	-
UNALLOCATED	172	504		-	-	676	-	676	-	-
	372	677	-	-	-	1,049	-	1,049	-	-

<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>72,142</b>	<b>21,206</b>	<b>6,136</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(1,350)</b>	<b>98,134</b>	<b>1,331</b>	<b>98,134</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
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## PRUDENTIAL AND OTHER INDICATORS 2021-22 and 2022-23

The Prudential Indicators are required to be set and approved by Council in accordance with CIPFA's Prudential Code for Capital Finance in Local Authorities. Table 1 shows the 2021-22 actual capital expenditure, the capital programme approved by Council on 23 February 2022 and the latest projection for the current financial year which has incorporated slippage of schemes from 2021-22 together with any new grants and contributions or changes in the profile of funding.

*Table 1: Prudential Indicator: Estimates of Capital Expenditure*

	<b>2021-22 Actual £m</b>	<b>2022-23 Estimate (Council Feb 22) £m</b>	<b>2022-23 Projection £m</b>
Council Fund services	29.741	69.979	97.654
Investment Properties	-	-	0.480
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>29.741</b>	<b>69.979</b>	<b>98.134</b>

All capital expenditure must be financed, either from external sources (government grants and other contributions), the Council's own resources (revenue, reserves and capital receipts) or net financing requirement (borrowing, leasing and Private Finance Initiative). The planned financing of the expenditure has been projected as follows:

*Table 2: Capital financing*

	<b>2021-22 Actual £m</b>	<b>2022-23 Estimate (Council Feb 22) £m</b>	<b>2022-23 Projection £m</b>
External sources	18.152	26.078	38.986
Own resources	1.020	30.993	43.115
Net Financing Requirement	10.569	12.908	16.033
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>29.741</b>	<b>69.979</b>	<b>98.134</b>

The net financing requirement or 'debt' is only a temporary source of finance, since loans and leases must be repaid, and this is therefore replaced over time by other financing, usually from revenue which is known as the Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP). As well as MRP, the Council makes additional voluntary revenue contributions to pay off Prudential or Unsupported Borrowing. The total of these are shown in Table 3 below:-

Table 3: Replacement of debt finance

	2021-22 Actual £m	2022-23 Estimate (Council Feb 22) £m	2022-23 Projection £m
Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP)	2.970	3.187	3.187
Additional Voluntary Revenue Provision	3.553	2.476	2.476
<b>Total MRP &amp; VRP</b>	<b>6.523</b>	<b>5.663</b>	<b>5.663</b>
<b>Other MRP on Long term Liabilities</b>	<b>0.801</b>	<b>0.863</b>	<b>0.863</b>
<b>Total Own Resources</b>	<b>7.324</b>	<b>6.526</b>	<b>6.526</b>

The Council's cumulative outstanding amount of debt finance is measured by the Capital Financing Requirement (CFR). This increases with new debt-financed capital expenditure and reduces by the MRP amount within the year. Based on the above figures for expenditure and financing, the Council's estimated CFR is as follows based on the movement on capital expenditure at quarter 1:

Table 4: Prudential Indicator: Estimates of Capital Financing Requirement

	2021-22 Actual £m	2022-23 Estimate £m	2022-23 Projection £m
<b>Capital Financing Requirement</b>			
Opening CFR excluding PFI & other liabilities	157.404	166.729	161.451
Opening PFI CFR	15.567	14.766	14.765
<b>Total opening CFR</b>	<b>172.971</b>	<b>181.495</b>	<b>176.216</b>
Movement in CFR excluding PFI & other liabilities	4.046	13.286	10.371
Movement in PFI CFR	(0.801)	(0.863)	(0.863)
<b>Total movement in CFR</b>	<b>3.245</b>	<b>12.423</b>	<b>9.508</b>
<b>Closing CFR</b>	<b>176.216</b>	<b>193.918</b>	<b>185.724</b>
<b>Movement in CFR represented by:</b>			
Net financing need for year (Table 2 above)	10.569	18.949	16.033
Minimum and voluntary revenue provisions	(6.523)	(5.663)	(5.662)
MRP on PFI and other long term leases (Table 3)	(0.801)	(0.863)	(0.863)
<b>Total movement</b>	<b>3.245</b>	<b>12.423</b>	<b>9.508</b>

The capital borrowing need (Capital Financing Requirement) has not been fully funded with loan debt as cash supporting the Council's reserves, balances and cash flow has been used as a temporary measure. This is known as Internal Borrowing. Projected levels of the Council's



total outstanding debt, which comprises of borrowing, PFI and Other Long Term Liabilities, are shown below compared with the Capital Financing Requirement:-

*Table 5: Prudential Indicator: Gross Debt and the Capital Financing Requirement*

	<b>2021-22 Actual £m</b>	<b>2022-23 Estimate (Council Feb 22) £m</b>	<b>2022-23 Projection £m</b>
Debt (incl. PFI & leases)	118.864	<b>123.052</b>	<b>117.835</b>
Capital Financing Requirement	176.216	<b>193.918</b>	<b>185.724</b>

Statutory guidance is that debt should remain below the capital financing requirement, except in the short-term. As can be seen, the Council expects to comply with this in the medium term.

The Council is legally obliged to set an affordable borrowing limit (also termed the authorised limit for external debt) each year. In line with statutory guidance, a lower “operational boundary” is also set as a warning level should debt approach the limit.

*Table 6: Prudential Indicators: Authorised limit and operational boundary for external debt in £m*

	<b>2021-22 Actual £m</b>	<b>2022-23 Estimate (Council Feb 20) £m</b>	<b>2022-23 Projection £m</b>
Authorised limit – borrowing	170.000	<b>170.000</b>	170.000
Authorised limit – other long term liabilities	30.000	<b>30.000</b>	30.000
<b>Authorised Limit Total</b>	<b>200.00</b>	<b>200.000</b>	<b>200.000</b>
Operational boundary – borrowing	120.000	<b>130.000</b>	130.000
Operational boundary – other long term liabilities	25.000	<b>25.000</b>	25.000
<b>Operational Boundary Limit Total</b>	<b>145.000</b>	<b>155.000</b>	<b>155.000</b>
<b>Total Borrowing and Long Term Liabilities</b>	<b>118.864</b>	<b>123.052</b>	<b>117.835</b>

Although capital expenditure is not charged directly to the revenue budget, interest payable on loans and MRP are charged to revenue, offset by any investment income receivable. The

net annual charge is known as financing costs; this is compared to the net revenue stream i.e. the amount funded from Council Tax, business rates and general government grants.

*Table 7: Prudential Indicator: Proportion of financing costs to net revenue stream*

	<b>2021-22 Actual £m</b>	<b>2022-23 Estimate (Council Feb 20) £m</b>	<b>2022-23 Projection £m</b>
Capital Financing Central	6.719	7.205	6.782
Other Financing costs	5.500	4.423	4.423
<b>TOTAL FINANCING COSTS</b>	<b>12.219</b>	<b>11.628</b>	<b>11.204</b>
Proportion of net revenue stream	4.49%	4.26%	4.10%

This shows that in 2021-22, 4.49% of our net revenue income was spent paying back the costs of capital expenditure.

## BRIDGEND COUNTY BOROUGH COUNCIL

### REPORT TO COUNCIL

20 JULY 2022

#### REPORT OF THE CORPORATE DIRECTOR – SOCIAL SERVICES & WELLBEING

##### MARKET STABILITY REPORT

#### 1. Purpose of report

- 1.1 The purpose of the report is to provide Council with a brief overview of the Market Stability Report (MSR) as required under Section 144B of the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014.

#### 2. Connection to corporate well-being objectives/other corporate priorities

- 2.1 This report assists in the achievement of the following corporate well-being objectives under the **Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015**:
- **Supporting a successful sustainable economy** – taking steps to make the county borough a great place to do business, for people to live, work, study and visit, and to ensure that our schools are focussed on raising the skills, qualifications and ambitions for all people in the county borough.
  - **Helping people and communities to be more healthy and resilient** - taking steps to reduce or prevent people from becoming vulnerable or dependent on the Council and its services. Supporting individuals and communities to build resilience, and enable them to develop solutions to have active, healthy and independent lives.
  - **Smarter use of resources** – ensure that all resources (financial, physical, ecological, human and technological) are used as effectively and efficiently as possible and support the creation of resources throughout the community that can help to deliver the Council's well-being objectives.

#### 3. Background

- 3.1 Section 144B of the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014 requires local authorities to prepare and publish market stability reports and makes provision for regulations setting out the form these must take, matters to be included, and the prescribed period for carrying out market stability assessments as set out in the Partnership Arrangements (Amendment) and Regulated Services (Market Stability Reports) (Wales) Regulations 2021.
- 3.2 The Regulations also amend the Partnership Arrangements (Wales) Regulations 2015 so that the preparation and publication of market stability reports must be carried out on a regional footprint, with local authorities and Local Health Boards working together through Regional Partnership Boards (RPBs).

- 3.3 The Regulations require local authorities to produce market stability reports every five years, with the first reports aimed to be published by 1 June 2022. The Local Government Elections on the 5th May 2022 meant that it was not possible to gain approval of the MSR until new Councils were formed.
- 3.4 The report will help inform and shape the next five-year area plan, along with the 2022 Cwm Taf Morgannwg (CTM) population needs assessment.

#### **4. Current situation/proposal**

- 4.1 In preparation for undertaking this report, local authorities carried out, in partnership with the Local Health Board and other RPB partners, an assessment of both:
- Sufficiency - an assessment of the sufficiency of care and support in meeting the needs and demand for social care as set out in the population needs assessment. and
  - Stability - an assessment of the stability of the market for regulated services providing care and support
- 4.2 The COVID19 pandemic has been an unprecedented challenge and has changed the type of demand and the way in which we deliver health and care. The impact on people who need care, and their carers is recognised as is the ongoing workforce pressures and market uncertainty.
- 4.3 In January 2021 the Welsh Government published a White Paper setting out their ambition to rebalance care and support providing a mixed economy ensuring there was not an over or under reliance on the private sector. The ambition sought to simplify current commissioning arrangements, strengthen quality and social value and actively manage the market through effective Partnership arrangements.
- 4.4 It should be further noted that the Programme for Government outlines the Welsh Governments commitment to 'eliminate private profit from care of looked after children' (Next Senedd term 2026-2031).
- 4.5 The diagram below illustrates the relationships between each of the different elements of the MSR how they will contribute towards the ongoing development of regional plans and commissioning strategies and statements.



\* Statutory requirement under the 2014 Act.

## Key Findings

4.6 The information contained within this section uses the key messages from the market stability report, and the recommendations will be further explored within the adult and children's boards within future work programmes.

### 4.7 Care Homes (Adults and Older People)

#### **Key Messages**

- All three local authorities are below the national average for care homes with nursing, which suggests a squeeze on supply and availability across the region.
- Difficulties highlighted in being able to find suitable placements in a timely manner and to match supply to changes in demand.
- At least half of all providers (49%) have occupancy of less than 85%, which is the level defined by Care Forum Wales as being "non-sustainable".  
NB: These regional figures were provided at the point of drafting the MSR, where it is now reported in BCBC that current vacancy levels (7%) have returned close to those levels recorded pre-pandemic (5%).
- Current provision unable to meet the increasing need for respite care, particularly dementia care.
- Respite care for individuals with learning disabilities with older parents has also been identified as a particular problem.

- Where regional provision is unable to meet the needs of an individual, specialist complex provision may be identified out of county.
- There is no longer the capacity to deal with all patients discharged from hospital who may benefit from community support due to extreme pressure on community care/care and support at home.
- Thus resulting in people staying in hospital longer than necessary or become permanent in residential care.
- Fall in demand for general residential care as people are entering residential care with more complex needs and at a more advanced stage in their mental and/or physical health condition.
- At the provider level, finance is critical to the viability of individual (independent) care homes, their ability to invest in maintaining and improving homes and reconfiguring to meet the changing demand.
- A significant area of concern is the availability of Adult with Nursing Placements for those individuals who require specialist EMI (Elderly Mentally Infirm) nursing.
- Staff recruitment and retention of nurses and care workers is a challenge for many homes, particularly local authority-owned homes, reducing the regions capacity.

### ***Recommendations***

- Development of a consistent dataset covering the three local authorities.
- Develop and implement a consistent regional approach to measure the quality of the care homes.
- Enhance partnership working with providers.
- Action should be taken to remedy the under-utilisation of capacity in local-authority-owned homes.
- Increase the following types of provision:
  - Short-term/respite beds and/or respite unit(s).
  - Step-down care, facilitating recovery and assessment of needs outside the hospital environment.
  - Nursing and EMI nursing beds.

## **4.8 Adult Placements Shared Lives**

### ***Key Messages***

- Each council has separate arrangements in place for the management of long-term and short-term placements, with local authorities reporting that provision is not sufficient to meet current and projected demand.
- The matching process between families and individuals needing support is complex and often lengthy, resulting in lengthy delays.
- The services delivered are adequate though increasing demand and a lack of choice negatively impacts the overall quality.
- These services have delivered annual savings and demonstrated positive outcomes for service users.
- The pandemic has resulted in issues for developing the service further, impacting on service capacity, low interest in new families to the scheme and client group scope.
- There is a lack of capacity for family placements, issues with matching individuals to families and long processing and waiting times.

- Local Shared Lives Schemes have provided excellent outcomes previously and provide a worthwhile service for young people across Cwm Taf Morgannwg

### **Recommendations**

- Additional investment should be considered, if necessary, to overcome any delays caused by the pandemic.
- Review transition to adulthood arrangements, including 'When I'm Ready'.

## **4.9 Advocacy services (children)**

### **Key messages**

- Concerns about the availability and consistency of advocacy for children led to the introduction of a national approach to statutory advocacy services in 2017.
- Tros Gynnal Plant (TGP) are providing service across the three local authority areas.
- The quality of advocacy services provided to children and young people is of sufficient quality.
- The move to online and digital communications was embraced by both provider and many clients in receipt of service.
- Issue-Based Advocacy continues to be provided and has a high level of demand.
- Reported increases in demand for Advocacy for parent carers involved in child protection cases, and advocacy work undertaken within Parc Prison secure estate.

### **Recommendations**

- Increase the capacity of advocacy across the Cwm Taf Morgannwg region with a greater emphasis on co-producing and improving the opportunities for the voices of users to be heard.

## **4.10 Advocacy services (adults)**

### **Key messages**

- There is a growing demand for advocacy support services for adults and older people.
- Statutory (Regulated) Advocacy sits alongside, and is complementary to, non-statutory advocacy services. All commissioned providers deliver both statutory and non-statutory advocacy.
- There is suitable support available for eligible clients, the quality varies across the region from good to adequate, with the quality of the service adversely impacted by delays in response time.
- The restrictions introduced nationally due to the Coronavirus have had an impact in the number of people accessing the service.
- Organisations providing advocacy rely on a small group of trained advocates making the services fragile. Without increased capacity and client group scope this will remain an area of concern.

### **Recommendations**

- There is room for further development on the Active Offer – work is underway in this area on a regional and local level to increase the number of active offers.
- A gap has been identified for advocacy for parents, which is non-statutory.

#### 4.11 Care homes (children and young people)

##### Key messages

- All local authorities across the Cwm Taf Morgannwg region have seen an increase over the past 4 years in residential care (although relatively stable in BCBC), but over the past 2 years RCT has started to see a decline.
- There has been a slight increase in vacancies across the sector, though vacancies remain very limited and lower within Cwm Taf Morgannwg than other regions across Wales.
- Consensus that the placements market is not providing sufficient appropriate places to fully meet children's needs at the point of need.
- To identify appropriate accommodation children and young people are often placed out of county or even country.
- Growing pressure on residential spend with increase in external providers, out of county placements, and even unregulated placements, on rare occasions.
- Gaps in provision identified include insufficient therapy services, inability to support sibling groups etc.. that could have a detrimental impact on the well-being of the child.
- Placement decision making appears to be heavily impacted by available supply as opposed to needs driven.
- The Welsh Government have published 'Removing Profit from the care of looked after children' Programme Board policy statement and affirmed commitment adding that plans to be in place to transition to not-for-profit foster and residential care in Wales'.
- Removing profit from children's residential sector may disincentivise providers to enter this market place and further exacerbate the lack of sufficient capacity within the current market.
- Require greater scope to develop more regional provision, including a focus on higher need groups, Family group, long terms, short break and emergency bed and family safeguarding, specialist fostering.
- Recruitment and retention are a challenge shared across social care and applies to both in-house and independent provision.
- A number of challenges identified in the Population Needs Assessment (PNA) include increase support for mental health and domestic abuse impacting on support services.
- Capacity issues in fostering are placing a strain on residential services, resulting in a shortage of beds.

##### Recommendations

- Increase the supply of registered Children's Homes for children, especially services with the ability to meet the needs of children with complex needs.



- Actions required to address the lack of integrated approach to residential care.
- Reduce the delays for safe accommodation.
- Workforce development need for skilled staff available to support young people in crisis.
- Action required to increase the supply of local authority foster carers. From a BCBC perspective, this will include appraising options for a specialist service
- Address the insufficient supply of not for profit.
- IFA (Independent Fostering Agency) placements particularly for children whose earlier experiences mean they need more skillful care (particularly 8+ yrs).

#### 4.12 **Secure accommodation services**

##### **Key messages**

- Hillside Secure Children's Home in Neath is the only facility currently in Wales. The unit has capacity of 22 places shared between the Youth Justice Board (linked to offending), and Welsh local authorities for welfare purposes.
- Due to the few secure units (also few in England), they are used nationally, resulting in difficulties in securing a place.
- There is a national shortage (England and Wales) of secure placement, often leading to Local Authorities having to care for young people in settings that are not secure placements, despite them being assessed as meeting the threshold for secure provision.
- Secure accommodation is costly, difficult to provide and recruiting and retaining skilled staff willing to work in a challenging environment is difficult.
- Placements are often out of area and can be prohibitive to be able to support a rehab back to family/residential/foster placement.

##### **Recommendations**

- Secure accommodation needs to be developed on a national level however new regional accommodation developments will help to meet lower-level needs.

#### 4.13 **Adoption services**

##### **Key messages**

- CTM spans the footprint of 2 regional adoption collaborations.
- In general, children who are adopted achieve positive outcomes but the adoption process, from assessment, through matching and then placing children is often lengthy.
- There has been a slow decrease in the number of children being made subject of a placement order with an agreed plan of adoption.
- Children coming through with an agreed plan of adoption have increasingly complex needs, the main issues include exposure to significant drug and alcohol use during pregnancy, genetic conditions and disability issues as a result of non-accidental injury.

- There is insufficient adoption support for adopters who have more complex needs, exacerbated by up to 3 year waiting lists for neurodevelopmental assessments.
- There is a continuing need to identify and support suitable adoptive families for small children for whom it is not safe for them to grow up with a foster carer or relative
- Demand for adoption has now stabilised following a decrease in children requiring adoptive placements and emphasis placed upon preventative measures to enable children to remain at home.
- The primary concern continues to be the recruiting of adoptive families and establishing a sufficient selection ensuring choice when matching.

### **Recommendations**

- Increase the availability of psychology
- Action required to reduce the waiting list for neuro developmental services.
- Introduction of an integrated therapeutic adoption support services
- Consider the development of a specialist support provision to provide bespoke support to learners in schools.
- Increase the use of TESSA (Therapeutic, Education and Support Services in Adoption) for adoptive families with greater needs.
- Development of sensory OT (Occupational Therapy) interventions as identified as a service gap by TESSA.

## **4.14 Residential family centres**

### **Key messages**

- There are only two registered residential family centres in the whole of Wales, one of which recently reopened after a closure. One of those centres is at Crossroads (Ty Seren) in Bridgend.
- Placements in residential family centres are less preferred, with parent and child foster placements seen as a better option as they can provide an assessment in a more 'natural setting'.
- This shift in preference is evident through the relatively low numbers placed from each of the local authorities in the region.
- Although numbers are low, placements are often out of area, making it difficult to step down back into the community, and impacting contact with family, siblings etc.
- Spot purchasing occasional places avoids committing resources to provision that may not be needed. However, it does mean that costs are likely to be high and placements likely to be distant.

### **Recommendations**

- Insufficient need for residential family placements makes it difficult to justify commissioning a dedicated local centre.
- Increasing regional parent and child fostering capacity, either in house or commissioned from an IFA, would provide local capacity where commissioners have more influence in cost and quality.

## **4.15 Fostering services**

### **Key messages**

- There is increased difficulty in recruiting enough foster carers and the issue of authorities outside of the region purchasing placements has resulted in a shortage.
- There is also growing demand for more specialist foster placements, including:
  - Transitional foster carers
  - Children with autism
  - Children with learning disabilities
  - Young people who exhibit multiple risk-taking behaviours including substance misuse, risk of Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) and absconding
  - Parent and child placements; and
  - Welsh language foster placements.
- The increase in the number of children becoming looked after has subsequently made placing children in a local provision harder.
- These increased levels of demand for foster carers, both within the region and nationally, has resulted in further difficulties when securing appropriate placements for children.
- There is considerable uncertainty in the market with the commitment to eliminate 'for profit' provision and the impact of the pandemic impacting the ability to identify foster carers across the region.
- A growing area of concern for the region are foster carers who do not have the correct skills to support children, often resulting in them being placed in emergency/ bridging placements.

### **Recommendations**

- Increasing in-house capacity to respond to the demand for foster carers will help address many of the issues identified above. From a BCBC perspective, this will include considering options in respect of a specialist support team, such as the MyST (My Support Team) team operating in the Gwent region.
- In addition to a new recruitment campaign, review and enhance the offer to foster carers to increase the likelihood of encouraging new foster carers.
- Introduce different commissioning models to encourage/ensure IFAs have tailored their offer to local requirements.
- Investment in preventative, respite and edge of care services can help reduce the need for children to be looked after away from their families.
- Engagement with IFA providers will be vital before and during the transition to a not-for-profit model to ensure that capacity isn't lost.

## **4.16 Domiciliary support services**

### **Key messages**

- The increase in the over 65 population and in particular the 85+ population presents an expected and unprecedented increase in demand on services.
- Demand for domiciliary care is likely to grow in the long term due to the aging population and the increasing numbers of people with dementia and other complex needs.

- Recruitment and retention have become increasingly challenging due to competition from other sectors and the pandemic and associated risks.
- This underlines the need to develop support and services that promote and maximise independence, ensuring the provision of acute and longer-term support is targeted to those in most need, including specialist support for children with disabilities and their families.
- The number of double handed calls has increased, reducing capacity and the requirement to upskill staff and provide more complex equipment.
- The number of urgent orders for complex equipment has increased significantly and continues to rise.
- The overall stability of the domiciliary care market in the region appears fragile and risks sufficiency in meeting demand and expectations based on current projections.
- There are opportunities to build on Community resilience models developed to support COVID response to create resourceful communities under a place-based approach.

### **Recommendations**

- Commissioners and providers need to work together across the region to develop innovative sustainable services to meet needs.
- Investigate alternative, new models for recruiting and retaining a skilled workforce.
- In line with The Healthier Wales Action Plan (2019), continue to prioritise 'the shift from hospitals to communities and communities to homes', and emphasise the important role played by right-sizing community services to facilitate timely discharge.
- Processes and procedures for setting fees across the region should be reviewed to consider greater consistency and address issues relating to costs (e.g. national commitment to the Real Living Wage).

4.17 The full version of the MSR has been included to this report as Appendix 1, as well as a summary version of the MSR as Appendix 2.

## **5. Effect upon policy framework and procedure rules**

5.1 None

## **6. Equality Act 2010 implications**

6.1 In order to comply with the statutory duties contained with the Equality Act 2010 and meet our Socio-economic duty in providing services which can improve inequality of outcome for people who face socio-economic disadvantage, an Equality Impact Assessment Screening (and subsequent full assessment, if deemed necessary) will be undertaken to assess the impact of taking forward any recommendations identified within the MSR.

## **7. Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 implications**

7.1 Under the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015, public bodies have a duty to consider the long-term impact of their decisions, and the MSR will help inform future regional commissioning strategies and priorities.

## **8. Financial implications**

8.1 Demand from both an increasing ageing population and individuals with complex needs places significant challenges on the Council to meet this demand from within existing resources.

8.2 The report recognises that the way social care services are provided has changed over recent decades and is provided by a complex mix of independent, public, and voluntary sector provision. Whilst these are typically commissioned by statutory bodies elements can be purchased by people themselves, either using Direct Payments or their own funds if they do not qualify for state funded care.

8.3 The Market Stability Report therefore provides a strong platform for both regional and local market shaping to meet current and future needs.

8.4 This Market Stability Report is a crucial part within the relationship between local statutory partners and the care and support sector. The aim of the report is to understand the current market for health and care services and to identify future demand in the context of changing expectations and different models of service delivery.

## **9. Recommendation(s)**

9.1 It is recommended that Council:

- Note the key messages and recommendations; and
- Endorse the Regional Market Stability report

Claire Marchant

**Corporate Director for Social Services and Wellbeing**

June 2022

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**Background documents:**

None

**Appendix 1**



Market Stability  
Report Summary Doc

## Appendix 2



MSR summary -  
V2.pdf



**Cwm Taf Morgannwg**

**Bwrdd Partneriaeth Rhanbarthol** | **Regional Partnership Board**

## **MARKET STABILITY REPORT (2022)**

### **Executive Summary**

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## 1.0 Introduction

Section 144B of the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014 requires local authorities to prepare and publish market stability reports and makes provision for regulations setting out the form these must take, matters to be included, and the prescribed period for carrying out market stability assessments as set out in the Partnership Arrangements (Amendment) and Regulated Services (Market Stability Reports) (Wales) Regulations 2021.

The Regulations also amend the Partnership Arrangements (Wales) Regulations 2015 so that the preparation and publication of market stability reports must be carried out on a regional footprint, with local authorities and Local Health Boards working together through Regional Partnership Boards (RPBs).

The Regulations require local authorities to produce market stability reports every five years, with the first reports published by **1 June 2022**. The reports will help inform and shape the next five-year area plan, along with the 2022 Cwm Taf Morgannwg (CTM) population needs assessment.

In preparation for undertaking this report, local authorities carried out, in partnership with the Local Health Board and other RPB partners, an assessment of both:

- Sufficiency - an assessment of the sufficiency of care and support in meeting the needs and demand for social care as set out in the population needs assessment. and
- Stability - an assessment of the stability of the market for regulated services providing care and support.

## 2.0 Sufficiency assessment: Part A

Part A of this report provides a summary of the gaps and issues that have been identified when assessing the sufficiency of care and support services across Cwm Taf Morgannwg. The information is informed by the Population Needs Assessment and is presented across the prescribed priority groups for adults and older people and children and young people.

The summary highlights some of the key messages from the sufficiency assessment for each of the priority groups: -

### Adults and older people

- The expected increase in older people is going to have a considerable effect on individuals, their communities and the services that provide care and support for them.
- Increased focus on delivering care and support within our communities could provide much needed capacity and reduce current national pressures on statutory services.
- With the data suggesting there are going to be more people living with dementia, chronic conditions and co-morbidities, the services that support them will have to adapt to the changes in demand.
- The national shortage of staff to deliver key social care and health services is having a significant impact on the capacity to meet growing domiciliary and residential care, which has seen an increase in demand during the pandemic.

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- The pandemic has had a significant negative impact the mental health and wellbeing of children and young people, this is evident through the increased demand for specialist services across the region.
- The need for more social opportunities for children with additional needs was raised as a gap during the engagement activities, with parents stating there was limited places to take their children where they would be safe.
- Between 2016-2019 the number of young people presenting as homeless and needing to access the local authority's final duty to secure accommodation increased sharply.
- The number of children looked after across CTM increased by 8.23% between March 2018 and March 2020, compared to a 12% increase across Wales.

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- The reduction in services during the pandemic has seen a disproportionate negative impact for people with health and physical disabilities.
- All local authorities across the region recorded a significant increase in the number of falls requiring an ambulance, between 2018/19 and 2020/21 this increased by over 80%, with over 50% aged 80+.
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## Learning disabilities and autism

- The lack of opportunities to engage in services within their communities was raised as a major gap in provision for people with a learning disability.
- The number of adults (18+) with autism is expected to increase slightly over the next 20 years (6%)
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- A lack of specialist mental health support for people with a learning disability or autism has resulted in many not receiving the support they require.
- Waiting times to access services, specifically in relation to a diagnosis of autism was one of the main concerns identified by the PNA.

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- With the ageing population we are likely to see an increase in the number of people with sensory loss over future years, increasing the demand for specialist support services as well as sensory friendly local provision.
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- Children and young people, especially those with previous mental health issues, has further deteriorated during the pandemic.
- People are reporting gaps in services to support mental health across the spectrum.
- Research suggests that more people are now using substances and alcohol as a coping mechanism.
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- A survey undertaken by Mind Cymru about the consequences the pandemic has had on mental health found that young people were most likely to be using negative coping mechanisms to deal with mental health issues.

## Unpaid carers

- The predicated number of people providing unpaid care across Wales over the next 10 years is expected to increase by almost 5%.
- During the pandemic, young carers and young adult carers mental health has worsened, they are more worried about the future, more stressed, less connected, and their caring hours have increased.
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- A consistent message highlighted by carers has been the difficulty in accessing the relevant information when they need it with many reporting that they are not aware of the services or support available to them.

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- Reports to children's services due to domestic violence increased during the pandemic, which is reflected across the region as the highest child protection re-registration rate.
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- Under 4% of people with no identified ACEs had been incarcerated, yet this rose to 38.5% of those with four or more ACEs.
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### 3.0 Stability assessment: Part B

Part B of this report provides an assessment of the stability of the market for regulated services providing care and support and the sufficiency to meet existing and projected demand.

The information contained within this section summarises the key messages from the market stability report for each of the regulated services as detailed in the Schedule to the 2016 Act.

#### Care homes (Adults and older people)

##### Key messages

- All three local authorities are below the national average for care homes with nursing, which suggests a squeeze on supply and availability across the region.
- Difficulties highlighted in being able to find suitable placements in a timely manner and to match supply to changes in demand.

- At least half of all providers (49%) have occupancy of less than 85%, which is the level defined by Care Forum Wales as being “non-sustainable”.
- Current provision unable to meet the increasing need for respite care, particularly dementia care.
- Respite care for individuals with learning disabilities with older parents has also been identified as a particular problem.
- Where regional provision is unable to meet the needs of an individual, specialist complex provision may be identified out of county.
- There is no longer the capacity to deal with all patients discharged from hospital who may benefit from community support due to extreme pressure on community care.
- Resulting in people staying in hospital longer than necessary or become permanent in residential care.
- Fall in demand for general residential care as people are entering residential care with more complex needs and at a more advanced stage in their mental and/or physical health condition.
- At the provider level, finance is critical to the viability of individual (independent) care homes, their ability to invest in maintaining and improving homes and reconfiguring to meet the changing demand.
- A significant area of concern is the availability of Adult with Nursing Placements for those individuals who require specialist EMI nursing.
- Staff recruitment and retention of nurses and care workers is a challenge for many homes, particularly local authority-owned homes, reducing the regions capacity.

### Recommendations

1. Development of a consistent dataset covering the three local authorities.
2. Develop and implement a consistent regional approach to measure the quality of the care homes.



3. Enhance partnership working with providers.
4. Action should be taken to remedy the under-utilisation of capacity in local-authority-owned homes.
5. Increase the following types of provision:
  - (i) Short-term/respice beds and/or respice unit(s).
  - (ii) Step-down care, facilitating recovery and assessment of needs outside the hospital environment.
  - (iii) Nursing and EMI nursing beds.

## Adults placement ('Shared lives') scheme

### Key messages

- Each council have separate arrangements in place for the management of long-term and short-term placements, with local authorities reporting that provision is not sufficient to meet current and projected demand.
- The matching process between families and individuals needing support is complex and often lengthy, resulting in lengthy delays.
- The services delivered are adequate though increasing demand and a lack of choice negatively impacts the overall quality.
- These services have delivered annual savings and demonstrated positive outcomes for service users.
- The pandemic has resulted in issues for developing the service further, impacting on service capacity, low interest in new families to the scheme and client group scope.
- There is a lack of capacity for family placements, issues with matching individuals to families and long processing and waiting times.

### Recommendations

1. Local Shared Lives Schemes have provided excellent outcomes previously and provide a worthwhile service for young people across Cwm Taf Morgannwg.
2. Additional investment should be considered, if necessary, to overcome any delays caused by the pandemic.
3. Transition to adulthood.

## Advocacy services (children)

### Key messages

- Concerns about the availability and consistency of advocacy for children led to the introduction of a national approach to statutory advocacy services in 2017.
- Tros Gynnal Plant (TGP), providing service across the three local authority areas.
- The quality of advocacy services provided to children and young people is of sufficient quality.
- The move to online and digital communications was embraced by both provider and many clients in receipt of service.
- Issue-Based Advocacy continues to be provided and has a high level of demand.
- Reported increases in demand for Advocacy for parent carers involved in child protection cases, and advocacy work undertaken within Parc Prison secure estate.

### Recommendations

1. Increase the capacity of advocacy across the Cwm Taf Morgannwg region with a greater emphasis on co-producing and improving the opportunities for the voices of users to be heard.

## Advocacy services (adults)

### Key messages

- There is a growing demand for advocacy support services for adults and older people.
- Statutory (Regulated) Advocacy sits alongside, and is complementary to, non-statutory advocacy services. All commissioned providers deliver both statutory and non-statutory advocacy.
- There is suitable support available for eligible clients, the quality varies across the region from good to adequate, with the quality of the service adversely impacted by delays in response time.
- The restrictions introduced nationally due to the Coronavirus has had an impact in the number of people accessing the service.
- Organisations providing advocacy rely on a small group of trained advocates making the services fragile. Without increased capacity and client group scope this will remain an area of concern.

### Recommendations

1. There is room for further development on the Active Offer – work is underway in this area on a regional and local level to increase the number of active offers.
2. A gap has been identified for advocacy for parents, which is non-statutory.

## Care homes (children and young people)

### Key messages

- All local authorities across the Cwm Taf Morgannwg region have seen an increase over the past 4 years in residential care, but over the past 2 years RCT has started to see a decline.
- There has been a slight increase in vacancies across the sector, though vacancies remain very limited and lower within Cwm Taf Morgannwg than other regions across Wales.
- Consensus that the placements market is not providing sufficient appropriate places to fully meet children's needs at the point of need.
- To identify appropriate accommodation children and young people are often placed out of county or even country.
- Growing pressure on residential spend with increase in external providers and out of county placements.
- Gaps in provision identified include insufficient therapy services, inability to support sibling groups etc.. that could have a detrimental impact on the well-being of the child.
- Placement decision making appears to be heavily impacted by available supply as opposed to needs driven.
- The Welsh Government have published 'Removing Profit from the care of looked after children' Programme Board policy statement and affirmed commitment adding that plans to be in place to transition to not-for-profit foster and residential care in Wales'.
- Removing profit from children's residential sector may disincentivise providers to enter this market place and further exacerbate the lack of sufficient capacity within the current market.
- Require greater scope to develop more regional provision, including a focus on higher need groups, Family group, long terms, short break and emergency bed and family safeguarding, specialist fostering.
- Recruitment and retention are a challenge shared across social care and applies to both in-house and independent provision.

- A number of challenges identified in the PNA include increase support for mental health and domestic abuse impacting on support services.
- Capacity issues in fostering are placing a strain on residential services, resulting in a shortage of beds.

### Recommendations

1. Increase the supply of registered Children's Homes for children, especially services with the ability to meet the needs of children with complex needs.
2. Actions required to address the lack of integrated approach to residential care.
3. Reduce the delays for safe accommodation.
4. Workforce development need for skilled staff available to support young people in crisis.
5. Action required to increase the supply of local authority foster carers.
6. Address the insufficient supply of not for profit.
7. IFA placements particularly for children whose earlier experiences mean they need more skilful care (particularly 8+ yrs).

## Secure accommodation services

### Key messages

- Hillside Secure Children's Home in Neath is the only facility currently in Wales. The unit has capacity of 22 places shared between the Youth Justice Board (linked to offending), and Welsh local authorities for welfare purposes.
- Due to the few secure units (also few in England), they are used nationally, resulting in difficulties in securing a place.

- There is a national shortage (England and Wales) of secure placement, often leading to Local Authorities having to care for young people in settings that are not secure placements, despite them being assessed as meeting the threshold for secure provision.
- Secure accommodation is costly ,difficult to provide and recruiting and retaining skilled staff willing to work in a challenging environment is difficult.
- Placements are often out of area and can be prohibitive to be able to support a rehab back to family/residential/foster placement.

#### Recommendations

1. Secure accommodation needs to be developed on a national level however new regional accommodation developments will help to meet lower-level needs.

## Adoption services

#### Key messages

- CTM spans the footprint of 2 regional adoption collaborations.
- In general, children who are adopted achieve positive outcomes but the adoption process, from assessment, through matching and then placing children is often lengthy.
- There has been a slow decrease in the number of children being made subject of a placement order with an agreed plan of adoption.
- Children coming through with an agreed plan of adoption have increasingly complex needs, the main issues include exposure to significant drug and alcohol use during pregnancy, genetic conditions and disability issues as a result of non-accidental injury.

- There is insufficient adoption support for adopters who have more complex needs, exacerbated by up to 3 year waiting lists for ND assessment.
- There is a continuing need to identify and support suitable adoptive families for small children for whom it is not safe for them to grow up with a foster carer or relative
- Demand for adoption has now stabilised following a decrease in children requiring adoptive placements and emphasis placed upon preventative measures to enable children to remain at home.
- The primary concern continues to be the recruiting of adoptive families and establishing a sufficient selection ensuring choice when matching.

#### Recommendations

1. Increase the availability of psychology
2. Action required to reduce the waiting list for neuro developmental services.
3. Introduction of an integrated therapeutic adoption support services ( MAPPS is LA only).
4. Consider the development of a specialist support provision to provide bespoke support to learners in schools.
5. Increase the use of TESSA for adoptive families with greater needs.
6. Development of sensory OT interventions as identified as a service gap by TESSA.

## Residential family centres

#### Key messages

- There are only two registered residential family centres in the whole of Wales, one of which recently reopened after a closure. One of those centres is at Crossroads (Ty Seren) in Bridgend.

- Placements in residential family centres are less preferred, with parent and child foster placements seen as a better option as they can provide an assessment in a more 'natural setting'.
- This shift in preference is evident through the relatively low numbers placed from each of the local authorities in the region.
- Although numbers are low, placements are often out of area, making it difficult to step down back into the community, and impacting contact with family, siblings etc.
- Spot purchasing occasional places avoids committing resources to provision that may not be needed. However, it does mean that costs are likely to be high and placements likely to be distant.

#### Recommendations

1. Insufficient need for residential family placements makes it difficult to justify commissioning a dedicated local centre.
2. Increasing regional parent and child fostering capacity, either in house or commissioned from an IFA, would provide local capacity where commissioners have more influence in cost and quality.

### Fostering services

#### Key messages

- There is increased difficulty in recruiting enough foster carers and the issue of authorities outside of the region purchasing placements has resulted in a shortage.
- There is also growing demand for more specialist foster placements, including:
  - Transitional foster carers
  - Children with autism



- Children with learning disabilities
  - Young people who exhibit multiple risk-taking behaviours including substance misuse, risk of CSE and absconding
  - Parent and child placements; and
  - Welsh language foster placements.
- The increase in the number of children becoming looked after has subsequently made placing children in a local provision harder.
  - These increased levels of demand for foster carers, both within the region and nationally, has resulted in further difficulties when securing appropriate placements for children.
  - There is considerable uncertainty in the market with the commitment to eliminate 'for profit' provision and the impact of the pandemic impacting the ability to identify foster carers across the region.
  - A growing area of concern for the region are foster carers who do not have the correct skills to support children, often resulting in them being placed in emergency/ bridging placements.

### Recommendations

1. Increasing in-house capacity to respond to the demand for foster carers will help address many of the issues identified above.
2. In addition to a new recruitment campaign, review and enhance the offer to foster carers to increase the likelihood of encouraging new foster carers.
3. Introduce different commissioning models to encourage/ensure IFAs have tailored their offer to local requirements.
4. Investment in preventative, respite and edge of care services can help reduce the need for children to be looked after away from their families.
5. Engagement with IFA providers will be vital before and during the transition to a not-for-profit model to ensure that capacity isn't lost.

## Domiciliary support services

### Key messages

- The increase in the over 65 population and in particular the 85+ population presents an expected and unprecedented increase in demand on services.
- Demand for domiciliary care is likely to grow in the long term due to the aging population and the increasing numbers of people with dementia and other complex needs.
- Recruitment and retention have become increasingly challenging due to competition from other sectors and the pandemic and associated risks.
- This underlines the need to develop support and services that promote and maximise independence, ensuring the provision of acute and longer-term support is targeted to those in most need, including specialist support for children with disabilities and their families.
- The number of double handed calls has increased, reducing capacity and the requirement to upskill staff and provide more complex equipment.
- The number of urgent orders for complex equipment has increased significantly and continues to rise.
- The overall stability of the domiciliary care market in the region appears fragile and risks sufficiency in meeting demand and expectations based on current projections.
- There are opportunities to build on Community resilience models developed to support COVID response to create resourceful communities under a place-based approach.

## Recommendations

1. Increase in-house capacity to respond to the demand for foster carers.
2. A new recruitment campaign focusing on marketing and advertising may be required
3. Review and enhance the offer to foster carers to increase the likelihood of encouraging new foster carers.
4. Engagement with IFA providers offering placements across Cwm Taf Morgannwg before and during the transition to a not-for-profit model to ensure that capacity isn't lost.
5. Investment in preventative, respite and edge of care services can help reduce the need for children to be looked after away from their families.

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**Cwm Taf Morgannwg**

**Bwrdd | Regional  
Partneriaeth | Partnership  
Rhanbarthol | Board**

# **MARKET STABILITY REPORT (2022)**

## **Executive Summary**

**version 1.0**

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5. Increase the following types of provision:
  - (i) Short-term/respice beds and/or respice unit(s).
  - (ii) Step-down care, facilitating recovery and assessment of needs outside the hospital environment.
  - (iii) Nursing and EMI nursing beds.

## Adults placement ('Shared lives') scheme

### Key messages

- Each council have separate arrangements in place for the management of long-term and short-term placements, with local authorities reporting that provision is not sufficient to meet current and projected demand.
- The matching process between families and individuals needing support is complex and often lengthy, resulting in lengthy delays.
- The services delivered are adequate though increasing demand and a lack of choice negatively impacts the overall quality.
- These services have delivered annual savings and demonstrated positive outcomes for service users.
- The pandemic has resulted in issues for developing the service further, impacting on service capacity, low interest in new families to the scheme and client group scope.
- There is a lack of capacity for family placements, issues with matching individuals to families and long processing and waiting times.

### Recommendations

1. Local Shared Lives Schemes have provided excellent outcomes previously and provide a worthwhile service for young people across Cwm Taf Morgannwg.
2. Additional investment should be considered, if necessary, to overcome any delays caused by the pandemic.
3. Transition to adulthood.

## Advocacy services (children)

### Key messages

- Concerns about the availability and consistency of advocacy for children led to the introduction of a national approach to statutory advocacy services in 2017.
- Tros Gynnal Plant (TGP), providing service across the three local authority areas.
- The quality of advocacy services provided to children and young people is of sufficient quality.
- The move to online and digital communications was embraced by both provider and many clients in receipt of service.
- Issue-Based Advocacy continues to be provided and has a high level of demand.
- Reported increases in demand for Advocacy for parent carers involved in child protection cases, and advocacy work undertaken within Parc Prison secure estate.

### Recommendations

1. Increase the capacity of advocacy across the Cwm Taf Morgannwg region with a greater emphasis on co-producing and improving the opportunities for the voices of users to be heard.



## Advocacy services (adults)

### Key messages

- There is a growing demand for advocacy support services for adults and older people.
- Statutory (Regulated) Advocacy sits alongside, and is complementary to, non-statutory advocacy services. All commissioned providers deliver both statutory and non-statutory advocacy.
- There is suitable support available for eligible clients, the quality varies across the region from good to adequate, with the quality of the service adversely impacted by delays in response time.
- The restrictions introduced nationally due to the Coronavirus has had an impact in the number of people accessing the service.
- Organisations providing advocacy rely on a small group of trained advocates making the services fragile. Without increased capacity and client group scope this will remain an area of concern.

### Recommendations

1. There is room for further development on the Active Offer – work is underway in this area on a regional and local level to increase the number of active offers.
2. A gap has been identified for advocacy for parents, which is non-statutory.

## Care homes (children and young people)

### Key messages

- All local authorities across the Cwm Taf Morgannwg region have seen an increase over the past 4 years in residential care, but over the past 2 years RCT has started to see a decline.
- There has been a slight increase in vacancies across the sector, though vacancies remain very limited and lower within Cwm Taf Morgannwg than other regions across Wales.
- Consensus that the placements market is not providing sufficient appropriate places to fully meet children's needs at the point of need.
- To identify appropriate accommodation children and young people are often placed out of county or even country.
- Growing pressure on residential spend with increase in external providers and out of county placements.
- Gaps in provision identified include insufficient therapy services, inability to support sibling groups etc.. that could have a detrimental impact on the well-being of the child.
- Placement decision making appears to be heavily impacted by available supply as opposed to needs driven.
- The Welsh Government have published 'Removing Profit from the care of looked after children' Programme Board policy statement and affirmed commitment adding that plans to be in place to transition to not-for-profit foster and residential care in Wales'.
- Removing profit from children's residential sector may disincentivise providers to enter this market place and further exacerbate the lack of sufficient capacity within the current market.
- Require greater scope to develop more regional provision, including a focus on higher need groups, Family group, long terms, short break and emergency bed and family safeguarding, specialist fostering.
- Recruitment and retention are a challenge shared across social care and applies to both in-house and independent provision.

- A number of challenges identified in the PNA include increase support for mental health and domestic abuse impacting on support services.
- Capacity issues in fostering are placing a strain on residential services, resulting in a shortage of beds.

### Recommendations

1. Increase the supply of registered Children's Homes for children, especially services with the ability to meet the needs of children with complex needs.
2. Actions required to address the lack of integrated approach to residential care.
3. Reduce the delays for safe accommodation.
4. Workforce development need for skilled staff available to support young people in crisis.
5. Action required to increase the supply of local authority foster carers.
6. Address the insufficient supply of not for profit.
7. IFA placements particularly for children whose earlier experiences mean they need more skilful care (particularly 8+ yrs).

## Secure accommodation services

### Key messages

- Hillside Secure Children's Home in Neath is the only facility currently in Wales. The unit has capacity of 22 places shared between the Youth Justice Board (linked to offending), and Welsh local authorities for welfare purposes.
- Due to the few secure units (also few in England), they are used nationally, resulting in difficulties in securing a place.

- There is a national shortage (England and Wales) of secure placement, often leading to Local Authorities having to care for young people in settings that are not secure placements, despite them being assessed as meeting the threshold for secure provision.
- Secure accommodation is costly ,difficult to provide and recruiting and retaining skilled staff willing to work in a challenging environment is difficult.
- Placements are often out of area and can be prohibitive to be able to support a rehab back to family/residential/foster placement.

#### Recommendations

1. Secure accommodation needs to be developed on a national level however new regional accommodation developments will help to meet lower-level needs.

## Adoption services

#### Key messages

- CTM spans the footprint of 2 regional adoption collaborations.
- In general, children who are adopted achieve positive outcomes but the adoption process, from assessment, through matching and then placing children is often lengthy.
- There has been a slow decrease in the number of children being made subject of a placement order with an agreed plan of adoption.
- Children coming through with an agreed plan of adoption have increasingly complex needs, the main issues include exposure to significant drug and alcohol use during pregnancy, genetic conditions and disability issues as a result of non-accidental injury.

- There is insufficient adoption support for adopters who have more complex needs, exacerbated by up to 3 year waiting lists for ND assessment.
- There is a continuing need to identify and support suitable adoptive families for small children for whom it is not safe for them to grow up with a foster carer or relative
- Demand for adoption has now stabilised following a decrease in children requiring adoptive placements and emphasis placed upon preventative measures to enable children to remain at home.
- The primary concern continues to be the recruiting of adoptive families and establishing a sufficient selection ensuring choice when matching.

#### Recommendations

1. Increase the availability of psychology
2. Action required to reduce the waiting list for neuro developmental services.
3. Introduction of an integrated therapeutic adoption support services ( MAPPS is LA only).
4. Consider the development of a specialist support provision to provide bespoke support to learners in schools.
5. Increase the use of TESSA for adoptive families with greater needs.
6. Development of sensory OT interventions as identified as a service gap by TESSA.

## Residential family centres

#### Key messages

- There are only two registered residential family centres in the whole of Wales, one of which recently reopened after a closure. One of those centres is at Crossroads (Ty Seren) in Bridgend.

- Placements in residential family centres are less preferred, with parent and child foster placements seen as a better option as they can provide an assessment in a more 'natural setting'.
- This shift in preference is evident through the relatively low numbers placed from each of the local authorities in the region.
- Although numbers are low, placements are often out of area, making it difficult to step down back into the community, and impacting contact with family, siblings etc.
- Spot purchasing occasional places avoids committing resources to provision that may not be needed. However, it does mean that costs are likely to be high and placements likely to be distant.

#### Recommendations

1. Insufficient need for residential family placements makes it difficult to justify commissioning a dedicated local centre.
2. Increasing regional parent and child fostering capacity, either in house or commissioned from an IFA, would provide local capacity where commissioners have more influence in cost and quality.

### Fostering services

#### Key messages

- There is increased difficulty in recruiting enough foster carers and the issue of authorities outside of the region purchasing placements has resulted in a shortage.
- There is also growing demand for more specialist foster placements, including:
  - Transitional foster carers
  - Children with autism

- Children with learning disabilities
  - Young people who exhibit multiple risk-taking behaviours including substance misuse, risk of CSE and absconding
  - Parent and child placements; and
  - Welsh language foster placements.
- The increase in the number of children becoming looked after has subsequently made placing children in a local provision harder.
  - These increased levels of demand for foster carers, both within the region and nationally, has resulted in further difficulties when securing appropriate placements for children.
  - There is considerable uncertainty in the market with the commitment to eliminate 'for profit' provision and the impact of the pandemic impacting the ability to identify foster carers across the region.
  - A growing area of concern for the region are foster carers who do not have the correct skills to support children, often resulting in them being placed in emergency/ bridging placements.

### Recommendations

1. Increasing in-house capacity to respond to the demand for foster carers will help address many of the issues identified above.
2. In addition to a new recruitment campaign, review and enhance the offer to foster carers to increase the likelihood of encouraging new foster carers.
3. Introduce different commissioning models to encourage/ensure IFAs have tailored their offer to local requirements.
4. Investment in preventative, respite and edge of care services can help reduce the need for children to be looked after away from their families.
5. Engagement with IFA providers will be vital before and during the transition to a not-for-profit model to ensure that capacity isn't lost.

## Domiciliary support services

### Key messages

- The increase in the over 65 population and in particular the 85+ population presents an expected and unprecedented increase in demand on services.
- Demand for domiciliary care is likely to grow in the long term due to the aging population and the increasing numbers of people with dementia and other complex needs.
- Recruitment and retention have become increasingly challenging due to competition from other sectors and the pandemic and associated risks.
- This underlines the need to develop support and services that promote and maximise independence, ensuring the provision of acute and longer-term support is targeted to those in most need, including specialist support for children with disabilities and their families.
- The number of double handed calls has increased, reducing capacity and the requirement to upskill staff and provide more complex equipment.
- The number of urgent orders for complex equipment has increased significantly and continues to rise.
- The overall stability of the domiciliary care market in the region appears fragile and risks sufficiency in meeting demand and expectations based on current projections.
- There are opportunities to build on Community resilience models developed to support COVID response to create resourceful communities under a place-based approach.



## Recommendations

1. Commissioners and providers need to work together across the region to develop innovative sustainable services to meet needs.
2. Investigate alternative, new models for recruiting and retaining a skilled workforce.
3. In line with The Healthier Wales Action Plan (2019), continue to prioritise 'the shift from hospitals to communities and communities to homes', and emphasise the important role played by right-sizing community services to facilitate timely discharge.
4. Processes and procedures for setting fee across the region should be reviewed to consider greater consistency and address issues relating to costs (e.g. national commitment to the Real Living Wage).

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## BRIDGEND COUNTY BOROUGH COUNCIL

### REPORT TO COUNCIL

20 JULY 2022

### REPORT OF THE MONITORING OFFICER

#### SIZE AND MEMBERSHIP OF THE STANDARDS COMMITTEE

#### 1. Purpose of report

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to propose an amendment to the size and membership of the Council's Standards Committee.

#### 2. Connection to corporate well-being objectives / other corporate priorities

- 2.1 This report assists in the achievement of the following corporate well-being objective under the **Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015**:-

- **Smarter use of resources** – ensure that all resources (financial, physical, ecological, human and technological) are used as effectively and efficiently as possible and support the creation of resources throughout the community that can help to deliver the Council's well-being objectives.

#### 3. Background

- 3.1 The membership of Standards Committees shall consist of not less than five nor more than nine members in accordance with the Standards Committees (Wales) Regulations 2001, and shall not consist of persons other than members of the relevant authority, independent members (co-opted) or community committee members.
- 3.2 The Standards Committee of this Council has a current membership of seven members comprised as follows:
- Cllr M Williams (County Borough Member)
  - Cllr G Walter (County Borough Member)
  - Mr J Baker (Independent Member)
  - Mrs J Keily (Independent Member)
  - Mr C Jones OBE (Chair, Independent Member)
  - Mr P Clarke (Independent Member)
  - Cllr G Thomas (Town and Community Council Member).
- 3.3 As prescribed by Regulations, where the total number of members of the committee is an even number at least half that number shall be independent members or if an odd number, a majority of that number shall be independent members.
- 3.4 Independent Members are appointed for a period of not less than four and not more than six years and may be reappointed for a consecutive term. Members of local authorities who are Members of the Standards Committee will have a term of office

until the next ordinary local government election following their appointment. They may be reappointed for one further consecutive term.

#### **4. Current situation / proposal**

- 4.1 A meeting of the Standards Committee will only be quorate when at least three Members, including the Chairperson, are present; and at least half the Members present (including the Chairperson) are Independent Members. A quorum of the committee cannot therefore be constituted by the County Borough Members and Town and Community Council Member themselves as the majority should rest with the Independent Members. This places an unduly heavy burden on the Independent Members, and the committee being in danger of not having adequate or required numbers (a quorum) for meetings.
- 4.2 It is therefore proposed that the membership be increased to eight Members and an additional Independent Member (co-opted) appointed to the committee.
- 4.3 The Council has previously provided delegated authority to the Monitoring Officer to oversee recruitment processes and appointment to the Standards Committee, and to report back to Council any successful appointment.

#### **5. Effect upon policy framework and procedure rules**

- 5.1 There is no effect upon the policy framework and procedure rules; however the Standards Committee contributes to the maintenance of probity in the Council.

#### **6. Equality Act 2010 Implications**

- 6.1 The protected characteristics identified within the Equality Act 2010, Socio-economic Duty and the impact on the use of the Welsh Language have been considered in the preparation of this report. As a public body in Wales, the Council must consider the impact of strategic decisions, such as the development or the review of policies, strategies, services and functions. It is considered that there will be no significant or unacceptable equality impacts as a result of this report.

#### **7. Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 Implications**

- 7.1 The well-being goals identified in the Act were considered in the preparation of this report. It is considered that there will be no significant or unacceptable impacts upon the achievement of well-being goals/objectives as a result of this report.

#### **8. Financial Implications**

- 8.1 In accordance with the Independent Remuneration Panel for Wales Annual Report for 2022-23, the remuneration for Chairs of Standards Committees is £268 (4 hours and over), £134 (up to 4 hours) and for ordinary members of the Committee - £210 (4 hours and over) and £105 (up to 4 hours).
- 8.2 The changes to the remuneration of Elected Members for the 2022-23 financial year increased the financial commitment required from this Authority. Some of the cost was negated by members electing to forgo some or all of their salaries or choosing not to opt into the Local Government Pension Scheme. The additional costs are

being met from the centrally held provision for pay and price increases during the 2022-23 financial year.

## **9. Recommendations**

It is recommended that Council:

- 9.1 approve the revised membership and size of the Standards Committee;
- 9.2 receive a further report following the recruitment process;
- 9.3 note that the Constitution will be amended to reflect the revised membership.

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### **Background documents**

None

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## BRIDGEND COUNTY BOROUGH COUNCIL

### REPORT TO COUNCIL

20 JULY 2022

### REPORT OF THE MONITORING OFFICER

#### OUTCOME OF THE TIMINGS OF MEETINGS SURVEY

#### 1. Purpose of report

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to inform Council of the outcome of a survey that has been undertaken recently with all Members in respect of timings of meetings for Council and its Committees, and to seek approval to use the data from this survey to set timings of meetings from 1 September 2022.

#### 2. Connection to corporate well-being objectives / other corporate priorities

- 2.1 This report assists in the achievement of the following corporate well-being objectives under the **Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015**:-
1. **Supporting a successful sustainable economy** – taking steps to make the county borough a great place to do business, for people to live, work, study and visit, and to ensure that our schools are focused on raising the skills, qualifications and ambitions for all people in the county borough.
  2. **Helping people and communities to be more healthy and resilient** - taking steps to reduce or prevent people from becoming vulnerable or dependent on the Council and its services. Supporting individuals and communities to build resilience, and enable them to develop solutions to have active, healthy and independent lives.
  3. **Smarter use of resources** – ensure that all resources (financial, physical, ecological, human and technological) are used as effectively and efficiently as possible and support the creation of resources throughout the community that can help to deliver the Council's well-being objectives.

#### 3. Background

- 3.1 Section 6 (2) of the Local Government (Wales) Measure 2011, refers to local authorities having regard to statutory guidance in respect of the times and intervals at which meetings are held, in order to achieve a Programme of Meetings that is generally convenient to local Members, given their often differing yet demanding commitments.
- 3.2 At the Annual meeting of Council on 18 May 2022, Members approved a Programme of meetings for Council and Council Committees for the municipal year May 2022 – April 2023 and also noted the proposed programme of meetings for the municipal year May 2023 – April 2024.

- 3.3 Members agreed at the Annual meeting of Council that dates and start times for Committees would be initially set from May 2022 – August 2022 based on the times held during the last term of office in order to commence the Committee cycle. The survey would subsequently be undertaken with Members in order to obtain their preferences for start times which would be introduced from 1 September 2022.
- 3.4 The suggested choices of timings for meetings offered to Members as part of the survey, were 10.00am, 11.00am, 2.00pm, 4.00pm or other, enabling Members to propose a different time. An opportunity for members to provide additional comments was also included in the survey.
- 3.5 Members were requested to complete the survey and return it to Democratic Services by 1<sup>st</sup> July 2022.

#### **4. Current situation/proposal**

- 4.1 The survey has now been undertaken. 41 Members and 6 Lay/Co-opted Members completed the survey the results of which are shown in the attached **Appendix 1**. This included a number of proposals for ‘other’ specific timings which were taken into account as part of the timing of meetings proposals.
- 4.2 There was a provision within the survey for Members to give additional comments regarding the survey. Common themes included work commitments, childcare arrangements and also evening commitments.

##### Appeals Panel, Appointments Committee and Rights of Way Sub-Committee

- 4.3 The Appeals Panel meetings are formed by 3 of the 12 Elected Members appointed to the Panel. These meetings are usually planned to take a full day and do not form part of the calendar of meetings. They are arranged to meet the requirements of the appellants, the supporting officers and the Elected Members.
- 4.4. Similarly, the Appointments Committee and the Rights of Way Sub-Committee are not scheduled in the programme of meetings as they meet on an ad-hoc basis when necessary and are arranged to meet the timetable of the recruitment process / application.
- 4.5 It is therefore proposed that meetings of the Appeals Panel, Appointments Committee and Rights of Way Sub-Committee be considered as ad-hoc and not be planned to start at a specific time.

##### Coychurch Crematorium Joint Committee

- 4.6 The Coychurch Crematorium Joint Committee is formed by Members from Bridgend, Rhondda Cynon Taff and the Vale of Glamorgan Local Authorities. At each meeting the Joint Committee agree the date of the subsequent meeting therefore for the majority of these meetings there will be no time set as yet.

##### Cabinet Meetings

- 4.7 The timings of meetings of Cabinet, Cabinet Committee Equalities and the Cabinet



Committee - Corporate Parenting are the responsibility of Cabinet to consider and do not form part of this report.

#### Proposed Timings

- 4.8 In relation to all other Committees, the responses have been considered in respect of the calendar of meetings and the following proposals have been identified:

#### Council

- 4.8.1 The majority of responses received requested that the start time of the Council be 4pm. It is therefore proposed that the meeting time of Council re-scheduled to 4pm accordingly.

#### Democratic Services Committee

- 4.8.2 The majority of response indicated that the start time of Democratic Services Committee meetings should be at 10:00am. It is therefore proposed that meetings of the committee be re-scheduled to start at 10:00am accordingly.

#### Development Control Committee

- 4.8.3 The majority of responses indicated that the start time of Development Control Committee meetings should be 10:00am. It is proposed that meetings of the Development Control committee be re-scheduled to start at 10:00. Officers will revise the arrangements for Development Control Committee training and other procedures associated with the effective operation of the Committee to meet this proposed revision to the meeting timing.

#### Governance and Audit Committee

- 4.8.4 The majority of responses indicated that the start time of Governance and Audit Committee meetings should be at 10:00am. It is therefore proposed that meetings of the committee be re-scheduled to start at 10:00 accordingly.

#### Licensing Committee /Licensing Act 2003 Committee

- 4.8.5 The majority of responses indicated that the start time of the Licensing/Licensing Act 2003 Committee meetings should be at 10:00am. It is therefore proposed that the meetings of the Licensing Committee/Licensing Act 2003 Committee be scheduled to start at 10:00am accordingly.

#### Licensing Act 2003 Sub-Committee

- 4.8.6 The majority of responses indicated that the start time of the Licensing Act 2003 Committee Sub-Committee meetings should be at 10:00am. These meetings deal with hearings under the Licensing Act 2003 and involve 3 Elected Members of the Licensing Act 2003 Committees. These meetings also involve outside agencies, members of the public and other stakeholders who may not always be locally based and therefore this start time will not always be appropriate. The members sitting in support of these meetings are consulted regarding their availability. It is therefore

proposed that attempts be made to try and schedule these at 10:00am with flexibility for alternative start times if necessary.

#### Licensing Sub-Committees

- 4.8.7 The majority of responses indicated that the start times of the Licensing Committee Sub-Committee meetings should be at 10:00am. It is therefore proposed that meetings of the Licensing Sub-Committees be scheduled for 10:00am accordingly.

#### Standards Committee

- 4.8.8 The majority of responses indicated that the start time of Standards Committee meetings should be at 10:00am. It is therefore proposed that meetings of the committee remain at 10:00am accordingly.

#### Town & Community Council Forum

- 4.8.9 The majority of responses indicated that the start time of meetings of the Town & Community Council Forum should be at 4pm. It is therefore proposed that meetings of the Town & Community Council Forum remain at 4pm.

#### Scrutiny Committees

##### 4.8.10 Corporate Overview and Scrutiny Committee

The majority of responses indicated that the start time of meetings of the Corporate Overview and Scrutiny Committee (COSC) should be at 10:00am. It is therefore proposed that meetings of the COSC be re-scheduled to start at 10:00 accordingly.

##### Subject Overview and Scrutiny Committee 1

The majority of responses indicated that the start time of meetings of the Subject Overview and Scrutiny Committee 1 (SOSC 1) should be at 11:00am. It is therefore proposed that meetings of the SOSC 1 be re-scheduled to start at 11:00am accordingly.

##### Subject Overview and Scrutiny Committee 2

The majority of responses indicated that the start time of meetings of the Subject Overview and Scrutiny Committee 2 (SOSC 2) should be at 10:00am. It is therefore proposed that meetings of the SOSC 2 be re-scheduled to start at 10:00am accordingly.

##### Subject Overview and Scrutiny Committee 3

The majority of responses indicated that the start time of meetings of the Subject Overview and Scrutiny Committee 3 (SOSC 3) should be at 4pm. It is therefore proposed that meetings of the SOSC 3 be re-scheduled to start at 4pm accordingly.

#### Member Development

- 4.9 The majority of responses indicated that the preferred times for Member Development activities to be undertaken were 10:00am. It is understood however that this might not always be possible and does depend on the availability of training providers, particularly where these may be external. As such it is proposed that where possible, future Member Development activities will be scheduled for

10:00am, but given that there were a high number of respondents who also requested 2pm and 4pm, sessions will be alternated where necessary particularly where duplicate sessions are being held.

### Programme of Meetings

- 4.10 The revised programme of meetings from September onwards is attached at **Appendix 2**. It should be noted that any changes to the proposed days of meetings may require further work to be undertaken to prevent conflicting meeting timings and take account of procedure for various committees in order to provide a workable programme of meetings.

## **5. Effect upon policy framework and procedure rules**

- 5.1 This report has no effect on the Council's policy framework and procedure rules.

## **6. Equality Act 2010 implications**

- 6.1 The protected characteristics identified within the Equality Act, Socio-economic Duty and the impact on the use of the Welsh Language have been considered in the preparation of this report. As a public body in Wales the Council must consider the impact of strategic decisions, such as the development or the review of policies, strategies, services and functions. This is an information report, therefore it is not necessary to carry out an Equality Impact assessment in the production of this report. It is considered that there will be no significant or unacceptable equality impacts as a result of this report.

## **7. Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 implications**

- 7.1 The well-being goals identified in the Act were considered in the preparation of this report. It is considered that there is no significant or unacceptable impact upon the achievement of well-being goals/objectives as a result of this report.

## **8.1 Financial implications**

- 8.1 There are no financial implications in relation to this report.

## **9. Recommendations**

- 9.1 It is recommended that Council:
- a) Note the outcome of the timings of meetings survey as detailed in **Appendix 1** of this report;
  - b) Approve the proposed Programme of Meetings from September 2022 as shown in **Appendix 2**, which has been compiled from the survey and developed using the rationale as outlined in this report.

**K Watson**  
**Chief Officer – Legal and Regulatory Services, Human Resources and Corporate**  
**Policy and Monitoring Officer**  
**14 July 2022**

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**Background documents:** None

**RESULTS OF TIMINGS OF MEETINGS SURVEY**

**APPENDIX 1**

Committee	Members	Meeting start time					Other	Other proposed times	Proposed start time
		10am	11am	2pm	4pm				
Council	51	6	4	11	12	10	3pm/5pm/ 5.30pm/6pm	4pm	
Democratic Services Committee	11	4	2	0	3	1	5pm	10am	
Development Control Committee	18	6	1	5	3	1	6pm	10am	
Governance and Audit Committee (Lay member)	12(4 LM)	6	3	3	2	1	6pm	10am	
Licensing Committee	14	6	2	3	2	3	5pm/6pm	10am	
Licensing Sub-Committee A	7	5	1	2	2	2	5pm/6pm	10am	
Licensing Sub-Committee B	7	5	1	2	2	3	5pm/6pm	10am	
Standards Committee (Independent Members)	2 (4)	3	0	0	0	0	NA	10am	
Town & Community Council Forum	19	1	1	3	7	4	5pm/6pm	4pm	
Corporate Overview and Scrutiny Committee	12	6	2	2	2	2	5pm	10am	
Scrutiny Subject Committee 1 (Registered Reps)	12 (2)	3	5	2	2	2	5pm/6pm	11am	
Scrutiny Subject Committee 2	12	4	2	3	2	1	6pm	10am	
Scrutiny Subject Committee 3	12	2	2	1	3	2	9:30am/6pm	4pm	

**Member Development**

Preferred Times	10am	11am	2pm	4pm	Other
	12	6	8	8	5

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# REVISED PROGRAMME OF MEETINGS

Appendix 2

## September 2022

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Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
			1	2
5 Corporate Overview and Scrutiny Committee 10:00	6 Licensing Sub-Committee (B) 10:00	7	8	9 Coychurch Crematorium Joint Committee TBC
12 Subject Overview and Scrutiny Committee 1 11:00	13 <i>Cabinet</i> TBC	14 Council 16:00	15 Subject Overview and Scrutiny Committee 2 10:00	16
19	20	21	22 Governance and Audit Committee 10:00	23
26 Subject Overview and Scrutiny Committee 3 16:00	27	28	29	30

## October 2022

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
3	4 Licensing Sub-Committee (A) 10:00	5	6 Development Control Committee 10:00	7
10 Subject Overview and Scrutiny Committee 1 11:00	11	12 <i>Cabinet Committee Corporate Parenting TBC</i>	13 Governance and Audit Committee 10:00	14
17	18 <i>Cabinet TBC</i>	19 Council 16:00	20 Democratic Services Committee 10:00	21
24	25	26	27 Corporate Overview and Scrutiny Committee 10:00	28
31				



## November 2022

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
	1 Licensing Sub-Committee (B) 10:00	2 Licensing Committee 10:00	3 Subject Overview and Scrutiny Committee 2 10:00	4
7	8	9	10 Governance and Audit Committee 10:00	11
14 Subject Overview and Scrutiny Committee 3 16:00	15 <i>Cabinet TBC</i>	16 Council 16:00	17 Development Control Committee 10:00	18
21 Town and Community Council Forum 16:00	22	23 <i>Cabinet Committee Equalities TBC</i>	24 Standards Committee 10:00	25
28	29	30		

## December 2022

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
			1 Subject Overview and Scrutiny Committee 1 11:00	2
5	6 Licensing Sub-Committee (A) 10:00	7	8 Subject Overview and Scrutiny Committee 2 10:00	9
12 Subject Overview and Scrutiny Committee 3 16:00	13 <i>Cabinet</i> <i>TBC</i>	14 Council 16:00	15 Corporate Overview and Scrutiny Committee 10:00	16
19	20	21	22	23
26 BANK HOLIDAY	27 BANK HOLIDAY	28	29 Development Control Committee 10:00	30

# January 2023

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
2  BANK HOLIDAY	3  Licensing Sub-Committee (B) 10:00	4	5	6
9	10	11	12  <i>Cabinet Committee Corporate Parenting</i> TBC	13
16	17  <i>Cabinet</i> TBC	18  Council 16:00	19  Subject Overview and Scrutiny Committee 1 10:00	20
23	24  Licensing Sub-Committee (A) 10:00	25	26  Governance and Audit Committee 10:00	27
30	31  Corporate Overview and Scrutiny Committee 10:00			

## February 2023

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
		1 Licensing Committee 10:00	2	3
6	7 <i>Cabinet</i> <i>TBC</i>	8 Council 16:00	9 Development Control Committee 10:00	10
13	14	15	16 Subject Overview and Scrutiny Committee 2 10:00	17
20 Subject Overview and Scrutiny Committee 3 16:00	21 <i>Cabinet (Budget)</i> <i>TBC</i>	22	23 Democratic Services Committee 10:00	24
27	28 Licensing Sub-Committee (B) 10:00			

## March 2023

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
		1 Council (Budget) 16:00	2 Corporate Overview and Scrutiny Committee 10:00	3 Coychurch Crematorium Joint Committee TBC
6 Town and Community Council Forum 16:00	7	8	9 Standards Committee 10:00	10
13 Subject Overview and Scrutiny Committee 1 11:00	14 <i>Cabinet</i> TBC	15 Council 16:00	16	17
20 <i>Cabinet Committee Equalities</i> TBC	21	22	23 Development Control Committee 10:00	24
27 Subject Overview and Scrutiny Committee 2 10:00	28 Licensing Sub-Committee (A) 10:00	29	30	31

## April 2023

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
3	4	5	6	7 GOOD FRIDAY
10 BANK HOLIDAY	11 <i>Cabinet</i> <i>TBC</i>	12 Council 16:00	13	14
17 Subject Overview and Scrutiny Committee 3 16:00	18	19 <i>Cabinet Committee Corporate</i> <i>Parenting</i> <i>TBC</i>	20	21
24	25 Licensing Sub-Committee (B) 10:00	26	27 Governance and Audit Committee 10:00	28

## BRIDGEND COUNTY BOROUGH COUNCIL

### REPORT TO COUNCIL

20 JULY 2022

#### REPORT OF THE CHIEF OFFICER - LEGAL AND REGULATORY SERVICES, HR AND CORPORATE POLICY

##### INFORMATION REPORT FOR NOTING

#### 1. Purpose of report

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to inform Council of the Information Report for noting that has been published since its last scheduled meeting.

#### 2. Connection to corporate well-being objectives / other corporate priorities

- 2.1 This report assists in the achievement of the following corporate well-being objective under the **Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015**:-

- **Smarter use of resources** – ensuring that all resources (financial, physical, ecological, human and technological) are used as effectively and efficiently as possible and support the creation of resources throughout the community that can help to deliver the Council's well-being objectives.

#### 3. Background

- 3.1 At a previous meeting of Council, it was resolved to approve a revised procedure for the presentation to Council of Information Reports for noting.

#### 4. Current situation/proposal

##### 4.1 Information Report

The following Information Report has been published since the last meeting of Council:-

<u>Title</u>	<u>Date Published</u>
Urgent Delegated Decisions	14 July 2022

##### 4.2 Availability of Document

The document has been circulated to Elected Members electronically via Email and placed on the Bridgend County Borough Council website. They are available from the above date of publication.

#### 5. Effect upon policy framework and procedure rules

- 5.1 This procedure has been adopted within the procedure rules of the Constitution.

#### 6. Equality Act 2010 implications

6.1 The protected characteristics identified within the Equality Act, Socio-economic Duty and the impact on the use of the Welsh Language have been considered in the preparation of this report. As a public body in Wales the Council must consider the impact of strategic decisions, such as the development or the review of policies, strategies, services and functions. This is an information report, therefore it is not necessary to carry out an Equality Impact assessment in the production of this report. It is considered that there will be no significant or unacceptable equality impacts as a result of this report.

## **7. Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 implications**

7.1 The well-being goals identified in the Act were considered in the preparation of this report. It is considered that there will be no significant or unacceptable impacts upon the achievement of well-being goals/objectives as a result of this report.

## **8. Financial implications**

8.1 There are no financial implications regarding this report.

## **9. Recommendation**

9.1 That Council acknowledges the publication of the document listed in this report.

K Watson

**Chief Officer Legal and Regulatory Services, HR and Corporate Policy**

11 July 2022

**Contact Officer: Andrew Rees**  
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**Background documents: None.**



# BRIDGEND COUNTY BOROUGH COUNCIL

## INFORMATION REPORT TO COUNCIL

20 JULY 2022

### REPORT OF THE CHIEF OFFICER - LEGAL AND REGULATORY SERVICES, HR AND CORPORATE POLICY

#### URGENT DELEGATED DECISIONS

#### 1. Purpose of report

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to report to Council delegated decisions executed as a matter of urgency under Scheme A 1.1 and Scheme B1 2.1 of the Scheme of Delegation of Functions.

#### 2. Connection to corporate well-being objectives / other corporate priorities

- 2.1 This report assists in the achievement of the following corporate well-being objectives under the **Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015**:-
1. **Supporting a successful sustainable economy** – taking steps to make the county borough a great place to do business, for people to live, work, study and visit, and to ensure that our schools are focussed on raising the skills, qualifications and ambitions for all people in the county borough.
  2. **Helping people and communities to be more healthy and resilient** - taking steps to reduce or prevent people from becoming vulnerable or dependent on the Council and its services. Supporting individuals and communities to build resilience, and enable them to develop solutions to have active, healthy and independent lives.
  3. **Smarter use of resources** – ensure that all resources (financial, physical, ecological, human and technological) are used as effectively and efficiently as possible and support the creation of resources throughout the community that can help to deliver the Council's well-being objectives.

#### 3. Background

- 3.1 Decisions taken as a matter of urgency must be reported to Council in accordance with Paragraph 19 of the Overview & Scrutiny Procedure Rules which are to be found at Part 4 of the Constitution.

#### 4. Current situation/proposal

- 4.1 The urgent decisions taken and therefore by-passing the call-in procedure (as set out in paragraph 18 of Part 4 Rules of Procedure within the Constitution), are summarised below:-

## **Scheme A 1.1**

WEL-CSC-22-060 - To approve the suspension of Contract Procedure Rules in respect of the requirement to competitively procure service provision and to enter into contractual arrangements with licensed Signs of Safety consultants and trainers for up to a 5-year period in urgent response to the critical incident being experienced within Children's Social Care

## **Scheme B1 2.1**

CE-LEG-22-181 - To authorise additional expenditure from within the Capital Programme for the Cosy Corner Porthcawl scheme.

CE-FIN-22-003 - To transfer the Welsh Government's Household Support Fund allocation of £22,907.00 (revenue) to the Bridgend Foodbank, in line with guidance from Welsh Local Government Association, to be used to support the network of foodbanks across Bridgend County Borough.

### **5. Effect upon policy framework and procedure rules**

5.1 This report has no effect on the Council's policy framework and procedure rules.

### **6. Equality Act 2010 implications**

6.1 The protected characteristics identified within the Equality Act, Socio-economic Duty and the impact on the use of the Welsh Language have been considered in the preparation of this report. As a public body in Wales the Council must consider the impact of strategic decisions, such as the development or the review of policies, strategies, services and functions. This is an information report, therefore it is not necessary to carry out an Equality Impact assessment in the production of this report. It is considered that there will be no significant or unacceptable equality impacts as a result of this report.

### **7. Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 implications**

7.1 The well-being goals identified in the Act were considered in the preparation of this report. It is considered that there will be no significant or unacceptable impacts upon the achievement of well-being goals/objectives as a result of this report.

### **8. Financial implications**

8.1 There are no financial implications relating to the report.

### **9. Recommendation**

9.1 It is recommended that Council notes the report.

K Watson

**Chief Officer - Legal and Regulatory Services, HR and Corporate Policy & Monitoring Officer**

11 July 2022

**Contact officer:** **Andrew Rees**  
Democratic Services Officer

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Bridgend

**Background documents:** The Council's Scheme of Delegation (of Functions)

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