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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.*

*We welcome correspondence in Welsh. Please
let us know if your language choice is Welsh.*



Annwyl Cyngorydd,

CYNGOR

Cynhelir Cyfarfod Cyngor Hybrid yn Siambr y Cyngor Swyddfeydd Dinesig, Stryd yr Angel, Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr, CF31 4WB / o bell trwy Microsoft Teams ar **Dydd Mercher, 21 Mehefin 2023** am **16:00**.

AGENDA

1. Ymddiheuriadau am absenoldeb
Derbyn ymddiheuriadau am absenoldeb gan Aelodau.
2. Datganiadau o fuddiant
Derbyn datganiadau o ddi-ddordeb 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 - 40
I dderbyn am gymeradwyaeth y Cofnodion cyfarfod y 12/04/2023 a 17/05/2023
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. Cyflwyniad gan Brif Gomisiynydd Heddlu De Cymru 41 - 42
7. Alldro Cyllideb Refeniw 2022-23 43 - 76
8. Alldro Rhaglen Gyfalaf 2022-23 77 - 90
9. Alldro Rheoli'r Trysorlys 2022-23 91 - 108

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Rydym yn croesawu gohebiaeth yn y Gymraeg. Rhowch wybod i ni os yw eich dewis iaith yw'r Gymraeg

We welcome correspondence in Welsh. Please let us know if your language choice is Welsh

10. Deddf Trwyddedu 2003 - Cymeradwyaeth i gyhoeddi Asesiad Effaith Gronnol - canol tref Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr 109 - 126
11. Adolygiad o Drefniadau Cymunedol Pob Cyngor Tref a Chymuned 127 - 144
12. Derbyn y Cwestiynau canlynol gan:

Cyng Eugene Caparros i'r Arweinydd

Rwyf yn deall bod Llywodraeth Cymru yn cyflwyno deddfwriaeth fydd yn newid y terfyn cyflymder arferol o 30mya i 20mya mewn ardaloedd adeiledig o'r 17^{eg} o Fedi eleni. Er bod yr aelodau wedi derbyn gwybodaeth am hyn ym mis Mawrth eleni, a oes modd i chi amlinellu'r cynnydd hyd yma yn CBSP, os gwelwch yn dda, sut dderbyniad gafodd yr ymgynghoriad cyhoeddus ac a fyddwn yn barod ar gyfer cyflwyno'r ddeddfwriaeth ym Mhen-y-bont ym mis Medi?

Cyng Tim Thomas i'r Arweinydd

A wnaiff yr Arweinydd amlinellu'n gryno ei gynigion polisi i fabwysiadu 'trefi 15 munud' yn y Fwrdeistref Sirol?

Cyng Maxine Lewis i'r Aelod Cabinet - Tai, Cynllunio ac Adfywio

Ble ydym ni o ran datblygu Strategaeth Adfywio'r Cymoedd, fel y'i nodir yn y cynllun corfforaethol newydd.

Cyng Ian Williams i Aelod y Cabinet – Diogelwch Cymunedol a Lles

A all Aelod y Cabinet roi rhyw syniad imi, os gwelwch yn dda, ynghylch y ddarpariaeth sy'n cael ei gwneud ym Mhen-y-bont ar Ogwr ar gyfer cyfleusterau chwarae awyr agored a hamdden i blant hŷn yn Sir Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr a phryd? Mewn cyfarfod fis Rhagfyr y llynedd cytunwyd i ddarparu man chwarae yng Nghaeau Trecelyn ar gyfer plant hŷn ond mewn e-bost diweddar dywedwyd wrthyf nad oedd hyn yn cael ei ddatblygu ar hyn o bryd ond y gallai fod yn ddewis yn y dyfodol.

A gaf i ofyn felly pryd y bydd y ddarpariaeth bwysig hon yn digwydd?

Cyng Mark John i'r Aelod Cabinet - Newid Hinsawdd a'r Amgylchedd

A gaf i adroddiad cynnydd ar Rwydwaith Gwres Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr.

13. 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: Bydd hwn yn gyfarfod Hybrid a bydd Aelodau a Swyddogion mynychu trwy Siambr y Cyngor, Swyddfeydd Dinesig, Stryd yr Angel, Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr / o bell Trwy Timau Microsoft. 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 643148 / 643694 / 643513 / .643696

Yn ddiffuant

K Watson

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

Dosbarthiad:

Cynghorwyr

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
S Easterbrook
M J Evans
N Farr
P Ford

Cynghorwyr

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
M Jones
MJ Kearns
W J Kendall
M Lewis
J Llewellyn-Hopkins
RL Penhale-Thomas

Cynghorwyr

J E Pratt
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, 12 EBRILL 2023

COFNODION CYFARFOD Y CYNGOR A GYNHALIWIYD YN SIAMBR Y CYNGOR,
SWYDDFEYDD DINESIG, STRYD YR ANGEL, PENYBONT AR OGWR CF31 4WB DYDD
MERCHER, 12 EBRILL 2023, AM 16:00

Presennol

Y Cynghorydd M Jones – Cadeirydd

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	S Easterbrook	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
W J Kendall	M Lewis	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

MJ Kearn, J Llewellyn-Hopkins, RL Penhale-Thomas a/ac JH Tildesley MBE

Swyddogion:

Nicola Echanis	Pennaeth Addysg a Chymorth Cynnar
Mark Galvin	Uwch Swyddog Gwasanaethau Democrataidd - Pwyllgorau
Helen Hammond	
Rachel Keepins	Rheolwr Gwasanaethau Democrataidd
Carys Lord	Prif Swyddog - Cyllid, Perfformiad a Newid
Claire Marchant	Cyfarwyddwr Corfforaethol - Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol a Lles
Alex Rawlin	Rheolwr Polisi Corfforaethol a Materion Cyhoeddus
Zak Shell	Pennaeth Gwasanaethau Cymdogaeth
Mark Shephard	Prif Weithredwr
Kelly Watson	Prif Swyddog – Gwasanaethau Cyfreithiol, Adnoddau Dynol a Rheoleiddio

118. DATGANIADAU O FUDDIANNAU

Fe wnaeth y Cynghorydd H Bennett ddatgan buddiant personol yn eitem 6 ar yr Agenda fel Aelod o'r Bwrdd Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus a'r Bwrdd Partneriaeth Rhanbarthol, drwy ei gwaith.

119. CYMERADWYO'R COFNODION

PENDERFYNWYD:

Cymeradwywyd cofnodion cyfarfodydd blaenorol y Cyngor dyddiedig 1 Mawrth 2023 a 15 Mawrth 2023 fel cofnodion gwir a chywir, yn amodol ar ddiwygio tudalen 11 o gofnodion 1 Mawrth, sef hwnnw ar frig y dudalen, lle cyfeirir at 'yr oedd Hawliad Cyflog yr Undeb Llafur ar gyfer staff yn annheg', bod hwn yn cael ei newid i 'deg'.

120. **DERBYN CYHOEDDIADAU GAN:**

Y Maer

Gobeithio i chi i gyd fwynhau gwyliau'r Pasg gyda theulu a ffrindiau.

Mae'n adeg arbennig o braf o'r flwyddyn i mi fy hun lle rydw i'n hoffi gweld golau'r haul a chennin Pedr yn ffynnu ar draws ein holl gymunedau. Nodyn amserol i'n hatgoffa y bydd yr haf gyda ni cyn bo hir.

Ers ein cyfarfod llawn diwethaf o'r Cyngor, cefais y pleser unwaith eto o gwrdd â rhai pobl anhygoel a nodedig yn ein Bwrdeistref Sirol.

Roedd rhai enghreifftiau yn cynnwys, dathliadau pen-blwydd Mrs Helena Charles BEM, a dathlodd ei phen-blwydd yn 105 yn ei chymuned enedigol ym Mlaengarw. Gwraig wirioneddol ryfeddol a rannodd atgofion am oes yng Nghwm Garw. Mae'n debyg mai Mrs Charles yw'r person hynaf yn ein Bwrdeistref Sirol, ond rydw i'n siŵr y caf fy nghywiro os nad ydy hyn yn iawn.

Cyfarfûm â Grŵp Ymwybyddiaeth o Hunanladdiad Cwm Ogwr a chefais y pleser o ddyfarnu Tystysgrif y Maer i'w aelodau am eu gwasanaeth i'r gymuned. Enwebwyd y grŵp ar gyfer gwobr o'r fath gan Gyngor Cymuned Cwm Ogwr.

Roedd yn brofiad gostyngol cwrdd ag aelodau'r grŵp, rhai ohonynt hwy eu hunain wedi profi trawma o ganlyniad i hunanladdiad. Roedd gwrando ar eu profiadau a gweld â'm llygaid fy hun eu ffocws anhygoel a'u hagwedd gadarnhaol tuag at helpu eraill sy'n dioddef o broblemau iechyd meddwl yn anhygoel.

Roedd hi hefyd yn foment arbennig o falchder i fynychu Seremoni Cyhoeddi ein Huchel Siryf newydd ar gyfer Morgannwg Ganol, yr Athro Jean White.

Roedd hwn yn achlysur braf iawn i fod yn dyst i'r Cyhoeddiad. Rydw i'n siŵr y bydd y Siambr gyfan yn ymuno â mi i ddymuno'r gorau i'r Athro White yn ei thymor o ddeuddeng mis yn y swydd.

Hoffwn hefyd achub ar y cyfle hwn i ddiolch i'r Uchel Siryf Maria Thomas, sydd wedi dod i ddiwedd ei thymor, am ei chefnogaeth i'r Fwrdeistref Sirol yn ystod ei thymor yn y swydd. Roedd yn bleser cael mynd gyda Maria a gweithio gyda hi mewn llawer o ddigwyddiadau dinesig yn y Fwrdeistref Sirol a thu hwnt.

Cefais y fraint hefyd o groesawu'r Dywysoges Anne, Ei Huchelder Brenhinol y Dywysoges Frenhinol, i gyfleuster Gofalwyr Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr yn Stryd y Parc Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr.

Roedd y digwyddiad, dan arweiniad Helen Pitt, rheolwr Canolfan Gofalwyr Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr, yn dangos pa mor hanfodol yw'r gwasanaeth mae Gofalwyr Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr yn ei roi i ofalwyr di-dâl. Roedd yn amlwg bod gofalwyr di-dâl yn gwneud cymaint o wahaniaeth i'n cymunedau, yn aml mewn sefyllfaoedd anodd iawn. Roedd yr egni a'r balchder yn y ganolfan i'w deimlo.

Diolch yn fawr iawn i holl dîm Gofalwyr Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr. Rydw i'n siŵr y bydd y siambr gyfan yn parhau i gefnogi eich ymgysylltiad a'ch gwasanaeth hanfodol i'r rhai mwyaf agored i niwed.

Profiad eithaf unigryw a'r tro cyntaf i mi, oedd bod yn westai anrhydeddus ar ymweliad â Mosg Dar-Ui-Isra yn Heol Wyeverne yng Nghaerdydd i rannu Pryd o Fwyd Ramadan.

Roedd hwn yn brofiad anhygoel, yn enwedig pan ofynnwyd i mi annerch y gynulleidfa.

Cyfarfûm â chymaint o bobl hyfryd a mwynhau'r cyflwyniadau amrywiol ar ystyr Ramadan sy'n amser cysegredig ac yn ddatliad allweddol yn y calendr Islamaidd.

Hoffwn ddiolch yn bersonol i Dr Yasim Khan am ei chroeso a'i chwmni yn ystod ein pryd gyda'r nos.

Yn olaf, mae rhai enwau yn dal ar goll o Restr y Dreigiau. Mae'n £1 i enwebu enw ar gyfer y Ddraig, a bydd yr holl elw a dderbynnir yn mynd tuag at Elusen y Maer.

Fel eich Maer a Chadeirydd y Cyngor llawn, gofynnaf ichi gyfrannu os gallwch.

Y Dirprwy Arweinydd ac Aelod o'r – Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol

Bydd yr Aelodau'n gwybod bod gan Gyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr hanes cryf o hybu pwysigrwydd gofal maeth, ac am ein hymdrechion ers amser maith, ac sy'n parhau, i recriwtio gofalwyr maeth newydd.

Rydym ar fin mynd â hyn i'r lefel nesaf drwy geisio cael yr achrediad o fod yn Gyflogwr Cyfeillgar i Faethu.

Wedi'i chreu gan brif elusen faethu'r DU, Rhwydwaith Maethu, mae hon yn safon sy'n cael ei chyflwyno i sefydliadau sy'n gallu dangos eu cefnogaeth i faethu a phobl sy'n gweithredu fel gofalwyr maeth.

I gefnogi hyn, maent wedi datblygu rhaglen fydd, ar ôl ei chwblhau, yn gweld sefydliad oedd yn cymryd rhan yn mabwysiadu polisi Cyfeillgar i Faethu.

Mae hyn yn sicrhau bod staff, sydd hefyd yn gweithredu fel gofalwyr maeth, yn gallu gweithio'n hyblyg lle bo'n bosibl ac yn gallu cael hyd at bum niwrnod o absenoldeb ar gyfer materion gofal maeth, megis cynorthwyo plentyn i setlo yn ei gartref newydd, neu fynychu hyfforddiant perthnasol sy'n eu cefnogi yn eu rôl o faethu.

Mae hwn yn gam pwysig i'r Cyngor ei gymryd gan fod angen inni arwain drwy esiampl a dangos i gyflogwyr a sefydliadau eraill ei bod yn bosibl bod yn weithiwr effeithiol ac yn ofalwr maeth effeithiol yr un pryd. Mae arnom hefyd eisiau helpu i dorri'r myth na chaniateir i unigolion weithio os ydynt yn dod yn ofalwyr maeth.

Bydd y symudiad hwn yn cefnogi ein hymdrechion ni ein hunain i recriwtio gofalwyr maeth newydd a all gynnig cefnogaeth hanfodol o ddydd i ddydd, cariad a sefydlogrwydd i blant, a gweithredu fel model rôl cadarnhaol.

Os oes ar aelodau eisiau gwybod mwy, mae rhagor o fanylion ar gael ar wefan Maethu Cymru Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr.

Hoffwn hefyd ailadrodd y cynnig i'r Aelodau a fynychodd yr hyfforddiant mewn perthynas â Gofal Maeth, y cewch chi i gyd grys-T i'w wisgo i'r gampfa ac ati, gan y bydd hyn yn hyrwyddo ac yn hysbysebu Gofal Maeth Cymru. Mae rhoi Gofal Maeth yn brofiad gwerth chweil a byddwn hefyd yn annog unrhyw aelod o'r cyhoedd i edrych i mewn i gyfle o'r fath. Rwyf yn ei gael yn brofiad hynod o braf 35 mlynedd yn ddiweddarach ers ymgymryd â rôl o'r fath.

Aelod o'r Cabinet - Adfywio

Bydd yr Aelodau wedi sylwi ar y newyddion diweddar am Lywodraeth Cymru yn prynu darnau allweddol o dir ym Mhorthcawl sy'n hanfodol i'r Cyngor i adfywio ardal y glannau.

Mae'r gwerthiant wedi cynnwys buddiant rhydd-ddaliadol yn safle Parc Adloniant Traeth Coney a'r buddiant llesddaliadol mewn darn o dir cyfagos a adwaenir yn lleol fel 'parc yr anghenfilod' gan iddo gael ei ddefnyddio gynt i arddangos cerfluniau o ddinosoriaid.

Arwyddocâd hyn, wrth gwrs, yw ei fod wedi rhyddhau amser ac adnoddau'r Cyngor ac wedi ein galluogi i ganolbwyntio mwy o'n hadnoddau ar wneud y gorau o fanteision yr adfywiad.

O ganlyniad, rydym yn ceisio cynyddu nifer y tai fforddiadwy a fydd ar gael fel rhan o'r prosiect hwn.

Mae caffael y ddau safle yn golygu bod y parth 20 hectar cyfan sydd ei angen ar gyfer y cam hwn o'r adfywiad bellach wedi cael ei ddatgloi.

Mae hwn yn arwydd mawr o hyder gan Lywodraeth Cymru, ym Mhorthcawl fel lleoliad a chymuned, ac yng nghynlluniau adfywio'r Cyngor.

Byddwn yn awr yn ceisio gweithio mewn partneriaeth â Llywodraeth Cymru i adfywio'r ardal yn unol â'r Cynllun Datblygu Lleol a hefyd y Strategaeth Creu Lleodedd ar gyfer Porthcawl.

Byddaf yn dod â mwy o newyddion ichi wrth i hyn ddatblygu ymhellach.

Aelod o'r Cabinet – Addysg

Efallai y bydd gan yr Aelodau ddiddordeb mewn gwybod bod nifer o ysgolion lleol wedi cael eu hasesu'n ddiweddar gan arolygwyr Estyn ac wedi cael eu canmol am gefnogi dysgwyr lleol.

Mae ysgolion cynradd Afon y Felin, Brynmenyn a Chorneli wedi cael eu harolygu, a barnwyd bod pob un ohonynt yn llwyddiannus am ddangos cynnydd digonol ac nad oes angen unrhyw gamau dilynol.

Yn ystod pandemig Covid-19, cafodd pob ysgol ei heithrio o arolygiadau Estyn am gyfnod o ddwy flynedd, oedd yn ymestyn o fis Mawrth 2020 hyd fis Chwefror 2022.

Tra roedd hynny mewn grym, datblygodd Estyn weithdrefnau arolygu newydd sy'n canolbwyntio ar ba mor dda y mae darparwyr yn cynorthwyo plentyn i ddysgu, yn hytrach na defnyddio graddau crynodol fel a ddefnyddid gynt.

Mae'r fformat adrodd presennol bellach yn defnyddio un o bedwar categori wrth arolygu ysgol, sef dim dilyniant, adolygiad Estyn, angen gwelliant sylweddol, ac angen mesurau arbennig.

Rwyf yn siŵr y bydd ar yr aelodau eisiau ymuno â mi i longyfarch y tair ysgol ar eu llwyddiant yn yr arolygu.

Mae arnaf hefyd eisiau llongyfarch Harri Evans, naw oed, o Ysgol Gynradd Plasnewydd, ar ei ddyluniad poster llwyddiannus sy'n cael ei ddefnyddio fel canolbwynt yr ymgyrch Caru a'i Chadw'n lân ym Maesteg.

Mae dyluniad Harri yn cael ei ddangos ar bosteri, arwyddion bin a physt lampau ledled Cwm Llynfi i gefnogi'r ymgyrch gwrth-sbwriel. Mae ei boster yn dangos Neuadd y Dref rhestredig Gradd II Maesteg, ac Afon Llynfi, gyda neges glir i beidio â thafllu sbwriel yn anghyfrifol, ond ei roi yn un o finiau'r dref.

Fel rhan o'r ymgyrch, mae disgyblion wedi cymryd rhan mewn gweithdai rhyngweithiol a gyflwynwyd gan Ailgylchu ADA yn ogystal â sesiynau codi sbwriel a gweithdai seiliedig ar wyddoniaeth a hwyluswyd gan NatureQuest.

Mae'r ymgyrch 'Caru a'i Chadw'n lân!' eisoes wedi bod yn llwyddiant mawr mewn ardaloedd fel Porthcawl, Bracla, Cwm Ogwr, Cwm Garw a'r Pîl, Mynydd Cynffig a Chefn Cribwr.

Rwy'n siŵr y bydd hyn yr un mor llwyddiannus yn ardal Maesteg, yn enwedig gyda phoster Harri i'w chynrychioli.

Aelod o'r Cabinet – Cymunedau

Yn ddiweddar, cwblhawyd gwaith glanhau gennym ar ran 10 milltir o'r A48 i gael gwared ar sbwriel oedd wedi cael ei daflu o geir wrth fynd heibio, ac oedd wedi cronni ar hyd ymyl y ffordd, mewn coed a llwyni ar ochr y ffordd.

Casglodd ein staff fwy na 550 o fagiau yn ystod y ddau ddiwrnod cyntaf o gasglu yn unig.

Erbyn diwedd yr wythnos, roedd cyfanswm o 1,200 o fagiau wedi cael eu llenwi â sbwriel oedd wedi'i daflu, sy'n cyfateb i 120 o fagiau am bob milltir o'r ffordd a lanhawyd.

Fe wnaeth ein staff hefyd dynnu bron i dair tunnell a hanner oddi ar y llwybr o bethau oedd wedi eu tipio'n anghyfreithlon. Roedd hyn yn cynnwys soffas, cadeiriau ac eitemau eraill, o ddodrefn i deiars treuliedig, paledi pren a gwastraff adeiladwyr.

Oherwydd yr angen i greu amgylchedd gwaith diogel, bu'n rhaid defnyddio cerbydau oedd yn symud yn araf i amddiffyn rhag ardrawiad a bu'n rhaid cau rhannau o'r llwybr ar dreigl yn lôn sengl, oedd yn golygu bod cost y glanhau yn fwy na £6,000 o bunnoedd.

Gallai'r arian hwn fod wedi cael ei wario'n well ar ddarparu gwasanaethau eraill pe bai pobl wedi dewis mynd â'u sbwriel adref a chael gwared arno mewn ffordd gyfrifol.

O ganlyniad, mae'r Cyngor wedi defnyddio'r ymarferiad fel cyfle i roi cyhoeddusrwydd i oferedd gollwng sbwriel, gan fod y bobl sy'n gwneud hyn, yn y pen draw, yn eu taro hwy eu hunain a threthdalwyr eraill yn eu pocedi.

Ar adeg pan mae cyllidebau'n cael eu gwasgu a'r argyfwng costau byw yn pwyso'n galed, ein neges yw i bobl gymryd cyfrifoldeb am eu sbwriel eu hunain a'i ailgylchu a pheidio â gadael i drethdalwyr godi'r bil am ddelio â'u llanast.

Mae hwn yn fater y byddwn yn ceisio rhoi mwy o gyhoeddusrwydd iddo yn y dyfodol, a byddaf yn dod â mwy o fanylion ichi yn fuan.

Aelod o'r Cabinet – Llesiant a Chenedlaethau'r Dyfodol

Mae sylw diweddar yn y cyfryngau wedi rhoi amlygrwydd i waith sy'n cael ei wneud i wella cymunedau lleol drwy wneud manau problemus ar gyfer fandaliaeth ac ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol yn fwy deniadol.

Mae hyn yn cael ei gyflawni drwy gomisiynu artistiaid graffiti proffesiynol i beintio golygfeydd a delweddau dyrchafol ym mhob lleoliad, i gyd wedi eu bwriadu i godi ysbryd ac annog mwy o ymdeimlad o falchder cymunedol.

Hyd yn hyn mae wedi gwella ymddangosiad isffyrdd sydd wedi'u lleoli mewn ardaloedd fel Merthyr Mawr, Braclaw a Broadlands, ac er bod y sylw yn y cyfryngau hyd yma wedi canolbwyntio'n bennaf ar yr agwedd hon, rwy'n credu bod gan yr Aelodau efallai ddiddordeb mewn gwylbod bod rheswm pwysicach y tu ôl i'r gwaith.

Mae'r cyfan yn rhan o ymgyrch Negeseuon Cadarnhaol, prosiect sy'n ceisio mynd i'r afael â fandaliaeth atgas a sloganeiddio sy'n creu rhwygiadau drwy ei droi'n gelf syfrdanol y gall y gymuned gyfan ei mwynhau.

Wedi cael ei drefnu gan ein Partneriaeth Diogelwch Cymunedol ein hunain a thîm Cydlyniant Cymunedol Bae'r Gorllewin, mae'r prosiect wedi cynnwys gweithio gyda staff y Cyngor i nodi manau problemus.

Mae gwrth-hanesion addas wedi cael eu datblygu mewn partneriaeth â grwpiau lleol fel Cylch Awduron Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr, ac mae gwaith celf newydd wedi cael ei ddylunio gan artistiaid graffiti fel Another Day, Another Spray a THEW Creative.

Er enghraifft, dewiswyd neges ganolog 'Gobaith' ar gyfer isffordd Merthyr Mawr, a dewiswyd 'natur' ar gyfer isffordd ym Mraclaw.

Mae'r ddau wedi gwneud gwahaniaeth enfawr i'r gymuned leol ac wedi tynnu llawer iawn o ganmoliaeth a sylw am yr effaith gadarnhaol, drawsnewidiol y maent yn ei chael.

Nid oes lle i gasineb ac ymrannu ym Mwrdeistref Sirol Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr, nac yn unman arall.

Hoffwn ddiolch i bawb sydd wedi helpu i wneud y prosiect ysbrydoledig hwn yn llwyddiant ac anogaf unrhyw Aelod nad yw eisoes wedi gwneud hynny i edrych yn fanylach.

Aelod o'r Cabinet – Adnoddau

Hoffwn ofyn unwaith eto i'r Aelodau annog eu hetholwyr i fod ar eu gwyladwriaeth rhag y sgamiau diweddaraf sy'n ceisio darbwylllo deiliaid tai i roi arian neu drosglwyddo gwybodaeth gyfrinachol.

Gwelodd cyfnod clo'r pandemig y troseddwr sydd y tu ôl i'r sgamiau hyn yn dod yn fwyfwy creadigol ac mae'n ddrwg gennyf adrodd ein bod yn parhau i dderbyn cwynion ac adroddiadau gan breswylwyr pryderus.

Mae'r sgam mwyaf cyffredin yn parhau i gynnwys galwad ffôn ffug yn hysbysu deiliaid tai bod ad-daliad yn ddyledus iddynt ar eu taliadau treth gyngor.

Mae'r sgamwyr yn gofyn am fanylion cyfrif banc cyfrinachol er mwyn trefnu i ad-daliad gael ei dalu, ond mae dioddefwyr y sgam hwn yn canfod yn ddiweddarach bod eu cyfrifon banc wedi cael eu hysbeilio.

Rydym hefyd yn derbyn cwynion gan bobl sydd wedi cael cynnig ad-daliad ffug ar eu biliau dŵr, trydan neu nwy.

Ni fydd Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr byth yn ffonio deiliad tŷ i ofyn iddo ddarparu manylion cyfrif banc dros y ffôn.

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

Fel bob amser, mae mwy o gyngor ar sut y gall pobl amddiffyn eu hunain rhag sgamiau ar gael ar wefan y Gwasanaethau Rheoliadol a Rennir.

Y Prif Weithredwr

Bydd yr Aelodau'n cofio ichi gymeradwyo'r Cynllun Corfforaethol newydd ar gyfer y cyfnod 2023 i 2028 yng nghyfarfod diwethaf y Cyngor llawn.

Yn dilyn hynny, aethpwyd â'r cynllun i ffwrdd ar gyfer gwaith dylunio a chyfieithu pellach, a'i baratoi ar gyfer lansiad cyhoeddus.

Mae'n bleser gennyf eich hysbysu bod hyn bellach wedi'i gwblhau, a'n bod yn paratoi i lansio'r cynllun corfforaethol newydd yn gyhoeddus yr wythnos nesaf.

Gan ddwyn yr enw 'Cyflawni Gyda'n Gilydd', mae'r cynllun yn arddangos dull newydd ffres o amlinellu sut rydym yn bwriadu darparu gwasanaethau hanfodol, gweithio ochr yn ochr â phobl leol a phartneriaid, a chynnal busnes dros y bum mlynedd nesaf.

Wedi ei gynllunio'n benodol i fod yn fwy hygyrch ac yn haws i bobl ymgysylltu ag ef, cafodd ei gynhyrchu gan ddefnyddio adborth gan drigolion o bob oed a chefnidir, defnyddwyr a darparwyr gwasanaethau'r cyngor, aelodau etholedig, sefydliadau partner, awdurdodau lleol eraill a mwy.

Rhydd y Cynllun Corfforaethol newydd ar gyfer 2023-28 sail glir, wybodus a pherthnasol i ni ar gyfer sicrhau y gallwn barhau i ddarparu gwasanaethau hanfodol tra'n cwrdd â'r heriau niferus sydd o'n blaenau.

Dros yr ychydig wythnosau nesaf, byddwn yn rhoi cyhoeddusrwydd pellach i dynnu sylw at wahanol agweddau o'r cynllun, gan gynnwys ymgyrch ar y cyfryngau cymdeithasol, a bydd aelodau'n derbyn e-bost yn cynnwys mwy o wybodaeth a hyperddolen i'r cynllun ei hun.

Gobeithiaf y bydd yr aelodau'n cefnogi'r ymgyrch gyhoeddusrwydd hon, ac y byddwch yn annog eich etholwyr i gael mynediad at y cynllun a'i ddarllen, ac ystyried sut y gallant hwythau hefyd gynnig adborth a helpu i lunio'r ffordd yr ydym yn darparu ein gwasanaethau yn y dyfodol.

121. DERBYN CYHOEDDIADAU GAN YR ARWEINYDD

Byddwch wedi gweld adroddiadau newyddion am gynulliad anghyfreithlon dros benwythnos gŵyl banc y Pasg, ar Ystad Ddiwydiannol Cynffig ym Margam, sy'n ffinio â Bwrdeistref Sirol Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr. Rhoddodd Heddlu De Cymru orchymyn cyhoeddus i gyfarwyddo pobol i adael yr ardal.

Am resymau diogelwch, cafodd ffyrdd eu cau ar fyrder a chynghorwyd pobl i beidio â mynychu'r cyfarfod ar droed nac mewn cerbydau.

Mae ymateb i gynulliad anghyfreithlon o'r maint ac o natur hwn yn cael effaith ar ein gwasanaethau brys, timau priffyrdd a chriwiau glanhau, a gafodd eu galw allan yn annisgwyl ar Sul y Pasg.

Hoffwn ddiolch i'r gymuned leol am eu hamynedd a'u cefnogaeth ynghyd â chydweithwyr yn Heddlu De Cymru, Cyngor Castell-nedd Port Talbot ac asiantaethau partner eraill a weithiodd gyda'i gilydd i ymdrin â'r sefyllfa a sicrhau bod pobl yn gadael y safle'n ddiogel.

Cawsom hefyd wybod dros y penwythnos fod nifer o garafanau wedi parcio'n anghyfreithlon ar gaeau chwarae Rest Bay ym Mhorthcawl. Fe wnaethom weithredu'n gyflym ac ar y cyd â Heddlu De Cymru, cyflwynwyd hysbysiad yn gofyn i'r carafanau adael y safle. O dan y gyfraith, mae'n rhaid i gynghorau ddilyn proses benodol ac mae'n ofynnol iddynt gynnal asesiadau gwasanaethau cymdeithasol a chadarnhau nad oes unrhyw faterion lles cyn y gellir cyflwyno hysbysiad. O ganlyniad i'r ymateb yma, gadawodd y carafanau'r safle ar y dydd Llun.

Mae deddfwriaeth newydd gan Lywodraeth Cymru yn golygu, o 17 Medi 2023, y bydd y terfyn cyflymder cenedlaethol yn disgyn o 30mya i 20mya ar ffyrdd cyfyngedig.

Bydd yr Aelodau'n gwybod oddi wrth y papur briffio y maent wedi ei dderbyn mai nod y symudiad yw lleihau anafiadau ar y ffyrdd, cynnig amgylchedd mwy diogel i annog beicio neu gerdded, yn ogystal â lleihau llygredd sŵn.

Mae ymarfer ymgysylltu cyhoeddus yn mynd ymlaen ar-lein ar hyn o bryd ynglŷn ag eithriadau lleol i'r gostyngiad o 30mya i 20mya a bydd yn parhau ar agor tan 24 Ebrill.

Cefais lythyr o gysur gan y Dirprwy Weinidog dros Newid yn yr Hinsawdd yn Llywodraeth Cymru, Lee Waters, ynghylch cyllid ar gyfer gweithredu'r terfyn cyflymder is.

Derbyniais gadarnhad hefyd fod yr ymgynghoriad a gynlluniwyd ynghylch problem anodd 'parcio ar y palmant' wedi cael ei ohirio tan y flwyddyn nesaf.

Mae hyn yn dilyn adborth gan Arweinwyr Cynghorau yn dweud bod angen canolbwyntio mwy yn gyntaf ar weithredu'r gofynion terfyn cyflymder cenedlaethol newydd, ac mae'n dda gennyf weld bod y dirprwy weinidog wedi gwrandao ar ein pryderon.

Er nad yw parcio ar balmentydd yn anghyfreithlon yng Nghymru ar hyn o bryd oni bai bod cerbyd yn achosi rhwystr, mae'r Alban yn y broses o wahardd yr arferiad, ac mae eisoes yn anghyfreithlon yn Llundain.

Mae elusennau fel Strydoedd Byw Cymru a Sefydliad Cenedlaethol Brenhinol y Deillion wedi dadlau ers tro bod cadw palmentydd yn glir o gerbydau yn hanfodol i bobl ddall a rhannol ddall, a hefyd ar gyfer pobl â phroblemau symudedd a allai gael eu gorfodi i fynd allan i'r ffordd i gael o gwmpas y cerbyd.

Byddwn yn dod â rhagor o fanylion i chi pan fydd yr ymgynghoriad yn cael ei ail-lansio yn ddiweddarach yn 2024.

Yn ei lythyr, cadarnhaodd y Gweinidog hefyd estyniad byr i'r Cynllun Brys ar gyfer y Sector Bysiau hyd at ddiwedd tymor yr haf. Trefnodd y cyfarfod gyfarfod a oedd yn cynnwys CLILC, cynrychiolwyr y diwydiant bysiau, a Thrafnidiaeth Cymru. Cytunwyd bod y Cynllun Brys ar gyfer y Sector Bysiau (BES) presennol wedi rhedeg ei gwrs ac mae ymrwymiad i weithio mewn partneriaeth i ddod o hyd i'r ffordd orau bosibl ymlaen.

Yn olaf, bydd y Brenin Charles III yn cael ei goroni ddydd Sadwrn 6 Mai, ac mae gŵyl y banc wedi cael ei chyhoeddi i helpu i nodi'r achlysur ar ddydd Llun 8 Mai.

Bu preswylwyr yn dod at ei gilydd i drefnu partiön stryd i nodi digwyddiadau brenhinol neu ddigwyddiadau cenedlaethol eraill wedi bod yn draddodiad Prydeinig erstalwm, a bydd y coroni'n cynnig cyfle gwych i gymunedau ledled Bwrdeistref Sirol Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr ddod at ei gilydd a chynnal dathliad gyda chymdogion.

I gynorthwyo trigolion sy'n dymuno gwneud hyn, mae'r Cyngor wedi cynhyrchu tudalen we, cam wrth gam, sy'n cynnig cyngor ymarferol a fwriadwyd i alluogi pobl i ddathlu'n ddiogel tra hefyd yn galluogi llwybrau allweddol i aros ar agor.

Mae'r dudalen we yn cynnwys awgrymiadau sy'n amrywio, o fanteision cynllunio'n gynnar neu sicrhau bod cymorth cyntaf ar gael i wneud cais am drwyddedau alcohol ac adloniant neu ofyn am gau ffordd.

Er nad oes tâl am wneud cais i gau ffordd dros dro, efallai y bydd aelodau'n dymuno atgoffa trigolion bod yn rhaid i bob cais gael ei gyflwyno 10 diwrnod gwaith cyn dyddiad y digwyddiad arfaethedig.

Mae manylion llawn ar gael ar wefan y Cyngor.

122. Y CYNLLUN LLESIANT AR GYFER CWM TAF MORGANNWG

Cyflwynodd y Prif Weithredwr adroddiad, a'i ddiben oedd gofyn am gymeradwyaeth Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr i Gynllun Llesiant Bwrdd Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus (BGC) Cwm Taf Morgannwg.

Cadarnhaodd fod newidiadau i ôl troed y bwrdd iechyd wedi creu Bwrdd Iechyd Prifysgol Cwm Taf Morgannwg ar gyfer ardaloedd awdurdodau lleol Rhondda Cynon Taf, Merthyr Tudful a Phen-y-bont ar Ogwr. Cytunwyd y dylai'r ddau BGC oedd yn cwmpasu'r ardal honno, uno i ddod yn un BGC er mwyn lleihau dyblygu a galluogi cydweithio mwy effeithiol i wella llesiant pobl yn yr ardal.

Ychwanegodd, yn dilyn cyhoeddi'r Cynllun Llesiant, y bydd Byrddau Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus Cwm Taf a Phen-y-bont ar Ogwr yn uno i ffurfio Bwrdd Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus Cwm Taf Morgannwg.

Dywedodd y Prif Weithredwr mai thema gyffredinol y Cynllun Llesiant yw 'Cwm Taf Morgannwg Mwy Cyfartal' sy'n dylanwadu ar bob agwedd ar waith y Bwrdd Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus. Dangosodd yr Asesiad Llesiant fod gan gymunedau Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr, Merthyr Tudful a Rhondda Cynon Taf lawer i fod yn falch ohono. Fodd bynnag, nid yw pob cymuned yn cael mynediad teg at gyfleoedd ac maent yn wynebu heriau gwahanol sy'n effeithio ar lesiant.

Mae gan y Cynllun Llesiant sydd ynghlwm yn Atodiad 1 i'r adroddiad ddau amcan ac amlinellwyd y rhain ym mharagraff 4.3 yr adroddiad.

Mae'r Cynllun Llesiant yn gwneud pump ymrwymiad ar gyfer y ffordd y bydd y BGC sengl yn gweithio a'r rhain fydd yr egwyddorion craidd ar gyfer y BGC, fydd yn arwain ac yn herio gweithgaredd ar draws strwythur y BGC. Dangoswyd yr ymrwymladau hyn ym mharagraff 4.5 yr adroddiad.

Yna cyfeiriodd y Prif Weithredwr at yr ymgynghoriad 12 wythnos a gynhaliwyd ynglŷn â'r Cynllun drafft terfynol, oedd yn cynnwys arolwg ar-lein, a ddenodd 238 o ymatebion.

Daeth y Prif Weithredwr â'i gyflwyniad i ben, drwy gadarnhau yn ogystal â'r ffaith fod y Bwrdd Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus wedi cymeradwyo eu cynllun llesiant ar y cyd fod yn rhaid i'r chwe phartner statudol hefyd gymeradwyo'r cynllun i'w gyhoeddi.

Y partneriaid statudol yw:

- Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr
- Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Rhondda Cynon Taf
- Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Merthyr Tudful
- Gwasanaethau Tân ac Achub De Cymru
- Bwrdd Iechyd Prifysgol Cwm Taf Morgannwg
- Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru

Gofynnodd aelod a oedd bwriad i'r Cynllun fod yn gwbl hygyrch i bawb, gan nad oedd y copi oedd gerbron y Cyngor yn cyfarfod â'r holl ofynion hygyrchedd angenrheidiol.

Cadarnhaodd Swyddog y Bwrdd Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus (BGC) mai dyma fyddai'r copi, trwy Dîm Dylunio'r Cyngor.

Dyweddodd aelod, gan gyfeirio at sylfaen dystiolaeth yr AEA fod y ddogfen yn nodi bod 238 o ymatebion i'r arolwg ar-lein mewn perthynas â'r broses ymgynghori. Roedd sesiynau ymgysylltu pellach hefyd wedi cael eu cynnal mewn rhai sefydliadau yr ymwelwyd â hwy gan y cyhoedd yn y Fwrdeistref Sirol, gan gynnwys yn Llyfrgell Sarn. Gofynnodd faint oedd wedi mynychu mewn perthynas â'r olaf.

Cadarnhaodd Swyddog y BGC nad oedd ganddi'r lefelau presenoldeb penodol ym mhob un o'r safleoedd ymgynghori. Fodd bynnag, roedd canlyniadau'r holl sesiynau ymgysylltu wedi cael eu bwydo i mewn i'r arolwg ar-lein. Ychwanegodd mai'r bwriad oedd paratoi adroddiad manylach mewn perthynas â'r sesiynau ymgysylltu a gynhaliwyd fel rhan o'r ymgynghoriad ehangach cyffredinol.

Gofynnodd y Dirprwy Arweinydd am i rai manylion pellach gael eu rhannu mewn perthynas â threfniadau llywodraethu'r BGC, i gynnwys manylion ynglŷn ag atebolrwydd a threfniadau cyllid. Pe bai'r wybodaeth hon ar gael i'r aelodau, byddai ganddynt well dealltwriaeth o bwy sy'n gyfrifol am beth yn y drefn gyffredinol.

Cytunai'r Prif Weithredwr y byddai'n ddefnyddiol cylchredeg rhagor o wybodaeth am y BGC i'r holl aelodau, gan gynnwys pwy sy'n cael ei gynrychioli ar y corff hwn o ran sefydliadau, rhanddeiliaid a phartneriaid statudol ac yn y blaen, gan gynnwys ei gylch gorchwyl a'i nodau ac amcanion.

Cyfeiriodd aelod at Safonau'r Gymraeg a gofynnodd am rywfaint o sicrwydd y byddai'r Cynllun sy'n cefnogi'r BGC ar gael mewn fformat dwyieithog.

Dyweddodd yr Arweinydd y câi hwn, yn unol â holl brif ddogfennau strategol CBS Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr, ei gynhyrchu mewn fersiynau Cymraeg a Saesneg hefyd.

Gofynnodd aelod am sicrwydd y byddai'r BGC yn cyd-fynd â rhai o gynlluniau a pholisïau mawr eraill y Cyngor/ei bartneriaid, megis er enghraifft, y Cynllun Datblygu Lleol (CDLI).

Cadarnhaodd y Prif Weithredwr mai felly y byddai.

Am drafodaeth bellach ynghylch yr eitem hon, cliciwch [yma](#)

PENDERFYNWYD:

Bod y Cyngor yn cymeradwyo'r Cynllun Llesiant yn Atodiad 1 yr adroddiad ar gyfer Bwrdd Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus Cwm Taf Morgannwg.

123. **DERBYN Y CWESTIYNAU CANLYNOL GAN:**

Y Cyngorydd Tim Wood i Aelod y Cabinet – Adfywio

Yn ystod y blynyddoedd diwethaf mae CBS Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr wedi gwario swm sylweddol o arian cyhoeddus, yn gyntaf yn cynnal ymgynghoriad ac yna'n adrodd ac yn ymchwilio i ailagor rhan fechan o Ganol Tref Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr i draffig.

Yr ymgynghoriad hwn yn ôl yn 2016 ddenodd yr ymgysylltiad cyhoeddus mwyaf yn hanes y cyngor hwn ac roedd y cyhoedd yn frwd eu cefnogaeth i ailagor canol y dref yn y modd hwn.

O'r herwydd, a wnaiff Aelod y Cabinet dros Adfywio gytuno ein bod ni fel cyngor yma i wasanaethu'r cyhoedd, i fod yn stiwardiaid da ar y pwrs cyhoeddus ac yma i galonogi a chynnal canol ein trefi nid eu rhwystro.

Felly a wnaiff Aelod y Cabinet dros Adfywio roi gwybodaeth i mi am eu cynlluniau i wneud Canol Tref Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr yn hygyrch i bawb?

Ymateb

Yn dilyn ymlaen o Brif Gynllun Adfywio Canol Tref Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr 2021, mae ffocws parhaus ar gyflawni rôl Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr fel cyrchfan a chanolfan ar gyfer manwerthu, byw, cyflogaeth, addysg a threftadaeth. Er mwyn gwneud hyn yn bosibl, gofynnwyd i'r Cyngor, dros nifer o flynyddoedd, ystyried dad-bedestreiddio fel ateb posibl i gynyddu nifer yr ymwelwyr â chanol y dref, cefnogi'r economi leol a chreu canol tref mwy bywiog a chynhwysol ar gyfer trigolion ac ymwelwyr fel ei gilydd.

Rydym yn wir wedi cwblhau ymarferiadau dros y blynyddoedd diwethaf er mwyn gweld sut y gellid gwella mynediad ond, heb os nac oni bai, rydym wedi wynebu rhwystrau ar hyd y ffordd, nid lleiaf y newid ym mholisiau Llywodraeth Cymru ar Gynllunio a Theithio Llesol, ond hefyd moratoriwm Llywodraeth y DU ar Ddadbedestreiddio. a chynlluniau teithio llesol i ganiatáu adolygiad o bolisi cenedlaethol.

Mae'r Gwerthusiad o Ddewisiadau Hygyrchedd Canol Tref Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr ar hyn o bryd yn canolbwyntio ar well mynediad i ganol tref Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr ac yn cynnig tri dewis posibl i fynd i'r afael â'r mater, gan anelu at gydbwyso blaenoriaethau sy'n cystadlu yn erbyn ei gilydd ar gyfer yr ystod amrywiol o randdeiliaid yng nghanol tref Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr. Er bod astudiaethau o'r blaen wedi awgrymu dewisiadau ar gyfer dadbedestreiddio, mae'r gwaith hwn yn ailedrych ar hygyrchedd canol y dref gan gynnwys adolygiad o bolisiau cynllunio cyfredol megis Polisi Cynllunio Cymru (Argraffiad 11, Chwefror 2021) a Strategaeth Drafnidiaeth Cymru newydd, ynghyd ag adolygiad o'r astudiaethau mynediad a gynhaliwyd o'r blaen.

Mae gwerthusiad wedi ei gynnal hefyd o'r gorchymyn rheoleiddio traffig presennol er mwyn cael gwell dealltwriaeth o'r dull gweithredu sydd ei angen i wella mynediad i ganol y dref, gan gynnwys rheoli bolardiau electronig, darpariaeth parcio ac ymchwilio i ddewis clicio a chasglu a chlicio a danfon.

Rydym yn awr yn gweithio gydag arbenigwyr yn Atkins i brofi a chwestiynu hyfywedd y tri dewis yn drylwyr a phenderfynu ar y dewis gorau y gellir ei symud ymlaen i'r cam cyflawni, gan sicrhau bod prosiectau yn gyfreithiol ac yn dechnegol ymarferol, yn ogystal â bod modd eu cyfiawnhau yn economaidd a'u bod yn werth buddsoddiad pellach. Er

mwyn penderfynu ar y dewis gorau, cynhelir ymgynghoriad helaeth pellach gydag adrannau perthnasol CBSP, cyrff statudol ac aelodau etholedig.

Caiff y dewisiadau hefyd eu gwerthuso gan ddefnyddio fframwaith asesu gyda meini prawf yn erbyn polisi a deddfwriaeth allweddol, fydd yn cynnwys (ond heb fod yn gyfyngedig i):

- Deddf Teithio Llesol (Cymru) 2013
- Deddf Llesiant Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol 2015
- Strategaeth Drafnidiaeth Cymru 2021
- Cynllun Datblygu Lleol a Chynllun Trafnidiaeth Lleol CBSP
- Cynllun Lles Corfforaethol CBSP
- Cynllun Lles Bwrdd Iechyd y Cyhoedd

Fel rhan o'r cam hwn, caiff ystyriaethau dylunio cynhwysol eu nodi a'u gwerthuso, dylunio trefol a thir cyhoeddus, dadansoddiad o alw'r farchnad, cynllun priffyrdd gan gynnwys rhediadau traciau a gofynion gweledd, ystyriaethau gweithredu, gofynion GRhT a chofrestr risg.

Mae'n rhaid i ni hefyd ystyried cynllun y gall yr awdurdod ei gyflawni'n ariannol a chydabod bod y tirwedd ariannu wedi newid yn y blynyddoedd diwethaf ac, fel y mae gwaith blaenorol ar y prosiect hwn wedi nodi, y byddai angen cyllid grant allanol sylweddol ar gynllun cynhwysfawr i sicrhau y gellid ei gyflawni.

Rhagwelir y bydd yr adroddiad hwn wedi'i gwblhau erbyn Haf 2023, gan ganiatáu i'r Awdurdod symud ymlaen a chyflawni cynnig y cytunwyd arno, fydd yn bodloni anghenion a dyheadau defnyddwyr allweddol ac a fydd yn galluogi canol y dref i ffynnu a chyflawni ei botensial llawn.

Cwestiwn atodol gan y Cynghorydd Wood

Dywedwyd wrth fasnachwyr am y wybodaeth hon mewn cyfarfod Masnachwyr nifer o wythnosau yn ôl, ac eto dim ond yn awr y mae Aelodau etholedig sy'n ymwneud â'r maes hwn yn cael gwybod, ar ôl cwestiwn ysgrifenedig i'r Cyngor. Mae 7 mlynedd wedi mynd heibio ers yr ymgynghoriad, felly onid yw'n hen bryd yn awr gwneud yr hyn y mae trigolion ei eisiau a'r hyn y mae trefi eraill wedi'i wneud mewn mannau eraill yng Nghymru. Felly, pa sicrwydd roddwch chi i mi y bydd y prosiect hwn yn mynd yn ei flaen, o ystyried faint o bobl sydd wedi gofyn am hyn ac a oes modd rhoi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf i'r Cynghorwyr am ddigwyddiadau, wrth i faterion fynd rhagddynt.

Ymateb

Mae'r ymateb cynhwysfawr yn nodi'r sefyllfa bresennol, er y byddwn yn ailadrodd bod nifer o bethau wedi newid ers 2016, ac nid lleiaf Polisi Cynllunio Llywodraeth Cymru. Mae hyn wedi ei gwneud yn fwy anodd ond nid yn amhosibl gwneud yr hyn a arolygwyd yn wreiddiol. Mae'r ymrwymiad yn dal i fodoli i archwilio dewisiadau posibl, er bod hefyd yr un pryd faterion yn ymwneud â fforddiadwyedd. Felly, yn ddi-os, ar sail sgysiau gyda Llywodraeth Cymru, mae hi bellach yn llawer mwy anodd sicrhau cyllid allanol ar gyfer y math hwn o gynnig nag yr oedd 7 mlynedd yn ôl. Mae'r dewisiadau felly'n ymwneud â'r hyn y mae modd ei gyflawni a'r hyn sy'n fforddiadwy. Byddwn yn rhoi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf i'r aelodau wrth i faterion symud ymlaen mewn perthynas â'r tri phrif ddewis yn ogystal â cheisio sicrhau ein bod yn cynnal amgylchedd diogel hefyd i'r rhai sy'n byw yn yr ardal.

Ail gwestiwn atodol gan y Cynghorydd Steven Bletsoe

Hoffwn ddweud wrth y Cabinet bod person oedrannus wedi mynd yn sâl y penwythnos hwn tra mewn bwyty yng nghanol tref Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr. Ffoniwyd am ambiwlans a chadarnhawyd y byddai hyn yn cymryd 8 awr i gyrraedd, felly awgrymwyd y dylai aelod o'r teulu neu ffrind fynd ag ef i'r ysbyty. Wedi hynny, methodd gweithredwyr y bolardiau â chaniatáu mynediad i'r cludiant i ganol y dref i nôl yr unigolyn, oedd yn amlwg yn rhoi iechyd y person mewn perygl difrifol. Gan mai dyma'r eildro i hyn ddigwydd yn y 3 mis diwethaf yng nghanol y dref, a gaf ymrwymiad gan arweinwyr gwleidyddol yr awdurdod yr ymdrinnir â'r mater hwn cyn i sefyllfa ddifrifol fel hon droi'n un drychinebus.

Ymateb (gan yr Arweinydd)

Ni chefais wybod am hyn, ond byddaf yn sicrhau fy mod yn derbyn y wybodaeth ddiweddaraf yn unol â hynny ac yna'n ei godi gyda'r adran berthnasol yn CBS Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr a Heddlu De Cymru, fel mater o ddiogelwch cymunedol.

Y Cyngorydd Alex Williams i Aelod y Cabinet - Cymunedau

A wnaiff Aelod y Cabinet - Cymunedau ddatganiad ynghylch y cymorthdaliadau y mae CBS Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr yn eu darparu ar hyn o bryd i gefnogi'r llwybrau bysiau hynny yr ystyriwyd eu bod yn fasnachol anhyfyw; amlinellu pa ystyriaeth a roddwyd i leihau'r cymorthdaliadau hyn neu eu tynnu'n ôl yn llwyr; a pha ddadansoddiad sydd wedi cael ei wneud o ganlyniadau posibl gostyngiad o'r fath neu dynnu cymorthdaliadau'n ôl i bobl o fewn y cymunedau oedd gynt yn derbyn llwybrau cymorthdaledig?

Ymateb

Mae'r cyllid presennol ar gyfer gwasanaethau bysiau y bernir nad ydynt yn fasnachol hyfyw yn dod drwy'r Grant Cymorth Gwasanaethau Bysiau (BSSG), a ddyrennir ar gyfer gwasanaethau rhanbarthol a chludiant cymunedol gan Lywodraeth Cymru. Yn achos CBSP, y gwasanaethau bws a gefnogir ar hyn o bryd yw:

Gwasanaeth 65 – Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr i Donysguboriau drwy Heol y Cyw (dydd Llun – dydd Sadwrn)

Gwasanaeth 70 – Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr i'r Cymer drwy Faesteg (nos Lun – Nos Sadwrn)

Gwasanaeth X2 – Caerdydd i Borthcawl drwy Ben-y-bont ar Ogwr (nos Lun – nos Sadwrn)

Y dyraniad a ddarparwyd i CBS Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr gan Lywodraeth Cymru ar gyfer 2022/23 oedd £399,464, a dyfarnwyd £95,000 ohono i Gludiant Cymunedol Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr gyda'r gweddill i'w wario ar rwydwaith bysiau strategol craidd y rhanbarth a gwasanaethau cysylltiedig gan gynnwys taliadau trawsffiniol i awdurdodau eraill.

Roedd dewis arall a nodwyd yn ymwneud â Chludiant Cymunedol Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr, sydd â darpariaeth 'Town Rider' cofrestredig sy'n gweithredu drwy Fwrdeistref Sirol Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr gyfan, sydd yn ei dro yn darparu gwasanaeth gwahanol i'r trigolion hynny nad oedd ganddynt fynediad at wasanaeth bws rheolaidd mwyach.

Er bod y cyllid BSSG a ddisgrifir uchod yn parhau yn ei le, mae cyllid y Cynllun Brys ar gyfer Sector y Bysiau (BES) hefyd yn cael ei ddarparu gan Lywodraeth Cymru fel cynllun cymorth ôl-bandemig ar gyfer y diwydiant. Cafwyd nifer o fersiynau o gyllid BES ac ni fwriedir iddo barhau am gyfnod diddiwedd. Mae swyddogion ac aelodau'n ymgysylltu â Llywodraeth Cymru, Trafnidiaeth Cymru a Gweithredwyr Bysiau i ddeall y goblygiadau a'r ffordd bosibl ymlaen i'r holl wasanaethau (nid yn unig y rhai oedd yn derbyn cymhorthdal yn flaenorol) ar ôl y fformat presennol o gyllid BES.

Cwestiwn atodol gan y Cynghorydd Williams

Diolch i Aelod y Cabinet am ei ymateb pan soniodd am gefnogaeth i Lwybr 65, sy'n gweithredu o Ben-y-bont ar Ogwr i Donysguboriau drwy Heol-y-Cyw, y Ward yr wyf i yn ei chynrychioli. Soniodd yr Arweinydd yn ei gyhoeddiadau am y Cynllun Brys ar gyfer Sector y Bysiau a bydd yr Aelodau'n gwybod bod Arweinwyr y Cyngor wedi ysgrifennu'n ddiweddar at Lywodraeth Cymru yn nodi bod gwasanaethau bysiau lleol yn bwysig i bobl hŷn ac iau, pobl ag anabledau, a rhai o aelwydydd incwm isel ac y byddai colli gwasanaethau bws yn effeithio ar les unigolion drwy gyfyngu ar fynediad at addysg, gwasanaethau economaidd, iechyd a hamdden, yn ogystal â chysylltiadau teuluol a chymdeithasol. Fodd bynnag, dechreuodd y weinyddiaeth bresennol y broses hon a elwir yn rhesymoli gwasanaethau bysiau drwy dynnu grwpiau â chymhorthdal yn ôl yn ystod eu tymor diwethaf yn y swydd, yn 2017 a 2019. Mae hyn wedi arwain at effaith araf, gyson o dynnu cymorthdaliadau yn ôl o gefnogi gwasanaethau bysiau craidd, sy'n cysylltu cymunedau ynysig. Yn ddiweddar buom yn trafod ein Strategaeth Net 2030 a chyfeiriwyd at system drafnidiaeth gyhoeddus effeithiol fel ffactor a fyddai â rôl hanfodol i'w chwarae. Yn ddiweddar, rhoddodd y Cabinet ganiatâd i Metrolink a therfynfa fysiau gwerth miliynau o bunnoedd ar gyfer Porthcawl ac yn awr maent mewn perygl o fod heb fysiau i fynd yno. Mewn cymunedau anghysbell fel Heol-y-Cyw a'n lleoliadau yn y cymoedd heb unrhyw lwybrau Teithio Llesol, mae pobl yn dibynnu ar wasanaethau bysiau i aros yn gysylltiedig â chymunedau eraill. At hynny, os ydym am annog pobl i ddod allan o'u ceir, mae angen inni gynnal gwasanaeth bysiau lleol rheolaidd a dibynadwy i gyfrannu at ein nod o ddod yn awdurdod lleol sero net. Felly a all Aelod y Cabinet ymrwymo heddiw i CBS Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr ddod o hyd i'r cyllid trosiannol er mwyn rhoi cymhorthdal i'r rhwydwaith bysiau craidd sy'n gwasanaethu ein trigolion mwyaf ynysig.

Ymateb

Roedd y toriadau y mae'r Cynghorydd yn cyfeirio atynt uchod yn ganlyniad i doriadau llymder y Llywodraeth Ganolog a osodwyd ar awdurdodau lleol megis CBSP, a barodd i'r Awdurdod orfod dod o hyd i £70 miliwn ar y cyd mewn toriadau cyllidebol yn y blynyddoedd diwethaf. Felly gorfodwyd toriadau i wasanaethau bysiau ar y Cyngor fel rhan o'r arbedion ehangach hyn. Bu'n rhaid gwneud y rhain flwyddyn ar ôl blwyddyn, er mwyn sicrhau cyllideb gytbwys. Mae'n amhosibl felly gwneud ymrwymiad ariannol cywir i weithrediad gwasanaethau bysiau yn y dyfodol ar hyn o bryd, gan na wyddom y gost fydd yn ymwneud â llwybrau â chymhorthdal yn dilyn y cymorthdaliadau sydd yn eu lle ar hyn o bryd.

Ni all pob gwasanaeth yn y Fwrdeistref Sirol weithredu'n fasnachol, felly ar y sail honno, mae angen cymhorthdal i ryw raddau ar bob gwasanaeth. Rydym yn trafod dewisiadau posibl yn y dyfodol o ran gwasanaethau bysiau gyda'r cwmnïau gweithredu amrywiol a Llywodraeth Cymru/Gweinidogion hefyd. Mae'r Cyngor wedi ymrwymo i ddatblygu gwasanaethau trafndiaeth gyhoeddus a bydd yn gwneud popeth o fewn ei allu i gyflawni ymrwymiad o'r fath. Fodd bynnag, bydd hyn yn gofyn am gyllid parhaus gan CBS Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr a chyllid Llywodraeth Cymru, nad yw ar gael ar hyn o bryd ar ôl mis Gorffennaf eleni. Felly, ni allwn roi ymrwymiad ariannol tebyg i gais yr Aelod ar hyn o bryd, er y gallwn roi sicrwydd o ran parhad gwasanaethau bysiau o fewn y Fwrdeistref Sirol.

Ail gwestiwn atodol gan y Cynghorydd Heidi Bennett

Ategaf rai o'r sylwadau a fynegwyd gan y siaradwr blaenorol. Mae fy Ward i ym Mhen-y-fai wedi bod heb wasanaeth bws ers mis Gorffennaf 2022 ac mae hynny wedi cael effaith negyddol ar les rhai preswylwyr, gan adael llawer yn teimlo'n unig ac yn methu â chael mynediad at wasanaethau allweddol, sy'n effeithio'n arbennig ar ein poblogaeth

oedrannus. A all Aelod y Cabinet egluro beth yw ymateb yr Awdurdod Lleol mewn perthynas â darparu trafndiaeth gyhoeddus a beth sy'n cael ei wneud yn awr i geisio darparu ateb cynaliadwy.

Ymateb

Nid yw trafndiaeth gyhoeddus yn wasanaeth statudol y mae'n ofynnol yn gyfreithiol i awdurdod lleol ei ddarparu. Yr hyn sydd gennym yw rhwydwaith o gwmnïau preifat sy'n gweithredu gwasanaethau bysiau. Er y gellid dadlau dros i CBS Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr ddarparu gwasanaethau o'r fath, nid oes ganddynt y grym i'w darparu. Fodd bynnag, gellid dadlau hefyd y dylai'r Cyngor gefnogi darparu'r gwasanaethau hyn am resymau moesol ac economaidd, er mwyn cefnogi cymunedau lleol a hybu busnes yn ein trefi. Gwaethygodd materion yn ymwneud â thrafnidiaeth gyhoeddus lawer iawn o flynyddoedd yn ôl pan ddadredeleiddiwyd bysiau. Serch hynny, rydym yn parhau i wneud ein gorau i gyfrannu at wasanaethau bws lleol i gynorthwyo trigolion ac ymwelwyr â'r Fwrdeistref Sirol, er mwyn sicrhau, hyd eithaf ein gallu, fod gennym rwydwaith trafndiaeth gyhoeddus gynaliadwy yn y dyfodol.

Cwestiwn gan y Cynghorydd Tim Thomas i Aelod y Cabinet

Beth mae Aelod y Cabinet yn ei wneud i sicrhau bod ffyrdd a phriffyrdd CBSP yn hygyrch i'r henoed a'r anabl?

Ymateb

Mae mynediad a diogelwch ar gyfer holl ddefnyddwyr y priffyrdd yn bwysig, ac felly mae'n cael ei ystyried ar gyfer pob datblygiad newydd yn y safonau dylunio sy'n cael eu cymhwyso o'r cychwyn cyntaf, gyda'r awdurdod priffyrdd fel ymgynghorai yn y broses gynllunio, yn gwneud argymhellion mewn perthynas ag amodau i'w gosod ar ddatblygiadau, gan gynnwys gwelliannau/cynnwys seilwaith cerddwyr.

Bydd y Cynllun Datblygu Lleol yn gweld buddsoddiad sylweddol yn y rhwydwaith priffyrdd presennol yn ogystal â dod â datblygiadau newydd fydd yn canolbwyntio ar ddarparu llwybrau teithio llesol diogel sydd wedi'u dylunio'n dda a hygyrchedd hawdd at wasanaethau yn unol ag egwyddorion cadarn creu lleoedd.

Unwaith y bydd cais wedi cael ei gymeradwyo a datblygwyr wedi cytuno ar gytundeb ar gyfer mabwysiadu eu datblygiad, caiff dyluniadau eu gwirio i sicrhau eu bod yn cydymffurfio ag amodau a safonau dylunio; gall hyn gynnwys palmentydd cyffyrddol ar gyfer cyfeirio'r rhai â nam ar eu golwg, croesfannau dan reolaeth golau gyda nodweddion fel dangosyddion clywadwy/cyffyrddadwy, croesfannau is i gerddwyr, llochesi i gerddwyr, gan gynnwys mynediad â ramp. Gellir archwilio diogelwch dyluniadau fel ystyriaeth bellach o gydymffurfio â safonau perthnasol.

Ar gyfer seilwaith priffyrdd presennol, lle mae gwaith cynnal a chadw cyfalaf megis adnewyddu llwybrau troed neu gynhwysiant llwybrau teithio llesol, mae ystyriaeth i gyflwyno cyrbau isel a allai fod o fudd nid yn unig i bobl â phroblemau symudedd ond hefyd i ddefnyddwyr eraill (cadeiriau gwthio). Yn achos teithio llesol, efallai y bydd modd lledu'r llwybr troed presennol, neu greu llwybr troed/llwybr beicio newydd a allai eto fod o fudd i bob defnyddiwr. Mae gwelliannau o'r fath yn cysylltu â mentrau eraill megis cyrbau uwch mewn arosfannau bysiau sydd wedi cael eu gosod i ganiatáu mynediad haws i ddefnyddwyr cadeiriau olwyn a'r rhai â phroblemau symudedd. Darperir cymorth hefyd trwy deithio rhatach i bobl dros 60 oed ac ymgeiswyr sy'n gymwys ar sail anabledd.

I'r rhai sy'n derbyn 'bathodyn glas', mae yna leoedd a ddarperir ar y stryd ac oddi arni sydd wedi'u cadw/gorfodi ar gyfer y defnyddwyr penodol hynny, yn ogystal â chaniatáu parcio mewn lleoliadau eraill yn amodol ar yr arwyddion a'r canllawiau cyffredinol.

Er bod llawer wedi cael ei gyflawni, mae llawer o'r rhwydwaith yn parhau i gael ei wella, ac mae gwella a chynnal a chadw i gyd yn amodol ar y cyllidebau a'r adnoddau presennol sydd ar gael.

Rhestrir isod enghraifft o'r hyn a gyflawnwyd yn ystod y flwyddyn ddiwethaf yn unig:

Rhif 201 Lleoliadau lle mae cyrbau wedi cael eu newid i hwyluso gwell mynediad i gerddwyr (a ariannwyd gan Teithio Llesol LIC);

Rhif 50 Lleoliadau lle mae cyrbau wedi cael eu newid i hwyluso gwell mynediad i gerddwyr (a ariannwyd fel rhan o adnewyddu llwybr troed stryd gyfan a ariannwyd gan gyfalaf CBSP);

Rhif 11 Lleoliadau lle mae cyrbau isel newydd wedi cael eu cyflwyno ar eu pen eu hunain (a ariannwyd gan Gyfalaf BCBC);

Rhif 2 Lleoliadau lle mae cyrbau isel wedi cael eu cyflwyno fel rhan o ddatblygiadau newydd

Cwestiwn atodol gan y Cyngorydd Thomas

Aeth cyd-aelod Ward a minnau am dro yn ein hardal gydag etholwyr lleol, un ohonynt yn ddefnyddiwr cadair olwyn, i ddysgu am rai o'i phrofiadau. Yn codi o hyn, ysgrifennais adroddiad byr a'i gopïo i rai o'r Uwch Swyddogion a'r Aelodau perthnasol, nad wyf wedi cael ymateb ganddynt eto ond gobeithio y gwnaf yn fuan. Roedd yn braf gweld bod hygyrchedd wedi cael ei ystyried ar gyfer adeiladau newydd drwy'r system gynllunio ac mewn perthynas â Llwybrau Teithio Llesol hefyd. Mae fy nghwestiwn yn eithaf addas, o ystyried datganiad yr Arweinydd am yr ymgynghoriad ynghylch parcio ar balmentydd. Mae gennyf gryn ddiddordeb mewn gwybod, pa archwiliadau y mae'r awdurdod lleol wedi eu cynnal, er mwyn edrych ar briodoldeb dodrefn stryd presennol, i weld a yw'n briodol a heb fod wedi darford, i ddibenion hygyrchedd i'r anabl a'r henoed, gan fod yr Arweinydd wedi dyfynnu cerdded ar strydoedd yn yr ymgynghoriad a chredaf fod hon hefyd yn un o nodau ymgyrch Strydoedd Cerdded, yn ogystal â sicrhau bod dodrefn stryd o'r fath ar ein priffyrdd yn briodol.

Ymateb

Bydd yn rhaid i mi ddod yn ôl at y Cyngorydd o ran cynnal archwiliadau ar ddodrefn stryd. Fodd bynnag, mae Arolygwyr Priffyrdd yn cynnal archwiliadau o'r rhwydwaith priffyrdd yn rheolaidd. Dof yn ôl at yr Aelodau ar y pwynt cyntaf uchod.

Gofynnodd Aelod y Cabinet – Cymunedau i'r Aelod a allai ailanfon ei adroddiad drwodd ato ef fel y gallai fynd i'r afael â'r pwyntiau oedd ynddo. Os oedd unrhyw faterion neu bryderon penodol yn debyg i'r hyn a gynhwyswyd yn ei gwestiwn o fewn ei Ward, yna gofynnodd iddo rannu manylion y rhain gan gynnwys mewn perthynas â darparu manau parcio hygyrch i'r anabl, ac yn y blaen, er y byddai materion ehangach hefyd yn cael eu hystyried o fewn y Fwrdeistref Sirol yn ei chyfanrwydd. Rwy'n gobeithio, pan ddarperir dodrefn stryd, y caiff y rhain eu hasesu ar gyfer yr ardal benodol y cânt eu darparu ynddi, er mwyn peidio â datrys un broblem yn unig tra'n creu un arall o bosibl. Pwysleisiodd fod CBS Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr wedi ymrwymo i'r henoed a'r anabl o ran hygyrchedd i barcio ceir ar y priffyrdd. Ychwanegodd ein bod yn ymwybodol o geisiadau am ddodrefn stryd oedd wedi cael eu gwrthod, oherwydd y gallai darparu'r rhain mewn manau penodol arwain at broblem arall o natur wahanol.

Ail gwestiwn atodol gan y Cyngorydd Melanie Evans

Rwyf yn nodi yn yr ymateb uchod fod yna 264 o leoliadau y cyfeiriwyd atynt lle bu newidiadau i'r cwrbyn. A wnewch chi ymhelaethu ar ble mae'r rhain, gan gynnwys cyfeiriad at y cyrbau isel hynny

Ymateb

Mae 201 o leoliadau ar gyfer gwaith cyrbau drwy Fenter Teithio Llesol Llywodraeth Cymru ac mae'r mwyafrif o'r rhain yn ardal Porthcawl. Mae yna 50 o leoliadau mewn 4 ardal lle bu gweithrediadau/addasiadau cyrbau, a wnaed er mwyn gwella mynediad i gerddwyr ac 11 lleoliad lle gwnaed gwelliannau drwy Gyllid Cyfalaf CBSP. Rhoddodd enghreifftiau o ble roedd y gwaith hwn wedi digwydd yn y Fwrdeistref Sirol, er budd yr Aelodau.

Cwestiwn gan y Cyngorydd Ian Williams i Aelod y Cabinet – Adfywio

A all Aelod y Cabinet - Adfywio, os gwelwch yn dda, roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf i mi am ba fesurau sy'n cael eu cymryd i adfer yr adeiladau adfeiliedig niferus yng nghanol ein tref a beth yw'r amserlen ar gyfer y gwaith adfer hwn?

Ymateb

Mae amrywiaeth o resymau pam mae adeiladau'n dadfeilio, a thros y blynyddoedd mae CBS Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr wedi rhoi pwyslais ac adnoddau sylweddol i raglenni sydd wedi cynnig cymorth a chyllid i adnewyddu ac adfywio adeiladau gwag a rhai sy'n cael eu tanddefnyddio yng nghanol ein trefi.

Bu cynllun y Fenter Treftadaeth Treflun ar waith rhwng 2002 a 2020 a thros yr amser hwnnw dyfarnwyd mwy na £5 miliwn i 66 eiddo ar gyfer gwneud gwaith adfer mawr. Drwy'r cynllun hwn cafodd rhai o'n prosiectau canol tref mwyaf llwyddiannus eu cwblhau, gan gynnwys cynllun Elder Yard, 2 Stryd Caroline a hen Dafarndy'r Victoria, ym Mhen-y-bont ar Ogwr, adeilad yr Harlequin, adeiladau Jennings a, bron wedi ei gwblhau, 37 The Esplanade (yr Apollo gynt) ym Mhorthcawl, i enwi dim ond rhai, lle mae gan bob un ohonynt fusnesau llewyrchus yn gweithredu ohonynt, ar sail buddsoddiad cyfalaf mawr gan CBS Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr, Cronfa Dreftadaeth y Loteri Genedlaethol a Cadw.

Yn yr un modd, mae ein rhaglen Trawsnewid Trefi wedi buddsoddi cyllid mewn cynlluniau fel 11 Stryd Nolton Maesteg, ac yn fwy diweddar Marble Steak House, oedd i gyd yn eiddo gwag oedd wedi dirywio o'r blaen ac sydd wedi cael eu trawsnewid drwy gymorth a chyllid. Dyfarnodd y rhaglen Trawsnewid Trefi £2,275 miliwn mewn grant yn ystod y tair blynedd diwethaf a bydd yn parhau i weithio gyda pherchnogion eiddo a busnesau i gynnig cymorth a chyllid sylweddol i eiddo eraill ar draws Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr, Porthcawl a Maesteg yn y dyfodol.

Deallwn fod yna nifer o adeiladau heriol ar draws ein trefi lle mae amrywiaeth o anawsterau yn rhwystro galluogi gwaith adnewyddu cynhwysfawr, ac mae cael partner parod yn hanfodol i ganiatáu i hyn ddigwydd.

Mae rhai o'n heiddo mwyaf heriol yn dod o fewn ein cynllun gweithredu Eiddo Gwag diweddar. Mae'r cynllun, a ddatblygwyd ar y cyd â Llywodraeth Cymru, yn defnyddio dull mwy manwl o ddod o hyd i atebion i symud ymlaen â gwaith ar eiddo penodol. Y llynedd, cynhaliodd y Cabinet sesiwn hyfforddi gyda LIC i ddeall sut y gellid symud ymlaen â'r agenda hon, gan dderbyn bod y cynllun yn cynrychioli rhai o'r adeiladau mwyaf heriol, nad oes unrhyw ennill cyflym iddynt, a lle mae'r awdurdod wedi gwneud sawl ymgais o'r blaen i ymgysylltu â'r perchnogion.

O fewn y cynllun, mae'r rhan fwyaf o'r adeiladau a gafodd flaenoriaeth yng nghanol ein trefi, ond nid yn gyfan gwbl ac maent yn cwmpasu eiddo masnachol/cymdeithasol a phreswyl.

Mae i'r cynllun 3 blaenoriaeth a chyfres o gamau gweithredu.

Yn gyntaf, nodi maint a lleoliad adeiladau masnachol a phreswyl a/neu eiddo gwag hirdymor sy'n cael effaith andwyol ar ardal neu gymuned leol.

Mae hyn yn cynnwys;

- Adolygu'r wybodaeth gyfredol sydd ar gael i CBS Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr o ffynonellau mewnol ac allanol er mwyn canfod data cefndir.
- Cynnal arolwg gweledol o ardaloedd canol trefi allweddol, gan nodi eiddo sydd ag effaith negyddol ar y strydlyn neu'n cynnig cyfle ar gyfer prosiect adfywio.
- Blaenoriaethu cronfa ddata o adeiladau gan ddefnyddio meini prawf asesu risg sefydledig a ddefnyddir ar gyfer cartrefi gwag.

Yn ail, ein nod yw codi ymwybyddiaeth ymhlith perchnogion adeiladau, busnesau lleol a gwerthwyr tai, aelodau lleol. Mae hyn yn golygu;

- Cadw mynegai o eiddo gwag yng nghanol trefi i ddibenion marchnata.
- Cyfeirio perchnogion eiddo gwag ac adfeiliedig at benseiri / contractwyr lleol a all eu cynorthwyo gyda'r gwaith.
- Darparu cyngor ar y cymorth ariannol sydd ar gael i berchnogion a thrwy werthwyr tai.
- Ymgysylltu â pherchnogion eiddo preswyl i'w hannog i adfer defnydd eu heiddo drwy roi cyngor, cefnogaeth ac anogaeth.
- Edrych i mewn i'r cynnig o gyngor cwmpasu cychwynnol am ddim cyn ymgeisio, paratoi nodyn cyngor datblygu ar gyfer adeiladau gwag.

Yn drydydd, mae angen inni ystyried defnyddio camau gorfodi gan ddefnyddio'r ystod lawn o ddewisiadau deddfwriaethol i ymdrin ag eiddo sydd wedi adfeilio neu mewn cyflwr gwael lle na ellir cael canlyniad drwy gydweithredu. Ni chymerir camau gorfodi yn ysgafn, ac mae angen ystyried y broses gyfreithiol yn ofalus, yn ddelfrydol, fel rhan o ddull perswâd ynghyd â bygythiad.

Cefnogir yr adeiladau anoddaf gan Weithgor Eiddo Gwag. Mae angen ymagwedd awdurdod cyfan at yr adeiladau hyn, ac ymrwymiad ariannol i'w dilyn. Mae'r grŵp hwn wedi edrych yn bennaf ar eiddo preswyl ond yn fwy diweddar wedi ystyried gweithredu ar eiddo masnachol. Ar gyfer yr adeiladau domestig y mae llawer ohonynt yn ein trefi, rydym yn parhau i weithio gyda pherchnogion yr eiddo hyn ac mae nifer o adeiladau gwag hirdymor bellach wedi cael eu gwerthu i berchnogion newydd neu maent i gael eu marchnata ar gyfer eu gwerthu. Lle bo angen, cymerir camau gorfodi i fynd i'r afael â materion iechyd cyhoeddus yn yr eiddo. Mae'r Gweithgor yn cynnwys cynghorwyr o feysydd Cynllunio, Adfywio, Cadwraeth, Gwasanaethau Rheoleiddio Tai a Rennir, Cyfreithiol a Chyllid.

Ar hyn o bryd mae 20 o adeiladau ar y Rhestr ac mae camau gweithredu gan gynnwys trafodaethau gyda pherchnogion, a chamau gorfodi lle bo angen, wedi symud ymlaen yn erbyn 8 o'r rhain.

Yn ogystal â'r gwaith ar eiddo a nodwyd, rydym hefyd wedi cynnal arolwg diweddar o eglwysi a chapeli gwag sydd mewn perygl. Roedd y rhain wedi'u lleoli'n bennaf ar draws ardaloedd masnachol y cymoedd, ond rydym yn gobeithio ymestyn hynny i drefi eraill i edrych ar ddefnyddwyr terfynol a phartneriaid yn y dyfodol pan fydd cyllid ar gael.

Rydym hefyd yn bwriadu cwblhau adolygiad o'r holl eiddo gwag ar draws canol tref Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr i nodi'r hyn y mae perchnogion a deiliaid yn ei weld fel yr hyn sy'n rhwystro'r eiddo rhag cael ei feddiannu, er mwyn ein galluogi i edrych ar ddull o ymgysylltu a chynnig cymorth mwy pwrpasol. Lle mae adnewyddu a buddsoddi cyfalaf yn brif rwystr, gallwn sicrhau bod y cymorth a'r cyllid cywir ar gael.

Cwestiwn atodol gan y Cynghorydd Williams

Rwyf yn meddwl bod rhywfaint o'r ymateb yn deillio o gyfathrebiad cyffredinol oherwydd mai â chanol tref Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr yn benodol yr oedd fy nghwestiwn yn ymwneud a chyflwr adfeiliedig llawer gormod o'r adeiladau yng nghanol y dref. Rwyf yn cyfeirio'n benodol at y Ranch yn Stryd Nolton, sy'n beryglus ac yn ddolur i'r llygad ac sydd wedi golygu bod ffens o gwmpas y palmant yno ers bron i 3 blynedd. Mae hefyd wedi cael effaith sylweddol ar drigolion cyfagos, nad ydynt yn gallu gwerthu eu cartrefi oherwydd cyflwr gwarthus yr adeilad hwn. Yr eiddo arall dan sylw yw Rhif 2 Heol Ewenni sef un o'r adeiladau cyntaf y mae pobl yn eu gweld wrth gyrraedd canol ein tref o Heol Ewenni. Mae'r eiddo hwn wedi bod yn wag ers 35 mlynedd ac nid oes dim wedi cael ei wneud gan CBS Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr i'w wneud yn bosibl byw ynddo. Gallwn hefyd grybwyll yr York and Monroes, sef yr adeiladau cyntaf a welir gan bobl wrth ddod i mewn i'r dref o'r Orsaf Fysiau. Pryd bydd y Cyngor yn ystyried defnyddio Gorchmynion Prynu Gorfodol (GPG), i gymryd meddiant o'r adeiladau hyn, dull gweithredu sydd wedi cael ei ddefnyddio ym Mhorthcawl.

Ymateb

Mae materion cyfreithiol ar y gweill gyda pherchennog safle'r Ranch, sy'n ein hatal rhag trafod y safle hwn mewn Fforwm agored. Rwyf yn gwybod bod nifer o adeiladau ar draws y Fwrdeistref Sirol y mae angen eu hadnewyddu a'u hadfer i safon byw ac, i gefnogi hyn, mae gennym Gynllun Gweithredu ar Eiddo Gwag a ddatblygwyd gennym y llynedd gyda Llywodraeth Cymru a bydd hwn yn cael ei ddiweddarau a'i adolygu yn ystod cyfnod yr haf sydd i ddod. Ychwanegodd y Swyddog Monitro, lle'r oedd achosion cyfreithiol yn mynd rhagddynt mewn perthynas ag eiddo, gan gynnwys y rhai y cyfeiriodd y Cynghorydd Williams atynt, na ellid trafod manylion y rhain mewn Fforwm agored fel y Cyngor. Fodd bynnag, pe bai unrhyw aelod yn dymuno cael gwybodaeth am eiddo penodol, er enghraifft, y rhai sydd wedi eu lleoli yn ei Ward, yna gallai fynd at y Swyddog perthnasol y tu allan i'r cyfarfod, lle byddai modd rhannu rhywfaint o wybodaeth fanwl mewn perthynas â'r rhain ar sail gyfrinachol.

Cwestiwn atodol gan y Cynghorydd F Bletsoe

Mae'n dda clywed bod prosesau ar waith y gellir eu defnyddio fel yn yr enghreifftiau heddiw. Fodd bynnag, rwyf yn ymwybodol bod nifer sylweddol o adeiladau sydd angen eu hatgyweirio yn nhref Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr, nad ydynt wedi bod yn destun prosesau o'r fath ac, oherwydd hyn, mae problem gyda'r dref yn edrych fel pe bai'n dirywio, yn enwedig o ystyried bod yr adeiladau hyn yn aml yn cael eu gadael i waethygu dros nifer o flynyddoedd. Felly, a fydddech cystal â gwneud rhywfaint o gynnydd yma gyda gwaith adfer o ryw fath neu'i gilydd, er mwyn i Ben-y-bont ar Ogwr fedru edrych yn well.

Ymateb

Rwyf yn cytuno â'r hyn sydd wedi cael ei ddweud a gallwn weithio gyda Swyddogion i symud ymlaen â gwaith gwella ar rai o'r adeiladau hyn, lle mae'r perchennog neu'r landlord ac yn y blaen yn fodlon gweithio gyda'r Cyngor i'r diben hwn. Mae'r Cyngor yn cynnig grantiau lle bo'n berthnasol, i gynorthwyo perchnogion eiddo i wella'r adeiladau adfeiliedig hyn drwy wneud gwaith adnewyddu. Ychwanegodd y Dirprwy Arweinydd, mewn perthynas â Gorchmynion Prynu Gorfodol (GPG), er y gallai'r Cyngor mewn rhai sefyllfaoedd fynd ar drywydd y rhain, byddai hyn yn gostus ac felly roedd angen i'r aelodau benderfynu o ble y byddai'r gyllideb yn dod i gefnogi gwneud y Gorchmynion hyn. Dylid cadw mewn cof hefyd y gallai proses GPG gymryd nifer o flynyddoedd i'w

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chwblhau o'r dechrau i'r diwedd, yn enwedig os nad oedd perchennog yr eiddo yn hysbys neu os nad oedd yn dymuno cytuno i orchymyn prynu gorfodol gael ei wneud.

124. **EITEMAU BRYD**

Dim.

Daeth y cyfarfod i ben am 17:44

Presennol

Y Cynghorydd M Jones – Cadeirydd

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	S Easterbrook	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	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 Spanwick
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			

Ymddiheuriadau am Absenoldeb

RM James

Swyddogion:

Mark Galvin	Uwch Swyddog Gwasanaethau Democraidd - Pwyllgorau
Laura Griffiths	Rheolwr Grŵp Cyfreithiol a Gwasanaethau Democraidd
Lindsay Harvey	Cyfarwyddwr Corfforaethol – Addysg a Chymorth i Deuluoedd
Rachel Keepins	Rheolwr Gwasanaethau Democraidd
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 Democraidd – Pwyllgorau
Alex Rawlin	Rheolwr Polisi Corfforaethol a Materion Cyhoeddus
Mark Shephard	Prif Weithredwr
Kelly Watson	Prif Swyddog – Gwasanaethau Cyfreithiol, Adnoddau Dynol a Rheoleiddio

126. **DATGANIADAU O FUDDIANNAU**

Nid oedd datganiadau o fuddiannau

127. **DERBYN UNRHYW GYHOEDDIADAU GAN Y MAER Y CYNGHORYDD M JONES**

Traddododd y Maer yr araith ymadawol a ganlyn.

'Mae'n sicr wedi bod yn ffrainc ac yn anrhydedd cyflawni rôl Maer Bwrdeistref Sirol Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr.

Cyn imi grynhai'r daith nodedig hon, hoffwn ddweud wrthyich am ddigwyddiad anhygoel a gynhaliwyd yma yn Siambr y Cyngor.

Ar 14 Ebrill cynhaliwyd seremoni fabwysiadu gennym yn y Swyddfeydd Dinesig. Digwyddiad oedd yn dod â phroses fabwysiadu ar gyfer pobl ifanc arbennig i ben.

Gall pob un ohonom gydnabod bod Cyfarwyddiaeth Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol y Cyngor wedi bod o dan y chwyddwydr yn ddiweddar, efallai am rai rhesymau anghywir, ond mae'r digwyddiad hwn yn darlunio'r gwaith anhygoel parhaus sy'n cael ei wneud i gefnogi plant ifanc nad ydynt efallai wedi cael y dechrau gorau mewn bywyd.

Ymwelodd saith teulu gwahanol â Siambr y Cyngor. Teuluoedd estynedig balch yr oedd yn bleser eu cyfarfod. Roedd y cariad a'r edmygedd a ddangosid tuag at y plant i'w deimlo ac roedd eu gwyllo'n rhedeg o amgylch y Siambr, rhai ohonynt yn eistedd yng nghadair y Maer yn gwisgo cadwyn y Maer gyda balchder ac yn gwneud defnydd da o'r morthwyl graean pren hwn, yn bleser i'w wyllo.

Nid wyf yn petruso o gwbl cyfaddef fy mod ar rai adegau, wrth gynnal busnes swyddogol y digwyddiad, wedi cael anhawster i reoli fy emosïynau fy hun.

Hoffwn ddiolch i bawb a fu'n rhan o'r digwyddiad anhygoel hwn, yn enwedig ein Cyfarwyddwr Clare Marchant ac Aelod y Cabinet/y Dirprwy Arweinydd y Cynghorydd Jane Gebbie, rydych yn sicr wedi gwneud gwahaniaeth, ac felly llongyfarchiadau i chi i gyd.

Mae wedi bod yn flwyddyn anhygoel. Mae cael mynychu cymaint o ddigwyddiadau yn y Fwrdeistref Sirol a thu hwnt wedi bod yn wych. Gaf i ddiolch i bawb am fy ngwahodd i'ch achlysuron arbennig?

O ddigwyddiadau cymunedol i ysgolion a cholegau, digwyddiadau elusennol, i gyngherddau gyda'r nos a llawer o seremonïau gwobrwyo. Roeddwn yn cael fy nghyfarfarch â chwarteisi a gwerthfawrogiad bob tro.

Os oes yna un neges, y gallaf ei chyfleu i eraill, honno yw bod y Fwrdeistref Sirol hon yn gyfoethog o bobl anhygoel sy'n Falch ac yn Gadarnhaol. Yn rhy aml mae'r newyddion / cyfryngau yn canolbwyntio ar agweddau negyddol bywyd modern.

Efallai, efallai, y gallent fynd allan i gymunedau a chyfarfod â'r bobl anhygoel yma sy'n gwneud cyfraniad cadarnhaol i gymdeithas. Pobl nad ydynt yn edrych am wobr na chydabyddiaeth ond yn mynd ymlaen â bywyd bob dydd i gefnogi eraill.

Mae ein proses Gwobrau Blynyddol y Maer yn nodi'r positifrwydd hwn yn glir.

Felly, mae Aelodau yn parhau i wneud yr enwebiadau hynny, mae gan bob ward, pob tref yr hyrwyddwr cymunedol hwnnw.

Roedd marwolaeth y Frenhines Elizabeth II yn sydyn ac annisgwyl. Cyfnod trist a difrifol i ni i gyd.

Roedd Bwrdeistref Sirol Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr fel pob ardal arall ar draws y Gymanwlad mewn cyflwr o alar. Mynychais llawer o wasanaethau mewn eglwysi ac yn yr eglwys gadeiriol a gwelais â'm llygaid fy hun y parch cymunedol a ddangoswyd tuag at y ddiweddar frenhines.

Roedd darllen y datganiad i gyhoeddi marwolaeth y Frenhines a deyrnasodd hiraf a chychwyn dechreuad teyrnasiad Brenin newydd, y Brenin Charles III, yn anrhydedd.

Roedd y gynrychiolaeth o Gyngorau Tref a Chymuned y tu allan i'r Swyddfeydd Dinesig ar gyfer y seremoni gyhoeddi yn dangos y bartneriaeth unigryw a'r undod sy'n bodoli yn y Fwrdeistref Sirol ardderchog hon.

Gaf i gymryd y cyfle hwn i ddiolch i'r Cynghorydd Andrew James, Maer Tref Maesteg, am ei gyfeillgarwch a'i wahoddiad i lawer o ddigwyddiadau yng Nghwm Llynfi.

Yn yr un modd, i'r Cynghorydd Leanne Lewis yng Nghyngor Tref Pen-coed ac i'r Cynghorydd Mark Chegwen yng Nghyngor Tref Porthcawl. Yn olaf, hefyd i'r Cynghorydd Tim Wood, Maer Cyngor Tref Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr a'i gydymaith Clare.

Llwyddodd y Cynghorydd Wood a minnau i fynychu llawer o ddigwyddiadau gyda'n gilydd lle roedd gan y ddau ohonom yr un awydd i hybu nid yn unig Tref Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr ond y Fwrdeistref Sirol gyfan. Roedd yn amlwg i mi fod y Cynghorydd Wood yn ymfalchïo'n fawr yn y Dref a'r Fwrdeistref. Er fy mod yn arswydo rhag gweld unrhyw ffilm fideo a allai fod ar gael o'n hymdrechion mewn dawnsio gwerin yn gwisgo Cadwyni ein Swyddi priodol.

Penderfynais beidio â hyrwyddo Elusen y Maer yn rhagweithiol eleni. Gyda'r argyfwng costau byw sy'n cynyddu drwy'r amser a rhai teuluoedd yn ymdrechu i roi bwyd ar y bwrdd, nid oedd yn teimlo'n iawn i wneud hynny. Dechreuais yn bwrpasol fynychu cymaint o ddigwyddiadau elusennol lleol ag y gallwn er mwyn bod o gymorth i hyrwyddo Elusennau sy'n cefnogi'r rhai mwyaf agored i niwed.

Fodd bynnag, fe wnaethom godi swm o dros £2,500.00, fydd yn cael ei ddyrannu i elusen yn yr Wcráin.

Diolch yn fawr iawn i bawb a gyfrannodd, gan gynnwys i Ddraig y Cyngor lle casglwyd £130 at elusen yn dilyn dyfalu ei henw, sef 'Dewi', fel y'i dewiswyd yn gywir gan Y Cynghorydd H Griffiths.

Hefyd, diolch yn fawr i'r holl dîm a wnaeth fy nghefnogi yn ystod y flwyddyn aeth heibio.

Rachel, Ruth, Nimi a Mark Galvin, sef Benjamin Button yr Awdurdod. Ymddiheuriadau os ydw i wedi gadael unrhyw un allan.

Mae yna un aelod o'r tîm sy'n ddarn hanfodol o'r peiriant sy'n fy nghefnogi i fy hun.

Roger Harrison, sydd nid yn unig yn Yrrwr Car y Maer ond yn Gynorthwydd Personol, yn Drefnydd, yn Gyngorydd Areithio a'r person y mae arnoch ei angen wrth eich ymyl beth bynnag fo'r digwyddiad.

Mae Mr Harrison yn ased i'r Awdurdod hwn, a chydabyddir ei broffesiynoldeb a'i sylw i fanylion ymhell y tu draw i ffiniau'r Fwrdeistref Sirol.

I bob aelod yn y Siambr, boed yn rhithiol neu fel arall, a'm cefnogodd ac a ganiataodd i mi fod yn Faer i chi, gobeithio fy mod wedi medru eich cynrychioli gydag uniondeb, balchder ac angerdd.

Mae llawer o swyddogaethau yn perthyn i Swydd y Maer ar wahân i gyfrifoldebau Dinesig. I mi mae'r angen i gynnal uniondeb y siambr hon yn hollbwysig, er mwyn sicrhau y gall pob aelod gynrychioli ei ward beth bynnag fo'i safbwynt gwleidyddol a chyfrannu at ddadl.

Holl bwrpas y siambr hon yn sicr yw cydweithio, darparu cynrychiolaeth gyhoeddus a rhoi'r dinesydd yn gyntaf pan fyddwn yn ceisio gwneud y gorau oll ar gyfer y Fwrdeistref Sirol.

Hyderaf fy mod wedi gallu hwyluso hyn yn ystod fy nghyfnod yn y swydd. Felly unwaith eto diolch. Mae wedi bod yn bleser o'r mwyaf ac yn fraint i fod yn Faer i chi am 2022/2023.

128. ETHOL Y MAER AM Y CYFNOD HYD AT FIS MAI 2024 YN UNOL AG ADRAN 23(1) O DDEDDF LLYWODRAETH LEOL 1972

PENDERFYNWYD: Ethol y Cynghorydd William Kendall yn Faer am y flwyddyn ddilynol, hyd at fis Mai 2024

Cadarnhaodd y Cynghorydd Kendall mai ei wraig, June Kendall, fyddai ei Faeres Gydweddog.

129. ETHOL Y DIRPRWY FAER AM Y CYFNOD HYD AT FIS MAI 2024 YN UNOL AG ADRAN 24(1) O DDEDDF LLYWODRAETH LEOL 1972

PENDERFYNWYD: Ethol y Cynghorydd Heather Griffiths yn Ddirprwy Faeres am y flwyddyn ddilynol, hyd at fis Mai 2024.

Cadarnhaodd y Cynghorydd Griffiths mai David Griffiths, ei gŵr, fyddai ei Dirprwy Faer Cydweddog.

130. ETHOL ARWEINYDD CYNGOR BWRDEISTREF SIROL PEN-Y-BONT AR OGWR

Enwebwyd y Cynghorydd HJ David heb wrthwynebiad yn Arweinydd y Cyngor am y flwyddyn ddilynol.

PENDERFYNWYD: Ethol y Cynghorydd HJ David yn Arweinydd Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr am y flwyddyn ddilynol, tan fis Mai 2024.

Diolchodd yr Arweinydd i'r Aelodau am yr hyder a osodwyd ynddo unwaith eto fel Arweinydd yr Awdurdod a sicrhaodd yr Aelodau y byddai'n parhau i gymryd y rôl bwysig hon o ddifrif fel yr oedd wedi gwneud o'r blaen yn y gorffennol, er mwyn medru gwneud y gorau a allai i Fwrdeistref Sirol Pen-y-bont a'r etholwyr sy'n byw yn ei chymunedau.

131. YR ARWEINYDD I HYSBYSU'R CYNGOR AM YR AELODAU OEDD I GAEL EU PENODI I'R CABINET GAN GYNNWYS PORTFFOLIO'R DIRPRWY ARWEINYDD AC AELODAU'R CABINET.

Roedd yr Arweinydd yn falch i gadarnhau y byddai Cabinet Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr yn cynnwys yr Aelodau canlynol:-

Y Cynghorydd HJ David – Arweinydd
Y Cynghorydd J Gebbie – Dirprwy Arweinydd ac Aelod y Cabinet dros y Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol ac Iechyd
Y Cynghorydd HM Williams – Aelod y Cabinet dros Gyllid ac Adnoddau
Y Cynghorydd N Farr – Diogelwch Cymunedol a Lles
Y Cynghorydd JP Blundell – Aelod y Cabinet dros Addysg

Y Cynghorydd JC Spanswick – Aelod y Cabinet dros y Newid yn yr
Hinsawdd a'r Amgylchedd
Y Cynghorydd R Goode – Aelod y Cabinet dros Dai, Cynllunio ac
Adfywiad

132. **RHAGLEN ARFAETHEDIG CYFARFODYDD CYFFREDIN Y CYNGOR A
PHWYLLGORAU'R CYNGOR**

Cyflwynodd y Swyddog Monitro adroddiad, a phwrpas hwn oedd cynnig rhaglen o gyfarfodydd cyffredin y Cyngor a Phwyllgorau'r Cyngor ar gyfer Mai 2023 - Ebrill 2024 i'w chymeradwyo (Atodiad 1 i'r adroddiad) a nodi'r rhaglen arfaethedig o gyfarfodydd ar gyfer y flwyddyn ddinesig Mai 2024 – Ebrill 2025 (yn Atodiad 2).

Dywedodd fod angen cymeradwyo rhaglen cyfarfodydd cyffredin y Cyngor a Phwyllgorau'r Cyngor yn unol â Chyfansoddiad y Cyngor.

Cadarnhaodd y Swyddog Monitro, er mwyn cynorthwyo gyda chynllunio ar gyfer y dyfodol, fod rhaglen ddrafft o gyfarfodydd ar gyfer Blwyddyn Ddinesig 2024/25 ynghlwm yn Atodiad 2 yr adroddiad i'w nodi. Efallai y bydd y rhaglen hon yn destun rhai diwygiadau pellach, cyn iddi gael ei chymeradwyo yng Nghyfarfod Blynyddol y Cyngor y flwyddyn nesaf.

Nododd Aelod fod gwall teipograffyddol yn Atodiad 2 i'r adroddiad, lle roedd cyfarfod y Cyngor ym mis Gorffennaf yn cael ei ddangos fel yn dechrau am 15:00 o'r gloch, pan ddylai fod yn 16:00. Cadarnhaodd y Swyddog Monitro y câi hyn ei newid.

Nododd yr Aelod hefyd nad oedd unrhyw gyfarfodydd Cyngor wedi cael eu hamserlennu ar gyfer Rhagfyr 2023 a Rhagfyr 2024, yn yr atodiadau ynghlwm.

Cadarnhaodd y Swyddog Monitro y câi'r rhain eu cynnwys yn Rhaglen y Cyfarfodydd yn y dyfodol, ar ddyddiadau na fyddai'n gwrthdaro ag unrhyw gyfnodau gwyliau ar yr adegau hyn.

PENDERFYNWYD:

Bod y Cyngor:-

- a. yn cymeradwyo rhaglen arfaethedig cyfarfodydd y Cyngor ar gyfer 2023/24 a nodwyd ym mharagraff 4.1 yr adroddiad;
- b. yn cymeradwyo rhaglen arfaethedig cyfarfodydd Pwyllgorau'r Cyngor ar gyfer yr un cyfnod, a nodwyd yn Atodiad 1 yr adroddiad;
- c. yn nodi rhaglen ddrafft dros dro cyfarfodydd y Cyngor a Phwyllgorau'r Cyngor ar gyfer 2024/25 a nodwyd yn Atodiad 2 i'r adroddiad;
- d. yn nodi dyddiadau arfaethedig y Cabinet, unrhyw Bwyllgorau Cabinet a Chyd-bwyllgor Amlogsgfa Llangrallo oedd hefyd wedi eu nodi yn Atodiadau 1 a 2 i'r adroddiad hwn, er gwybodaeth.

133. **PENODIADAU I BWYLLGORAU A CHYRFF ERAILL Y CYNGOR**

Cyflwynodd y Swyddog Monitro adroddiad, a'i ddiben oedd gofyn am gymeradwyaeth y Cyngor ar gyfer penodi Pwyllgorau Trosolwg a Chraffu a'r cyfryw Bwyllgorau, Is-bwyllgorau, Paneli a chyrff eraill ag yr oedd y Cyngor yn eu hystyried yn briodol, i ymdrin â materion nad ydynt wedi eu cadw i'r Cyngor llawn nac ychwaith yn swyddogaethau gweithredol.

Ynglwm wrth yr adroddiad yr oedd yr Atodiadau ategol canlynol:-

- Rôl, cylch gwaith a swyddogaethau Pwyllgorau a Chyrff eraill y Cyngor - Atodiad 1;
- Cydbwysedd gwleidyddol arfaethedig Pwyllgorau, ac yn y blaen - Atodiad 2
- Strwythur Arfaethedig Pwyllgorau - Atodiad 3

Roedd paragraff 4.11 yr adroddiad yn argymhell rhai newidiadau i Dimpled yr Adroddiad Corfforaethol yr oedd ei angen bellach ar gyfer pob adroddiad Pwyllgor. Roedd y newidiadau hyn yn ymwneud ag ymgorffori dyletswydd economaidd-gymdeithasol a'r goblygiadau ar gyfer y Gymraeg, cysylltiadau â'r newid yn yr hinsawdd, diogelu a rhianta corfforaethol, yn ogystal â chynnwys crynodeb gweithredol, er mwyn i'r sawl fyddai'n darllen yr adroddiad a'r sawl fyddai'n gwneud penderfyniadau allu ymglyfarwyddo'n gyflym â chynnwys yr adroddiad. Cynigiwyd bod y templed newydd yn cael ei ddefnyddio ar gyfer adroddiadau Pwyllgorau o 18 Mai 2023, yn dilyn cyfarfod heddiw.

PENDERFYNWYD:

Bod y Cyngor :-

- (1) wedi penodi'r Pwyllgorau Trosolwg a Chraffu a'r cyfryw Bwyllgorau eraill ag yr oedd y Cyngor yn eu hystyried yn briodol i ymdrin â materion nad ydynt wedi cael eu cadw i'r Cyngor llawn nac yn swyddogaethau gweithredol;
- (2) wedi pennu maint a chylch gorchwyl y Pwyllgorau hynny fel y nodwyd yn Atodiad 1 yr adroddiad;
- (3) wedi penderfynu ar ddyraniad y seddi i grwpiau gwleidyddol yn unol â'r rheolau cydbwysedd gwleidyddol fel y nodwyd yn Atodiad 2 yr adroddiad;
- (4) wedi penderfynu pa grwpiau gwleidyddol a gynrychiolid yn y Cyngor oedd â'r hawl i wneud pa benodiadau Cadeiryddion Pwyllgorau Trosolwg a Chraffu;
- (5) wedi derbyn enwebiadau ac wedi penodi Cynghorwyr i wasanaethu ar bob un o'r Pwyllgorau, Paneli a chyrff eraill (fel y nodwyd), fel sydd ynglwm fel Atodiad i'r cofnodion hyn:-

- Panel Apeliadau
- Pwyllgor Penodiadau
- Pwyllgor Llywodraethu ac Archwilio
- Pwyllgor Gwasanaethau Democrataidd
- Pwyllgor Rheoli Datblygu
- Pwyllgor Trwyddedu
- Pwyllgor Deddf Trwyddedu 2003
- Fforwm Cynghorau Tref a Chymuned
- Pwyllgor Trosolwg a Chraffu ar Bwnc 1
- Pwyllgor Trosolwg a Chraffu ar Bwnc 2
- Pwyllgor Trosolwg a Chraffu ar Bwnc 3
- Pwyllgor Trosolwg a Chraffu Corfforaethol

- (6) Wedi derbyn enwebiadau a phenodi Cadeiryddion ac Is-Gadeiryddion y Pwyllgorau, Paneli a chyrff eraill a ganlyn (fel y nodwyd), gan nodi y bydd y Pwyllgor Llywodraethu ac Archwilio yn ei gyfarfod cyntaf a drefnir yn penodi Cadeirydd ac Is-Gadeirydd, o blith ei Aelodau Lleyg:

Ar gyfer penodi Cadeirydd y Panel Apeliadau, derbyniwyd dau enwebiad, a gynigiwyd ac a eiliwyd yn briodol, sef Y Cynghorydd H Bennett a'r Cynghorydd N Clarke.

Felly cynhaliwyd pleidlais, a'r canlyniad oedd:-

Y Cyngorydd Bennett – 29 pleidlais

Y Cyngorydd Clarke – 18 pleidlais

Nid oedd neb yn ymatal

PENDERFYNWYD: Penodi'r Cyngorydd H Bennett yn Gadeirydd y Panel Apeliadau am y flwyddyn ddilynol, hyd at fis Mai 2024.

Derbyniwyd yr enwebiadau pellach canlynol:

Panel Apeliadau – Is-Gadeirydd – y Cyngorydd E Caparros (heb wrthwynebiad)

Pwyllgor Penodiadau – Cadeirydd – y Cyngorydd HJ David a'r

Is-Gadeirydd – y Cyngorydd J Gebbie – (y ddau heb wrthwynebiad)

Pwyllgor Gwasanaethau Democrataidd - Cadeirydd – y Cyngorydd T Thomas (heb wrthwynebiad)

Pwyllgor Rheoli Datblygu - Cadeirydd (**a ymleddir**) a'r

Is-Gadeirydd – y Cyngorydd S Griffiths (heb wrthwynebiad)

Pwyllgor Trwyddedu a Phwyllgor Deddf Trwyddedu 2003 – Cadeirydd – y Cyngorydd M Lewis a'r

Is-Gadeirydd Y Cyngorydd R Williams (y ddau heb wrthwynebiad)

Fforwm Cyngorau Tref a Chymuned – Cadeirydd – y Cyngorydd HJ David a'r

Is-Gadeirydd - y Cyngorydd J Gebbie (y ddau heb wrthwynebiad).

Derbyniwyd dau enwebiad ar gyfer penodi Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Rheoli Datblygu, a gafodd eu cynnig a'u heilio, sef y Cyngorydd RM Granville a'r Cyngorydd D Hughes.

Felly cynhaliwyd pleidlais, a'r canlyniad oedd:-

Y Cyngorydd RM Granville – 29 pleidlais

Y Cyngorydd D Hughes – 21 pleidlais

Nid oedd neb yn ymatal

PENDERFYNWYD: Penodi'r Cyngorydd RM Granville yn Gadeirydd y Pwyllgor Rheoli Datblygu am y flwyddyn ddilynol, hyd at fis Mai 2024.

(7) Wedi derbyn enwebiadau a phenodi Cadeiryddion y Pwyllgorau Trosolwg a Chraffu canlynol yn unol â darpariaethau paragraff 4.3 yr adroddiad, fel a ganlyn:

- Pwyllgor Trosolwg a Chraffu ar Bwnc 1 – Y Cyngorydd Alex Williams (heb wrthwynebiad)
- Pwyllgor Trosolwg a Chraffu ar Bwnc 2 – Y Cyngorydd F Bletsoe (heb wrthwynebiad)

Pwyllgor Trosolwg a Chraffu ar Bwnc 3 – Y Cyngorydd P Davies (heb wrthwynebiad).

134. **CYNNYCHIOLAETH AR GYRFF ALLANOL A PHWYLLGORAU ERAILL**

Cyflwynodd y Swyddog Monitro Adroddiad a diben hwn oedd gofyn i'r Cyngor gymeradwyo penodi Aelodau i Banel Heddlu a Throsedd De Cymru, Cyd-bwyllgor Craffu Bergen Ddinesig Caerdydd a Grŵp Cynllunio Strategol De Ddwyrain Cymru fel y nodwyd yn yr adroddiad yn Atodiad 1, am y flwyddyn ddilynol hyd at fis Mai 2024.

Derbyniwyd yr enwebiadau canlynol, y ddau wedi eu cynnig a'u heilio'n briodol, ar gyfer penodi aelod o Gyd-bwyllgor Craffu Bargen Ddinesig Caerdydd:

Y Cyngorydd P Davies a'r Cyngorydd I Williams.

Felly cynhaliwyd pleidlais ynghylch y penodiad hwn, a'r canlyniad oedd:-

Y Cyngorydd P Davies - 28 pleidlais
Y Cyngorydd I Williams - 22 pleidlais
Nid oedd neb yn ymatal

Derbyniwyd yr enwebiadau canlynol, y ddau wedi eu cynnig a'u heilio'n briodol, ar gyfer penodi Dirprwy aelod o Gyd-bwyllgor Craffu Bargen Ddinesig Caerdydd:

Y Cyngorydd S Griffiths a'r Cyngorydd T Thomas.

Felly cynhaliwyd pleidlais ynghylch y penodiad hwn, a'r canlyniad oedd:-

Y Cyngorydd S Griffiths - 27 pleidlais
Y Cyngorydd T Thomas - 23 pleidlais
Nid oedd neb yn ymatal

PENDERFYNWYD:

- (1) Penodi'r Cyngorydd P Davies yn aelod o Gyd-bwyllgor Craffu Bargen Ddinesig Caerdydd a phenodi'r Cyngorydd S Griffiths yn Ddirprwy Aelod.
- (2) Penodi'r Cyngorydd J Llewellyn-Hopkins yn aelod o Banel Heddlu a Throsedd De Cymru.
- (3) Penodi Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Rheoli Datblygu (y Cyngorydd RM Granville) yn aelod o Grŵp Cynllunio Strategol De Ddwyrain Cymru.

135. **ARWISGO MAER CYNGOR BWRDEISTREF SIROL PEN-Y-BONT AR OGWR AR GYFER 2023/2024**

Yn dilyn cymeradwyo enwebiad y Cyngorydd W Kendall yn Faer Bwrdeistref Sirol Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr gan y Cyngor ar gyfer y flwyddyn 2023/2024, gwahoddwyd y Cyngorydd Kendall gan y Maer oedd yn ymadael, i dderbyn Swydd y Maer yn ffurfiol. Derbyniodd y Cyngorydd Kendall swydd y Maer ar lafar ac adroddodd y llw ganlynol:-

“Yr wyf i William Kendall yn tyngu y byddaf yn ffyddlon ac yn dwyn gwir deyrngarwch i'w Fawrhydi y Brenin, Charles y Trydydd.”

Estynnodd y Cyngorydd M Jones ei longyfarchiadau i'r Maer newydd.

Wedyn traddododd y Maer, oedd newydd ei ethol, yr araith ganlynol.

Rwyf yn sefyll ger eich bron heddiw gydag ymdeimlad dwys o ddiolchgarwch wrth imi dderbyn yr anrhydedd aruthrol o gael fy mhenodi'n Faer ein Bwrdeistref Sirol. Rwyf yn gwerthfawrogi'r ymddiriedaeth a'r hyder yr ydych chi wedi ei osod ynof, ac rwyf yn addo cyflawni fy nyletswyddau gydag ymroddiad ac uniondeb.

Hoffwn fynegi fy ngwerthfawrogiad diffuant i'r Maer sy'n ymadael nid yn unig fel teyrnged i'w wasanaeth rhagorol fel Maer ond hefyd fy niochgarwch personol am y mentora y mae wedi ei roi imi yn fy rôl fel Dirprwy Faer.

Hoffwn fanteisio ar y cyfle hwn i gynnig fy niolch i Roger Harrison sydd wedi rhoi arweiniad di-feth ar bob achlysur y bu ei angen.

Hoffwn hefyd ddiolch i Dîm y Gwasanaethau Democrataidd am eu cyngor a'u cwnsela yn ystod fy nghyfnod fel Dirprwy Faer.

Mae'n fraint i mi gyhoeddi'r Maer leuenctid newydd, Ellie O'Connell, a'r Dirprwy Faer leuenctid, Daisy Davies, - llongyfarchiadau i Ellie a Daisy yn eu swyddi.

Hoffwn gymryd y cyfle hwn i gyhoeddi mai fy elusen enwebedig yw Ambiwlans Awyr Cymru.

I ddinasyddion ein Bwrdeistref Sirol, mae'n anrhydedd mawr i mi gael y cyfrifoldeb o wasanaethu fel eich Maer. Mae arnaf eisiau eich sicrhau y bydd fy neiliadaeth yn cael ei nodweddu gan dryloywder, cynwysoldeb, ac ymrwymiad diysgog i wasanaethu budd gorau pob un ohonoch.

Rwyf yn deall ein bod fel Aelodau etholedig i gyd yn bencampwyr ar gyfer Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr, mae gan y Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol gyfrifoldebau i leisio pryderon preswylwyr ac i'w cynorthwyo i wireddu eu dyheadau. Fel Maer byddaf yn cadw hyn mewn cof ym mhob penderfyniad y byddwn yn ei wneud.

Diolch i chi, a gadewch inni gyda'n gilydd wneud ein Bwrdeistref Sirol yn lle gwell fyth i'w alw'n gartref.

Felly wrth bawb, rwyf yn dweud 'ymlaen â ni gyda hyder'.

136. **ARWISGO'R FAERES GYDWEDDOG**

Cyhoeddodd y Maer oedd yn ymadael y Cynghorydd M Jones ei fod yn falch i gadarnhau mai June Kendall fyddai Maeres Gydweddog y Maer newydd.

137. **ARWISGO DIRPRWY FAERES CYNGOR BWRDEISTREF SIROL PEN-Y-BONT AR OGWR AR GYFER 2023/2024**

Cadarnhaodd y Maer oedd yn ymadael y Cynghorydd M Jones fod y Cyngor yn gynharach wedi cymeradwyo enwebu'r Cynghorydd H Griffiths yn Ddirprwy Faeres Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr am y flwyddyn 2023-24. Felly gwahoddodd y Cynghorydd Griffiths i dderbyn y cynnig hwn o swydd.

Derbyniodd y Cynghorydd Griffiths y cynnig o swydd y Dirprwy Faeres gyda phleser mawr, gan ychwanegu ei bod yn edrych ymlaen at gefnogi'r Maer oedd newydd gael ei ethol, y Cynghorydd W Kendall, fel rhan o'r swydd anrhydeddus hon a roddwyd iddi.

138. **ARWISGO'R DIRPRWY FAER CYDWEDDOG**

Cyhoeddodd y Maer oedd yn ymadael y Cynghorydd M Jones mai ei bleser pellach oedd cadarnhau mai David Griffiths fyddai Dirprwy Faer Cydweddog y Ddirprwy Faeres newydd.

Daeth y cyfarfod i ben am 17:16

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AELODAETH BRESENNOL Y PWYLLGOR

Panel Apeliadau			
Rhif cyfresol	Cynghorydd	Grŵp	Nodiadau
1.	Mark John	Annibynwyr Sir Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr	
2.	Anthony Berrow	Annibynwyr Sir Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr	
3.	Alan Wathan	Annibynwyr Sir Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr	
4.	Ross Thomas	Cynghrair Democrataidd	
5.	Norah Clarke	Cynghrair Democrataidd	
6.	Jeff Tildesley	Annibynnol	
7.	Heidi Bennett	Llafur	
8.	Eugene Caparros	Llafur	
9.	Heather Griffiths	Llafur	
10.	William Kendall	Llafur	
11.	Maxine Lewis	Llafur	
12.	Graham Walter	Llafur	

Pwyllgor Penodiadau			
Rhif cyfresol	Cynghorydd	Grŵp	Nodiadau
1.	Ian Spiller	Annibynwyr Sir Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr	
2.	Tim Wood	Annibynwyr Sir Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr	
3.	Ross Thomas	Cynghrair Democrataidd	
4.	Malcolm James	Cynghrair Democrataidd	
5.	Huw David	Llafur	
6.	Paul Davies	Llafur	gyda phortffolio perthnasol ar gyfer y swydd yn cael ei recriwtio
7.	Jane Gebbie	Llafur	
8.	Hywel Williams	Llafur	

Pwyllgor Llywodraethu ac Archwilio			
Rhif cyfresol	Cynghorydd	Grŵp	Nodiadau
1.	Steven Bletsoe	Annibynwyr Sir Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr	
2.	Martin Williams	Annibynwyr Sir Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr	
3.	Alex Williams	Cynghrair Democrataidd	
4.	Ellie Richards	Cynghrair Democrataidd	
5.	Colin Davies	Llafur	
6.	Richard Granville	Llafur	
7.	Simon Griffiths	Llafur	
8.	Martin Hughes	Llafur	
9.	Aelod Lleyg	Llafur	
10.	Aelod Lleyg	Llafur	
11.	Aelod Lleyg	Llafur	
12.	Aelod Lleyg	Llafur	

Pwyllgor Gwasanaethau Democraidd			
Rhif cyfresol	Cynghorydd	Grŵp	Nodiadau
1.	Tim Thomas	Annibynwyr Sir Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr	Nid yw'r Cadeirydd yn gallu dod o'r grŵp mwyafrifol
2.	Ian Spiller	Annibynwyr Sir Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr	
3.	David Harrison	Annibynwyr Sir Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr	
4.	Steven Easterbrook	Annibynwyr Sir Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr	
5.	Malcolm James	Cynghrair Democraidd	
6.	Robert Smith	Annibynnol	
7.	Paula Ford	Llafur	
8.	Richard Granville	Llafur	
9.	Martin Hughes	Llafur	
10.	Graham Walter	Llafur	
11.	Elaine Winstanley	Llafur	

Pwyllgor Rheoli Datblygu			
Rhif cyfresol	Cynghorydd	Grŵp	Nodiadau
1.	Mark John	Annibynwyr Sir Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr	
2.	Alan Wathan	Annibynwyr Sir Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr	
3.	Anthony Berrow	Annibynwyr Sir Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr	
4.	David Harrison	Annibynwyr Sir Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr	
5.	Steven Easterbrook	Annibynwyr Sir Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr	
6.	Chris Davies	Cynghrair Democraidd	
7.	Della Hughes	Cynghrair Democraidd	
8.	Norah Clarke	Cynghrair Democraidd	
9.	Jonathan Pratt	Ceidwadwyr	
10.	Richard Collins	Llafur	
11.	Colin Davies	Llafur	
12.	Richard Granville	Llafur	
13.	Heather Griffiths	Llafur	
14.	Simon Griffiths	Llafur	
15.	Martin Hughes	Llafur	
16.	Mike Kearn	Llafur	
17.	William Kendall	Llafur	
18.	Richard Williams	Llafur	

Pwyllgor Trwyddedu a Phwyllgor Deddf Trwyddedu 2003			
Rhif cyfresol	Cynghorydd	Grŵp	Nodiadau
1.	Steven Bletsoe	Annibynwyr Sir Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr	
2.	Anthony Berrow	Annibynwyr Sir Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr	
3.	Steven Easterbrook	Annibynwyr Sir Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr	
4.	Malcolm James	Cynghrair Democraidd	
5.	Philip Jenkins	Cynghrair Democraidd	
6.	Jonathan Pratt	Ceidwadwyr	
7.	Robert Smith	Annibynnol	
8.	Heidi Bennett	Llafur	

9.	Richard Collins	Llafur	
10.	Heather Griffiths	Llafur	
11.	Mike Kearn	Llafur	
12.	Maxine Lewis	Llafur	
13.	Johanna Llewellyn-Hopkins	Llafur	
14.	Richard Williams	Llafur	

Fforwm Cyngorau Tref a Chymuned			
Rhif cyfresol	Cynghorydd	Grŵp	Nodiadau
1.	Mark John	Annibynwyr Sir Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr	
2.	Martin Williams	Annibynwyr Sir Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr	
3.	Ian Spiller	Annibynwyr Sir Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr	
4.	Tim Wood	Annibynwyr Sir Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr	
5.	Steven Easterbrook	Annibynwyr Sir Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr	
6.	Chris Davies	Cynghrair Democratiaidd	
7.	Philip Jenkins	Cynghrair Democratiaidd	
8.	Jeff Tildesley	Annibynnol	
9.	Robert Smith	Annibynnol	
10.	Heidi Bennett	Llafur	
11.	Colin Davies	Llafur	
12.	Jane Gebbie	Llafur	
13.	Melanie Evans	Llafur	
14.	Paula Ford	Llafur	
15.	Richard Granville	Llafur	
16.	Martyn Jones	Llafur	
17.	Richard Williams	Llafur	
18.	Elaine Winstanley	Llafur	
19.	Huw David	Llafur	

Pwyllgor Trosolwg a Chraffu Pwnc 1			
Rhif cyfresol	Cynghorydd	Grŵp	Nodiadau
1.	Amanda Williams	Annibynwyr Sir Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr	
2.	Ian Spiller	Annibynwyr Sir Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr	
3.	Tim Thomas	Annibynwyr Sir Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr	
4.	Alex Williams	Cynghrair Democratiaidd	
5.	Della Hughes	Cynghrair Democratiaidd	
6.	Jeff Tildesley	Annibynnol	
7.	Richard Collins	Llafur	
8.	Melanie Evans	Llafur	
9.	Heather Griffiths	Llafur	
10.	Martyn Jones	Llafur	
11.	Johanna Llewellyn-Hopkins	Llafur	
12.	Elaine Winstanley	Llafur	

Pwyllgor Trosolwg a Chraffu Pwnc 2			
Rhif cyfresol	Cynghorydd	Grŵp	Nodiadau
1.	Freya Bletsoe	Annibynwyr Sir Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr	
2.	Alan Wathan	Annibynwyr Sir Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr	
3.	Dave Harrison	Annibynwyr Sir Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr	
4.	Ross Thomas	Cynghrair Democrataidd	
5.	Della Hughes	Cynghrair Democrataidd	
6.	Sean Aspey	Annibynnol	
7.	Eugene Caparros	Llafur	
8.	Paul Davies	Llafur	
9.	Paula Ford	Llafur	
10.	Maxine Lewis	Llafur	
11.	Johanna Llewellyn-Hopkins	Llafur	
12.	Richard Williams	Llafur	

Pwyllgor Trosolwg a Chraffu Pwnc 3			
Rhif cyfresol	Cynghorydd	Grŵp	Nodiadau
1.	Steven Bletsoe	Annibynwyr Sir Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr	
2.	Ian Williams	Annibynwyr Sir Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr	
3.	Martin Williams	Annibynwyr Sir Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr	
4.	Norah Clarke	Cynghrair Democrataidd	
5.	Philip Jenkins	Cynghrair Democrataidd	
6.	Jonathan Pratt	Ceidwadwyr	
7.	Colin Davies	Llafur	
8.	Paul Davies	Llafur	
9.	Melanie Evans	Llafur	
10.	Mike Kearn	Llafur	
11.	William Kendall	Llafur	
12.	Graham Walter	Llafur	

Pwyllgor Trosolwg a Chraffu Corfforaethol			
Rhif cyfresol	Cynghorydd	Grŵp	Nodiadau
1.	Freya Bletsoe	Annibynwyr Sir Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr	
2.	Amanda Williams	Annibynwyr Sir Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr	
3.	Tim Thomas	Annibynwyr Sir Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr	
4.	Ross Thomas	Cynghrair Democrataidd	
5.	Alex Williams	Cynghrair Democrataidd	
6.	Heidi Bennett	Llafur	
7.	Paul Davies	Llafur	
8.	Richard Granville	Llafur	
9.	Simon Griffiths	Llafur	
10.	Martin Hughes	Llafur	
11.	Martyn Jones	Llafur	

12.	Graham Walter	Llafur	
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Pwyllgor Safonau		
Cynghorydd	Grŵp	Nodiadau
Graham Walter	Llafur	
Martin Williams	Cynghrair Democratiaid	

- Ni chaiff yr Arweinydd fod yn aelod o'r Pwyllgor uchod;
- Ni chaiff mwy nag un Aelod Cabinet fod yn aelod o'r Pwyllgor;
- Dim ond am un tymor arall y gellir ailbenodi Aelod o'r Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol;
- Nid yw aelodaeth yn amodol ar ofynion cydbwysedd gwleidyddol.
- I gynnwys yn yr aelodaeth gyffredinol, 4 aelod llewyg ac 1 Cynghorydd Tref/Cymuned

<u>Pwyllgor / Panel</u>	<u>Cadeirydd presennol</u>	<u>Current Is-gadeiryddion Presennol*</u>	<u>Nodiadau</u>
Panel Apeliadau	Y Cynghorydd Heidi Bennett	Y Cynghorydd Eugene Caparros	
Pwyllgor Penodiadau	Y Cynghorydd Huw David	Y Cynghorydd Jane Gebbie	
Pwyllgor Gwasanaethau Democratiaid	Y Cynghorydd Tim Thomas		Dim Uwch Gyflog wedi'i ddyrannu
Pwyllgor Rheoli Datblygu	Y Cynghorydd Richard Granville	Y Cynghorydd Simon Griffiths	
Pwyllgor Trwyddedu	Maxine Lewis	Richard Williams	
Pwyllgor Deddf Trwyddedu 2003			
Pwyllgor Safonau	Mr Cliff Jones		
Fforwm Cynghorau Tref a Chymuned	Y Cynghorydd Huw David	Y Cynghorydd Jane Gebbie	
Pwyllgor Craffu 1	Y Cynghorydd Alex Williams		
Pwyllgor Craffu 2	Y Cynghorydd Freya Bletsoe		
Pwyllgor Craffu 3	Y Cynghorydd Paul Davies		

* Nid yw Is-gadeiryddion yn cael eu talu

Heb ei benodi gan y Cyngor

Pwyllgor Llywodraethu ac Archwilio			I'w benodi gan y Pwyllgor
Pwyllgor Trosolwg a Chraffu Corfforaethol			I'w benodi gan y Pwyllgor

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Agenda Item 6

Meeting of:	COUNCIL
Date of Meeting:	21 JUNE 2023
Report Title:	PRESENTATION TO COUNCIL BY THE SOUTH WALES POLICE AND CRIME COMMISSIONER
Report Owner / Corporate Director:	CHIEF EXECUTIVE
Responsible Officer:	MARK GALVIN – SENIOR DEMOCRATIC SERVICES OFFICER - COMMITTEES
Policy Framework and Procedure Rules:	There is no impact on the policy framework and procedure rules.
Executive Summary:	The report and accompanying presentation will update Council on the latest work of the South Wales Police.

1. Purpose of Report

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to advise Members of a presentation proposed to be delivered by representatives of South Wales Police.

2. Background

- 2.1 Council will be accustomed to receiving periodically in the past, presentations from its key partners and stakeholders.

3. Current situation / proposal

- 3.1 The presentation will be given to Council at its June meeting, by Mr Alun Michael, South Wales Police and Crime Commissioner.
- 3.2 Further presentations will be scheduled periodically for future Council meetings from partner organisations and agencies.

4. Equality implications (including Socio-economic Duty and Welsh Language)

4.1 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. It is considered that there will be no significant or unacceptable equality impacts as a result of this report.

5. Well-being of Future Generations implications and connection to Corporate Well-being Objectives

5.1 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.

6. Climate Change Implications

6.1 There are no climate change implications arising from this report.

7. Safeguarding and Corporate Parent Implications

7.1 There are no safeguarding or corporate parent implications arising from this report.

8. Financial Implications

8.1 There are no financial implications arising from this report.

9. Recommendation

9.1 That Council is recommended to note the presentation as referred to at paragraph 3.1 of the report.

Background documents

None.

Meeting of:	COUNCIL
Date of Meeting:	21 JUNE 2023
Report Title:	REVENUE BUDGET OUTTURN 2022-23
Report Owner/ Corporate Director:	CHIEF OFFICER – FINANCE, PERFORMANCE AND CHANGE
Responsible Officer:	JOANNE NORMAN GROUP MANAGER – BUDGET MANAGEMENT
Policy Framework and Procedure Rules:	As required by section 3 (budgetary control) of the Financial Procedure Rules; Chief Officers in consultation with the appropriate Cabinet Member are expected to manage their services within the approved cash limited budget and to provide the Chief Finance Officer with such information as is required to facilitate and monitor budgetary control.
Executive Summary:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The net revenue budget for 2022-23 was £319.514 million. The overall outturn at 31st March 2023 is a net under spend of £2.057 million which has been transferred to earmarked reserves. • The overall under spend on the Council budget significantly masks underlying budget pressures in Social Services and Wellbeing, Homelessness and Home to School Transport. • Given the potential for significant funding being required to meet pay and price costs in 2023-24, along with any ongoing budget pressures arising as a result of the conflict in the Ukraine, any uncommitted funding in 2022-23 will be required to meet these pressures in the new financial year. • There are also potential pressures for 2023-24 on council tax collection and an increase in eligibility for council tax support through the Council Tax Reduction Scheme due to the cost of living crisis. • During 2022-23 Directorates drew down funding from specific earmarked reserves. The final draw down from reserves was £18.910 million.

1. Purpose of Report

1.1 The purpose of this report is to provide Council with an update on the Council's revenue financial performance for the year ended 31st March 2023.

2. Background

2.1 On 23rd February 2022, Council approved a net revenue budget of £319.510 million for 2022-23 based on the provisional local government settlement received from Welsh Government (WG) on 21 December 2021. The Welsh Government announced its final settlement on 1st March 2022 and, as a result of a technical adjustment, there was an increase in the Revenue Support Grant (RSG) for the Council of £4,336, increasing the net revenue budget for 2022-23 to £319.514 million. As part of the Performance Management Framework, budget projections are reviewed regularly and reported to Cabinet on a quarterly basis. The delivery of agreed budget reductions is also kept under review and reported to Cabinet as part of this process.

3. Current situation / proposal

3.1 Summary financial position at 31st March 2023

3.1.1 The Council's net revenue budget and final outturn for 2022-23 is shown in Table 1 below.

Table 1- Comparison of budget against actual outturn at 31st March 2023

Directorate/Budget Area	Original Budget 2022-23 £'000	Current Budget 2022-23 £'000	Final Outturn Q4 2022-23 £'000	Final Over / (Under) Spend 2022-23 £'000	Projected Over / (Under) Spend Qtr 3 2022-23 £'000
Directorate					
Education and Family Support	131,430	138,368	138,245	(123)	795
Social Services and Wellbeing	78,434	85,387	96,255	10,868	9,421
Communities	28,995	31,040	30,601	(439)	(333)
Chief Executive's	21,895	23,498	21,446	(2,052)	(1,172)
Total Directorate Budgets	260,754	278,293	286,547	8,254	8,711
Council Wide Budgets					
Capital Financing	7,329	7,203	5,070	(2,133)	(722)
Levies	8,177	8,210	7,981	(229)	16
Apprenticeship Levy	650	650	741	91	0
Council Tax Reduction Scheme	16,054	16,054	14,885	(1,169)	(1,169)
Insurance Premiums	1,363	1,363	1,671	308	(127)
Repairs & Maintenance	670	497	0	(497)	(200)
Pension Related Costs	430	430	427	(3)	0
Other Corporate Budgets	24,087	6,814	909	(5,905)	(5,778)
Total Corporate Budgets	58,760	41,221	31,684	(9,537)	(7,980)
Accrued Council Tax Income	0	0	(774)	(774)	0
Appropriation to Earmarked Reserves	0	0	2,057	2,057	0
Transfer to Council Fund	0	0	0		
Total	319,514	319,514	319,514	0	731

- 3.1.2 The overall outturn at 31st March 2023 is a net under spend of £2.057 million which has been utilised to create new earmarked reserves, primarily to supplement the Cost of Living Fund for known pressures in 2023-24. The under spend is small in comparison to the overall net budget for 2022-23 (0.6%), therefore no transfers have been made to the Council Fund, however, the closing balance of the Council Fund is still in line with Principle 9 of the Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS). Total Directorate budgets provided a net over spend of £8.254 million, and council wide budgets a net under spend of £9.537 million. The outturn position also takes into account additional council tax income collected over budget of £774,000 during the financial year.
- 3.1.3 Further detail is provided on the movements since quarter 3 at individual directorate level and on council wide budgets in section 3.3.
- 3.1.4 The overall under spend on the Council budget significantly masks the underlying budget pressures in some services which were reported during the year and still persist. The main financial pressures are in the service areas of Social Services and Wellbeing, Homelessness and Home to School Transport (HtST). It should be noted that these budget areas can be volatile and small changes in demand can result in relatively high costs being incurred.
- 3.1.5 It is forecast that the long-term impact of Covid-19, alongside the already known pressures of an ageing population, increasing dementia rates and more complex and challenging needs is going to result in increasing demands on already pressurised services in the Social Services and Wellbeing Directorate. In 2022-23 the Directorate experienced pressures of work to meet statutory duties against a backdrop of an exponential increase in demand in children's social care and an increase in the number of independent residential placements in Children's Services along with pressures in learning disabilities and older persons residential placements. Whilst budget growth of £8.174 million was approved by Council as part of the Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS) for 2023-24, the Directorate continues to see increases in demand and the budget growth confirmed for 2023-24 might be insufficient to meet the increase in demand going into 2023-24 and will require close monitoring. In addition, further consideration will need to be given by Council to the sustainable resource required specifically in Children's Services to improve the quality of outcomes for children and families in Bridgend.
- 3.1.6 Whilst budget growth of £2.192 million was approved by Council as part of the Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS) budget setting process in February 2021, to continue the commitment to focus support for homeless individuals, the Council has seen a significant increase in the provision of temporary accommodation. Whilst the council received £3.546 million of grant funding from WG in 2022-23, £2.5 million was on a one-off basis. Given the increase in provision and reduced level of grant funding from WG in 2023-24, the budget growth of £700,000 confirmed for 2023-24 might be insufficient to meet the increase in demand going into 2023-24 and will again require close monitoring.
- 3.1.7 There is an over spend on Home to School Transport (HtST) of £1.316 million in 2022-23. This is on top of the underlying pressure on the HtST budget which was supported in 2022-23 by a MTFS Budget Pressure of £2.472 million, approved by Council in February 2022 to support historical budget pressures,

but also the additional requirement for the transportation of nursery pupils, alongside cost pressures arising from tender exercises. Several retendering exercises on HtST took place in 2022-23 with market conditions not being favourable due to high levels of inflation and shortage of drivers and escorts, with procurement exercises resulting in generally higher costs across many contracts.

- 3.1.8 In addition, given the potential for significant funding being required to meet pay and price costs in 2023-24, along with any ongoing budget pressures arising as a result of the conflict in the Ukraine, any uncommitted funding in 2022-23 will be required to meet these pressures in the new financial year. There are also potential pressures on council tax collection and an increase in eligibility for council tax support through the Council Tax Reduction Scheme (see paragraph 3.3.5) due to the cost of living crisis. Therefore, any uncommitted funding from other council wide budgets will be carried forward to meet those pressures in the new financial year. A budget pressure of £1.325 million was also approved by council in February to mitigate emerging pressures in 2023-24 which will be allocated in line with need and reported through quarterly monitoring reports.

Covid-19

- 3.1.9 The UK was put into lockdown in March 2020 in an unprecedented step to attempt to limit the spread of coronavirus. A Covid-19 Hardship fund was set up at an early stage by the Welsh Government which the Council was able to draw on for financial support. Bridgend successfully claimed over £16.444 million in expenditure and loss of income claims in 2021-22. In addition, WG recognised the need for homelessness accommodation to be secured in advance to continue the commitment to focus on support for homeless individuals, providing them with accommodation, and approved £1.479 million to cover these costs for the first six months of 2022-23.
- 3.1.10 The WG Hardship Fund ended on 31 March 2022 and, in recognition of this, a budget pressure of £1 million was approved by Council for 2022-23 as part of the Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS) to meet ongoing budget pressures, both in respect of additional cost pressures and ongoing loss of income. Updates have been provided to Cabinet through the quarterly revenue budget monitoring reports for 2022-23 on this budget, with the final allocations in quarter 4 shown in 3.1.13. This budget has been allocated to the corporate pay and price budget in 2023-24 to contribute towards increases in inflation not seen for over a decade.
- 3.1.11 Cabinet and Corporate Management Board (CCMB) agreed to establish a one-off £1 million Covid-19 Recovery Fund in 2020-21 to provide funding for conscious and proactive decisions aimed at boosting recovery that were unlikely to be paid for by WG through the Hardship Fund. The recovery fund was utilised in 2022-23 to support the free car parking offer for town centres to the end of 2022-23. The balance of £270,087 on the Covid-19 Recovery Fund will be carried into 2023-24 and will be used to support the free car parking offer for town centres whilst long-term options are considered.
- 3.1.12 Whilst the WG Hardship Fund ended on 31st March 2022, local authorities continued to administer four elements that were paid through the Hardship Fund on behalf of WG – self isolation payments (scheme ended June 2022), statutory

sick pay enhancement scheme (scheme ended August 2022), free school meal payments (scheme due to end at the end of the May Half Term Holiday 2023) and the winter fuel support scheme (scheme ended February 2023). WG Hardship Expenditure claims submitted to Welsh Government in 2022-23 in relation to these four schemes is shown in Table 2.

Table 2 – Covid-19 expenditure claims 2022-23

Specific Hardship fund	Claimed £'000
Self Isolation Payments (SIP)	635
Statutory Sick Pay Enhancements (SSP)	119
Free School Meals	1,795
Winter Fuel	3,708
TOTAL	6,256

Budget virements/technical adjustments

3.1.13 There have been no budget virements, but a large number of technical adjustments between budgets since the quarter 3 Revenue Forecast was presented to Cabinet in January 2023. The main technical adjustments in quarter 4 are outlined below:

Technical Adjustments

Service vired from / to	Amount
Allocation of funding retained centrally in respect of Teachers' pay award 2022-23 – additional pay award – net of grant of £1,571,862 from Welsh Government	£89,712
Allocation of funding retained centrally in respect of Youth Worker pay award 2022-23 covering September 2022 to March 2023 – confirmed end of December	£6,834
Allocation of funding to schools' delegated budgets in respect of term time worker pay award 2022-23 originally allocated to Education and Family Support Directorate in quarter 3	£17,180
Allocation of corporately held funding for Feasibility works in line with spend	£136,179
Allocation of corporately held funding for Revenue minor works in line with spend	£36,752
Allocation of one-off support to schools from the centrally held Covid-19 budget to cover costs of Maternity Shielding	£177,459
Allocation of one-off support to the Council's leisure provider from the centrally held Covid-19 budget to cover an ongoing loss of income experienced by Halo in running the leisure services due to Covid-19	£191,446

Pay/Price Inflation

3.1.14 When the budget for 2022-23 was set, very little funding was allocated to directorates for pay and price inflation, as most had not been determined for the forthcoming year. The majority of the provision was retained centrally within council wide budgets, to be allocated as further information was known about specific contractual price increases. The technical adjustments table above outlines the final amounts released from these budgets during the last quarter, based upon confirmed pay awards and evidenced inflationary uplifts.

3.2 Monitoring of Budget Reduction Proposals

Prior Year Budget Reductions

3.2.1 As outlined in previous monitoring reports during the year, there were still £179,000 of outstanding prior year budget reduction proposals that had not been met in full. Directors have been working to realise these savings during the 2022-23 financial year. The latest position is attached as **Appendix 1** with a summary provided in Table 3.

Table 3 – Outstanding Prior Year Budget Reductions

	Total Budget Reductions Required	Total Budget Reductions Achieved	Shortfall
DIRECTORATE /BUDGET REDUCTION AREA	£'000	£'000	£'000
Communities	179	119	60

3.2.2 Table 3 shows that of the £179,000 prior year budget proposals outstanding, £119,000 has been realised, leaving a shortfall of £60,000. The proposal still not achieved is COM 2 – Re-location of the community recycling centre from Tythegston to Pyle. The new site in Pyle is anticipated to open later in 2023, should the licence to operate be granted by Natural Resources Wales (NRW). Both sites will be maintained until the new site is fully operational, therefore the saving will not be achieved in full until 2024-25. The saving will therefore have to be met through alternative one-off efficiencies in 2023-24 in order to deliver a balanced budget position.

Budget Reductions 2022-23

3.2.3 The budget approved for 2022-23 included budget reduction proposals totalling £631,000, which is broken down in **Appendix 2** and summarised in Table 4 below. The year end position is a shortfall on the savings target of £176,000, or 27.9% of the overall reduction target.

Table 4 – Monitoring of Budget Reductions 2022-23

	Total Budget Reductions Required	Total Budget Reductions Achieved	Shortfall
DIRECTORATE /BUDGET REDUCTION AREA	£'000	£'000	£'000
Education and Family Support	68	68	0
Social Services and Wellbeing	365	284	81
Communities	150	55	95
Chief Executive's	48	48	0
TOTAL	631	455	176

3.2.4 The most significant budget reduction proposals not achieved in full are:-

- SSWB 2 – remodelling of day service provision for older people and learning disability services (£81,000 shortfall). Efficiencies were identified and implemented in 2022-23 and work has continued to further develop the remodelling to enable the savings target to be met in full in 2023-24.
- COM 3 – change the composition of household food waste bags (£35,000 shortfall). Budget reduction proposal has been delayed due to ongoing national research and debate surrounding composition of household food waste bags, to ensure any potential changes in legislation do not impact on the proposal. The saving will be met through alternative one off efficiencies in 2023-24 to deliver a balanced budget position.
- COM5 – commercially let a wing of Ravens Court to a partner organisation or business (£50,000 shortfall) – delay in progressing budget reduction proposal due to staffing vacancies. The appointment of a Senior Portfolio Surveyor will make this a priority in 2023-24, however the saving might not be made in full during the next financial year. If this is the case, the saving will be met through alternative one off efficiencies in order to deliver a balanced budget position.

3.2.5 As outlined in the MTFS reports to Cabinet and Council, MTFS Principle 7 states that “Savings proposals are fully developed and include realistic delivery timescales prior to inclusion in the annual budget. An MTFS Budget Reduction Contingency Reserve will be maintained to mitigate against unforeseen delays”. An MTFS Budget Reduction Contingency reserve was established in 2016-17. This reserve has been used to meet specific budget reduction proposals in previous years on a one-off basis pending alternative measures. It has not been used in 2022-23 to mitigate on-going shortfalls as service areas are committed to identify alternative one-off under spends in the service areas affected.

3.3 Commentary on the financial position at 31st March 2023

Financial position at 31st March 2023

A summary of the financial position for each main service area is attached as **Appendix 3** to this report and comments on the most significant variances are provided below.

3.3.1 **Education and Family Support Directorate**

The net budget for the Directorate for 2022-23, including school delegated budgets, was £138.368 million and the actual outturn was £138.245 million, following planned draw down of £1.903 million from earmarked reserves, resulting in an under spend of £123,000. The main variances are:

EDUCATION & FAMILY SUPPORT DIRECTORATE	Net Budget	Actual Outturn	Actual Variance Over/(under) budget	% Variance
	£'000	£'000	£'000	
Family Support Group	3,078	2,388	(690)	-22.4%
Home-to-school transport	8,192	9,508	1,316	16.1%
Education and Family Support Directorate Support Unit	671	410	(261)	-38.9%
Catering Services	1,525	1,724	199	13.1%
Corporate health and safety	403	256	(147)	-36.5%
Vulnerable Groups Support Group	641	521	(120)	-18.7%
Historic pension and redundancy costs	983	780	(203)	-20.7%

Schools' delegated budgets

Total funding delegated to schools in 2022-23 was £117,607 million (including Post-16 grant funding of £7.012 million).

The schools' delegated budget is reported as balanced in any one year as any under spend or over spend is automatically carried forward, in line with Welsh Government legislation, into the new financial year before being considered by the Corporate Director - Education and Family Support in line with the 'Guidance and Procedures on Managing Surplus School Balances' as set out in the Financial Scheme for Schools.

The year-end position for 2022-23 was:

- Net overall school balances totalled £14.228 million at the start of the financial year. During 2022-23 school balances decreased by £7.330 million to £6.898 million at the end of the financial year, representing 5.94% of the total funding allocated in 2022-23.
- Out of a total of 59 schools, there are 10 schools with a deficit balance (9 primary and 1 special school) and 32 schools (23 primary, 8 secondary, and 1 special

school) that have balances in excess of the statutory limits (£50,000 primary and £100,000 for secondary and special schools) in line with the School Funding (Wales) Regulations 2010. These balances will be analysed in line with the Council's agreed 'Guidance and Procedures on Managing Surplus School Balances'.

- A summary of the position for each sector and overall is provided below:-

	Balance brought forward	Funding allocated in 2022-23	Total Funding available	Actual Spend	Balance at year end
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Primary	6,994	52,828	59,822	56,947	2,875
Secondary	6,524	53,255	59,779	56,045	3,734
Special	710	11,524	12,234	11,945	289
Total	14,228	117,607	131,835	124,937	6,898

Central Education and Family Support Directorate budgets

Family Support

- The Family Support Group has an under spend of £690,000.
- A budget pressure of £188,000 was approved for 2022-23 to increase the provision of universal youth support (for example youth clubs) across the county borough and to improve the digital offer to young people. However, due to difficulties in sourcing suitable venues for the youth clubs, the setting up of these additional centres has been delayed. The service is working to progress these new centres in 2023-24, therefore the under spend should not be recurring in 2023-24.
- The Youth Justice Service has an under spend of £118,000 due to staff vacancies. The service is actively looking to recruit to the vacant posts, therefore the saving should not be recurring in 2023-24.
- The remainder of the under spend within the Family Support Group area is due to maximisation of grant funding - Children and Communities Grant (£230,000), Promoting Positive Engagement (£87,000), and the Turnaround Grant (£29,000).

Home-to-school transport (HtST)

- A MTFS budget pressure of £2.472 million was approved by Council in February 2022 to support the increased costs of HtST reported in 2021-22. These included the increased provision of taxis and minibuses for pupils with additional learning needs attending our special schools requiring dedicated transport as bespoke packages of support. There have also been significant increased costs associated with the transportation of the current cohort of nursery pupils in dedicated minibuses and taxis. Several retendering exercises on home-to-school transport contracts have been required over the last year for vehicles of all types in line with contracts naturally ending and to ensure the local authority follows both procurement and Contract Procedure Rules. Market conditions are not favourable, and these procurement exercises have resulted in generally higher costs across many contracts in line with difficulties associated with the aftermath

of the pandemic, namely the shortage of drivers and escorts and increased fuel costs internationally.

- The HtST budget has a £1.316 million over spend, primarily as a result of the retendering exercises and additional support provided to suppliers in 2022-23 to reflect inflationary pressures in the market. Fuel prices have started to decrease, therefore close monitoring of this budget will be required to determine whether there continues to be a pressure on this service area in 2023-24.

Education and Family Support Directorate Support Unit (EDSU)

- The EDSU provides administrative support to the education and family support service and Schools. There is an under spend of £261,000 due to 10 vacant posts, 5 within EDSU and 5 within the Knowledge Management Team. Some of these posts were filled during the latter part of 2022-23, and the service area is actively seeking to fill the remaining vacant posts in 2023-24, therefore the under spend should not be recurring in 2023-24.

Catering Services

- The price of school meals remained the same in 2022-23 and demand for school meals also increased across all sectors. However, the over spend of £199,000 is primarily due to the service being unable to achieve full cost recovery due to the impact of high inflation on food purchases. The cost of food purchases will be closely monitored in 2023-24 to determine whether inflationary pressures continue to impact cost recovery in this service area.

Corporate Health and Safety Unit

- The under spend of £147,000 within the Corporate Health and Safety Unit primarily relates to staff vacancies. The service area is actively looking to recruit to the vacant posts therefore this saving should not be recurring in 2023-24.

Vulnerable Groups Support Group

- The under spend of £120,000 within the Vulnerable Groups Support Group budget is due to a combination of staff vacancies (£97,000) and maximisation of the Parenting Support Grant (£35,000). The service area is actively seeking to recruit to the vacant posts, therefore this saving should not be recurring in 2023-24.

Historic pension and redundancy costs

- The £203,000 under spend is due primarily to a reduction in redundancy costs requiring funding in 2022-23. Due to the reduction in schools in a deficit position since 2020-21, fewer staffing restructures have been required in 2022-23. There has also been a reduction in the costs of supporting historic employee pension costs - there will be an incremental reduction each year as members pass away. The budget will be monitored in 2023-24 to determine if any of these savings can be proposed for future MTFs savings.

3.3.2 **Social Services and Wellbeing Directorate**

The net budget for the Directorate for 2022-23 was £85.387 million and the actual outturn was £96.255 million following planned draw down of £3.809 million from earmarked reserves, resulting in an over spend of £10.868 million. The over spend has increased since the projected over spend reported at quarter 3 of £9.421 million. This is mainly due to the pressures of work to meet statutory duties against a backdrop of an exponential increase in demand in children's social care and an increase in the number of independent residential placements in Children's Services, pressures in learning disabilities and within older persons residential placements.

The main reasons for the £10.868 million over spend are:-

- An exponential increase in need for children's social care as evidenced through increasing contacts, increasing numbers of assessments and high numbers of children on the child protection register. To keep the children safe and for the Council to meet statutory duties in respect of safeguarding children, there has been significant engagement of agency workforce to fill vacant posts and over the budgeted establishment– in particular this has placed pressure in the Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub and Information, Advice and Assistance Service, safeguarding localities and the Care Experienced Children's Team and the Children's Social Work Team in children's social care. A business case is being developed to inform the level of workforce required to sustainably deliver safe services in a way that reduces need for statutory interventions. A significant review of learning disability services has also been undertaken which will set out recommendations from a service and financial perspective.
- There is also an increasing complexity of need in adults' and children's services with service over spends for key population groups, particularly care experienced children with more requiring residential placements, learning disability services with significant over spends in commissioned supported living and day opportunities, equipment and direct payment budgets and also services for older people. Some increased complexity can be attributed to the impact of extended covid lockdowns on physical and mental health, but they also reflect cost pressures experienced by providers.
- A reduction in specific grants previously available to social care services has also increased the pressure on core budgets in 2022-23. In 2021-22 significant one-off grant income was received such as the Social Care Recovery Fund (£2.916 million) and the Social Care Pressures Grant (£2.221 million). Whilst the Social Care Recovery Grant primarily funded one-off costs, the combined value of these grants (£5.137 million) supported pressures in 2021-22 and were primarily allocated to the following service areas:- Children's Social Care (£1.886 million), Learning Disabilities (£992,000), Prevention and Wellbeing (£617,000), Mental Health (£454,000) and Older People (£441,000).

In March 2023, as part of the budget setting process Council approved budget pressures of £8.174 million for the Social Services and Wellbeing Directorate for 2023-24. This will cover areas such as Real Living Wage uplifts on commissioned contracts, demographic pressures, Children's Residential and Independent Residential Care, Learning Disabilities and increased demand and increased costs of commissioned services.

The most significant variances are:

SOCIAL SERVICES AND WELLBEING DIRECTORATE	Net Budget	Actual Outturn	Actual Variance Over/(under) budget	% Variance
	£'000	£'000	£'000	
Adult Social Care	57,740	62,516	4,776	8.3%
Prevention and Wellbeing	6,048	5,850	(198)	-3.3%
Childrens Social Care	21,599	27,889	6,290	29.1%

Adult Social Care

There is a net over spend of £4.776 million on the Adult Social Care budget. The most significant variances contributing to this over spend were:-

ADULT SOCIAL CARE	Actual Variance Over/(under) budget
	£'000
Learning Disabilities Home Care	1,826
Older People Residential Care	1,149
Learning Disabilities Residential Care	822
Learning Disabilities Day Opportunities	630
Equipment & Adaptions	460
Mental Health Home Care	415
Learning Disabilities Direct Payments	307
Assessment and Care Management	59
Mental Health Supported Accommodation	-219
Older People Home Care	-586

- Learning Disabilities Home Care – the over spend has decreased by £390,000 since quarter 3 due primarily to maximisation of Housing Support Grant (£208,000), and additional joint funding confirmed by Cwm Taf Morgannwg University Health Board (£157,000). However, there is still an over spend of £1,826 million with the service seeing unprecedented demand. Firstly, the number of hours of care covered by home care services has increased as people have either opted to not return to, or are having a reduced service from, the internal day services provision following a review of their assessed need. Secondly, there has been an increase in the complexity of people’s needs – e.g. waking nights required rather than sleep-in nights which increases the cost of service delivery considerably. Thirdly, the service has experienced an increase in agency costs in internal homecare due to difficulty in recruiting.
- Older People Residential Care – the over spend of £1.149 million mainly relates to an increase in the number of care packages. It was reported in the quarter 2 revenue monitoring report that care packages had increased from 328 placements at quarter 1 to 345 placements at quarter 2. This increase has continued throughout the remainder of 2022-23, to reach 400 placements at quarter 4. In addition, all contributions towards residential care are financially assessed in

accordance with the Social Services and Wellbeing (Wales) Act 2014 but the average income received each year will vary in total depending on the financial position of the people needing care during the financial year – e.g. if there are a large number of people who have no savings or assets, and are therefore reliant on the local authority paying their contribution in full then this will decrease the overall average income received per person.

- Learning Disabilities Residential and Respite Care - there is an over spend of £822,000, increasing from the over spend of £584,000 projected at quarter 3. The increase is primarily due to one-off restructure costs in the Breakaway Respite Service. This service has undergone extensive remodelling to deal with increasing complex needs, emergency respite support and specialist support with a 24 hour support model when required. The underlying over spend is due to increased costs for existing placements within the residential and nursing service due to changing needs.
- Learning Disabilities Day Opportunities - the over spend of £630,000 mainly relates to placement numbers exceeding the available budget for externally commissioned day services (£449,000). Placement numbers are similar to those in 2021-22, however the pressure was offset in the prior year by one-off grant income of £302,000. Secondly, whilst the learning disabilities home care budget also has an over spend as people have not returned to internal day services, new people are taking up the vacant day services placements. Thirdly, transport costs are higher (£177,000) due to the service having to hire vehicles on a short term basis as the service has experienced delays in the delivery of replacement vehicles due to chassis parts being difficult to obtain. The delays, originally due to a backlog of orders from Covid but further impacted by the Ukraine war, are still being experienced so further pressures relating to vehicle hire are expected in 2023-24. Finally, whilst efficiencies were identified and implemented in 2022-23 in relation to the £115,000 MTFS saving relating to re-modelling of Day Services, work is continuing to further develop the remodelling to enable the savings target to be met in full in 2023-24 as reported in section 3.2.4. A plan has been formulated to achieve the remaining savings in 2023-24.
- Equipment & Adaptions - the over spend of £460,000 is because of continuing demand for equipment due to the need to support individuals in line with Welsh Government's rehabilitation and recovery model. The outturn for 2021-22 saw a comparable underlying pressure in this service area of £401,000 demonstrating this is an ongoing pressure, and one which will continue into 2023-24. Budget growth of £298,000 was approved by Council as part of the Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS) budget setting process in March 2023 which will alleviate some of the pressure in 2023-24, however this budget will require close monitoring going forward.
- Mental Health Home Care - this includes supported living, short breaks and domiciliary care. The over spend of £415,000 is mainly due to supported living packages of care exceeding the available budget based on needs of people using the service. There are currently 38 placements, an increase of 3 placements since quarter 3, and whilst supported living packages of care have decreased slightly since the 40 reported in 2021-22, the one-off Social Care Pressures Grant funding received was utilised to offset a considerable element of the prior year over spend of £454,000.

- Learning Disabilities Direct Payments - there is an over spend of £307,000 as the service area has seen a shift to people choosing to opt for direct payments in line with the legal requirement for choice. This shift does not necessarily result in under spends in other service area budgets as there is currently significant demand for social services support across the directorate.
- Assessment and Care Management – there is an over spend of £59,000 which is primarily due to the increased costs of having to rely on agency staffing in the Community Network teams. Various recruitment activities and initiatives have been actioned in order to fill vacant posts, but appointments have been affected by the acute lack of availability of staff and increasing demands across the Care sector.

These are partially offset by under spends in the following areas:-

- Mental Health Supported Accommodation - the £219,000 under spend primarily relates to maximisation of Innovation grant funding.
- Older People Home care – the under spend of £586,000 has improved by £646,000 from a projected over spend of £216,000 at quarter 3. This is mainly due to a reduction in the average hours of care being provided in Independent Domiciliary Care and Short Breaks placement costs (£256,000). Additional income of £318,000 was also received in quarter 4 relating to non-residential charges.

Prevention and Wellbeing

- The under spend of £198,000 is primarily due to the maximisation of grant funding opportunities (Transformation, Summer of Fun, Local Authority Partnership Agreement, Disability Sports and Families First grant). A payment of £190,000 was made to the Council's leisure provider to contribute towards the residual impact of running the leisure services in 2022-23 due to Covid-19. This was funded from the Council wide Covid-19 budget that was approved for 2022-23 specifically to meet ongoing budget pressures as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic.

Children's Social Care

There is a net over spend of £6.290 million on the Children's Social Care budget, which is an increase on the projected net over spend of £5.123 million at quarter 3. The main reason for this is the increase in Independent Residential Care placements (£786,000).

The most significant variances contributing to this over spend were:-

CHILDREN'S SOCIAL CARE	Actual Variance Over/(under) budget £'000
Care Experienced Children	3,497
Commissioning & Social Work	2,414
Management & Administration	333

- The over spend of £3.497 million for care experienced children is due to a combination of factors:-
 - Children's Residential Services have an over spend of £582,000 mainly due to additional spend on agency staff of £721,000 as a result of the challenging recruitment market and need to staff services safely to meet the needs of children within Bridgend homes. This was offset by under spends on core staff budgets (£254,000).
 - The independent residential care budget (previously known as out of county) has an over spend of £2.419 million, an increase of £786,000 since quarter 3. Two further placements have been made in quarter 4 increasing the number of children currently placed in independent residential care to 24 compared with the 22 placements reported at quarter 3. The extent of the pressure on this budget is further demonstrated when comparing this with the 9 placements at quarter 4 in 2021-22. This is due to a number of factors, including high numbers of care experienced children, sufficient numbers of quality placements to meet needs including foster carers (in-house and independent) and children requiring specialist provision sometimes with high staffing ratios to keep them safe and protected. The average yearly placement cost is £130,000, however this can vary depending on the individual cases. It should be noted that this budget area can be volatile and small changes in demand/complexity can result in relatively high costs being incurred.
 - A budget pressure of £650,000 for Independent Residential Care placements was approved by Council for the 2023-24 budget, however demand has increased from the basis upon which this pressure was calculated. The budget will require close monitoring during 2023-24. Additional in-house capacity will become operational in 2023-24 which should be more cost effective and achieve better outcomes for children.
 - There is an under spend on independent fostering agency placements (£194,000) and fostering placements (£19,000). This is due to a shortage of foster carers and hence alternative placement options being utilised, including in-house residential provision (£582,000 as noted above) and special guardianship orders, which ended the year on an over spend position of £335,000. These budgets will continue to be monitored closely in 2023-24 and budgets vired as appropriate.
 - The fostering team (who manage all the Fostering placements) have an over spend of £140,000, which has reduced from the quarter 3 projected over spend of £160,000. This is due to reduced use of agency staffing as management are actively trying to recruit permanent staff where possible, however this is proving to be a considerable challenge given the current recruitment market. Progress is however being made.
 - The placements team have an over spend of £123,000 primarily as they have had to rely on agency staff. Various recruitment activities and initiatives have been actioned in order to fill vacant posts, but appointments have been affected by the acute lack of availability of staff and increasing demands across the care sector.
 - In terms of funding for budget pressures for 2023-24, Children's Services received over £2.533 million covering areas such as key personnel to strengthen leadership oversight which is a key finding for Care Inspectorate Wales (CIW), Independent Residential Care placements which is a pressure area as noted above, Direct Payments for children with disabilities, support for the Information, Advice and Assistance Team which addresses some but not all the workforce pressures to keep the service safe and caseload at a reasonable level, and Children's Residential Services so the new in-house service has safe staffing levels and can

achieve CIW registration. This will alleviate some, but not all, key pressure areas in Children’s Services in the forthcoming financial year, and further consideration will need to be given by Council in future year budgets to the sustainable resource required to improve the quality of outcomes for children and families in Bridgend.

- Commissioning & Social Work – the over spend of £2.414 million is mainly due to having to continue to rely on agency staffing across all the children’s social work teams due to the need to resource child protection and safeguarding teams combined with ongoing recruitment challenges. A sustainability plan will be considered by Cabinet which will set out the level of workforce required to safely staff services which may present an ongoing budget pressure.. The outturn reflects the ongoing permanent staff recruitment issues and reliance on agency staff for the foreseeable future. Agency staff are being utilised where possible to limit the impact on service delivery and ensure that statutory duties are met. Every opportunity is taken to convert agency arrangements into permanent employment where possible.
- Management & Administration – the over spend of £333,000 relates primarily to an increase in staffing costs, including agency costs, who are supporting key roles in Children’s Services. There has been a significant increase in children and young people referred for care and support and/or due to safeguarding concerns. In addition to the impact this has on the social work teams being required to discharge their statutory duties, there is also the impact on business support due to the pivotal role they play in ensuring statutory timescales and recording requirements are met.

3.3.3 Communities Directorate

The net budget for the Directorate for 2022-23 was £31.040 million and the actual outturn was £30.601 million following planned draw down of £2.965 million from earmarked reserves, resulting in an under spend of £439,000. The main variances are:

COMMUNITIES DIRECTORATE	Net Budget	Actual Outturn	Actual Variance Over/(under) budget	% Variance
	£'000	£'000	£'000	
Planning and Development	691	637	(54)	-7.8%
Economy, Natural Resources & Sustainability	1,665	1314	(351)	-21.1%
Waste Disposal & Collection	9,836	9,882	46	0.5%
Fleet Services	177	493	316	178.5%
Highways Services (DSO)	3,245	2,959	(286)	-8.8%
Engineering Services	101	(47)	(148)	-146.5%
Corporate Landlord	3,095	3,479	384	12.4%
Parks, Playing Fields & Bereavement	2,454	2,166	(288)	-11.7%

Planning and Development

- The under spend in planning and development of £54,000 is primarily due to an upturn in planning application income. Fee income is subject to considerable fluctuations between years, depending on number of types of applications. For example in 2020-21 the service generated a surplus of £14,000, and in 2021-22 a deficit of £249,000.

Economy, Natural Resources and Sustainability

- The under spend of £351,000 is primarily due to staff vacancies in the Climate Response Change section. Various recruitment activities have been actioned in order to fill vacant posts, but appointments have been affected by challenging market conditions. Of the 5 vacant posts in 2022-23, 3 have now been filled and the service area is actively looking to recruit and fill the remaining 2 vacancies, therefore this saving will not be recurring in 2023-24.

Waste Disposal and Collection

- There is a net over spend of £46,000 on the waste disposal and collection budgets. This is made up of:
 - an under spend of £247,000 on the waste disposal budget. Whilst there has been a delay in the achievement of COM 2 – Re-location of Community Recycling Centre from Tythegston to Pyle of £60,000 (see para 3.2.2) this has been offset by a reduction in the disposal fee of residual waste at the Material Recovery and Energy Centre (MREC) and a slight reduction in the tonnage figures in 2022-23.
 - an over spend of £294,000 on the waste collection budget. This is primarily due to a one-off invoice from Kier to correct a historic undercharge relating to the application of inflationary costs to the contract.

Fleet Services

- There is an over spend on Fleet services of £316,000. The fleet services team operate on a break-even basis with re-charges for work undertaken on directorate, South Wales Police (SWP) and the general public's vehicles, generating income to support staffing and overhead costs. Productivity continues to be impacted by long term sickness as well as recruitment and retention difficulties. A review of the service is currently being undertaken which is looking at productivity and maximising the provision provided by SWP and the Council and to review any overlap provided, to maximise productivity and to identify any possible efficiencies. A report outlining options in regard of the operating model and charging mechanisms is in the final stages of development in mitigating the budget position of fleet services. It is anticipated that this will be available in quarter 2 of 2023-24.

Highways Services

- There is an under spend within highways services of £286,000 which is partly due to staff vacancies as a result of recruitment difficulties. The following teams in particular are experiencing difficulties in recruiting – hazing (£78,000), and stores (£26,000). The balance of the under spend is due to core funded staff being utilised to support work on capital schemes – e.g. replacement of street lighting works. In these cases, the salary costs can be capitalised, thus generating one-off income for the service area.

Engineering Services

- There is an under spend on engineering services of £148,000. This is primarily due to an increase in the level of fee earning jobs (grant funded/non grant funded projects) and the differing chargeable rates allowed on the schemes.

Corporate Landlord

- There is an over spend of £384,000 against the Corporate Landlord service for 2022-23.
- There are shortfalls in income generated from properties run by the Council due to occupancy shortfall. These include:-

Property	Income Shortfall	Narrative
Science Park	£26,500	A review of each of the budget lines on this property is required as there has been a shortfall on service charges and commission/insurance as was the case for 2021-22
Innovation Centre	£124,500	The building was partly vacated ready to develop the enterprise hub. This project has since been aborted and the vacant units have not been filled
Bridgend Market	£113,000	Shortage in rental income due to a number of empty stalls

- The Corporate Landlord service has also incurred additional one-off costs of £82,000 net in respect of works undertaken as part of the Enterprise Hub Development Programme which are reflected in the outturn position. Officers are continuing to seek sources of funding to complete the physical development of the business units.

Parks, Playing Fields & Bereavement

- There is an under spend £288,000 on Parks, Playing Fields and Bereavement Services.
- £85,000 of this is within Bereavement services which is primarily due to an increase in burial income compared with budgeted income levels. It is anticipated that income levels will return to normal levels in 2023-24.
- The Parks budget has an under spend of £69,000 due to staff vacancies. The service area has successfully recruited to one of the vacant posts and is actively looking to recruit and fill the remaining vacancy, therefore this saving will not be recurring in 2023-24.
- The Playgrounds budget has an under spend of £116,000 due to staff vacancies (£92,000) and the corresponding under spend on supply budgets linked to these vacant posts (£24,000). The service area is actively looking to recruit to the vacant posts in 2023-24, therefore the saving should not be recurring in 2023-24.

3.3.4 Chief Executive's

The net budget for the Directorate for 2022-23 was £23.498 million and the actual outturn was £21.446 million following planned draw down of £2.631 million from earmarked reserves, resulting in an under spend of £2.052 million. The projected under spend at quarter 3 was £1.172 million. The main reason for the improved year end position was the receipt in quarter 4 of an increase to the 'No One Left Out' grant for homelessness from WG of £1.021 million.

The main variances are:-

CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S	Net Budget	Actual outturn	Actual Variance Over/(under) budget	% Variance
	£'000	£'000	£'000	
Legal, Democratic & Regulatory	5,495	5,528	33	0.6%
ICT	4,052	4,341	289	7.1%
Housing & Homelessness	3,431	1,167	(2,264)	-66.0%
Elections	114	311	197	172.8%
Business Support	1,418	1,198	(220)	-15.5%
Partnerships	2,256	2,090	(166)	-7.4%

Legal, Democratic & Regulatory

- Whilst there is a small net over spend of £33,000 across Legal, Democratic and Regulatory services, legal fees continue to be a budget pressure as reported in the previous budget monitoring reports. The pressure experienced in 2021-22 on public and private law childcare cases, along with an increase in volume of complex cases that have required Senior Counsel, continued into 2022-23. The final over spend for legal fees for 2022-23 was £417,000 however this was supported by earmarked reserve draw down of £340,000 during the year to cover the continuing pressure in this service area.

ICT

- There is a net over spend of £289,000 across ICT budgets. As highlighted in 2021-22, due to reduced printing activity ICT have been unable to cover the fixed costs of printers and photocopiers through the re-charge to service departments. Consequently, reduced spend will have been incurred on printing budgets across the service departments and included in the projections for individual service areas. A review will take place during 2023-24 and a budget realignment exercise undertaken to mitigate this from recurring. The under recovery of fixed costs and print room costs of £148,000 will continue to be monitored as to whether any future budget virements will need to be actioned in 2023-24. Additional costs of £35,000 were also incurred on postage budgets as a consequence of a combination of providing support for council wide staff working from home before the introduction of the hybrid working model and a general increase in postage costs. This will continue to be monitored in 2023-24 as part of the Future Service Delivery Model.

Housing & Homelessness

- There is an under spend of £2.264 million on Housing & Homelessness. This has improved from the projected under spend of £1.278 million reported at quarter 3 primarily due to additional grant funding and the delay in payment in relation to the V2C scheme (see below).
- Budget growth of £2.192 million was approved by Council as part of the MTFs Budget setting process in February 2021 to continue the commitment to focus support for homeless individuals providing them with accommodation. The budget was approved prior to confirmation from WG that the Covid Hardship Fund was to be extended through 2021-22.
- Despite the Hardship fund not being in place for 2022-23, WG recognised the need for homelessness accommodation to be secured in advance to continue the commitment to focus on support for homeless individuals and approved £1.479 million to cover these costs for the first six months of 2022-23. In addition, the accommodation element of the Hardship Fund was replaced in 2022-23 by a WG 'Homelessness – No One Left Out' initial grant award of £1.046 million. During quarter 4 additional one-off funding of £1.021 million was provided by WG under the No One Left Out scheme to support the in-year housing pressures. Of the overall £3.546 million support provided by WG in 2022-23, £2.5 million is one-off.
- The actual spend on Homelessness accommodation in 2022-23 was £3.824 million.
- The accommodation costs have been offset against the combined WG funding of £3.546 million referred to above with the shortfall of £217,000 being covered by the budget growth of £2.192 million.
- The service area had planned to utilise part of the under spend against the core budget to fund a revenue contribution to capital of £530,000 for a refurbishment programme working with Valleys to Coast (V2C). V2C confirmed that the properties will be available to the Council for nomination rights and to support those individuals and families in temporary accommodation. The capital budget was approved by Council on 20 July 2022, however due to delays in completing the legal agreement, an earmarked reserve has been established to enable the project to go ahead in 2023-24.
- The accommodation spend is based on increased numbers of homeless households and individuals supported, from 187 households and 298 individuals (94 of these children) in March 2022 to 250 households and 479 individuals (179 of these children) in March 2023.
- The demand for accommodation is anticipated to continue into 2023-24. Council approved a budget pressure in the MTFs in March 2023 of £700,000 based on increased numbers of households and individuals supported with accommodation, increasing the core budget to £2.892 million. WG have confirmed £898,694 for the 'No one left out grant' in 2023-24 resulting in a total accommodation budget of £3.791 million in 2023-24. Given that the actual accommodation costs for 2022-23 were £3.824 million this budget will require close monitoring in the new financial year.

Elections

- An earmarked reserve of £116,000 was previously established to cover the costs of the local government elections in May 2022. The costs of the local elections and by-elections during 2022-23 exceeded the earmarked reserve, resulting in a one-off over spend of £197,000.

Business Support

- The under spend of £220,000 relates primarily to staff vacancies. The service area is actively looking to recruit and fill these vacancies therefore this saving will not be recurring in 2023-24.

Partnerships

- This service areas includes Transformation, Partnerships and Customer Services & Engagement. The under spend of £166,000 is primarily due to staff vacancies in the Customer Care section (£155,000). Various recruitment activities have been actioned in order to fill vacant posts, but appointments have been affected by challenging recruitment market conditions.

3.3.5 Council Wide budgets

This section includes budgets, provisions and services which are council wide, and not managed by an individual directorate. The net budget for 2022-23 was £41.221 million and the actual outturn was £31.684 million, resulting in an under spend of £9.537 million.

The most significant variances were:-

COUNCIL WIDE BUDGETS	Net Budget	Actual Outturn	Actual Variance Over/(under) budget	% Variance
	£'000	£'000	£'000	
Capital Financing Costs	7,203	5,070	(2,133)	-29.6%
Council Tax Reduction Scheme	16,054	14,885	(1,169)	-7.3%
Insurance Premiums	1,363	1,671	308	22.6%
Repairs and Maintenance	497	-	(497)	-100.0%
Other Council Wide Budgets	6,814	960	(5,854)	-85.9%

Capital Financing Costs

- The under spend of £2.133 million mainly relates to interest paid and received due to a combination of lower borrowing than anticipated as the Council uses its own internal resources to finance schemes, and additional interest from current investments. The additional interest from current investments is primarily due to the continuing increase in interest rates with the Bank of England confirming a further increase to 4.5% in May 2023, the highest it has been since 2008.

Council Tax Reduction Scheme

- There is an under spend of £1.169 million on the Council Tax Reduction Scheme. This is a demand led budget and take-up is difficult to predict with an increase of £400,000 included within the budget for 2022-23 in anticipation of increased demand. Take up is slightly lower than 2021-22 when the gross spend in this budget area was £15.239 million. However, the budget will be closely monitored in 2023-24 as it is possible that there could be an additional call on the scheme in view of the impact of the cost of living crisis on personal financial circumstances and a potential increase in the number of benefit claimants.

Insurance Premiums

- There is an over spend of £308,000 on the insurance budget as a result of increased insurance premiums and the value of claims settled in 2022-23. As a result of a recent procurement exercise, insurance premiums will be less in 2023-24. In addition, the value of claims settled is anticipated to be a one-off pressure, but the insurance budget will be monitored closely in 2023-24 and any early indication of any ongoing significant changes will be reported to Cabinet through the quarterly budget monitoring reports.

Repairs and Maintenance

- There is an under spend of £497,000 which is as a result of slippage on some minor works schemes and feasibility studies, which will now be completed in 2023-24. An earmarked reserve has been established to meet these costs in the next financial year.

Other Council Wide Budgets

- Other council wide budgets include funding for pay and price increases along with funding to deal with unexpected costs unforeseen when the budget was set. There is a net under spend of £5.905 million on other council wide budgets. The main areas contributing to this under spend are:-
- Inflation rates have fluctuated since the budget was set – CPI was 6.2% when the budget was set in February 2022, had increased to 10.7% in November 2022, reducing slightly to 10.1% in the 12 months to March 2023. The majority of the budget estimated for price inflation is retained centrally within council wide budgets and allocated to directorates/schools as further information is known about specific contractual price increases – e.g for energy. The majority of the under spend relates to reductions in requirements to allocate price budgets to service areas in-year as the Council did not see the increases in CPI impact on contractual arrangements in 2022-23. However, even though CPI has fallen to 8.7% in April 2023, there is ongoing uncertainty around the impact of the war in the Ukraine and, along with the known energy cost increases in 2023-24, it is likely that the provision set aside in the MTFS for 2023-24 will need to be supplemented by any funding not committed from the council wide budgets this financial year.
- There has also been a reduction in corporate support required to fund redundancy costs as, following the better than anticipated WG settlement for 2022-23, fewer budget savings had to be made. In addition, there was a lower than anticipated requirement against the £1 million MTFS Covid-19 pressure approved by Council in February 2022.

3.4 Review of Earmarked Reserves

- 3.4.1 The Council is required to maintain adequate financial reserves to meet the needs of the organisation. The MTFS includes the Council's Reserves and Balances Protocol which sets out how the Council will determine and review the level of its Council Fund balance and earmarked reserves. During 2022-23 Directorates drew down funding from specific earmarked reserves and these were reported to Cabinet through the quarterly monitoring reports. The final draw down from reserves was £18.910 million and is summarised in Table 5 below. A more detailed breakdown of the movement on reserves is outlined in **Appendix 4**.

Table 5 – Draw Down from Earmarked Reserves during 2022-23

	Draw down from Earmarked Reserves 2022-23
	£'000
Education & Family Support	1,903
Schools	7,330
Social Services & Wellbeing	3,809
Communities	2,965
Chief Executives	2,631
Council Wide	272
Total	18,910

3.4.2 The net under spend position of £2.057 million for 2022-23, as set out in 3.1.2, along with the unwinding of existing earmarked reserves, where no longer required, has enabled a limited amount of new earmarked reserves to be created at year end, the most significant being £1.3 million towards the Cost of Living Fund, £530,000 contribution to capital for a refurbishment programme working with Valleys to Coast (V2C) (see 3.3.4), £301,000 carry forward of minor works revenue projects and £114,000 feasibility studies unable to be completed in 2022-23 (see 3.3.5).

3.4.3 A full breakdown of the total movement on earmarked reserves at 31st March 2023 is provided in **Appendix 4**. Table 6 below summarises the final position on all useable reserves for the year, including the Council Fund.

Table 6 – Summary of Movement on Earmarked Reserves 2022-23

Opening Balance 1 April 2022	Reserve	Movement at Quarter 4		Closing Balance 31 March 2023
		Additions/Reclassification	Drawdown	
£'000		£'000	£'000	£'000
10,110	Council Fund Balance	-	-	10,110
59,195	Council Wide Reserves	11,836	(10,299)	60,732
24,064	Directorate Reserves	4,139	(9,022)	19,181
9,245	Equalisation & Grant Reserves	1,247	(4,789)	5,703
14,228	School Balances	-	(7,330)	6,898
106,732	Total Earmarked Reserves	17,222	(31,440)	92,514
116,842	Total Reserves	17,222	(31,440)	102,624

3.4.4 In terms of financial reserves, the Council Fund balance represents 3.16% of the net revenue budget for 2022-23, or 4.84% of the net revenue budget, excluding schools. This aligns closely with MTFs Principle 9 which states that:-

The Council Fund balance should be set at a prudent but not excessive level. This will normally be maintained at a level of 5% of the Council's net budget, excluding schools.

3.4.5 A thorough review of earmarked reserves is being undertaken by Corporate Management Board during quarter 1 of 2023-24, including assessing the draw down profile and re-profiling of existing earmarked reserves against emerging risks for the Council as a whole. The results of this exercise will be reported in the quarter 1 budget monitoring report to Cabinet in July.

4. Equality implications (including Socio-economic Duty and Welsh Language)

4.1 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.

5. Well-being of Future Generations implications and connection to Corporate Well-being Objectives

5.1 The Act provides the basis for driving a different kind of public service in Wales, with 5 ways of working to guide how public services should work to deliver for people. The well-being objectives are designed to complement each other and are part of an integrated way of working to improve well-being for the people of Bridgend. The allocation of budget determines the extent to which the Council's well-being objectives can be delivered. It is considered that there will be no significant or unacceptable impacts upon the achievement of the well-being goals or objectives as a result of this report.

6. Climate Change Implications

6.1 There are no direct implications arising from this report.

7. Safeguarding and Corporate Parent Implications

7.1 There are no direct implications arising from this report.

8. Financial Implications

8.1 These are reflected in the body of the report.

9. Recommendation

9.1 Council is recommended to:

- note the revenue outturn position for 2022-23.

Background documents:

Individual Directorate Monitoring Reports

PRIOR YEAR BUDGET REDUCTIONS CARRIED FORWARD INTO 2022-23

Ref.	Budget Reduction Proposal		Original Reduction and RAG £000	Revised RAG £000	Total amount of saving achieved in 22-23 £000	Reason why not achieved	Proposed Action in 2023-24 to achieve
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RAG STATUS KEY

RED	Not likely to be achieved at all in this financial year or less than 25%.
AMBER	Reduction not likely to be achieved in full in financial year but greater than 25%
GREEN	Reduction likely to be achieved in full

COMMUNITIES

COM19 (2017-18)	Permitting Scheme road works net of existing income of £95,000		100		100	A response from Welsh Government is still outstanding in consideration of the business case for the Permitting Scheme. Attempts continue to be made to make contact with the appropriate officers to gain a formal response on the submission. However, an alternative saving has been identified from with the Communities Directorate.	A review of the budgets within the Communities Directorate was undertaken during quarter 2 to identify a replacement saving for the original budget reduction proposal. A recurring saving on the Street Lighting Budget of £100,000 was identified as the LED replacement programme has generated savings due to reduced energy consumption. No further action required
COM 2 (2021-22)	Re-location of Community Recycling Centre from Tythegston to Pyle resulting in cessation of lease payments at existing site		60		0	The new site in Pyle is anticipated to open later in 2023 should the licence to operate be granted by Natural Resources Wales (NRW). Both sites will be maintained until the new site is fully operational, therefore the saving will not be achieved in full until 2024-25.	The saving will continue to be met through alternative one off efficiencies in 2023-24 to deliver a balanced budget position.
COM 7 (2021-22)	WG National AHP Waste Programme - capital contribution from WG towards 7.5 tonne vehicle to collect AHP recycling		19		19	New vehicle purchased part-way through 2021-22 therefore only partial saving achieved in prior year.	No action required - saving made in full in 2022-23.
Total Communities Directorate			179		119		
GRAND TOTAL OUTSTANDING REDUCTIONS			179		119		
REDUCTIONS SHORTFALL					60		

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MONITORING OF 2022-23 BUDGET REDUCTIONS

Ref.	Budget Reduction Proposal	Impact, including on 5 Ways of Working as set out in the Wellbeing of Future Generations Act	Budget Reductions 2022-23 £'000	Value of Saving Achieved 2022-23 £'000	Reason why not achieved	Proposed action in 2023-24 to achieve
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EDUCATION & FAMILY SUPPORT
CENTRAL EDUCATION & FAMILY SUPPORT

EFS1	Rationalisation of Adult Community Learning Service	Remove the council subsidised support to adult learners although there are other providers - e.g. College. Less opportunity for adults to gain new skills.	68	68	Welsh Government changed the terms and conditions of the grant for this service area which impacted on the core budget and deliverability of this proposal. In 2022-23, the Education and Family Support Directorate identified alternative budget reduction proposals to replace this saving through a review of supplies and services budgets across the directorate.	None required - alternative saving identified and achieved in 2022-23
Total Education and Family Support			68	68		

SOCIAL SERVICES & WELLBEING

SSW1	Across Adults and Children's services embed and consolidate outcome focussed practice and commissioning for all services areas.	This will support people to live their lives and will require our systems to be adapted to support the changes in practice. There will be a shift to embed outcome focussed practice which will have a focus on targeted prevention initiatives and by developing collaborative, long term relationships with providers as well as maximising the opportunities of the use of technology. This will be underpinned by planning accommodation, care and support together and listening to people who are experts in their own lives and acting upon what will make a difference.	200	200	Full saving achieved in 2022-23	None required - saving made in full in 2022-23
SSW2	Remodelling day service provision for older people and learning disability services	The recent experience of the pandemic has enabled the service to find new ways of working and the service are proposing to review and refine the operating model for day time opportunities.	115	34	Efficiencies were identified and implemented in 2022-23, and work has continued to further develop the remodelling to enable the savings target to be met in full in 2023-24.	None required - 2023-24 will see the delivery of this saving target in full.
SSW3	Remodelling Supported Living Services	A review of the service provision and alternative delivery models based on the current and predicted needs of individuals	50	50	Full saving achieved in 2022-23	None required - saving made in full in 2022-23
Total Social Services & Wellbeing Directorate			365	284		

MONITORING OF 2022-23 BUDGET REDUCTIONS

Page 1 Ref.	Budget Reduction Proposal	Impact, including on 5 Ways of Working as set out in the Wellbeing of Future Generations Act	Budget Reductions 2022-23 £'000	Value of Saving Achieved 2022-23 £'000	Reason why not achieved	Proposed action in 2023-24 to achieve
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COMMUNITIES

COM1	Strategic Regeneration Fund - reduction to annual allocation	The reduction to the Strategic Regeneration Fund will directly impact on the Council's ability to provide match-funding, through which to lever other external funding. There will be no funding for feasibility or development work, on which to prepare bids for funding. Also potential for a loss of private sector investment as a result of inability to engage productively with developers and present Bridgend County in a positive light.	20	20	Full saving achieved in 2022-23	None required - saving made in full in 2022-23
COM2	Cessation of Tourism contract with AMA Associates an external Public Relations Company who promote Bridgend with a range of publishers.	News coverage about Bridgend County will reduce and this potentially would have implications for visitor numbers and the local economy.	25	25	Full saving achieved in 2022-23	None required - saving made in full in 2022-23
COM3	Change the composition of Household Food Waste bags	The current bags cause issues with bio-degrading due to the speed of the food waste digestion process. Change the supply of bags to remove this issue.	35	0	Ongoing national research and debate surrounding composition of Household Food Waste Bags. Budget reduction proposal has been delayed until the outcome of the review is known to ensure any potential changes in legislation do not impact on the proposal. Changes to national composting standard is awaited.	The saving will be met through alternative one off efficiencies in 2023-24 to deliver a balanced budget position.
COM4	Remove Business in Focus from running Enterprise Centres in Bridgend	This would be dependent on Corporate Landlord picking up the responsibilities and ensuring a higher rate of occupancy of the units to remove voids.	20	10	Staffing vacancies have delayed the implementation of this saving proposal, however the appointment of a Senior Portfolio Surveyor will make this a priority as we move forward.	This work has now commenced however the saving may not be fully achieved in 2023-24. If this is the case, the saving will be met through alternative one off efficiencies in order to deliver a balanced budget position.
COM5	Commercially let a wing of Ravens Court to a partner organisation or business.	Savings would be predicated on reduction in utilities from not occupying the space and rental income	50	0	Delay in progressing budget reduction proposal whilst the Future Service Delivery model was being developed.	This work has now commenced, with commercial agents engaged, however the saving may not be fully achieved in 2023-24. If this is the case, the saving will be met through alternative one off efficiencies in order to deliver a balanced budget position.
Total Communities Directorate			150	55		

CHIEF EXECUTIVES

CEX2	Efficiency saving targeting supplies and services budgets across the Chief Executive's Directorate	Limited impact as review has identified small historic underspends against this budget category	48	48	Full saving achieved in 2022-23	None required - saving made in full in 2022-23
Total Chief Executive's Directorate			48	48		

GRAND TOTAL REDUCTIONS		631	455
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REDUCTION SHORTFALL			176
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MONITORING OF 2022-23 BUDGET REDUCTIONS

Ref.	Budget Reduction Proposal	Impact, including on 5 Ways of Working as set out in the Wellbeing of Future Generations Act	Budget Reductions 2022-23 £'000	Value of Saving Achieved 2022-23 £'000	Reason why not achieved	Proposed action in 2023-24 to achieve
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93	411
88	135
450	85
631	631

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BRIDGEND COUNTY BOROUGH COUNCIL	Budget 2022-23			Actual Outturn	Actual Variance Over/(under) budget	% Variance
	Expenditure Budget	Income Budget	Net Budget			
	£'000	£'000	£'000			
EDUCATION AND FAMILY SUPPORT						
School Delegated Budgets	131,897	(21,302)	110,595	110,595	-	0.0%
Learner Support	7,915	(1,207)	6,708	6,632	(76)	-1.1%
Family Support	8,579	(5,501)	3,078	2,388	(690)	-22.4%
Business Support	15,402	(4,447)	10,955	11,982	1,027	9.4%
Schools Support	1,506	(837)	669	672	3	0.4%
School Modernisation	4,014	(214)	3,800	3,778	(22)	-0.6%
Vulnerable Groups Support	737	(96)	641	521	(120)	-18.7%
Other Education and Family Support	1,921	-	1,922	1,677	(245)	-12.7%
TOTAL EDUCATION AND FAMILY SUPPORT	171,971	(33,604)	138,368	138,245	(123)	-0.1%
SOCIAL SERVICES AND WELLBEING						
Adult Social Care	79,345	(21,605)	57,740	62,516	4,776	8.3%
Prevention and Wellbeing	7,021	(973)	6,048	5,850	(198)	-3.3%
Childrens Social Care	22,765	(1,166)	21,599	27,889	6,290	29.1%
TOTAL SOCIAL SERVICES AND WELLBEING	109,131	(23,744)	85,387	96,255	10,868	12.7%
COMMUNITIES DIRECTORATE						
Planning & Development Services	2,336	(1,645)	691	637	(54)	-7.8%
Strategic Regeneration	3,106	(1,413)	1,693	1,692	(1)	-0.1%
Economy, Natural Resources and Sustainability	6,804	(5,139)	1,665	1,314	(351)	-21.1%
Cleaner Streets and Waste Management	13,489	(1,502)	11,987	12,025	38	0.3%
Highways and Green Spaces	23,682	(12,056)	11,626	11,178	(448)	-3.9%
Strategic Management	283	-	283	276	(7)	-2.5%
Corporate Landlord	12,634	(9,539)	3,095	3,479	384	12.4%
TOTAL COMMUNITIES	62,334	(31,294)	31,040	30,601	(439)	-1.4%
CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S						
Chief Executive Unit	483	-	483	500	17	3.5%
Finance	47,127	(42,994)	4,133	4,128	(5)	-0.1%
HR/OD	2,514	(398)	2,116	2,183	67	3.2%
Partnerships	3,483	(1,227)	2,256	2,090	(166)	-7.4%
Legal, Democratic & Regulatory	6,445	(950)	5,495	5,528	33	0.6%
Elections	163	(49)	114	311	197	172.8%
ICT	5,340	(1,288)	4,052	4,341	289	7.1%
Housing & Homelessness	11,289	(7,858)	3,431	1,167	(2,264)	-66.0%
Business Support	1,529	(111)	1,418	1,198	(220)	-15.5%
TOTAL CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S	78,373	(54,875)	23,498	21,446	(2,052)	-8.7%
TOTAL DIRECTORATE BUDGETS	421,809	(143,517)	278,293	286,547	8,254	3.0%
Council Wide Budgets	42,191	(970)	41,221	31,684	(9,537)	-23.1%
Accrued Council Tax Income				(774)	(774)	0.0%
Appropriations to / from Earmarked Reserves				2,057	2,057	0.0%
Transfer to Council Fund				-	-	0.0%
NET BRIDGEND CBC	464,000	(144,487)	319,514	319,514	-	0.0%

NB: Differences due to rounding of £000's

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TOTAL MOVEMENT ON EARMARKED RESERVES AS AT 31ST MARCH 2023

Opening Balance 01 Apr 22	Reserve	Movement as at 31 March 2023		Closing Balance 31 Mar 23
		Net Additions/ Reclassification	Draw-down/ unwound	
£'000		£'000	£'000	£'000
	Corporate Reserves:			
912	Asset Management Plan	-	(146)	766
1,920	Building Maintenance Reserve	376	(527)	1,769
1,056	Capital Asset Management & Asbestos Fund	-	(606)	450
645	Capital Feasibility Fund	206	(220)	631
40,025	Capital Programme Contribution	9,646	(5,696)	43,975
1,114	Change Management	-	(230)	884
1,429	Digital Transformation, ICT & Finance Systems	775	(259)	1,945
800	Economic and Future Resilience Fund	-	-	800
2,160	Insurance Reserve	-	-	2,160
4,149	Major Claims Reserve	833	(1,902)	3,080
906	MTFS Budget Contingency	-	-	906
192	Property Disposal Strategy	-	(13)	179
3,593	Service Reconfiguration	-	(700)	2,893
294	Welfare Reform Bill	-	-	294
59,195	Total Corporate Reserves	11,836	(10,299)	60,732
	Directorate Reserves:			
5,970	City Deal Reserve	588	-	6,558
15,340	Directorate Issues	4,270	(8,099)	11,511
905	Highways Asset Management Reserve	(540)	(207)	158
578	Looked After Children	(167)	(98)	313
103	Porthcawl Regeneration	-	-	103
180	Property Reserve	-	(180)	-
11	Safe Routes to Schools	-	(11)	-
309	School Projects Reserve	-	(37)	272
669	Wellbeing Projects	(12)	(391)	266
24,065	Total Directorate Reserves	4,139	(9,023)	19,181
	Equalisation & Grant Reserves:			
25	Building Control Reserve	7	-	32
50	Civil Parking Enforcement	-	(34)	16
128	Election Costs	-	(128)	-
791	HWB Schools Infrastructure	402	(249)	944
5,888	IFRS Grants	838	(3,078)	3,648
153	Legal Fees	-	-	153
158	Local Development Plan	-	-	158
815	Special Regeneration Fund	-	(63)	752
1,236	Cost of Living Grant	-	(1,236)	-
9,244	Equalisation & Grant Reserves:	1,247	(4,788)	5,703
14,228	School Balances	-	(7,330)	6,898
106,732	TOTAL RESERVES	17,171	(31,440)	92,463

NB: Differences due to rounding of £000's

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Meeting of:	COUNCIL
Date of Meeting:	21 JUNE 2023
Report Title:	CAPITAL PROGRAMME OUTTURN 2022-23
Report Owner / Corporate Director:	CHIEF OFFICER – FINANCE, PERFORMANCE AND CHANGE
Responsible Officer:	NIGEL SMITH GROUP MANAGER – CHIEF ACCOUNTANT
Policy Framework and Procedure Rules:	Paragraph 3.5.3 of the Finance Procedure Rules requires that the Chief Finance Officer shall report quarterly to Cabinet and Council with an update on the Capital Strategy and the Prudential Indicators. This report fulfils that requirement. There is no impact on the policy framework or procedure rules
Executive Summary:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The report provides details of the capital budgets and expenditure outturn for 2022-23 and provides explanations for the main variances. • Appendix A shows the budgets and outturn spend for the individual schemes in 2022-23. • Appendix B provides details of the actual prudential and other indicators for 2022-23.

1. Purpose of Report

1.1 The purpose of this report is to:

- Comply with the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy's (CIPFA) 'The Prudential Code for Capital Finance in Local Authorities' (2021 edition) requirement to report performance against all forward looking indicators on a quarterly basis.
- provide details of the capital outturn for 2022-23 (**Appendix A**)
- note the actual Prudential and Other Indicators for 2022-23 (**Appendix B**)

2. Background

2.1 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.

2.2 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

2.3 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 2022-23, incorporating the Prudential Indicators for 2022-23, was approved by Council on 23 February 2022.

2.4 On 23 February 2022 Council approved a capital budget of £69.979 million for 2022-23 as part of a capital programme covering the period 2022-23 to 2031-32 and Council received regular updates and approved revisions through the year. The capital programme for 2022-23 was last updated and approved by Council on 1 March 2023.

3. Current situation / proposal

3.1 Capital Programme Outturn Position 2022-23

3.1.1 The original budget approved by Council on 23 February 2022 has been revised and approved by Council during the year to incorporate budgets brought forward from 2021-22 and any new schemes and grant approvals during 2022-23. The revised programme for 2022-23, approved by Council in March 2023 totalled £58.387 million, of which £21.855 million was to be met from Bridgend County Borough Council (BCBC) resources, including capital receipts, revenue contributions from earmarked reserves and borrowing, with the remaining £36.532 million coming from external resources.

3.1.2 **Appendix A** provides details of the individual schemes within the capital programme, showing the budget available in 2022-23 compared to the actual spend. Since the last report presented to Council in March 2023 there have been a few minor amendments to the 2022-23 Programme. The main changes are:

- New approvals of £0.539 million, as a result of additional grant funded schemes including £0.357 million Safer Streets grant from the Police and Crime Commissioner for South Wales, £0.049 million Welsh Government grant for Zero Emission Vehicle/Charging Infrastructure, and £0.133 million revenue contributions as a result of revised expenditure profiles across a number of schemes.
- These additions are offset by two reductions in the programme of £0.120 million on the Free School Meals scheme and £0.060 million on the Community Focused

Schools scheme. This is as a result of some items of expenditure on the two schemes being deemed to be revenue in nature, and so expenditure as well as an equal amount of grant funding was transferred to revenue.

- £0.014 million funding has been brought forward from 2023-24 to reflect revised spend profiles.

This brings the revised budget for 2022-23 to £58.760 million.

3.1.3 Total expenditure as at 31 March 2023 was £29.230 million which, after slippage of £27.875 million into 2023-24, and adjustments to grant funded schemes of £0.860 million, results in a total under spend of £0.795 million. Of this, £0.639 million will be returned to the Council's capital funding provision to contribute to future capital projects. Slippage has arisen for a number of 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.

3.1.4 Slippage forecast to be spent in 2023-24 of £27.875 million is required, the main schemes being:

- £0.591 million Universal Free School Meals. Delays in the procurement and tender process meant that there was a delay in the kitchen audits being completed, which assessed the equipment requirements for each school to enable them to roll out the universal free school meals programme. There have also been delays in arranging the installation of the new equipment with the contractor, as they are also working with four other Welsh authorities on their universal free school meals programmes.
- £0.703 million School Capital Maintenance Grant. Following the Council being awarded a School Capital Maintenance grant of £2.325 million in quarter 4, there have been a number of underspends due to capacity issues, 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 2023-24.
- £0.559 million Coychurch Crematorium. Delays in the procurement and tender process resulted in works on the Flower Court Extension not commencing until October 2022. Works are now expected to be completed in September 2023.
- £2.980 million Porthcawl Metro Link. The tender process for this scheme is not yet complete which, coupled with technical site issues, has led to a change in timescales, therefore the remaining budget is slipped for use in 2023-24.
- £0.788 million Cosy Corner. There have been slight delays in the programme timetable due to Welsh Water delays and re-programming implications as a result of the removal of asbestos from the site. The project will be completed in 2023-24.

- £0.764 million Coastal Risk Management. Works have taken longer than anticipated and there have also been some delays in receiving approvals from the designers of the scheme for revetment and grouting works. The scheme is now due for completion in June 2023.
- £3.493 million Ewenny Road Industrial Estate. Since the grant was confirmed there have been substantial delays associated with reaching an agreed funding contract with Cardiff Capital Region (CCR), which was required to ensure the agreement did not create any undue risk for Bridgend County Borough Council. Whilst a funding contract with CCR has now been agreed, the scheme requires planning permission before it can be implemented, and this element of the project has been delayed due to consultation comments from Natural Resource Wales and the resultant requirement for additional hydraulic modelling. The planning application is now expected to be determined by September 2023 with the grant funded infrastructure works to be tendered following any approval.
- £2.177 million Llynfi Development Site. The Council are currently in discussions with Welsh Government about the use of the funding, and updates will be provided in future capital reports once we have confirmation from WG about their requirements.
- £0.952 million Maesteg Town Hall Cultural Hub. During renovation works, large scale defective plaster and active dry rot were discovered within the core fabric of the building. This required remedial work to be undertaken before any further planned renovation works could take place, resulting in a lower spend in 2022-23 than anticipated.
- £1.115 million UK Shared Prosperity Fund (UKSPF). UK Government were delayed in agreeing the South East Wales UKSPF agreement with Rhondda Cynon Taff County Borough Council. This has resulted in delays in funding agreements being made available for Bridgend County Borough Council. A proposal has been submitted to UK Government through their outlined 'credible plan' process, via Rhondda Cynon Taff County Borough Council, for the underspend from 2022-23 to be rolled forward into 2023-24.
- £0.773 million Capital Asset Management Fund. A £1.5 million capital fund was established in 2019-20 to meet the costs of capital works required to comply with any health and safety or other legislative requirements in respect of the Council's assets. Subsequently £0.5 million was transferred to revenue works, leaving £1 million for capital. There have been 2 approvals on this fund to date (£0.180 million Pencoed Complex Medical Needs provision in 2019-20 and £0.047 million Puffin Crossing Kenfig Hill 2022-23) and the balance will be carried forward to meet other unexpected health and safety works.
- £0.551 million Bryncethin Depot. With the depot rationalisation project at Park Afon Ewenny being impacted by changes to the Natural Resources Wales Flood mapping guidance, a number of proposed projects at Bryncethin to facilitate this wider project have been delayed primarily as a result of end user requirements being under review. These works included drainage and yard resurfacing works, exterior lighting upgrades and the creation of additional workshop areas. All works will proceed and are currently under specification review. A number of projects

have been completed including the roof replacement of Barn Two, essential electricity upgrading works and the installation of a vehicle washdown facility. The major project to replace the office roof and associated internal works to the main building, together with ventilation upgrades to Barn Two were unsuccessful at tender stage and as such these schemes are being re-tendered.

- £0.530 million Homelessness and Housing. The legal agreement between Valleys to Coast and the Council is being finalised, which will allow the £0.530 million to be paid over to Valleys to Coast to support the scheme which brought long term empty properties back into use.
- £0.844 million Affordable Housing. The Council are actively looking at opportunities in line with housing need, although the situation is extremely difficult at present in terms of availability of housing stock.
- £2.174 million Minor Works. Due to delays in completing a number of minor works schemes across all directorates, funding has been slipped for use in 2023-24.

3.2 Prudential and Other Indicators 2022-23 Monitoring

3.2.1 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.

3.2.2 In February 2022, Council approved the Capital Strategy for 2022-23, which included the Prudential Indicators for 2022-23.

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

4. Equality implications (including Socio-economic Duty and Welsh Language)

4.1 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.

5. Well-being of Future Generations implications and connection to Corporate Well-being Objectives

5.1 The Act provides the basis for driving a different kind of public service in Wales, with five ways of working to guide how public services should work to deliver for people. The well-being objectives are designed to complement each other and are part of an integrated way of working to improve well-being for the people of Bridgend. It is considered that there will be no significant or unacceptable impacts upon the achievement of the well-being goals or objectives as a result of this report.

6. Climate Change Implications

6.1 There are no Climate Change implications arising from this report.

7. Safeguarding and Corporate Parent Implications

7.1 There are no Safeguarding and Corporate Parent implications arising from this report.

8. Financial Implications

8.1 These are reflected within the report.

9. Recommendations

9.1 It is recommended that Council:

- notes the Capital outturn for 2022-23 (**Appendix A**)
- notes the actual Prudential and Other Indicators for 2022-23 (**Appendix B**)

Background documents

None

2022-23 OUTTURN REPORT

	Budget 22-23 (Council Mar 23)	New Approvals	Virement	Slippage From 2023-24	Revised Budget 2022-23	Total Expenditure 2022-23	Over / (Under) spend	Slippage to 2023-24	Impact on Grant Funded Schemes	Impact on BCBC Resources
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000

Education & Family Support

HIGHWAYS SCHEMES BAND B SCHOOL	100				100	-	(100)	100		
SUSTAINABLE LEARNING FOR COMMUNITIES - BAND B SCHOOLS	732		(732)		-	-	-	-		
MYNYDD CYNFFIG REPLACEMENT	-		125		125	125	-	-		
YSGOL GYMRAEG BRO OGWR REPLACEMENT	-		12		12	12	-	-		
BRIDGEND WEST	-		595		595	595	-	-		
YSGOL BRYN CASTELL	30				30	9	(21)	-		(21)
YSGOL GYFUN GYMRAEG LLANGYNWYD	100				100	-	(100)	100		
GATEWAY TO THE VALLEYS SEC SCH	32				32	-	(32)	32		
GARW VALLEY SOUTH PRY PROVIS.	139				139	69	(70)	70		
PENCOED PRIMARY BAND A	53				53	-	(53)	53		
GARW VALLEY PRIMARY HIGHWAYS	30				30	-	(30)	30		
PENCOED PRY SCH HIGHWAYS WORKS	56				56	-	(56)	56		
ABERCERDIN PRIMARY HUB	20				20	10	(10)	10		
BRYNTEG COMP ALL WEATHER PITCH	20				20	4	(16)	16		
MINOR WORKS	404				404	149	(255)	255		
SCHOOLS TRAFFIC SAFETY	10			3	13	13	-	-		
HERONSBRIDGE SCHOOL	317		71		388	388	-	-		
SCHOOLS MODERNISATION	406		(18)		388	2	(386)	386		
PENCOED PRIMARY CLASSROOM EXTENSION	52				52	-	(52)	52		
COETY PRIMARY EXTENSION	44				44	-	(44)	44		
BRYNTIRION COMP SIX CLASSROOMS	150				150	120	(30)	30		
EDUCATION S106 SCHEMES	169				169	-	(169)	169		
MYNYDD CYNFFIG PRIMARY MOBILES	79				79	-	(79)	79		
SCHOOLS CAPITAL MAINTENANCE GRANT	2,004				2,004	1,301	(703)	703		
WELSH MEDIUM GRANT - BETTWS	534		18		552	552	-	-		
WELSH MEDIUM GRANT - OGMORE	747				747	682	(65)	65		
WELSH MEDIUM - HIGHWAYS	100				100	78	(22)	22		
FREE SCHOOL MEALS	846	(120)			726	135	(591)	591		
COMMUNITY FOCUSED SCHOOLS	300	(60)			240	82	(158)	158		
ALN CAPITAL GRANT	897		(71)		826	690	(136)	-		(136)
Y G BRO OGWR MOBILE CLASSROOMS	50				50	21	(29)	29		
PORTHCAWL WELSH MEDIUM SEEDLING SCHOOL	370				370	-	(370)	370		
TOTAL Education & Family Support	8,791	(180)	-	3	8,614	5,037	(3,577)	3,420	-	(157)

Social Services & Wellbeing

BRYNGARW PARK - ACCESS	23				23	19	(4)			(4)
BRYN Y CAE-UPGRADE HFE'S	40				40	-	(40)	40		
TREM Y MOR - ACCOMODATION	4				4	1	(3)	-		(3)
TY CWM OGWR	331				331	290	(41)	41		
VARIOUS MINOR WORKS	135				135	25	(110)	110		
BAKERS WAY MINOR WORKS	10				10	-	(10)	10		
GLAN YR AFON CARE HOME	51				51	-	(51)			(51)
CHILDRENS RESIDENTIAL HUB	2,831				2,831	2,387	(444)	444		
TELECARE TRANSFORMATION	318				318	117	(201)	201		
ACCESSIBILITY WORKS HALO/AWEN	11				11	11	-	-		
COMMUNITY CENTRES	226				226	29	(197)	197		
BRYNGARW HOUSE	30				30	22	(8)	8		
YSGOL BRYN CASTELL HARD COURTS	99				99	-	(99)	99		
TOTAL Social Services & Wellbeing	4,109	-	-	-	4,109	2,901	(1,208)	1,150	-	(58)

	Budget 22-23 (Council Mar 23)	New Approvals	Virement	Slippage From 2023-24	Revised Budget 2022-23	Total Expenditure 2022-23	Over / (Under) spend	Slippage to 2023-24	Impact on Grant Funded Schemes	Impact on BCBC Resources
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000

Communities**Street Scene**

COMMUNITY PLAY AREAS	500				500	380	(120)	120		
PARKS/PAVILIONS/OTHER CAT	285				285	202	(83)	83		
ABERFIELDS PLAYFIELDS	11				11	-	(11)	11		
CITY DEAL	132				132	-	(132)	132		
COYCHURCH CREM WORKS	1,385				1,385	826	(559)	559		
ACCESSIBILITY & SAFETY ROAD	392		136		528	528	-	-		
REMEDIAL MEASURES - CAR PARKS	50				50	-	(50)	50		
20 MPH DEFAULT SPEED	580				580	198	(382)	382		
ROAD SAFETY SCHEMES	124				124	86	(38)	38		
PYLE TO PORTHCAWL ATR PHASE 1	387				387	260	(127)	-	(127)	
PENCOED TECH PARK ACT TRAVEL	3,463		(136)		3,327	2,904	(423)	-	(423)	
HIGHWAYS STRUCTURAL WORKS	160				160	114	(46)	46		
CARRIAGEWAY CAPITAL WORKS	250	5			255	255	-	-		
ROAD SAFETY IMPROVEMENTS HEOL MOSTYN	169				169	1	(168)	168		
PROW CAPITAL IMP STRUCTURES	108		40		148	129	(19)	19		
HIGHWAYS REFURBISHMENT	2,000	26			2,026	2,026	-	-		
CARRIAGEWAY & FOOTWAYS RENEWAL	1,500	34			1,534	1,534	-	-		
REPLACEMENT OF STREET LIGHTING / RIVER PROTECTION	432		(65)		367	367	-	-		
RIVER PROTECTION MEASURES	-	3	65		68	68	-	-		
BRIDGE STRENGTHENING A4061	24				24	2	(22)	22		
COMMUNITIES MINOR WORKS	591		(40)		551	67	(484)	484		
ULTRA LOW EMISSIONS VEHICLE TRANSFORMATION FUND	643		(300)		343	245	(98)	-	(98)	
ULTRA LOW EMISSIONS VEHICLE TRANSFORMATION FUND 2	-	28	300		328	29	(299)	299		
FLEET TRANSITION-ULTRA LOW VEHICLE EMISSIONS	300				300	80	(220)	220		
TRAFFIC SIGNAL REPLACEMENT	250	5			255	255	-	-		
ULTRA LOW EMISSIONS VEHICLES	320	21			341	77	(264)	264		
PORTHCAWL BUS STATION CCRMETRO	3,039				3,039	59	(2,980)	2,980		
PENPRYSG ROAD BRIDGE	-			11	11	11	-	-		
RESIDENTS PARKING BRIDGEND TC	24				24	15	(9)	9		
FLEET VEHICLES	684				684	265	(419)	419		
RELOCATE RECYCLING CENTRE	5	1			6	6	-	-		
AHP WASTE	24				24	18	(6)	6		
CORNELLY CEMETERY EXT	279				279	62	(217)	217		
PORTHCAWL CEMETERY EXT	183				183	6	(177)	177		
S106 HIGHWAYS SMALL SCHEMES	45				45	3	(42)	42		
UNADOPTED ROADS	100				100	67	(33)	33		
TONDU WASTE DEPOT UPGRADE FIRE	140				140	123	(17)	17		
PUFFIN CROSSING KENFIG HILL	93				93	79	(14)	14		
TOTAL Streetscene	18,672	123	-	11	18,806	11,347	(7,459)	6,811	(648)	-

Regeneration & Development

BRIDGEND BUSSINESS SUPPORT NETWORK	58		16		74	74	-	-		-
COSY CORNER (PRIF)	2,433				2,433	1,645	(788)	788		-
ECONOMIC STIMULUS GRANT (WG)	500		(16)		484	-	(484)	484		-
COASTAL RISK MANAGEMENT P'CAWL	2,528				2,528	1,764	(764)	764		-
EWENNY ROAD INDUSTRIAL ESTATE	3,500				3,500	7	(3,493)	3,493		-
ARBED PHASE 1 CESP	14				14	12	(2)	2		-
LLYNFI DEVELOPMENT SITE	2,177				2,177	-	(2,177)	2,177		-
BRIDGEND HEAT SCHEME	500				500	38	(462)	462		-
MAESTEG TOWN HALL CULTURAL HUB	2,869				2,869	1,917	(952)	952		-
TOWN & COMMUNITY COUNCIL FUND	242				242	60	(182)	182		-
BRILLIANT BASICS	65				65	45	(20)	-	(16)	(4)
CWM TAFF NATURE NETWORK	230				230	21	(209)	209		-
URBAN CENTRE PROPERTY ENHANCE	241				241	190	(51)	51		-

	Budget 22-23 (Council Mar 23)	New Approvals	Virement	Slippage From 2023-24	Revised Budget 2022-23	Total Expenditure 2022-23	Over / (Under) spend	Slippage to 2023-24	Impact on Grant Funded Schemes	Impact on BCBC Resources
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
SHARED PROSPERITY FUND	1,115				1,115	-	(1,115)	1,115		-
TOTAL Regeneration & Development	16,472	-	-	-	16,472	5,773	(10,699)	10,679	(16)	(4)

Corporate Landlord

CAPITAL ASSET MANAGEMENT FUND	773				773	-	(773)	773		-
ENTERPRISE HUB INNOVATION CENT	-				-	(393)	(393)	-		(393)
CORP LANDLORD ENERGY EFFIC SAV	390				390	238	(152)	-		(152)
RAVENS COURT	7				7	1	(6)	6		-
DDA WORKS	327	30			357	275	(82)	82		-
MINOR WORKS	430				430	63	(367)	367		-
FIRE PRECAUTIONS MINOR WORKS	239				239	129	(110)	110		-
BRYNCETHIN DEPOT FACILITIES	908				908	357	(551)	551		-
NON OPERATIONAL ASSETS	480				480	-	(480)	480		-
EVERGREEN HALL	106				106	17	(89)	89		-
INVESTING IN COMMUNITIES	47				47	-	(47)	47		-
Total Corporate Landlord	3,707	30	-	-	3,737	687	(3,050)	2,505	-	(545)

TOTAL Communities	38,851	153	-	11	39,015	17,807	(21,208)	19,995	(664)	(549)
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Chief Executive**Corporate Capital Fund**

CORPORATE CAPITAL FUND	373				373	-	(373)	373		-
TOTAL Corporate Capital Fund	373	-	-	-	373	-	(373)	373		-

Housing /Homelessness

MANDATORY DFG RELATED EXPEND	1,934		(22)		1,912	1,652	(260)	260		-
TARGET HARDENING GRANTS	16		14		30	30	-	-		-
DISCRETIONARY HOUSING GRANTS	400				400	271	(129)	129		-
HOUSING RENEWAL AREA	218				218	3	(215)	215		-
VALLEYS TASKFORCE EMPTY PROPERTIES GRANT	300				300	74	(226)		(195)	(31)
COMFORT SAFE & SECURITY GRANTS	-		8		8	8	-	-		-
ENABLE GRANT	270				270	269	(1)	-	(1)	-
HOMELESSNESS AND HOUSING	530				530	-	(530)	530		-
AFFORDABLE HOUSING	844				844	-	(844)	844		-
TOTAL Housing/Homelessness	4,512	-	-	-	4,512	2,307	(2,205)	1,978	(196)	(31)

ICT

INVESTMENT IN ICT	698				698	332	(366)	366		-
HWB SCHOOLS IT	126	29			155	155	-	-		-
DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION	20				20	20	-	-		-
CCTV SYSTEMS REPLACEMENT	427	357			784	671	(113)	113		-
TOTAL ICT	1,271	386	-	-	1,657	1,178	(479)	479	-	-

UNALLOCATED	480	-	-	-	480	-	(480)	480		-
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TOTAL Chief Executive	6,636	386	-	-	7,022	3,485	(3,537)	3,310	(196)	(31)
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GRAND TOTAL	58,387	359	-	14	58,760	29,230	(29,530)	27,875	(860)	(795)
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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 actual capital expenditure 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 for 2022-23.

Table 1: Prudential Indicator: Estimates of Capital Expenditure

	2021-22 Actual £m	2022-23 Estimate (Council Feb 22) £m	2022-23 Actual £m
Council Fund services	29.741	69.979	29.230
TOTAL	29.741	69.979	29.230

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

Table 2: Capital financing

	2021-22 Actual £m	2022-23 Estimate (Council Feb 22) £m	2022-23 Actual £m
External sources	18.152	26.078	22.192
Own resources	1.020	30.993	0.227
Net Financing Requirement	10.569	12.908	6.811
TOTAL	29.741	69.979	29.230

The net financing requirement 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 Actual £m
Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP)	2.970	3.187	2.917
Additional Voluntary Revenue Provision (VRP)	3.553	2.476	2.132
Total MRP & VRP	6.523	5.663	5.049
Other MRP on Long term Liabilities	0.801	0.863	0.863
Total Own Resources	7.324	6.526	5.912

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 actual CFR is as follows based on the movement on capital expenditure during the year:

Table 4: Prudential Indicator: Estimates of Capital Financing Requirement

	2021-22 Actual £m	2022-23 Estimate £m	2022-23 Actual £m
Capital Financing Requirement			
Opening CFR excluding PFI & other liabilities	157.404	166.729	161.451
Opening PFI CFR	15.567	14.766	14.765
Total opening CFR	172.971	181.495	176.216
Movement in CFR excluding PFI & other liabilities	4.046	13.286	1.761
Movement in PFI CFR	(0.801)	(0.863)	(0.862)
Total movement in CFR	3.245	12.423	0.899
Closing CFR	176.216	193.918	177.115
Movement in CFR represented by:			
Net financing need for year (Table 2 above)	10.569	18.949	6.811
Minimum and voluntary revenue provisions	(6.523)	(5.663)	(5.049)
MRP on PFI and other long term leases (Table 3)	(0.801)	(0.863)	(0.863)
Total movement	3.245	12.423	0.899

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

	2021-22 Actual £m	2022-23 Estimate (Council Feb 22) £m	2022-23 Actual £m
Debt (incl. PFI & leases)	118.864	123.052	119.820
Capital Financing Requirement	176.216	193.918	177.115

Statutory guidance is that debt should remain below the capital financing requirement, except in the short-term. As can be seen, the Council complied with the requirement for 2022-23.

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

	2021-22 Actual £m	2022-23 Estimate (Council Feb 22) £m	2022-23 Actual £m
Authorised limit – borrowing	170.000	170.000	170.000
Authorised limit – other long term liabilities	30.000	30.000	30.000
Authorised Limit Total	200.00	200.000	200.000
Operational boundary – borrowing	120.000	130.000	130.000
Operational boundary – other long term liabilities	25.000	25.000	25.000
Operational Boundary Limit Total	145.000	155.000	155.000
Total Borrowing and Long Term Liabilities	118.864	123.052	119.820

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

	2021-22 Actual £m	2022-23 Estimate (Council Feb 22) £m	2022-23 Actual £m
Capital Financing Central	6.719	7.205	5.060
Other Financing costs	5.500	4.423	4.079
TOTAL FINANCING COSTS	12.219	11.628	9.139
Proportion of net revenue stream	4.49%	4.26%	3.34%

This shows that in 2022-23, 3.34% of the Council's net revenue income was spent on paying back the costs of capital.

Meeting of:	COUNCIL
Date of Meeting:	21 JUNE 2023
Report Title:	TREASURY MANAGEMENT OUTTURN 2022-23
Report Owner / Corporate Director:	CHIEF OFFICER – FINANCE, PERFORMANCE AND CHANGE
Responsible Officer:	NIGEL SMITH, GROUP MANAGER – CHIEF ACCOUNTANT
Policy Framework and Procedure Rules:	Para 22.5 of the Financial Procedure Rules requires the Chief Finance Officer to prepare an annual report to Council summarising borrowing and investment activity and indicating compliance with any statutory or Council approved guidelines.
Executive Summary:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This report provides the outturn position for Treasury Management activities for the year ending 31 March 2023. • It confirms that the Council has complied with the statutory and the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy’s Code of Practice. • As at 31 March 2023 the Council had £99.93 million of long term borrowing, £114.06 million of other long term liabilities, primarily Private Finance Initiative, and £74.50 million of treasury investments. • The average interest rate of debt as at 31 March 2023 (excluding Salix borrowing which is interest free) was 4.69% and for investments 2.55%. • The Council is required to set and report against Treasury Management Indicators, details of which are included in Appendix A. These show that the Council operated within the approved limits throughout the year.

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’s) ‘Treasury Management in the Public Services: Code of Practice’ (the TM Code) to report an overview of treasury activities for the preceding financial year.
- Report on the actual Treasury Management Indicators for 2022-23.

2. Background

- 2.1 Treasury Management is the management of the Council's cash flows, borrowing and investments, and the associated risks. The Council is exposed to financial risks including the loss of invested funds and the revenue effect of changing interest rates. The successful identification, monitoring and control of financial risk are therefore central to the Council's prudent financial management.
- 2.2 Treasury risk management at the Council is conducted within the framework of the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy's Treasury Management in the Public Services: Code of Practice 2021 edition (the TM Code), which requires the Council to approve a Treasury Management Strategy (TMS) before the start of each financial year and, as a minimum, a semi-annual and annual treasury outturn report. The TM Code also requires the Council to set a number of Treasury Management Indicators, which are forward looking parameters, and enable the Council to measure and manage its exposure to treasury management risks, and these are included in **Appendix A** to this report. In addition, Welsh Government (WG) issued revised Guidance on Local Authority Investments in November 2019 that requires the Council to approve an Investment Strategy before the start of each financial year. This report fulfils the Council's legal obligation under the Local Government Act 2003 to have regard to both the TM Code and the Welsh Government Guidance.
- 2.3 In 2021 CIPFA published an updated version of the Prudential Code for Capital Finance in Local Authorities (the Prudential Code). The updated Prudential Code includes a requirement for Local Authorities to provide a Capital Strategy, which is a summary document approved by full Council covering capital expenditure and financing, treasury management and non-treasury investments. The definition of investments in the revised 2021 Prudential Code covers all the financial assets of the Council as well as other non-financial assets which the authority holds primarily for financial return. The Council's Capital Strategy 2022-23 complied with CIPFA's requirement and included the Prudential Indicators along with the details regarding the Council's non-treasury investments. The Capital Strategy and Treasury Management Strategy should be read in conjunction with each other as they are interlinked, as borrowing and investments are directly impacted upon by capital plans and both were approved together by Council on 23 February 2022.
- 2.4 The Council's treasury management advisors are Arlingclose. The current services provided to the Council include:
- advice and guidance on relevant policies, strategies and reports
 - advice on investment decisions
 - notification of credit ratings and changes
 - other information on credit quality
 - advice on debt management decisions
 - accounting advice
 - reports on treasury performance
 - forecasts of interest rates
 - training courses.

3. Current situation / proposal

3.1 External Context – Economic Background

- 3.1.1 During 2022-23 the war in Ukraine continued to keep global inflation above central bank targets and the UK economic outlook remained relatively weak with the chance of a mild recession. The economic backdrop during January to March 2023 continued to be characterised by high energy and commodity prices, high inflation, and the associated impact on household budgets and spending.
- 3.1.2 Central Bank rhetoric and actions remained consistent with combatting inflation. The Bank of England, US Federal Reserve and European Central Bank all increased interest rates over the period, even in the face of potential economic slowdowns in those regions.
- 3.1.3 The Consumer Prices Index (CPI) rose to 10.1% in the 12 months to March 2023. This was an increase from 5.5% at the start of the financial year, but slightly down from February 2023 which was 10.4%, At its highest CPI reached 11.1% in October 2022. Whilst fuel costs have seen some reductions, food, recreation and culture costs have contributed to higher inflation.
- 3.1.4 Following the decision by the current UK government to reverse some of the support to household energy bills announced under the previous administration, further support in the form of a cap on what energy suppliers could charge households was announced in the March 2023 Budget to run from April until the end of June 2023. Before the announcement, typical household bills had been due to rise to £3,000 a year from April.
- 3.1.5 The labour market remained tight albeit with some ongoing evidence of potential loosening at the end of the period. The unemployment rate for January to March 2023 increased by 0.1% on the quarter to 3.9%. The increase in unemployment was driven by people unemployed for over 12 months.
- 3.1.6 The bank rate in the UK started the year at 0.75% and increased 8 times during the year to 4.25% as at 31 March 2023. This was as a result of continued higher than expected inflation rate compared to the Bank of England's target set by the Government to keep inflation at 2%.

3.2 Public Works Loan Board (PWLB) Lending Facility Advice, Revised CIPFA Codes

- 3.2.1 The Council continues to undertake its duties in line with the current guidance for the PWLB lending facility, which was significantly revised by HM Treasury in August 2021. Authorities that are purchasing or intending to purchase investment assets primarily for yield, or financial return, will not be able to access the PWLB except to refinance existing loans or externalise internal borrowing. Acceptable use of PWLB borrowing includes service delivery, housing, regeneration, preventative action, refinancing and treasury management.
- 3.2.2 The Council's treasury management activities are undertaken in line with CIPFA's 2021 Prudential Code for Capital Finance and CIPFA's Treasury Management in the Public Services - Code of Practice. The key changes in the two codes are around

permitted reasons to borrow, knowledge and skills, and the management of non-treasury investments. In line with CIPFA requirements the Codes will be fully implemented in the 2023-24 financial year. To comply with the Prudential Code authorities must not borrow to invest primarily for financial return. The Prudential Code also states it is not prudent for local authorities to make investment or spending decisions that will increase the Capital Financing Requirement (CFR) unless directly and primarily related to the functions of the authority. Existing commercial investments are not required to be sold, however, authorities with existing commercial investments who expect to need to borrow should review the options for exiting these investments. The Council will implement in full the requirements of the code when reporting the 2023-24 financial year activities.

3.3 Treasury Management Outturn 2022-23

3.3.1 The Council has complied with its legislative and regulatory requirements during 2022-23. The TMS 2022-23 was approved by Council on 23 February 2022 with the half year report presented to Council on 16 November 2022. Quarterly reports were also presented to Cabinet and the Governance and Audit Committee for scrutiny during 2022-23.

3.3.2 A summary of the treasury management activities for 2022-23 is shown in **Appendix A**. The Council's external debt and investment position for 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023 is shown in Table 1 below, and more detail is provided in **Appendix A** Section 2 - Borrowing Strategy and Outturn, and Section 3 - Investment Strategy and Outturn. As in the previous year, the Council secured small amounts of Salix interest free loans over a period of between 2 and 10 years for specific energy efficiency schemes. No other long term debt (of more than 1 year) was taken out, and no debt rescheduling was undertaken as there were no significant savings to be made. However, should the opportunity arise to reschedule any loans at a preferential rate, this would be done. Favourable cash flows have provided surplus funds for investment and the balance on investments at 31 March 2023 was £74.50 million, with an average interest rate of 2.55%. The total of balances held has decreased in comparison to those held at 31 March 2022, when the balance held was £84.07 million, however the weighted average interest rate has increased in comparison to 2.55% as compared with 0.43% for the previous year. Table 4 in **Appendix A** details the movement of the investments by counterparty types and shows the average balances, interest received, original duration and interest rates for 2022-23.

Table 1: Council's external debt and investment position 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023

	Principal 01/04/2022 £m	Average rate 01/04/2022 %	Principal 31/03/2023 £m	Average rate 31/03/2023 %
External Long-Term Borrowing				
Public Works Loan Board	77.62	4.70	77.62	4.70
Lender's Option Borrower's Option	19.25	4.65	19.25	4.65
Salix Loans	2.68	0.00	3.06	0.00
Total External Borrowing	99.55	4.69*	99.93	4.69*
Other Long-Term Liabilities (LTL)				
Private Finance Initiative (PFI)*	14.77		13.90	
Other LTL	0.39		0.23	
Total Other Long Term Liabilities	15.16		14.13	
TOTAL Gross External Debt	114.71		114.06	
Treasury Investments				
Local Authorities	45.50	0.54	53.00	4.05
Debt Management Office	30.20	0.37	7.50	2.19
Banks	8.37	0.53	14.00	3.94
TOTAL Treasury Investments	84.07	0.43	74.50	2.55
NET DEBT	30.64		39.56	

* Excluding Salix loans, which are interest free

** PFI for the provision of a Secondary School in Maesteg with 11 years remaining term

- 3.3.3 The £19.25 million under external long-term borrowing in Table 1 above relates to Lender's Option Borrower's Option (LOBO) loans which have a maturity date of 2054, though these may be rescheduled in advance of this maturity date. The LOBO rate and term may vary in the future depending on the prevailing rates at one of the bi-annual trigger points (these being July and January) and, as a result, the Council being given the option to accept the increase or repay the loan without incurring a penalty. There have been significant interest rate rises over the last year, with an expectation that they may rise further thus the lender could still exercise this option in a future interest rate environment.
- 3.3.4 The Total Other Long Term Liabilities figure of £14.13 million at 31 March 2023 includes £13.90 million for the Council's Private Finance initiative (PFI) arrangement for the provision of a Secondary School in Maesteg. The other long term liability is the relates to the provision of vehicles for the waste contract, which will end on 31 March 2024.
- 3.3.5 Both the TM Code and Welsh Government (WG) Guidance require the Council to invest its funds prudently and to have regard to the security and liquidity of its investments before seeking the highest rate of return, or yield. The Council's objective when investing money is to strike an appropriate balance between risk and return. Investment decisions are made by reference to the lowest published long-term credit rating from Fitch, Moody's or Standard and Poor's to ensure that this lies within the Councils' agreed minimum credit rating.
- 3.3.6 The Council defines high credit quality as organisations and securities having a credit rating of A- (A3 for Moody's) or higher and the Council does not invest in any organisation below this level. **Appendix B** shows the equivalence table for credit ratings for Fitch, Moody's, and Standard and Poor's and explains the different investment grades.

3.3.7 There was one long-term investment (original duration of 12 months or more) outstanding at 31 March 2023 for £5 million with Medway Council. This investment is for a period of 2 years and will mature in July 2024. All other investments at 31 March 2023 were short term deposits including instant access and notice accounts.

3.3.8 The Treasury Management Code requires the Council to set and report on a number of Treasury Management Indicators. The indicators either summarise the expected activity or introduce limits upon the activity. Details of the estimates for 2022-23 set out in the Council's TMS compared to the actual at year end are shown in **Appendix A** and these show that the Council operated within the approved limits throughout the year.

4. Equality implications (including Socio-economic Duty and Welsh Language)

4.1 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.

5. Well-being of Future Generations implications and connection to Corporate Well-being Objectives

5.1 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 because of this report.

6. Climate Change Implications

6.1 The Climate Change implications were considered in the preparation of this report. It is considered that there will be no significant or unacceptable impacts upon the environment because of this report.

7. Safeguarding and Corporate Parent Implications

7.1 The Safeguarding and Corporate Parenting implications were considered in the preparation of this report. It is considered that there will be no significant or unacceptable impacts upon Safeguarding and Corporate parenting because of this report.

8. Financial Implications

8.1 The financial implications are reflected within the report.

9. Recommendation

9.1 It is recommended that Council:

- Note the annual treasury activities for 2022-23
- Note the actual Treasury Management Indicators for 2022-23 against those approved in the Treasury Management Strategy 2022-23.

Background documents

None

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SUMMARY OF TREASURY MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES 2022-23

1. External Debt and Investment Position

On 31 March 2023, the Council held £99.93 million of external long-term borrowing and £74.50 million of investments. The Council's external debt and investment position for 1 April to 31 March 2023 is shown below in Table 1; more detail is provided in section 3 - Borrowing Strategy and Outturn - and section 4 - Investment Strategy and Outturn. The debt position includes Salix loans which are interest free and were formally show as Long Term Liabilities.

Table 1: External debt and investment position 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023

	Principal 01/04/2022 £m	Average rate 01/04/2022 %	Principal 31/03/2023 £m	Average rate 31/03/2023 %
External Long-Term Borrowing				
Public Works Loan Board	77.62	4.70	77.62	4.70
Lender's Option Borrower's Option	19.25	4.65	19.25	4.65
Salix Loans	2.68	0.00	3.06	0.00
Total External Borrowing	99.55	4.69*	99.93	4.69*
Other Long-Term Liabilities (LTL)				
Private Finance Initiative (PFI)*	14.77		13.90	
Other LTL	0.39		0.23	
Total Other Long Term Liabilities	15.16		14.13	
TOTAL Gross External Debt	114.71		114.06	
Treasury Investments				
Local Authorities	45.50	0.54	53.00	4.05
Debt Management Office	30.20	0.37	7.50	2.19
Banks	8.37	0.53	14.00	3.94
TOTAL Treasury Investments	84.07	0.43	74.50	2.55
NET DEBT	30.64		39.56	

* Excluding Salix loans, which are interest free

** PFI for the provision of a Secondary School in Maesteg with 11 years remaining term

Where a Council finances capital expenditure by debt, it must put aside revenue resources to repay that debt in later years and this amount charged to revenue is called the Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP). The Local Authority (Capital Finance and Accounting) (Amendment) (Wales) Regulations 2008 requires the Council to produce and approve an annual Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP) Statement before the start of the financial year that details the methodology for the MRP charge and this is detailed in the Council's Capital Strategy. The underlying need to borrow for capital purposes is measured by the Capital Financing Requirement (CFR), while usable reserves and working capital are the underlying resources available for investment. The Council's current strategy is to delay the need to borrow externally by temporarily using cash it holds for other purposes such as earmarked reserves. This is known as internal borrowing. This strategy is prudent as investment returns are low and counterparty risk is relatively high. Going forward, the CFR is forecast to increase from 2022- 23 levels due to the amount of prudential borrowing in the

capital programme in future years. The Loans CFR (which excludes PFI & Other Long Term Liabilities) as at 31 March 2023 was £163.21 million as shown in Table 2 below.

The liability benchmark measures the Council's projected net debt requirement plus a short-term liquidity allowance in the form of minimum cash and investment balances. The purpose of the benchmark is to set the level of risk which the Council regards as its balanced or normal position. The liability benchmark, or level of debt, as at 31 March 2023 was £32.29 million, which is lower than the estimate within the Treasury Management Strategy (TMS). Long-term borrowing as at 31 March 2023 was £99.93 million. As the Council has available reserves it can use them to fund capital expenditure in the short term, which is a prudent approach to managing its cash resources. Table 2 below has been produced using actual capital spend and usable reserves for the 2022-23 financial year. Reserves are higher than had been expected due to slippage in the capital programme and contributions to new and existing reserves during the year. The Loans CFR ignores cash balances and may be too high if the authority benefits from long term positive cash flows which this Council does benefit from. The benchmark assumes that cash and investment balances are kept to a minimum level of £10 million at each year-end to maintain sufficient liquidity but minimise credit risk.

Table 2: Liability benchmark

	2021-22 Actual	2022-23 Estimate TMS	2022-23 Actual
	£m	£m	£m
Loans Capital Financing Requirement	162.31	180.02	163.21
Less: Usable reserves	(141.69)	(76.29)	(140.93)
Plus: actual/minimum investments	10.00	10.00	10.00
Liability Benchmark	30.62	113.73	32.29

2. Borrowing Strategy and Outturn for 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023

At 31 March 2023, the Council held £99.93 million of long-term loans. The TMS 2022-23 forecast that the Council would need to borrow £9.36 million in 2022-23 however, as a result of both slippage in the capital programme and the level of reserves during the year, the Council did not need to take out new borrowing during 2022-23. Long-term borrowing increased slightly, but this was as a result of schemes funded via Salix interest free borrowing. The amounts are relatively low and have repayment periods of up to 10 years. More detail on forecast capital spend is provided in the Capital Strategy 2022-23 which was approved by Council on 23 February 2022 and the Capital Monitoring outturn report to Cabinet on 20 June 2023.

The Council's chief objective when borrowing money is to strike an appropriately low risk balance between securing low interest costs and achieving certainty of those costs over the period for which funds are required. The flexibility to renegotiate loans, should the Council's long-term plans change, is a secondary objective. The major objectives followed in 2022-23 were:

- To minimise the revenue costs of debt
- To manage the Council's debt maturity profile i.e. to leave no one future year with a high level of repayments that could cause problems in re-borrowing
- To secure funding in any one year at the cheapest cost commensurate with future risk
- To monitor and review the level of variable interest rate loans in order to take greater advantage of interest rate movements
- To reschedule debt if appropriate, in order to take advantage of potential savings as interest rates change
- To optimise the use of all capital resources including borrowing, both supported and unsupported, usable capital receipts, revenue contributions to capital and grants and contributions.

Given the impact of high inflation on the economy and public finances in general, as well as affecting local governments spending ability, and the uncertainty going forward in the financial market, the Council's borrowing strategy continues to address the key issue of affordability without compromising the longer-term stability of the debt portfolio. There continues to be increasing uncertainty over future interest rates which increases the risks associated with treasury activity. As a result, the Council will take a cautious approach to its treasury management strategy.

The Council's primary objective for the management of its debt is to ensure its long-term affordability. The majority of its loans have therefore been borrowed from the Public Works Loan Board (PWLB) at long term fixed rates of interest, but we will also investigate other sources of finance, such as Welsh Government and local authority loans and bank loans that may be available at more favourable rates. Following the increase in the numbers of local authorities taking out PWLB loans to buy commercial properties for yield, a UK government consultation by HM Treasury issued revised lending terms for PWLB borrowing by local authorities in November 2020. As a condition of accessing the PWLB, local authorities will be asked to confirm that there is no intention to buy investment assets primarily for yield in the current or next two financial years. Local authorities' Section 151 Officers, or equivalent, will be required to confirm that capital expenditure plans are current and that the plans are within acceptable use of the PWLB. Whilst this in itself does not preclude the Council from investing in commercial activities, investing in assets for yield would preclude the Council from accessing PWLB borrowing. In December 2021, CIPFA published a new edition of the Prudential Code for Capital Finance in Local Authorities. A significant change to the Code is that, in order to comply with the Code, an authority must not borrow to invest primarily for financial return. It goes further to clarify that "it is not prudent for local authorities to make any investment or spending that will increase the capital financing requirement, and so lead to new borrowing, unless directly and primarily related to the functions of the authority and where any financial returns are either related to the financial viability of the project in question or otherwise incidental to the primary purpose".

The last time the Council took out long term borrowing was £5 million from the PWLB in March 2012. Should there be a need to borrow it is likely to be from

the PWLB. For estimate purposes it has been assumed that this would be over 30 years. The Council may also take short term loans (normally for up to one month) to cover unexpected cash flow shortages. Market conditions have meant that there has been no rescheduling of the Council's long-term borrowing during 2022-23. The loan portfolio will continue to be reviewed for any potential savings as a result of any loan rescheduling in conjunction with the Council's Treasury Management advisors.

The £19.25 million in Table 1 above relates to Lender's Option Borrower's Option (LOBO) loans which have a maturity date of 2054, however these may be re-scheduled in advance of this maturity date. The LOBO rate and term may vary in the future depending upon the prevailing market rates, the lender exercising their option to increase rates at one of the bi-annual trigger points (the trigger dates being July and January) and, therefore, the Council being given the option to accept the increase or to repay the loan without incurring a penalty. The lender did not exercise their option on 20 January 2023 and the next trigger point is 21 July 2023. There still may be a chance that the lender may exercise their option as interest rates are still expected to rise, therefore, an element of refinancing risk remains. The Council would take the option to repay these loans at no cost if it has the opportunity to do so in the future. The current average interest rate for these LOBO's is 4.65% compared to the PWLB Loans average interest rate of 4.70%. The premiums payable to renegotiate the Council's Lender's Option Borrower's Option (LOBO) continues to be cost prohibitive. The Treasury Management indicator shown in Table 3 below is for the Maturity Structure of Borrowing and is set to control the Council's exposure to refinancing risk with respect to the maturity of the Council's external borrowing and has been set to allow for the possible restructuring of long-term debt where this is expected to lead to an overall saving or reduction in risk. It is the amount of projected borrowing maturing in each period as a percentage of total projected borrowing. The upper and lower limits on the maturity structure of borrowing set out in the TMS 2022-23 and the outturn for 2022-23 are:

Table 3 Treasury management Indicator maturity Structure of Borrowing 2022-23

	TMS 2022-23 Upper limit %	TMS 2022-23 Lower limit %	Actual 31/03/2023 %
Under 12 months	50	-	19.67
Over 12 months and within 24 months	25	-	5.98
Over 24 months and within 5 years	25	-	9.04
Over 5 years and within 10 years	40	-	15.75
Over 10 years and within 20 years	50	-	13.15
20 years and above	60	25	36.42

The 19.67% shown in Table 3 above includes the £19.25 million LOBO loans which may be re-scheduled in advance of their maturity date of 2054, as detailed above. The TM Code requires the maturity of LOBO loans to be shown as the earliest date on which the lender can require payment, i.e. the option/call dates in 2023-24, so the maturity date is actually uncertain but is shown in the "Under 12 months" category as per the TM Code. The short-term element of

the Salix loans calculated at £0.4 million is also reflected within the 19.67%.

3. Investment Strategy and Outturn 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023

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

The major objectives during 2022-23 were:

- Maintain capital security
- Maintain liquidity so funds are available when expenditure is needed
- Achieve a yield on investments commensurate with the proper levels of security and liquidity

The Annual Investment Strategy incorporated in the Council's TMS 2022-23 includes the credit ratings defined for each category of investments and the liquidity of investments. The Council's investments have historically been placed in mainly local and central government and short-term bank and building society unsecured deposits. However, investments may be made with any public or private sector organisations that meet the minimum credit criteria and investment limits specified in the Investment Strategy. During the year the majority of the Council's surplus cash has been invested in Money Market Funds, Debt Management Office (DMO) and with other local authorities, but the Council will continue to look at investment options in line with the limits detailed in the Investment Strategy. The Council takes into account updated advice from its advisors before making any investment decisions.

The Council holds surplus funds representing income received in advance of expenditure plus balances and reserves and as shown in Table 1 above, the balance on investments at 31 March 2023 was £74.50 million with an average investment return rate at that date of 2.55%.

Table 4 details these investments by counterparty type. The weighted average investment rate for investments over the period 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023 was 1.65%.

Table 4: Investments Profile 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023

Investment Counterparty Category	Balance 01 April 2022	Investments raised	Investments Repaid	Balance 31 March 2023	Investment Income received*	Average original duration of the investment	Weighted average investment balance Ap 2022 – Mar 2023	Weighted average interest rate Apr 2022 – Mar 2023
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£'000	Days	£m	%
Government DMO	30.20	435.10	457.80	7.50	575.90	21	29.36	1.93
Local Authorities	45.50	63.00	55.50	53.00	129.44	276	43.39	1.21
Banks (fixed maturity)	3.00	18.00	18.00	3.00	46.58	36	3.00	2.28
Banks instant access/notice account	5.38	90.70	85.09	11.01	80.55	-	7.96	1.39
Money Market Funds	-	44.95	44.95	-	462.65	-	21.82	2.16
Total/average	84.08	651.75	661.34	74.51	1,295.12	83	105.53	1.65

* actual income received in year including accruals

The Treasury Management indicator shown below in Table 5 is for Principal Sums Invested for periods longer than a year. Where the Council invests, or plans to invest, for periods longer than a year, an upper limit is set for each forward financial year period for the maturing of such investments. The purpose of this indicator is to control the Council's exposure to the risk of incurring losses by seeking early repayment of long-term investments. The limit on the long-term principal sum invested to final maturities beyond the period end are set out in the TMS 2022-23.

Table 5: Treasury Management Indicator Principal Sums Invested for periods longer than a year

Price Risk Indicator	TMS 2022-23 £m	Actual 31/03/23 £m
Limit on principal invested beyond financial year-end	15	5

All investments longer than 365 days (non-specified) will be made with a cautious approach to cash flow requirements and advice from Arlingclose will be sought as necessary.

There was only one investment for a period longer than a year (original duration of 12 months or more) outstanding at 31 March 2023. This was with Medway Council and is due to be repaid in July 2024. All other investments at 31 March 2023 were short term deposits including Local Authorities, Government Debt

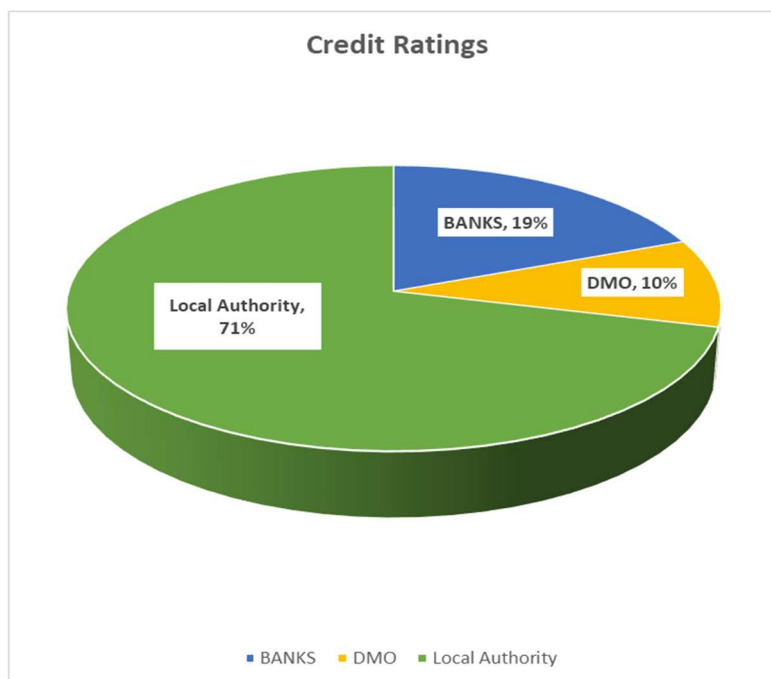
Management Office (DMO) and instant access and notice accounts. Table 6 details these investments by counterparty type based on the remaining maturity period at 31 March 2023:

Table 6: Investments Outstanding Maturity Profile 31 March 2023

Counterparty Category	Instant Access £m	Deposits maturing within 1 month £m	Deposits maturing within 2-3 months £m	Deposits maturing within 4-12 months £m	TOTAL £m
Government DMO	7.50	-	-	-	7.50
Local Authorities	-	4.00	44.00	5.00	53.00
Banks	8.00	3.00	3.00	-	14.00
Total	15.50	7.00	47.00	5.00	74.50

Investment decisions are made by reference to the lowest published long-term credit rating from a selection of external rating agencies to ensure that this lies within the Council's agreed minimum credit rating. Where available the credit rating relevant to the specific investment or class of investment is used, otherwise the counterparty credit rating is used. However, investment decisions are never made solely based on credit ratings, and all other relevant factors including external advice will be considered. **Appendix B** shows the equivalence table for credit ratings for three of the main rating agencies: Fitch, Moody's, and Standard & Poor's, and explains the different investment grades. The Council defines high credit quality as organisations and securities having a credit rating of A- or higher that are domiciled in the UK or a foreign country with a sovereign rating of AA+ or higher.

The pie chart below summarises Table 6 by credit ratings and shows the £74.50 million of investments at 31 March 2023 by percentage. Most local authorities do not have credit ratings, whilst the remainder of the investments all had a credit rating of A or above. The Debt Management Office (DMO) is the UK sovereign government and rated AA as at 31 March 2023.



4. Interest Rate Exposure – Borrowing and Investments

The Council is exposed to interest rate movements on its borrowings and investments. Movements in interest rates have a complex impact on the Council depending on how variable and fixed interest rates move across differing financial instrument periods. Short term and variable rate loans expose the Council to the risk of short-term interest rate rises and are therefore subject to the Treasury Management indicator in Table 7 below to manage Interest Rate Exposures.

Table 7: Treasury Management Indicator Interest Rate Exposures

Interest Rate Risk Indicator	Indicator 2022-23 £'000	Actual 31/03/23 £'000
One year revenue impact of a 1% rise in interest rates	(537)	(553)
One year revenue impact of a 1% fall in interest rates	726	745

This has been set as an indicator (not a limit) to measure the net impact over one year on the revenue account of both a 1% rise and a 1% fall in all interest rates for borrowing net of treasury investments. This is calculated at a point in time on the assumption that maturing loans and investments will be replaced at rates 1% higher or lower than they would otherwise have been on their maturity dates and that the treasury investment and borrowing portfolios remain unchanged over the coming year.

The figures for the 1% fall in interest rates indicator are not the same figures as the 1% rise in interest rates (but reversed) as the borrowing relates to variable LOBO loans where it is assumed that the lender would not exercise their option if there was a fall in interest rates. All other borrowing does not have a rate reset in the next year and is with the PWLB at fixed rates.

Table 8: Interest Expenditure & Receipts

A comparison of interest expenditure against income for the period 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023 is shown below

	2022/23 £'000
Interest expenditure payable on long term borrowing	4,538
Interest income received in period	(1,761)
Net interest cost	2,777

The figures in the table above include accrued interest. Actual payments may occur after this date.

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Meeting of:	COUNCIL
Date of Meeting:	21 JUNE 2023
Report Title:	LICENSING ACT 2003 APPROVAL TO PUBLISH CUMULATIVE IMPACT ASSESSMENT BRIDGEND TOWN CENTRE
Report Owner / Corporate Director:	CHIEF OFFICER – LEGAL AND REGULATORY SERVICES, HR AND CORPORATE POLICY
Responsible Officer:	WILLIAM LANE OPERATIONAL MANAGER SHARED REGULATORY SERVICES
Policy Framework and Procedure Rules:	The report content has no direct effect upon the policy framework and procedure rules.
Executive Summary:	<p>The Council is the licensing authority responsible for the regulation of premises which offer alcohol, regulated entertainment and the provision of late night refreshment.</p> <p>The Council, as licensing authority must publish a Statement of Licensing Policy setting out how it intends to approach the granting of licences including specific policies on areas, or types of premises where appropriate.</p> <p>On 18 December 2019, the Council approved a special policy in respect of Bridgend Town Centre to address Crime and Disorder. The evidence for the policy was contained within a Cumulative Impact Assessment (CIA) and this is now up for a statutory triennial review.</p>

1. Purpose of Report

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to ask Council to approve the publication of a Cumulative Impact Assessment (CIA) to cover Bridgend Town Centre. This matter was reported to Cabinet for noting on 20 June 2023. The approval of a CIA is a Council function.

2. Background

- 2.1 The Council must carry out its functions with a view to promoting the licensing objectives set out in the Licensing Act 2003

- The prevention of Crime and Disorder
 - The prevention of Public Nuisance
 - Public Safety
 - The protection of Children from Harm
- 2.2 The licensing authority must prepare and publish a Statement of Licensing Policy setting out how it will exercise its functions under the Act. A Statement of Licensing Policy can be tailored to address specific concerns about the impact of licensed premises. Cumulative Impact is the potential impact on the promotion of the licensing objectives of having a number of licensed premises concentrated in one area.
- 2.3 At their meeting on 18 December 2019 Council approved the publication of a Cumulative Impact Assessment (CIA) for Bridgend town centre to inform decision making within the Council's Statement of Licensing Policy. The CIA expired in December 2022.
- 2.4 The processes for adopting a CIA are set out in the Home Office guidance issued under Section 182 of the Licensing Act 2003. The CIA is a separate entity within the main Statement of Licensing Policy, the latter being approved for a five year period in December 2019. The Council must review the CIA at least every three years.
- 2.5 A CIA assesses various issues relating to the impact of licensed premises including crime and disorder, public nuisance, littering and other negative impacts on particular areas and sets out the evidence on which the Council basis its decision to publish a CIA.
- 2.6 The effect of publishing a CIA is significant and it makes it clear to prospective applicants, that the licensing authority is of the opinion that the number of venues in a specified area is such that it is likely that granting further licences would be inconsistent with the authority's duty to promote the licensing objectives.
- 2.7 A CIA may apply to all types of premises and club premises certificates, and to the grant or major variation of an authorisation. It does not apply to Temporary Event Notices.
- 2.8 A copy of the CIA for 2019 to 2022 is attached at **Appendix A**. A review commenced in 2022 and South Wales Police has requested that the CIA remain in its current form, details of which are attached at **Appendix B**. Premises names have been removed from the Appendix.

3. Current situation / proposal

- 3.1 A review commenced following a request from South Wales Police. It included a statutory consultation as required by Section 5 of the Licensing Act 2003 and a public consultation. The consultation took place between 14 December 2022 and 8 March 2023. The purpose of the consultation was to gather evidence on the problems being experienced to inform the adoption of a CIA for the next three year period. Given that a CIA has the potential to prevent any new licensed premises in an area, the Council must set out the evidential basis for adopting such a policy. It must be satisfied that the number of licensed premises in Bridgend Town Centre

has reached such a critical point that granting further licences would be inconsistent with the authority's duty to promote the licensing objectives.

3.2 The CIA currently applies to the following Bridgend town centre streets

- Market Street
- Derwen Road
- Wyndham Street
- Nolton Street ((from its junction with Ewenny Road, to its junction with Merthyr Mawr Road, but not the area between Merthyr Mawr Road and the junction with Court Road Bridgend).

3.3 The South Wales Police request included data in relation to crime and disorder and concludes:

“We have seen a 34% increase in crime demand and reporting across all categories of Night Time Economy (NTE) crime/demand detailed within the report pre COVID. Post COVID, figures are generally lower which is to be expected as we emerged from lockdown.”

3.4 The first review of the CIA has taken place following an unprecedented period on the operation of licensed premises as a result of the Covid 19 pandemic. It is acknowledged that this has had an impact on the statistics provided. The response to the public consultation was also disappointing with only seven responses received (all from members of the public); two respondents were not in favour of retaining the CIA. One replied that there were:

“issues 10-15 years ago however the number of licensed premises in Bridgend has declined significantly in recent years. Those that remain are, in many cases, struggling for viability as evidence by the high turnover of licensees.”

3.5 The respondents cited anti-social behaviour, violent behaviour littering and street fouling/lavatory provision as their main concerns.

3.6 All types of premises were referred to as being contributory to problems and in both the day and night time economies.

3.7 Smoking and drinking outside, street drinking and town centre investment were also referenced in the responses.

3.8 The format of a CIA is that it should be evidential, setting out the statistics and evidence of problems obtained through local consultation. A draft CIA is attached as **Appendix C**. It includes the South Wales Police data comprising recorded crime in the area, and occurrences within the area.

3.9 Part of the report includes the “Night-Time Economy – Recorded Crime (1800 to 0559 hrs)” as follows:

3.10 During the night-time economy, crime incidents increased 34.7% (98 to 132) between the periods Feb -July 19 and Aug 19 – Jan 20. However, there was a reduction in incidents between Feb - July 19 and Feb - July 22 of -33.7% decreasing from 98 to 65 incidents.

- 3.11 On Market Street, the number of crimes increased by 53.3% [24] between Feb - July 19 and Aug 19-Jan 20, however this number decreased by 31.1% [14] between Feb - July 19 and Feb - July 22.”
- 3.12 The data broadly shows increases in recorded crime prior to Covid, but a decrease in 2022 even though premises were re-opened. This pattern is reflected in the figures for all occurrences in the Night Time economy area.
- 3.13 For the Night-Time Economy – All Occurrences (Crime and Non-Crime, 1800 to 0559 hrs), South Wales Police report that:
- 3.14 “During the night-time economy, there was an overall increase in occurrences between the periods Feb to July 19 and Aug 19 to Jan 20 of 17.9% (196 to 231 incidents).
- 3.15 Between Feb - July 19 and Feb - July 22 there was a decrease in overall occurrences of -34.7% (196 to 128).
- 3.16 Market Street saw a 13.8% increase in night-time economy occurrences between the periods Feb to July 19 and Aug 19 to Jan 20 of 13 occurrences. However, between Feb - July 19 and Feb - July 22 occurrences decreased by 36.2% (34 occurrences).”
- 3.17 It is the view of South Wales Police that: “There is every likelihood that this legacy increase will resume and as such Police will support the continuance of the Cumulative Impact Area to ensure criminal conduct and disorderly conduct is minimised in Bridgend Town Centre.”
- 3.18 A summary of the public consultation is also included within the draft CIA.
- 3.19 Having regard to the request and the evidence collated, the Council is requested to approve the following option in response to the police request:
- a) To determine that there is sufficient evidence within the CIA to adopt and publish from date of approval to the expiry of the current Statement of Licensing Policy in December 2024. A further review will be aligned with the review of the Statement of Licensing Policy. Pre Covid statistics showed an increase in crime and disorder and this option would allow for a full year of statistics to be provided to show a better picture of the night time economy and crime and disorder post-Covid.
- 3.20 If Council is minded to approve this option the next review will include a call for evidence to show which types of premises are causing the most concern, and which premises would be considered as not having a negative impact on the area. This will assist applicants in understanding the types of venues which the authority consider may not add to negative cumulative impact.
- 3.21 In conclusion, the Home Office statutory guidance highlights that a CIA is not absolute. The underlying principle of decision making remains that the

circumstances of each application must be considered on its merits and that if no relevant representations are made on an application, the licensing authority may grant applications that are unlikely to add to the negative cumulative impact on the licensing objectives. If a CIA is in place, an applicant will be expected to address cumulative impact in the operating schedule within an application.

4. Equality implications (including Socio-economic Duty and Welsh Language)

4.1 An initial Equality Impact Assessment (EIA) screening has identified that there would be no negative impact on those with one or more of the protected characteristics, on socio-economic disadvantage or the use of the Welsh Language. It is therefore not necessary to carry out a full EIA on this policy or proposal.

5. Well-being of Future Generations implications and connection to Corporate Well-being Objectives

5.1 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.

6. Climate Change Implications

6.1 There are no Climate Change Implications arising from this report.

7. Safeguarding and Corporate Parent Implications

7.1 There are no Safeguarding and Corporate Parent Implications arising from this report.

8. Financial Implications

8.1 There are no Financial Implications arising from the report.

9. Recommendation

9.1 Council is requested to approve the publication of a CIA for Bridgend Town Centre to run from 21 June 2023 to the expiry of the current Statement of Licensing Policy in December 2024. The CIA to have effect in the following streets:

Market Street

Derwen Road

Wyndham Street

Nolton Street (from its junction with Ewenny Road, to its junction with Merthyr Mawr Road, but not the area between Merthyr Mawr Road and the junction with Court Road Bridgend).

Background documents

None

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Cumulative Impact Assessment Bridgend Town Centre

Background

The Council area contains a mix of urban and rural communities, and has a population of approximately 139,178. (Source data: ONS website Table KSI01UK 2011 Census).

The main towns are Bridgend, Maesteg and Porthcawl. The population of Bridgend is approximately 15,000 living within a two mile distance of the town (source: Bridgend Town Council).

Some town centre streets are pedestrianised. Since the inception of the Licensing Act 2003 in November 2005, Derwen Road, Market Street, Wyndham Street and Nolton Street have been the subject of a special policy to mitigate the cumulative impact of licensed premises.

Reasons for the Policy

The cumulative impact of large numbers of licensed premises undermines the licensing objectives of:

- The prevention of crime and disorder
- Prevention of Public Nuisance
- Public Safety

Evidence

The main factor in formulating the assessment is the evidence submitted by the South Wales Police. The SWP report identifies that

“It remains that there is still a saturation of licensed premises in this relatively small geographical area, within this area there are two premises licensed until 4am and one premise licensed until 4.30am which provides a high level of footfall at this early hour.”

For information only, the following is a list of premises in the four streets mentioned, showing the latest time for the licensable activity shown (late night refreshment or sale of alcohol). It is a summary only and the premises are not all open or able to trade as indicated in the SWP report. The two premises mentioned in the report are highlighted:

Latest time for licensable activity (source Council Licensing database) in named town centre streets

Late Night Refreshment	Nolton Street	0300
Sale of alcohol (tables and chairs) small venue	Nolton Street	0200
Late Night Refreshment	Wyndham Street	0100
Late Night Refreshment and alcohol (restaurant)	Market Street	0100
Nightclub (closed)	Wyndham Street	0200
Nightclub	Market Street	0400

Late Night Refreshment	Wyndham Street	0400
Night Club	Market Street	0300
Takeaway	Wyndham Street	0230
Bar	Nolton Street	0130
Pub	Nolton Street	0200
Late Night Refreshment (restaurant)	Wyndham Street	0200
Music Venue	Queen Street	0400
Late Night Refreshment (Restaurant)	Nolton Street	0100
Late Night Refreshment	Derwen Road	0300
Late Night Refreshment and alcohol (restaurant)	Nolton Street	0200
Late Night Refreshment	Nolton Street	0100
Bar	Dunraven Place	0100
Pub	Nolton Street	0100
Nightclub	Derwen Road	0430
Pub	Dunraven Place	0100
Pub	Market Street	0100
Nightclub	Market Street	0400
Pub	Nolton Street	0100
Pub	Queen Street	0200

The South Wales Police state within the report that the Cumulative Impact Policy has had a direct bearing on the reduction of recorded crime within the town centre and reported anti-social behaviour.

Other evidence considered

The statutory consultation also included a questionnaire to help identify additional issues which could impact on the retention of the Cumulative Impact Policy.

Regard should be given to the very small sample replies – fifteen but the summary of responses is as follows:

Who replied

Members of the public – 50%

Other interested parties – 43% (Includes elected representatives at County, town and community level)

Licence holders – 7%

Issues identified

93 % of respondents stated that the Council should retain the Cumulative Impact Policy for Bridgend town centre.

The top issues of concern by response in the town centre:

- Anti social behaviour (12)/92%

- Littering (12)/92%
- On street drinking (7)/54%
- Violent behaviour (7)/54%
- Street fouling/lavatory provision (6)/46%
- Concentration of drinkers (6)/46%
- Criminal activities (3)/23%
- Street cleansing (1)/8%

69% said that this affected them in the day and night time economies whilst 31% said that it applied to the night time economy only.

Takeaways were said to be the most problematic premises followed by pubs and clubs, whilst off licences and restaurants were said to be causing the least problem.

Narrative responses on the negative impact of licensed premises included the following:

- The licensed hours are too late into the evening which adds risks to public due to lower police numbers and more time to drink
- No physical evidence however it was heard recently that it is safer to go to Cardiff on a night out than Bridgend. About 2 years ago a friend was attacked when trying to get into a taxi.
- Congregations of drunks and drug takers near the *****especially during the daytime.
- Take always in town have always a problem with revellers late at night buying food and disposing of empty wrappers and containers after eating contents. Another problem has been people leaving licensed premises carrying either full or half full beer glasses. You often see a number of empty glasses left on the pavement, walls etc. these are a hazard and could be fatal for anyone who may come into contact them.
- littering outside of the pubs and clubs. On street drinking during the day with cans bought from the off licence.

Other measures considered

- Pubwatch Scheme
- Public Space Protection Order under the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 which provides the Police with the power to require a person in the designated area not to drink alcohol or to surrender any alcohol or alcohol containers (other than sealed containers) in their possession.
- Provision of CCTV in public areas
- Enforcement powers available to the Police, Licensing Officers and Trading Standards Officers under the Licensing Act 2003

Conclusion

The Licensing Authority is satisfied that in the Cumulative Impact Area there is evidence to support the continuation of the Cumulative Impact Policy and, after taking into consideration other existing initiatives, that it is proportionate and the most effective measure to address the problems identified.

Application of the policy

Having regard to the Guidance issued by the Secretary of State under Section 182 of the Licensing Act 2003, Bridgend Council has consulted upon the issue of cumulative impact in Bridgend Town Centre. It has taken into account the views of the South Wales Police and other respondents and has adopted a Cumulative Impact Policy in respect of Derwen Road, Market Street, Wyndham Street, and Nolton Street (from its junction with Ewenny Road, to its junction with Merthyr Mawr Road, but not the area between Merthyr Mawr Road and the junction with Court Road Bridgend).

Regard will also be given that where relevant representations are received for a premises adjoining or in close proximity to the Cumulative Impact Policy area, and where those representations raise a material impact on the area then the policy will be applied if the Licensing Authority reasonably judges that to grant the particular application would add to the cumulative impact being suffered in the defined area.

This document should be read in conjunction with Bridgend County Borough Council's Statement of Licensing Policy 2019-2024.

The Cumulative Impact Policy applies to applications for the grant and full variation of Premises Licences. It does not apply to Club Premises Certificates or Temporary Event Notices.

When the policy applies it creates a rebuttable presumption that where relevant representations have been received the application will be refused or subject to certain limitations unless the applicant can successfully demonstrate that the premises will not add to the negative cumulative impact on one or more of the licensing objectives.

Applicants are expected to address the effects of the Cumulative Impact Policy within the Operating Schedule. They are expected to clearly demonstrate how the operation of the premises would not add to the negative cumulative impact being experienced in the area.

The Cumulative Impact Policy is not absolute. The circumstances of each application will be considered on its merits and the Licensing Authority will grant licences that are unlikely to add to the negative cumulative impact on the licensing objectives.

V1 2019

Cumulative Impact Assessment Bridgend Town Centre - SWP report.

South Wales Police have reviewed crime and occurrence levels within the following streets which form part of the cumulative impact area within Bridgend Town Centre.

- Market Street
- Derwen Road
- Wyndham Street
- Nolton Road

The review period includes a 12-month period prior to the covid lock down and a six-month period post lockdown.

Data periods are:

- 1 Feb 19 – July 19 – Pre Covid
- 2 Aug 19- Jan 20 – Pre Covid
- 3 Feb 21 – July 22 – Post Covid

And aims to identify demand from licensed premises within the cumulative impact area.

This report will focus on the Night-time economy period between 18:00 hrs -05.59 hrs and report police demand during these hours.

Night-Time Economy – Recorded Crime (1800 to 0559 hrs)

During the night-time economy, crime incidents increased 34.7% (98 to 132) between the periods Feb -July 19 and Aug 19 – Jan 20. However, there was a reduction in incidents between Feb - July 19 and Feb - July 22 of -33.7% decreasing from 98 to 65 incidents.

On Market Street, the number of crimes increased by 53.3% [24] between Feb - July 19 and Aug 19- Jan 20, however this number decreased by 31.1% [14] between Feb - July 19 and Feb - July 22.

Night-Time Economy – All Occurrences (Crime and Non-Crime, 1800 to 0559 hrs)

During the night-time economy, there was an overall increase in occurrences between the periods Feb to July 19 and Aug 19-Jan 20 of 17.9% (196 to 231 incidents).

Between Feb - July 19 and Feb - July 22 there was a decrease in overall occurrences of -34.7% (196 to 128).

Market Street saw a 13.8% increase in night-time economy occurrences between the periods Feb to July 19 and Aug 19-Jan 20 of 13 occurrences. However, between Feb - July 19 and Feb - July 22 occurrences decreased by 36.2% (34 occurrences).

6 Month Overview - All Crime and Occurrences (Night-Time Economy 1800 to 0559 hrs)			
All Crime and Occurrences	Feb 19 to July 19	Aug 19 to Jan 20	Feb 22 to July 22
DERWEN ROAD	44	34	11
MARKET STREET	94	107	60
NOLTON STREET	19	26	17
WYNDHAM STREET	39	64	40
Grand Total	196	231	128

Night-Time Economy – Recorded Crime (1800 to 0559 hrs)

During the night-time economy, crime incidents increased 34.7% (98 to 132) between the periods Feb - July 19 and Aug 19 – Jan 20. However, there was a reduction in incidents between Feb - July 19 and Feb - July 22 of -33.7% decreasing from 98 to 65 incidents.

On Market Street, the number of crimes increased by 53.3% [24] between Feb - July 19 and Aug 19- Jan 20, however this number decreased by 31.1% [14] between Feb - July 19 and Feb - July 22.

6 Month Overview - Recorded Crime (Night-Time Economy 1800 to 0559 hrs)			
All Crime and Occurrences	Feb 19 to July 19	Aug 19 to Jan 20	Feb 22 to July 22
DERWEN ROAD	29	16	5
MARKET STREET	45	69	31
NOLTON STREET	6	13	7
WYNDHAM STREET	18	34	22
Grand Total	98	132	65

Night-Time Economy – Recorded Crime (1800 to 0559 hrs) – Market Street

Violence Against the Person offences accounted for the highest number of total crimes on Market Street as well as the greatest increase in occurrences between the periods Feb - July 19 and Aug 19-Jan 20 (+10).

Drug offences saw the greatest decrease in occurrences on Market Street between Feb - July 19 and Feb - July 22 with -13.

6 Month Overview - Recorded Crime (Night-Time Economy 1800 to 0559 hrs)			
MARKET STREET			
Recorded Crime	Feb 19 to July 19	Aug 19 to Jan 20	Feb 22 to July 22

ASB- Nuisance	3	7	3
Drugs	18	21	5
Violence Against the Person	21	31	17
Sexual Offences	0	1	0
Burglary	0	0	1
Theft & Handling	0	3	2
Damage	2	4	0
Miscellaneous	1	1	1
Domestic Incident	0	0	1
Road Related Offence	0	1	1
Grand Total	45	69	31

The non-notifiable offence of being Drunk & Disorderly has followed the general trend, increasing from 4 incidents in Feb - July 19 to 7 in August 19-January 20 but decreasing to 3 incidents in February - July 22.

6 Month Overview – Non-Notifiable Offence (Drunk & Disorderly) - (Night-Time Economy 1800 to 0559 hrs)			
MARKET STREET			
	Feb 19 to July 19	Aug 19 to Jan 20	Feb 22 to July 22
Drunk and Disorderly	4	7	3

Night-Time Economy – Occurrences per Premises (1800 to 0559 hrs) – Market Street

The greatest number of occurrences committed at licensed premises were seen between August 19 and January 20, with 62 incidents.

The fewest number of occurrences were committed in the February to July 22 period, with 37 incidents. However, this period also saw the highest percentage of incidents committed at licensed premises when compared with the total number of incidents committed across that timeframe, at 61.7%.

The greatest number of occurrences were reported at Premises A, which saw 79 incidents across the three time periods.

6 Month Overview - All Occurrences - Premises - (Night-Time Economy 1800 to 0559 hrs)			
MARKET STREET			
	Feb 19 to July 19	Aug 19 to Jan 20	Feb 22 to July 22
Premises A	27	35	17
Premises B	1	0	0
Premises C	19	25	14
Premises D	0	2	5
Premises E	0	0	1
Total at Licensed Premises	47	62	37

Classification – Official

Total all Occurrences	94	107	60
% Licensed Premises	50.0%	57.9%	61.7%

Key Findings

The number of occurrences in Market Street increased by 10.5% between the periods Feb to July 19 and Aug 19 to Jan 20.

It showed a decrease of 31.5% between Feb to July 19 and Feb - July 22.

The rate of increase in crime occurrences on Market Street was higher during the Night-Time Economy between the periods Feb - July 19 and Aug 19-Jan 20, increasing by 53.3%.

Between the periods Feb to July 19 and Feb to July 22, crime occurrences during the Night-Time Economy reduced by 31.1%.

Licensed premises saw fewer numbers of occurrences between February 22 and July 22 [37] than in Feb 19-July 19 [47] and Aug 19-Jan 20 [62].

Licensed premises saw fewer numbers of occurrences between February 22 and July 22 [37] than in Feb 19-July 19 [47] and Aug 19-Jan 20 [62].

- Premises A was the licensed premises with the highest number of incidents.

Peak days/times for offences on Market Street [Feb 22-July 22]

- Sat/Sun 00:00am-04:00am, peaking at 01:00am.

We have seen a 34% increase in crime demand and reporting across all categories of NTE crime/demand detailed within the report pre COVID.

Post COVID, figures are generally lower which is to be expected as we emerged from lockdown.

There is every likelihood that this legacy increase will resume and as such Police will support the continuance of the Cumulative Impact Area to ensure criminal conduct and disorderly conduct is minimised in Bridgend Town Centre.

Insp Mike Rudall
3418
Dated 20th Sep 2022

Cumulative Impact Assessment (CIA) Bridgend Town Centre

Background

The Council area contains a mix of urban and rural communities, and has a population of approximately 139,178. (Source data: ONS website Table KSI01UK 2011 Census).

The main towns are Bridgend, Maesteg and Porthcawl. The population of Bridgend is approximately 15,000 living within a two mile distance of the town (source: Bridgend Town Council).

Some town centre streets are pedestrianised. Since the inception of the Licensing Act 2003 in November 2005, Derwen Road, Market Street, Wyndham Street and Nolton Street have been the subject of a special policy to mitigate the negative cumulative impact of licensed premises.

Reasons for the CIA

The cumulative impact of large numbers of licensed premises undermines the licensing objectives of:

- The prevention of crime and disorder
- Prevention of Public Nuisance
- Public Safety
- The protection of children from harm

Evidence

The main evidence was submitted by South Wales Police (SWP). The Police are acknowledged by the Home Office as the lead Responsible Authority to the licensing authority for crime and disorder. The SWP report identifies that

“We have seen a 34% increase in crime demand and reporting across all categories of NTE crime/demand detailed within the report pre COVID.

Post COVID, figures are generally lower which is to be expected as we emerged from lockdown.

There is every likelihood that this legacy increase will resume and as such Police will support the continuance of the Cumulative Impact Area to ensure criminal conduct and disorderly conduct is minimised in Bridgend Town Centre.”

Numbers of licensed premises

Desktop review of streets in the four designated streets currently within the CIA area 2023. There has not been a decrease in the number of premises open after 0300 hours for the sale of alcohol. All licences in force as at March 2023

Street	Predominant activity	Sale of alcohol latest terminal hour or Late Night Refreshment (not

		necessarily operating throughout Monday to Sunday with these hours)
Market Street	Night Club	0300
Market Street	Restaurant	0100
Market Street	Night Club	0400
Market Street	Convenience Store	1800
Market Street	Cafe	2230
Market Street	Night Club	0400
Market Street	Public House	0100
Wyndham Street	Coffee Shop Restaurant	2300
Wyndham Street	Restaurant	0000
Wyndham Street	Late Night Refreshment	0400
Wyndham Street	Restaurant	0100
Wyndham Street	Late Night Refreshment	0400
Wyndham Street	Late Night Refreshment	0230
Wyndham Street	Night Club/Late Night Refreshment	0400/0430
Wyndham Street	Restaurant	0200
Wyndham Street	Late Night Refreshment	0230
Derwen Road	Nightclub	0430
Derwen Road	Late Night Refreshment	0300
Nolton Street*	Restaurant	0100
Nolton Street*	Restaurant	0200
Nolton Street*	Public House	0100
Nolton Street*	Late Night Refreshment	0300
Nolton Street*	Public House	0200
Nolton Street*	Restaurant	2330
Nolton Street*	Late Night Refreshment	0000
Nolton Street*	Public House	0100

*CIA only applies to Nolton Street (from its junction with Ewenny Road, to its junction with Merthyr Mawr Road)

Other evidence considered

The statutory consultation also included a questionnaire to help identify additional issues of concern in the town centre.

Regard should be given to the very small sample replies and the responses were as follows:

Of the seven responses, all of which were submitted by members of the public, were in favour of the Council retaining a CIA. Two respondents were not in favour. One replied that there were:

“issues 10-15 years ago however the number of licensed premises in Bridgend has declined significantly in recent years. Those that remain are, in many cases, struggling for viability as evidence by the high turnover of licensees”.

The respondents cited anti-social behaviour, violent behaviour littering and street fouling/lavatory provision as the main concern.

All types of premises were referred to as being contributory to problems and in the day and night time economies.

Smoking and drinking outside, street drinking and town centre investment were mentioned in the comments' section.

Other measures considered

- Pubwatch Scheme
- Public Space Protection Order under the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 which provides the Police with the power to require a person in the designated area not to drink alcohol or to surrender any alcohol or alcohol containers (other than sealed containers) in their possession.
- Provision of CCTV in public areas
- Enforcement powers available to the Police, Licensing Officers and Trading Standards Officers under the Licensing Act 2003
- Introduction of pilot taxi marshals scheme

Conclusion

The Licensing Authority is satisfied that there is evidence to support the adoption and publication of a CIA in the named streets in Bridgend Town Centre. Having taken into consideration other existing initiatives, it believes that it is proportionate and the most effective measure to address the problems identified. However, the impact of Covid on crime and occurrences in the night time economy cannot be discounted. For that reason, the Council will review this policy sooner than the recommended three year period, to align with the next review of the Statement of Licensing Policy due by the end of 2024.

Application of the policy

Having regard to the Guidance issued by the Secretary of State under Section 182 of the Licensing Act 2003, Bridgend Council has consulted upon the issue of cumulative impact in Bridgend Town Centre. It has taken into account the views of the South Wales Police and other respondents and has adopted a CIA in respect of Derwen Road, Market Street, Wyndham Street, and Nolton Street (from its junction with Ewenny Road, to its junction with Merthyr Mawr Road, but not the area between Merthyr Mawr Road and the junction with Court Road Bridgend).

Regard will also be given that where relevant representations are received for a premises adjoining or in close proximity to the CIA area, and where those representations raise a material impact on the area then the CIA will apply if the

licensing authority reasonably judges that to grant the particular application would be inconsistent with its inconsistent with its duty to promote the licensing objectives.

This CIA should be read in conjunction with Bridgend County Borough Council's Statement of Licensing Policy 2019-2024.

The CIA applies to applications for the grant and full variation of Premises Licences. It does not apply to Club Premises Certificates or Temporary Event Notices.

Applicants are expected to address the effects of cumulative impact within the Operating Schedule. They are expected to clearly demonstrate how the operation of the premises would not add to the negative cumulative impact being experienced in the area.

The CIA is not absolute. The circumstances of each application will be considered on its merits and the Licensing Authority will grant licences that are unlikely to add to the negative cumulative impact on the licensing objectives.

V2 2023

DRAFT

Meeting of:	COUNCIL
Date of Meeting:	21 JUNE 2023
Report Title:	REVIEW OF COMMUNITY ARRANGEMENTS OF ALL TOWN & COMMUNITY COUNCILS
Report Owner / Corporate Director:	CHIEF EXECUTIVE
Responsible Officer:	GARY ENNIS GROUP MANAGER BUSINESS SUPPORT
Policy Framework and Procedure Rules:	THERE IS NO EFFECT UPON THE POLICY FRAMEWORK AND PROCEDURE RULES
Executive Summary:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council is asked to adopt the Terms of Reference for a Community Arrangements Review of all Town & Community councils under Section 25 of the Local Government (Democracy) (Wales) Act 2013. • The review will consider creating, merging, altering or abolishing communities; the naming of communities; and the electoral arrangements for communities - council size; number of councillors, and community warding. • 3 stages to the review – Initial consultation phase, draft recommendations report with further period of consultation, and a final recommendation report with a final period of representations to be made to the Local Democracy and Boundary Commission for Wales (LD&BCW). • Changes to Communities will take effect from the Local Elections in May 2027. • A member Panel to be set up to review the responses from the Initial consultation; agree the draft recommendations; review any responses to the draft report; and agree the final recommendations for Council to approve and submit to the LD&BCW.

1. Purpose of Report

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to approve the Terms of Reference for a review of Community Arrangements of all Town & Community Councils in the Bridgend council area and set up a Member Panel to oversee the review.

2. Background

- 2.1 The review and implementation of Bridgend Council's ward boundaries and electoral arrangements, by the Local Democracy and Boundary Commission for Wales (LD&BCW), was implemented for the May 2022 Local Elections.
- 2.2 The LD&BCW review also included some consequential changes in two Community Councils: Brackla Community Council and Porthcawl Town Council; and these were also implemented for the May 2022 Local Elections.
- 2.3 The Council also undertook a review of the electoral arrangements in Coity Higher Community Council following a formal request from the Community Council, which was also implemented in time for the May 2022 Local Elections.
- 2.4 A review of Community Arrangements is a legal process whereby the Council will consult with those living in the area, and other interested parties, on the most suitable ways of representing the people in the area identified in the review. This means making sure that those living in the area, and other interested groups, have a say in how their local communities are represented.
- 2.5 The last full Community review was finalised in 2009 and would normally follow a 10-year cycle. The delays to the completion of the Bridgend Electoral Review and the pandemic resulted in insufficient time to undertake a full review in time for the Local Elections in May 2022.

3. Current situation / proposal

- 3.1 Reviews must be carried out in accordance with the Local Government (Democracy) (Wales) Act 2013. Section 25 covers the changes to boundaries and any consequential changes to electoral arrangements; and Section 31 only covers changes to electoral arrangements. The Council must undertake a Section 25 review first and, if necessary, follow up with a Section 31 review.
- 3.2 Any review of Boundaries must reflect local identities and facilitate effective and convenient local government. A review offers an opportunity to put in place strong, clearly defined boundaries tied to ground features, and to remove any anomalous boundaries that exist.
- 3.2 A review can consider one or more of the following options:
 - creating, merging, altering or abolishing communities;
 - the naming of communities and the style of new communities and the creation of town councils;
 - the electoral arrangements for communities (for instance, the council size; the number of councillors to be elected to the council, and community warding);
 - grouping communities under a common community council or de-grouping communities
- 3.3 Whilst having a Terms of Reference for the review is not a statutory requirement, it is certainly best practice. It sets out the scope of the review, and includes a

timetable for carrying out the review, including dates for public consultation. The proposed Terms of Reference are attached at Appendix 1.

- 3.4 It is recognised that the development of strong, sustainable communities depends on residents' active participation in decision making in respect of the governance arrangements of community councils. The council is therefore committed to engaging effectively with the diverse communities it serves and to enabling local people to participate meaningfully in the creation of effective community governance arrangements where all people feel able to take an active part in influencing service delivery. The timetable in the Terms of Reference includes key consultation periods to allow plenty of time for responses to be received.
- 3.5 The adoption of the Terms of Reference by Council will commence the review. If Council chooses to accept the final recommendations of the review, concluded after public consultation, it will be necessary to submit the recommendations to the Local Democracy and Boundary Commission for Wales which, following a final 6 week period for representations, will prepare an Order to implement the changes.
- 3.6 To support the effective review of responses to the consultation exercises and agree the draft proposals, it is proposed to create a Member Panel that is both geographical and politically balanced. The purpose of the Panel will be to consider the responses to the initial consultation, agree the draft recommendations, consider any responses to the consultation on the draft recommendations, and agree the final recommendations to be approved by Council.
- 3.7 It is proposed that Council delegate the determination of Members to sit on the Panel to Group Leaders, with the Panel having 9 Members (5 Labour Members and 4 Opposition Members), including representation from the 4 towns and 3 valleys.
- 3.8 Any changes to the arrangement of communities will take effect at the next scheduled Town and Community elections in May 2027.

4. Equality implications (including Socio-economic Duty and Welsh Language)

- 4.1 An initial Equality Impact Assessment (EIA) screening has identified that there would be no negative impact on those with one or more of the protected characteristics, on socio-economic disadvantage or the use of the Welsh Language. It is therefore not necessary to carry out a full EIA on this policy or proposal.

5. Well-being of Future Generations implications and connection to Corporate Well-being Objectives

- 5.1 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.

6. Climate Change Implications

- 6.1 There are no Climate Change Implications from this report.

7. Safeguarding and Corporate Parent Implications

7.1 There are no Safeguarding and Corporate Parent Implications from this report.

8. Financial Implications

8.1 There are no financial implications arising from this review for the Council; any work will be undertaken within existing budgets.

9. Recommendations

9.1 To adopt Terms of Reference for a Community Arrangements Review of all Town & Community Councils in the Bridgend Council area.

9.2 To set up a Community Review Member Panel to review responses to the consultation and agree the draft and final proposals for any changes. The Member Panel will make their recommendations to Council for final approval.

9.3 That Council delegate the membership of the Panel to the Group Leaders to determine.

Background documents

None



Bridgend County Borough Council
Review of Community Arrangements
Terms of Reference



Bridgend County Borough Council
Review of Community Arrangements
Terms of Reference

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Introduction

The legislation that covers community reviews is the Local Government (Democracy) (Wales) Act 2013 (the 2013 Act). Under the 2013 Act, the council has a duty to monitor the communities in its area and, where appropriate, the electoral arrangements of such communities for the purposes of considering whether to make or recommend changes. These changes are brought about by means of community boundaries reviews and community electoral reviews.

Bridgend County Borough Council is conducting a community boundaries review which will be carried out under section 25 of the 2013 Act and addresses only the communities in the Council's area.

The review will begin in June 2023 with the aim of completing the review in the autumn of 2024.

This document provides an overview and supporting information about the Council's review.

Aims of the review

At the conclusion of a community boundaries review under section 25 of the 2013 Act, the Council may recommend changes to community boundaries it considers appropriate.

The review will consider the need to create, abolish and/or amend the current town and community council areas. This includes the grouping or de-grouping of communities as well as the naming of each community. Where the councils are warded – split into areas for separate representation on the council – the review will look at the current boundaries of the wards, and whether these require alterations.

The Council is required to ensure that any proposed arrangements are reflective of the identities and interests of the communities themselves. Where proposed changes to boundaries are recommended, the review will also take into consideration the number of councillors representing the individual wards, or the community itself.

The review of the town and community councils will aim to ensure that any proposals put forward by the Council achieve effective and convenient local government for the electors that the proposals will represent. The Council will aim to achieve this within the parameters set out in the 2013 Act.

This review will also look to take into consideration any future developments that may change the levels of representation within the community, or even change the boundaries themselves.

Why undertake this review?

Section 25 of the 2013 Act requires all principal authorities in Wales to keep under review the towns and communities within its area. The last review was completed by the LDBCW on behalf of the Council and implemented in 2009. To maintain its legal responsibilities, the Council will commence the review, with a view to having proposals finalised and approved in time for the next Local Elections due in 2027.

The purpose of the review is to ensure that town and community councils within the Bridgend County Borough area are well aligned with these new arrangements, so we will look to rectify any obvious anomalies where practicable.

Following the recent review of the electoral arrangements at county borough council level by LDBCW, several changes were made to the electoral arrangements of Bridgend County Borough Council. This included the reduction in the number of County Borough councillors from 54 to 51 and the merging and renaming of several borough wards. In addition, consequential changes were also made to the wards and electoral arrangements within Porthcawl Town Council and Brackla Community Council. There was also a review of the electoral arrangements of Coity Higher Community Council that amended the number of Community Councillors in each ward. All of these changes will still form part of this review.

Who will undertake the review?

The Council itself will be responsible for conducting the review. This review will be open for consultation, and the Council welcomes and encourages a range of views from as many stakeholders as possible, to ensure that all areas of the county borough are represented, and the changes reflect this.

Scope of the review

This review will only consider boundary changes to communities in the Council's area and any consequential changes to electoral arrangements from these boundary changes.

Where there are no boundary changes recommended to an existing community, the Council will carry out a separate Section 31 review under the 2013 Act, following the conclusion of this review. A Section 31 review only considers changes to electoral arrangements.

Consequential changes

Consequential changes of the review may include the renaming, merging or creation of wards or councils. The number of councillors may also change, depending on the electorate numbers within the wards and councils.

Implementing any changes

Where changes are proposed to boundaries and any consequential changes to electoral arrangements, these will be submitted to LDBCW who will be the Order-making body.

Timeline of the review

There is no fixed timetable in legislation to conduct a review. The only requirements placed upon the Council are set out in the 2013 Act is to ensure effective consultation is carried out as part of the review. It is recognised that this needs to be done in a timely manner to allow for the LDBCW, if necessary, to carry out a principal area electoral review in time for the 2027 elections to ensure coterminous boundaries between electoral wards and community wards/boundaries

There is also no legal requirement for the Council to produce a Terms of Reference (ToR) as part of the review. However, the Council considers that having a ToR will lead to a more transparent decision-making process.

It is worth noting that Wales does not have any scheduled elections until the Police and Crime Commissioner election in May 2024. However, due to the changes in the Dissolution and Calling of Parliament Act 2022, there is now no set date for a general election – only that it must be called before January 2025. Should an election be called during our proposed timeline, this may cause a delay as the Election Office’s priority will then be delivering the election. This would not however, delay our proposed implementation date for the 2027 Local Elections.

Timetable for Review

Stage		Period	Start	End
Report to Council	Council approves the principle of the community review and the Terms of Reference		15/06/2023	
Publish Terms of Reference	Terms of Reference published for 2 weeks, and stakeholders notified of the commencement of the review.	2 weeks	16/06/2023	01/07/2023
Initial investigation and consultation	Initial submissions invited from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Town and Community Councils • BCBC Members • Members of Parliament • Senedd Members • Local Groups and interested parties, local public and voluntary organisations. 	3 months	01/07/2023	30/09/2023
Consider Submissions and draft report	Consider results of investigation and all representations received and write draft proposals report.	4 months	01/10/2023	31/01/2024
Publish draft recommendations	Publish draft recommendations for further consultation with all consultees as above.	3 months	01/02/2024	30/04/2024
Consider all representations received and write report	Consider results of all submissions and representations received and write final recommendations report.	4 months	01/05/2024	31/08/2024
Report to Council	Endorsement at full council.		September 2024	
Final recommendations submitted to LDBCW	Report published and submitted to LDBCW.		September 2024	6 Weeks
Formal Orders made for implementation at Local Elections in May 2027	Order made after 6 weeks from submitting report to LDBCW to allow for any final representations.		October / November 2024	

Consultation

The review should be conducted transparently so that local people and other stakeholders are made aware of the potential outcomes and decisions that may affect them, as well as the reasons for those decisions. These ToR lay out the aims of the review and the legislation behind it.

The Council must comply with the following legal requirements:

- The Council is legally required to consult local government electors within the area(s) under review, as well as any person, body or other stakeholder group with an interest in the outcome of the review.
- The Council will also identify any other stakeholders it feels may have an interest in the review, and will contact them directly to invite them to submit their views at any and all stages of the review
- The Council must take account of any representations received and demonstrate that these have been duly and appropriately considered
- Prior to the publication of any draft recommendations, the Council will consider any representations received and record the deliberations around these

Review documentation, including these ToR, will be made available on the Bridgend County Borough Council website, and will be distributed to Town and Community Councils.

Following the publication of the ToR, the Council will invite stakeholders to make representations on changes that in their opinion would lead to a more effective and convenient local government.

Examples of initial representations could include:

- More relevant names for communities and/or community wards
- Boundary anomalies, for example: where the existing boundary cuts through a new development
- Complete new boundaries and communities
- Merging or abolition of communities and/or community wards
- Proposed levels of representation for new and existing communities and/or wards

All representations for the initial proposals must be submitted to the Council in accordance with the above proposed timeline. All representations received will be looked at and considered when preparing the draft proposals for publication.

Once the draft proposals are finalised and agreed with the Community Review Member Panel, the council will undertake a further consultation period. Again, all representations received during this second period of consultation will be looked at and considered when preparing the final proposals. These will then be submitted to the Council for approval. Following the Council's approval, the final proposals will be submitted to the LDBCW.

Making representation

The Council will be inviting stakeholders to make representations based on the criteria set out in this ToR. Stakeholders can submit representations for the whole of Bridgend County Borough, a community or town council, or just a ward within a community or town. These will need to be evidence-based arguments to all the council to consider when formulating and drafting the proposals.

Representations can be made at both the initial and draft report consultation phases as well as within 6 weeks of the Final report being published and submitted to the LDBCW.

Terms of Reference (ToR) to be used during the review

The Council will apply the following factors to the decision-making process as part of this review.

Consultation

The Council will ensure that all stakeholders will be provided with the relevant information they may need to better understand the processes involved in the review.

Statistics

The Council will use population statistics based upon the Electoral Register as published on 01/12/2022. The Electoral Register published on this date will be active throughout the review and will be replaced by a new register published on 01/12/2023. The monthly updates that occur between January – September will also be considered.

Projected forecast statistics will also be considered, as supplied by the Council's planning department. Should the Council's Local Development Plan (LDP) be finalised prior to the publication of the draft proposals of this review, the Council will also consider the projected development plans contained within the LDP.

Communities and Electoral Arrangements

It is accepted that there is not necessarily an ideal fixed size for a town or community. However, the community will need to be of a large enough size to make it viable as an administrative unit of local government and able to support any future collaboration with the Council. The Council will ensure that any changes to Town or Community Councils will be based on elements that reflect the identity and interests of that council.

When considering the boundaries between communities, the Council will ensure that – where possible – the boundaries will be easily identifiable for stakeholders and will consider the various influences within a community area.

The Council will consider all representations it receives as part of the review as part of the decision-making process. The decision on whether or not to adopt a particular recommendation will be that of the Council. The Council will disregard any representations that are not in the interests of the wider local community.

The Council will not abolish an existing community or community ward without providing alternative arrangements for electors within that area to ensure they continue to receive representation at a local government level.

Should the Council make changes to existing communities or community wards, it will – where possible – ensure that any changes do not upset perceived historic traditions. However, the Council may consider making changes to existing arrangements where changes – such as population shifts, or additional development – may have led to or potentially lead to a different community identity for that area.

In setting the boundaries of the town and communities, the Council will also take into consideration the boundaries at County Borough level. Although a review has recently been undertaken at County Borough level, the Council will make recommendations – if necessary – to the LGBCW to look at the County Borough boundaries, if a change in a town or community could potentially affect these.

There is no legislation that dictates a minimum or maximum size of a community in Wales. In England, legislation was introduced relating to Community Governance Reviews, which recommend that an area with over 1,000 electors should have its own community. However, there is no upper limit for separate communities to be created. The Council must still consider local ties and community identity. Also, the National Association for Local Councils have provided supplementary guidance to English local authorities conducting reviews, recommending that a community should have no fewer than seven councillors in order to carry out its statutory responsibilities effectively.

Based on this, the Council will seek to:

- Ensure that a community is created with no fewer than 1,000 electors
- Consider strong, evidence-based arguments to create a community that has fewer than 1,000 electors, and more than 400 electors
- Will not create a community for less than 400 electors
- Ensure that each community that is created is represented by a minimum of 7 councillors

The Council accepts that it will not be able to apply a ‘one size fits all’ approach during this review. However, the Council also believes that a consistent approach needs to be applied to the levels of representation that communities and community wards will provide.

As such, the Council will categorise the towns or communities created as part of this review into three categories: urban, rural, and mixed. They can be defined as follows:

- Rural: A community where there is no dense area of population, and the electorate is spread throughout the area within the boundaries that have been defined for that community
- Urban: A community where the electorate is densely populated within the boundaries that have been defined for that community
- Mixed: A predominately rural area that contains a pocket of dense population within the boundaries that have been defined for that community

Community Wards

Once an area has been identified as a community, the Council will then consider the suitability of warding that area.

Warding is the division of a community into smaller areas for the purpose of electing councillors. The review will consider the number and boundaries of any potential wards, as well as the number of councillors to be elected for each ward, and the names of the wards themselves.

The Council will ensure that the boundaries of any community ward shall be completely contained within the boundary for the community area in which the ward is situated.

When determining the boundaries between community wards, the Council will consider community identity and community interests in the area. The Council will also consider whether any ties or links between communities would potentially be broken by the placing of a ward boundary. However, the Council will also consider the benefits of merging existing community wards and what positives this may bring to the community area – particularly in terms of increasing their voice within the community.

In urban communities, if the Council decided that the community needs to be warded, the Council will ensure that whole streets are contained within a single ward where possible. The Council will not place boundaries along roads, splitting opposite sides of the streets between wards for example.

Electorate / ward data

There are two templates that may be followed when looking at the ratio of councillors to electors.

The National Association of Local Councils published guidance in 1988, suggesting the following councillor/elector ratio:

Electors	Councillors	Electors	Councillors
Up to 900	7	10,400	17
1,400	8	11,900	18
2,000	9	13,500	19
2,700	10	15,200	20
3,500	11	17,000	21
4,400	12	18,900	22
5,400	13	20,900	23
6,500	14	23,000	24
7,700	15	Over 23,000	25
9,000	16		

In 1992, the Aston Business School published the following levels of representation:

Electorate	Councillor Allocation
Less than 500	5 – 8
501 – 2,500	6 – 12
2,501 – 10,000	9 – 16
10,001 – 20,000	13 – 27
Greater than 20,000	13 - 31

Looking at current electoral arrangements when applying these ratios would result in the following councillor allocation at each town and community council:

Town / Community Council	Town / Community Ward	Current Ward Electorate	Current Town / Community Seats	NLAC Seats	Ashton Seats
Brackla Community Council	Brackla West	1,963	12	16	9 - 16
	Brackla West Central	2,615			
	Brackla East Central	1,779			
	Brackla East	2,232			
Coychurch Lower Community Council		1,120	7	8	6 - 12
Merthyr Mawr Community Council		234	7	7	5 - 8
Laleston Community Council	Cefn Glas 1	1,899	13	17	9 - 16
	Cefn Glas 2	1,389			
	Laleston / Bryntirion	6,656			
Bridgend Town Council	Newcastle	4,364	19	18	13 - 27
	Morfa	3,454			
	Oldcastle	3,890			
Coity Higher Community Council	Coity	3,453	13	15	9 - 16
	Litchard	2,135			
	Pendre	1,788			
Cornelly Community Council		5,507	9	14	9 - 16
Porthcawl Town Council	Newton	2,098	18	19	13 - 27
	Nottage	2,471			
	East Central	4,319			
	West Central	2,264			
	Rest Bay	2,216			

Town / Community Council	Town / Community Ward	Current Ward Electorate	Current Town / Community Seats	NLAC Seats	Ashton Seats
Pyle Community Council		5,507	9	14	9 - 16
Cefn Cribwr Community Council		1,187	10	8	6 - 12
Newcastle Higher Community Council	Pen-y-fai	1,832	12	11	9 - 16
	Aberkenfig	1,536			
Llangynwyd Lower Community Council		381	7	7	5 - 8
Garw Valley Community Council	Bettws	1,606	13	14	9 - 16
	Blaengarw	1,371			
	Llangeinor	928			
	Pontycymmer	1,821			
Llangynwyd Middle Community Council	Cwmfelin	1,090	12	10	6 - 12
	Pontrydydyff	1,231			
Ogmore Valley Community Council	Blackmill	1,137	15	14	9 - 16
	Evanstown	723			
	Nant-y-moel	1,793			
	Ogmore Vale	2,384			
St Bride's Minor Community Council	Bryncethin	1,293	13	13	9 - 16
	Bryncoch	1,811			
	Sarn	1,846			
Ynysawdre Community Council	Brynmenyn	1,213	10	11	9 - 16
	Sarn	1,536			
Maesteg Town Council	Nantyffyllon	2,250	17	19	13 - 27
	Caerau	2,625			
	East	3,734			
	West	4,384			
Pencoed Town Council	Felindre	2,107	13	15	9 - 16
	Hendre	3,245			
	Penprysg	1,811			
Coychurch Higher Community Council		718	7	7	6 - 12

The Council's Planning department have also provided details of housing development sites around Bridgend. This will be taken into account when looking at draft reports and proposals, with further confirmation from planning on the proposed sites being provided later this year.

Sites Already with Planning Permission

<i>Town / Community Councils</i>	<i>Town / Community Ward</i>	<i>Residential Units</i>	<i>Est. Additional Population</i>	<i>Est Additional Electorate</i>
Bridgend Town Council	Newcastle Ward	201	464	372
Bridgend Town Council	Oldcastle Ward	10	23	19
Coychurch Lower Community Council		39	90	72
Maesteg Town Council	Caerau Ward	56	129	104
Newcastle Higher Community Council	Aberkenfig Ward	275	633	507
Pencoed Town Council	Felindre Ward	36	84	68
Porthcawl Town Council	Porthcawl East Central Ward	89	206	165
Porthcawl Town Council	Newton Ward	68	158	127
Pyle Community Council		21	49	40
St. Bride's Minor Community Council	Bryncoch Ward	9	21	17
Ynysawdre Community Council	Tondu Ward	165	380	305

Proposed Deposit LDP Allocations

<i>Town / Community Councils</i>	<i>Town / Community Ward</i>	<i>Residential Units</i>	<i>Est. Additional Population</i>	<i>Est Additional Electorate</i>
Bridgend Town Council	Oldcastle Ward	363	835	668
Cornelly Community Council		970	2231	1785
Laleston Community Council	Laleston/Bryntirion Ward	830	1909	1528
Llangynwyd Middle Community	Pontrhydydyff Ward	372	856	686
Merthyr Mawr Community Council		533	1227	983
Pencoed Town Council	Felindre Ward	804	1850	1480
Porthcawl Town Council	Porthcawl East Central Ward	780	1794	1436

How to contact us

Should you wish to submit a written representation for this review, please send them to:

Election Office
Bridgend County Borough Council
Civic Offices
Angel Street
Bridgend
CF31 4WB

Alternatively, you can email your submission to: CGR@Bridgend.gov.uk

Key documents are reports for this review will also be published online, via the Council's website.

Should you require any further information, or need clarification on the review process, please contact:

Election Office
Telephone: 01656 643116
Email: CGR@Bridgend.gov.uk

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